



**EVALUATION
OF
THE EXPANDED
NUTRITION
PROGRAMME**



IN ORISSA



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FOREWORD

This evaluation report of the expanded nutrition programme in Orissa, probably one of the first of its kind in India, will I am sure, serve a very useful purpose not only to the administrators, nutritionists and social educators in Orissa but also to all workers in the field of Applied Nutrition throughout the country.

Mal-nutrition is widely prevalent in Orissa. It has been responsible for high rates of mortality in children, for various specific deficiency diseases in men and women and for weakening their resistance to diseases. The evil effects of mal-nutrition persists throughout life and it is claimed that a part of the lethargy and low production is due to inadequate nutrition. There are many ways of tackling the problem of nutrition. One of the ways adopted in Orissa is to introduce what is known as the Applied Nutrition Programme planned and implemented with the joint resources of the Central and State Governments on the one hand and the international agencies of the UNICEF, WHO and FAO on the other. A nutrition programme was taken up in Orissa in 1959-60. A number of blocks were selected for demonstrating the possibility of producing nutritious foods in the villages and to prove the feasibility of preserving a portion of the community's production for the purpose of feeding the weaker sections of the community and to educate women in the preparation of balanced and nutritious diets. Each year the programme has spread with regard to the area of operation and also with regard to contents of the programme. The revised Applied Nutrition Programme has for its main objective the progressive development of a co-ordinated and comprehensive national programme of education and training in applied nutrition and related subjects with the object of establishing an effective field service to improve local diets through the production, preservation and use of protective foods and to ensure the effective utilisation of these protective foods by pregnant and lactating women, infants, pre-school and school children through adequate consumption by these groups of energy producing foods. After 4 or 5 years of this programme it was considered necessary to evaluate this programme in order to assess its impact on the villages with regard to its acceptance and increase in production and consumption of nutritious foods.

The evaluation was undertaken by an independent Evaluation Organisation of the Planning & Co-ordination Department under the direction of Shri J. K. Misra, Deputy Economic Adviser. The enclosed report very ably sums up the results of the evaluation study. Field surveys were carried out in 32 villages covering 1,090 families spread over all the 13 districts of Orissa. The sample surveys have brought out useful information on various aspects of the programme.

Some of the notable conclusion of the survey are—

(1) *Poultry*—The poultry expansion programme through Mahila Samitis, Youth Clubs and other village organisations resulted in the increase of birds by about seven times in the villages. The *per capita* consumption of eggs showed an increase of over three times.

(2) *Kitchen Gardens*—Sixty-five per cent of the families had kitchen gardens and more vegetables were grown. The consumption also increased, but there was scope for moving towards the ideals of having a reasonable sized kitchen garden in every home to be supplemented by community gardens to be managed by Panchayati Raj bodies.

(3) *Orchards*—Fifty-six per cent of the families had orchards growing mostly banana, guava and papeya. The consumption of fruits increased. Here again the surveys recorded the need for more fruits as the present consumption was still inadequate.

(4) *Pisciculture*—More fish was produced in the village tanks. The quantity produced, however was not adequate to meet the minimum requirements of nutrition suggesting an intensive drive for bringing all available tanks under pisciculture.

(5) Where women of the Mahila Samitis took active interest in the village programme and received good support from Panchayati Raj institutions and other agencies, the production and consumption figures were twice as much as those in other A. N. P. areas. This is a very significant observation suggesting the need for

strengthening Women's and Youth Clubs and encouraging them with knowledge and equipment to spearhead the drive for more production of fruits, vegetables, poultry and fish.

(6) The Applied Nutrition Programme in Orissa has helped considerably the drive for increased production and consumption of protective foods in the villages and that this programme needs to be continued over a wider area more intensively.

Despite these improvements, the general level of consumption in Orissa is still very much below the composition of a balanced diet as suggested by the Indian Council of Medical Research with regard to vegetables, fruits, milk and other protective foods. It is clear, therefore, that much has yet to be done to remove under-nourishment in the State. We have still to think of more effective ways of increasing food production, of directing agricultural policies to meet the demands of nutritive and protective foods, of changing food habits, of interesting people in the problems of public health and nutrition.

V. S. MATTHEWS

*Commissioner, Panchayati Raj
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EVALUATION OF THE EXPANDED NUTRITION PROGRAMME IN ORISSA

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EVALUATION OF THE EXPANDED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This programme has been in operation for nearly 4 years. It was introduced in the Blocks with the assistance of UNICEF, WHO and FAO. The programme aimed at bringing about improvement in the dietary habits of the people so as to increase the nutritive value of the traditional diet consumed by people. In short, the objectives of the programme are the following:—

1. (a) To demonstrate the possibility of producing nutritious foods in the village;
- (b) To prove the feasibility of reserving a portion of the community's production for the purpose of feeding the children, school-going and otherwise; and
- (c) To educate the mothers in the preparation of balanced and nutritious diets.

2. According to the pattern laid down for the programme 16 Blocks with 10 village units each were covered by the programme in 1959-60 and subsequent years. The 5th series was started in 1964 April. So far 74 Blocks have been covered. Appendix-I will give details of achievement under E.N.P.

3. In order to assess the impact of the programme an evaluation study was conducted in selected villages. It was designed to find out the increase in production and consumption of nutritious foods. The extent to which the programme has been acceptable to the people was sought to be ascertained. It was further attempted to find out if the programme could be maintained on their own by the village communities, in case assistance rendered so far is not forthcoming.

4. For the purpose of the evaluation study village units covered under 1st, 2nd and 3rd year Blocks were taken into consideration. That is to say, all the village units covered during 1959-60 to 1962-63 were taken into consideration for choosing the sample villages. Thus the 4th year Blocks were excluded as it was believed that the programme had not made much headway for purpose of evaluation.

5. It was decided to conduct field survey in 31 villages out of 407 villages covered by the programme during the first 3 years. Out of 31 sample villages 10 were to be chosen purposively to include some of the villages securing prizes in an All-Orissa Competition of Mahila Samitis (Women's Clubs) in 1963-64. Out of 10 thus chosen 9 were actually surveyed as Padnavpur village in Digpahandi Block in Ganjam district was replaced by Basudevpur village in the same Block for certain unavoidable reasons. The remaining 21 villages were chosen at random from among 397 village units. One schedule was filled up from a non-sample village by a supervising officer. Thus 32 villages were surveyed from 28 Blocks spread over all the (13) districts of the State. 1,090 respondents schedules were filled up.

6. It was further decided that out of 35 respondents from each village 5 were to be knowledgeable persons such as Panchayat Secretary, Village Level Worker, Mahila Samiti President and Secretary and Local School Teacher. Of the rest 20 would be canvassed among beneficiary households and 10 by those trained in nutrition.

7. One village schedule was also canvassed in each of the sample villages to collect certain data bearing on the programme. 32 schedules were thus canvassed. Village reports have been prepared on the basis of these schedules (Appendix-2).

8. The schedule was pre-tested in one of the sample villages. Necessary changes were effected in the schedule as a result of pre-testing. Pre-testing of the schedule in Ranpur village in Banki Block provided the occasion for training the Investigators put on the task.

9. The field work was conducted during May and June 1964 by a team of 7 Investigators. 1 Research Associate supervised the work of some of the Investigators. Table No. 1 would give the details of villages covered, the Block and district to which each of them belonged and the number of village and respondent schedules canvassed in each village.

10. In Table No. 2 the sample households have been grouped according to their caste. We notice that 9.4 per cent of the respondents belonged to Scheduled Caste and 20.2 per cent Scheduled Tribe, 34.1 per cent Other Backward Classes and 36.2 per cent other castes. Thus we find that about 30 per cent of the respondents were either Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe while the remaining 70 per cent were of upper caste population.

11. The respondents have been distributed according to their income in Table No. 3. They have been grouped into 8 income-groups beginning from Rs.20 or less to Rs.500 and above per month. 2/3rd of the respondents had income varying from Rs. 31—Rs. 100 per month. Those earning less than Rs. 30 per month constituted 16 per cent. Respondents having income above Rs. 100 constituted 17 per cent. It would, therefore, be seen that most of our respondents belonged to middle class whose income is less than Rs.100. The *per capita* income being Rs. 15 only.

12. Sixty-eight per cent of the respondents were cultivators by occupation while 15.6 per cent were agricultural labourers (Table No. 4). The remaining 16 per cent were engaged in trade and commerce, household industries and other services.

13. Considering castewise, 90 per cent of the Scheduled Caste respondents were either cultivators or agricultural labourers. Most of the rest were in other services. More than 90 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe respondents were either cultivators or agricultural labourers. Only 18 out of 220 Scheduled Tribal respondents were engaged in other services, trade and commerce. 82 per cent of Other Backward Classes were either cultivators or agricultural labourers. The remaining 18 per cent were engaged in either of the 3 occupations mentioned above. 78.2 per cent of the upper caste respondents were cultivators. Agricultural labourers constituted 1.3 per cent. 17.2 per cent belonged to other services. In Table No. 4 the distribution of respondents according to the occupation caste and income has been given. It would be seen that more than 4/5ths of our respondents were engaged in primary occupation such as cultivation.

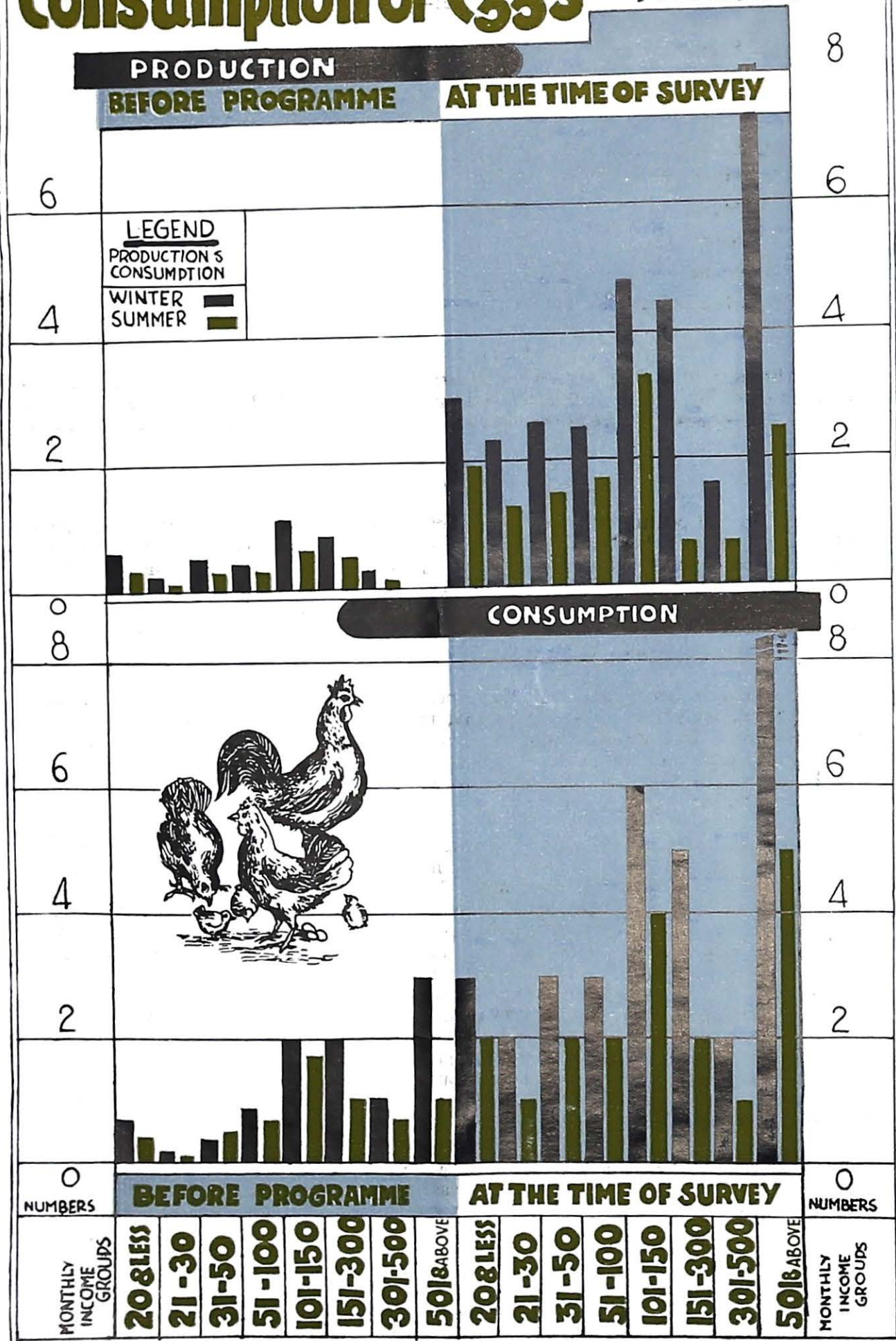
14. In Table No. 5 we have given a distribution of the family members of the respondents according to the age-groups. It would be seen that 50.0 per cent were above 15 years of age. These belonged to working age-group while the remaining 50 per cent constituted the children population. The average size of the family was 5.6 persons. It might be mentioned that the size of family increased with increase in the monthly income of families.

15. Children belonging to the age-group 2 to 6 constituted 21.2 per cent while those belonging to 6 to 11 years constituted 16.7 per cent. The older children, i.e., those between 11 to 15 years of age were 7.0 per cent. Children belonging to 0.2 years constituted 4.9 per cent. It would, therefore, be seen that 50 per cent of our sample families with a population of 6,113 belonged to the working age-group against 55.2 per cent according to 1961 Orissa Census Report.

16. In Table No. 6 we have given a distribution of the population (6,113) according to their educational status. Of the adults (3,062) 58.4 per cent were not literate. This is to say, 41.6 per cent of the adult population were able to read and write. Out of the children population 3,051, 46.4 per cent were not attending school. If we exclude children below 6, the proportion of children of school-going age who were not actually attending school was 51.5 per cent.

Weekly Per-Capita Production & Consumption of Eggs

FAMILIES HAVING
POULTRY BIRDS



CHAPTER 2

1. We discuss below the level of consumption of the following items in rural areas of Orissa as revealed by our sample survey. Increase in production of some of the items and consumption of all of them might be partly due to the implementation of the programme. The extent of increase in production and consumption of eggs, fish, fruits and vegetables would measure the success of the programme:—

- (a) Eggs
- (b) Fish
- (c) Vegetables
- (d) Fruits
- (e) Milk
- (f) Meat
- (g) Rice
- (h) Pulses
- (i) Ghee and Butter
- (j) Sugar and Gur

2. Although E. N. P. is actively concerned with the increase in production and consumption of Eggs, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits, we have included a few more items to have a comprehensive picture of the standard of consumption of the people at the time of survey.

POULTRY

3. Number of poultry birds per family before the introduction of the programme and after is given in Table No. 7. Poultry birds have been classified into local breed and improved breed such as leghorn and R. I. R. It would be seen that birds owned per family was 0.25 local before the programme was introduced. This has significantly increased at the time of survey when the programme had been in operation for about 3 years. The local birds per family was 1.63 against 0.23 of improved variety. So birds per family increased about 7 times i. e., from 0.25 to 1.86.

4. It would further be seen that birds per family belonging to the lower income-groups was relatively high. That is to say, families having a monthly income up to Rs. 30 had more birds of local breed than those having an income up to Rs. 300. This is clearly noticeable for local birds only. In respect of birds of improved breed, per family ownership increased as income increased. Such birds were rarely reared by less well-to-do families.

5. We may, therefore, conclude by saying that birds of local breed were reared in larger number of lower income-groups and high income-groups. The middle income-groups kept relatively fewer of such birds. Out of 1,090 families 504 (46.2 per cent) had poultry birds while 586 (53.80 per cent) did not have any. Poultry birds of improved variety were kept in larger number by higher income-groups only. The total number of poultry birds before the programme were only 273 against 2,028 at the time of survey. [This figure might not be very realistic as respondents had to quote them from their memory. Number of birds recorded at the time of survey was, however, a reality as Investigators could verify by actual count. All figures relating to production and consumption of items mentioned in para. 1 above should be considered with this reservation.] Out of 2,028 birds, local breed constituted 87.7 per cent while improved breed formed the rest (12.3 per cent). That might lead us to think that rearing of birds of improved breed has not made much headway. This was probably due to the non-availability of birds of improved breed or the high cost involved in buying such birds.

6. Birds of local breed per family having poultry birds works out to 0.54 before the introduction of the programme. This increased to 3.30 at the time of survey. As improved breeds were introduced after the programme was put into operation, we did not enquire into the number of such birds reared by the respondents before the programme was implemented. Number of birds of improved breed at the time of survey was 3.90 per family having poultry birds. (Table No. 7)

7. This is a very favourable sign as poultry birds per family increased about 8 times (from 0.54 to 4.02). Although birds of improved breed were relatively fewer compared to those of local breed, it is gratifying to note that 74 (6.5 per cent) families were able to rear such birds. That would imply that one out of 15 families overcame the prejudices against birds of improved breed. It was generally thought that such birds would not stand the climate, and would require special food—not the type of food usually given to birds of local breed. Further, they would require constant care of veterinary doctors. The fact that so many families thought it desirable to rear birds of improved breed showed that the usual argument did not prevail with them.

8. In Table No. 8 we have given figures in respect of weekly production and consumption of eggs. Production of eggs per person per week before the programme was about 0.15 and 0.22 for Summer and Winter months, respectively. Both the figures had increased due to the implementation of the programme. *Per capita* production in Winter months was 1.28 against 0.74 in Summer months.

9. Consumption of eggs per person per week had also increased. *Per capita* consumption varied between 0.31 to 0.36 before the programme was introduced. It was 0.91 in Summer months and 1.45 in Winter months during the year of survey.

10. The level of production and consumption varied according to the level of family income. *Per capita* production was comparatively high for the lower income-groups. So was the case with families having a monthly income above Rs. 100. Broadly, we may, therefore, conclude that both lower and higher income-groups were producing more eggs before and after introduction of the programme. The middle income-groups were much behind the average. Consumption of eggs per person per week had also increased significantly. It would be noticed that people consumed 1.48 eggs in Winter months against 0.40 before the programme was introduced. Thus on an average weekly purchase of eggs by the respondent families was 0.20 *per capita*.

11. So broadly we might conclude that production and consumption of eggs has significantly increased due to the introduction of the Expanded Nutrition Programme.

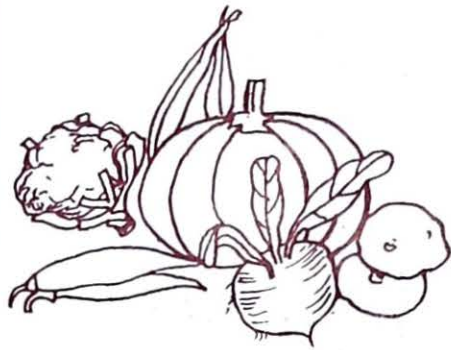
12. In Table No. 9, we have analysed figures in respect of consumption of eggs by families having poultry birds. It would be seen that 504 families who had poultry birds had 2,793 persons in their families. *Per capita* consumption per week before the programme was introduced varied from 0.7 to 0.8 eggs depending on the seasons. This increased to 2 in Summer months and 3 in Winter months during the survey year. When we compare these figures with *per capita* consumption given in table No. 8, we would notice that *per capita* consumption of families having poultry birds was very much higher. This is quite natural as eggs being a supplementary food will be consumed in greater quantity, if it is produced at home instead of being purchased. This is even true for higher income-groups. Even if some of the respondents belonging to higher income-groups were prepared to buy eggs they were unable to do so as eggs were not available for purchase in rural areas. This is even true in some of the urban areas. In any case, it appears reasonable to conclude that a family irrespective of his income consumed more eggs and poultry birds if those were produced at home than if the family was required to buy them.

13. In Table Nos. 10 and 11 we have analysed the attitude of respondents towards poultry farming and consumption of eggs. We have tabulated the figures according to their caste and income. Out of 103 Scheduled Caste respondents, 63 had favourable attitude towards poultry farming and 29 were opposed to it. Poultry farming by others in the same caste-group was considered desirable by most of the respondents. Scheduled Tribe respondents were equally favourable to poultry farming as well as consumption of eggs. The same can be said of other caste-groups, viz., Other Backwards Classes and upper caste people contacted by us.

WEEKLY PER-CAPITA PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES

FAMILIES HAVING KITCHEN GARDENS

BEFORE PROGRAMME
AT THE TIME OF SURVEY



CONSUMPTION

k.gs. 5

4

3

2

1

0

MONTHLY INCOME GROUP

0

1

2

3

4

5

k.gs.

