

Report on

# END LINE SURVEY

“Empowering Women Vegetable Growers  
in Kalahandi, Malkangiri & Khordha Districts of Odisha”

**MAHILA KISHAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA**

A Report



**Supported by:**

**National Rural Livelihood Mission (Government of India) &  
Odisha Livelihood Mission (Government of Odisha)**



**Implemented by:**

**Madhyam Foundation, Bhubaneswar**



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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This End line Survey was undertaken over a period of two months (April – June 2016) to assess the outcome and impact of the 3 years program which was measured on the basis of the input provided to the participants in the targeted operational areas in Malkangiri, Kalahandi and Khorda districts of Odisha. The End line survey gathered and assessed quantitative data from a fairly large sample i.e. 3882 Mahila Kisans from Malkangiri, Kalahandi and Khorda districts of Odisha. The findings of the survey represent the outcome/impact that the project has created at the household and community level in the operational areas under the Project. The survey has further confirmed levels of impact it has created in various facets of the project interventions such as promotion of sustainable agriculture practices, ensuring food security and promoting community based institutions of women farmers.

The purpose of this End line report is to share the findings and learning from the End line survey undertaken in the operational areas in Malkangiri, Kalahandi and Khorda districts with the multiple stakeholders of MKSP. This report might pave way for the stakeholders especially NRLM, OLM and Madhyam Foundation in re-designing relevant interventions to further the socio-economic status of the well deserving communities especially the women farmers.

We are hopeful, that the findings of the End line survey will be of immense help to the multiple stakeholders as well as to all those who are involved in deciding policies and programs for the disadvantaged communities of Malkangiri, Kalahandi and Khorda districts.

We express our sincere thanks to Mr Nagendra Kumar Acharya, Independent Researcher for analyzing the data and flagging the key findings. We are equally thankful to all the staff members of the implementing agencies for their unconditional support and assistance in successfully carrying out the End line survey.

Last but not the least, we convey our thanks to the community members and household level individual respondents who have given their valuable time and input that could make the End line survey participatory and meaningful.

**SUBRAT KUMAR SINGHDEO**  
**Executive Director**

## Introduction

In spite of the critical role played by the women in agriculture and allied activities and their rightful entitlement over factors of production as agricultural workers and cultivators, the agricultural support system in India has not been able to ensure inclusion of women force into the set-up. To improve the present status of women in agriculture, the Govt. of India launched a very unique project called Mahila Kisan Sasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) as a sub-component of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The primary objective of MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by strengthening community institutions of poor women farmers and leverage their strength to promote sustainable agriculture. Under the pattern of assistance under MKSP, 75% of project cost is supported by NRLM and rest 25% support comes from the respective State Govt. or any other donor agency.

Under MKSP, Madhyam Foundation was sanctioned a project entitled “Empowering women farmers in Kalahandi, Malkangiri & Khordha districts of Odisha with a total sanctioned budget of Rs. 419.43 lakh (NRLM share: Rs. 314.57 lakh and Odisha Govt: Rs. 104.86 lakh) over a period of three years (2013-2016). Madhyam Foundation, is implementing this project in collaboration with 9 other local NGOs. The project has been given a no-cost extension till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

### Area of Operation:

District	Implementing NGO	Blocks	No. of G.Ps	No. of Villages	No. of women farmer targeted
Khurdha	Darbar Sahitya Sansad	Balipatna	2	10	600
Kalahandi	Paribartan	Junagarh & Dharmagarh	4	14	600
	Lok Yojana	Golamunda	4	8	600
	DAPTA	Bhawanipatna	1	15	600
	Mahashakti Foundation	M.Rampur	2	10	600
Malkangiri	Parivartan	Kudumuluguma	3	18	600
	SOMKS	Korukunda	3	29	600
	SDS	Mathili	8	22	600
	Madhyam Foundation	Mathili	4	16	600
	Puspac	Malkangiri	5	27	600
<b>Total- Dist-3</b>	<b>9 PNGOs</b>	<b>9 Blocks</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>6000</b>

**Major activities under the Project:**

- ▶ Promotion of SRI cultivation (5,500 farmers), vegetable cultivation (3,000 farmers) and goat rearing among 500 landless women farmers.
- ▶ Strengthening the existing women SHGs in the project area and promoting 500 sub-producer groups and then collectivizing them into 10 producer Co-operations/producer companies.
- ▶ Capacity building of women farmers on soil testing, soil health management, crop planning, SRI cultivation, preparation & application of organic manure & pesticides, management of Producer groups & Co-operatives/ Producer companies.
- ▶ Organizing Exposure visit of women farmers to various immersion sites.
- ▶ Providing drudgery reduction tools such as hand hoe, improved sickle, weeder, sprayer and setting up Zero energy cool chambers for interim storage of vegetables.
- ▶ Promoting & strengthening a cadre of community resource persons for sustainability of project intervention.
- ▶ Facilitating convergence with existing Govt. schemes for women farmers.

**Key outputs of the Project:**

- ✓ Profiling of 6,000 Mahila kisans, baseline survey & end line survey
- ✓ 5500 Mahila kisans will undertake paddy cultivation using SRI method, 3,000 Mahila kisans will undertake vegetable cultivation using sustainable agricultural practices and 500 landless Mahila kisans will undertake goat rearing.
- ✓ Household level income will increase by Rs. 15,000 – Rs. 20,000 per year.
- ✓ 500 sub producer groups will be formed & they will be collectivized into 10 Producer Co-operatives with 3,000 share holders.
- ✓ Capacity building training & exposure visit will be undertaken for Mahila kisans.
- ✓ District level interface with Govt. official, Orientation of PRI members, Social audit & Public disclosure will be undertaken.
- ✓ A cadre of 120 Community Resource Persons will be promoted & trained.

**Challenges faced:**

The project was sanctioned during March, 2013 but the project started in July, 2013 as advised by State Govt. The release of fund was % based, having no link to seasonal activities such as SRI cultivation. Due to delayed receipt of fund (2<sup>nd</sup> instalment released after a lapse of more than 2 years) from NRLM& state Govt., timely implementation of project was adversely affected. Prevalence of erratic monsoon during the project period (2013-14 to 2015-16) also affected the SRI cultivation.

- Project sanctioned during March, 2013 but the project started in July, 2013.
- First instalment (25% of NRLM support) received during Oct, 2013.
- First instalment (25% of State share) received during May, 2014.
- Second instalment (50% of NRLM support) received during Nov, 2015
- Second instalment (50% of State share) received during Jan, 2016.
- Third instalment (15% of NRLM & state share) received during Dec,2017 & March,2018 respectively.

The End line survey was undertaken during April-June, 2016 and by then, most of the planned activities could not be completed due to delayed receipt of fund. So, the finding of End line survey may be judged accordingly.

