

Bundelkhand Rural Poverty Alleviation Model (BRPAM), Tikamgarh Block, Tikamgarh District (M.P.)



Baseline Information

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Submitted by:



Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan (ABSSS)

Bharat Janani Parisar

Village- Ranipur Bhatt, Post- Chitrakoot (Sitapur);

District- Chitrakoot (U.P.) INDIA 210204

E-mail: info@absss.org.in; absssinfo@gmail.com;

Website: www.absss.org.in; www.bundelkhandinfo.org

Telephone No. - 05198-224025; 026; 027

Mobile Number: +91-9415310662, 9450221331

Branch office:

Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan (ABSSS)

Tikamgarh (M.P.)

Telephone No. 07683-240009

1. Introduction

The BRPAM project, supported by JTT, is being implemented by ABSSS in 40 villages of 20 panchayats (see listing in Section 7) of Tikamgarh block of Tikamgarh district, MP.

Of these 40 villages, 20 contiguous villages of 14 panchayats are selected for intensive intervention.

This report describes the baseline information of these 20 villages, covering environmental, economic and social aspects, available public infrastructure and status of key entitlements.

The information was gathered through a survey conducted with the help of a detailed questionnaire in all 20 villages in 2011-12. The questionnaire was administered through focused group discussions in each village. Data was validated, corrected and then analysed in March 2012. Supplementary information was obtained from secondary sources. Some relevant data from a separately done in-depth study of 95 households has also been included in this report.

2. Physical Environment

Geographical Profile

The 20 project villages are located in Tikamgarh block of Tikamgarh district, MP, at a distance of 20 to 40 km from Tikamgarh town, which is the headquarters of the district.

Tikamgarh district lies in the northern part of MP, and is bounded by of Sagar district in the south, Chhattarpur district in the east, Lalitpur district of UP in the east and Jhansi district of UP in the north.

Tikamgarh is situated on the Bundelkhand plateau between Jamuni, a tributary of Betwa, and Dhasan rivers. It extends between the north latitude 24°26' to 25°34' and east longitude 78°26' to 79°21'. The maximum length of the district is 119 km. from north to south. Its width is about 80 km. from east to west. The total geographical area of the district is 5048 sq. km.

Topography

The northern part of Tikamgarh district is at height of about 200m above the mean sea level (amsl), while the southern part is at a height of around 300m. Thus, the district's topography is marked by a gentle slope from south towards north.

According to geological formations, the district can be classified into two broad regions:

- Hill ranges rising to height of 200-400m amsl.
- Inter-hill valleys, of which the major ones are: (i) Jooramora – Madia valley sloping N-W (ii) Majrakachhar to Dighuar Khurd village sloping N-W (iii) Mudeni to Dhoura valley trending northwards (iv) Bachchoda to Khistone valley trending northwards.

Geology and soil

The hill ranges are made up of hard compact and resistant granite masses intruded by quartz reef. The valleys are covered by colluvial and detrital of parent rock along with organic material. The thickness of alluvial fill varies from 10-16 meters.

The entire district falls in Bundelkhand granite and gneisses, which are profusely intruded by quartz reefs and pegmatites. Granite is generally flesh-red colour and coarse grained. However, grey-coloured granite which appears to be metamorphosed into gneissic variety is also seen in some blocks of the district like Jatara, Baldeogarh and Palera. Both the pink and grey coloured granite have undergone intensive weathering. Long narrow ridges formed by quartz-reef are intrusive into the granite. These quartz reefs act as water dividers and cut off flow of groundwater.

Soils derived from parent rocks are of four types:

- coarse-grained reddish brown soils known locally as Rakar
- coarse-grained grey to greyish brown soils known as Parua
- clay loam black soils known as Kabar
- clayey-black soils known as Mar

Around 75% of the soil found in the district is of the Parua or Rakar variety.

