

SCHEMES & PROGRAMMES IN MEGHAPAL PANCHAYAT, SAMBALPUR, ODISHA

The status report - 2016



actionaid



Schemes & Programmes in Meghapal Panchayat, Sambalpur, Odisha

The status report - 2016



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Schemes and Programmes in Meghapal Panchayat, Sambalpur, Odisha: A Status Report

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The status report prepared by:

Patang team members

Mr. Abhijit Mohapatra

Ms. Bhumisuta Sahu

Mr. Bijay Kumar Nayak

Mr. Firoj Kumar Majhi

Mr. Malaya Padhan

Mr. Sachidananda Mishra

Mr. Surya Narayan Dash

Volunteers

Ms. Savita Tripathy

Mr. Shibajee Tripathy

Special thanks to Ms. Rita Mishra (Founder, Patang)
Mr. Balwant Singh (IAS), Former Collector, Sambalpur
Mr. Ghasiram Panda (Programme Manager, ActionAid)
Mr. Debabrata Patra (Regional Manager, ActionAid)

Conducted by

Patang

At- Deheripali, Near Chakabandi Office,

Po- Budharaja, Sambalpur

Pin- 768004, Odisha

Phone- 0663-2532496

Email- team@patangindia.org

Website- www.patangindia.org

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NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN
Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)
Sambalpur, Odisha



At.: 148-150 South Avenue
New Delhi-110 011
Ph.: 011-23011556, Mob.: 9013869305

Camp. Off.: M-72(P), M.S. Nagar
Unit-4, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
Ph.: 0674-2535361, Mob.: 9437042905
Email: nagendrakup1952@gmail.com



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MESSAGE

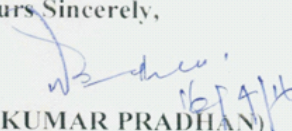
It gives me immense pleasure to present "A Status Report: Welfare Programmes at Meghupal Panchayat" undertaken by Patang, Sambalpur which captures the availability and accessibility of government schemes and programmes at Meghupal Panchayat, Sambalpur. I am confident that this report will be a handy analytical tool to develop key strategies for socio-economic development of this panchayat.

Both, Government of Odisha and the Central Government have been supporting several social welfare programmes-right from cradle to the grave- with an aim to ameliorate quality of life of people living in rural areas. Such social welfare programmes, when implemented efficiently, have a definite positive impact on lives of the masses, especially the marginalized. We need to maximize these government efforts so that it reaches to the last person. It is where the effort undertaken collectively by various agencies assumes significance.

Meghupal Panchayat has not benefitted from the various programmes as the survey report suggests. The panchayat is inaccessible due to dense forest and poor road connectivity making the people even more vulnerable. The survey which was painstakingly carried out involving all 645 households in the panchayat can form the baseline for all future endeavours in this area.

I, congratulate all the agencies which were involved in this exercise in different capacities. It is heartening to learn that the research study was instituted after a year-long joint effort by Patang, villagers, Actionaid, District Administration, Sambalpur and Red Cross, Sambalpur to impact lives of the villagers living in this panchayat. The synergetic effort is truly inspiring and highly appreciated. I hope all the agencies will collectively make a long-term plan for this area and continue their commitment for betterment of the lives of these villagers.

Yours Sincerely,


(NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN)

Member: • Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forest

• Consultative Committee for Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Chairman: State Consultative Committee (F.C.I.), Odisha • **General Secretary:** Biju Janata Dal, Odisha

Balwant Singh, IAS,
District Magistrate & Collector,
Sambalpur



Tel. No 0663-2411022(Off)
0663-2411001(Res)
0663-2412116(Fax)
E-Mail ID dm-sambalpur@nic.in

No 135 /Redcross .. Dated ~~the~~ 16/2/16

To

Sri Sachidananda Mishra,
CEO, Patang, Deheripali, Budharaja, Sambalpur

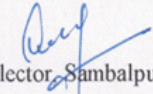
Sub: Dedication of Meghpal G P or over all development.


Dear Sri Sachidananda Mishra,

I would like to recall the heart touching events we could witness on the 11th of Feb, 2016 at Meghpal. You're all out effort and field coordination ensured during the last many weeks could make the program a very disciplined and successful. I am really thankful to you and all your field-level staff for their participatory performance to make the event quite appealing.

I am really thankful to you for all the pains taken and earnestly hope your cooperation to see to the unfinished work that needs frequent follow-ups.

Yours Sincerely,


Collector, Sambalpur


Collector & Chairman,
District RedCross Branch
Sambalpur

ActionAid India
HO: R-7 Hauz Khas
Enclave, New Delhi
110 016 (INDIA)

Phone+91 11 406 40 500
Fax +91 11 416 41891
www.actionaidindia.org

actionaid

RO: 331-A, Saheed
Nagar, Bhubaneswar
751007 (ORISSA)

Phone+91 674 2548503
+91 674 2548224 - 279



I heartily congratulate Patang for undertaking this study entitled - **Schemes and Programmes in Meghapal Panchayat, Sambalpur, Odisha: A Status Report**- and bringing out such a timely publication. I have personally visited Meghapal panchayats quite a few times. I was impressed by the community rapport that Patang has been able to build in matter of two years. In addition to that rapid progress has been made in securing the rights and entitlements to needy people in the Panchayat facilitated by Patang.

Studies of this nature helps us to get a true picture of people living in these remote areas. It is important to unravel the causes of the poverty and work against to secure a dignified life for the people.