### **About the End line Survey:**

Under the project, it was planned to undertake an End line Survey among 4,000 women farmers (Out of total 6,000 women famers) by taking a random sampling of 400 farmers per partner NGO However, due to prevalence of disturbed atmosphere, on account of Maoist violence in Chittrakonda area of Malkangiri district, one PNGO (SOMKS) could do the End line survey among only 282 farmers against its target of 400. So End line survey was completed among 3882 women farmers against the target of 4,000 farmers across 139 villages from 33 Gram Panchayats of 9 blocks in three districts.

### **Methods of data collection:**

A draft structured questionnaire was first developed & circulated by Madhyam Foundation, the lead NGO among other 9 partner NGOs for feedback. Based on their feedback, the questionnaire was finalized and printed. Staff of partner NGO were given orientation on the questionnaire by Madhyam Foundation.

The survey was undertaken by the respective partner NGOs who made the data entry and submitted to Madhyam. The data entry sheet was tabulated and analysed by Mr. Nagendra Kumar Acharya, an Independent Researcher who also wrote the End line Survey Report. Data collection was undertaken during April,16 - June,16.

**CHAPTER- II:**

**KEY FINDINGS**

**SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS:**

SI No		BASE LINE STATUS	END LINE STATUS
1	Caste composition of Mahila Kisans	ST: 53% OBC: 28% SC: 16% Gen: 3%	ST: 50.7% OBC: 32.6% SC: 15.2% Gen: 1.5%
2	Involvement of women in agriculture	53.4 %	88%
3	% of Mahila kisans undertaking paddy cultivation using SRI method	Only line transplanting: 41.69%	54%
4	Variety of seeds used by Mahila kisans	Local: 55.43 % Hyv: 16.52% Hybrid: 15.94%	Local: 55.5 % Hyv: 12.2 % Hybrid: 8.5 % Mix variety: 23.8 %
5	% of Mahila kisans undertaking treatment of seeds	37%	72.8 %
6	Practices in vegetable cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No seed treatment</li> <li>No crop planning</li> <li>Use of chemical fertilizer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>seed treatment undertaken</li> <li>crop planning done</li> <li>Majority used organic manure &amp; pesticides</li> </ul>
7	% of Mahila kisans consuming vegetable at home	Over 80% used to have vegetable produced with use of chemical & fertilizers	58.6% consumed chemical free vegetables.
8	Status of household level income	Rs. 10,000 – 20,000 (25%)	Additional Income increased Rs. 10,000 – Rs. 20,000 (50 %) Rs. 20,000 – Rs. 30,000 (28 %) Rs. 30,000 – Rs. 40,000 (13 %) Rs. 40,000 & above (9 %)
9	Knowledge of organic manure & pesticides	38% were only aware about organic manure & pesticides	60.6 % used organic manure & pesticides
10	Use of drudgery reduction tools ( Hand hoe, improved sickle, weeder etc.)	No women friendly tools used	88.90% used women friendly drudgery reductions tools
11	Benefits received from sub producer groups	2.7 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selling produce through PGS: 77%</li> <li>Marketing support: 14.3%</li> <li>Leadership building:41.3%</li> </ul>
12	Capacity building training received by Mahila Kisans	No formal capacity building training received by Women farmers.	99% Mahila Kisans attained one or more number of capacity building training
13	Exposure visit to immersion sites by Mahila kisans	No exposure visit to any immersion sites	1,100 Mahila kisans went on exposure visits to immersion sites within and outside of the State.

## End line Report of MKSP Project, Madhyam Foundation

14	Interface meeting with district level officials	No interface meeting	32% of Mahila kisans attended interface meeting with District level Govt. officials from diff. line dept.
15	Convergence with various Govt. schemes by Mahila Kisans	Not specifically captured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessed MGNREGA: 44.9%</li> <li>• BKY: 40.9 %</li> <li>• PMJDY: 46.7%</li> </ul>
16	% of Mahila Kisans having Aadhar card & Job card	Aadhar card: 9% Job card: not captured	Aadhar card: 88 % Job card: 54 %
17	% of land less Mahila kisans undertaking goat rearing	34.59 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased HH income:60%</li> <li>• More no. of goats: 40%</li> </ul>
18	Increase in social-economic status of Mahila kisans due to MKSP project	--	92.7 % of Mahila Kisans attributed their increased socio-economic status to MKSP project
19	Services received by Mahila Kisans from local Community Resource Persons	--	Types of services received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land &amp; bed preparation: 55%</li> <li>• On SRI: 36.8%</li> <li>• Crop planning, preparation &amp; use of organic manure: 53.9%</li> <li>• Seed treatment: (16.9%)</li> </ul>

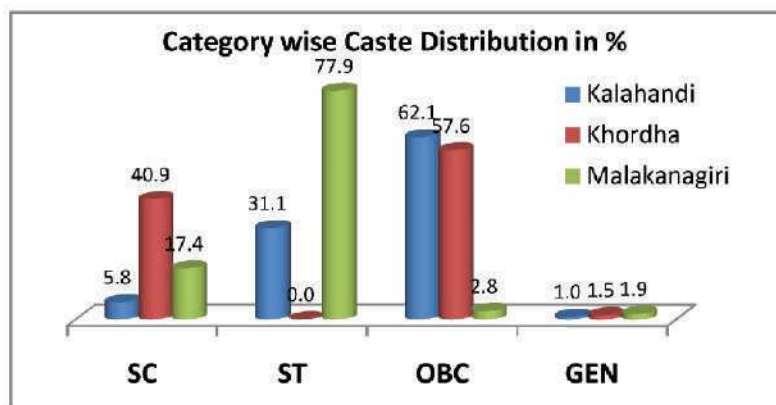
- ❖ Baseline was undertaken during Mar-July, 2014, among all the targeted 6,000 mahila kisans.
- ❖ End line survey was undertaken during April-June 2016 among 3882 Mahila kisans.



## KEY FINDINGS

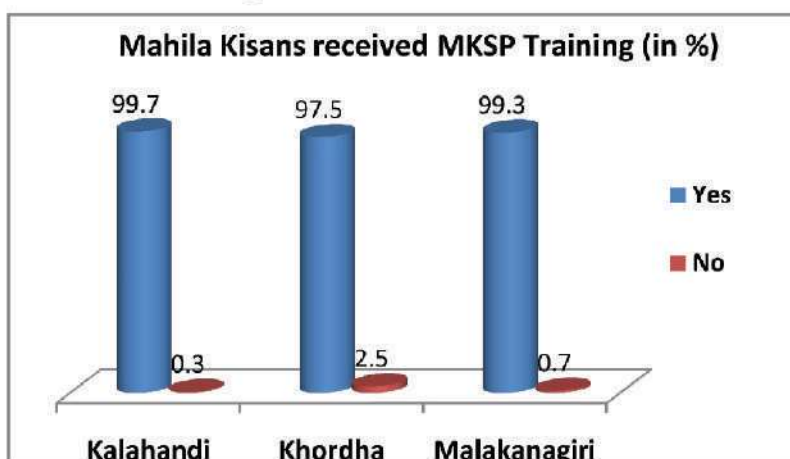
### 1. Category (Caste) composition of Mahila Kisans

An analysis of sample shows that 50.7% of Mahila Kisans belong to ST, 15.2% belong to SC, 32.6% are OBC and rest 1.5% belong to general caste category. In Malkangiri district, 77.9% are ST while in Kalahandi district 31.1% of respondents are SC. Such findings validate that majority of Mahila kisans, as planned under MKSP project belong to most vulnerable sections of the society.