Table 2.1: Soil status

Parameter	Value	Rating
pH	7-7.6	Normal
EC	0.10-0.20	Normal
Organic carbon	0.27-0.70%	Low to Medium
Available phosphorous	2-12kg/ha	Low
Available potash	50 to 200kg/ha	Low to Medium

Soil parameters, as obtained from soil tests conducted in the project villages, is generally as shown in Table 2.1

Climate and Rainfall

The climate of Tikamgarh district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the southwest monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons:

- the cold season, from December to February followed by
- the hot season from March to about the middle of June
- the monsoon season from the middle of June to September
- the post monsoon or transition period in October and November.

The normal maximum temperature during the month of May is 41.8° C and minimum during the month of January is 7.0°C. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures are 32.4°C and 17.5°C respectively.

The normal annual rainfall received by Tikamgarh district is 1057.1 mm. Maximum rainfall (about 90%) is received during southwest monsoon period from June to September. Only 10% of the annual rainfall takes place between October to May. Thus, surplus water for groundwater recharge is available only during the southwest monsoon period.

During the southwest monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 87% in August. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less than 35%. May is the driest month of the year.

Maximum wind velocity 9.3 km/hr observed during the month of June and minimum wind velocity is 3.0 km/hr during the month of December. The average normal annual wind velocity of is 5.6 km/hr.

Table 2.2 shows the rainfall pattern in the decade before the start of the Project. As can be seen, in 8 out of 9 years, rainfall was below normal, and in one year (2007), it was 50% below normal. Also significant is the fact that in some years, around 15% of total annual rainfall fell on one day. Due to the sloping topography, and the granite substratum, most of this water would have been lost in runoff.

Table 2.2: Rainfall pattern

Year	Rainfall per month (mm)—rounded off figures												Total rainfall (mm)	Highest rainfall Per day
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
2002	0	0	0	0.4	8	101	1	603	67	0	4.5	0	785.1	105
2003	0	24	0	0	0	99	214	172	444	0	0	5	958.2	75
2004	2.5	0	0	0	14	119	114	424	53	35	0	0	747.7	134
2005	0	0	27	0	0	38	556	74	111	0	0	0	806.4	86
2006	0	0	80	0	12	8	517	161	45	19	0	0	842	155
2007	0	44	10	0	6	12	65	134	60	0	0	2	333	32
2008	0	0	0	0	2	754	262	313	57	13	5	0	1406	57
2009	31	0	0	0	17	49	238	205	117	152	52	4	865	49
2010	0	34	0	0	0	15	201	191	157	16	13	0	627.01	33

Land Use

Tikamgarh is a predominantly rural district with urban population restricted to 30% of total population. The land use in Tikamgarh block is shown in table 2.3 (data is for 2006-07 from District Statistical Handbook). As the data shows, nearly 60% of the land is cultivated, and of this, over 50% is under double cropping. Only 5% of the land is under different categories of forestland.

Table 2.3: Land use in Tikamgarh block

Category	Area (ha)
Total	86631
Forest	4551
Land not available for cultivation	21103
Net sown area	48966
Double cropped area	25349

Forests

Tikamgarh district has a dry deciduous type of forest. While timber forest can be found along the banks of the Betwa and Jamuni rivers, the non-timber forest consists of tendu, seja, dhawa, gunja salai, mahua, baheda, palash, amla, bel and bamboo trees, along with some medicinal plants. In one of the Adivasi villages covered by the Project (Sapon), the forestland is much in excess of the cultivated land.

3. Demographics

Population breakup in 20 villages

A total of 2565 families live in the 20 villages/hamlets covered intensively by the Project. Of these 30% belong to SC groups, 14% belong to ST groups and 56% belong to OBC groups. The main SC groups are: Ahirwar, Vanshkar, Chadar and Khangar. The main ST groups are Saur and Gond. The main OBC groups are: Lodhi, Yadav, Kushwaha, Vishwakarma, Rai, Sahu, Raikwar, Napit and Patel. The general population (less than 1% of total) consists of a few Thakur, Jain and Brahmin families. Table 3.1 shows the village-wise distribution of families by social group.

