

“Study on access of Government schemes in Dungri, Bargarh, Odisha”



RESEARCHER : Mr. Amalin Patnaik
PARTNERS : MSF, ACC Ltd.
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GOAL : Study on access to Govt. schemes.

Contact:

Flat # 206, Dattatreya Heritage
Mahalaxmi Vihar,
Near Sum Hospital
Bharatpur, Bhubaneswar: 751003
Odisha, India
Mobile: +91-9437196300
E-mail: amalinp@rediffmail.com
E-mail: amalin.patnaik@gmail.com
Skype: [amalinp](https://www.skype.com/user/amalinp)



ACC ACC Limited



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Acronyms

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BKKY	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CHC	Community Health Centre
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DHH	District Head Quarters Hospital
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRA	Forest Right Act
HH	Household
GP	Gram Panchayat
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme
IDI	In-Depth Interview
IYCF	Infant & Young Child Feeding Practices
MSF	Mahashakti Foundation
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPW	National Policy on Water
OAP	Old Age Pension
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PHC	Public Health Centre
PSU	Public Sector Undertakings
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
RTE	Right to Education
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHG	Self Help Group
SMC	School Management Committee
ST	Scheduled Tribe
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank the community members, the government officials who gave valuable information during focus group discussion and in-depth interviews devoting their time without any compensation.

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Special thanks goes to the MSF project staff (Peter Chand Panigrahi, Sujit Kumar Digal, Kalyani Nanda, Sanjukta Meher & Meera Sharma) who walked long distances in the scorching sun to interview the selected households along with me.

The researcher would like to thank MSF, programme staff and ACC Ltd. for their cooperation throughout the study process.

Amalin Patnaik

May, 2017

Study on access to Government schemes & programmes

1.1 Introduction

Gram Panchayats are the last and lowest unit of the Indian administrative system. Gram Panchayats constitutionally have been bestowed with responsibility of governing the villages under their jurisdiction and plan the activities. Transparent and accountable government is the responsibility of the locally elected body. The Government of India, as signatory to SDG and as mandated by it, has looked at ways to engage different stakeholders in development more meaningfully. Thus myriad schemes and policies are implemented by the Gram Panchayats/Govt. to empower the community to achieve their full potential. However it is imperative to assess the present situation and access of the community to the different welfare schemes and/or programmes initiated by the Govt. and how it has helped them to achieve full potential and prepare a Report Card to take any corrective steps.

The Panchayats are expected to play an important role in rural development in India particularly after independence. Plan documents of both the central and state governments and various committees have emphasized the importance of these bodies in the policy. Sustainable and inclusive growth of rural areas would be through the Panchayat Raj Institutions. Empowering rural population to participate in rural development programmes for improving their quality of life has been stressed in many studies. Development of rural areas has a bearing on improved agricultural production and related economic activities has shown to improve service delivery - paving way for improved human development. Mahashakti Foundation with the support of ACC Ltd. is striving hard to improve the life and livelihood of the rural populace in Dungri through effective implementation of programmes decided particularly by the rural community in the mining areas.

Thus an attempt is made through this study to assess the access of the community to the various social welfare schemes and programmes of the government.

The samples for this study cover 189 beneficiaries of various development schemes in Dungri Gram Panchayat of Ambabhona block of Bargarh, Odisha, so as to assess the access to the various development schemes/programmes. It also identifies the problems that the Gram Panchayat faces in implementing developmental programmes, and provides appropriate suggestions for better implementation of

policies and development. The study in May 2017 was undertaken by Mr. Amalin Patnaik with over 22 years of wide experience in development.

The purpose of this current study is therefore to assess the access to various schemes, gaps in the programme implementation, ways to address, how to increase the outreach and to what additional things that could be done in the mining villages, and to recommend ways of improving and scaling up the programme based on the current felt needs of the beneficiaries. The detail study process and findings has been presented in the report.

1.2 Background

While each Gram Panchayat faces unique challenges and opportunities, the scope and range of the Dungri experience provides insights and caveats for many low income groups.

Dungri is a Gram Panchayat located in the Bargarh district of Odisha state, India. The latitude 21.6969972 and longitude 83.5609771 are the geo coordinates of Dungri. The nearest railway station to Dungri is Belpahar which is located at about 33 Km. Though it's only about 60 Km from the district headquarters of Bargarh, yet there seems to be a huge gap in terms of accessing the varying welfare schemes of the Govt.

MSF has been working with support of ACC Ltd. under its CSR programme for overall development of Dungri GP for the last few years. These activities complement the efforts of the government.

Limited access to land and water resources makes Dungri Gram Panchayat vulnerable to economic crisis. Thus it becomes indispensable to access the different government welfare schemes and programmes by the villagers.

Objectives of the study:

The main objective of this study is to

- conduct a situation analysis of the GP wrt the access to Govt. schemes/programmes
- identify gaps in implementation
- develop key strategies to expedite access



1.3 About Dungri Gram Panchayat

Dungri GP is under Ambabhona block of Bargarh district in Odisha. Dungri comprises of three revenue villages – Badmal, Sauntamal & Dungri and its hamlets. The population of the GP is about 4733¹. The rapid survey of the villages indicates the ethnicity to comprise of primarily SC followed by ST and other backward castes and very few belonging to the general categories. Great majority of the households do not have land holding and there is an issue wrt availability of water in the villages preventing the villagers to go for large scale agriculture. Lack of vegetation in the nearby Barapahad hillock makes the villages vulnerable to flash floods during monsoon. Based on the geo hydrological conditions of the area, a comprehensive land and water management plan needs to be developed for Dungri and implemented meticulously for sustainable development of the GP.

Village	Population (2011)
Badmal	644
Sauntamal	1470
Dungri	2619

Demography:

The demography of the Dungri GP could be given in the form of a table as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total HH	Total Population						Total	Total BPL HH	Total APL HH
			SC		ST		OBC				
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
1	Dungri-1	90	68	85	80	58	45	60	396	15	75
2	Dungri-2	81	26	27	32	25	153	168	431	13	68
3	Dungri-3	78	109	100	20	10	125	120	484	58	20
4	Dungri-4	117	30	32	40	34	174	153	463	107	10
5	Dungri-5	72	42	32	95	95	106	89	459	36	36
6	Dungri-6	115	41	39	49	38	178	160	505	3	112
7	Sauntamal-A	158	101	100	70	65	181	169	686	42	116
8	Sauntamal-B	90	49	47	121	96	64	51	428	37	53
9	Sauntamal-C Nuapada	44	64	60	84	80			288	22	22
10	Badmal	143	54	57	150	147	121	125	654	88	55
	Total	988	584	579	741	648	1147	1095	4794	421	567

¹ Census 2011

1.4 Private sector participation in development

Over the last decade, privatization to a greater or less degree has been seen as one of the primary ways to infuse capital into the development sector and to overcome some of the inefficiencies of state management. Although widespread in much of the developing world, private sector participation in service delivery is still meagre in India.

Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of local resources for diverse uses, wherever feasible. In keeping with the tradition of ACC Ltd, the company has a team of young CSR specialists based at Bargarh office who serve the neighbouring community that comprises the weaker sections, to provide them access to basic amenities, health, education and livelihoods.

ACC plays a meaningful role in the nationwide effort to eradicate poverty. In close consultation with the local self-government and civil society, the company stepped forward to support the government in combating this important issue by adopting a humanitarian development policy in Dungri mining villages.