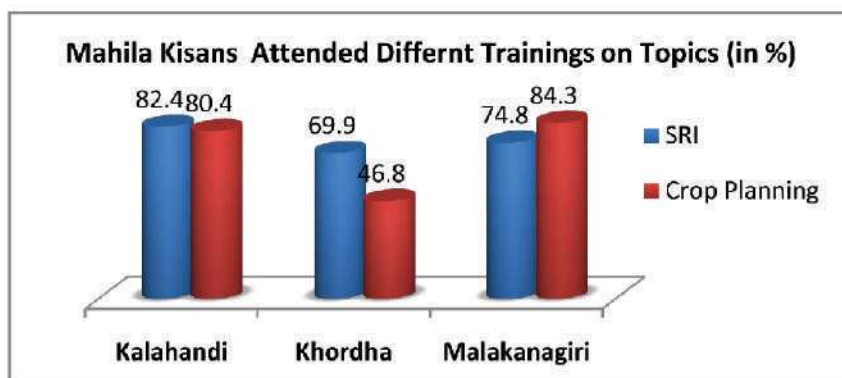
### 2. Percentage of Mahila kisans received training under MKSP

A whopping 99% of the sample respondents were found to have received at least one or more type of training under the project. This was a massive improvement in comparison to base line data, where the % of Mahila Kisans who received any training was almost negligible.



### 3. Percentage of Mahila kisans received training on SRI and crop planning:

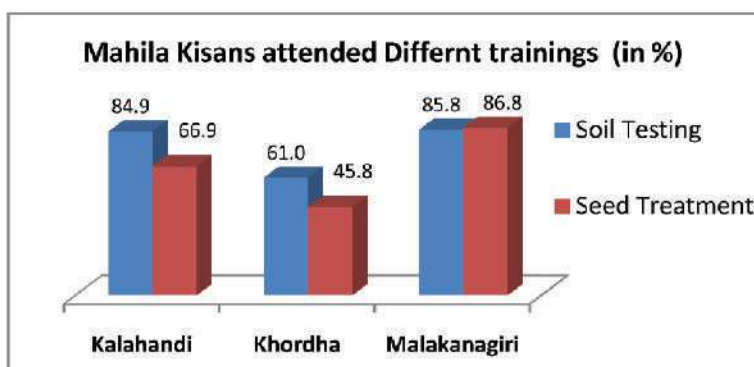
Overall, 77.4% of respondents were found to have received training on SRI while 78.7% of Mahila kisans attended training on crop planning. Such trainings were completely new to the Mahila kisans which



aimed at equipping them with skill & knowledge in maximizing production and productivity in cultivation of paddy & vegetable respectively.

**4. Percentage of Mahila kisans received training on soil testing & seed treatment**

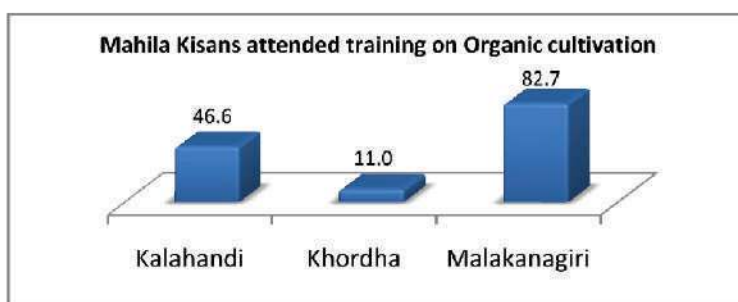
Again, both these trainings were new to Mahila kisans who had never been oriented to benefits of soil testing and seed treatment. While 82,9% of respondents had undertaken training on soil testing, 74.4% Mahila kisans had availed training on seed treatment.



Training on soil testing helped in orienting the Mahila kisans about NPK and PH components of the soil & methods of soil treatment for improving the quality of existing soil. Similarly, training on seed treatment aimed at orienting the participants about methods of treating the seed through organic ways for better germination of seeds.

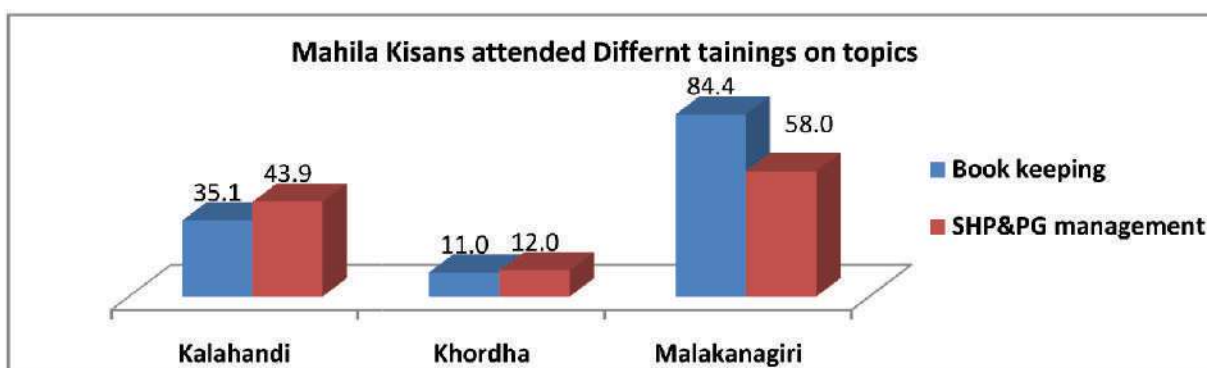
**5. Percentage of Mahila kisans received training on organic cultivation**

60.6% of Mahila kisans admitted to have received training on organic methods of cultivation.