20 & LESS

21 - 30

31 - 50

51 - 100

101 - 150

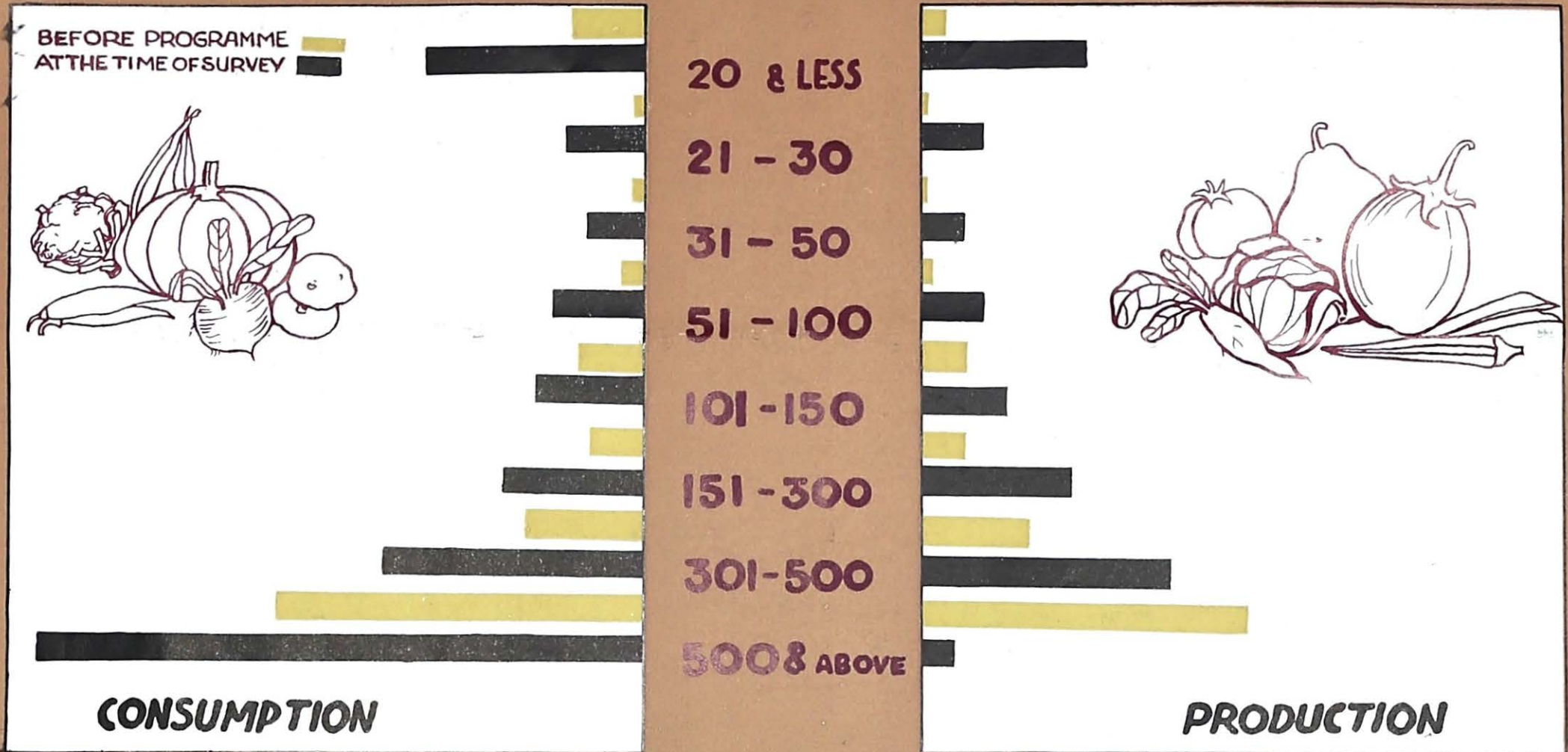
151 - 300

301 - 500

500 & ABOVE



PRODUCTION



CHAPTER 3

VEGETABLES

1. In this chapter we have discussed the impact of the Expanded Nutrition Programme on production and consumption of vegetables.

2. Out of 1,090 families 715 (65.6 per cent) had Kitchen Gardens at the time of survey. The fact that 1/3rd of families had no Kitchen Garden did not necessarily show that they were opposed to it. It was ascertained during the course of our enquiry that many of the families had no watering facilities nor their homestead land was adequate enough to accommodate a Kitchen Garden. Many of these families depended upon a distant source for supplies of drinking water. Data in Table No. 12 would show that a greater proportion of families belonging to low income-groups did not have Kitchen Gardens. With increase in family income, the number of families having Kitchen Garden increased with minor exceptions.

3. It would be seen that area of Kitchen Gardens per family having Kitchen Gardens was 0.25 acre. In otherwards 715 respondents who had Kitchen Gardens cultivated vegetables over an area of 180.89 acres.

4. Production of vegetables *per capita* per week before the introduction of the programme was only Re. 0.09. This increased to Re. 0.48 at the time of survey. *Per capita* consumption of vegetables per week was Re. 0.15 before the programme was introduced and it is increased to Re. 0.66 at the time of survey. Thus, we notice that both production and consumption had increased due to the introduction of the E. N. P. As most of the respondents consumed more vegetables than they produced in their own Kitchen Gardens, they purchased vegetables. Further, as some of the vegetables like potato, onion, etc., could not be produced in small Kitchen Gardens, they have necessarily to be bought from the markets.

5. Analysing by income-groups, we notice that families having a monthly income of Rs. 20 or less consumed vegetables worth Re. 0.34 per person per week against Re. 0.14 before the programme was introduced. The corresponding value of production for such families was Re. 0.17 after the programme was introduced. This would imply that even the poorest families covered by our survey purchased vegetables to the extent of Re. 0.17 per week. As income of the families increased *per capita* consumption increased from Re. 0.34 to Rs. 3.39. *Per capita* consumption at the time of survey was more than what it was before the programme. *Per capita* production has increased from Re. 0.17 to Rs. 3.79. Production of vegetables per week was considerably less before the programme was introduced. It varied from Re. 0.02 to Rs. 2.15.

6. It is of interest to note that families having income above Rs. 500 per month were able to sell a part of their production. This was proved by the fact that such families produced vegetables worth Rs. 3.79 per week while their consumption was only Rs. 3.39. This was not the case with respondents belonging to lower income-groups. Such respondents consumed more than they produced in their Kitchen Gardens. Taking all the income-groups together we notice that average purchase of vegetables was Re. 0.18 *per capita* per week. It was less a few years back when the E. N. P. was not introduced and the rural people had inadequate understanding of the nutritional value of vegetables. This might prove that the programme had favourable effects on both production as well as consumption of vegetables.

7. In Table No. 13 we have given figures of consumption and production of vegetables by families having Kitchen Garden. We have already said before that 65 per cent of the families had Kitchen Garden. The total members of these families were 4,059. It is noticed that consumption *per capita* per week was one rupee after the programme was introduced against Re. 0.23 previously. For the lowest income-group the corresponding figures were Re. 0.82 and Re. 0.34. This increased to Rs. 3.39 for the highest income-group. Production of vegetables in Kitchen Garden increased from Re. 0.14 to Re. 0.72. Thus, it would be seen that these families had to buy vegetables as their domestic production was not adequate.

CHAPTER 4 ORCHARDS

1. Out of 1,090 families surveyed by us 610 (56 per cent) families had orchards. These families had a variety of fruit-trees such as Banana, Guava, Papaya and others. Banana trees constituted 56.4 per cent, Guava 6.5 per cent, Papaya 10.2 per cent and others 26.8 per cent. Value of products of these orchards was Rs. 636.03 at the time of survey. According to our survey, the value of fruits produced before the programme was introduced was only Rs. 78.23. Consumption had also increased at the time of survey compared to that a few years before. It was Rs. 964.28 against Rs. 418.48 before the programme was introduced.

2. In *per capita* terms, consumption per week was only Re. 0.16 at the time of survey. It was about half of that before the programme was introduced. Production was less than consumption. Table No. 14 would show that production was Re. 0.10 at the time of survey compared to Re. 0.01 before the E. N. P. was introduced. The above figures would, therefore show that even if both production and consumption had increased the latter was below the standard requirement which is 85 grams for an adult. Considering the prevailing prices of Banana which appeared to be the most important fruit consumed in Rural Orissa, consumption of fruits appears to be much less than 85 grams per day.

3. In table No. 15 we have given *per capita* production and consumption of fruits by families having fruit orchards. It would be seen that *per capita* consumption at the time of survey was Re. 0.28 worth of fruits while production was of the value of Re. 0.18.

4. Considering the income-groups, we notice that consumption had progressively increased as family income increased.

CHAPTER 5 PISCICULTURE

1. Out of 1,090 families surveyed only 96 families (8.8 per cent) had pisciculture tanks. The rest, i. e., more than 9/10ths did not have any pisciculture tank. This is quite natural to expect, as poor families cannot be expected to have any pisciculture tank. The total water area of pisciculture tanks was 43.8 acres. The pisciculture tanks were relatively small as the water area per family having pisciculture tank was only 0.46 acre. (Table No. 16).

2. It would be further noticed that poorer families did not have pisciculture tanks. Each of the respondents belonging to higher income groups did not have pisciculture tank. For example, out of 27 families having a monthly income of Rs. 301 to Rs. 500 only 3 had pisciculture tanks. This is also true for respondents having a monthly income above Rs. 500.

3. Production of fish at the time of survey was of the value of Rs. 189.50. It was almost half before the programme was introduced. 95 kilograms of fish was produced at the time of survey during a week in a Summer month.

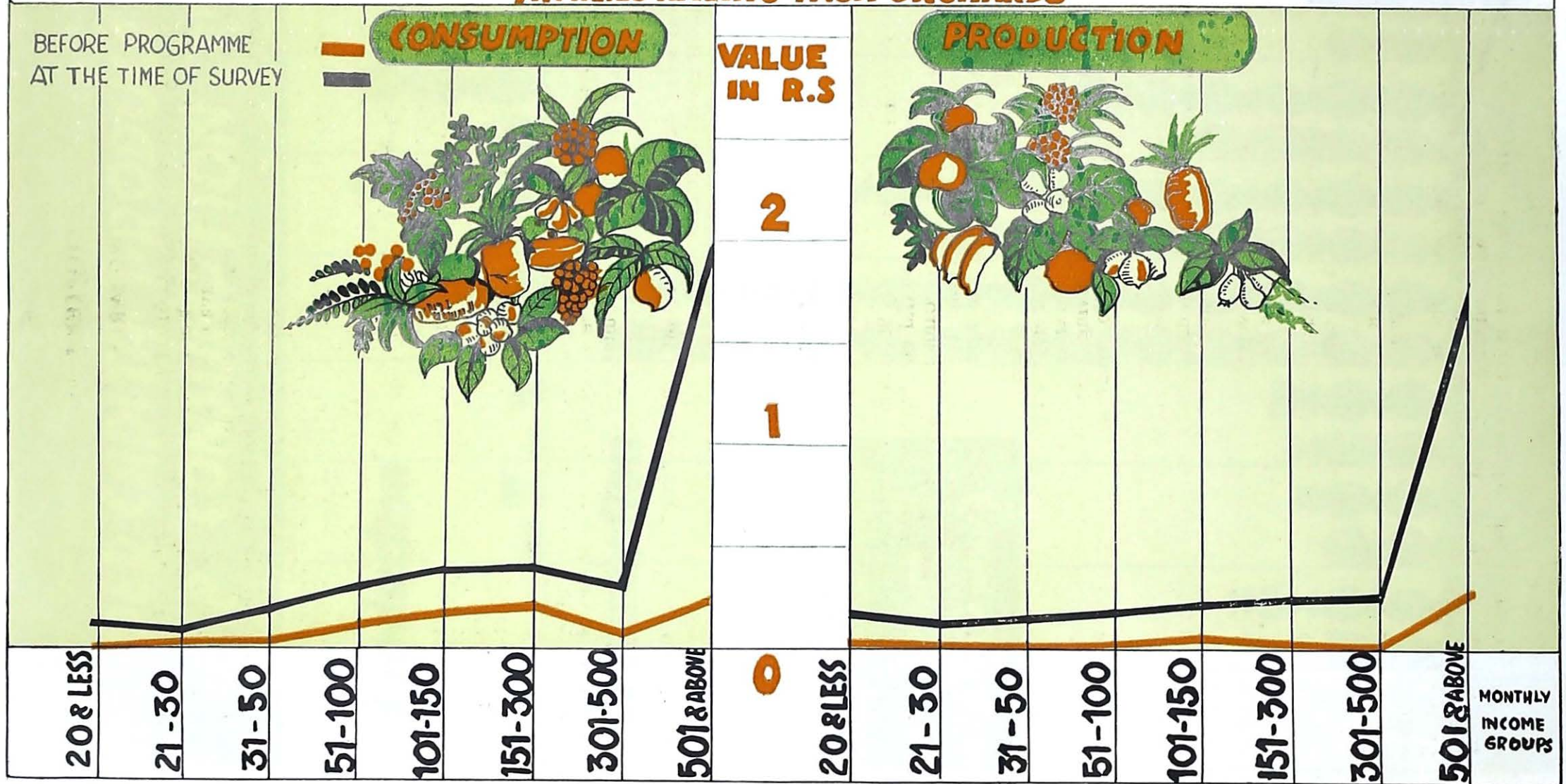
4. Consumption *per capita* for the non-vegetarian members was Re. 0.17 per week at the time of survey. It was Re. 0.15 before the programme was introduced.

5. As we consider income groups, consumption per person per week increased from Re. 0.02 to Re. 0.35. For the 2 lower income groups *per capita* consumption was Re. 0.13 for families having an income of Rs. 31 to Rs. 50. Consumption was highest, that is Re. 0.35 for families having an income of Rs. 101—150. *Per capita* consumption was not very much different when the programme was not in operation.

6. *Per capita* weekly production at the time of survey was only Re. 0.03 for all income-groups. Even if one family belonging to the highest income-groups had a pisciculture tank, no production was indicated. It might be due to the fact that pisciculture had recently been taken up and it was not yet the time to have a first catch.

Weekly Per-Capita Production & Consumption of Fruits

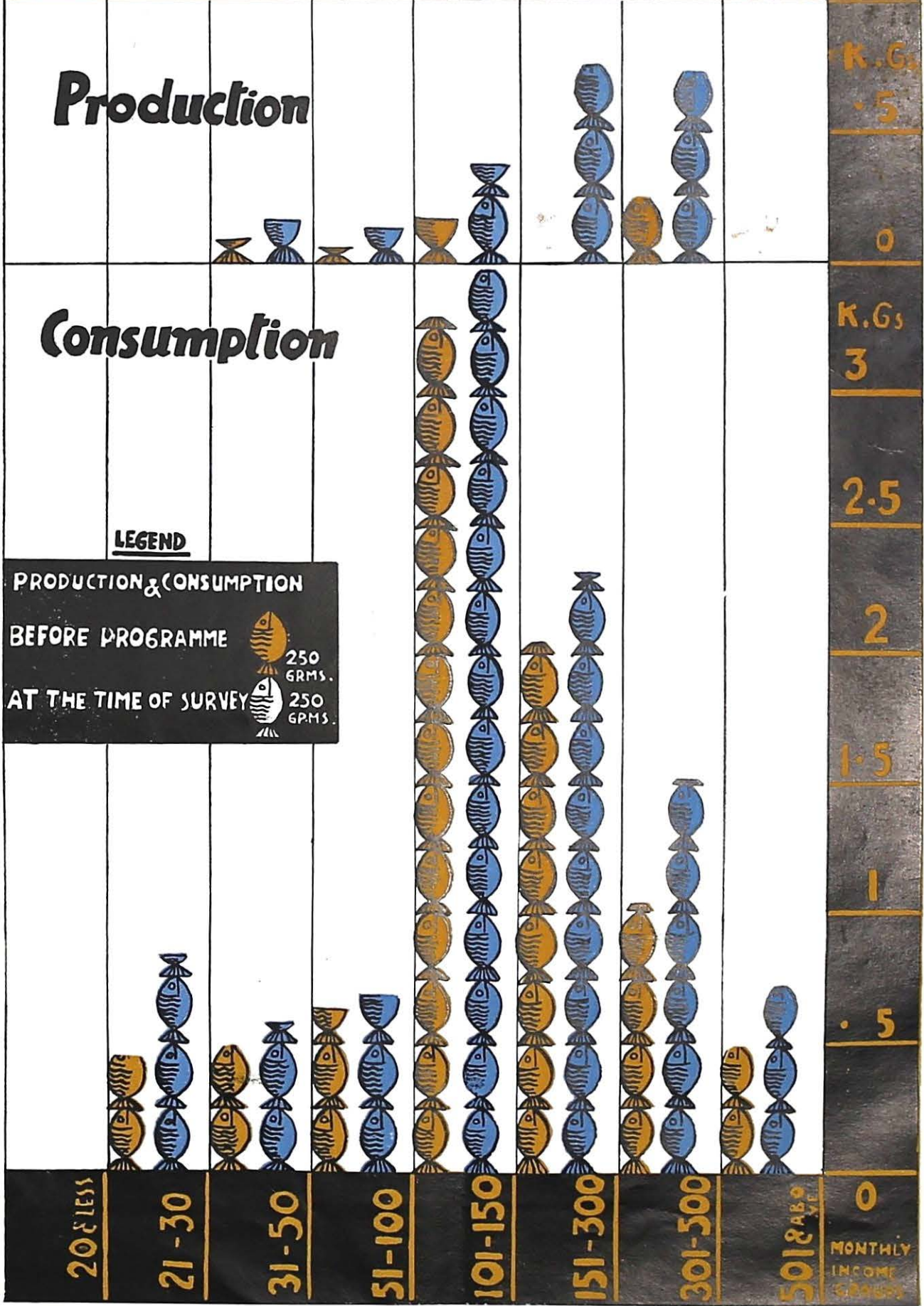
FAMILIES HAVING FRUIT ORCHARDS



Weekly

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION OF

FAMILIES HAVING PISCICULTURE TANKS **Fish**



LEGEND

PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION

BEFORE PROGRAMME  250 GRMS.

AT THE TIME OF SURVEY  250 GRMS.

20 & LESS

21-30

31-50

51-100

101-150

151-300

301-500

501 & ABOVE

0 MONTHLY INCOME GROUPS

WEEKLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MILK

FAMILIES HAVING MILCH COWS

In k.gs

In k.gs

2

2

1.5

1.5

1

1

.5

.5

0

0

LEGEND



250 GRMS

MONTHLY INCOME GROUPS

MONTHLY INCOME GROUPS

20 LESS

21 - 30

31 - 50

51 - 100

101 - 150

151 - 300

301 - 500

501 ABOVE



For families having an income of Rs. 301—500 per month *per capita* production was only 8 Paise per week. In absolute terms such families (3) produced fish to the extent of Rs. 49 only. *Per capita* production of fish was not more 3 Paise for all income groups except one where it was Re. 0.20 only.

7. Thus, we notice that a very small proportion of families had pisciculture tank. Further, both production and consumption was at a very low level. According to a study on nutrition by the Indian Council of Medical Research an adult should consume at least 3 ounces of fish and meat per day. According to our survey, most of the people in the sample villages were not getting as much, to consume.

8. We would therefore suggest that more vigorous steps should be taken to increase production of fish by taking up pisciculture in all the available tanks. The programme of coastal and deep-sea fishing should be accelerated to increase the supply of fish to rural people. Deep freeze units for purposes of storage and transport distant places might also be set up.

9. We have said before that 96 families had pisciculture tanks. There were 545 persons in those families. These families consumed fish worth of Rs. 1.91 per person per week at the time of survey. Quantitatively, *per capita* consumption per week was 901 grams. As income of families having pisciculture tanks increased, *per capita* consumption generally increased. The range of variation in value terms was from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 6.78. Quantity of fish consumed varied from 577 grams to 3,489 grams. Details in respect of each of the income groups may be seen in Table No. 17.

CHAPTER 6

OTHER FOOD ARTICLES

1. In this chapter we have discussed the standard of consumption of other food articles such as milk, meat, rice, pulses, ghee and butter and sugar and gur. Even if production and consumption of these items of food do not form an integral part of E. N. P., the extension aspects of the programme would have a definite impact on increased consumption of such nutritious foods. The following paragraphs would describe the position at the time of survey.

2. Table No. 18 would show that 34 per cent of the families had milch cows at the time of survey. About a year back, the proportion of families having milch cows was only 10 per cent. As income of the families increased the number of milch cows per family also increased. 15 out of 27 families having a monthly income of Rs. 301—500 had milch cows. Families belonging to the next higher income groups were better off in this regard. 376 respondents had 612 cows, i.e., 1.6 per family. Number of cows was much less one year back. We may probably conclude that more families had shown an interest in having cows in order to have their own supply of milk.

3. *Per capita* consumption of milk per week was 568 grams while production was 500 grams. With increase in family income, *per capita* consumption varied from 226 grams to 1,050 grams. *Per capita* production per week similarly varied from 178 to 897 grams.

4. Families having milch cows were consuming more milk per week as *per capita* consumption was 1,584 grams with a range of 1,061 to 1,757 grams compared to 568 grams for all respondents. (Table No. 19).

5. Table No. 20 would show that there were 5,300 (86.7 per cent) meat consuming members. *Out of 6,113 belonging to the respondents family, *per capita* consumption of meat per week was only 30 grams valued at 11 Paise. As income of families increased, *per capita* consumption increased from 3 to 21 Paise. Thus consumption of both fish and meat person per week comes to 28 Paise which may roughly buy 112 grams. We might therefore conclude that the standard of consumption of the rural people in Orissa so far as meat and fish are concerned is far below the ideal.

* It was ascertained that out of 5,977 non-vegetarians, 677 would not like to eat meat.

6. In Table No. 21 we have given figures of consumption of a few selected food articles such as rice, pulses, ghee and butter and sugar and gur. *Per capita* consumption of all income-groups taken together, is given below:—

	Grams
Rice	3,474
Pulses	243
Ghee	14
Gur	98

7. As income of families increased, consumption of Ghee and Sugar increased. This is, however, not so in respect of Rice and Pulses.

CHAPTER 7

TRAINING

1. One of the main objectives of the Expanded Nutrition Programme is to train various categories of officials and non-officials actively associated with the programme of expanded nutrition. The training programme was designed to improve conditions of nutrition at the village level and to propagate sound practices in the preparation of locally available foodstuff so as to make balanced diets. The syllabus prescribed for the Home Economics Training Centre has been re-oriented with a view to imparting training in nutrition to Social Educational Organisers, Grama Sevikas, Secretaries and members of Mahila Samitis. Training in nutrition and public health is being given to doctors, Lady Health Visitors, midwives and Dais of Primary Health Centres attached to Expanded Nutrition Programme Block. The Directors of Agriculture and Fisheries have taken active steps in imparting training to rural families in horticulture and pisciculture. Members of Yubak Sanghas and Mahila Samitis are being trained in Poultry rearing in deep litters. As a result of these training programmes a large number of officials and non-officials have been trained already. Official statistics relating to training given up to June 1964, details of which may be seen in Appendix 1, would show that as against a target of 5725, 2632 (45.9 %) persons have been trained in various production programmes connected with Expanded Nutrition Programme.