1.5 The Issue

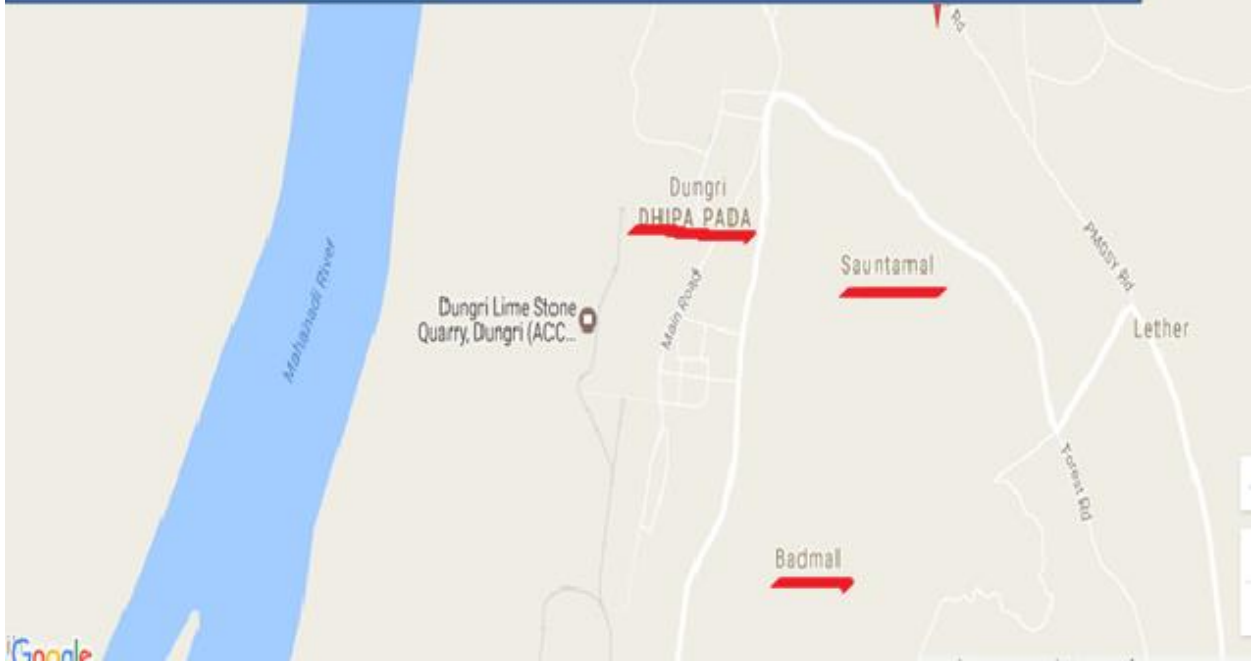
Households in the villages of Dungri Gram Panchayat of Ambabhona block of Bargarh are generally poor and have limited access to land, the primary resource. Most of the lands in the villages belong to the absentee landlords who come once in a year to collect revenue for even their homestead land.

The availability of safe drinking water is a major issue in the villages of the block besides dearth of water for agriculture. Thus as such there is mono crop in the villages of Dungri only during monsoon season. This has an immense impact on their livelihoods and economy of the region since the majority of the villagers hitherto depended on ACC Ltd. for wage in the company. With modern mechanisation, the activities of the company are more mechanised now with limited requirement of man power and hence there is a large scale vacuum in wage generation.

The most fundamental intervention of MSF & ACC to connect poor households of these villages to the piped water network is primarily aimed at improving physical health. Yet, over and beyond its direct effect on physical health, improved water access could have important effects on the household well-being. By reducing the time burden of water collection, improved water access not only frees up time that could be spent on additional leisure or production (paid labour or schooling), but also removes an important source of stress and tension. Besides access to water connection could ward off dignity & many safety issues.

The area sampled under the study is shown as a map.

Map showing the villages of Dungri Gram Panchayat



2. Methodology

The study was conducted in all the three villages of Dungri Gram Panchayat in Ambabhona block of Bargarh district in the state of Odisha, India in May 2017 among 189 villagers, randomly selected from all the hamlets of the three villages of Dungri Gram Panchayat. Primary information was collected from the head of the households to get an insight into the access of the various government schemes and programmes and how the villagers are benefiting out of these efforts of the government.

2.1 Sources of data

Primary data

The primary data for the study was collected from the villagers, project staff and other sources using structured questionnaires to assess the access of the different government schemes and programmes. Semi structured interviews were conducted with beneficiaries including focused group discussions in all the three villages to collect primary information on the government programmes. In depth interviews were also conducted with community representatives and relevant project staff of MSF and ACC Ltd.

Secondary data

Secondary data were collected from various sources (MSF proposal, monitoring & evaluation reports, relevant to these three villages of Dungri) and compared with the results of the primary data.

2.2 Sampling methods

Household sampling

With the assistance of the ACC & MSF project managers and staff, mapping of the activities across the villages of Dungri was done and the selection was made to ensure representation of different categories of respondents ensuring geographical heterogeneity. The selection of the HHs for the fieldwork was randomly selected using the purposive random selection method. Every 5th household was selected in each of the hamlets of the three villages of Dungri GP.

2.3 Sample size for interview

Primary data collection was done by conducting in-depth interview of 189 households in the villages of Dugri based on its relative size in the panchayat.

The study process in consultation with ACC & MSF selected all the three villages of Dungri covering all the major hamlets and settlements.

The study process in Bargarh covered the Dungri block involving 5 FGDs and 189 IDIs.

Thus in all, 248 individuals were personally contacted through the study, out of which there were 203 males and 45 females who actively participated in the FGDs & IDIs in the three villages of Dungri GP in Bargarh, Odisha.

Coverage of population for the Study in Dungri Gram Panchayat:

Sl. No.	Village	FGD		IDI		Project Staff		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Badmal	8	5	28	7	0	0	48
2	Sauntamal	9	7	65	7	1	2	91
3	Dungri	12	9	76	6	4	2	109
		29	21	169	20	5	4	248

2.4 Techniques of data collection

Household interview

All the responses of the respondents were recorded in the questionnaires and additional information were jotted down in the note book which later on were analysed for writing of the final report.

Focus Group Discussion

5 Focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted, 1 in the each of the three villages of Badmal, Sauntamal and Dungri and 2 FGDs with the project staff of MSF/ACC. This was done to get the wide picture of the villages and the prevailing situation wrt the government schemes and/or programmes. The outcome of the FGDs helped to understand different perspectives, attitudes, pressing challenges of the communities and to establish complementary views that substantiate the information about the villages, extent of participation and roles played by men and women.

Discussion with Key Informants

The representatives of communities, community elders, volunteers of MSF, Project head, members of project staff were among those with whom the in depth interviews were also conducted.

Observations

The researcher travelled across the villages and observed the geomorphology, availability of piped water, hand pumps, sanitary units etc. The land and the adjoining hillock were also observed. Further observations were also made of the general living conditions of the villagers of Dungri Gram Panchayat.

2.5 Data analysis

This is a cross-sectional study and heavily depended on data of primary nature. These primary data comprises of both qualitative and quantitative components to understand the access of the various programmes by the villagers. For the present study, all the 3- villages of Dungri GP in Bargarh were selected and out of them 189 households were selected using simple purposive random sampling method, to understand the access of government programmes by the community.

Using SPSS-17 software and employing uni-variate and bi-variate statistical technique, the present study assesses the access and to draw the inferences.

Secondary data were also compiled and analyzed to substantiate primary data. The information gathered through survey, FGD, in depth interview with key informants and physical observation were compared, triangulated and analysed during the preparation of the report.

2.6 Limitation of the study

Since the duration of the study was too short, the community members in many cases were hastened during the process of study. This could have been avoided.