Table 3.1: Village-wise population by social groups

Village	Total Families	SC Families	ST Families	General category Families	OBC Families
Rajapur	200	90	0	5	105
Magra	202	10	60	0	132
Mayrikhera	209	95	32	0	82
Nagara	400	90	0	0	310
Madnikhera	55	54	0	0	1
Satyanagar	45	45	0	0	0
Sapon	50	0	40	1	9
Gopalpura	135	75	0	0	60
Bhagalpura	40	40	0	0	0
Ratanganj	60	0	30	3	27
Sauryana	64	4	59	0	1
Basiyan Khera	68	0	36	7	25
Dudataura	330	30	40	0	260
Ramnagar	305	60	0	6	239
Harinagar	40	16	0	0	24
Matapur	56	32	4	0	20
Madanpur	42	12	0	0	30
Mujra	98	41	12	1	44
Haidarpur Adivasi Basti	30	0	30	0	0
Suda Dharampura	136	60	15	1	60
Total	2565	754	358	24	1429

As the table shows, 16 of the 20 villages have a significant SC population, and in 5 villages (Madnikhera, Satyanagar, Gopalpura, Bhagalpura and Matapur), the SC population is predominant. Half the villages have a significant ST population, and in 3 villages (Sapon, Sauryana, Basiyan Khera) and Haidarpur adivasi basti, the ST population is predominant.

Children below 6 years of age form 12-15% of the population of the villages.

4. Economics

Land ownership

Agriculture and agriculture labour is the main occupation of the people in the selected villages and barring 6% of the total families, all families own some agricultural land. The highest number of landless families is found in Dudataura (55 out of 330) and Ramnagar (40 out of 305). In all other villages, less than 10 families are landless, and in 7 villages (Sapon, Gopalpura, Bhagalpura, Ratanganj, Sauryana, Harinagar and Mujra), there are no landless families.

However, 44% of the total families own less than 2.5 acres (1 ha) and another 38% own between 2.5 to 5 acres (1 to 2 ha). Thus 80% of the population comprises marginal and small farmers. Only in 7 villages (Magra, Mariyakhera, Dudataura, Ramnagar, Harinagar, Mujra, Suda Dharampura) are there some families owning more 10 acres. Table 4.1 shows the consolidated land-owning pattern in 20 villages.

Table 4.1: Land owning pattern in 20 villages

Land owned in acres	No of families
0	145
<2.5	1116
2.5-5	986
5-10	260
10-20	52
>20	6

Water & Irrigation status

In all villages, there are functioning handpumps. However, in 13 villages there are only 2 or less than 2 handpumps, and shortage of drinking water is experienced in summer months. In 10 villages there are a total of 15 ponds, used mainly for washing and feeding water to animals. In all but 3 of the 20 villages, there are a total of public wells. The water is used mainly for domestic consumption.

Groundwater tapped through dug wells is the main source of irrigation in the entire Tikamgarh district, and the situation is the same in the 20 Project villages. Of the total 6823 acres of cultivable land, around 60% (4037 acres) is irrigated, and of this, around 67% is irrigated by dug wells. Around 15% of the irrigated land is irrigated by tubewells, and 13% of the irrigated land is irrigated by lifting water from nallas or rivers. Three villages are near a river and in 15 villages there is a nalla nearby, and in 10 villages a total of 18 checkdams have been built by the government across these nallas or rivers. There is no canal irrigation in the selected villages. Table 4.2 shows the consolidated irrigation pattern in the 20 villages.

Table 4.2: Total irrigated land by source of irrigation

Irrigation source	Land irrigated (acres)
Dug well	2713
Tubewell	619
Nalla	535
Pond	170
Canal	0
TOTAL	4037

There are 980 dug wells and 183 borewells in the Project villages. That is, there is roughly one well per three farmers. Availability of water through the year in these wells is shown in Table 4.3. It can be seen that normally 80% of wells have water in Kharif and Rabi, and some amount of water in summer. It must be however noted that nearly two-thirds of farmers, cultivating around 40% of the cultivated land, do not have wells.

