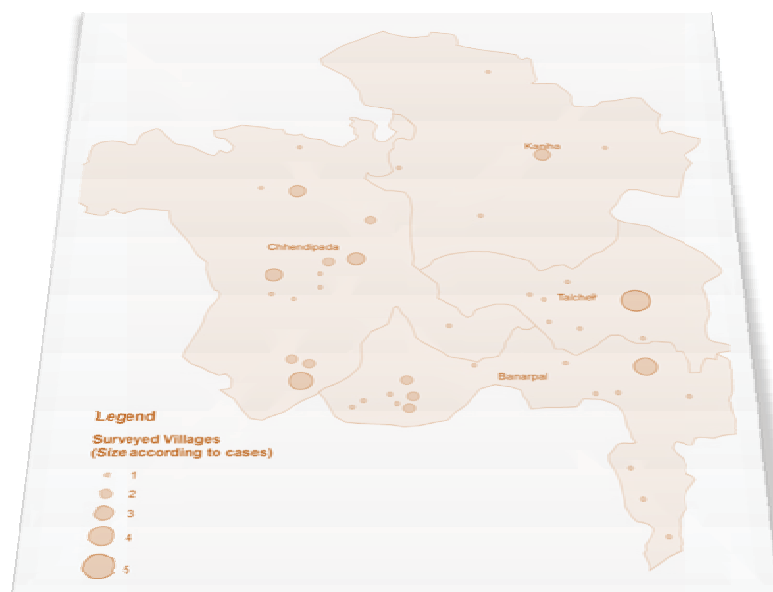


Situation of Unwed Mothers in District Angul

A field Perspective from Select Development Blocks

2014



Field Survey
NariSurakhyaSamithi
Angul
mines minerals & PEOPLE
(mm&P)

Analysis & Documentation
Environics Trust



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Background

Single mothers bear a social taboo, especially in rural India. One of the factors for such a situation is rapid transformation of micro economy thereby inviting outside population to cater to a particular set of activities to be performed whereas the host population is a passive service provider in an informal manner. Growing urbanization and industrialization as engine of economic growth have not addressed poverty and economic justice of vulnerable. Mining or extractive industries worldwide have given rise to satellite occupations but has also carried risks of cultural mismatch, residual economy, tempting changeover as cash economy prevails for few to lure people into false promises. Women are particularly vulnerable to such developments as they depend on family income and have lesser knowledge of cultural gaps owing to low transformation of awareness-education social structures. In order to understand the problem of single mothers, Angul, an industrial and coal mining area was chosen as a test case to analyze various facets, three of the contiguous blocks out of eight development blocks were chosen to understand the spread of problem where maximum field coverage was done.

The first section of the report briefly puts forward perspectives in terms of demographics, growth, industrialization and urbanization, workers and migration. Efforts were made to compile demography and other data at block level wherever possible due to paucity of detailed data at block level. This perspective puts in place a context in which one has to correlate the issue of single mother and reflect some basic findings upon similar issues in the mining and other industrials regions of the country.

Accused information has also been taken from the respondent and correctness of that information is entirely based on the information provided by the victim, in many cases, victims have no information or they do not know about certain parameters like caste of the accused, whether they have remarried or whether they carried any disease.

The second section deals with various socio-economic and spatial information about the victims, their children and the accused and provides several correlative scenarios which require a time tested and widely spread enumeration across the district which was not within the scope of this study. Several tables, maps are used to correlate and arrive at findings while analyzing different aspects of information collect through the survey.

In conclusion, brief pointers for a way ahead is presented.

1

ANGUL DISTRICT – A PERSPECTIVE

1.1 Rural Growth

- 1 Angul District has four sub-divisions and 8 blocks¹, As far as rural population growth is concerned, Talcher registered a phenomenal growth rate of 77.28% over a decade (1991-2001, rural population) owing to its industrial activities, followed by Kaniha at 31.25% and rest of the blocks excluding Athamalik which registered minimal 1.93% population growth, registered 14-17% population growth. The average population growth for the district during 1991-2001 is 15.36% for the District.
- 2 During the decade of 2001-2011, the rural population growth rate saw a decline as compared to the previous decade (1991-2001) at 8.73%² whereas the urban growth rate is 30.38%. In fact, the Angul Notified Area Committee (NAC) and NALCO Colliery Town registered a growth of 70.53% over the decade of 1991 – 2001 due to rapid expansion and urban expansion around industrial activities and eventually fell to 13.16 in the following decade.

1.2 Industrialisation and Rural to Urban Transformation Patterns and Inferences

- 3 Angul district has large industrial establishments like NALCO Smelter, Jindal Steel and Power Limited, Monnet Ispat (Mining, Power and Steel), JITPL, NTPC Thermal Power Plant, Talcher Various Collieries operated under lease by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited³, Various proposed Coal Blocks in Chhendipada, Talcher development blocks. Angul district has 205 SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises).
- 4 Angul& Talcher are 2 Municipalities (Angul was a Notified Area Committee in 2001). The industrial development phase could be correlated with the population growth during two decades from 1991-2001 & 2001-2011. The table below reflects upon peaking population growth during industrialization in pockets which eventually saw urbanization and population became almost static (see table 1&2, map 3 depicts increase in towns over 2001-11).

Table 1 Growth Rates over Census periods in two Major Urban settlements

Name	Census Year	Level	Combined Population	Census Year	Level	Combined Population	Census Year	Level	Combined Population
Anugul	1991	NAC		2001	NAC		2011	Municipality	
NALCO	1991	C.T.	32874	2001	C.T.	56063	2011	C.T.	63439
Decadal Growth Rate						70.53%			13.16%

¹ In this study, the effort was as to check spatial spread of the issue of single mothers and growth patterns, and select blocks for study; namely, Chhendipada, Banarpal and Talcher blocks

² The rural population growth decreased from 15.36% in 2001 to 8.73% in 2011.