**6. Percentage of Mahila kisans received training on book keeping and management of SHGs and Producer groups**

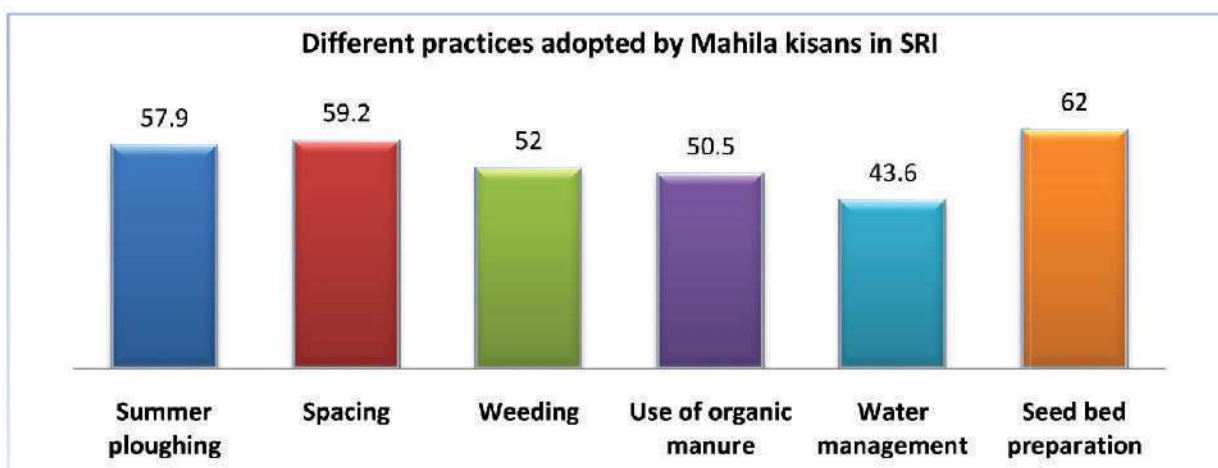
While 56.7% of respondents received training on book keeping, 47.4% of Mahila kisans were found to have received training on management of SHGs and sub producer groups.



### 7. Different practices adopted by Mahila kisans in SRI

Due to the training on SRI imparted to the Mahila kisans, they had adopted number of practices of SRI as follows:

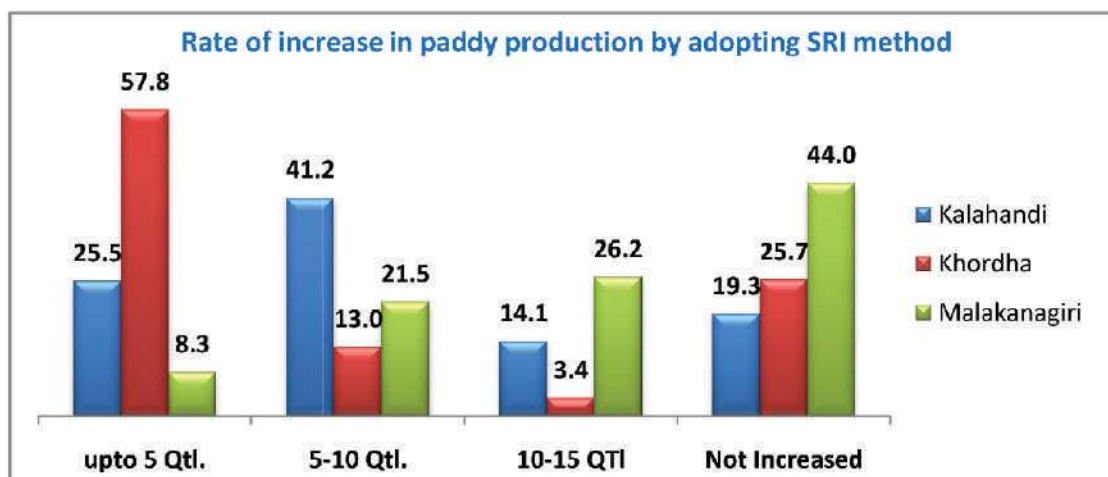
- ▶ Summer ploughing: 57.9%
- ▶ Spacing: 59.2%
- ▶ Weeding: 52%
- ▶ Use of organic manure: 50.5%
- ▶ Water management: 43.6%
- ▶ Seed bed preparation: 62%



While all these practices were adopted by maximum number of Mahila kisans from Malkangiri district, % of Mahila kisans using these practices in Khordha district was found to be very low. Very low % in Khordha can be attributed to the fact that due to chronic water logging in the project villages, more number of farmers could not undertake SRI.

### 8. Rate of increase in paddy production due to adoption of SRI method

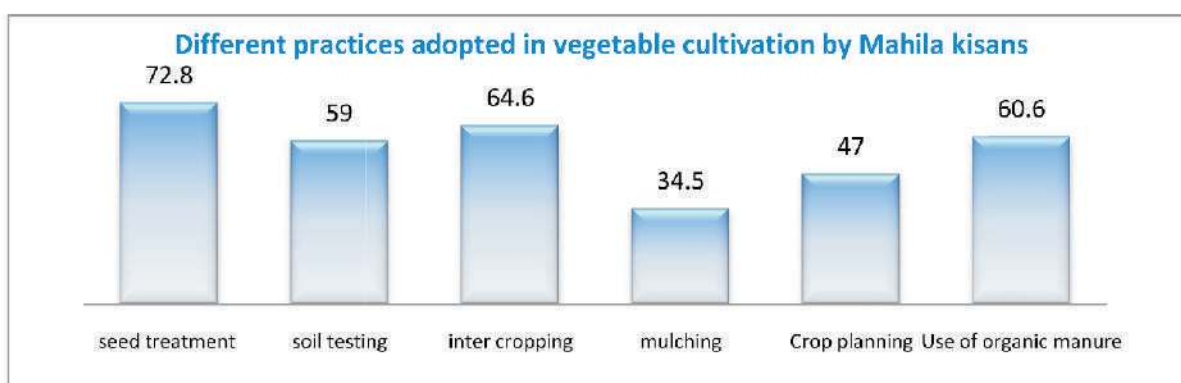
As a result of adopting SRI and organic principles, 30.5% of the respondents have said that their increase in yield of paddy has gone upto 5 quintals, 25.23 % said their increase was up by 5 - 10 quintals, 14.5 % said their increase was up by 10 - 15 quintals, where as 24.23% said that there was no increase in their paddy production.



### 9. Different practices adopted in vegetable cultivation

Subsequent to the training given to Mahila kisans on different aspects of vegetable cultivation through sustainable agricultural practices, 72.8% had undertaken seed treatment while 59% had done soil testing. Soil testing practice was found to be low in Kalahandi district in comparison to other two districts. 64.6% Mahila kisans were found to have undertaken inter cropping/mixed cropping in vegetable cultivation for the first time.