Table 4.3: Number of wells in Project villages, by normal availability of water in different periods

Period in which water is available	No. of dug wells	No. of borewells
June-December	189	10
June-April	577	96
June-June (whole year)	214	183

According to Central GroundWater Board (CGWB) data, the groundwater in Tikamgarh block does not contain any chemicals above permissible limits. However, the water has high salinity and is hence not suitable for crops with low salt tolerance. The groundwater resources are considered adequate by CGWB and there is considerable scope for further exploitation of groundwater resources in a sustainable way.

Cropping pattern

Of the total 6823 acres of cultivable land, around 80% (5485 acres) is sown in the Kharif season, and around 70% (4919 acres) is sown in the Rabi season. However, including around 7% of the sown area under different vegetables, only around 38% of the cultivable land is double-cropped, compared to the district average of 50%. A tiny part of the land is under cultivation in summer under some vegetable crops. Table 4.4 shows the cultivated area by season.

Looking at the total cropped area by category of crop (Table 4.5), we see that area under cereals and oilseeds is almost the same and together these two crop categories account for nearly 70% of the total cropped area, followed by pulses (around 25% of area) and vegetables (7%).

Table 4.4: Cultivated area by season

Category	Cultivated area (acres)
Kharif season crops	5485
Rabi season crops	4919
Both season crop (sugarcane)	43
Seasonal vegetables	478
TOTAL	10925

Table 4.5: Cultivated area by crop category

Category	Cultivated area (acres)
Cereals	3816
Oilseeds	3751
Pulses	2837
Vegetables	478
Cash crop (sugarcane)	43
TOTAL	10925

Table 4.6: Major crops

Crop	Cultivated area (acres)
Wheat	2805
Soyabean	2082
Urad	1849
TOTAL	6736

Table 4.7: Minor crops

Crop	Cultivated area (acres)
Mustard	877
Til	770
Paddy	561
Gram	418
Barley	408
Peas	246
Lentil	229
Mung	169
Sugarcane	43
Groundnut	29
Kodo	22
Maize	10
Jowar	3
TOTAL	3785

Major crops

Wheat, soyabean, and urad are the major crops, as shown in Table 4.6, accounting for 60% of the total cropped area, with wheat occupying 26% of the area, followed by soyabean (19%) and urad (17%).

Minor crops

Excluding vegetable crops, a variety of minor crops are grown, as shown in Table 4.7. The important minor crops accounting for over 5% of cultivated area are mustard, til and paddy.

Vegetable crops

Around one-fourth of households cultivate vegetables in kitchen gardens and/or parts of their land. As shown in Table 4.8, the major kitchen garden vegetables are tomato, brinjal, bottle gourd, pumpkin and bhendi (lady's finger). In addition, a few families grow coriander and cucumber.

Table 4.8: Major kitchen garden vegetables

Vegetables	No. of cultivating Households
Tomato	527
Brinjal	173
Bottle gourd	143
Chilli	103
Pumpkin	98
Bhendi	35

Most of these vegetables, along with potato, onion and arbi are grown in parts of fields as well, with chilli, tomato, and brinjal accounting for two-thirds of the area under vegetable cultivation.

Table 4.9: Major vegetables sown in fields

Vegetables	Sown area (acres)
Chilli	132
Tomato	106
Brinjal	81
Potato	70
Onion	42
Arbi	16
Bhendi	9

Yields of important crops

Average yields of major crops in Project area broadly match average yields in entire Tikamgarh district. Data given in Table 4.10 indicates that it is only with respect to urad and gram that there is significant variation between average yields in Project area and Tikamgarh district. In any case, the yields of almost all major crops are much lower than highest average yields obtained in other parts of MP. Also to be noted is that there is much variation in yields—across years, across villages and across farmers in a village. Particularly in case of urad, variation is high. This is most probably on account of fact that some farmers irrigate the crop at critical phases, whereas the majority do not provide any irrigation. Consequently, the latter get low yields in years when days of rainfall do not match crop's critical requirements.