2. We enquired into the nature of training and the number trained in the sample villages during the course of our survey. The statement given below would show that 171 persons—127 men and 44 women were trained in horticulture, poultry and pisciculture. A few others—about 54 adults were trained in various other practices such as improved cooking, etc.

Statement showing the number of persons trained in horticulture, pisciculture and poultry up to the date of survey.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Horticulture	42	4	46 (26.9)
2. Pisciculture	40	4	44 (25.7)
3. Poultry	45	36	81 (47.4)
Total	127 (74.2)	44 (25.8)	171 (100)

3. The above statement indicates that out of 171, 81 (47.4%) were trained in the rearing of poultry birds with particular emphasis on the deep litter system as against 44 (25.7%) in pisciculture. Training in horticulture was imparted to 46 (26.9%) persons.

4. In addition to the above, 195 out of 1,090 respondents were also trained in improved dietary practices (Table No. 22). It would be of interest to note that respondents receiving training belonged to all income-groups. That is to say, income of the family—consequently its status in the village community—has not stood in the way of anyone from receiving training in poultry, horticulture or pisciculture which used to be the traditional occupations of low caste population.

5. The above figures would show that out of an adult population of 3,062 in 32 sample villages about 200 to 300 persons were trained in improved dietary practices as well as in various production programmes. This may be alright, if training is designed as a method of extension. That is to say, if persons receiving training train others in the village directly or influence them by their own example, we would not have much to comment. But in case, increased production of fruits, vegetables, eggs in private Kitchen Gardens and deep litter units, etc., require intimate knowledge of techniques and methods, training to a larger number of persons in the village communities might be useful.

CHAPTER 8

MILK FEEDING AND MIDDAY MEAL

The Expanded Nutrition Programme intimately connected with milk feeding and midday meal programmes in schools and women's clubs (Mahila Samitis). Mahila Samitis were entrusted with the task of feeding expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children while primary school children would be fed by milk during school hours.

2. The target for establishing 660 Mahila Samitis during the first phase of the programme had been achieved by June, 1964. The prescribed number of beneficiaries in E. N. P. Blocks where feeding of eggs and fish was emphasised, was 20 expectant and nursing mothers and 50 children. Milk and midday meals were provided thrice a week. Each woman has to be given $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of reconstituted milk while each pre-school child got one ounce per feeding. According to the official statistics, the total number of beneficiaries up to June 1964, was 13,200 expectant and nursing mothers and 33,000 children in the State. Our survey indicated that the midday meal programme was popular in most of the women's clubs. Menu for midday meals served by Mahila Samitis usually consist of rice, egg or fish and milk porridge. Cost of midday meals according to our survey varied from 15 to 30 Paise per head.

3. Midday meals were rarely served in schools while milk feeding was quite common. In some places, however, milk feeding was irregular as adequate contribution was not forthcoming. Official statistics, however, revealed that up to June 1964, 16,596 feedings had been given to school going children.

4. Table No. 23 indicates the number of children and expectant mothers attending midday meal and milk feeding centres.

5. Out of 3,051 children belonging to 32 sample villages 1,434 (47 per cent) attended midday meal and milk feeding centres. The rest were not participating for various reasons analysed in table No. 23. Caste restrictions, community feeling indifference and ineligibility were the principal causes. The first two reasons were not, however, important for children. Indifference on the part of parents was responsible to a considerable extent.

6. Out of 1,547 adult women 597 (38.59 per cent) were participating in milk feeding and midday meal programmes. 785 women constituting half of the adult women population were not eligible for feeding.

7. The remaining 165 (10.6 per cent) women were not participating for various reasons, such as indifference, community feeling, etc.

8. Table No. 24 shows the extent of contribution made to midday meal and milk feeding programmes.

9. Out of 1,090 respondents 506 (46.4 per cent) contributed to feeding programmes executed in the sample villages while 53.6 per cent did not contribute anything. In course of our survey we enquired into the nature and value of contribution made by the respondent families. Contribution made by beneficiary and non-beneficiary respondents has been separately tabulated. The former contributed Rs. 662.72 against Rs. 71.25 by the latter. Thus nine-tenths of contribution were made by beneficiaries. Contribution per contributing family was Rs. 1.45 as against Re. 0.67 per family. The range of contribution varied from Re. 0.87 to Rs. 3.47.

CHAPTER 9

PERFORMANCE OF PRIZE-WINNING MAHILA SAMITI VILLAGES

We referred to in Chapter 1 that 9 out of 32 sample villages were purposively chosen so as to include a few Prize-Winning Mahila Samiti villages. We did so with the hope that the level of production and consumption of eggs, vegetables, fruits, etc., would be higher in the latter due to the extension work done by Mahila Samitis. The statements given below would prove that our expectations were right :—

STATEMENT 1

1	Percentage of families having—				
	Poultry units	Kitchen garden	Fruit orchard	Pisciculture	Milch cows
2	3	4	5	6	
Prize-Winning Mahila Samiti villages.	53.7	75.1	74.8	12.6	41.4
Other villages randomly chosen.	43.3	61.8	48.5	7.3	31.8

2. The above statement would show that a good proportion of families in Prize-Winning Mahila Samiti villages had their own poultry units, kitchen gardens, fruit trees, etc. This was a sign of growing awareness of the value of nutritious foods among these villagers.

3. In statement 2, we have given figures in respect of production and consumption of selected items of foods in Prize Winning Mahila Samiti villages and other villages at the time of survey.

4. The statement below suggests a noticeable difference in the levels of production of all items except fish in the two groups of villages. Production of milk was eight times more in prize-winning villages than that in other village units. Production of vegetables was similarly more.

STATEMENT 2

Per capita production and consumption of selected items of food in Prize-Winning Mahila Samiti villages and other villages

Selected items of food	Prize-Winning Mahila Samiti villages (9)				Other villages randomly chosen (23)				
	At the time of survey				At the time of survey				
	Production per week		Consumption per week		Production per week		Consumption per week		
	Qty. Gms.	Value Paise	Qty. Gms.	Value Paise	Qty. Gms.	Value Paise	Qty. Gms.	Value Paise	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Eggs	Winter ..	84	51	94	53	40	25	46	29
	Summer ..	50	31	60	37	20	12	30	18
Meat ..	NA	NA	42	17	NA	NA	24	9	
Fish ..	15	4	37	13	18	4	200	31	
Vegetable ..	1,068	49	1,400	71	500	47	1,000	64	
Fruit ..	119	20	168	31	118	19	52	11	
Milk ..	466	46	588	59	55	6	56	4	

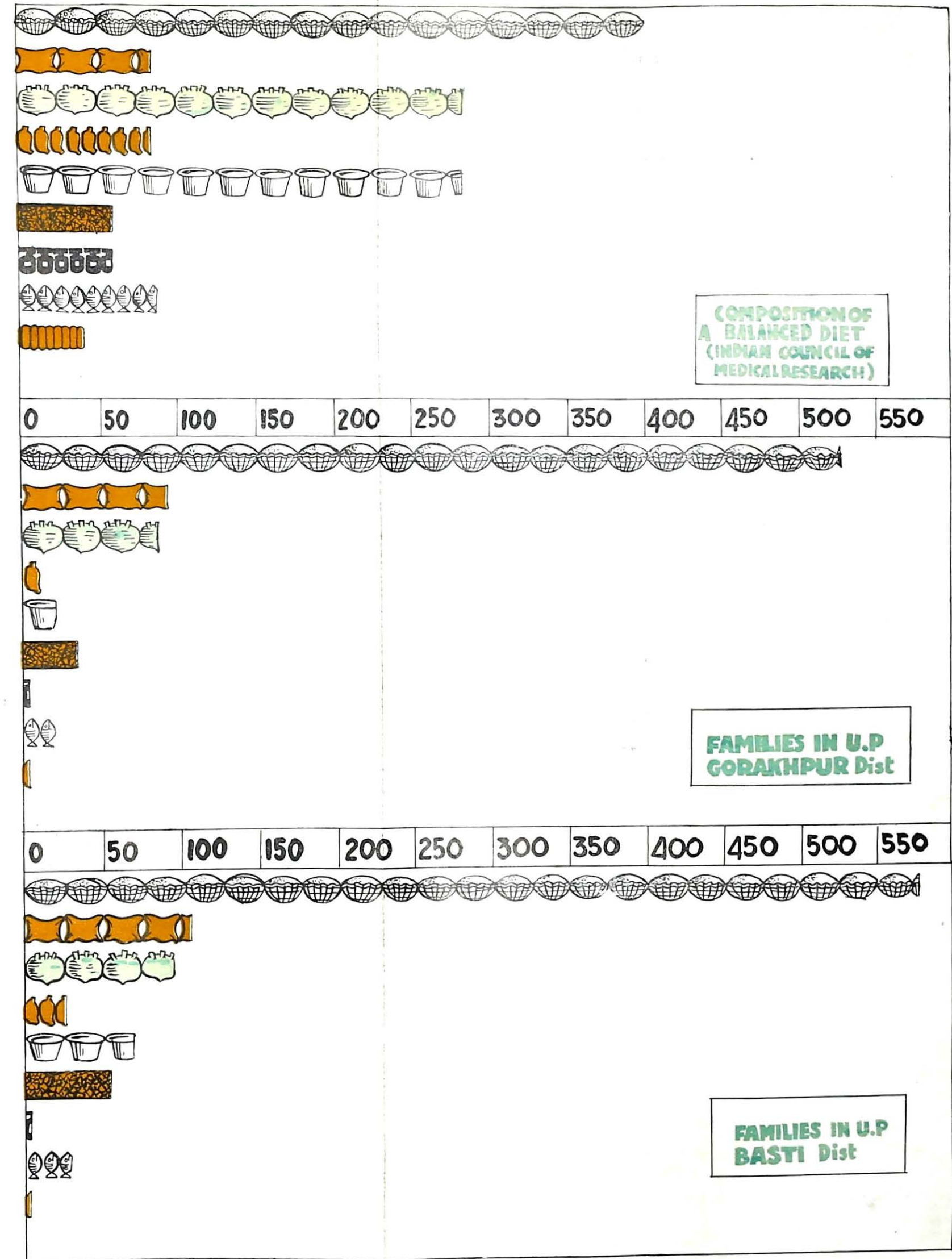
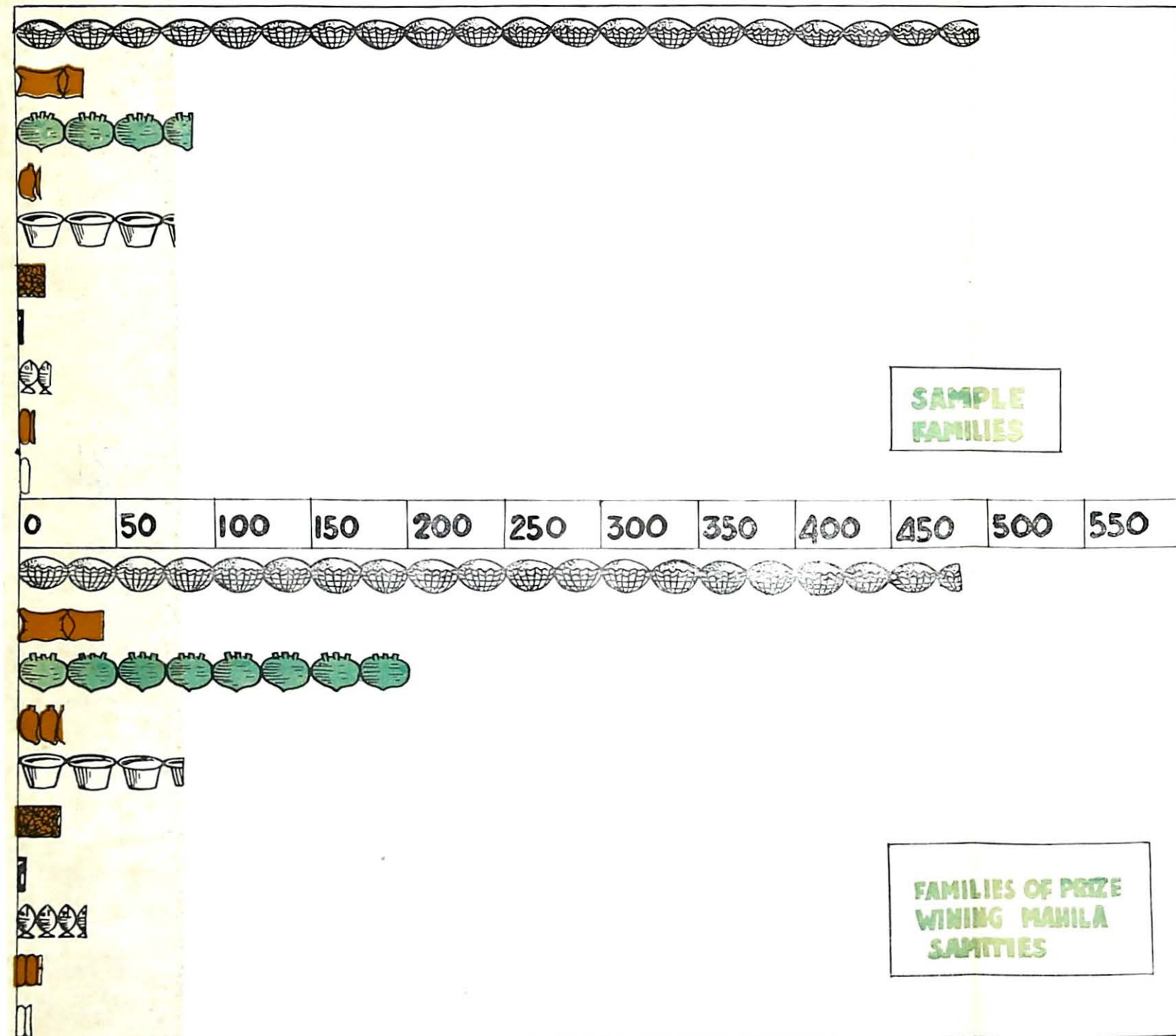
LEGEND

- CEREALS
- PULSES
- VEGETABLES
- FRUITS
- MILK & MILK PRODUCTS
- SUGAR & Ghee
- GHEE etc.
- FISH & MEAT
- EGGS, WINTER
- SUMMER

25 GRMS
25 GRMS
25 GRMS
10 GRMS
25 GRMS
10 GRMS
5 GRMS
5 GRMS

CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED ITEMS OF FOOD

(IN GRAMS) PER CAPITA PER DAY



STATEMENT 2--(concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice ..	N A	N A	3,395	204	N A	N A	3,758	225
Pulses ..	N A	N A	308	35	N A	N A	231	26
Ghee, etc. ..	N A	N A	28	22	N A	N A	13	10
Sugar and Gur ..	N A	N A	154	20	N A	N A	82	11
Total ..	1752 (1,718)	170 (150)	6,214 (6,170)	525 (509)	731 (711)	101 (88)	5,462 (5,446)	420 (409)

NOTE—Figures in the bracket includes production and consumption in summer month

5. There was an appreciable difference between the levels of consumption of the two groups of villages. People in prize-winning villages consumed more of everything except fish and rice. Lower consumption of rice was welcome as the change is in right direction. For, according to experts in nutrition we are consuming too much of rice to the neglect of proteinous and protective food articles. If people of the prize-winning villages have started consuming less rice and more of other foods a major get-through towards a balanced diet has been achieved. It is, however, unfortunate that people here (9 prize-winning Mahila Samiti villages) consumed much less fish. We have elsewhere drawn attention to the poor state of pisciculture in rural Orissa. This finding reinforces that conclusion of ours.

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION

In this chapter we have tried to give an idea of the content and value of an average Oriya diet. Data given in statements 1 and 2 below bring together all that has been said before in this report to give the reader a comprehensive picture of the level of consumption of rural people in Orissa. To focus the reader's attention on the appalling deficiency of our diet, we have compared the same with that in U. P. where a similar survey was conducted sometime back and with a balanced diet prescribed by the Indian Council of Medical Research (I.C.M.R.).

STATEMENT 1--(contd.)

Consumption of selected items of food (in Grams) per capita per day

Selected items of food	Sample families	Families of prize-winning Mahila Samitis	Families in U. P. (revealed by a survey)		Composition of a balanced diet (Indian Council of Medical Research)
			Basti district	Gorakhpur district	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cereals ..	*496	*485	577	527	400
Pulses ..	35	44	107	92	85
Vegetables ..	90	200	96	85	284
Fruits ..	**13	**24	27	10	85

STATEMENT 1—(concl.d.)

Selected items of food	Sample families	Families of prize-winning Mahila samitis	Families in U. P. (revealed by a survey)		Composition of a balanced diet (Indian Council of Medical Research)
			Basti district	Gorakhpur district	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Milk and Milk products	81	8	69	20	284
Sugar and Gur ..	14	22	54	34	57
Ghee, etc. ..	2	4	3	2	57
Fish and meat ..	16	35	18	20	88
† Egg } Winter ..	8	13	1	2	40
	5	8	..	..	..

* Only Rice

** Figures had been obtained in value terms. We converted it to quantity. Banana is the main fruit consumed by most of the respondent families. In converting value to quantity we have assumed that one kilogram of banana is equal to about five dozens of peeled bananas.

† 1 egg=40grams

2. Statement 1 above would show the average *per capita* consumption of selected items of food.

3. Our survey reveals that rural people in Orissa consumed 496 grams of rice daily. Respondent families in a few prize-winning Mahila Samiti villages where the programme of expanded nutrition was expected to have made some head-way consumed 485 grams of rice against 400 grams considered to be ideal by I. C. M. R. Consumption of cereals (wheat, rice and millet) in U. P. villages was much higher.

4. In respect of other items of food such as pulses, vegetables, fruit, milk, egg, fish, etc., the standard of consumption in Orissa was much below the level prescribed by I.C.M.R as well as that revealed by the U. P. survey. It may, however, be gratifying to learn that in matters of consumption of eggs and milk, people in Orissa appear to be better off than those in selected U. P. villages. It is quite understandable in case of eggs as rural people in U. P. are primarily vegetarian. It is, however, not so in case of milk as U. P. people are known to consume more milk than those in Orissa. The conditions in Basti and Gorakhpur might be particularly bad in respect of milk consumption if we ignore response errors in both the surveys.

5. When we compare the level of consumption of all the sample families with those of Mahila Samiti villages in Orissa, we notice a favourable change in the latter. People living in the prize-winning Mahila Samiti villages consumed more vegetables, fruits, fish and eggs, ghee, etc. than the average person elsewhere. This might be directly due to the greater consciousness of people in respect of nutritious foods. Training of people in the preparation of nutritious food as well as the increased production of such food seem to have produced these results.

6. Even if people in a few villages consumed more nutritious food (there are 68 prize-winning Mahila Samiti villages in the State so far) the large majority of people in the State, consumed less than the ideal. Excepting a few items, such as fish, meat, eggs and vegetables, the standard of consumption in U. P. villages is higher than that in the prize-winning villages. Whatever that may be, the discussion in this paragraph clearly brings out the fact that Mahila Samitis had done a good job and it is worth investing more resources on their organisation, maintenance and welfare. If the entire rural Orissa comes to the standard of the prize-winning villages as revealed by our survey, it would be great thing indeed. We should, therefore, actively work for the improvement of women's clubs all over the State if we intend to spread the message of Expanded Nutrition Programme fast.

STATEMENT 2

Per capita expenditure (in rupees) on food items of different income groups

Income groups	Rice	Pulses	Ghee	Sugar and Gur	Fish	Meat	Eggs	Fruits	Vegetables	Milk	Weekly total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20 and less	1.98	0.23	0.07	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.35 (0.23)	0.04	0.34	0.22	3.57
21—30	1.87	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.33 (0.19)	0.05	0.48	0.30	3.32
31—50	2.08	0.20	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.37 (0.23)	0.10	0.54	0.48	4.16
51—100	2.09	0.24	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.13	0.32 (0.24)	0.18	0.68	0.60	4.66
101—150	2.51	0.42	0.16	0.18	0.35	0.14	0.51 (0.41)	0.21	0.78	0.64	5.90
151—300	2.03	0.44	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.42 (0.12)	0.26	0.83	0.89	5.82
301—500	1.86	0.39	0.20	0.24	0.32	0.21	0.31 (0.19)	0.23	0.96	0.97	5.69
501 and above.	1.63	0.62	0.40	0.58	0.21	0.20	1.04 (0.50)	1.12	3.39	1.05	10.24
All income groups	2.00	0.27	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.11	0.38 (0.22)	0.16	0.66	0.55	4.53
Per centages.	(44.0)	(6.0)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(3.7)	(2.4)	(8.4)	(0.35)	(14.5)	(12.1)	(100)

*Figures in brackets represent expenditure in summer months

7. Expenditure incurred on a few items of food by rural people in Orissa in a week is given in the above statement. A person spent Rs. 4.53 (about a dollar) in a week on an average. Such expenditure varied from Rs. 3.32 to Rs. 10.24 depending on the income of the family.

8. Half of the total expenditure was on account of rice and pulses. Consumption of protective food articles such as vegetables, fruits and milk constituted 30.1 per cent of the total expenditure. Proteinous food (fish, meat and eggs) accounted for 14.5 per cent. An almost equal amount was spent on consumption of ghee, sugar and gur.

9. As is to be expected, poorer families spent a greater proportion of their income on rice and pulses. As family income increased proportionate expenditure on rice and dal declined while that on protective and proteinous foods increased some what.

10. We might, therefore, conclude this chapter by saying that absolute standard of consumption is low compared to the standard prescribed from the point of nutrition. There is a preponderance of rice in the common diet. Consumption of other food items is quite low. There is, therefore, a clear need for increasing production of eggs, fish, fruit, milk and vegetables. Pisciculture should be more extensive as there is great scope for the same. The Agency for translating these into well-worked-out production programmes is clearly the village community. The same should be strengthened. As village Panchayats and women's clubs have done good work, they should be assisted by a greater supply of resources and know-how.