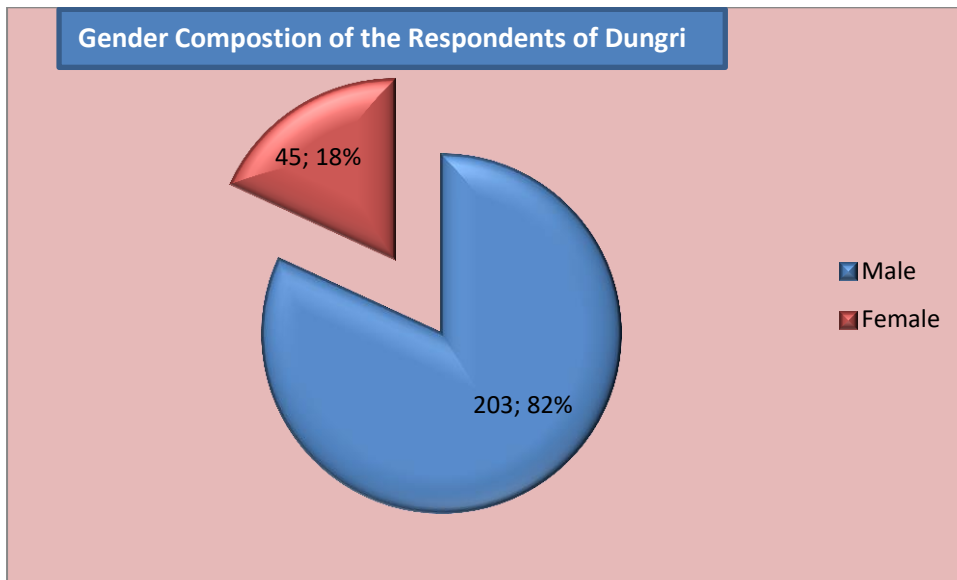
The researcher could only manage to get the feedbacks on the access of different programmes from the concerned Govt. officials over telephone as they were on travel and/or leave.



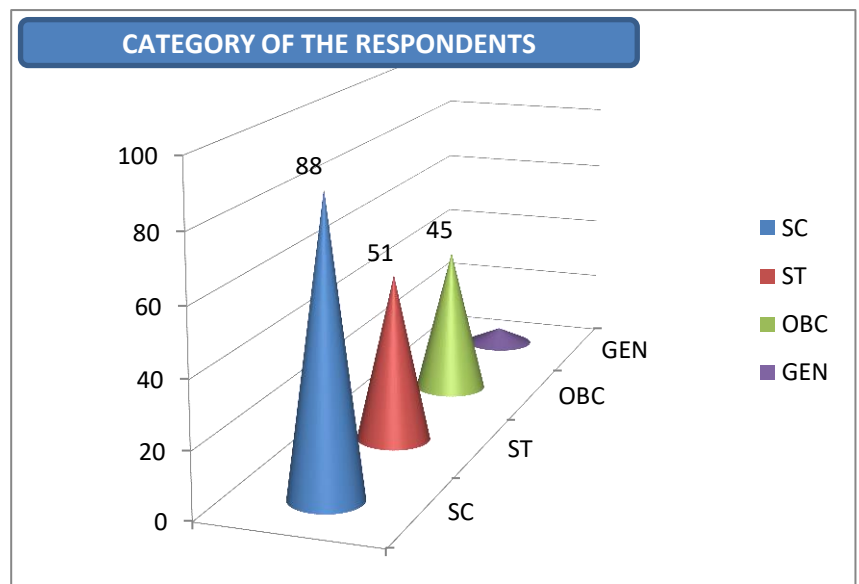
3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Social & Gender dimension of participants:

To assess the access of the different government programmes/schemes, the researcher has reached-out to 248 people with 81.9 % male and 18.1 % female across the study area.



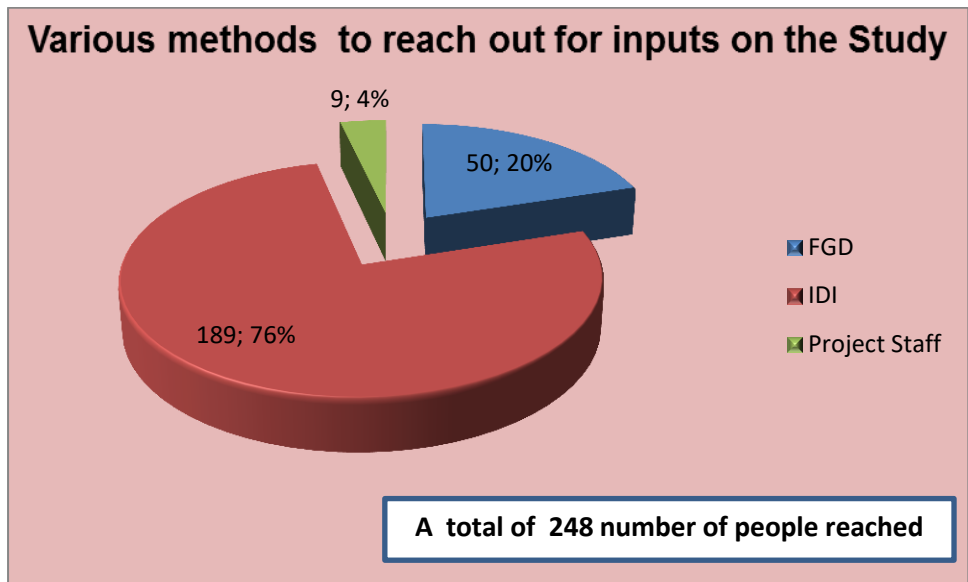
Social category probe reveals that the majority (46.6%) of the respondents belong to the SC category while 27.0% are ST and OBC constitute 23.8%. The general category population in the study area was only 2.6%.



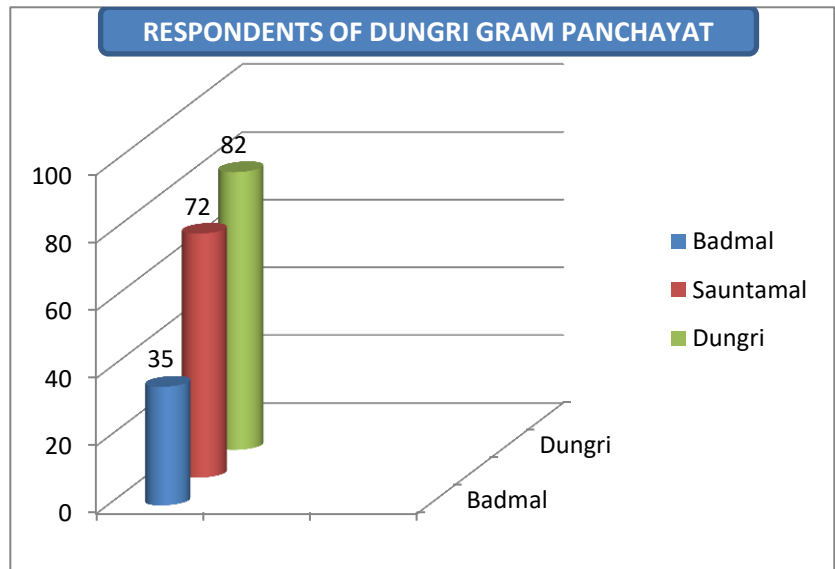
3.2 Reaching out to the respondents:

Various methods like IDIs, FGDs and interaction with the project staff were utilised to assess the access through their inputs. Thus the major activity (76 %) was the IDIs with the beneficiaries followed by FGDs (20 %) and interaction with the entire project staff present during the study (9 %).

The detail analysis is presented in graphs.