Table 4.10: Yield (kg/ha) comparisons of important crops

Crop	Highest avg. yield in MP (district)	Avg. yield in Tikamgarh	Avg. yield in Project area
Wheat	3180 (Morena)	1340	1560
Soyabean	2160 (Gwalior)	920	970
Urad	570 (Narsimpur)	330	525
Mustard	1470 (Morena)	420	440
Til	820 (Balaghat)	330	333
Gram	1530 (Harda)	1130	722

MP and Tikamgarh figures are for 2005-06 and sourced from: Districtwise crop production statistics, Crop Production Statistics Information System, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI

Fruit-bearing trees

Table 4.11: Fruit-bearing trees and households (HHs) getting income from them

Tree	Total trees In 20 villages	Total HHs getting Income from tree
Ber	6553	1537
Mahua	1655	757
Mango	1352	617
Guava	387	177
Lemon	250	180
Jamun	212	143
Custard apple	358	126
Amla	84	46
Bel	77	26
Tamarind	33	23
Chironji	103	21
Kainth	3	3

Trees in and around Project villages are a significant source of income to many families. While almost all ST group families get income from collection of tendu leaves, many families also get income by selling fruits borne on trees on their lands, or on public lands. As Table 4.11 indicates, there are over 6500 ber trees in the 20 villages and around 60% of total households gain some income from these trees. Around 30% and 25% of households also get income from mahua and mango trees respectively. There are also other fruit-bearing trees like guava, lemon, jamun, custard apple, amla, bel, tamarind, chironji and kainth, which provide income to some families.

Apart from these trees, there are a large number of palas and neem trees in the villages, which also provide some direct income, apart from other benefits. Most land-owning families have at least a couple of neem trees on their lands.

Nearly 1000 families get some income from collection of chakon (*Casia tura*) fruit, available in trees on roadside or nearby forests. The number of families getting income from collection and sale of other NTFP is very low.

Table 4.12: Other trees in villages

Tree	Total no. of trees	Total HHs Having tree on their lands
Neem	7387	2365
Palas	6742	1602

Livestock

There are around 2700 heads of cattle owned by around 1000 HHs, or 2.7 heads of cattle per cattle-owning household. Additionally, 233 HHs own 1545 goats, or 6.6 goats per goat-owning HH. A total of 113 HHs own 598 poultry animals, or 5.3 poultry animals per HH. The productivity of the animals is quite low, with average daily milk production per cow being only 0.8 litres. Average milk production per buffalo is 2.7 litres.

Table 4.13: Domestic animals population

Animal	Total no. Of animals	Total no. of animal-owning HHs
Bull	1682	885
Cow	1545	818
Buffalo	1123	491
Goat	1545	233
Sheep	15	3
Poultry	598	113
Pigs	18	4
Horses	7	7

While ownership of cows is found across social groups, the number of ST HHs owning buffaloes is very low. Goat-ownership is highest among SC and ST families, with some of these families owning over 10 goats each.

It is notable that only around a third of all HHs own bulls. Most HHs depend on use of tractors for ploughing.

Migration pattern

As in all backward areas, migration for seeking wage labour is increasingly the preferred livelihood option in the project area. Migration is broadly of three types:

- Local, to nearby villages, daily or for a few days
- Seasonal, for 4-6 months
- Annual, for 8-12 months

In all three types of migration, either only males migrate, or both males and females migrate.