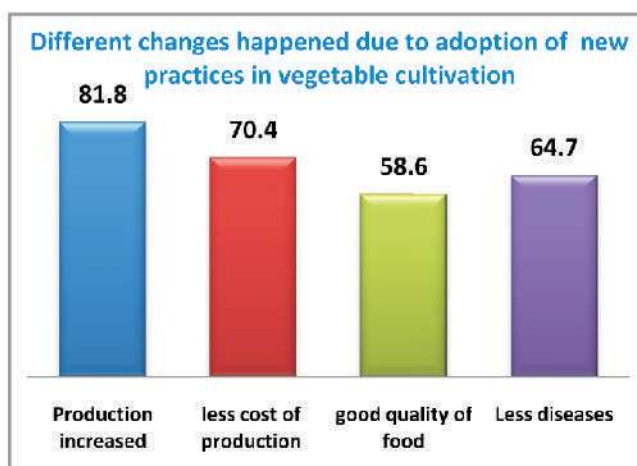
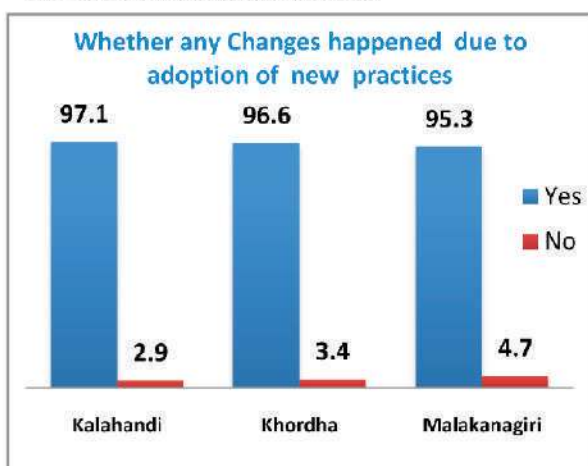
Similarly, 34.5% farmers adopted mulching and 23.6% introduced trap crop. 38.6% of Mahila kisans practiced border crop. 60.6% of farmers adopted use of organic manure & pesticide while 47% practiced crop planning to ensure that land does not remain idle.



### 10. Changes due to adoption of different practices in vegetable cultivation

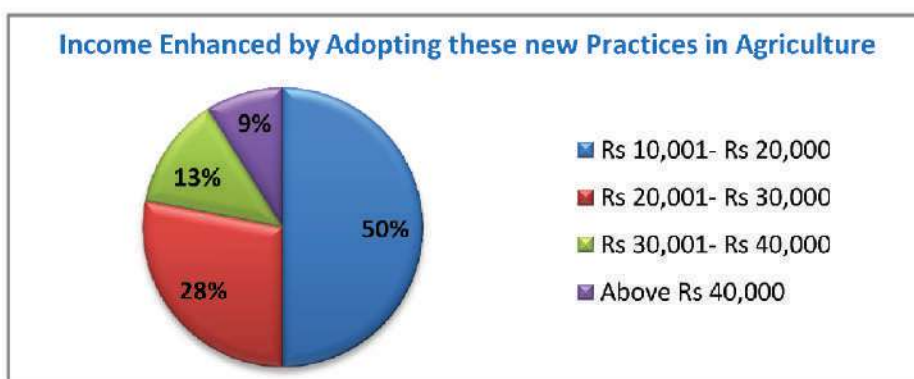
96.1% of Mahila kisans admitted that by following one or more new practices, noticeable changes happened in cost of cultivation, production, improvement in dietary habit and improved access to marketing. 81.8% of farmers admitted that production has improved and 70.4% admitted to less cost of production due to less input cost (due to use of organic manure & pesticides)

64.7% farmers said that due to use of organic manure & pesticides, occurrences of diseases in vegetable plants had drastically reduced. 58.6% farmers admitted that their quality of daily diet has increased due to consumption of vegetables produced without use of chemical fertilizers.



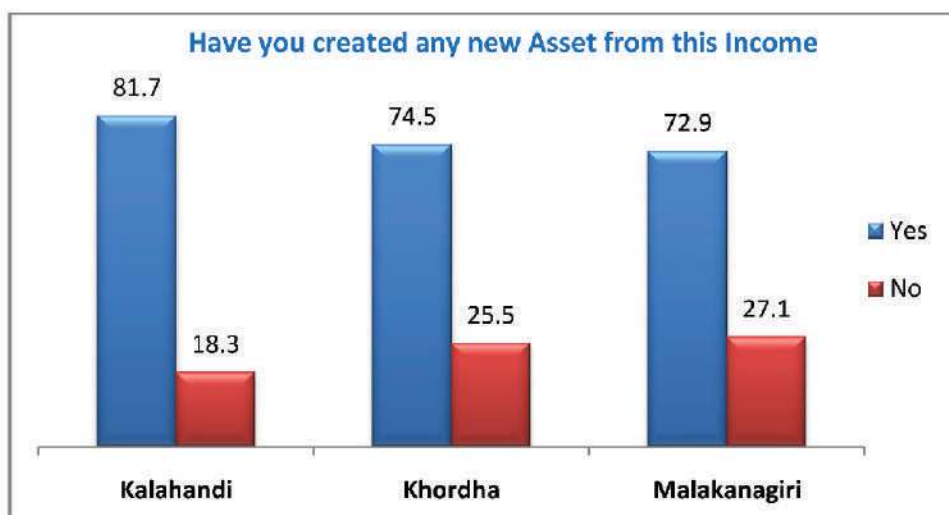
### 11. Enhancement of Household income due to vegetable cultivation

It was found that due to adoption of various sustainable agricultural practices, income out of vegetable cultivation increased. 50% of Mahila kisans reported an incremental income ranging between Rs. 10,000 – Rs. 20,000 while 28% received additional income of Rs. 20,000 – Rs. 30,000. Similarly, 13% of Mahila kisans increased their additional income to Rs. 30,000 – Rs. 40,000 while 9% received increased income of Rs. 40,000 – Rs. 50,000. On an average, vegetable cultivation was undertaken in 3 decimal to half an acre of land.



### 12. Creation of new assets by Mahila kisans

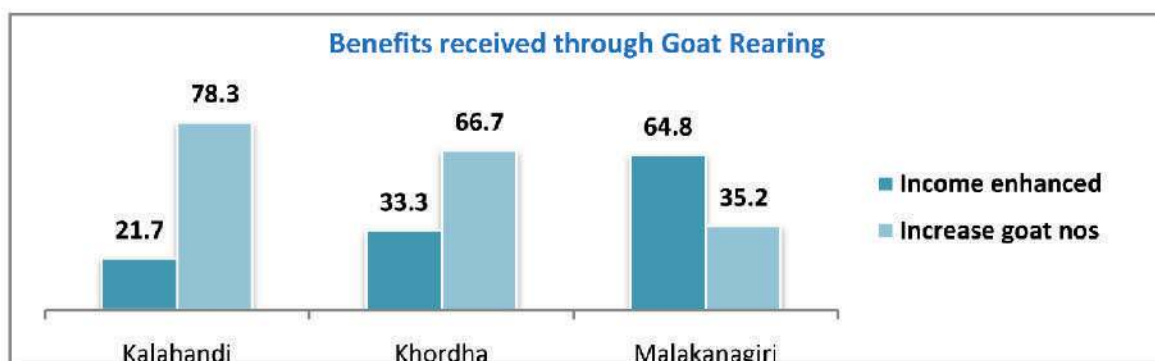
While 76.7% of Mahila kisans informed that they purchased new assets for their households out of enhanced income, 23.3% said that they have not created any new assets.