³ See Annexure I for detailed list of coal mining leases in the District

Map 1 - ANGUL DISTRICT MAP WITH BLOCK BOUNDARIES

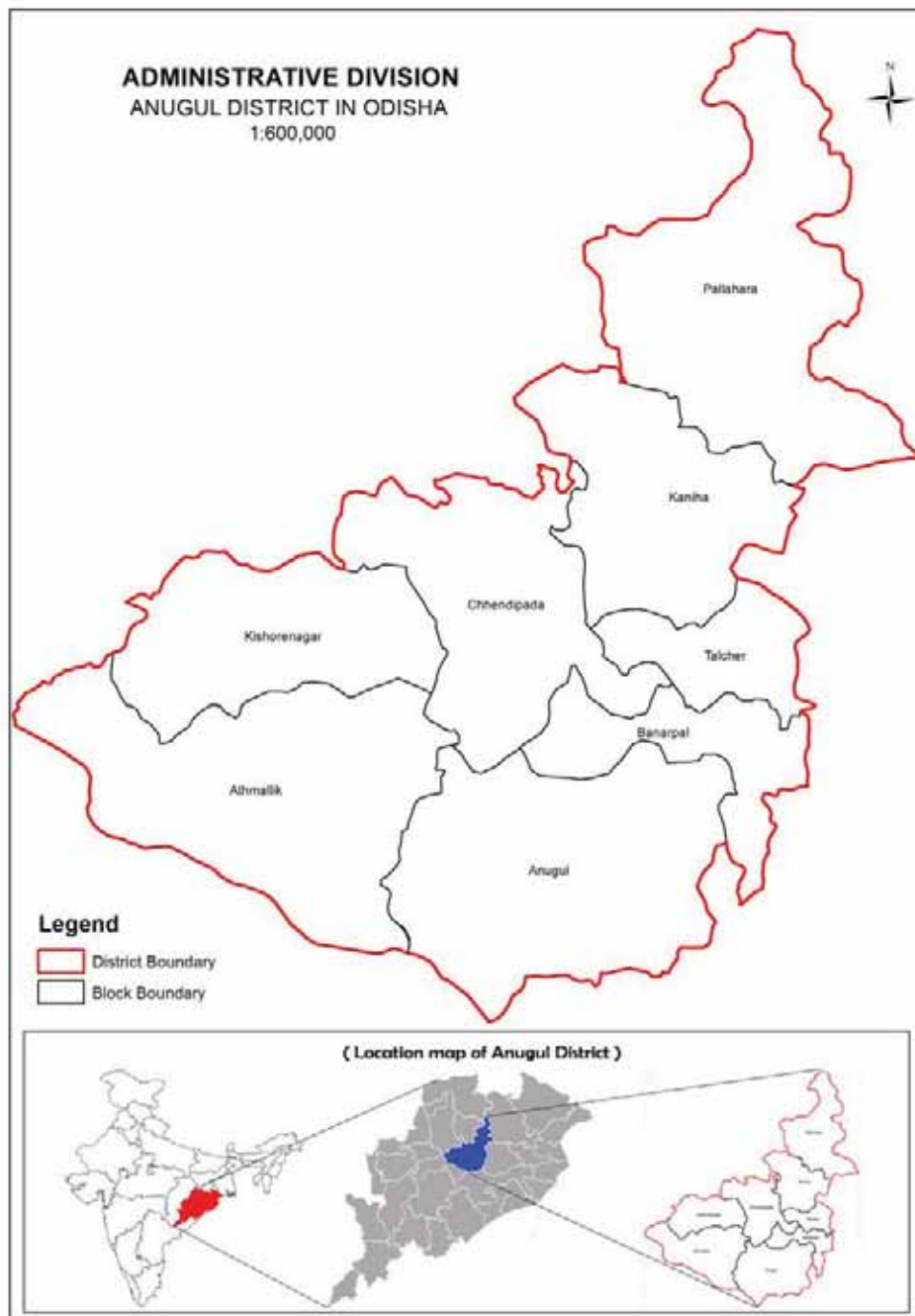


Table 2 Town wise growth rates over two Census Periods

NAME with Status	Total Population 2001	Total Population 2011	Population Growth Rate
Anugul (NAC To Municipality)	38018	43795	15.20
Nalco (CT)	18045	19644	8.86
Dera Colliery Township (CT)	18592	15787	-15.09
Fertilizer Corporation of India Township (CT)	7058	1359	-80.75
Ghantapada (CT)	15593	15169	-2.72
Rengali Dam Project Township (CT)	8115	6345	-21.81
Talcher Thermal Power Station Township (CT)	6621	3613	-45.43
Talcher (M)	34998	40841	16.70
Athamalik (remains NAC)	11376	12298	8.10
Jorada (Bada) (Village to CT)	4357	4428	1.63
Danara (Village to CT)	2066	4144	100.58
Budhpanka (Village to CT)	5211	6129	17.62
Nuahata (Village to CT)	4696	5920	26.06
Gotamara (Village to CT)	6229	7420	19.12
Kandasar (Village to CT)	5900	6668	13.02
Kulad (Village to CT)	4184	4256	1.72
Palalahada (Village to CT)	5392	5749	6.62
TOTAL	147040	146553	-0.33

- 5 It is seen clearly that all the industrial hubs as Census Towns (CT) registered a negative growth owing to several factors including restricted employment opportunities in less diverse environment, largely project population stationed in and around plant and increasing pollution remain a few critical outcomes of such an urbanization trend. For example, Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) closed its operations in year 2002 due to poor performance. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) studied the performance and found it to be a sick unit and ordered for its closure. Its population was 9366 persons in 1991 which has dropped to 1359 persons in 2011.

Note: Apart from the above listed towns in table – 2, there are 10 more census towns. There were 9 towns in 2001 and in 2011 the number of towns rose to 18.

1.3 Contrasting Poverty and Macro Economic Indicators of Angul

Angul's per capita Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Districts in Odisha at 2004-05 prices in 2009-10 stood at Rs. 40,299, a second position after Jharsuguda which is also an industrial hub. In comparison to share of Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Angul occupies 4th position whereas Jharsuguda slipped to 14th position. The per capita figures as stated above from the Economic Survey 2012-13 reflects upon the fact that the “trickling” of economic benefits have reached only a few. As seen in the table below, an average 59% rural families in the District are below poverty line families! Most of this economic growth has been on account of exploitation of natural

resources, agriculture on the other hand has declined from 23.49% in 2004-05 to 17.49% in 2012-13 in Orissa's economy⁴.