Data in Table 4.14 indicates that:

- 15% HHs do annual migration, with proportion of males-only and males+females migrating HHs being roughly equal
- 30% HHs do seasonal migration, with proportion of males+females migrating HHs being a little more than that of males-only migrating HHs
- 32% HHs do local migration, with proportion of males-only migrating HHs being more than that of males+females migrating HHs

Table 4.14: Migration pattern of HHs

Type of migration	No. of HHs with only males migrating	No. of HHs with males+females migrating	Total no. of migrating HHs
Local	444	383	827
Seasonal (4-6 months)	365	436	776
Annual (8-12 months)	193	200	393

Income sources

An in-depth socio-economic survey of 95 target group HHs in 20 project villages revealed that:

- Agriculture and wage labour are the main sources of livelihood, engaging over four-fifths of the HHs.
- Around a sixth of HHs have at least one member who migrates to distant locations for 8-12 months.
- Around half the HHs get income from fruit and forest species trees, growing on their own lands or in forestlands, but quantum of income from this source is low
- Only a fourth of HHs get income from animal husbandry
- Around a fifth of HHs have small businesses, usually in trading.
- The number of HHs with at least one person having a salaried job is negligible.

Table 4.14 shows breakup of HHs by source of livelihood (most HHs have more than one source of livelihood) with income from each source.

Table 4.14: Income sources of HHs and average annual income from each source

Income source	% of HHs getting income from source	Average annual income (Rs) of HHs from source
Agriculture	99	35,000*
Wage labour, in village or by local migration	82	12,600
Annual migration	15	20,200
Animal husbandry	25	3600
Tree produce	52	3150
Business	22	13,000
Service	2	30,000

* Gross income not excluding costs incurred for production

Average gross income of surveyed HHs is Rs 56,000 per annum, which means that excluding costs incurred on agriculture, average net income would be less than Rs 40,000. This is reflected in living-standard indicators:

- while most HHs live in semi-pukka houses made of mud and stones, only 17% HHs own motorcycles
- only 13% own TV sets, and
- only 14% use a kerosene or gas stove for cooking.

5. Public Infrastructure

The 20 villages are well served by public infrastructure in terms of primary schools and electricity supply. In other respects, especially health and transport infrastructure, the villages are poorly served. However, most services are available near the village (within distance of 5 km). Table 5.1 shows public amenities available in and near villages.

Table 5.1: Public amenities in villages

Village	Pukka road		Electricity		Primary School		ICDS centre		Health centre		Bus service		Bank/post office		Middle school	
	In	Near	In		In	Near	In	Near	In	Near	In	Near	In	Near	In	Near
Rajapur		√	√		√		√		√		√			√	√	
Magra	√		√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Mayrikhera		√	√		√		√			√	√			√		√
Nagara		√	√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Madnikhera		√	√			√		√		√		√		√		√
Satyanagar		√	√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Sapon		√	√			√		√		√		√		√		√
Gopalpura		√	√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Bhagalpura	√		√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Ratanganj		√	√		√			√		√		√		√		√
Sauryana		√	√		√			√		√		√		√		√
Basiyan Khera		√	√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Dudataura		√	√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Ramnagar	√		√		√		√			√	√			√		√
Harinagar		√	√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Matapur		√	√		√			√		√		√		√		√
Madanpur	√		√		√		√			√	√			√		√
Mujra		√	√		√		√			√		√		√		√
Haidarpur Adivasi Basti		√	√		√			√		√		√		√		√
Suda Dharampura		√	√		√		√			√		√		√		√

6. Access To Key Entitlements

School attendance

A total of 2562 children are enrolled in schools in the 20 villages, but as data in Table 6.1 shows, around 25% are not attending school regularly. It is also seen that nearly 20% of enrolled children attend school only to have mid-day meals. Hence, one can gauge that satisfaction with school education quality is not high, and nearly half the families see no benefit in educating children, especially girls.

Table 6.1: School attendance status

Indicator	No. of children
Enrolled	2562
Regularly attending school	1951
Attending school only for Mid-Day meals	462

PDS entitlement

Around 17% of HHs are not covered by PDS—they do not have any kind of PDS card. Of the card-holding HHs, 46% have BPL cards, 42% have APL cards, and 12% have Antoyada cards.