TABLE No. 1
Sample Table

Serial Number	Sample village	Block	District
1	2	3	4
1	Ajodhya ..	Nilgiri I ..	Balasore
2	Iswarpur ..	Nilgiri II ..	
3	Khirkoni ..	Soro ..	
4	Gonguti ..	Balasore ..	
5	Ghasian ..	Patnagarh ..	Bolangir
6	Tendapadar ..	Patnagarh ..	
7	Ranpur ..	Banki ..	Cuttack
8	Bahugram ..	Salepur ..	
9	Balarampur ..	Kujang ..	
10	Bidharpur ..	Gandia ..	Dhenkanai
11	Sanhulla ..	Athamallik ..	
12	Kiakata ..	Athamallik II ..	Ganjam
13	Basudebpur ..	Digpahandi ..	
14	Jhadankoli ..	Rangeilunda (Konisi) ..	
15	Sikuan ..	Khariar ..	Kalahandi
16	Tartara ..	Anandpur ..	Keonjhar
17	Pipilia ..	Ghatagaon ..	
18	Dospur ..	Nawrangpur ..	Koraput
19	Burja ..	Umerkote (T. D.) ..	
20	Raruan ..	Raruan (T. D.) ..	Mayurbhanj
21	Govindpur ..	Pippili ..	Puri
22	Thanthana ..	Pippili ..	
23	Argul ..	Jatni ..	
24	Angarpada ..	Jatni ..	Phulbani
25	Tendabadi ..	Daspalla ..	
26	Paburia ..	Tikabali (T. D.) ..	Sambalpur
27	Maniksore ..	Raikia (T. D.) ..	
28	Fasimal ..	Jamankira ..	
29	Tikilipada (Non-sample village)	Jamankira ..	Sambalpur
30	Lenda ..	Barpalli ..	
31	Ghanamala ..	Padampur ..	Sundargarh
32	Tumkela ..	Lahunipada (T. D.) ..	

NOTE—(T. D.) stands for tribal development

TABLE No. 2
Distribution of respondents according to their caste

Sample village	Number of respondents contacted				Total
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Other Backward Class	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Ajodhya ..	4	1	7	23	35
2 Iswarpur ..	4	..	2	30	36
3 Khirikoni ..	11	..	1	23	35
4 Gonguti ..	..	..	25	10	35
5 Ghasian ..	1	22	12	..	35
6 Tendapadar ..	9	3	23	..	35
7 Ranpur ..	..	..	25	10	35
8 Bahugram ..	5	..	16	14	35
9 Balarampur ..	9	..	5	21	35
10 Bidharpur ..	..	..	14	21	35
11 Sanbulla ..	..	11	11	13	35
12 Kiakata ..	..	7	14	14	35
13 Basudebpur ..	5	..	25	5	35
14 Jhadonkoli ..	1	..	19	15	35
15 Sikuan ..	..	1	32	2	35
16 Tartara ..	1	18	5	11	35
17 Pipilia ..	1	28	2	4	35
18 Dospur ..	4	29	1	1	35
19 Burja ..	22	1	8	4	35
20 Raruan ..	4	3	22	6	35
21 Gobindpur ..	..	..	1	34	35
22 Thanthana ..	..	..	7	28	35
23 Argul ..	1	..	16	18	35
24 Angarpada ..	..	6	6	23	35
25 Tendabadi ..	..	3	3	29	35
26 Paburia ..	2	17	5	11	35
27 Maniksore ..	12	20	1	2	35
28 Fasimal ..	3	21	10	2	36
29 Tikilipada ..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Lenda ..	3	7	21	6	37
31 Ghanamala ..	..	15	19	1	35
32 Tumkela ..	1	7	13	14	35
Total ..	103 (9.4)	220 (20.2)	372 (34.1)	395 (36.2)	1,090 (100)

TABLE No. 3
Distribution of Respondent Families according to their Income

Income groups Village	20 & less	21—30	31—50	51—100	101—150	151—300	301—500	501 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajodhya ..	..	1	6	25	3	..	..	..	35
Iswarpur ..	..	1	14	18	2	1	..	..	36
Lenda ..	4	8	12	8	1	2	2	..	37
Paburia ..	1	..	18	11	3	2	..	..	35
Tendapadara ..	..	9	14	9	2	1	..	..	35
Ghasian ..	6	8	9	7	2	1	2	..	35
Sanhula ..	..	4	10	19	..	2	..	..	35
Kiakata ..	..	5	5	16	2	7	..	..	35
Ranpur ..	7	..	8	11	5	3	1	..	35
Burja ..	..	2	19	10	1	1	2	..	35
Dospur ..	..	2	17	9	6	1	..	..	35
Sikuan ..	..	3	10	8	10	3	1	..	35
Gobindpur ..	1	2	8	14	5	4	1	..	35
Tartara ..	..	..	14	19	1	1	..	..	35
Thonthana ..	3	2	9	14	4	1	2	..	35
Ghanamal ..	1	14	11	3	..	5	1	..	35
Fasimal ..	4	10	10	5	1	2	3	1	36
Tikilipada ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Basudevpur ..	..	..	7	16	6	3	2	1	35
Tumkela ..	3	7	10	13	1	1	..	..	35
Pipilia ..	..	5	17	10	2	1	..	..	35
Bahugram ..	7	11	8	3	1	4	1	..	35
Maniksore ..	..	2	16	15	2	..	..	..	35
Raruan ..	..	2	16	13	1	2	1	..	35
Khirkoni ..	..	..	8	23	3	1	..	..	35
Tendabadi ..	4	4	6	9	3	7	..	2	35
Balarampur ..	6	3	16	4	2	1	3	..	35
Argul ..	4	1	16	11	1	2	..	..	35
Angarapada ..	6	7	7	12	..	2	..	1	35
Genguti ..	..	..	15	16	3	1	..	..	35
Jhadankoli ..	..	1	7	13	5	8	1	..	35
Bidharpur ..	..	6	9	12	2	2	4	..	35
Total ..	57 (5·2)	120 (11·0)	352 (32·4)	376 (34·5)	81 (7·4)	72 (6·5)	27 (2·5)	5 (0·5)	1,090 (100)

TABLE No. 4
Distribution of respondents according to their caste, occupation and income

Caste Mohtly income groups, occupation	Scheduled Caste									Scheduled Tribe									Other			
	20 & less	21-30	31-50	51-100	101-150	151-300	301-500	501 & above.	Total	20 & less	21-30	31-50	51-100	101-150	151-300	301-500	501 & above	Total	20 & less	21-30	31-50	51-100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cultivation ..	3	2	22	15	7	1	1	..	51 (49.5)	6	18	55	48	7	15	4	..	153 (69.5)	5	17	95	72
Agricultural labour ..	9	16	16	1	..	..	..	..	42 (40.8)	10	16	18	5	..	..	..	..	49 (22.3)	12	26	25	10
Mining and Quarrying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House hold Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
Manufacturing other than house hold industry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 (0.9)	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2 (0.9)	1	2	9	11
Transport, storage and communication.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services ..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	9 (8.8)	..	2	1	..	11	2	..	..	16 (7.3)	..	..	9	9
Total ..	12	18	46	16	9	1	1	..	103 (100)	16	36	75	54	18	17	4	..	220 (100)	18	46	144	109

TABLE No. 4—contd.
Distribution of respondents according to their caste, occupation and income

Caste Monthly income groups, occupation	Backward Classes					Others										Total							
	101—150	151—300	301—500	501 & above	Total	20 & less	21—30	31—50	51—100	101—150	151—300	301—500	501 & above	Total	20 & less	21—30	31—50	51—100	101—150	151—300	301—500	501 & above	Total
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Cultivation ..	13	17	8	2	229 (16.5)	8	15	74	168	13	19	9	3	309 (78.2)	22	52	246	303	40	52	22	5	742 (68.0)
Agricultural labour.	2	..	..	..	75 (20.5)	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	5 (1.3)	32	60	61	16	2	..	..	..	171 (15.6)
Mining and Quarrying.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry.	4	1	..	..	19 (5.0)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (0.5)	1	2	6	7	4	1	..	..	21 (2.0)
Manufacturing other than household Industry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce.	1	..	1	..	25 (6.6)	..	..	3	5	1	1	1	..	11 (2.7)	1	2	14	17	2	1	2	..	39 (3.6)
Transport, storage and communi- cation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services ..	4	2	..	..	24 (6.4)	1	2	8	24	16	14	3	..	68 (17.2)	1	4	25	33	33	18	3	..	117 (10.7)
Total ..	24	20	9	2	372 (100)	11	20	87	197	30	34	13	3	395 (100)	57	110	352	376	81	72	27	5	1090 (100)

TABLE No. 5

Age Distribution of members belonging to respondents family (incomewise)

Age group, Monthly Income groups	Below 2 years			2—6 years			6—11 years			11—15 years			15 and above			Grand total			Number of res- pondents	Size of family
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20 and less ..	6	4	10	30	36	66	22	17	39	19	11	30	59	64	123	136	132	268	57	4.7
21—30 ..	24	7	31	78	59	137	47	29	76	21	7	28	132	140	272	302	242	544	120	4.5
31—50 ..	76	24	100	210	209	419	189	116	305	42	18	60	473	439	1,912	990	806	1,796	352	5.1
51—100 ..	71	36	107	208	221	429	187	197	384	192	33	225	512	559	1,071	1,170	1,046	2,216	376	5.8
101—150 ..	15	7	22	48	41	89	38	30	68	24	11	35	140	136	276	265	225	490	81	6.0
151—300 ..	10	8	18	49	49	98	50	37	87	16	14	30	114	138	252	239	246	485	72	6.7
301—500 ..	7	6	13	29	19	48	23	28	51	13	5	18	72	55	127	144	113	257	27	9.5
501 and above ..	1	1	2	4	9	13	3	6	9	1	3	4	13	16	29	22	35	57	5	11.4
All income groups ..	210	93	303 (4.95)	656	643	1,299 (21.25)	559	460	1,019 (16.68)	328	102	430 (7.03)	1,515	1,547	3,062 (50.09)	3,268	2,845	6,113 (100)	1,090	5.6

TABLE No. 6

Educational status of the respondent family members (Incomewise)

Monthly income groups	Number of school-going children			Number of non-school-going children			Total children			Literate adults			Illiterate adults			Total adults			Total members		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
20 and less ..	39	19	58	38	49	87	77	68	145	13	10	23	46	54	100	59	64	123	136	132	268
21—30 ..	73	32	105	97	70	167	170	102	272	40	10	50	92	130	222	132	140	272	302	242	544
31—50 ..	286	152	438	231	215	446	517	367	884	250	85	335	223	354	577	473	439	912	990	806	1,796
51—100 ..	395	230	625	263	257	520	658	487	1,145	337	155	492	175	404	579	512	559	1,071	1,170	1,046	2,216
101—150 ..	64	71	135	61	18	79	125	89	214	75	40	115	65	96	161	140	136	276	265	225	490
151—300 ..	82	88	170	43	20	63	125	108	233	96	56	152	18	82	100	114	138	252	239	246	485
301—500 ..	53	35	88	19	23	42	72	58	130	51	33	84	21	22	4	72	5	127	144	113	257
501 and above ..	8	8	16	1	11	12	9	19	28	10	13	23	3	3	6	3	16	29	22	35	57
All income groups	1,000 (61·16)	635 (38·84)	1,635 (100)	753 (53·18)	663 (46·82)	1,416 (100)	1,753 (57·46)	1,298 (42·54)	3,051 (100)	872 (68·45)	402 (31·55)	1,274 (100)	643 (35·96)	1,145 (64·04)	1,788 (100)	1,515 (49·48)	1,547 (50·52)	3,062 (100)	3,268 (53·46)	2,845 (46·54)	6,113 (100)
			(53·6)			(46·4)			(100)			(41·6)			(58·4)			(100)			

TABLE No. 7
Number of poultry birds owned by respondent's families

Monthly income-groups	Total number of birds owned					Total	Families having poultry birds	Families having no poultry birds	Total	Birds per family						Birds per family having poultry birds					
	Before programme		After Programme							Before programme			After programme			Before programme			After programme		
	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved					Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
20 & less ..	9	..	9	106 (100)	..	106 (100)	25	32	57	0.15	..	0.15	1.86	...	1.86	0.36	..	0.36	3.78	..	4.24
21—30 ..	19	..	19	233 (98.31)	4 (1.69)	237 (100)	68	52	120	0.16	..	0.16	1.94	0.07	1.97	0.28	..	0.28	3.28	1.33	3.49
31—50 ..	71	..	71	580 (92.80)	45 (7.20)	625 (100)	184	168	352	0.20	..	0.20	1.64	0.37	1.77	0.39	..	0.39	2.97	3.46	3.39
51—100 ..	36	..	36	535 (89.02)	66 (10.98)	601 (100)	160	216	376	0.09	..	0.09	1.42	0.18	1.59	0.23	..	0.23	3.28	2.64	3.75
101—150 ..	28	..	28	124 (78.98)	33 (21.02)	157 (100)	27	54	81	0.34	..	0.34	1.53	0.41	1.93	1.04	..	1.04	4.13	6.50	5.81
151—300 ..	35	..	35	129 (74.14)	45 (25.86)	174 (100)	23	49	72	0.48	..	0.48	1.79	0.62	2.41	1.52	..	1.52	4.44	5.62	7.57
301—500 ..	69	..	69	56 (51.85)	52 (48.15)	108 (100)	15	12	27	2.55	..	2.55	2.09	0.72	4.00	4.60	..	4.60	2.94	8.66	7.20
501 & above ..	6	..	6	15 (75.00)	5 (25.00)	20 (100)	2	3	5	1.20	..	1.20	3.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	..	3.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
All income groups	273	..	273	1,778 (87.7)	250 (12.3)	2,028 (100)	504 (46.2)	586 (53.8)	1,090 (100)	0.25	..	0.25	1.63	0.23	1.86	0.54	..	0.54	3.30	3.90	4.02

TABLE No. 8
Distribution of respondent families having poultry birds and weekly consumption of Eggs

Monthly Income groups	Families having poultry birds	Families not having poultry birds	Total	Weekly production of Eggs				Weekly consumption of Eggs (in Nos.)				Number of family members	Per capita production (in Nos.)			
				Before programme		After programme		Before programme		After programme			Before programme		After programme	
				Winter month	Summer month	Winter month	Summer month	Winter month	Summer month	Winter month	Summer month		Winter month	Summer month	Winter month	Summer month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20 and less ..	25 (43·86)	32 (56·14)	57 (100)	76	36	374	231	483	43	381	238	268	0·28	0·13	1·40	0·86
21—30 ..	68 (56·67)	52 (43·33)	120 (100)	52	31	707	403	56	35	711	407	544	0·10	0·06	1·30	0·74
31—50 ..	184 (52·27)	168 (47·73)	352 (100)	455	310	2,451	1,478	462	456	2,597	1,624	1,796	0·25	0·17	1·36	0·82
51—100 ..	160 (42·55)	216 (57·45)	376 (100)	415	303	2,427	1,673	808	696	2,820	2,066	2,216	0·19	0·14	1·09	0·75
101—150 ..	27 (33·33)	54 (66·67)	81 (100)	188	110	783	487	363	285	958	662	490	0·38	0·22	1·60	0·99
151—300 ..	23 (31·94)	49 (68·05)	72 (100)	139	88	697	113	266	215	824	240	485	0·29	0·18	1·44	0·23
301—500 ..	15 (55·56)	12 (44·44)	27 (100)	50	14	231	113	141	105	322	204	257	0·19	0·05	0·90	0·44
501 and above	2 (40·00)	3 (60·00)	5 (100)	..	..	180	56	57	32	237	113	57	..	..	3·16	0·98
All Income-groups.	504 (46·24)	586 (53·76)	1,090 (100)	1,375	892	7,850	4,554	2,236	1,867	8,850	5,554	6,113	0·22	0·15	1·28	0·74

TABLE No. 8—Contd.

Monthly Income groups	Per capita consumption per week (in Nos.)				Number of non-vegetarian members	Per capita production of these consuming Eggs (in Nos.)				Per capita consumption of those consuming Eggs (in Nos.)			
	Before programme		After programme			Before programme		After programme		Before programme		After programme	
	Winter month	Summer month	Winter month	Summer month		Winter month	Summer month	Winter month	Summer month	Winter month	Summer month	Winter month	Winter month
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
20 and less ..	0·31	0·15	1·42	0·89	261	0·29	0·14	1·43	0·89	0·70	0·16	1·46	0·91
21—30 ..	0·10	0·07	1·31	0·75	535	0·10	0·06	1·32	0·75	0·10	0·07	1·33	0·76
31—50 ..	0·26	0·25	1·45	0·90	1,751	0·26	0·18	1·40	0·84	0·34	0·26	1·48	0·93
51—100 ..	0·36	0·31	1·27	0·93	2,166	0·19	0·14	1·12	0·77	0·37	0·32	1·30	0·95
101—150 ..	0·74	0·58	1·96	1·35	472	0·40	0·23	1·66	1·03	0·77	0·60	2·03	1·40
151—300 ..	0·55	0·44	1·70	0·49	484	0·29	0·18	1·44	0·23	0·55	0·44	1·70	0·50
301—500 ..	0·55	0·41	1·25	0·79	251	0·20	0·06	0·92	0·45	0·56	0·42	1·28	0·81
501 and above ..	1·00	0·56	4·16	1·98	57	..	..	3·16	0·98	1·00	0·56	4·16	1·98
All Income groups	0·36	0·31	1·45	0·91	5,977	0·23	0·15	1·31	0·76	0·40	0·32	1·48	0·93

TABLE No. 9

Production and consumption of eggs of the respondent families having poultry birds

Monthly Income groups	Members of the families having poultry birds.	Weekly consumption of eggs (Nos.)				Per capita consumption of eggs per week (Nos.)				Weekly production of eggs (Nos.)				Number of members of the families having poultry birds.	Per capita production of egg per week (Nos.)			
		Before programme		After programme		Before programme		After programme		Before programme		After programme			Before programme		After programme	
		Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer		Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20 and less ..	120	83	43	381	238	0.7	0.4	3	2	76	36	374	231	120	0.6	0.3	3	1.9
21—30 ..	306	56	35	711	407	0.2	0.1	2	1	52	31	707	403	306	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.3
31—50 ..	938	462	456	2,597	1,624	0.4	0.5	3	2	455	310	2,451	1,478	938	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.5
51—100 ..	949	898	696	2,820	2,066	0.9	0.7	3	2	415	303	2,427	1,673	949	0.4	0.3	2.5	1.7
101—150 ..	162	363	285	958	662	2	1.7	6	4	188	110	783	487	162	1.1	0.6	4.8	0.3
151—300 ..	154	266	215	824	240	2	1	5	2	139	88	697	113	154	0.8	0.5	4.5	0.7
301—500 ..	142	141	105	322	204	1	0.7	2	1	50	14	231	113	142	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.7
501 and above ..	22	57	32	237	113	3	1	11	5	..	..	180	56	22	..	..	8.1	2.5
All Income groups	2,793	2,236	1,867	8,850	5,554	0.8	0.7	3	2	1,375	892	7,850	4,554	2,793	0.4	0.3	2.8	2.6

TABLE No. 10
Distribution of respondent families according to their attitude towards Poultry Farming (Castewise)

Monthly Income groups	Scheduled Caste								Scheduled Tribe							
	Respondents				Other in the Respondent's caste				Respondents				Others in the Respondent's caste			
	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20 and less ..	8	1	3	12	8	1	3	12	12	1	3	16	12	1	3	16
21-30 ..	12	6	..	18	12	6	..	18	34	2	..	36	34	2	..	36
31-50 ..	23	18	5	46	25	16	5	46	67	7	1	75	67	7	1	75
51-100 ..	14	..	2	16	14	..	2	16	39	14	1	54	39	14	1	54
101-150 ..	5	3	1	9	5	3	1	9	18	..	..	18	18	..	..	18
151-300 ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	9	8	..	17	9	8	..	17
301-500 ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	4	3	1	..	4
500 and above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Income groups ..	63	29	11	103	65	27	11	103	182	33	5	220	182	33	5	220

Table No. 10—contd.
Distribution of respondent families according to their attitude towards Poultry Farming (Castewise)

Monthly Income groups	Other Backward Classes								Others								Total families 5+13+ 21+29
	Respondent				Other in the Respondent's caste				Respondent				Other in the Respondent's caste				
	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
20 & less ..	16	2	..	18	16	2	..	18	8	1	2	11	8	1	2	11	57
21—30 ..	42	3	1	46	41	3	2	46	15	3	2	20	15	3	2	20	120
31—50 ..	139	3	2	144	139	3	2	144	80	6	1	87	80	6	1	87	352
51—100 ..	80	24	5	109	80	24	5	109	182	12	3	197	182	12	3	197	376
101—150 ..	17	6	1	24	20	4	..	24	28	2	..	30	28	2	..	30	81
151—300 ..	12	8	..	20	13	7	..	20	30	4	..	34	30	4	..	34	72
301—500 ..	4	4	1	9	4	4	1	9	13	..	..	13	13	..	..	13	27
501 & above ..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	3	2	1	..	3	5
All Income groups ..	312	50	10	372	315	47	10	372	358	29	8	395	358	29	8	395	1,096

TABLE No. 11

Distribution of respondent families according to their attitude towards Egg consumption (Castewise)

Monthly Income groups	Scheduled Caste								Scheduled Tribe							
	Respondents				Other family members				Respondents				Other family members			
	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20 & less ..	8	1	3	12	8	1	3	12	12	1	3	16	12	1	3	16
21—30 ..	12	6	..	18	12	6	..	18	34	2	..	36	34	2	..	36
31—50 ..	29	13	4	46	30	12	4	46	67	7	1	75	67	7	1	75
51—100 ..	14	..	2	16	14	..	2	16	39	14	1	54	39	14	1	54
101—150 ..	5	3	1	9	5	3	1	9	18	..	..	18	18	..	..	18
151—300 ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	9	8	..	17	9	8	..	17
301—500	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	4	3	1	..	4
501 & above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Income groups	69	24	10	103	71	22	10	103	182	33	5	220	182	33	5	220

TABLE No. 11—contd.