Table 3 Rural Families Below Poverty Line in Angul District

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	G.P	Total Rural Families	SC	ST	TOTAL BPL Families	% OF BPL
1	Angul	32	29533	5241	2696	19748	67
2	Athamallik	24	19543	3022	2872	14205	73
3	Banarpal	25	30904	6244	976	18141	59
4	Chendipada	34	28728	4839	1845	17353	60
5	Kanhia	26	24222	3953	1409	12911	53
6	Kishorenagar	21	18535	2472	3304	14301	77
7	Pallahara	26	26444	3282	7819	17813	67
8	Talcher	21	25243	2042	1190	6109	24
Total		209	20315	3109	2211	120581	59

Source: Department of Panchayati Raj, GOO

1.4 Workers, Work and Migration

- 6 Total SC population and ST population constitutes 34.39% of the total population (19.21 and 15.18% respectively). There are 42.69% total workers in the District, 56.50% workers are main workers and rest 49.50% is marginal workers. Among ST workers which constitute 47.54% of ST population, among them 45.57% are main workers and rest 54.43% are marginal workers. Among SC workers which constitute 42.24% of rural SC population, among them 52.11% are main workers and rest 47.89% are marginal workers.
- 7 In 2010-11, 22.97 lakh mandays of employment was generated in Angul whereas this dropped drastically to 7.92 lakh mandays in 2011-12, the proportion of work availed by SC & ST population remained between 33-37% of the total mandays generated during the two periods respectively. Less expenditure of funds available for the purpose seems to one of the reasons for low mandays of work generation.
- 8 As of 2011-12, there were 16,3305 workers directly employed in major mineral activities i.e. Coal mining. These figures are combined for Angul, Jharsuguda, Sundergarh and Sambalpur. Angul is the major mining centre amongst these districts. With greater impetus on extracting coal, the inter-district and inter-state migration may be seen during post 2012 scenario.
- 9 Interstate Migration is an important phenomenon, especially in terms of service / ancillary services which often establish themselves as natural demand from mining

⁴ Economic Survey, GOO

⁵ Economic Survey, GOO, Annexure 4.26

operations. During the last Census (2001), 17% in migrants (state level) gave reasons of work and employment whereas if we see the net migrants (out migrants – in migrants), more people are migrating out of Orissa⁶. As most of the occupations are in the informal sector, there are very likely chances of missing the micro picture at block or district level. Highest migrants were from the adjoining states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh

⁶ Reasons for Migration in Orissa (interstate) – 2001, Orissa Review by Santosh Kr. Acharya

2 SINGLE MOTHERS IN ANGUL – AN ANALYTICAL REPORTING

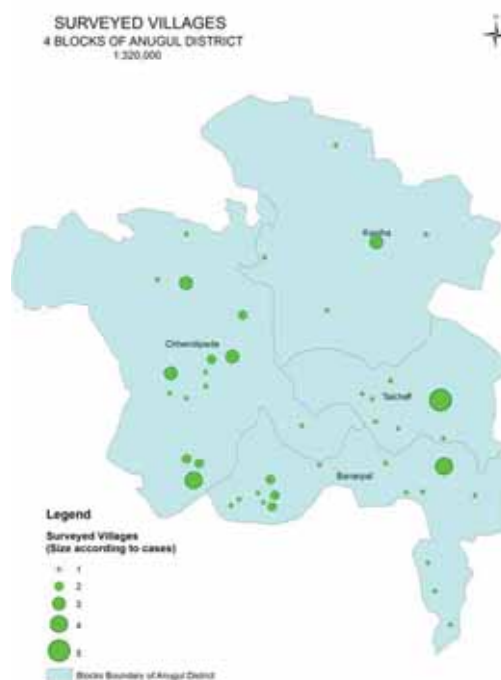
The Survey Frame

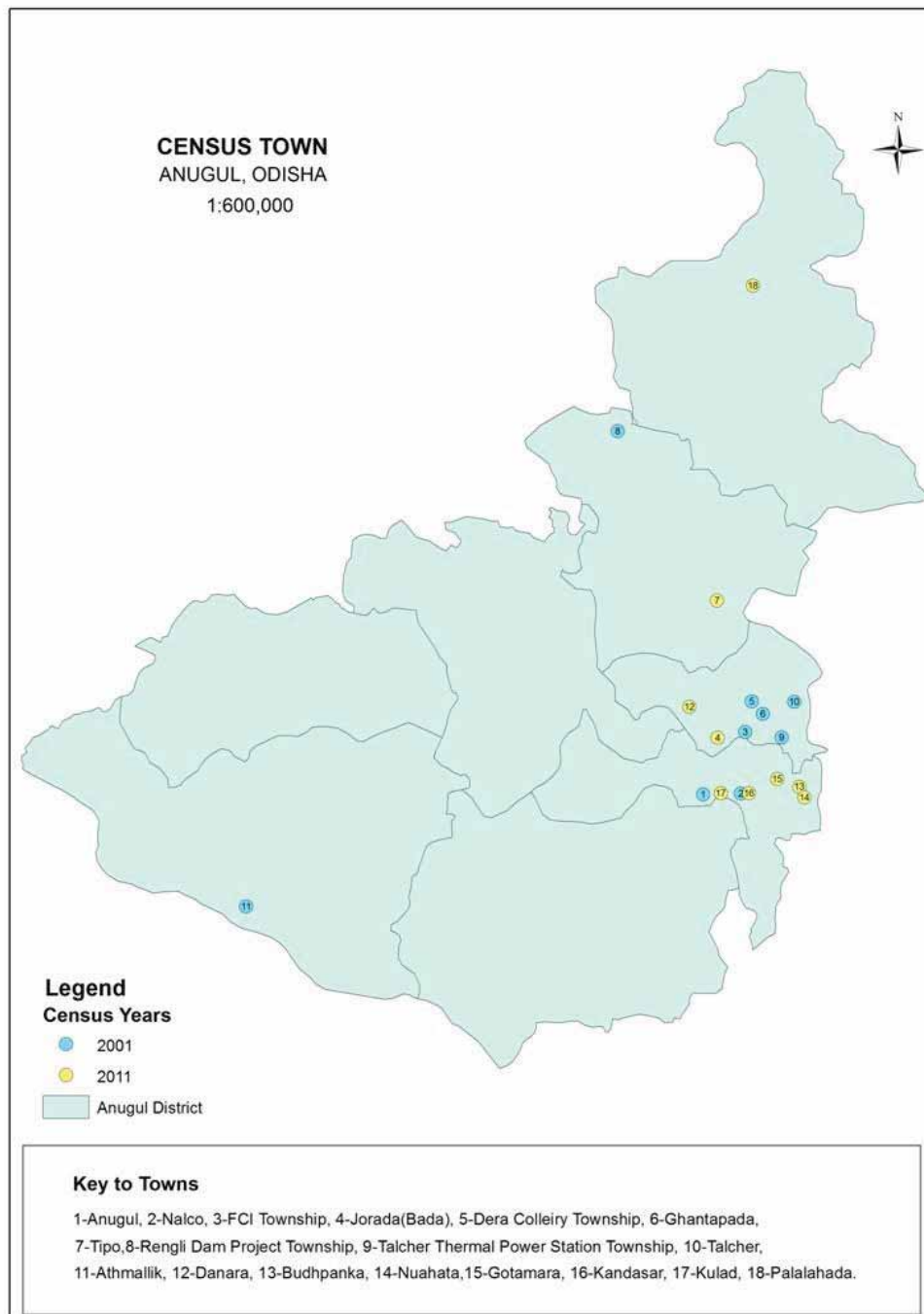
Table 2.1 Distribution of Victims in Development Blocks of District Angul