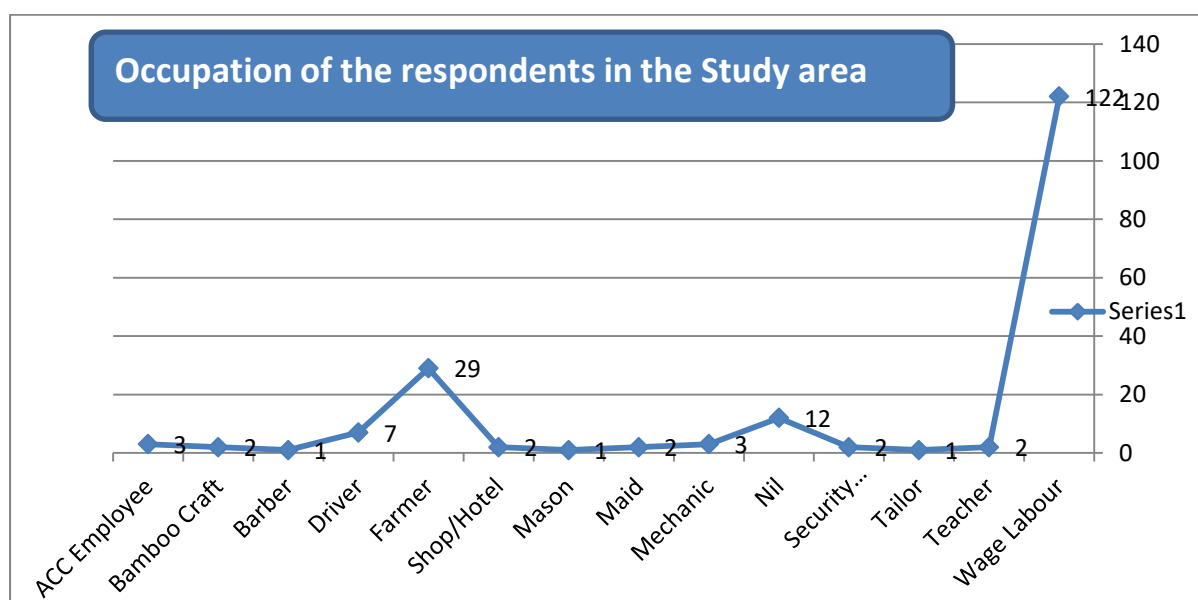


A total of 189 households were reached through the village survey and the distribution of the respondents in the villages of Dungri is shown the graph. The selection of the number of respondents is based on the relative population of the respective village so as to draw inference on the whole.



3.3 Occupation profile:

The occupation profile of the respondents in Dungri was varied. The majority (64.6%) of the respondents were wage earners while 15.6% were engaged in farming while 3.7% were drivers and about 6.3% had nothing to do as is shown in the following graph.



3.4 Land ownership:

All the respondents did not own the place of living. In 90% cases, the living place was owned by an absentee landlord who comes once in a year to collect revenue. None of the respondents paid any holding tax to the government.

3.5 Access to Water & sources of water:

Water described as 'elixir of life' in Rig Veda is a common property resource and is critical for sustainable livelihoods.

Water is needed by all households for domestic use, i.e. for drinking, food preparation, washing, cleaning, etc. Access to adequate and clean water will greatly contribute to improved health and better utilisation of food to lead a healthy life style. This means, there is a direct relationship between the availability of water, food security and health. Water is a very scarce resource in most rural areas and its supply means sustaining life of people and their livelihood. Further surface water of suitable quality is not always enough in the places where it is required.²

² Mr. Amalin Patnaik, M.Phil. thesis on Groundwater quality, 2005 submitted to Sambalpur University.

Access to safe water for drinking and other domestic needs still continues to be a problem in many areas. Skewed availability of water between different regions and different people in the same region and also the intermittent and unreliable water supply system has the potential of causing social unrest.³

Access to water for sanitation and hygiene is an even more serious problem. Inadequate sanitation and lack of sewage treatment are polluting the water sources. Low public consciousness about the overall scarcity and economic value of water results in its wastage and inefficient use.

Addressing the issue of access to water is the key responsibility of the Govt. There is water scarcity in the Gram Panchayat. Study of the access to tube well water in the villages of Dungri elicits the stark situation and is presented in the graphs as below. Many of the tube wells are not functional. Though there is a SEM (Self Employed Mechanic) in the Panchayat, he seldom visits the villages to repair the non-functional tube wells nor is the quality of water checked in the villages of Dungri. Furthermore, the quality of the water is an issue as it is rich in iron and the water is hard. However, as part of its social responsibility ACC Ltd. has provided piped water to Dungri and Sauntamal with 21 and 15 community taps respectively providing water for an hour in the morning and evening. Two syntax water tanks fitted with bore well has been installed in Badmal village to cater to the drinking water needs of the community. However, there is a necessity to develop an O&M strategy around the bore well fitted water tanks in the villages for sustainable access and use of safe water.

Access to tube well water in the villages of Dungri

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number of Tube wells	Functional Tube wells
1	Dungri	9	6
2	Sauntamal	8	7
3	Badmal	5	3

³ National Policy on Water-2012

4. Education

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution. India became one of 135 countries to make education a fundamental right of every child when the Act came into force on 1 April 2010. The Act makes education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 and specifies minimum norms in elementary schools. The myriad issues faced by the schools cannot be sorted out by the school authorities alone and thus the role of the community was strongly felt. The role of School Management Committee (SMC) is viewed with greater expectations and with amplified ambit, SMC has a prime responsibility in ensuring the rights of the child as per the Act.

Access to Schools in Dungri as per RTE:

Sl. No.	Revenue Village	Distance from the nearest school as per RTE			
		Primary Sch.	Upper Pry Sch.	ME Sch.	High Sch.
1	Badmal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Sauntamal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Dungri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Access to Schools in Dungri:

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Type of School	Enrollment	SC		ST		OBC		Total No. of Teachers	Teacher Pupil Ratio as per RTE	Govt. Teachers	SMC Teachers	ACC Teachers
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
1	Badmal Primary Sch.	Primary School	39	5	3	7	9	9	6	3	Yes	2		1
2	Sauntamal PUG UP Sch.	Upper Pry School	111	16	25	27	19	14	20	8	Yes	4	2	2
3	Dungri LimeSt. Pry Sch.	Primary School	43	10	12	5	6	6	4	3	Yes	2		1
4	Dungri Pry Sch.	Primary School	47	8	9	5	2	13	10	5	Yes	3	1	1
5	Dungri Barapahad ME Sch	ME Schol	159	29	18	24	24	37	27	5	No	4		1
6	Dungri VSS High Sch	High School	142	24	22	21	13	34	28	8	Yes	6		2

School Infrastructure:

School	Class room			HM Room	Library	
	All weather Class room No.	Other class rooms No.	Total Class rooms		Available Y/N	Condition
Dungri Basti Pry School	5	0	5	Y	Y	
Dungri Limestone Pry School	5	0	5	Y	Y	
Badmal Pry School	2	0	2	Y	Y	
Upper Pry School Sauntamal	6	0	6	Y	Y	
ME School Dungri	4	0	4	Y	Y	
High School	6	0	6	Y	Y	

School WASH Infrastructure:

Nationally and internationally, safe water, sanitation and hygiene are accorded utmost emphasis and a national strategy has already been formulated for implementation at the national level. Water and sanitation has been considered very important in the National poverty reduction strategy as well. Due to the significance of the above mentioned factors and the strategic changes in SSHE (School Sanitation & Hygiene Education), it has become inevitable to incorporate WASH issues in the Govt. manuals including the School Development Plans. The WASH infrastructure of the schools in Dungri was observed and the result of the same is presented in the form of a table as below. It is evident that there is no changing room for the adolescent girls in the ME & High schools. This has been shown in many recent studies as the cause of large scale absenteeism and drop outs of adolescent girls.

School	Toilet			Changing room for Adol. Girls	Incinerator	Safe Drinking water
	Y/N	Functional	Separate for B/G			
Dungri Basti Pry School	N	-		N	N	Y
Dungri Limestone Pry School	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Badmal Pry School	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Upper Pry School Sauntamal	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ME School Dungri	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Dugri High School	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y

School Management Committee:

The RTE Act makes education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 and specifies minimum norms in elementary schools. The myriad issues faced by the schools cannot be sorted out by the school authorities alone and thus the role of the community was strongly felt. The role of School Management Committee (SMC) is viewed with greater expectations and with amplified ambit, SMC has a prime responsibility in ensuring the rights of the child as per the Act.