### 13. Benefits received from goat rearing by land less farmers

It is pertinent to note that the project did not sanction any budget for purchase of goats by landless Mahila kisans. The implementing NGOs, were expected to mobilize working capital support for purchasing goats under various Govt. schemes. Under the project, only training on goat rearing was planned for 500 landless farmers against which training was given to 553 landless Mahila Kisans

So, only 268 landless Mahila kisans were able to purchase goats with loans taken from their respective SHGs and various Govt. schemes, facilitated by the NGOs. Out of these landless Mahila kisans, 60% received an income ranging between Rs. 6,000 – Rs. 8,000 from goat rearing while 40% said that availability of goats with them has increased which they would sell whenever they would require cash for household expenses..

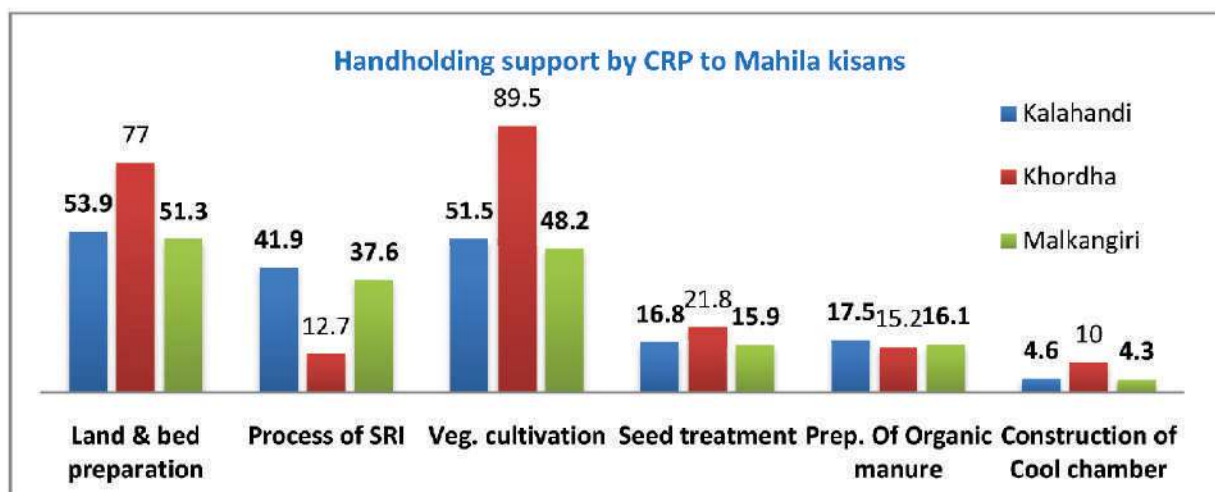


#### 14. Handholding support by Community Resource Person to Mahila kisans

Under the project, a local cadre of resource person was created by recruiting 120 CRPs. Capacity building trainings were given to them to enhance their skill & knowledge. So, that their expertise would still be available to the Mahila kisans even after phasing out of the MKSP project.

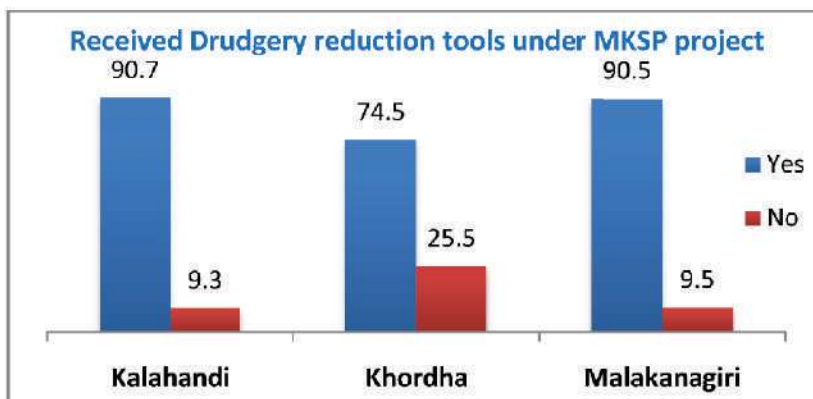
55.5% of Mahila kisans received hand holding support of CRPs during land & bed preparation, while 36.8% received support for SRI cultivation. 53.9% Mahila kisans received on-site support for vegetable cultivation & 16.9% availed the services of CRPs during seed treatment.

16.6% Mahila kisans availed support of CRPs during preparation of Organic manure & pesticides, while 5% approached CRPs to guide them during construction of Zero energy cool chambers.



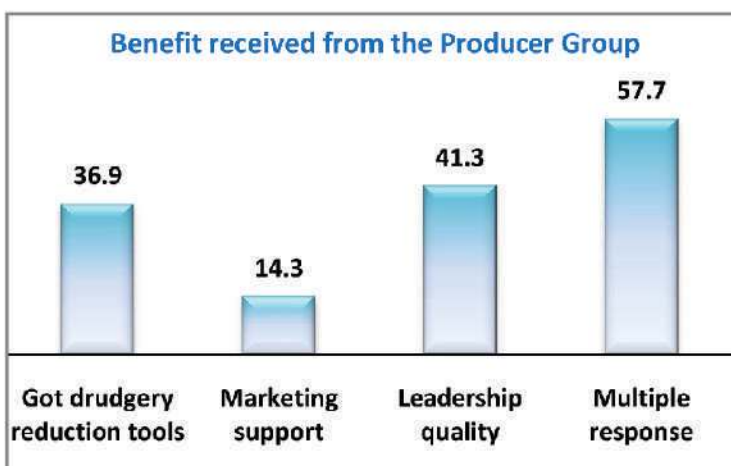
### 15. Supply of drudgery reduction tools to Mahila kisans

88.9% of Mahila kisans were found to have received at least one or more number of drudgery reduction tools such as hand hoe, improved sickle, weeder, sprayer, Mandwa weeder etc provided under the project.



### 16. Benefits received by Mahila kisans from Sub-producer groups

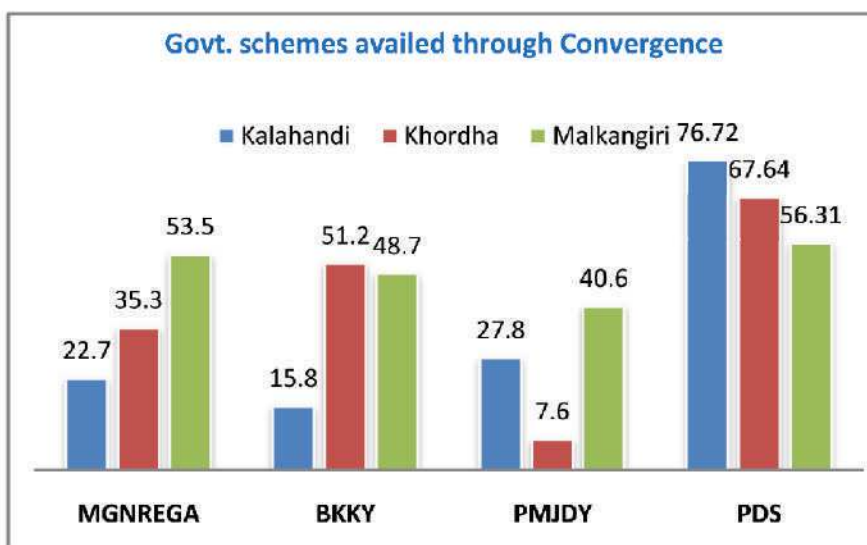
The project had a mandate to form 500 sub producer groups against which 499 sub producer groups were formed. For the first time, Mahila kisans belonged to a new organizational entity. 36.9% Mahila kisans received drudgery reduction tools through their groups while 14.3% received marketing support (weights & measures). 41.3% said that they received leadership support from the groups while 57.7% Mahila kisans were found to have received multiple benefits through their sub-producer groups.