Surveyed Blocks	No. of Victims Identified
<i>Better Coverage of Blocks</i>	
Chhendipada	42
Banarpal	23
Talcher	17
<i>Random Survey based on reference</i>	
Kaniha, Pallahar, Angul (included above)	6
Joda, Keonjhar (briefed separately as box)	10
Grand Total	98

The mode of conduct of survey in field was over a basic structured questionnaire coupled with focused discussion with the victims extensively in 3 blocks (Chhendipada, Banarpal and Talcher) and through references received during the survey in these blocks, few random sites were selected (see table 2.1). Overall there were 48 survey villages and in 14 villages more than one such victim was traced (see map below). These blocks form the central part of Angul District and overlap with the Talcher coalfield spreading over these development blocks. Identification of victims was done while meeting community members and earlier experiences of local organizations in the field on the issue of single mothers.

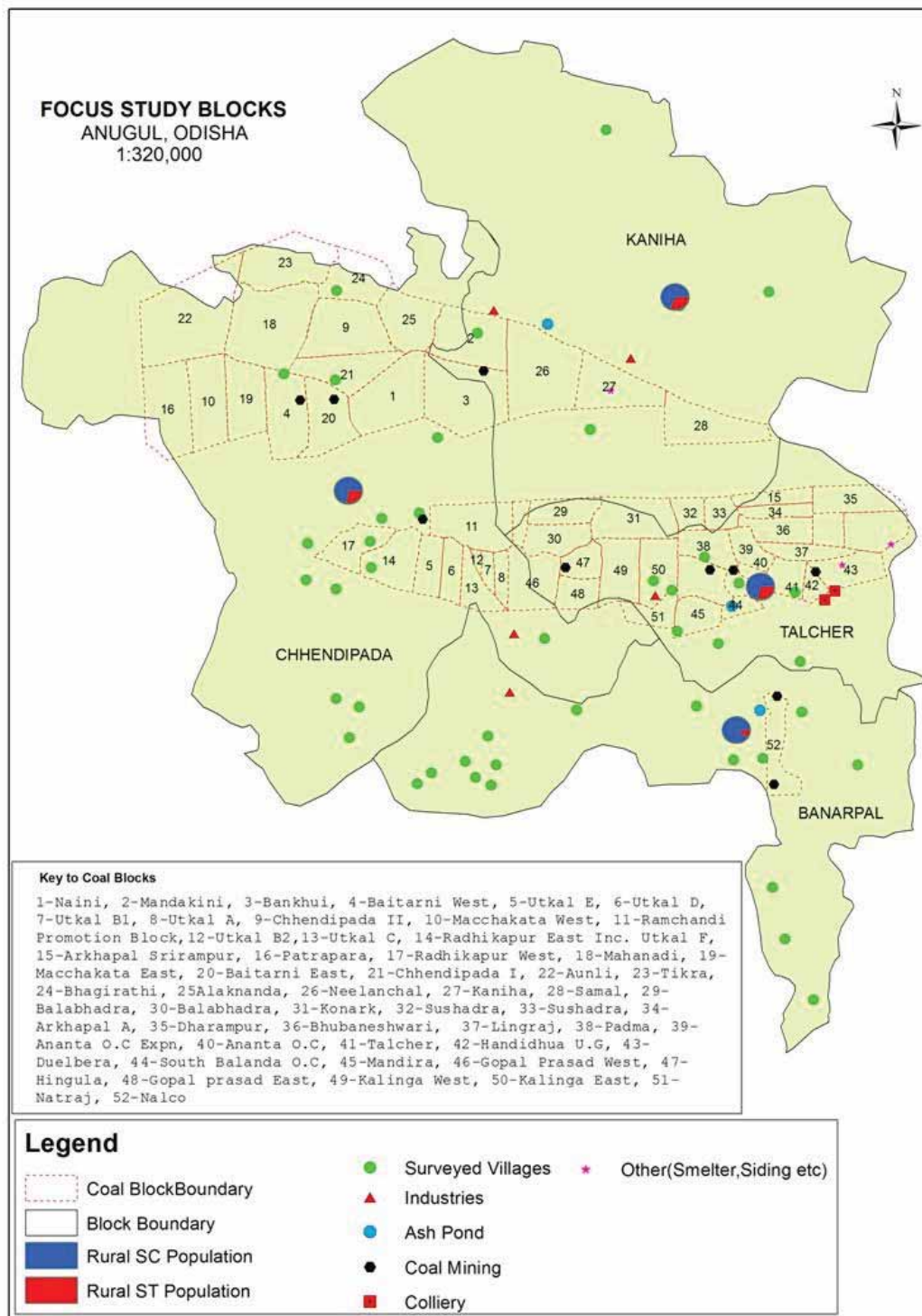
Map 2- Focus Blocks, Surveyed Villages





Map 3 – Increasing Urbanisation:

The increase in number of urban centres or Census Towns has doubled over a decade (2001-2011) in Banarpal and Talcher blocks. The net increase in 7 2001 census townspopulation in these 2 blocks has been only 1283 persons (overall 0.92% growth) and except Angul, Talcher and Nalco the other 4 industrial focal centres have registered decline in population growth. Rural to Urban transformation in 2011 Census (7 towns put together registered 19.27% population growth) has added 6322 urban population.