There has been an increasing necessity and role of the community particularly the SMC and beyond in the efficient management of the schools. There should be multiple ways of mobilizing local resources cited things like putting memorabilia of

parents in the prayer hall or pay for the sanitation or in other words could go for partial adoption of infrastructure besides leveraging technology like whatsapp and app based monitoring of schools.

Though the SMCs have been constituted in the schools of Dungri GP but their role is limited to monitoring the MDM but rather the SMCs should also see how the food is being prepared and whether the children were washing hands before food besides focusing on quality of education. This has assumed greater importance in view of the fact that no further funds or grant will be provided by Govt. as we've already reported 100% coverage. Thus it is time to analyse the role of SMC in ensuring quality education in the villages of Dungri.

5. Social Welfare Programmes:

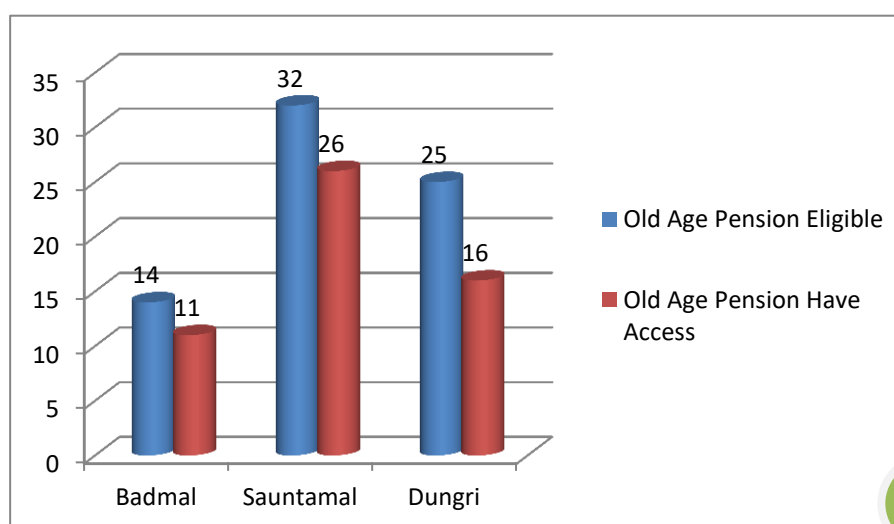
Overcoming poverty and deprivation demands creation of a virtuous cycle of growth and development. As a welfare state, successive Governments have been focusing on fulfilling the basic responsibilities of the state towards the citizens, particularly fulfilling the right to livelihood, right to education and health care which necessitated design of appropriate programmes and investments. At the same time, emphasis was laid on improving productivity, strengthening infrastructure base and ensuring social safety nets for the marginalized to make the process of growth and development inclusive. Programmes and schemes launched by the State Government in the last few years is a reflection of the commitment to the people. However, it is essential to assess if the welfare programmes reach the underserved communities.

Access of the community to the various Govt. schemes & programmes in Dungri:

Sl. No.	Govt. Schemes / Programmes	Eligible	Have Access	Have no access
1	OAP	71	53	18
2	Widow Pension	17	15	2
3	Disability pension	8	4	4
4	Construction Workers	72	7	65
5	NFBS	24	18	6
6	Madhu Babu Pension Yojan (Single women)	5	4	1
7	Harishchandra Yojana	12	3	9
8	Welfare & Cess Commissioners (Beedi workers)	0	0	0
9	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (HH)	118	49	69
10	Landless (HH)	119	0	119
11	Mamata (P&L)	44	42	2
12	RSBY	94	28	66
13	Forest Right Act	178	0	178
14	MGNREGA	95	39	56
15	ICDS	78	78	0

Old Age Pension:

The main component of the scheme is monetary assistance to the beneficiaries. The

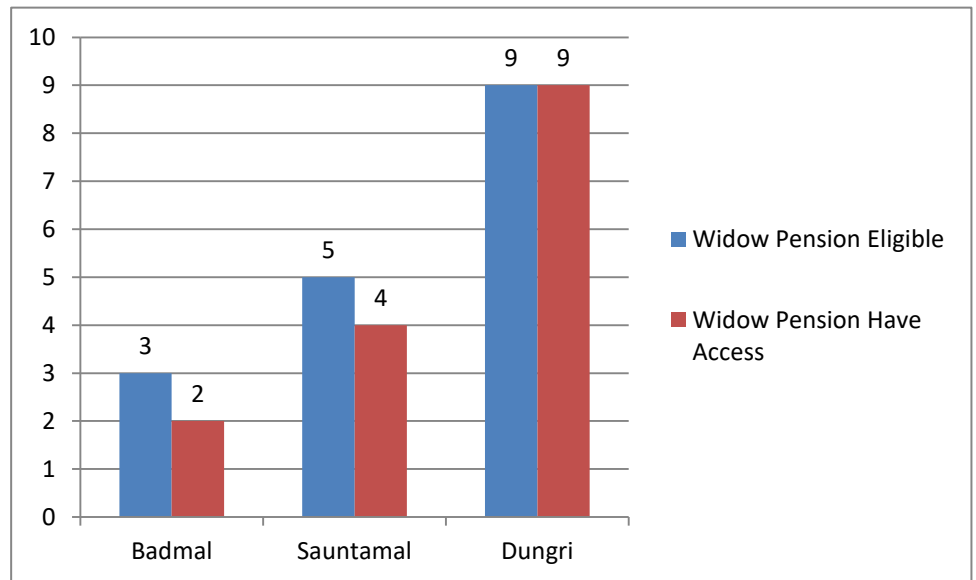


rate of pension received by beneficiaries is Rs. 300 per month up to the age of 79 years and Rs. 500 per month for 80 years and above. The State Government bears all expenditure under this scheme. The pension is being disbursed to the beneficiaries at gram panchayat (GP) headquarters in rural areas and at the Municipality/Notified Area Council (NAC) office or a nearby school as may be suitable in urban areas, on a fixed date i.e., the 15th of each month declared as the 'Jana Seva Divas'.

A gap is observed in the number of eligible persons who are supposed to get and the actual number of persons receiving OAP in the villages of Dungri. An average of 25.3% of eligible is not able to access the services. The reasons for the same were probed and were found to be mostly hovering around applications made but not processed, not aware of such scheme, not applied at all, etc. This clearly creates a space for the civil society to facilitate the community in accessing the government social welfare programme.

Widow Pension:

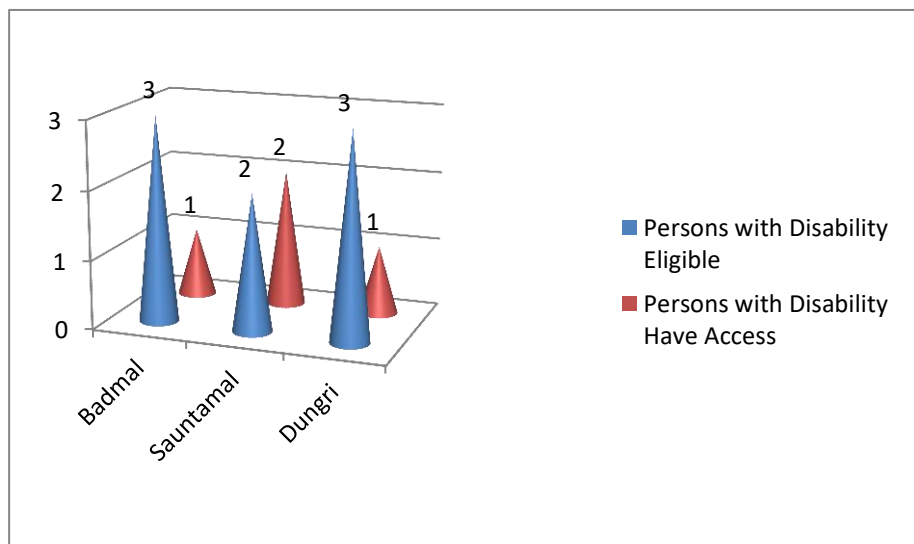
25.3% of eligible widows are not able to access the services in the villages due to lack of awareness on the eligibility and how to apply for the same. Many have also applied for the same at the appropriate authority and their application is yet to



be processed even after 2 years of application in the villages of Dungri.