Data on actual quantities of PDS commodities received by HHs (Table 6.2) shows that both Atnyodya and BPL HHs get much less than the average quantity of foodgrain required per HH per month (35kg). Moreover, the quantity received is also 20% lower than the official monthly foodgrain entitlement under PDS in MP (20kg per BPL HH). Amount of kerosene disbursed per BPL HH every month is close to the norm of 3 litres per rural BPL HH per month.

Table 6.2: PDS entitlement status

Details	Type of PDS card		
	Antyodaya	BPL	APL
No. of HHs	262	979	906
Avg. qty. of wheat received (kg) per month	24.5	14.5	0
Avg. qty. of rice received (kg) per month	1.8	3.5	0
Avg. qty. of sugar received (kg) per month	1.3	1.2	0
Avg. qty. of kerosene received (l) per month	2.9	2.9	1.8

MGNREGA entitlement

Around 77% of HHs have MGNREGA cards. However, only a third of card-holding HHs had got work in the preceding 12 months. Most HHs were unaware that work has to be demanded by written application, and an allowance is payable if work is not given after submission of the application. Only 17% of HHs had worked for more than 50 days under MGNREGA in the preceding 12 months, and 8% had wage payments pending for over 30 days (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: MGNREGA entitlement status

Indicator	No. of HHs
Card-holding	1980
Got work in last 12 months	614
Got work for over 50 days	347
Wages pending for over 30 days	154

Food insecurity

The in-depth study of 95 sample-HHs revealed that no HH suffers from chronic starvation. However, 48% HHs have less than 3 full meals a day, and 11% HHs reported that they sometimes cook and eat grains of wild grasses.

7. Demographics of all 40 Project villages

S. no	Panchayat	S. no	Villages	Total HHs	SC HHs	ST HHs
1	Dudatora	1	Dudatora*	330	30	40
		2	Magra*	202	10	60
		3	Gopalpura*	135	75	0
2	Parakhas	4	Parakhas	370	65	35
3	Amarpur	5	Amarpur	600	175	70
4	Darguan	6	Darguan	266	82	16
		7	Rajapur*	161	85	0
5	Antora	8	Antora	150	35	18
6	Haidarpur	9	Haidarpur*	30	0	30
7	Bhainswari	10	Veer Nagar	25	10	0
		11	Satyanagar*	45	45	0
8	Kakarwaha	12	Kakarwaha	400	220	0
		13	Madnikhera*	55	54	0
9	Umri	14	Matapur Khera*	60	12	4
10	Sapon	15	Sapon*	50	0	40
		16	Ratanganj*	60	0	30
		17	Harinagar*	40	16	0
11	Ajnor	18	Ajnor	479	114	38
12	Samarra	19	Madanpur*	42	12	0
13	Sukwaha	20	Kenwar	185	63	0
14	Laar	21	Sauryana*	64	4	59
		22	Bidiyator	30	20	5
		23	Khagrola	40	30	0
15	Dari	24	Dari	98	22	4
		25	Nagara*	400	90	0
		26	Rasoi	114	13	9
16	Ramnagar	27	Ramnagar*	305	60	0
		28	Suda Dharampura*	136	60	15
		29	Pureniya	200	50	5
17	Badmadai	30	Badmadai	500	70	8
18	Nainwari	31	Mayrikhera*	209	55	32
		32	Badi Bandhiya	180	0	63
		33	Basiyankhera*	68	0	36
		34	Nainwari khas	220	50	0
19	Sundarpur	35	Sundarpur Khas	380	160	30
		36	Saatlkhera	200	30	45
		37	Doliya Khera	120	10	90
		38	Majra*	98	41	12
20	Bakpura	39	Bhagalpur*	40	40	0
		40	Kachiyakhera	156	0	80
GRAND TOTAL				6566	1803	743

*Intensive intervention village