Map 4 - Focus Study Blocks overlaid by Coal blocks depicting industrialization

2.1 AGE, EDUCATION, OCCUPATION – The Situation

Table 2.2 Age Profile of Interviewed Victims

Age Range in Years	No. of Respondents		%Victim	% Accused
	VICTIM	ACCUSED		
<=18	8	1	9.09	1.14
19-24	14	2	15.90	2.27
25-30	33	17	37.50	19.32
31-35	17	23	19.32	26.14
36-40	10	15	11.36	17.05
>40	6	16	6.81	18.18
No Information	0	14	0	15.91
Grand Total	88	88	100	100

(82 surveys in Chhendipada, Talcher, Banarpal and 6 in Kanihal, Angul and Pallahar)

It has been found that vulnerability of women increases in the mid age ranges as seen in table above, it has been maximum for age range between 25-30 years, and it peaks up after the age of 18, the age where more family protection is ensured at household level.

In comparison accused are found to be largely above the age of 24 years (85 nos.), 26.14% of accused were from the age group 31-35 years. The age group 24+ reflects upon young and employable age and there is almost equal number of accused in the age group 25-30; 36-40 and above 40. The employability of accused and probable better spending power may also hint upon attitudinal changes among a person.

Box1 (Victims Brief): Ms Pradhan (name changed) is a 15 year old mother of an 8 month old girl child. She stays with her parents and makes ends meet by grazing goats in and around the locality. Her child suffers from malnourishment as her small earning is not sufficient to keep nutrition in check. Annoyingly she says that the accused is now married and runs a shop but police has not taken any action on her FIR.

Low educational levels prevail among the victims and 41% of them are illiterates and another 40% reaching below 8th standard schooling which reflects upon the low level of education which may have multiple factors revolving around it.

In comparison, accused who are illiterate and below middle schooling constitute 50% of the accused, whereas 33% of them are above middle schooling (11.36% each in middle school and metric, 4.55% and 5.68% accused were reportedly in high school and graduation).

Table 2.3 Education Profile of Respondents

Education Level	No. of Respondents	
	Victim	Accused
Illiterate	41(46.59)	16 (18.18)
Below Middle School	40(45.45)	28 (31.82)
Middle School	5(5.68)	10 (11.36)
Metric	1(1.14)	10 (11.36)
High School	1(1.14)	4 (4.55)
Graduate	0	5 (5.68)
No Information	0	15 (17.05)
Grand Total	88	88

Note: Percentage figures in parenthesis

Table 2.4a – Occupation Profile (Victims)

Occupation / Work of Victim	No. of Respondents	%
Daily Wages & Labour	61	69.32
Domestic Help	4	4.55
Cook	5	5.68
Anganwadi Worker	2	2.27
Not Working	10	11.36
Work in Ashram	3	3.41
Others	3	3.41
Grand Total	88	

Table 2.4b Occupation Profile (Accused)

Occupation of Accused	No. of Respondents	%
Daily Wage / Labour	17	19.32
Driver	14	15.91
Factory / Mine worker	9	10.23
Shop	4	4.55
Farming	9	10.23
Other Business	8	9.09
Others	11	12.50
No information	16	18.18
Grand Total	88	100.00

Low educational levels also reflects upon the occupation in which victims are involved, almost 69% of the victims rely on daily wage work and labour jobs which do not guarantee continuity in employment. The nature of work in which the accused were engaged points to the fact that there is influence of mining and related activities on the abuses. Among the accused 26.14% constituted drivers and factory or mine workers and 19.32% daily wage labour – almost 45% of the accused were involved in mine and other ancillary occupations. Driving and semi-skilled mine workers are majorly men and women

are majorly engaged in loading, breaking and other casual labour works. It is because of this reason the occupation categories of victims and accused are tabulated in separate tables (2.4a & b).

Low education level and less exposure to ‘out of house’ environment makes women vulnerable to abuses. In the initial stages, assessment by victim on threat or abuse is missing. Many respondents also mention mutual agreement to continue in relationship but the threat of abandonment had never crossed their mind and this was never perceived in the beginning as threat. Almost 81% of the respondents reported ‘false promise⁷’ of marriage as one of the prime reasons they subjected themselves to believe the accused. With this low level of education and consequent attitudinal change, the urge to venture into experimentation becomes the line of action among the accused.

Brief About Joda

As mentioned earlier, random villages selected in Joda (10), out of which 5 victims are from Talak Hating, 2 each from Joda and Hanuman Hating and 1 from Barbil. Except two victims, 8 belong to the Scheduled Tribe (Munda) and all are illiterate. 7 of them are engaged in daily wage or labour work and few work as domestic help. Among the victims, 6 are staying in the village and rest of them i.e. 4 in shelter house (1), Father’s home (2) and rented house (1).

With respect to victims children, there are 14 children (6 male and 8 females) and two victims have more than one child. As far as age of children is concerned there are 7 children under the age of 5, 6 children are between the age 6-15 and one above 15 years. Most of the children between the age 6-15 are drop offs.

Majority of Accused age between 25-35 and maximum of them are also illiterate. 80% of them were drivers, labour and factory/mine workers.