Persons with Disability:

50% of the surveyed respondents had no access

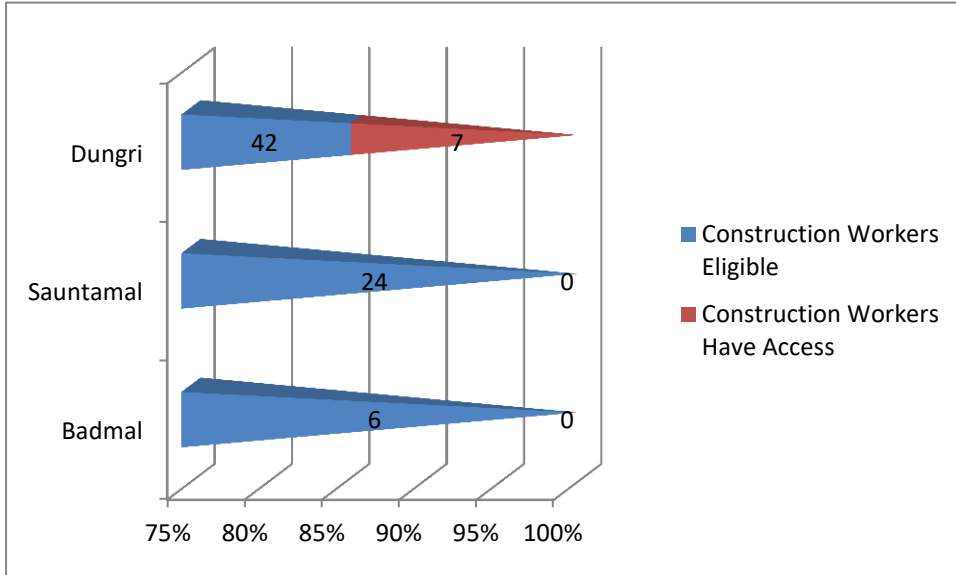


to

the disability pension. Further the benefits to the children with disability were not accessible by the villagers of Dungri.

Construction Workers:

Most of the workers of Dungri are wage earners and construction workers. An

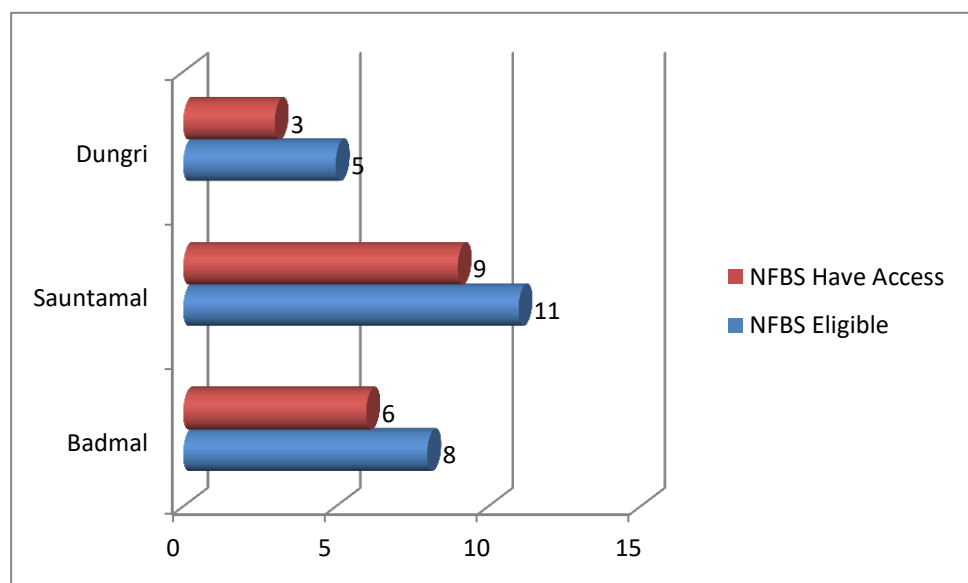


overwhelming 90.2 % of the construction workers do not have access to the facilities provided for the construction workers. They do not have the construction worker’s card with them as well. This

would have enabled them to avail the different services and facilities for the construction workers. Lack of awareness and information on the way to apply for the same was the reason for this overwhelming deprivation.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):

As part of the National Social Assistance programme, support is provided on the death of the prime bread winner of the BPL family. Interaction with the villagers and even the PRI members



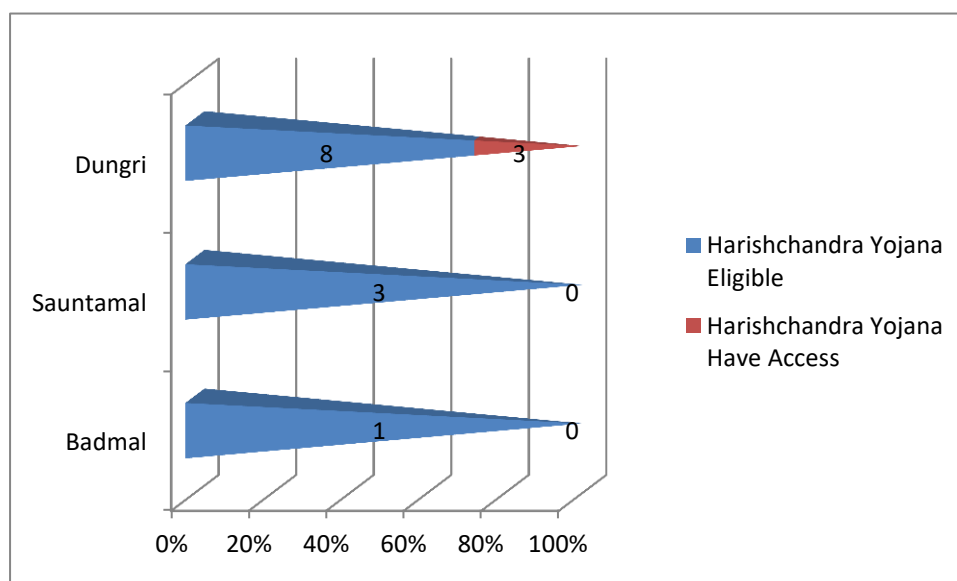
revealed that they were not aware of the government scheme. In view of such a situation in Dungri, 25.0% of the eligible respondents have not been able to avail the benefits of this scheme.

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY):

The State Government introduced this social assistance programme with the objective of provisioning for grant of pension to the destitute elderly and destitute differently abled persons in the State. The main component of the scheme is monetary assistance to the beneficiaries. The rate of pension received by beneficiaries is Rs.300 per month up to the age of 79 years and Rs.500 per month for 80 years and above.

Single women are normally excluded and marginalised in the decision making process of the village. In Dungri GP, there are about 5 unmarried single women and none of them avail the benefits of the scheme. This needs awareness on such schemes of government.

Harishchandra Yojana:



The scheme provides financial assistance to poor and destitute to perform the last rites of the deceased. The government of Odisha scheme is in place since August 2013.

An overwhelming 75.0% of the eligible participants have not been able to avail the benefits of this scheme. The role of PRIs becomes paramount in disbursement of such benefits. Thus clearly there is a need to sensitize the Sarpanch responsible to execute the scheme in the villages.

Welfare and Cess Commission (Beedi Workers):

Since the panchayat do not have anyone working as a Beedi worker, the provisions of the Act is not enforceable in Dungri.