Distribution of respondent families according to their attitude towards Egg consumption (Castewise)

Monthly Income groups	Other Backward Classes								Others								Grand Total
	Respondents				Other family members				Respondent				Other family members				
	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable	Indifferent	Total	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
20 & less ..	16	2	..	18	16	2	..	18	10	1	..	11	10	1	..	11	57
21—30 ..	42	3	1	46	42	3	1	46	16	2	2	20	16	2	2	20	120
31—50 ..	139	3	2	144	139	3	2	144	80	6	1	87	80	6	1	87	352
51—100 ..	92	15	2	109	92	15	2	109	182	12	3	197	182	12	3	197	376
101—150 ..	23	1	..	24	23	1	..	24	28	2	..	30	28	2	..	30	81
151—300 ..	16	4	..	20	16	4	..	20	30	4	..	34	30	4	..	34	72
301—500 ..	7	1	1	9	7	1	1	9	13	..	..	13	13	..	..	13	27
501 & above ..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	3	2	1	..	3	5
All Income groups	337	29	6	372	337	29	6	372	361	28	6	395	361	28	6	395	1,090

TABLE No. 12

Distribution of respondent families having kitchen garden and weekly consumption of vegetables

Monthly Income groups	Families having kitchen garden	Families not having kitchen garden	Total	Area (acres)		Production per week				Consumption per week				Total number of family members	Per capita production per week				Per capita consumption per week			
				Total	Per family having kitchen garden	Before programme		After programme		Before programme		After programme			Before programme		After programme		Before programme		After programme	
						Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.		Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20 & less	23 (40·35)	34 (59·65)	57 (100)	5·43	0·24	23	6·44	169	46·40	78	37·20	224	90·30	268	0·086	0·02	0·631	0·17	0·291	0·14	0·836	0·34
21—30	71 (59·17)	49 (40·83)	120 (100)	16·05	0·23	12	9·12	217	202·57	36	23·32	241	261·72	544	0·022	0·02	0·399	0·37	0·066	0·04	0·443	0·48
31--50	228 (64·77)	124 (35·23)	352 (100)	32·48	0·14	42	29·40	454	616·32	189	120·96	601	973·01	1,796	0·023	0·02	0·253	0·34	0·105	0·07	0·335	0·54
51—100	274 (72·87)	102 (27·13)	376 (100)	61·05	0·22	112	84·75	1,092	1,068·40	283	183·96	1,263	1,510·85	2,216	0·051	0·04	0·493	0·48	0·128	0·08	0·570	0·68
101—150	45 (55·56)	36 (44·44)	81 (100)	17·72	0·39	115	86·25	229	241·25	152	115·52	266	380·00	490	0·235	0·18	0·467	0·49	0·310	0·24	0·543	0·78
151—300	48 (66·67)	24 (33·33)	72 (100)	26·72	0·56	119	95·20	467	316·25	170	127·50	434	402·25	485	0·245	0·20	0·963	0·65	0·351	0·26	0·895	0·83
301—500	21 (77·78)	6 (22·22)	27 (100)	14·95	0·71	195	120·50	458	211·00	230	174·80	483	246·25	257	0·759	0·49	1·782	0·82	0·894	0·68	1·879	0·96
501 & above.	5 (100)	..	5 (100)	6·50	1·30	175	122·50	362	216·25	195	146·25	330	193·00	57	3·070	2·15	6·351	3·79	3·421	2·57	5·789	3·39
All income groups	715 (65·60)	375 (34·40)	1,090 (100)	180·90	0·25	793	559·16	3,448	2,918·44	1,333	929·51	3,842	4,057·38	6,113	0·129	0·09	0·662	0·48	0·218	0·15	0·628	0·66

TABLE No. 13
Per capita consumption of vegetables of the respondent families having kitchen garden

Monthly Income Groups	Members of the families having kitchen garden	Consumption of vegetables				Per capita consumption per week				Production of vegetables				Per capita production per week			
		Weekly consumption before programme		Weekly consumption after programme		Before programme		After programme		Weekly production before programme		Weekly production after programme		Before programme		After programme	
		Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20 & less ..	110	78	37.20	224	90.30	0.709	0.34	2.036	0.82	23	6.44	169	46.40	0.209	0.06	1.536	0.42
21—30 ..	320	36	23.32	241	261.72	0.113	0.07	0.753	0.82	12	9.12	217	202.57	0.038	0.03	0.678	0.63
31—50 ..	1,163	189	120.96	601	973.01	0.163	0.10	0.517	0.84	42	29.40	454	616.32	0.036	0.03	0.390	0.55
51—100 ..	1,617	283	183.96	1,263	1,510.85	0.175	0.11	0.781	0.93	112	84.75	1,092	1,068.40	0.069	0.05	0.613	0.66
101—150 ..	270	152	115.52	266	380.00	0.563	0.43	0.985	1.41	115	86.25	229	241.26	0.426	0.32	0.848	0.89
151—300 ..	322	170	127.50	434	462.25	0.528	0.40	1.348	1.25	119	95.20	467	316.25	0.369	0.30	1.450	0.98
301—500 ..	200	230	174.80	483	246.25	1.150	0.87	2.415	1.23	195	125.50	458	211.00	0.975	0.63	2.290	1.06
501 & above ..	57	195	146.25	330	193.00	3.421	2.57	5.789	3.39	175	122.50	162	216.25	3.070	2.15	0.350	3.79
All income groups	4,059	1,333	929.51	3,842	4,057.38	0.328	0.23	0.947	1.00	793	559.16	3,448	2,918.45	0.195	0.14	0.849	0.72

TABLE No. 14
Weekly consumption of fruits by respondent families

Monthly Income-groups	Families (having) fruit orchards	Families not having fruit orchards	Number of fruit trees						Value of production (in Rs.) per week		Value of consumption (in Rs.) per week		Number of family-members	Value of <i>per capita</i> production of fruit (in Rs.)		Value of <i>per capita</i> consumption of fruit (in Rs.)	
			(Total)	Banana	Guava	Papaya	Others	Total	Before programme	After programme	Before programme	After programme		Before programme	After programme	Before programme	After programme
20 and less ..	21	36	57	260	42	29	69	400	1.50	16.56	3.00	12.56	268	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.04
21—30 ..	64	56	120	756	54	68	67	945	3.20	32.13	0.65	29.58	544	0.01	0.06	..	0.05
31—50 ..	178	174	352	1,214	250	322	406	2,192	9.50	128.07	57.17	175.74	1,796	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.10
51—100 ..	228	148	376	2,638	241	586	1,466	4,931	18.75	226.59	186.60	394.44	2,216	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.18
101—150 ..	44	37	81	700	105	108	196	1,109	15.50	51.85	43.53	101.88	490	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.21
151—300 ..	51	21	72	1,091	124	191	697	2,103	16.00	72.83	70.00	126.83	485	0.03	0.15	0.14	0.26
301—500 ..	21	6	27	968	73	65	175	1,581	6.98	51.00	15.23	59.25	257	0.03	0.20	0.06	0.23
501 and above ..	3	2	5	80	7	35	287	409	10.00	57.00	8.00	64.00	57	0.18	1.00	0.14	1.12
All income-groups.	610 (56.0)	480 (44.0)	1,090 (100)	7,707 (56.4)	896 (6.5)	1,404 (10.3)	3,663 (26.8)	13,670 (100)	81.43	636.03	384.18	964.28	6,113	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.16

TABLE No. 15

Production and consumption of fruits by respondent families having fruit orchards

Monthly Income groups	Number of members of the families having fruits orchards	Value of weekly consumption of fruits (in Rs.)		Value of <i>per capita</i> consumption of fruits (in Rs.) per week		Value of weekly production of fruits (in Rs.)		Value of <i>per capita</i> production of fruits per week (in Rs.)	
		Before programme	After programme	Before programme	After programme	Before programme	After programme	Before programme	After programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20 and less ..	99	3.00	12.56	0.03	0.13	1.50	16.56	0.02	0.17
21—30 ..	288	0.65	29.58	..	0.10	3.20	32.13	0.01	0.11
31—50 ..	908	57.17	175.74	0.06	0.19	9.50	128.07	0.01	0.14
51—100 ..	1,345	186.60	394.44	0.14	0.29	18.75	226.59	0.01	0.17
101—150 ..	264	43.53	101.88	0.17	0.38	15.50	51.85	0.06	0.19
151—300 ..	342	70.00	126.83	0.20	0.37	16.00	72.83	0.05	0.21
301—500 ..	200	15.23	59.25	0.08	0.30	6.98	51.00	0.03	0.25
501 and above ..	34	8.00	64.00	0.24	1.88	10.00	57.00	0.29	1.68
All income groups	3,480	384.18	964.28	0.11	0.28	81.43	636.03	0.02	0.18

TABLE No. 16

Distribution of respondent families having Pisciculture tanks and weekly consumption of fish

Monthly income group	Families having Pisciculture tank	Families not having Pisciculture tank	Total	Area (acres)		Production per week				Consumption per week				family of Number members.	Per capita production per person per week	
				Total	Perfamily having Pisciculture tank	Before Programme		After Programme		Before Programme		After Programme			Before Programme	
						Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)		Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20 & less ..	..	57 (100)	57 (100)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.220	2.02	2.500	4.27	268	..	..
21—30 ..	1 (0.83)	119 (99.17)	120 (100)	0.03	0.01	..	..	..	..	1.780	3.20	3.300	4.50	544	..	..
31—50 ..	34 (9.66)	318 (90.34)	352 (100)	5.12	0.15	12.750	28.69	25.500	52.75	78.500	176.63	91.250	222.87	1,796	0.007	0.02
51—100	50 (13.30)	326 (86.70)	376 (100)	12.15	0.24	17.300	38.93	39.000	71.00	191.500	420.88	213.250	439.77	2,216	0.008	0.02
101—150 ..	4 (4.94)	77 (95.06)	81 (100)	1.27	0.32	4.600	11.40	9.000	14.00	79.350	158.50	83.750	162.85	490	0.009	0.02
151—300 ..	3 (4.17)	69 (95.83)	72 (100)	1.74	0.58	0.100	0.28	1.500	2.75	40.850	98.06	46.250	102.62	485	..	..
301—500 ..	3 (11.11)	24 (88.89)	27 (100)	22.50	7.50	6.800	20.40	20.500	49.00	28.800	66.24	42.500	80.75	257	0.026	0.08
501 & above	1 (20.00)	4 (80.00)	5 (100)	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	5.500	7.50	8.00	12.00	57	..	..
All income groups.	96 (8.81)	994 (91.19)	1,090 (100)	43.81	0.46	41.550	99.70	95.500	189.50	427.500	933.03	490.800	1,029.63	6,113	0.007	0.03

TABLE No. 16—Contd.

Distribution of respondent families having pisciculture tanks and weekly consumption of fish

Monthly Income groups	Per capita production per person per week		Per capita consumption per person per week				Number of non-vegetarian members.	Per capita production of those consuming fish per week				Per capita consumption of those consuming fish per week			
	After Programme		Before Programme		After Programme			Before Programme		After Programme		Before Programme		After Programme	
	Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)		Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Value Rs.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
20 & less ..	..	..	0.004	0.01	0.009	0.02	261	..	..	..	..	0.004	0.01	0.009	0.02
21—30 ..	..	..	0.003	0.01	0.006	0.01	535	..	..	..	..	0.003	0.01	0.006	0.01
31—50 ..	0.014	0.03	0.044	0.10	0.051	0.12	1,751	0.007	0.02	0.015	0.03	0.045	0.10	0.052	0.13
51—100 ..	0.018	0.03	0.086	0.19	0.096	0.20	2,166	..	0.02	0.018	0.03	0.088	0.19	0.098	0.20
101—150 ..	0.018	0.03	0.162	0.32	0.171	0.33	472	0.010	0.02	0.019	0.03	0.168	0.34	0.177	0.35
151—300 ..	0.033	0.01	0.084	0.20	0.095	0.21	484	..	..	0.003	0.01	0.084	0.20	0.096	0.21
301—500 ..	0.080	0.19	0.112	0.26	0.165	0.31	251	0.027	0.08	0.082	0.20	0.115	0.26	0.169	0.32
501 & above	..	..	0.096	0.13	0.140	0.21	57	..	..	..	..	0.096	0.13	0.140	0.21
All income groups.	0.016	0.03	0.070	0.15	0.080	0.17	5,977	0.006	0.02	0.015	0.03	0.072	0.15	0.082	0.17

TABLE No. 17
Per capita consumption of fish of the respondent families having pisciculture tank

Monthly income groups	Members of the families having pisciculture tank	Weekly consumption of fish				<i>per capita</i> consumption of fish per week				Weekly production of fish				<i>Per capita</i> production of fish per week			
		Before programme		After programme		Before programme		After Programme		Before programme		After Programme		Before programme		After programme	
		Quantity (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20 and les	..	1.120	2.02	2.500	4.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21—30 ..	4	1.780	3.20	3.200	4.50	0.445	0.80	0.825	1.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31—50 ..	158	78.500	176.63	91.250	222.87	0.496	1.11	0.577	1.41	12.750	28.69	25.500	52.75	0.080	0.18	0.161	0.33
51—100 ..	300	191.500	420.88	213.250	439.77	0.638	1.40	0.710	1.46	17.300	38.93	39.000	71.00	0.058	0.13	0.130	0.24
101—150 ..	24	79.350	158.50	83.750	162.85	3.306	6.60	3.489	6.78	4.600	11.40	9.000	14.00	0.192	0.48	0.375	0.58
151—300 ..	20	40.850	98.06	46.250	102.62	2.042	4.90	2.312	5.13	0.100	0.28	1.500	2.75	0.005	0.01	0.750	0.14
301—500 ..	28	28.800	66.24	42.500	80.75	1.028	2.36	1.517	2.88	6.800	20.40	20.500	49.00	0.243	0.73	0.732	1.75
501 & above	11	5.500	7.50	8.000	12.00	0.500	0.68	0.727	1.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All income groups	545	427.500	933.03	490.800	1029.63	0.784	1.71	0.901	1.91	41.550	99.70	95.500	189.50	0.076	0.18	0.175	0.35

TABLE
Distribution of respondent families having milch

Monthly income groups	Families having milch cows					
	One year back			Now		
	Yes	No.	Total	Yes	No.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20 and less ..	3 (5·26)	54 (94·74)	57 (100)	12 (21·05)	45 (78·95)	57 (100)
21—30 ..	5 (4·17)	115 (95·83)	120 (100)	30 (25·00)	90 (75·00)	120 (100)
31—50 ..	30 (8·52)	322 (91·48)	352 (100)	100 (28·41)	252 (71·59)	352 (100)
51—100 ..	47 (12·50)	329 (87·50)	376 (100)	146 (38·83)	230 (61·17)	376 (100)
101—150 ..	10 (12·35)	71 (83·33)	81 (100)	31 (38·27)	50 (61·73)	81 (100)
151—300 ..	12 (16·67)	60 (83·33)	72 (100)	38 (52·78)	34 (47·22)	72 (100)
301—500 ..	3 (11·11)	24 (88·89)	27 (100)	15 (55·56)	12 (44·44)	27 (100)
501 and above ..	3 (60·00)	2 (40·00)	5 (100)	4 (80·00)	1 (20·00)	5 (100)
All Income Groups ..	113 (10·37)	977 (89·63)	1,090 (100)	376 (34·50)	714 (65·50)	1,090 (100)

No. 18

Cows and Weekly Consumption of Milk.

Number of milch Cows				Total production of milk (Kgs.)	Total consump- tion (Kgs.)	Number of family members	<i>Per capita</i> produc- tion per week (Kgs.)	<i>Per capita</i> consump- tion per week (Kgs.)
(Total) (per Family)								
One year back	Now	One year back	Now					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	14	1.66	1.16	47.625	60.500	268	0.178	0.226
7	35	1.40	1.16	130.375	154.375	544	0.240	0.284
43	138	1.43	1.38	802.625	876.813	1,796	0.447	0.488
89	235	1.89	1.60	1,170.125	1,331.055	2,216	0.528	0.601
26	63	2.60	2.00	255.500	312.563	490	0.521	0.638
13	66	1.00	1.73	435.250	429.500	485	0.897	0.886
5	47	1.66	3.13	181.250	249.500	257	0.705	0.971
14	14	4.66	3.50	35.500	59.875	57	0.623	1.050
202	612	1.78	1.62	3,058.250	3,474.181	6,113	0.500	0.568

- 1 Kg. = 35.27 Ozs. -

TABLE No. 19

Per capita consumption of milk of the respondent families having milch cows

Monthly income groups	Members of the families having milch cows (Now)	Weekly consumption of milk. (in Kgs.)	Per capita consumption of milk per week (in Kgs.)
1	2	3	4
20 and less ..	57	60·500	1·061
21—30 ..	139	154·375	1·110
31—50 ..	510	876·813	1·327
51—100 ..	861	1,331·055	1·546
101—150 ..	186	312·563	1·680
151—300 ..	254	429·500	1·690
301—500 ..	142	249·500	1·757
501 and above ..	45	59·875	1·331
All income groups ..	2,194	3,474·181	1·584

TABLE No. 20
Weekly meat consumption of respondent families

Monthly income groups	Meat consuming members			Members not consuming meat	Total	Total consumption		Per capita consumption of meat of those consuming meat per week	
	Adult	Children	Total			Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kg.	Value Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20 & less ..	126	114	240	28	268	2·940	8·75	0·012	0·03
21—30 ..	257	207	464	80	544	4·100	16·50	0·008	0·04
31—50 ..	829	730	1,559	237	1,796	37·710	151·25	0·024	0·09
51—100 ..	961	936	1,897	319	2,216	63·100	250·25	0·030	0·13
101—150 ..	215	175	390	100	490	12·360	53·50	0·030	0·14
151—300 ..	243	222	465	20	485	23·800	94·12	0·050	0·20
301—500 ..	122	109	231	26	257	12·440	49·75	0·050	0·21
501 & above ..	21	33	54	3	57	2·750	11·00	0·050	0·20
All income groups ..	2,774	2,526	5,300	813	6,113	159·200	635·12	0·030	0·11

TABLE

Distribution of respondent families

Monthly income groups	Number of vegetarian members			Number of non-vegetarian members	Total
	Adult	Children	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
20 and less ..	6	1	7 (2·61)	261 (97·39)	268 (100)
21—30 ..	5	4	9 (1·65)	535 (98·35)	544 (100)
31—50 ..	33	12	45 (2·51)	1,751 (97·49)	1,796 (100)
51—100 ..	39	11	50 (2·26)	2,166 (97·74)	2,216 (100)
101—150 ..	13	5	18 (3·67)	472 (96·33)	490 (100)
151—300 ..	1	..	1 (0·21)	484 (99·79)	485 (100)
301—500 ..	6	..	6 (2·33)	251 (97·67)	257
501 and above ..	..	..	..	57 (100)	57 (100)
All income groups ..	103	33	136 (2·22)	5,977 (97·78)	6,113 (100)

No. 21

according to their food habits

Total weekly consumption of					Per capita weekly consumption of			
Rice (Kgs.)	Pulses (Kgs.)	Ghee & Butter (Kgs.)	Sugar & Gur (Kgs.)	Total (Kgs.)	Rice (Kgs.)	Pulses (Kgs.)	Ghee & Butter (Kgs.)	Sugar and Gur (Kgs.)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
884·250 (91·87)	57·760 (6·00)	2·120 (0·22)	18·380 (1·91)	962·520 (100)	3·299	0·216	0·008	0·069
1,728·140 (95·19)	55·890 (3·08)	4·160 (0·23)	27·160 (1·50)	1,815·350 (100)	3·117	0·103	0·008	0·050
6,234·460 (92·98)	326·310 (4·87)	18·010 (0·27)	126·010 (1·88)	6,704·790 (100)	3·471	0·182	0·010	0·070
7,743·390 (91·00)	539·880 (6·35)	25·680 (0·30)	199·950 (2·35)	8,508·900 (100)	3·494	0·244	0·012	0·090
2,051·800 (88·54)	185·420 (8·00)	9·940 (0·43)	70·280 (3·03)	2,317·440 (100)	4·187	03·78	0·020	0·143
1,644·550 (84·57)	197·450 (10·15)	17·960 (0·92)	84·740 (4·36)	1,944·700 (100)	3·391	0·407	0·037	0·175
795·180 (84·55)	90·550 (9·60)	6·490 (0·69)	48·200 (5·13)	940·420 (100)	3·094	0·352	0·025	0·188
154·500 (72·21)	31·050 (14·51)	2·920 (1·36)	25·500 (11·92)	213·970 (100)	2·711	0·545	0·051	0·447
21,236·270 (90·73)	1,484·310 (6·34)	87·280 (0·37)	600·220 (2·56)	23,408·090 (100)	3·474	0·243	0·014	0·098

TABLE No. 22

Number of Respondents trained in Improved Dietary Practices

Monthly Income Groups	Number of respondents trained in improved dietary practices	Number of respondents not trained in improved dietary practices	Total (2+3)	Whether the dietary habit of the family has undergone any change		Col. (5) as % of Col. (2)
				Yes	No	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20 and less ..	8 (14.04)	49 (85.96)	57 (100)	8	..	100.0
21—30 ..	26 (21.67)	94 (78.33)	120 (100)	24	2	92.3
31—50 ..	57 (16.18)	295 (83.82)	352 (100)	56	1	98.2
51—100 ..	60 (15.96)	316 (84.04)	376 (100)	59	1	98.3
101—150 ..	18 (22.22)	63 (77.78)	81 (100)	16	2	88.9
151—300 ..	15 (20.83)	57 (79.17)	72 (100)	13	2	86.7
301—500 ..	9 (33.33)	18 (66.67)	27 (100)	8	1	88.7
501 and above ..	2 (40)	3 (60)	5 (100)	2	..	100.0
Total ..	195 (17.89)	895 (82.11)	1,090 (100)	186	9	95.4

TABLE No. 23

Distribution of children and women of respondent families attending mid-day meal and Milk Feeding Centres and reasons for not attending