41.3% said that they received leadership support from the groups while 57.7% Mahila kisans were found to have received multiple benefits through their sub-producer groups.

### 17. Convergence with various Govt. welfare schemes

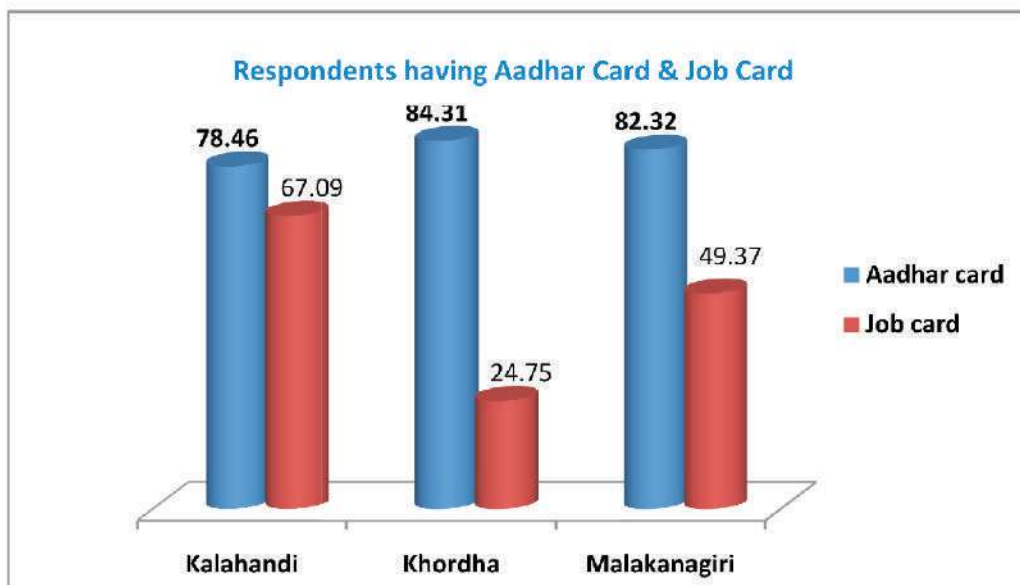
The project aimed to facilitate Mahila kisans in availing various Govt. schemes for improving their overall socio-economic well being. 44.9% of Mahila kisans were found to have received wage work under MGNREGA, while 40.9% availed BKKY. 46.7% enrolled themselves under



Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), while 66.9% Mahila kisans were found to have availed the benefits under Public Distribution system(PDS).

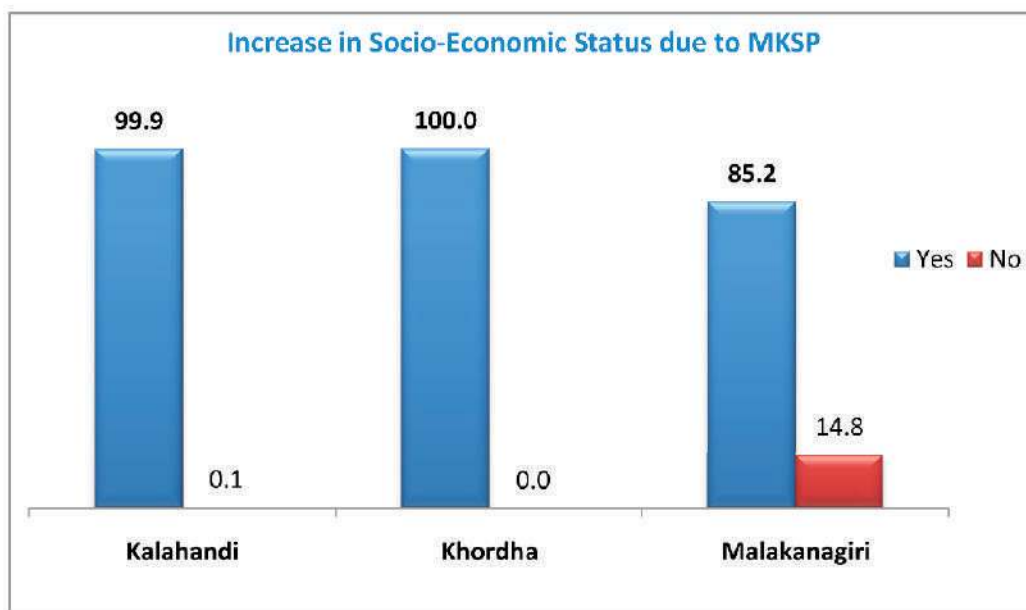
### 18. Percentage of Respondents having Aadhar Card & Job Card

On an average while 80% of the respondents have Aadhar Card, about 54% have their Job Cards.



### 19. Improvement in Socio-economic status

92.7% of Mahila kisans attributed their improved Socio-economic status to various benefits received under MKSP project.





Annexure-I



**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana**

**End line Survey Questionnaire**

Project: "Empowering Women Vegetable growers in Kalahandi, Malkangiri & Khordha District of Odisha"  
Supported by : NRLM ,Govt. of India & OLM, Govt. of Odisha

Form No: .....

Date:.....