2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL AND CASTE INTERFACE

Another aspect which finds attention is almost equal threat in different caste systems, excluding the scheduled tribes where victimization has been less (in the identified set of victims in these first set of blocks) than other reported cases under different caste categories. In comparison to general caste (35.23% respondents) 63.63% respondents were from OBC, ST and SC categories. Almost 47% victims are illiterate and almost an equal proportion have remained largely limited to 2nd to 5th class schooling which in no way guarantees full awareness or decision making, it’s a process which remained incomplete. Joda which is a ST dominated block has maximum ST victims (8 out of 10)

⁷ Even though false promise to marry is usually the cause behind it and is equally an act of violence as a woman in this situation is cheated and abused, DrPragyanDass, Faculty, Women Studies, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack in her Review “Socio-emotional problems of unwed mothers”

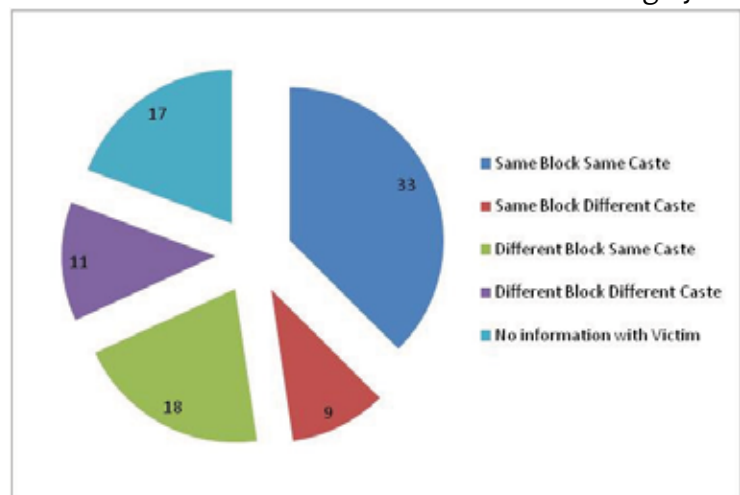
and it is found that 9 out of 10 victims and accused are from the same block itself (refer table 2.1).

Table 2.5 Caste Profile of Victims

Caste of Respondents	No. of Respondents	%
OBC	23	26.14
ST	5	5.68
SC	28	31.81
General	31	35.23
Others	1	1.14
Grand Total	88	100

Geographical analysis of the surveyed victims indicates that the issue is contained largely within the administrative divisions of the District (Table 2.5a). Out of 88 cases, 52 cases are those where victim and the accused are from the same block itself, Chhendipada has the maximum such instances.

FIGURE 1 – SPATIAL PROFILE OF VICTIMS



(LOCATION & CASTE SYSTEM);

BOX 2 (BELOW) – VICTIM'S BRIEF

Neelam and Shalini (names changed) are from Balipata village of Chhendipada block, they are from General and OBC caste respectively but suffer the same fate of victimization. Both are engaged in bidi making and earn a paltry sum for their children aged 6 years daughter and 15 years son respectively. Both children are studying and challenges of these poor women need no investigation! While Neelam filed an FIR in 2008, no action has been taken on the accused. There is no government assistance to these women, even the basic duty like BPL card is not provided to Shalini for availing benefits.

More instances are witnessed of victimization within a same caste, for example we correlated four different sets of criteria to understand the spread and homogeneity of the problem, the interpretation points out to the fact that instances in the same caste outnumber the instances across different castes (see chart) – instances within same caste (51), instances among different caste (20).

- It points to the fact that victim believed in the

person hailing from the same block thereby inducing confidence on the pretext of so called promise before entering into relationship with the victim.

- Another interpretation is that despite victims being illiterate (41%) there may be a possibility that initial basic enquiry was done on caste and location as the responses of victims know about the basic domicile characteristics.
- No knowledge of accused caste or location (17 nos.) also reflects upon no necessary enquiry was considered important in the beginning by the victims.

In both the instances drawing the victim into emotional frame of mind may have triggered the belief in accused.

Table 2.5a Geographical Correlation (Victims and Accused)

Name of Block	No. of Victims and Accused hailing from same block
Chhendipada	30
Banarpal	13
Talcher	7
Kaniha	2
Total	52

In the similar cultural context (as discussed about geographical context), it is observed that 52 cases are those where the victim and accused belong to the same caste (see table 2.5b), majority (46.15%) belonged to the General caste category followed by OBC and SC.

Table 2.5b Caste Cross Comparison of Victim and Accused

Caste	No. of Victims & Accused from same caste
General	24 (46.15%)
OBC	13 (25%)
SC	13 (25%)
ST	2 (3.85%)
Total	51

15 respondents did not have knowledge about the caste of the accused, whereas the remaining 20 reflect cross-caste victimization.

Although Indian society has caste systems and there have been violations / abuses but the inference in this particular context also indicate that abuses take place within the same caste system also. With growing urbanization around coalfields, there is an undergoing attitudinal change among youth and workers working in these towns or influenced by the changes in and around their hinterland.

2.3 Other Important Socio-Cultural Facts

Majority of the victims are staying in their village barring a few who are living with their father or are living in shelter homes or ashrams. The analysis revealed that almost 34% or 30 victims and accused belong to the same village or panchayat, maximum such instances are from Chhendipada block (17 cases).

Table 2.6 Victims Currently Residing in Various Places

Present Stay	No. of Respondents	%
In Village	71	80.68
Brother/Father's House	7	7.95
Shelter home & Ashram	6	6.82
Rented House	4	4.55
Grand Total	88	100

When asked about accused remarriage, almost 50% victims responded that the accused has married to someone else (43 respondents out of 88) which also verifies responses as 59% of the accused and victims are from the same development block within District Angul and information flows within the block is not surprising but demonstrates the impunity.

Despite social limitations, several victims filed FIR (36.36%) but there is no conviction in such cases due to local pressures and influences. Merely 7.95% of the respondents reported some positive outcomes of their efforts which is limited to availing benefits like loans from banks, whereas majority of the respondents revealed that there is no sensitivity in the Government to even address their basic needs let alone list victimized families to bring them under welfare schemes of the district.

As mentioned earlier, poverty prevails in this district (average 59% rural families in BPL category), even the mandays of employment generated under MGNREGA has dropped drastically (refer section Work, Workers& Migration) due to unspent funds allocated to the Government. This shows lethargy in administrative outreach to the BPL or poor families, many among them who are victimized.