Reasons for not attending	Children not attending					Attending	Total children	Women not attending				Ineligible	Attending	Total women
	Monthly Income group	Caste restriction	Community feeling	Indifferent	Overaged			Total	Caste restriction	Community feeling	Indifferent				Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20 and less ..	..	..	7 (10·61)	59 (89·39)	66 (100)	79	145	..	..	4	4	27	33	64
21—30 ..	2 (2·17)	..	21 (17·50)	97 (80·33)	120 (100)	152	272	2	..	13	15	55	70	140
31—50 ..	3 (0·65)	..	47 (10·15)	413 (89·20)	463 (100)	421	884	2	..	34	36	218	185	439
51—100 ..	23 (3·70)	..	64 (10·31)	534 (85·59)	621 (100)	524	1,145	21	..	33	54	304	201	559
101—150 ..	..	..	22 (21·15)	82 (78·85)	104 (100)	110	214	..	..	10	10	64	62	136
151—300 ..	10 (6·40)	5 (3·21)	55 (35·26)	86 (55·13)	156 (100)	77	233	2	5	23	30	70	27	127
301—500 ..	..	5 (6·58)	1 (1·31)	70 (92·11)	76 (100)	54	130	..	14	2	16	38	12	66
501 and above ..	..	..	..	11 (100)	11 (100)	17	28	..	..	..	..	9	7	16
All Income groups	38 (2·35)	10 (0·62)	217 (13·42)	1,352 (83·61)	1,617 (100)	1,434	3,051	27 (16·4)	19 (11·5)	119 (72·1)	165 (100)	785	597	1,547

TABLE No. 24
Contribution to the Mid-day Meal Scheme

Contribution	Number of respondents			Contribution by beneficiary respondents				Contribution by the non-beneficiary respondents				Total				Contributions per family (Col. 16 ÷ Col. 4).	Contributions per contributing family (Col. 16 ÷ Col. 2).
	Monthly income groups	Contributing	Not contributing	Total	Cash (Rs.)	Kind (Rs.)	Labour (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Cash (Rs.)	Kind (Rs.)	Labour (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Cash (Rs.)	Kind (Rs.)	Labour (Rs.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20 & less ..	18	39	57	2.73	9.70	..	12.43	..	2.26	1.00	3.26	2.73	11.96	1.00	15.69	0.28	0.87
21—30 ..	51	69	120	6.13	31.12	1.00	38.25	..	8.29	1.00	9.29	6.13	39.41	2.00	47.54	0.40	0.93
31—50 ..	155	197	352	54.03	128.69	19.00	201.72	..	9.50	8.00	17.50	54.03	138.19	27.00	219.22	0.62	1.41
51—100 ..	190	186	376	46.94	181.89	3.00	231.83	..	8.62	1.00	9.62	46.94	190.51	4.00	241.45	0.64	1.27
101—150 ..	37	44	81	10.13	33.20	24.50	67.83	..	8.00	5.00	13.00	10.13	41.20	29.50	80.83	0.99	2.18
151—300 ..	37	35	72	18.23	41.75	..	59.98	..	13.55	..	13.55	18.23	55.30	..	73.53	1.02	1.98
301—500 ..	14	13	27	2.48	41.00	..	43.48	..	5.03	..	5.03	2.4	46.03	..	48.51	1.80	3.47
501 & above	4	1	5	4.50	2.70	..	7.20	..	..	..	..	4.50	2.70	..	7.20	1.44	1.80
All income-groups.	506 (46.42)	584 (53.58)	1,090 (100)	145.17	470.05	47.50	662.72 (90.29)	..	55.25	16.00	71.25 (9.71)	145.17 (19.78)	525.30 (71.57)	63.50 (8.65)	733.97 (100)	0.67	1.45

APPENDIX I

Achievement under the Expanded Nutrition Programme in Orissa from 1960 to June 1964

MAHILA SAMITI

			Number
1. Mahila Samitis taken up	..	..	660
2. Beneficiaries—			
(a) Women	..	..	13,200
(b) Pre-school children	..	..	33,000
(c) School children	..	..	49,500
3. Mahila Samiti Buildings—			
(a) Constructed	..	..	160
(b) Under construction	..	..	200
4. Feedings given by—			
(a) Eggs	..	..	24,927
(b) Fish	..	..	5,219
5. Families adopting diet menus	..	..	7,363

POULTRY

1. Block Units—			
(a) Established	..	..	44
(b) Under construction	..	..	8
2. Birds in Main Units	..	..	1,923
3. Eggs produced in Main Units	..	..	8,66,238
4. Sub-Units—			
(a) Established	..	..	410
(b) Under construction	..	..	60
5. Birds supplied to sub-units	..	..	16,917
6. Eggs produced in sub-units	..	..	12,95,729
7. Eggs used for feeding	..	..	9,58,740
8. Eggs sold	..	..	3,31,328
9. Chicks produced	..	..	55,565
10. Individual units established	..	..	3,941
11. Blocks where pre-mixed feed is being prepared.	..	..	49

PISCICULTURE

1. Tanks taken up	..	..	568
2. Total water area	..	..	1675.79 acres
3. Blocks where survey has been completed	..	..	48
4. Tanks renovated	..	..	166
5. Loan applications received	..	..	198
6. Fingerlings stocked	..	..	29, 57, 336
Quantity of fish utilised for feeding	..	..	..
7. Feedings given	..	..	5,219

SCHOOL GARDEN

1. Gardens started	..	..	460
2. Area of gardens	..	..	658.94 acres
3. Gardens with prescribed cropping pattern and lay out	..	..	460
4. Schools to which implements have been supplied	..	..	436
5. Wells—			
(i) Constructed	..	..	258
(ii) Under construction	..	..	120
(iii) Fitted with Pipes	..	..	95
Quantity of vegetables produced and consumed	..	..	..
6. Quantity of fruits produced	..	..	Mds. 1,537-18-4
7. Kitchen gardens started by private individuals and students	..	..	18,795
8. Feedings given	..	..	16,596

DETAILS ABOUT PERSONNEL TRAINED IN NUTRITION

Sl. No.	Categories of personnel	Target	No. trained
1	2	3	4
1	State Nutrition Officer and Nutrition Medical Officers ..	3	3
2	Instructor on Public Health ..	10	5
3	Instructor other than Public Health ..	20	20
4	Medical Officer of Primary Health Centre ..	74	47
5	District Social Education Organisers ..	13	13
6	Chairman, Zilla Parishad ..	13	13
7	Block Development Officers ..	42	41
8	Agriculture Extension Officers (Basic) ..	42	41
	Ditto (Refreshers) ..	74	43
9	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon ..	42	42
10	Chairman, Panchayat Samiti ..	42	26
11	Village Level Workers ..	126	113
12	Sarpanches ..	310	120
13	Villagers and school teachers in Horticulture ..	1,200	431
14	Villagers in Pisciculture ..	1,380	474
15	Villagers in Poultry ..	780	333
16	Lady Health Visitors ..	82	15
17	Midwives ..	82	32
18	Mahila Samiti Members ..	1,042	334
19	Lady Social Education Organisers ..	82	86
20	Grama Sevaks ..	266	300
	Total ..	7 25	2,632

APPENDIX 2A

Village Schedule

P. & C. (Evaluation) Department
Evaluation of Expanded Nutrition Programme

Village..... Date of filling up of the schedule
 Grama Panchayat.....
 Block and stage.....
 Month and year the Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in the village. Date of inspection

BASIC	DATA	
1. Population—	Male	Female
	Literate/others	Literate/others
(a) less than 6 years		
(b) 6 to 11 years		
(c) 11 to 15 years		
(d) above 15 years		
2. Number of families belonging to—		
(a) Scheduled Castes		
(b) Scheduled Tribes		
(c) Other Backward Classes		
(d) Others		
3. Number of families belonging to Occupational groups—		
(i) Cultivator		
(ii) Agricultural labourer		
(iii) Mining and quarrying		
(iv) Household industry		
(v) Construction		
(vi) Trade and Commerce		
(vii) Transport, storage and communication		
(ix) Other services		
4. Number of children born	During last	
	12 months/2 years/5 years	
5. Number of Mahila Samiti in the village	Before the introduction of E. N. P	After the introduction of E. N. P
5-A Name of Mahila Samiti	Year started	No. of members current year last year
6. Number of schools in the village with enrolment—		
(a) Primary		
(b) M. E.		
(c) H. E.		

7. Number of persons trained in production programmes.

	Male	Female
(a) <i>Current year</i> —		
(i) Poultry		
(ii) Horticulture		
(iii) Others (specify)		
(b) <i>Last year</i> —		
(i) Poultry		
(ii) Horticulture		
(iii) Others (specify)		
(c) <i>Up to the date of interview</i> —		
(i) Poultry		
(ii) Horticulture		
(iii) Others (specify)		

8. Indicate whether training has been useful (describe).

9. Poultry units organised (both deep litter unit and ordinary).

	Before programme— Number of Units	Number of Birds	After Programme— Number of Units	Number of Birds
(a) <i>By Mahila Samiti</i> —				
(i) Desi				
(ii) Improved variety				
(b) <i>By Others</i> —				
(i) Desi				
(ii) Improved variety				

10. Number of pisciculture tanks with water area.

(a) *Owned by Grama Panchayats*—

- (i) Current year
(ii) Last year

(b) *Owned by private families*—

- (i) Current year
(ii) Last year

11. Profit made out of the pisciculture tanks owned by Grama Panchayats—

- (a) Current year
(b) Last year

12. Value and quantity of fish caught from Grama Panchayats tanks.

- (a) Current year
(b) Last year

13. No. of orchards with number of fruit-bearing trees Before programme After programme

(a) *Owned by Grama Panchayat*—

- (i) Current year
(ii) Last year

(b) *Owned by Private families*—

- (i) Current year
(ii) Last year

(c) *Estimated value of products*—

- (i) Current year
(ii) Last year

14. Contribution by Grama Panchayat to
- | | Cash | Kind | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | | Egg
(no.) | Fish
(lbs.) | Vegetables
(lbs.) |
| (a) Midday meal programme— | | | | |
| (i) Last month | | | | |
| (ii) Last year | | | | |
| (b) Milk feeding programme— | Cash | Milk
Powder
(lbs.) | Fuel
(Rs.) | Others
(Rs.) |
| (i) Last month | | | | |
| (ii) Last year | | | | |
15. Number participating in the midday meal programme.
- (a) Children—
- (i) Last week
- (ii) Last month
- (iii) Last year
- (b) Women—
- (i) Last week
- (ii) Last month
- (iii) Last year
- (c) Cost of midday meal
(describe the menu)
16. Milk feedings—
- | | Pre-school children | | School-going children | | Women | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Attendance | No. | Attendance | No. | Attendance |
| (a) Last month | | | | | | |
| (b) Last year | | | | | | |
17. Cost of milk feeding per day per school.
18. General Villages notes
- (a) attitude of village leaders towards the Expanded Nutrition Programme.
- (b) Successes and failures of the Programme
- (c) What in the view of village leaders should be done to get better results for the programme.
- (d) General economic situation of the village.
- (e) Other points of interest.
- (f) If the programme stops, can you run the Programme ?

APPENDIX 2-B

RESPONDENT SCHEDULE

P. & C. (Evaluation) Department
Evaluation of Expanded Nutrition Programme

Village.....	Date of interview by the investigator	
Gram Panchayat.....	Date of inspection	
Block.....		
1. Name of respondent		
2. Caste		
3. Occupation		
4. Approximate annual income		
5. Educational qualification—	Male	Female
(a) Number of school-going children		
(b) Literate adults		
6. Age of respondents family members		
(a) 2 to 6 years		
(b) 6 to 11 years		
(c) 11 to 15 years		
(d) Above 15 years		
7. Number of child birth—		
(a) During 12 months preceding the date of interview		
(b) During 2 years preceding the date of interview		
8. Number of family members working as—		
(a) Member of Mahila Samiti		
(b) Member of Gram Panchayat		
(c) Active participants in Mahila Samiti work		
(d) Active participants in Panchayat work		
9. Number of Poultry birds owned by the family on the date of interview.	Before Programme	After Programme
(a) Desi		
(b) Improved variety		
(Mention if the respondent has a deep litter unit; if not, is he aware of that) ?		
	Before programme	After programme
10. No. of eggs produced—		
(a) Per week		
(i) In the winter months		
(ii) In the summer months		
(b) During last week		
(c) During last month		
11. No. and value of eggs purchased/sold during—		
(a) Last week		
(b) Last month		
12. No. of eggs consumed in the family per week by persons.	Winter month	Summer month
(c) Below 6 years		
(b) 6 to 11 years		
(c) 11 to 15 years		
(d) above 15 years		

13. Attitude towards
 - (a) Consumption of eggs—
 - (i) by himself
 - (ii) by children and women of his family
 - (b) Poultry farming by his family
 - (c) Poultry farming by others in his caste-group
14. Area of kitchen garden or vegetable garden
 - (a) Weekly production of vegetables—
 - (i) Value
 - (ii) Quantity
15. Value and quantity of vegetables purchased per week (for consumption).
16. Value and quantity of vegetables sold per week
17. Family orchard
 - (a) Number of fruit trees
 - (i) Banana
 - (ii) Guava
 - (iii) Papaya
 - (iv) Others (specify)
 - (b) Value and quantity of monthly production of fruits.

	Before programme		After programme
--	------------------	--	-----------------
18. Value and quality of fruit purchased/sold—
 - (a) Last week
 - (b) Last month
19. Pisciculture tanks water area
20. Value and quantity of fish caught during—
 - (a) Last week
 - (b) Last month
 - (c) Approximate annual yield of fish in quantity and value
21. No. of vegetarian members in the family—
 - (a) Adult
 - (b) Children
22. Value and quantity of fish purchased during—
 - (a) Last week
 - (b) Last month
23. Value and quantity of fish sold during—
 - (a) Last week
 - (b) Last month
24. Approximate quantity of fish consumed during one week
25. Average monthly yield of milk in seers—
 - (a) No. of milch cows—
 - (i) Now
 - (ii) During last 12 months
26. Quantity of milk purchased per month—
 - (a) Consumed by—
 - (i) Children
 - (ii) Adults
27. Quantity of milk sold per month
28. No. of meat eating members in the family—
 - (a) Adult
 - (b) Children

29. Quantity of meat purchased—

- (a) Last week
- (b) Last month

30. Average daily/weekly consumption of—

Quantity

- (a) Rice
- (b) Pulses
- (c) Ghee and butter
- (d) Sugar and gur

31. No. of children of the respondent's family attending the—

	Current year	Last year (5 years back)
(a) Midday Meal Centre		
(b) Milk Feeding Centre		

32. No. of Women of the respondent's family attending the—

- (a) Midday Meal Centre
- (b) Milk Feeding Centre

33. State the reasons, if—

- (a) Children are not attending—
 - (i) Midday Meal Centre
 - (ii) Milk Feeding Centre
- (b) Women are not attending—
 - (i) Mid-day Meal Centre
 - (ii) Milk Feeding Centre

34. Change in dietary habit of the family (Describe in brief changes in dietary habit separately for children below 6 years, other children and adults particularly as regards their consumption of eggs, fruits, milk, fish and meat, whether any significant change has taken place during the last 2 to 5 years).

35. No. of family members trained in improved dietary practices

36. If the answer is in affirmative whether the dietary habit of the family has undergone change during the last 2 to 5 years (describe).

37. Contribution made by family to—

	Cash	Kind (in value) terms	Labour (in value) terms
(a) Midday meal			
(b) Milk Feeding Programme			

38. General observation on the family's economic condition, general health of children and adults, attitude towards EXPANDED NUTRITION PROGRAMME introduced in the village and improved dietary practices adopted in the family.

APPENDIX-3

Village Notes

BALASORE

1. AJODHYA

This village is the headquarters of Ajodhya Grama Panchayat in Nilgiri Block-I. It is 14 miles away from the block headquarters. There is no direct bus route to this village. There is one veterinary hospital, here.

The population of the village was 1,683 according to 1961 Census. Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and other service constituted the main occupations of the villagers.

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1957. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in 1960.

There were one Primary School and one M. E. School with 188 and 90 students respectively. One proposed High School with 102 students was also functioning. There were 476 literate persons in the village. The village school teacher was trained in horticulture while another person was trained in pisciculture.

Poultry farming was not popular beforehand. With the introduction of the Expanded Nutrition Programme it has become so. One poultry unit with 44 improved birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti. A few others had poultry birds.

The Panchayat had 4 pisciculture tanks with an water area of 9 acres. None else had tanks.

The School orchard has 460 trees. It covered one acre of land. Others had a few fruit-bearing trees scattered in the village.

The Panchayat contributed 24 Kgs. of fish to the Midday meal Centre. Midday meal was given to 250 children and 100 expectant and nursing mothers per week. The cost of midday meal was 19 paise per head. Milk feeding was given to 1000 pre-school children and 400 women. No milk feeding was given to school going children. Government assistance is necessary to run the programme. Special assistance is required to fence the school orchard and, if possible one attendant should be appointed to look after the orchard.

2. ISWARPUR

This village is the headquarters of the Iswarpur Grama Panchayat in Nilgiri Block-II. It is 25 miles away from the block headquarters. There were 572 persons in the village. Standard of literacy was high. Cultivation was the principal occupation of the villagers. Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry, mining and quarrying constituted the main occupation of the villagers. One Mahila Samiti was established in 1958-59. There were 50 members at the time of survey.

There was one Primary School with an enrolment of 115 students. One M. E. School with 40 students was also functioning. An attempt is being made by members of the Jubak Sangh to start one High School in the village. Four persons were trained in poultry and pisciculture.

One poultry unit with 18 birds was organised by Mahila Samiti after the programme was put in operation. Others organised poultry units with 24 improved birds and a few "desi" birds.

Panchayat owned 2 tanks with an water area of 6 acres. Last year Panchayat caught 60 Kgs. of fish. A number of families had pisciculture tanks. Consequently, level of consumption of fish was relatively high.

Panchayat had one orchard with 40 trees. A large number of fruit-bearing trees were scattered all over the village.

The Panchayat contributed 112 Kgs. of fish to Midday Meal Centre. Midday meal was given to 150 children and 60 expectant and nursing mothers. The cost of midday meal was 19 paise per head. Milk feeding was given to 600 pre-school children and 240 women.

The villagers were very much interested in the programme. The people felt that the standard of life had improved considerably due to the introduction of Expanded Nutrition Programme. They would, however, expect Government assistance to accelerate production of nutrition foods in the village.

3. KHIRKONI

This village is under the Adanga Grama Panchayat in Soro Block. It is 6 miles away from the Block headquarters. There is no bus route to this village.

Cultivation, Agricultural labour constituted the main occupations of the villagers.

The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in the village in 1962-63. The Mahila Samiti was established in 1959-60. There were 35 members.

There was one Upper Basic School with an enrolment of 108 students. Five persons were trained in poultry and pisciculture up to the date of interview.

One poultry unit was organised by the Mahila Samiti with 44 improved birds. Others organised 15 units with a large number of desi birds and a few improved birds.

The Panchayat did not have any tank for pisciculture. There were 40 private tanks in the village but all of them dry up in summer months. So no pisciculture was possible. There was no orchard in the village but a few fruit-bearing trees were scattered in the village.

No contribution was made by the Panchayat to the midday meal and milk feeding programme's. Midday meal was given to 150 children and 40 expectant and nursing mothers per week. 230 pre-school children and 160 women attended the milk feeding centre during the month preceding the survey.

The village leaders were indifferent to milk powder distributed there as in their opinion, it causes stomach trouble. Instead, a dairy should be started. The people pleaded their inability to continue the E. N. P. without Government assistance.

4. GENGUTI

This village is under Saragaon Grama Panchayat in Balasore Sadar Block. It is 16 miles away from the Block headquarters. There is an all-weather road to this village. Cultivation, trade and commerce constituted the main occupations of the villagers. The local Primary School had 105 students on the rolls at the time of survey.

The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in October 1962. The Mahila Samiti was established in April 1960. It had 43 members at the time of survey. Training in horticulture was imparted to the local school teacher. Another person was trained in pisciculture.

Poultry farming was rare in the village. With the introduction of the programme, many persons have developed interest in poultry farming. The Mahila Samiti had 22 improved birds. Others had about 300 birds of improved and local breed.

Panchayat had 2 nursery tanks with an water area of one acre. Mahila Samiti owned one tank with an water area of 2 acres. Many others had their own tanks, where pisciculture might be taken up. Some of these tanks dry up in summer as a result of which pisciculture is hampered. Panchayat had one orchard with 100 fruit-bearing trees while others had 200 such trees.

Panchayat did not make any contribution to the midday meal and Milk Feeding Programme. The entire cost was borne by the Mahila Samiti. Midday meal was given to 150 children and 60 expectant and nursing mothers per week. The cost of midday meal per head was 19 paise. 600 pre-school children and 240 women attended the Milk Feeding Centre during the month preceding the survey.

As people of this village are poor, they were unable to make any contribution to the feeding programmes. Even if they were interested in the programme they could not maintain it on their own. Government assistance is, therefore, essential. The people would like to have a lady village level worker to facilitate the feeding programme.

BOLANGIR

1. GHASIAN

This village is in Laramba Grama Panchayat under the jurisdiction of Patnagarh Block. The Block headquarters is 7 miles away from the village.

It had 309 families with a total population of 1,732. Out of this 109 belonged to Scheduled Caste and 598 belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Cultivation was the main occupations of the villagers. A Mahila Samiti was established in 1958. It had a membership of 140 at the time of survey. It was one among the 9 prize winning Mahila Samitis included in our sample.

There was one Primary School with 118 students. The M. E. School had an enrolment of 34 students. Number of literates among male and female population was 271 and 26 respectively. Till the date of survey 2 villagers had received training in poultry and 2 in horticulture. Training in pisciculture was imparted to 17.

The Mahila Samiti had one poultry unit with 20 poultry birds of improved breed. Others organised 5 poultry units with a strength of 50 poultry birds of improved and local breeds each.