<b>Organization Name:</b>	<b>Block:</b>	<b>District:</b>

**1. Member Profile**

a. Name of Mahila Kisan													
a. Village:							b. G.P						
c. Mahila Kisan Card Number							d. Age						
e. Aadhar Card Number (12 digit)													
f. JOB Card Number/ NREGA Card	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>											
g. Contact Number (10 digit)													
h. Caste: (Put ✓ mark)	<b>SC</b>		<b>ST</b>		<b>OBC</b>		<b>Gen</b>		<b>Minority</b>				
i. Name of your SHG:													
j. Name of your PG:													
k. Name of your Producer cooperative:													
l. Category: (Put ✓ mark)	<b>Women Headed</b>		<b>PWD</b>		<b>PTGs</b>		<b>Land less</b>						

**End line Report of MKSP Project, Madhyam Foundation**

<b>Outcome :1 ( Sustainable Agriculture Practices Promoted among the targeted Households )</b>		
1.1 Did you receive any training under MKSP Project (Yes: 1, No :2)	code	
1.2 Which type of training you have attended under MKSP Project in last 3 years ( Please mention)  ( SRI: 1, Crop Planning : 2, Soil testing : 3 , Seed treatment:4, Organic Vegetable cultivation: 5 , Goat Rearing : 6 , Book Keeping : 7, SHG & PG management: 8 , Any other :9 )	code	
1.3 Who facilitated those training? ( CRP: 1 , PRP: 2 , Project Staff: 3 , Other: 4 )	code	
1.4 What did you learn from those training? ( Please mention) a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____	Des..	
1.5 What are practices have you adopted in SRI (Paddy)  (Summer ploughing: 1, Seed bed raising: 2, Space maintain: 3, Weeding in 10 days interval with weeder: 4, Use of organic manure: 5, proper water management through drain: 6, Any Other please specify .....)	code	
1.6 What practices have you adopted in Vegetable cultivation ?  (Seed treatment: 1, Soil testing: 2, Space maintain: 3, inter cropping/mixed crop: 4, mulching: 5 , trap crop : 6 , Border crop: 7, crop rotation: 8, use of organic manure & medicine : 9 , Crop Planning : 10, Nipping: 11 , Any Other please specify .....)	code	
1.7 Did you notice any kind of changes after adopting these practices? (Yes: 1, No :2)	code	
1.8 1.8 What kind of changes did you notice? ( Code: 1= Increased in production; 2= Less input cost; 3= less diseases; 4= getting quality food; 5= better marketing 6=others..... )	code	
1.9 Do you find any difference in your way of cultivation after joining of this project?  ( 1= Yes, this year is better; 2= last year was better; 3 = Same as previous year )	Code	

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1.10	Which types of fertilizer/manure & pesticides you used in your cultivation ( Organic: 1 , Chemical : 2, Mixed : 3 , None of these : 4 )					Code	
1.11	Frequency of uses of organic manure and pesticides. (1= Regularly, 2= Some times, 3= Rarely, 4= Never)					code	
1.12	Which types of seed you used in your cultivation ( Local: 1 , Hybrid : 2, high yield: 3)					Code	
1.13	How have you are benefited from adopting the sustainable agri. Practices ) 1= Less expenditure, 2 = increased production , 3= increase in soil fertility, 4= any other					Code	
1.14	What kind of services/hand holding you received from your community resource person (CRP)?  (1= land & bed preparation, 2= process of SRI Paddy cultivation, 3 = technology & process of cultivation in vegetable, 4 = seed treatment & preservation, 5 = use & preparation of organic manure & pest control measures, 6 = use & construction of cool chamber, 7 = use of drudgery reduction tools, 8 = any other )					Code	
<b>1.15 Information on SRI current year/Last year (mention year.....)</b>							
Area covered cultivation (in acre)	Cost of cultivation in Rs. (in same patch)	Yield in quintal	Total HH consumption in quintal	Amount of Sale (in quintal)	Total amount realised in Rs.	Net income per acre in Rs.	
<b>1.16 Information on Vegetable current year</b>							
Area covered cultivation (in acre)	Cost of cultivation in Rs. (in same patch)	Yield in quintal	Total HH consumption in quintal	Amount of Sale (in quintal)	Total amount realised in Rs.	Net income per acre in Rs.	
1.17	Did you get any drudgery reduction tool under this MKSP project? (1= yes, 2= No )					Code	
1.18	If yes, Please Specify ( 1= Improved sickle, hand hoe=2 , Mandwa Weeder = 3, Any other please specify..... )					Code	

<b>Outcome :2 Food security ensured for target household</b>		
2.1 Due to adoption of <b>SRI &amp; organic</b> principles in paddy cultivation how much extra paddy was produced per acre per year in last 2-3 years (in quintal)  (1= upto 5 quintal , 2 = (5-10 quintal) , 3 = (10-15 quintal) 4= not increased	<b>code</b>	
2.2 Due to adoption of sustainable agriculture practices in <b>vegetable cultivation</b> how much extra <b>veg.</b> produced per acre per year in last 2-3 years (in quintal) 2.3 (1= upto 5 quintal , 2 = (5-10 quintal) , 3 = (10-15 quintal) 4= not increased	<b>code</b>	
2.4 How much your income was enhanced due to adoption of Sustainable Agri. practices per year per acre? (1= upto 10,000, 2= 10001 – 20000, 3 = 20001-30000, 4 = 30001 – 40000, 5 = 40000 to above )	<b>code</b>	
2.5 Have you created any new/additional assets during last 3 years? (yes = 1, no =2 )	<b>Code</b>	
2.6 If yes, please specify source? (1 = from income, from gift=2, Loan =3, any other.....)	<b>Code</b>	
2.7 What are Govt. schemes availed through convergence? 1=MGNREGA 2=BKKY 3=PMJDY 4=ANY OTHER, Please Specify	<b>Code</b>	
2.8 Do you access the PDS schemes of Govt.of Odisha (1= yes, 2= No)	<b>Code</b>	
2.9 Do you avail goat support from Govt. Schemes or any other sources? (1= yes, 2= No)	<b>Code</b>	
2.9.1 What are benefits you received through goat rearing (1= income enhanced, 2= increased goat numbers, 3 any other specify.....)	<b>Code</b>	
2.9.2 How much support you got for goat rearing ? In Rs	<b>In Rs.</b>	
2.9.3 How many goats you have with you? In number	<b>Numb</b>	

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2.9.4	How many goats you already sold during last three years ? in number	<b>Numb</b>	
2.8.5	Total expenditure in last three goat rearing? In Rs	<b>In Rs.</b>	
2.8.6	Total income received by goat selling ? In Rs	<b>In Rs.</b>	
<b>Outcome :3 (Self Managed and Owned community based institutions (Producer groups/ cooperatives) created and collective bargaining power of targeted women farmers increased)</b>			
3.1	Do you sold your products through your producer groups ? (1= yes, 2= No )	<b>code</b>	
3.2	How were you benefited by your producer group ? ( 1= got drudgery reduction tools , 2 = marketing support , 3 = leadership quality , any other please specify .....	<b>code</b>	
3.3	If you are member of cooperative, how are you benefited ? (1= enhanced bargaining power , 2= Developed network, 3= Assured sales of produces, 4= any other .....	<b>Code</b>	
3.4	Do you feel your socio- economic status has increased due to MKSP project ? (1= yes, 2= No)	<b>Code</b>	
3.5	If Yes, Please describe... 1. 2. 3.	<b>Des..</b>	
3.5	What is your opinion on this project?	<b>Des ..</b>	
	a. .... b. .... c. ....		
<p><b>Date:</b> _____ <b>Surveyor Sign:</b> _____ <b>Contact :</b> _____</p>			

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