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Analysis of food security in rural Odisha

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Abstract

Empirically analysis of the determinants of food insecurity in rural Odisha, based on collected data from 400 marginal farmers and landless laborers were selected for the study by cluster sampling method, data collected by focus group discussion and interview method with pretested questionnaire from 4 strategically selected districts from North, South, East and West of Odisha states. The study reveals massive welfare programmes indicates the weakness outweighing its benefits. As a matter of fact we have reached a situation where the number of people with inadequate access to food has increased by 115 million people over 2007-08, bringing the total who need food assistance worldwide to 963 (FAO, 2008).

Keywords: Food security, rural Odisha

Introduction

Food security has both economic and physical dimension; the official definition and measurement of income/ consumption poverty in India is anchored in a physical norm for food insecurity. Unprecedented threat to food security of a larger section of people who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture, socioeconomic, government policy and natural resources management variables affect the variables of food security.

As a matter of fact we have reached a situation where the number of people with inadequate access to food has increased by 115 million people over 2007-08, bringing the total who need food assistance worldwide to 963 million.

According to Agriculture has been placing greater pressure on biological diversities. As climate change causes temperature to rise and precipitation pattern to change, more weather extremes will potentially reduce global food production.

1. To inquest their primary crops and food habits.
2. To inquest the alleviating programs benefits and income sources.

Methodology

The study was carried out in district of Puri, Raygada, Mayurbhanj and Bolangir village of Chhaitan, ketikipatna, kenduguda, saurasinghpur, bholagadia, rajabhasa, khutulmunda, juria, block of gop, satyabadi; padampur; khunta, baripada; turekela, khaparakhol, in the year 2017. 400 marginal farmers and landless laborers were selected for the study by cluster sampling method. Collected by focus group discussion and interview method with pretested questionnaire and assessed by scoring method.

Discussion

Demographic Profile

Employment has increased; availability during rainy and winter season but not on time. Process of being employed differs according to climate condition and availability therefore does not stick to any one employment.

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Characteristics	Variables	GEN	ST/SC
Age Group	37- 40	100	100
	40- 45	100	100
Educational level	Illiterate	52	81
	Primary	79	40
	Secondary	51	33
	Higher secondary	43	21
Activity status	Sedentary	40	14
	Moderate	80	148
	Heavy	20	98
Types of woks	Contract works (For both gender Rs 100-300)	33	87
	Agriculture works (Rs 50-120)	85	65
	Business/Employed under any organization (Rs25-10,000)	66	36
	Government Employee (Rs4000-15,000)	16	12

Primary Crop

Crops	Cotton		Paddy		Banana		Sunflower		Employed other than field work(government employee or programmes/ housewife/)	
	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC
Percentage	45	14	126	43	41	21	5	0	47	26

Pulses as Red, Black blossomed without fruit in most areas and no irrigation facility but Groundnut and Green gram dal fairly satisfactory. Global warming burnt off Cotton and paddy, cultivated during rainy otherwise kept fallow. Insects (Kadobinda, Patrokata, mulosada rogo) affect paddy from June –October, Cotton (Nadapuko insect, plants become

dark yellow in color then dried) affected on moth of October and November.

Agricultural input from market and government organization

Agricultural input	Fertilizers		Pesticides		Weedicides		Fertilizers Pesticides/ Weedicides from block		Non agriculture workers		HYV seeds	
	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC
Percentage	40	38	43	44	44	46	9	19	24	42	39	11

Local seed are prevalent only for Rice rather than HYV, for different vegetables and wheat HYV seeds are prevalent. Far distance location of the block, Corruption, Non –

availability on time, from Government organization forced to purchase from market.

Share cropping

Variables	Share cropping		Cultivating own land	
	Gen	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC
Percentage	184	9	38	7

Lease in or lease out of land not practiced, possess small amount of land. Share cropping consist a moiety.

Kitchen garden

Kitchen garden	Coconut	Drumstick	Butter tree	Palm trees
Percentage	147	75	107	71

Papaya, Jack fruit and Mango are the common sources of consumption. Wood a source of income and use as fire wood. Colocassia, Banana and Mango are sources of 50% of

Odisha. Pumpkins, Bitter gourd, Ridge gourd, Green chili, Cucumber are common sources of kitchen garden.

Government Programmes and Benefit

Allevating programmes	PDS		Mgnrega		Loans on livestock		No benefits government programmes	
	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC
Percentage	19	65	24	39	8	11	148	39

Drought, Subsidy on seeds, Land registration on female, RGDWM and VLW are least benefitted. Chada.2016 found in her studies that PDS mechanism was used before independence to control food prices and shortages but since

then now it is deployed as a tool of inclusive economic policy-for the twin goal of equality and social justice. (DFPD 2010).

Live stocks

Livestocks	Sheep		Goat		Hen		Cows		Pig (Hybrid)		No livestock	
	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC
Percentage	4	28	3	14	5	8	14	5	0	2	174	143

Income from livestock used for agriculture, food, education expenses; marriage purposes Bank deposits and act as assets to fulfill the urgent requirement.

Hygiene

Hygiene	Washing vegetables before chopped		Washing vegetables after chopped		Washing of hands with soap before meal only among >5 year children		No use of soap before meal only among >5 year children	
	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC
Percentage	12	23	88	77	33	75	67	25

Washing of hands well practiced at school rather than at home. Motivation can bring a great change

Future PDS

Pds requirement	Potato		wheat		Pulses		Sugar		Oil		Tea powder	
	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC
Percentage	28	43	61	8	67	51	14	29	51	23	8	17

Requirements from PDS are more among general rather than ST/SC and fruits from AWC for children.

Use of PDS budget for different expense

Use of pds budget	Home Ration		Agriculture		Educational		Medical		Handia Preparation	
	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC	GEN	ST/SC
Percentage	19	61	73	31	68	16	40	39	0	53

Mostly people are much concerned with Agriculture expenses rather than any other expenses.

Coping up during inflation

Food product intake depend on frequency	GEN	ST/SC
Milk once-twice in a year	19	5
Fruits Once in 2-3month (mostly from natural sources than purchase)	16	4
Flesh food once in month	31	31
Fish once in week (mostly from natural sources rather than purchase)	19	24
Other vegetable, Roots and tubers 2-3times a week	61	77
Leafy vegetable 2-3times a week (mostly from natural sources rather than purchase)	23	41
Pulses 2-3times a week	31	18

Natural resources, vital source of coping up. Consumption amount decreased during inflation instead of 1 Kg 250 grams of pulses and others food items rather than their staple food Rice. Consumption of flesh foods increases; milk and fruits consumption fluctuates depending on income and climatic condition.

Conclusion

The cost of huge food subsidy will increase the fiscal deficit. Despite the country's aim to ensure food security for all in the right spirit, escalated food subsidy may hamper the harvest of the welfare benefits. It is not only important to increase per capita availability of food grains also right quantities of food items in the plate of common man, encouragement for horticulture products increase per capita availability of food items.

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