2.4 Unwed Mothers and the Growing Dependents

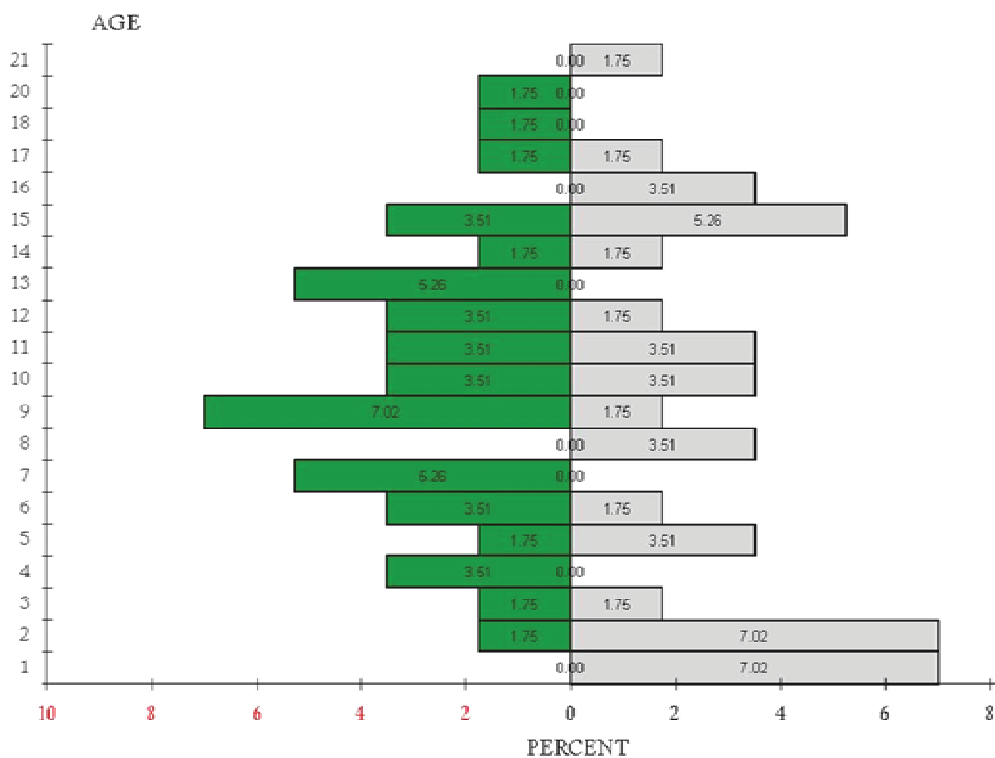
59 victims have children having equal number of male and female children (65 children; 33 males and 32 females). 60% of males and females (children) are studying and almost 37% are in middle school and upto matriculation. The age profile of students indicate continuation of education as most of the middle school to metric students are in the age group 13 – 18 years, drop outs were not specifically enquired. This means a regular cash flow requirement with victims for which they are either work as daily wagers some level

of family support and there may be a likelihood of getting trapped to maintain cash flow for matching the requirements.

Table 2.7 Profile of in-School Children

Education (Class)	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total
1	3	2	5
2	1	2	3
3	2	0	2
4	2	2	4
5	1	3	4
6	2	0	2
7	3	1	4
8	4	2	6
9	2	1	3
10	2	3	5
Total	22	16	38

Figure 2 - Age sex pyramid indicates the percent of male and female child



Green bars represent males and Grey bars represent females. 57 children taken up till the age of 21. Age was not mentioned about 7 children and one male excluded aged 32, thereby totaling to 65 children in total. The percentage is male and female population (separately) in proportion to total group population of the children i.e. 57! The gaps or no bars indicate no male or female in that particular age group.

This burden on women to raise the child alone is a long term issue and in order to continue education, assistance in terms of decent livelihood activities and support from the government for educational purposes is required in order to relieve them from their dismal financial situation. As most of the victims are engaged in casual labour or daily wage work, it does not ensure fool-proof social security.

With the despondence at individual level and no sight of improvement in their conditions, 64% respondents would like to shift to small enterprises from the casual labour work they are currently engaged in, 16% of which responded to take up household activities like tailoring. 32% of the respondents are associated with self-help groups.

2.5 Conclusions and Way Forward

- With the expansion in coal mining in the region, socio-cultural and environmental challenges are likely to increase and with majority of leases held by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a Government PSU – the sensitivity towards single mother and framing of welfare programmes under their ‘social responsibility’ becomes an urgent issue to be taken up.
- In terms of host – displaced/resettled population at a particular location, there could be socio-cultural issues and there is nothing in the R&R policy which deals with issues that may probably arise in the aftermath of expansion. There is a need for looking into R&R policy and social responsibility framework and to bring changes for including vulnerable and victim population.
- There is also a need for identification by the Government (Committee of Block Development Officer, Women and Child Care Department, MCL) of such families which have been victimized and also not part of the social security net (atleast in terms of usual benefits like BPL) in order to do a needs assessment of immediate, mid-term and long term needs. The immediate needs would be lessening the burden of educating child, nutrition and access to services whereas long term needs would be to explore avenues to make themselves self-reliant as many of the victims have also suggested taking up smaller enterprise development as a possible way of engaging themselves and taking care of the family.
- Priority should be granted to periodic assessment of human rights violations in such regions by agencies mandated to review the safeguards like NHRC, NCST, NCSC and NCW⁸. However a mere periodic assessment cannot alone rule out violations, there is a need to review and understand the legal provisions, sensitivity and unbiased interrogation as many cases at the local police stations remain unresolved. NCW has several programmes on legal awareness, the requirement would be to include mining areas as one of the key focus region to promote the programme.

⁸National Human Rights Commission; National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Women are statutory bodies.