The Panchayat owned one pisciculture tank with an water area of 3 acres. Others owned 2 tanks with a water area of 18 acres. The Panchayat had earned a profit of Rs. 150 last year out of the sale proceeds of fish as against Rs. 50 in the current year.

The Panchayat had no orchard of its own. A few private families owned 10 orchards with 200 fruit-bearing trees before the programme was in operation. The estimated value of products was Rs. 800 in the current year against Rs. 100 in the last year.

Panchayat contributed 4 maunds of rice and 40 seers of fish for Midday Meal Programme. Midday meal was given to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers. The menu composed of rice, fish and egg. 100 pre-school children and 40 expectant and nursing mothers attended the Milk Feeding Programme in the previous month. The cost of midday meal per head was 18 paise while the cost of milk feeding per head was 14 paise per day.

The attitude of village leaders towards the programme was favourable. They were of the opinion that both quantity and quality of midday meals should be improved.

The members of Mahila Samitis expressed their inability to run the programme on their own in case Government aid was stopped.

2. TENDAPADARA

This village is the headquarters of Tendapadara Grama Panchayat in Patnagarh Block. It is 2 miles away from the Block headquarters. Patnagarh is the nearest market.

There were 290 families with a population of 1,451. Number of families belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and others were 17,32,137 and 104 respectively. Agricultural labour, cultivation and household industry constituted the main occupations of the villagers.

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1960 with a memberships of 120. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in April 1960.

There was one Primary School with an enrolment of 175 students. The Middle English School had a strength of 41 students. Three persons were trained in poultry, horticulture and cooking.

One Deep Litter Unit with 20 improved birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti. Others organised 4 Ordinary Poultry Units with 40 improved birds.

Two pisciculture tanks with an water area of 3 acres were owned by the Panchayat. There were 2 other tanks, where pisciculture could be taken up.

Panchayat owned 5 orchards with 150 fruit-bearing trees. There was another orchard covering an area of 2 acres. Cashewnut is extensively grown in these orchards.

Panchayat contributed Rs. 40 to Midday Meal Programme in 1962. No contribution was made for Milk Feeding Programme. Midday meal was given to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers per week. Rice and eggs were supplied. The cost of midday meal per head was 18 paise. Last month 50 pre-school children and 20 women attended the Milk Feeding Programme. The cost of milk feeding per child per meal was 13 paise.

The villagers could run the programme without Government assistance if pisciculture tanks were transferred to the Mahila Samiti.

CUTTACK

1. RANPUR

This village is adjacent to Banki town. It is in Banki-II Block. The villagers fully depend upon Banki Hat for marketing purpose.

There were more than 800 persons in the village. Cultivation and other services were the principal occupations of the villagers.

The Mahila Samiti was established in September 1958. There were 145 members at the time of survey. The Mahila Samiti had got pucca and fire-proof building. This Mahila Samiti won a prize in a State competition. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in 1959.

There was one Primary School in the village with an enrolment of 200 students. The children of the village get higher education in Banki town.

Training in Production Programme was not imparted to any man of the village. Up to the date of interview there were 5 persons trained in poultry and 10 in horticulture. Three women were trained at Gruhalaxmi Training Centre and 6 in Bee-keeping.

One Poultry Unit with 44 improved birds was organised by Mahila Samiti. Besides, 70 families had 3 desi birds each and a few others 10 birds each.

Panchayat owned 2 pisciculture tanks with an water area of 2 acres. Panchayat made a profit of Rs. 1,000 out of pisciculture tanks. Others owned 4 tanks with an water area of 3 acres.

Midday meal was given twice a week in the Mahila Samiti. 100 children and 40 expectant and nursing mothers participated in the Midday Meal Programme during the week when survey was done.

The cost of midday meal per head was 17 paise. Rice, fish, eggs and sag were served. 100 pre-school children, 86 school-going children and 40 women usually attended the Milk Feeding Centre in a month. The cost of milk feeding per day per school was Rs. 15.

The attitude of the village leaders towards the programme was favourable. The programme was successful in this village. While inviting suggestions from village leaders we were told that a special tank for Mahila Samiti and school garden were necessary. The active members of the Mahila Samiti were confident of continuing the programme by utilising the profit of the rice huller.

2. BAHUGRAM

This village is the headquarters of the Bahugram Panchayat in Salepur I Block. It is 6 miles away from the Block headquarters. A kutch road of about 2 miles links the village with Cuttack-Kendrapara road.

There is one weekly market near by. A few industrial units were also there. The population of village was 975 according to 1961 Census. Out of these 345 belonged to Scheduled Castes. Cultivation, household industry and agricultural labour were the principal occupations.

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1958. There were 40 members.

There was one Primary School and one High School. Standard of literacy was high. One person was trained in horticulture and two in pisciculture.

One poultry unit with 44 birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti. 35 units with 300 desi birds were organised by others in the village. Due to change in outlook of the villagers more were in favour of consuming eggs. The Harijan families were running large number of desi birds.

Panchayat owned 6 tanks with an water area of 17 acres for pisciculture. Panchayat caught 400 Kgs. of fish from pisciculture tanks. There was no other tank. There were in all 4 orchards in the village.

Panchayat contributed Rs. 10 to the midday meal and feeding centre. Midday meal was given to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers per week. Rice, vegetables curry and sweets were served in the midday meal. The cost of midday meal per head was 15 paise. 50 children and 20 women usually attend the milk feeding centre. The cost of milk feeding per day per school was Rs. 1.50.

The villagers were not interested and were not taking active part in the programme as the programme was assigned to the Panchayat. They pleaded their inability to continue the programme without financial assistance from Government.

3. BALARAMPUR.

The village is in Kujang Grama Panchayat. It is very near to the Block headquarters. The population of the village was 958 according to 1961 Census. 134 belonged to Schedule Castes. Cultivation, agricultural labourer, household industry and other services constituted the main occupations of the villagers.

One Mahila Samiti was established in July 1962. There were, 112 members at the time of survey against 150 in the previous year. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in January, 1962. Midday meal, egg feeding and fish feeding were not started. Milk feeding was given in the Mahila Samiti.

There were 3 Primary Schools, one Girl's M. E. School and the High School. Literacy was quite high.

Training in production programme was not given to any member of the village. As the programme was introduced recently no poultry unit was organised by the Mahila Samiti. 50 families had 20 desi (Local) birds.

Panchayat owned 5 tanks with a water area of 8 acres, Panchayat did not make any profit out of pisciculture. No orchard was owned by the Panchayat.

No contribution was made by the Panchayat to the feeding centre. 640 children and 342 women attended the milk feeding centre in April, 1964.

The villagers did not have much idea of the programme ; so they were not in a position to state whether the programme could continue without Government assistance.

DHENKANAL

1. SANHULA

This village is the Panchayat headquarters of Sanhula G. P. in Athmallick Block. It is about 12 miles away from the Block headquarters, and is situated on the road side of Athmallick road. There is an all weather bus route passing through the village.

The population of this village was 41. It is a tribal village as out of 60 families, 45 belonged to Scheduled Tribes ; cultivation and agricultural labour were the principal occupations of the villagers.

A Mahila Samiti was established on 15th August 1958 and there were 91 members at the time of survey. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in the month of January 1961.

There was one Primary School with an enrolment of 95 students. The local M. E. School had 28 students on rolls. 2 persons were trained in poultry and horticulture up to the date of survey.

One poultry unit with 22 desi birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti. Others in this village organised 8 poultry units with 105 desi birds.

Panchayat owned 4 pisciculture tanks while others in the village had 10.

Panchayat had no orchard. Others had 20 orchards with 600 fruit trees. The estimated value of products was Rs. 2,500 in the current year against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year.

The Panchayat contributed 7 seers of fish to the midday meal programme. No contribution was made by Panchayat for the milk feeding programme. Midday meal was given to 40 children and 16 expectant and nursing mothers. Cost of midday meal per head was 18 paise. Last month, 40 pre-school children and 16 women attended the milk feeding centre. Cost of milk feeding per head was 14 paise.

Attitude of the village leaders towards the E. N. P. was favourable. Due to the introduction of the programme there was gradual change in the dietary habits of the members. The village leaders would like to have a pisciculture tank for the Mahila Samiti. The E. N. P. is not likely to continue without financial assistance from the Government.

2. KIAKATA

This village is the headquarters of Kiakata Grama Panchayat in Athmallick II Block. It is 16 miles away from Block headquarters. There is fair-weather bus route to this village.

There were 62 families with 343 persons in the village. 30 families belonged to Scheduled Tribe and 2 to Scheduled Caste. Cultivation and agricultural labour were the principal occupations. 7 families were engaged in trade and commerce, household industry and other services.

One Mahila Samiti was established in the year 1960 ; there were 86 members.

There was 1 Primary School and 1 M. E. School with 65 and 29 students respectively. Persons were trained in poultry, horticultural and pisciculture.

There was one poultry unit with 20 improved birds. Private families organised 2 poultry units with 9 desi birds. The villagers were not in favour of having poultry units inside their premises.

Panchayat owned 2 pisciculture tanks with a water area of 5 acres. Private families had no tank. Panchayat made a profit of Rs. 50 out of the pisciculture. It sold 5 maunds of fish for Rs. 300.

Panchayat owned 3 orchards with 25 fruit trees. Others owned 5 orchards with 350 fruit-bearing trees. The estimated value of products was Rs. 1,200 in the current year against Rs. 1,500 in the previous year.

Midday meal was served in the Mahila Samiti from April 1963 to March 1964. Meals were served for 3 months while egg feeding was given in the remaining 9 months. In the months of April and May 1964, egg feeding was given to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers.

Although village leaders were favourable to the programme, they would expect financial assistance from Government and Panchayat to maintain it. In the absence of such assistance the E. N. P. is not likely to continue.

3. BIDHARPUR

This village is the headquarters of the Bidharpur Grama Panchayat in Gandia I Block. It is 2 miles away from the Block headquarters. There is an all weather bus route, passing through the village. There is one village library here and a Jubak Sangha.

There were 243 families with a population of 1,265. Families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe were 26 and 66, respectively. Cultivation and agricultural labour were the principal occupations of the villagers.

One Mahila Samiti was established in November 1962. There were 42 members at the time of survey. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in 1962.

There was one Primary School with an enrolment of 145 students. One-third of population of the village was literate. Two persons were trained in poultry and horticulture.

Two poultry units with 31 improved birds were organised by the Mahila Samiti. Others had 80 poultry units with 500 desi birds.

The Panchayat owned 9 pisciculture tanks while others had two.

Usually 50 children and 20 women participated in the midday meal programme. Panchayat did not contribute anything.

The village leaders were favourable to the programme. They would like it to continue. But they were not sure, if the programme would make much headway without Government assistance.

GANJAM

1. BASUDEVPUR

Basudevpur in Gokarnapur G.P. is situated at a distance of 14 miles from Berhampur town. It is in Digapahandi Stage II Block. There is regular bus route to Gokarnapur from Berhampur. A village road of about 2 miles joins Gokarnapur to Basudevpur. The village had 111 families with a total population of 552. Cultivation, household industry and other services were the principal occupations of the villagers.

There was an U. P. School in the village with a total strength of 131 students—100 boys and 31 girls.

A Mahila Samiti was started in October, 1960. The Samiti was providing milk and midday meals to 20 expectant and nursing mothers and 50 children.

The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in October, 1962. One deep litter unit with 40 birds of improved breed was started after the programme came into being. There were also two other units, each having 10 birds of improved breed. These two units were also started after the implementation of the programme.

Two pisciculture tanks—one having an area of one acre and the other having two acres were owned by the G. P. Besides, two more tanks were owned by others in the village. The total area was about 1.4 acres. The G. P. earned a net profit of Rs. 699.32 last year. The total amount of fish caught was 6950½ k.gs. The Grama Panchayat had one orchard. The village school was also having an orchard inside its premises. Others had 4 orchards.

The Grama Panchayat was contributing to midday meal scheme in kind. The Mahila Samiti was bearing the entire cost. Midday meal and milk was given twice to 20 expectant mothers and 50 pre-school children per week. The school milk feeding programme was not working regularly due to non-availability of milk powder. Training in pisciculture was imparted to 2 male and 2 female adults. 2 male adults and 2 female adults were benefited by the training on horticulture and nutrition respectively.

The attitude of the village leaders towards the programme was favourable.

The members of Mahila Samitis expressed their inability to carry out the programme without Government help.

2. JHODANKOLI

This village is situated at a distance of five miles from Berhampur town. It is in Bodokuthali Grama Panchayat under the jurisdiction of Rangeilunda (Konsi) Stage I Block.

The village had 498 families with a population of 2,051. 276 families were cultivators and 750 were agricultural labourers; 30 were in mining and quarrying, 25 in household industry and 4 in construction. 5 families had trade and commerce, one was in transport while 7 were in other services.

The village had one L. P. School and one U. P. School with a strength of 40 and 153, respectively.

A Mahila Samiti was started in 1961. It had 175 members at the time of survey. The Samiti was providing milk and midday meals to 20 expectant and nursing mothers and 50 pre-school children.

One poultry unit was organised by the Mahila Samiti after the programme was introduced. There were 22 birds of improved breed. There were 11 other units with 57 birds. This remained unchanged even after the programme.

A pisciculture tank, with an area of 1.16 acres was owned by the Grama Panchayat. Pisciculture was not taken up by any other. Last year the Panchayat had earned a profit of Rs. 760. The Grama Panchayat had one orchard with 15 trees before the programme was introduced. A few others had about 15 fruit trees. Number of fruit trees remained same at the time of survey.

No contribution was given by the Panchayat for midday meal and milk feeding programme. The entire cost was borne by the Mahila Samiti. Midday meal and milk was given to 50 children and 20 nursing and expectant mothers per week. Fish was not served in the midday meal.

The number of pre-school children attending milk feeding was 960 per month as against 384 women. Milk feeding was not in operation in the two primary schools. Seven persons got training in nutrition and poultry by the time of survey.

The attitude of the village leaders towards the programme seemed to be favourable. Formerly many of the villagers were reluctant to take eggs. They had no prejudice against eggs at the time of survey. A few families of higher caste had started poultry farming. A change has also been observed in dietary habits of people.

The Executive Body of Mahila Samiti was confident of carrying out the programme without any external aid provided the pisciculture tanks owned by the Panchayat were transferred to them.

KALAHANDI SIKUAN

The village 'Sikuan' is under the Bhojpur Grama Panchayat in Khariar Stage II Block. It is about eight miles away from the headquarters at Khariar. There is only one Katcha zeepable road from Kharia to this village passing through Bhojpur. There is a market at Bhojpur at a distance of four miles from this village. The total population of this village was 1,649 according to 1961 Census.

Cultivation, agricultural labour and household industries were the main occupations of the villagers. The general economic condition of the villagers appeared to be bad.

The village had one "Sevasharam" with 114 students and one M. E. School with two classes and 26 students. One out of every five persons in the village was literate.

The Expanded Nutrition Programme was taken up in October 1960. One Mahila Samiti was established in the year 1960. There were ten members in the Mahila Samiti. One of them received training in nutrition in the year 1963-64. The Samiti had a pucca building of its own.

Before the introduction of the Expanded Nutrition Programme poultry farming was very rare in the village. At the time of survey, more than 10 per cent of the families were rearing desi (local) birds in the traditional way. The Mahila Samiti had a poultry unit with 40 hens and four cocks of improved variety in a deeplitter. The consumption of eggs had considerably increased.

Most of the villagers did not have Kitchen gardens or vegetables gardens. They cultivated vegetables in paddy fields scattered around the village. Very often they purchased vegetables for their consumption.

There was a pisciculture tank of two acres water area belonging to the Grama Panchayat. There was no other pisciculture tank in the village. Most of the families in the village purchased fish once or twice a week; only one class of people in the village belonging to "Bairagi" caste were vegetarians.

Very few families in the village had fruit orchards. The School had an orchard consisting of sixty fruit trees such as, guava, Banana, papeya, etc.

Most of the families purchased milk occasionally. A few families had one or two milch cows. The midday meal programme was in operation till March 1964 when it was stopped due to want of villagers contribution. The Expanded Nutrition Programme is not likely to continue, if Government assistance is not forthcoming.

KEONJHAR 1. PIPILIA

This village is the headquarter of the Pipilia Grama Panchayat in Ghatagaon Block. It is situated on the road side of the Ghatagaon-Keonjhar road and is 15 miles away from the Block headquarter. The population of this village was 823 according to 1961 Census.

Cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry constituted the main occupations of the villagers.

The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in the year 1961-62. One Mahila Samiti was established in 1957-58. Training in horticulture was imparted to one person of the village.

There was one Upper Basic School with 120 students.

Before the introduction of the Expanded Nutrition Programme poultry farming was very rare in the village. After 1961-62, the Mahila Samiti established one poultry unit with 44 improved birds. None else had poultry birds. The villagers were favourable towards consumption of eggs.

Panchayat had introduced pisciculture in 2 tanks with 6 acres of water area. One private pisciculture tank with an water area of 0.5 acre was also there. Panchayat made a profit of Rs. 128 from pisciculture tank last year. Fish worth Rs. 176.60 was caught during the current year.

The Panchayat contributed 180 eggs and 21 kilograms of fish to the Midday Meal Programme last month. It contributed 54 lbs. of milk to Milk Feeding Programme in April last. 540 lbs. of milk were contributed by the Grama Panchayat to the Milk Feeding Programme during 1962-63.

Midday meals were provided to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers. Cost of midday meal was 18 paise per head. Milk feeding was given to 125 pre-school children, 77 school-going children and 80 women during the last month.

The attitude of the villagers towards the Expanded Nutrition Programme was found to be favourable. The women were not attending the feeding centre regularly. Feeding was insufficient for children as more than those enrolled in the Register used to attend on the feeding days. The villagers pleaded their inability to run the programme without Government assistance.

2. TARTARA

This village is the headquarter of the Tartara Grama Panchayat in Anandapur Block. It is 8 miles away from the Block headquarters. A Kutchra road extending over one mile joins the village with main road running from Anandapur to Bhadrak. There is one weekly market at Salabani at a distance of 4 miles from the village. The total population of this village was 692 according to 1961 Census.

Cultivation, agricultural labour and household industries are the main occupations of the villagers. Out of 595 families in the village, 577 families were engaged in cultivation, 8 in agricultural labourer, 4 in household industry, 3 in trade and commerce and rest 3 in other services. More than 40 per cent of villagers are Ganda by caste.

The village has one Primary School with an enrolment of 120 students. One Mahila Samiti was established in 1960. There were 84 members in the Mahila Samiti. Training on horticulture was imparted to one male teacher of the local school. The school orchard won the 1st prize in the district.

Before the introduction of the Expanded Nutrition Programme poultry farming was very rare. At the time of survey, Mahila Samiti had a poultry unit with 20 improved birds. During the pre-programme period, consumption of eggs was meagre. Villagers appeared to consume more eggs as a result of their desire for a balanced diet.

There was a pisciculture tank of 3 acres water area belonging to the Grama Panchayat. There were 3 private pisciculture tanks of 1.75 acres water area. The Panchayat made a profit of Rs. 35.25 during the current year against Rs. 38.25 in the previous year from pisciculture tank. 110 kilograms of fish were caught during the current year against 95 kilograms in the previous year.

The Panchayat has got an orchard consisting of 52 trees during the current year against 4 in the previous year. The villagers cultivated different kinds of seasonal vegetable for their own consumption.

Panchayat contributed 4 kilograms of fish to Midday Meal Programme last month against 8 kilograms of fish in the last year. 54 lbs. of milk powder were donated to the Milk Feeding Programme last month.

Midday meals were provided to 60 children and 24 expectant and nursing mothers by the Mahila samiti once a week. The cost of meal per head was 19 paise. Milk feeding was given to 150 pre-school children, 90 school-going children and 96 women in the last month. Cost of milk feeding was Rs. 1.50 per day.

The attitude of the villagers towards the programme was found to be favourable. The villagers wanted greater supply of improved birds to Mahila Samiti. More State land should be acquired for orchards in order to get a bigger supply of fruits. As the villagers were not well aware of the programme, they expressed the need for guidance in making it a success. The economic condition of villagers was not good.

KORAPUT

1. BURJA

This village is under Sunabeda Grama Panchayat in Umerkote Block. It is six miles away from the Block headquarters.

The population of the village was 1,304. Out of these 318 persons belonged to Scheduled Caste and 324 to Scheduled Tribes. Cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry constituted the main occupations of these villagers.

One Mahila Samiti was there since 1961. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in the same year.

The Primary School had an enrolment of 67 students. There were 58 literate persons in the village.

Seven persons had been trained in horticulture, poultry and pisciculture up to the date of survey.

One Poultry Unit with 44 improved birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti. There was another Poultry Unit in the village with 10 improved birds.

Panchayat owned one tank with an water area of 1.4 acres for pisciculture. Last year Panchayat made a profit of Rs. 199 out of the pisciculture. There was no other pisciculture tank. The village had 2 orchards. Annual value of products was around fifty rupees.

No contribution was made by the Panchayat to the Feeding Centres. Midday meal was given 100 children and 40 expectant and nursing mothers per week. Last year midday meal was given to 3,920 children and 1,482 women. Rice, fish and eggs were served. The cost of midday meal per woman was 48 paise against 24 paise per child.

Last month, 540 pre-school children and 215 women and 756 school-going children attended the Milk Feeding Centre. The cost of milk feeding per day per school was Rs. 4.19.

As the economic condition of villagers was bad Government assistance is necessary to run the programme.

2. DOSPUR

This village is under Agnipur Grama Panchayat in Nawrangpur Block.

There were 760 persons in the village. Most of these belonged to tribes. Cultivation was the principal occupation.

One Mahila Samiti was established in February 1959. There were 85 members. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in 1959.

The village primary school had only 22 students. Number of literate persons in the village was 59 only. Seven persons were trained in poultry, pisciculture and horticulture. Three women were trained in "Gruhaluxmi" training centre.

One poultry unit with 38 improved birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti. 3 poultry units with 25 desi birds and one improved bird were organised by other persons.