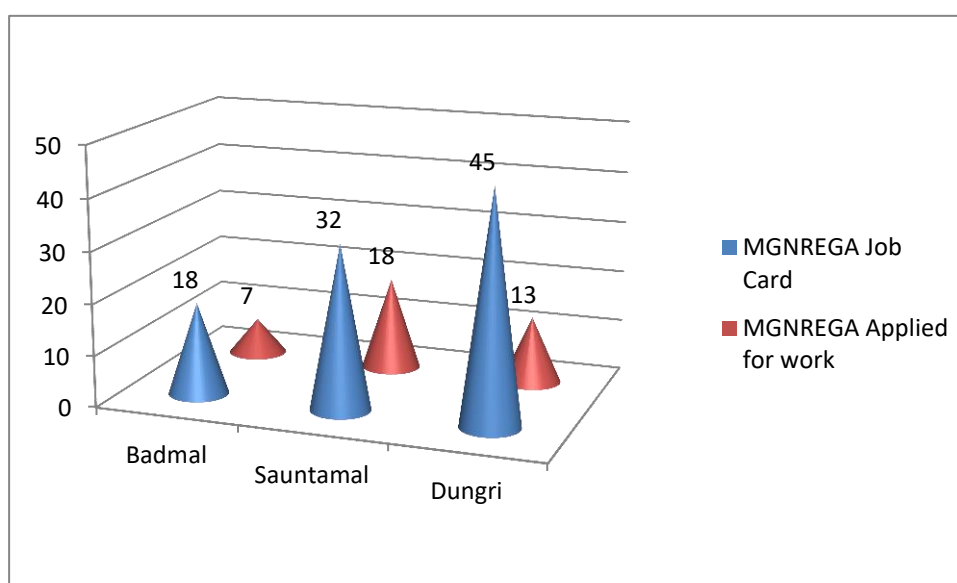
Landless:

There are numerous government schemes and programmes for the landless. Probing for the same in the villages revealed that no benefits for the landless programmes have reached them. Interestingly there were an overwhelming 129 respondents who were landless in the villages of the study area. Limited access to land resource has a deleterious effect on the economy of the villages in Dungri.

The land holding pattern is conspicuous by the unusually small holding over half the area. Out of the total sown area, the land holding of marginal and small farmers is around 48%. With passage of each generation the land holdings gets smaller and smaller. This pattern of land holding itself is a cause for limited livelihood option besides other reasons.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Act (MGNREGA):

The Act aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to rural households.



Under

MGNREGA in Dungri, 95 (50.2%) from among the respondents had received the job card. Of them only 39 (41.05%) had applied for the work under the scheme. This implies that 60% of the job card holders never applied for wage employment. Probed to know if they had received acknowledgement of the application and 74.3% (29) reported to have received acknowledgement of the application and over 80% shared to have received wage employment and payment of the wages within 15 days. The payment of wages was delayed beyond 15 days for only a few who had postal accounts.

Forest Right Act:

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is a result of the protracted struggle by the marginal and tribal communities of our country to assert their rights over the forestland over which they were traditionally dependent. This Act is crucial to the rights of millions of tribals and other forest dwellers in different parts of our country as it provides for the restitution of deprived forest rights across India, including both individual rights to cultivated land in forestland and community rights over common property resources. The notification of Rules for the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 on 1st Jan 2008, has finally paved the way to undo the 'historic injustice' done to the tribals and other forest dwellers.

With over 70% of forest cover depleted in Dungri and in the absence of any alternative means of livelihood, a large scale migration to other states was observed in the mining villages in search of better livelihood options. Interaction with the villagers was done with regard to the restitution of land rights in their villages. None of the respondents shared restitution of land rights of any sort. The same was also corroborated by the GP Secretary of Dungri.



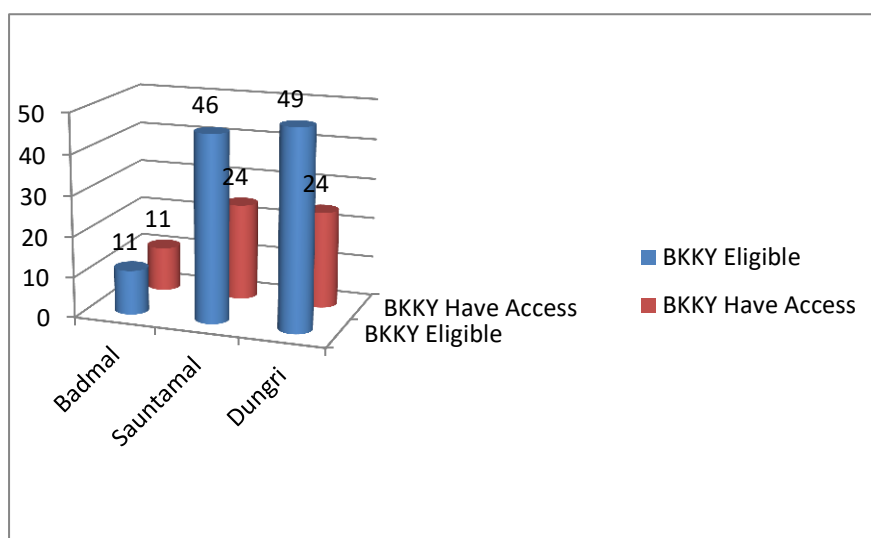
6. Health:

WHO defines 'health' as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease. Enhancement of the access of people living in inaccessible areas and more specifically to improved healthcare services has been considered to be one of the strategic interventions for all round development of a region. The Department of Health & Family Welfare (DoHFW), Govt. of Odisha and India have launched many programmes aimed at reducing the case of diseases. The following key programmes have been considered under the study.

- Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)
- Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS): (W&CD Dept.)
- Mamata (DoHFW and W& CD)
- Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)

Biju Krushak Kalayan Yojana (BKKY):

In order to reduce out of pocket expenditure on health by the poor farmers, BKKY

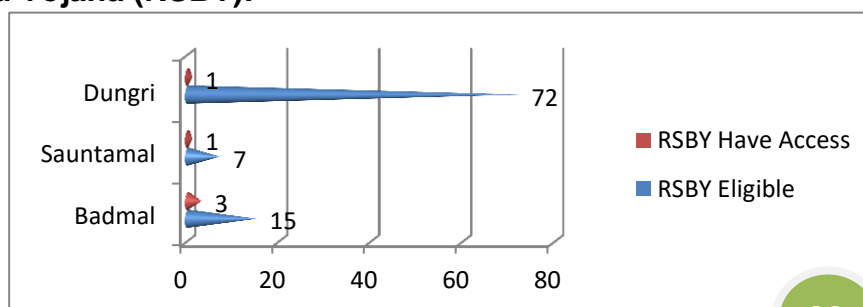


was conceptualised to lower vulnerability of the farmers. 44.3 % of the farmers of Dungri do not have access to the BKKY card. It must be noted that the card issued to the beneficiaries do not work in the accredited hospitals. Even some of the

respondents have shared that the card didn't work even in VSS Medical College, Burla, the tertiary health care unit of the Govt.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):

RSBY is the programme launched by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India to provided health insurance



coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The aim is to protect poor families from huge cost of hospitalization. An overwhelming 94.7 respondents do not have access to the scheme and hence deprived.

Access to Health Care (Distance in Km):

Village	DHH Distance	CHC	PHC Sauntamal	ANM SC
Dungri	55	25	1	1
Sauntamal	57	24	0	0
Badmal	60	26	1.5	1.5

The **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)** is one of the flagship programmes of Govt. of India. Launched in 1975, the programme aimed at reducing IMR & MMR, malnutrition, nutrition and health education. ICDS primarily has to offer 6-services:

- Pre –school education
- Supplementary Nutrition Programme
- Immunization
- Health Check up
- Nutrition and Health Education &
- Referral services.