Annexure I

Public – Private Industries, Enterprises relying on Natural Resources in Angul

SI No.	Location	NAME OF LESSEE	Forest	Non Forest	Total	Lease Status	Mineral
1	Deulbera Colliery UG	MCL	35.152	0	518.981	Temp. Discontinued	Coal
2	Handidhua Colliery (U/G)	MCL	553.636	–	671.276	Temp. Discontinued	Coal
3	Talcher Colliery UG	MCL	294.407	0	1140	Working	Coal
4	Nandira Colliery UG	MCL	325.38	29.83	690	Working	Coal
5	Jagannath colliery	MCL	204.95	45.34	590.853	Working	Coal
6	Bharatpur OCP	MCL	71.64	371.04	1237.18	Working	Coal
7	Kalinga OCP Balram	MCL	85.01	810.363	1117.35	Working	Coal
8	Anant OCP	MCL	93.69	257.15	242.81	Working	Coal
9	Lingaraj OCP	MCL	186.311	611.692	1248.51	Working	Coal
10	Chhendipada OCP	MCL	24.3	0	24.3	Working	Coal
11	Hingula OCP	MCL	0	1410	1063.56	Working	Coal
12	Bhubaneswari OCP	MCL	149.89	438.88	688.43	Working	Coal
13	Telisinga	Neelachal Refractories	0	0	313.845	Temp. Discontinued	Fireclay
14	Paranga	D.B. Mohanty	0	–	8.127	RML Not Filed	Quartz & Feldspar
15	Phulpara	Santosh Kumar Samal	0	9.158	10.744	Suspended	Quartz, Quartzite
16	Kakudi	MCL	0	0	41.885	Temp. Discontinued	Sand (stowing)
17	BilindaBiksar	MCL	35.152	0	75.34	Temp. Discontinued	Sand (stowing)
18	Mandapal	MCL	0	0	17.805	Suspended	Sand (stowing)
19	Santhapada	P.C. Sahu	0	–	258.65	RML Not Filed	Sand (stowing)
20	Kaniha OCP	MCL	2.307	0	–	Working	

Source: Orissaminerals.gov.in

Oxfam India

Oxfam India is a fully independent, Indian organization (with Indian staff and an Indian Board) and a member of the Oxfam International Confederation. The Oxfam's are rights-based organizations that fight poverty and injustice by linking grassroots programming (through partner NGOs) to local, national and global advocacy and policy-making. All of Oxfam's work is framed by our commitment to five broad rights-based aims: the right to a sustainable livelihood, the right to basic social services, the right to life and security, the right to be heard and the right to equality: gender and diversity.

Oxfam India's vision is to create a more equal, just, and sustainable world. The overarching vision of Oxfam India is "right to life with dignity for all". Oxfam India will fulfill its vision by empowering the poor and marginalized to demand their rights, engaging the non-poor to become active and supportive citizens, advocating for an effective and accountable state and making markets work for poor and marginalized people.

Oxfam India works in partnership with 200 grassroots NGOs to address root causes of absolute poverty and inequality in the four areas of 1) Economic Justice, 2) Essential Services, 3) Gender Justice and 4), Humanitarian Response and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Oxfam India's program is focused on seven States – Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand – and four social groups – Dalits, Tribals, Muslims, and women.

mines, minerals & PEOPLE

A National Alliance

mm&P (mines, minerals & PEOPLE) is a growing alliance of individuals, institutions and communities who are concerned and affected by mining. The isolated struggles of different groups have led us to form into broad a national alliance for combating the destructive nature of mining.

mm&P members at present are

- more than 160 grass-roots groups,
- About 20 diverse support groups
- Across 17 States

With the purpose of ...

- Supporting local struggles,
- Legal and Media advocacy,
- Information, documentation, research and fact finding,
- Developing campaign strategies,
- Skill share, Jatras, Exchanges,
- National and International networking,
- Technical and Scientific Expertise.

Challenges ahead....

- To bring a uniform and balanced mineral policy
- Protection of rights of indigenous communities,
- Fight for people's control over mineral resources,
- Stress for minimum mining,
- Explore better sustainable alternatives to mining,
- Resist environment destruction,
- Monitor global and Indian mining industries.

Of Choices....

- Mining should be the last resort for the use of land. Before resorting to mining, comparable usability of resources from existing sources, i.e. recycling and storage dumps should be made, There is much greater wealth for human kind above these minerals,
- One species of medicinal plant which turns out a medicine can be worth ten times the total produce of minerals.
- Community knowledge of various aspects of human life from medicinal plants to community organisation is worth ten times the value of a plant species.

.... and Alternatives

- We should gear towards a national policy of what has to be mined and what should not be mined, from the interest of the people rather than the Markets and the Industry and seek ways where we can replace non-renewable with more renewables.
- We therefore feel the progressive nations should go beyond economics of the market place and understand global stewardship,
- they should contribute to minimising mining,
-

Of values and Decisions.....

The minerals will be forever - if we do not mine them,

The wealth above will never be ours - if we mine them..

... and therefore, in togetherness we appeal.....

Emphasise Minimum Mining

Nari Suraksha Samiti (NSS)- Odisha

Nari Suraksha Samiti is a women's voluntary organisation which aims toward the socio-economic and political empowerment of women in rural areas and is based at Angul district of Odisha. It has been working with women and children of marginalised communities like dalit and tribals in three districts of Odisha- Angul, Deogarh and Jajpur. NSS has been trying to bring change in the lives of women by addressing issues of gender discrimination and caste based discrimination in rural areas. The organisation makes women aware about their rights, promotes organisation of women and leadership among women to address their issues. It also collaborates with the Government for implementation of various developmental programmes and acts for ensuring rights and development of poor and marginalized communities specially focussing on women and children of dalit and tribals. NSS is a founding member of the mm&P alliance and a member of the current Executive Council.



Environics Trust is a not for profit research and community development organisation and an enabling institution. Environics conducts participatory research on issues of environment and human behavior and uses these outcomes for innovative community development programmes. Environics anchors several networks and partnerships and is currently the Secretariat for The Access Initiative Coalition (TAI) and the Occupational and Environmental Health Network of India (OEHNI). Environics is a co-founder and promoter of the mines minerals and PEOPLE alliance (mm&P), the Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC), the EIA Resource and Response Centre (eRc). Environics promotes and mentors environmentally sound enterprises and among these is the Biodiversity Conservation India Limited (BCIL), the largest Sustainable Built environment enterprise in India. Environics provides research and evaluatory services to International, National, State and Local Institutions and directly works with marginalised communities such as those in the mountain regions, tribals and communities adversely affected by mining and industrialisation. Environics is an observer member of UNFCCC; Founder Members of the Editorial Board of the worlds largest community and mining portal www.minesandcommunities.org and a member of the Asian TNC Research Network

www.environicsindia.in www.mmpindia.org www.ercindia.org www.oehni.in
www.inecc.in www.ecobcil.com www.theaccessinitiative.org