Panchayat owned 2 tanks for pisciculture. It made a profit of Rs. 242 in the current year against Rs. 174 in the previous year. Panchayat caught 32 Kgs. of fish from pisciculture tanks. There was no other tank. There were 3 orchards in the village.

No contribution was made by the Panchayat to the feeding centres. Midday meal was given to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers.

5,250 children and 2,100 mothers were fed in midday meal centres in 1963. 400 children and 114 women attended the milk feeding centres in the first quarter of 1964. Menu consisted of rice, fish, egg, pulses, etc. Cost of a midday meal was 50 paise for women and 28 paise for children.

The villagers were interested in the programme. They hoped to continue the programme without Government aid.

MAYURBHANJ

RARUAN

This village is the headquarter of Raruan Block. There is a fair-weather bus route to this village via Jashipur. There is one weekly market, one Primary Health Centre and one Veterinary Hospital in this village. The total population of the village was 2,366 according to 1961 Census. Most of the families belonged to Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes. Cultivation, agricultural labour and trade and commerce were the principal occupations of the villagers.

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1957. There were 62 members at the time of survey. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in 1961. There were one Primary School, One M. E. School and one High School in the village. Up to the date of interview 2 women were trained in poultry.

One poultry unit was organised by the Mahila Samiti with 20 improved birds. One poultry unit with 10 improved birds was organised by a person in the village. There was a noticeable change in the attitude of the villagers towards consumption of eggs.

Panchayat owned 2 tanks with an water area of 8 acres. Total fish caught out of pisciculture tank was 3.7 maunds. This was contributed to Mahila Samiti for midday meal programme.

Midday meal was given to 197 children and 53 expectant and nursing mothers per week. The cost of midday meal was 17 paise per head. 578 per-school children and 202 women attended the milk feeding centre.

The attitude of the village leaders towards the Expanded Nutrition Programme was favourable. The programme was successful in this village. Financial assistance was necessary to run the milk feeding programme in the village.

PHULBANI

1. PABURIA

This village is the headquarters of the Paburia Grama Panchayat in Tikabali Stage I Block. There is no market in this village. So they have to depend on weekly market which is 6 miles away from the village. Out of 440 families in the village 296 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Cultivation, agricultural labour and trade and commerce were the principal occupations of the people.

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1961. There were 12 members at the time of survey. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in October, 1961.

There were one Primary School and one M. E. School in the village with 73 and 54 students respectively. The L. P. School teacher was trained in horticulture, 8 others were trained in poultry and pisciculture. The school orchard was in fine shape.

Before the programme, one poultry unit with 42 improved birds was organised by Mahila Samiti.

There was no other poultry unit in the village.

Panchayat owned one tank for pisciculture and it caught 2 maunds of fish. There was no other tank. About 100 fruit-bearing trees were there in the village.

Panchayat did not make any contribution either to the midday meal centre or to the milk feeding centre. Midday meal was given to 150 children and 60 expectant and nursing mothers per week. Last year, 7,200 children and 2,880 women attended the midday meal centre. Rice, egg, fish and curry were served. Last month, 600 pre-school children, 487 school-going children and 240 women attended the milk feeding centre.

Although villagers were interested in the Expanded Nutrition Programme, they were unable to continue it without Government assistance. The village leaders pressed for the construction of Mahila Samiti building as this was urgently necessary for the feeding programme. A tank should be excavated in the village for pisciculture. Special steps are necessary to increase production of vegetables as present supply is very poor.

2. MANIKSORE

This village is under the Grama Panchayat/Block of Raikia. This village is 4 miles away from the Block headquarters. One Mahila Samiti was established in 1961. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in November, 1961.

There was one U. P. School with an enrolment of 94 students. Five persons were trained in poultry and horticulture up to the date of survey. One woman was trained in 'Gruhalaxmi' training centre. There was no poultry unit beforehand. One poultry unit with 43 improved birds was organised after Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced. None else had poultry birds.

There was no tank in the village. One school orchard covering an area of 1 acre has recently been laid out. None else had fruit-bearing trees.

Panchayat did not make any contribution to the mid-day meal and the milk-feeding programme. Mahila Samiti organised egg-feedings only. Eggfeeding was given to 43 children and 19 expectant and nursing mothers in the week preceding the survey. No milk was distributed in the milkfeeding centre in the month preceding the survey.

The Expanded Nutrition Programme is now likely to continue without Government assistance.

PURI

1. GOVINDPUR

This village is under Govindpur Grama Panchayat in Pipili Stage II Block. This village is 5 miles away from the Block headquarter. A kutch road connects the village with Jagannath Road.

The population of the village was 513 according to 1961 census. Cultivation, agricultural labour and other services constituted the main occupations of the villagers.

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1958. There were 100 members. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in this village in June, 1961.

There was one Primary School in this village with an enrolment of 215 students. There was one M. E. School with 84 students. There were a few matriculates in this village. Percentage of literacy was high.

Training in poultry was imparted to 5 men and 2 women. One woman was trained in horticulture, Pisciculture training was given to one person.

One deep litter unit with 26 improved birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti. One poultry unit with 24 improved birds was owned by a person in the village. A few others had desi birds.

The panchayat owned one tank with an water area of 2 acres. Others in this village owned 5 pisciculture tanks.

Midday meal was given to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers. The cost of midday meal per head was 24 paise. 80 pre-school children, 40 women attended the Milk Feeding Centre during the month preceding the survey.

The attitude of the village leaders towards the Expanded Nutrition Programme was favourable. The female members were much benefitted by the programme. It should continue even if Government assistance is not forthcoming.

2. THANTHANA

This village is included in Mangalpur Grama Panchayat in Pipili Block. It is 5 miles away from the Block headquarters. A kutch zeepable road links the village with a trunk road running to Puri town. Sakhigopal and Pipili are the main business centres for this village.

Total population of this was 844 according to 1961 census. Upper caste brahmins and scheduled caste people formed the bulk of population.

Agricultural labour and cultivation were the main occupations. Out of 177 families 60 were engaged in cultivation and the rest were agricultural labourers.

One Mahila Samiti with 12 members was formed recently. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in this village in 1961.

There was one Primary School with an enrolment of 154 students. There were 545 literate persons in the village including a few matriculates. Two women were trained in horticulture up to the date of interview.

One poultry unit with 27 improved birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti recently. There were 30 poultry units with 1,000 desi birds before Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced. The Brahmins were reluctant to consume eggs. They were not in favour of having poultry units. Only few Scheduled Caste families had birds in their houses.

Panchayat owned 19 pisciculture tanks besides one private tank. The Panchayat did not have any orchard. A large number of families had coconut trees.

Mid-day meals were served by the Mahila Samiti. Rice, vegetable curry, boiled egg, fish, sag and dal, were served in the mid-day meals. The cost of a mid-day meal was 18 paise. Twenty out of 100 pre-school children, 154 school going children and 50 expectant and nursing mothers attended the Milkfeeding Centre. The cost of milk-feeding per day was 50 paise per school.

The attitude of the village leaders was favourable towards the programme. But the same is not likely to continue in case Government assistance is stopped in future. Gradually the villagers were giving up their conservatism as the programme was new to them. The economic situation of the village was satisfactory.

3. TENDABADI

This village is the headquarters of the Tendabadi Grama Panchayat in Daspalla Block. It is 5 mile away from the Block headquarters. A narrow village road links it with the main pucca road. A small river passes through the village. It blocks communications to the village during rainy season.

The village Jubak Sangh was redesignated as the Village Volunteer Force. One Maternity Sub-Centre and one village library were there.

Population of the village was 376 according to 1961 census. Out of these 88 belonged to Scheduled Caste and 47 to Scheduled Tribes. Out of 83 families 68 were engaged in cultivation and the rest were agricultural labourers.

One Mahila Samiti called "Bijoyalaxmi Mahila Samiti" was established in 1958. There were 30 members at the time of survey, against 20 in the previous year.

There was one U. P. School with an enrolment of 148. The local M. E. School had 36 students on rolls. 117 persons were literate.

One poultry unit with 44 improved birds was owned by the Mahila Samiti; others organised 20 poultry units with 100 desi birds and 2 poultry units with 16 improved birds.

Panchayat owned one tank with a water area of 3.74 acres. There was no other tank.

Panchayat owned one orchard covering an area of 1½ acres. Others had no orchard.

Mid-day meal was given to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers. Rice, dal, fish boiled egg and vegetable curry were served. The cost of midday meal was 14 paise per head. 400 pre-school children and 180 women attended the milkfeeding centre during the month preceding the survey. The attitude of the village leaders was favourable towards the programme. But the same is not likely to continue in case Government assistance is stopped in future. Gradually the villagers were giving up their conservatism as the programme was new to them. The economic situation of the village was satisfactory.

4. ARGUL

This village is included in Ramachandrapur Grama Panchayat in Jatni Stage I Block. This village is at a distance of 3 miles from the Block headquarters. A small narrow kutcha road from Jatni main road links this village.

The population of the village was 851 according to 1961 census. Number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes was 104 and 121 respectively. There were other caste groups too. Other services and cultivations constituted the main occupation of the villagers.

One Mahila Samiti was established on 26th July 1959. There were 66 members at the time of survey. The Expanded Nutrition Programme, was introduced in December, 1960. This Mahila Samiti stood first among the competing Mahila Samitis in the district of Puri.

There was one U. P. School with an enrolment of 110 students. There were 150 literate persons in the village.

Five persons were trained in horticulture, poultry and in improved dietary practices.

Two poultry units with 22 improved birds were organised by the Mahila Samiti. Besides, there were 15 poultry units with improved and desi birds.

Panchayat owned one pisciculture tank. There was no other tank in the village.

Panchayat owned one orchard covering an area of 50 acres. Orchard consisted of 5 orange, 10 guava 14 sapata, 1 cashewnut and 5 popeya trees. Others had no orchard.

Since September, 1963 Panchayat did not make any contribution to the feeding centres. But prior to the year 1963 Panchayat had contributed Rs. 10 per month to the feeding centre for consumption of fish. No contribution was made for milkfeeding programme. Midday meal was given to 30. Rice, sag, egg, fish, chapati were served. The cost of mid-day meal per head was 19 paise. In the month of May, 1964, 93 pre-school children and 28 women attended the milkfeeding centre. The cost of milk feeding in Mahila Samiti per day was 25 paise.

The village leaders were favourable towards the programme. They expected the programme to continue without assistance from Government as profits made out of investment in a Rice huller would be adequate for the purpose.

5. ANGARPARA

This village is the headquarters of Angarpara Grama Panchayat in Jatni Stage I Block. It is 14 miles away from the Block headquarters. A Kutcha road of about 6 miles from Khurda Pucca road links the village.

The population of the village was 611 according to 1961 census. Out of 65 families in the village 30 belonged to Scheduled Caste families; 58 families were engaged in cultivation and 7 in agricultural labour.

One Mahila Samiti was established on the 16th May, 1958. There were 60 members at the time of interview. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in November 1962.

There was one L. P. School with an enrolment of 60 students. There were only 6 Matriculates in the village. Six persons were trained in poultry, horticulture, and pisciculture.

The Mahila Samiti organised 2 poultry units with 44 improved birds. Others in the village organised 40 poultry units with 100 desi birds and 3 poultry units with 12 improved birds. Due to change in outlook people were having more poultry units. 8 Panchayat owned 3 pisciculture tanks with a water area of 1.75 acres. Panchayat made a profit of Rs. 60 in the current year against Rs. 75 of the previous year. Panchayat caught 50 Kgs. of fish in the current year.

Panchayat did not own any orchard. Others in the village owned 5 orchards. The orchards had 50 mango, 5 cocoonut, 10 jack fruit, 100 pineapple, 2 guava, 1 sepetta and 7 orange trees.

Midday meal programme was not introduced in the village. No contribution was made by Panchayat to milkfeeding centre. 8 pre-school children and 8 women attended the milk feeding centre. Milk-feeding was not given to school children. Cost of milkfeeding per member per day was 15 paise in Mahila Samiti. The people were gradually being accustomed to the Nutrition Programme. In order to produce more eggs the poultry units should be better equipped. The programme is not expected to continue if Government assistance is stopped.

SAMBALPUR

1. FASIMAL

Panchayat contri headquarters of Fasimal Grama Panchayat in Jamankira Block. It is about 16 miles 65 lbs. of Jalk powde proper. This village is connected with all the nine Grama Panchayat headquarters in the block with Pucca roads. A private bus is running through this village from Deogarh to Jharsuguda. There is a local market at Pukuda, two miles away from this village.

The total population of the village was 548 according to 1961 Census. There were altogether 120 families in the village out of which 13 belonged to Scheduled Caste, 70 to Scheduled Tribe and 26 to other Backward Classes.

Cultivation, Agricultural labour and household industry were the main occupations of the villagers. Out of 120 families living in the village, 50 families were engaged in cultivation, 51 in Agricultural labour and 13 in household industry such as carpentry, pottery, oil ghani and blacksmithy. Of the rest, 2 were engaged in trade and commerce and 4 in other services.

This village had one Upper Primary School with 106 students, one Middle School with two classes and 60 students and one High School with four classes and 66 students including 2 female students. 35 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were reading in the High School. There were 129 male literates and 72 female literates in the village.

There was one Primary Health Centre with six beds in the village. The centre rendered services to 5,733 patients in 1962, 9,052 patients in 1962 and 8,691 patients in 1963.

There was one Stockman centre, one Bull centre, one Buck centre, one Poultry sub-unit and one Fodder Demonstration plot in the village.

A Graingola Co-operative Society and one rice-hauler unit were functioning in the village.

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1959. This Samiti took up the Expanded Nutrition Programme in January, 1960. There were 85 members in the Mahila Samiti at the time of survey. Five of them received training in poultry in 1964. Two men were imparted training in pisciculture. The Samiti had a pucca fire-proof house of its own. It won a cash prize of Rs. 10,000 in 1963 State competition.

Before the introduction of the E. N. P., poultry farming was rare in the village. About 85 per cent of families were rearing poultry in the traditional way. The Mahila Samiti and the Grama Panchayat had poultry units each with improved birds in deep litters. During pre-programme period consumption of eggs was very significant in the village. More villagers had taken consumption of eggs at the time of survey. A number of kitchen gardens measuring about 20 acres were found at the time of survey. People were growing different kinds of vegetables such as potato, tomato, beans and cabbages, etc. Consequently, people were consuming more of these vegetables instead of the traditional onion and chillies.

One pisciculture tank of 2.36 acres of water area belonged to the Grama Panchayat. The Grama Panchayat made a profit of Rs. 2,962.00 by selling fish in 1963. There were 8 small private pisciculture tanks in the village, the owners of which were obtaining fish for their consumption.

During pre-programme period there were no fruit orchards in the village worth the name. Lately the Grama Panchayat had taken up one orchard scheme with 54 trees of different varieties such as banana, papeya, guava, etc. 36 private orchards with 1,080 fruit trees were noticed also.

Mid-day meals were provided to 50 pre-school children and 20 expectant or nursing mothers by the Mahila Samiti once a week. The meal consisted of flour, dal, vegetables, fish or egg, groundnuts, etc. The cost of each meal was estimated to be 23 paise. The milk-feeding programme was also conducted in the school for 80 students. The cost of milk-feeding per day was calculated to be Rs. 11.25 or about 14 paise per head.

The attitude of the villagers towards the programme was found to be quite favourable. They made appreciable contribution of rice, millet, pulses and other ingredients to the mid-day meals programme. With the prize money of Rs. 10,000.00 the Mahila Samiti established a bee-keeping centre and a goat farming centre. The Samiti was expecting to run the programme without aid by utilising the profits of the schemes mentioned above.

2. LENDA

This village is under Barapali Block. It is one mile away from the Block headquarters. A metal road connects it to the National Highway. There is a weekly market at Barapali.

The total population of village was 832 according to 1961 Census. Out of these 160 belonged to Scheduled Caste and 112 to Scheduled Tribes. Cultivation and agricultural labour and other services constituted the main occupations of the villagers. The number of persons engaged in different occupation is given below:—

Cultivation	..	133
Agricultural labour	..	86
Household Industry	..	15
Trade and Commerce	..	1
Other services	..	1

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1959. The Mahila Samiti had 120 members. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in February 1959.

There was one Primary School with 111 students. 23 per cent of population were literate.

Training in poultry, horticulture and pisciculture was imparted to 2, 2 and 3 persons respectively.

The Mahila Samiti (Women's club) organised a Poultry Unit with 40 birds of improved breed. 15 poultry units with both improved and desi birds were organised by other persons in the village. None adopted the deep litter method.

Panchayat owned 15 pisciculture tanks with an water area of 30 acres. Private families had 3 tanks with an water area of 5 acres.

Panchayat had no orchard. There were 3 private orchards with 360 trees.

No contribution was made by the Panchayat to the feeding centres. Mid-day meal was served to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers per week. The cost of mid-day meal per head was 16 paise. 50 pre-school children and 20 women attended the milkfeeding centre. The cost of milkfeeding per head was 17 paise.

The attitude of the village leaders towards the Expanded Nutrition Programme was favourable. They expected greater co-operation from the Panchayat. They would like to continue the programme whatever be the odds.

3. GHANAMALA

The village is included in Malchhandi Grama Panchayat in Padmapur Block. It is 16 miles away from the Block headquarters.

There is no bus communication to this village.

There were 151 families with a population of 951. Families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and other were 15, 25, 110 and 1 respectively. Cultivation, Agricultural labour and Household industry constituted the main occupations of the villagers. Distribution of families engaged in different occupations is given below :—

Cultivation	..	86
Agricultural labour	..	35
Household Industry	..	28
Other services	..	2

One Mahila Samiti was established in 1960. It had 87 members. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in the month of October 1960.

There was one Primary School with an enrolment of 144 students. Of the adults 43 were literate. Training in poultry, horticulture and pisciculture was imparted to 1 and 2 respectively up to the date of survey. Moreover 2 women were trained at 'Gruha Laxmi' Training Centre. The training was useful to the villagers. The trainees encouraged the villagers to increase production of nutritious foods.

One poultry unit with 41 improved birds was organised by the Mahila Samiti. Other persons in the village had 6 poultry units with 90 birds of local breed against 40 birds in 4 units before the programme was introduced. Some villages were prejudiced against having poultry birds in their premises.

Panchayat owned 2 pisciculture tanks with an water area of 4 acres in the current year against one tank with an water area of 2.50 acres in the previous year. A few families had pisciculture tanks covering an water area of 10 acres.

Panchayat owned one orchard with 30 fruit trees. Private families owned 4 orchards with 160 trees. The estimated value of fruits was Rs. 800 in the current year.

Panchayat contributed Rs. 100 in cash and 60 Kgs. fish to the midday meal programme. No contribution was made to the milk-feeding programme. Mid-day meal was given to 50 children and 20 expectant and nursing mothers per week. 50 pre-school children and 20 women attended the milkfeeding centre during the last month. The midday meal menu consisted of rice, egg, fish and vegetable curry. The cost of mid-day meal per head was 22 paise while the cost of milk-feeding per head was 12 paise.

The attitude of the village leaders towards the programme was favourable. The beneficiaries had to look after the programme themselves as villagers did not co-operate. The villagers suggested that Government should bear all the expenses connected with the programme. Due to non-availability of a literate or an efficient Secretary, the programme was not running smoothly.

4. TIKILIPADA

This village is the headquarters of the Panchayat bearing the same name. It is about 4 miles from the Block headquarters. The road connecting the village with the Block is motorable.

There were 144 families in this village with a population of 869. Scheduled Caste families were majority in this village. Distribution of families engaged in different occupations is given below:—

Cultivation	..	70
Agricultural labour	..	50
Household Industry	..	14
Trade and Commerce	..	5
Other services	..	5

One Mahila Samiti was established on the 1st January 1959. There were 87 members in the current year against 65 in the previous year. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced in October 1962.

There was one U. P. School with an enrolment of 120 students. There were 96 literate adults in the village. Two men were trained in poultry and pisciculture last year and two women in cooking.

One poultry unit with 44 improved birds was set up by the Mahila Samiti. Private families had 104 poultry units with 496 desi birds before the Expanded Nutrition Programme was introduced. There were 596 birds of local and improved breed in 115 poultry units at the time of survey.

Panchayat owned 2 pisciculture tanks, from which 15 lbs. of fish were caught last year. There was no private tank. Panchayat owned one orchard while private families had 3.

Panchayat contributed 14 lbs. of fish to the midday programme, last month. It contributed 65 lbs. of milk powder, fuel and other articles. Milk feedings were given to 50 pre-school children, 80 school-going children and 20 women.

Village leaders were favourable to the programme. They would like to continue the programme of Expanded Nutrition of their own even if Government assistance is not forthcoming.

SUNDARGARH

TUMKELA

This village is under the Grama Panchayat/Block, Lahunipada. It is situated 6 miles away from the Block headquarters. The fair-weather bus route from Rourkela to Talcher runs through this village.

There was one Mahila Samiti in the village. It had its own kutchha house.

There was one Primary School in this village with an enrolment of 93 students. None was trained in production programmes connected with Expanded Nutrition Programme up to the date of interview.

One poultry unit with 27 improved birds was organised by the Mahila Smiti after the programme. Others were having a few desi birds.

The Panchayat owned one tank for pisciculture. There was no other tank in the village. Panchayat had not yet caught any fish from its tank as fish is in nursery stage. The villagers caught plenty of fish every day from the river which flows along the village.

There was no Panchayat orchard. Others had about 35 fruit-bearing trees.

The Panchayat did not contribute anything to the feeding centres. Midday meal was given to 148 children and 47 expectant and nursing mothers per week. The cost of midday meal per head was 19 paise. 194 pre-school children and 74 women attended the milk feeding centre.

The attitude of the village leaders was favourable towards the Expanded Nutrition Programme. The village leaders suggested that a Lady Social Education Organiser well-versed in Oriya should be in charge of all the Mahila Samitis. The programme was not successful in the village. Financial assistance is necessary to run the programme.