There are 10 Anganwadi centres in the panchayat and is managed by the Anganwadi workers and helpers. The status of personnel in Dungri is shown in the table.

Village	AWC	AWW	AWH
Badmal	1	1	1
Sauntamal	3	3	2 (Mini AWC)
Dungri	6	6	6

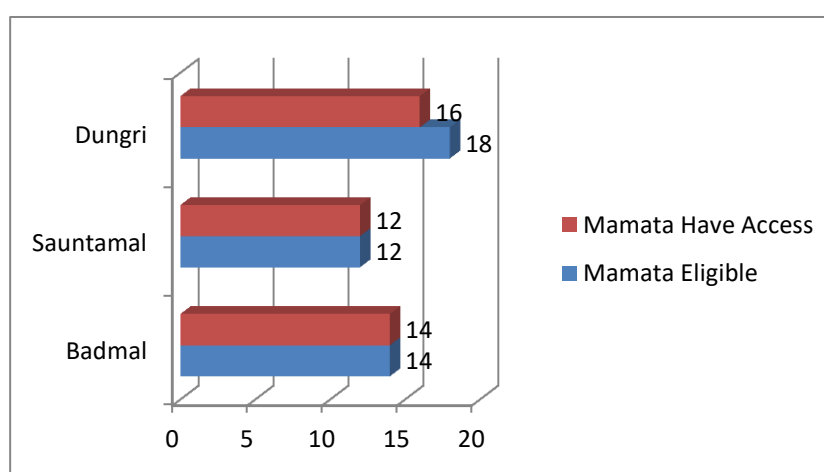
The details of the AWCs are given as below:

Sl. No	Name of the AWC	Total HH	Total Children 0-6 yrs.	Total Children under the AWC		Enrolled in the AWC		No. of SAM Children	Name of the AWW	Name of the AWH
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
1	Dungri-1	98	41	22	19	13	8	0	Kausalya Meher	Janaki Rout
2	Dungri-2	88	18	10	8	5	4	1 Boy	Sanjulata Kara	Anjali Thethuar
3	Dungri-3	99	25	12	13	6	5	1 Girl	Santilata Kalyari	Kamala Kalo
4	Dungri-4	101	25	10	15	3	3	0	Jyotshna Padhan	Kalyani Barik
5	Dungri-5	104	29	16	13	4	3	0	Kumudini Behera	Siniru Bhue
6	Dungri-6	93	31	13	18	5	7	0	Rina Sahu	Kalyani Das
7	Sauntamal-1	180	73	40	33	17	13	0	Swagatika Sathpathy	Jasobanti Bagarti
8	Sauntamal-2	102	35	18	17	4	5	0	Renuka Bhue	Bilasini Behera
9	Sauntamal-3 Nuapada Mini	48	30	15	15	7	5	0	Ranjita Naik	..
10	Badmal	139	72	39	33	10	12	0	Bilasini Kalo	Jagyaseni Kalo
	Total	1052	379	195	184	74	65	2		

Of the 6-services, though the SNP is going on fine. The workers need a refresher training on the use and plotting of the WHO New Growth Standards for growth monitoring. Besides, the AWCs have virtually turned into feeding centres and a scope for large improvement was seen in Nutrition & health education.

Mamata:

There exists a close relationship between maternal nutrition and pregnancy outcomes. Poor diets from early childhood, prevailing social norms like child marriage, and frequent child bearing increase the risk of under-nutrition in women.



Additionally, poverty forces women to work even during pregnancy and lactation, resulting in higher rates of neonatal morbidity, and neonatal and perinatal mortality. To address the maternal nutrition issue, the Government of Odisha envisaged a state-specific scheme for pregnant and lactating mothers called 'Mamata'. The scheme aims at contributing to reduction in maternal and infant mortality, and improvement in the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating mothers and their infants. It was launched on September 5, 2011 and fund flow to eligible beneficiaries started on October 19, 2011.

All 19 years of age and above pregnant and lactating women in the state, excluding all Central and State Government/Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) employees and their wives, are covered under the scheme for the first two live births.

IGMSY (Indira Gandhi Matritwa Sahayog Yojana) of Govt. of India has been rechristened as Mamata by the Govt. of Odisha with some added benefits. It's a conditional cash transfer maternity benefit scheme providing financial assistance to the mother to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behaviour. Amount is transferred to her account in instalments and in the process ensures financial inclusion. Most eligible pregnant and nursing mothers in the villages of th Dungri GP are availing the benefits of the scheme and there are no issues relating to it. However, only two mothers in Dungri village complained not to have received an instalment.

Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS):

The Village Health & Sanitation Committee known as GKS is the village level management structure for village development as laid down under the NRHM. Though the GKS have been formed in the villages of the Dungri, they need reorientation on the different govt. schemes and programmes as well as their role and responsibilities as GKS members. The GKS fund in the three villages of Dungri need to be spent as per the bare necessity of the village but needs a bit of facilitation on behalf of the corporate and the civil society partner.



7. Conclusion & Major recommendations:

ACC Ltd. and MSF as partner have a long and successful history of implementing sustainable community development projects. The attempt to identify the limiting factors, addressing them with appropriate interventions with optimal use of resources is in itself the beginning of sustainable change. With the experience in community development and commitment to reconstruct the rural communities many interventions have been planned in the villages of Dungri GP. Though it seemed challenging, the partnership has resulted in positive outcomes in addressing the problems of the communities in select villages.

The efforts of corporate and civil society partner supplements the social welfare measures of the government. Thus it is inevitable to strategically plan development projects without carefully considering the government initiatives including the ones on social welfare.

Programme based recommendations

1. Dovetailing government social welfare programmes with the CSR efforts could bring about positive outcomes and the model could be showcased through a process document.
2. The corporate/s should review the study report and facilitate orientation on the gap areas in partnership with the civil society so that the community makes best out of the existing government programmes and policies.
3. There is a clear need for a training of the volunteers and youth of the villages on the different government schemes, its components and eligibility.
4. Develop one-pagers for all the relevant Govt. schemes/programmes containing all information- eligibility, application form, terms and benefits thereon.
5. The outreach of the welfare programmes could be expanded if there is facilitation in terms of the necessary documentation before finally selecting a beneficiary for the specific social welfare programme.
6. Refresher Training of the AWWs on WHO New Growth Standards, IYCF and community identification of SAM child in the villages of Dungri GP.
7. Training of the Adolescent Girls in Dungri GP on Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health. A toolkit for the training could also be developed by MSF/ACC.



8. Sustained liaison with the Govt. line departments with follow up could also bring about quick results in terms of increased uptake.
9. Advocacy with the government and media on the non-functioning health cards to make it usable and support in reducing out of pocket expenditure on health.
10. Support provided to the SMCs in the schools in preparation of the *School Development Plan* ensuring quality education.

Additional things that could be considered:

11. All HHs could be provided with a water filtration unit (low cost, area specific, independent of overhead tank & electricity and easy service at doorstep) in phases to reduce intrusion and contamination of water and subsequent health hazards.
12. Orientation on household level handling of drinking water and storage in the community could be seriously considered in view of the numerous water-borne diseases prevalent in the study area.
13. Creation of a **cadre of volunteers** in the villages for household level handling of drinking water. These trained volunteers would be sustainable assets of the community and would proactively ensure the access of various welfare schemes of the government.
14. Basic access to drinking water supply, particularly the bore wells fitted with water tanks in the villages of Dungri GP has the potential to reduce water borne diseases. For sustainable access, an Operation & Maintenance strategy of the community needs to be in place and effectively implemented. This could be facilitated by MSF/ACC for sustainable access to safe water.
15. Based on the geo hydrological conditions of the area, a comprehensive land and water management plan needs to be developed for Dungri and implemented meticulously for sustainable development of the GP.



Photo Gallery