I hope Patang will be able continue its good work in the Meghapal panchayats and the people in the panchayat will be able to build a strong community leadership to continue securing the rights and entitlements. I once again congratulate all the staff of Patang and ActionAid who have been tirelessly working in the project.

Debabrat Patra | Regional Manager | ActionAid

ActionAid India | Regional Office | 331-A, Saheed Nagar | Bhubaneswar - 751 007 | Ph: +91 674 2548503 |

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The Hague, The Netherlands
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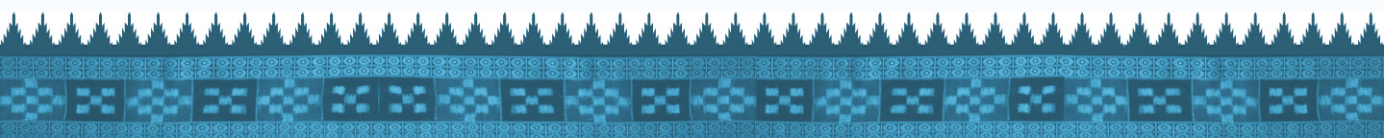
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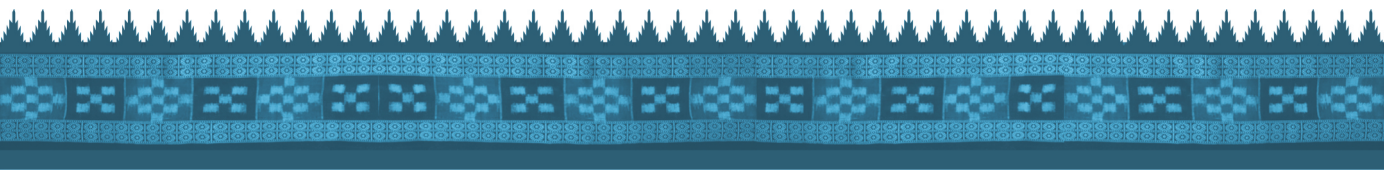
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PART 1



Acknowledgement

We take this opportunity to share “Schemes & Programmes in Meghapal Panchayat, Sambalpur, Odisha - The Status Report 2016”. The idea of undertaking this research came during the process of discussion, when the District Administration, ActionAid and Patang were strategizing the intervention for Meghapal Panchayat. This research was made possible because of incessant effort of a number of people and organizations, who sincerely want to bring Meghapal Panchayat from abject poverty. The study would have never been possible without the support of ActionAid, the District Administration, Red Cross Society, Sambalpur; PRI members, Meghapal; Patang youth volunteers, community members and Patang team.

We take this opportunity to convey our sincere thanks to Mr. Balwant Singh (IAS), District Magistrate and Collector, Sambalpur for his invaluable support. His personal commitment to bring change in this Panchayat and constant follow up with Patang on the progress on the research motivated the team to give its best. The initiatives taken by the District Administration on the basis of the initial findings inspired us to conduct the research diligently.

The ActionAid team supported us with invaluable guidance and encouragement. We wish to extend our heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Debabrat Patra and Mr. Ghasiram Panda for broadening our understanding on marginalization, and supporting us with perspective building. We are thankful to Mr. Joy George (the Secretary), Ms. Diptibala Patnaik (the Vice-Chairman), Mr. Krishna Chandra Seth from Indian Red Cross Society for their sincere desire to work for Meghapal Panchayat. We also wish to acknowledge their effort in linking us with various departments there which enabled us in accessing relevant data. It gives us immense pleasure to thank PRI members, Meghapal Panchayat and officials from Line Departments, Sambalpur District for sharing relevant information. Our sincere gratitude to each and every household in the Meghapal Panchayat for responding to the survey questionnaire. This acknowledgement will be incomplete if we do not articulate our sincere thanks to Ms. Savita Tripathy and Mr. Shibajee Tripathy for editing the entire report on a short notice. The young volunteers from various programmes: Pathmakers, Squirrels, and Juba Sathi painstakingly collected data from 645 households. Patang is indebted to them for collecting data and giving an opportunity to each and every villager to voice their concerns.

We are grateful to our Founder and Managing Trustee, Ms. Rita Mishra for helping us in analysing the data and finalising the report. Special thanks to Mr. Firoj Kumar Majhi for his resolve to make this report happen and Mr. Malaya Padhan, Mr. Surya Narayan Dash and Mr. Bijay Kumar Nayak for putting the data in shape and writing the report. Lastly, sincere thanks to my team for standing with me through the entire research process and supporting in all possible ways and making this study truly a team effort.

Sachidananda Mishra

On behalf of Patang

Abbreviations

AWC	AnganWadi Centre
AWW	AnganWadi Worker
BKKY	: Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana
BPG	Biju Pakka Ghar
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
FRA	: Forest Right Act
GKS	: Gaon Kalyan Samiti
GP	: Gram Panchayat
IAY	: Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS	: Integrated child development scheme
ICPS	: Integrated child protection scheme
IPHS	: Indian Public Health Standard
JC	: Jaanch Committee
JSY	Janani Surakhya Yojana
KCC	: Kissan Credit Card
MC	: Mother Committee
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Act
NFBS	: National Family Benefit Scheme
O-AABY	: Odisha Aam Admi Bima Yojana
OAP	: Old age pension
RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RKS	: Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
RTE	: Right to Education
SC	: Schedule Caste
SMC	School Management Committee
ST	Schedule Tribe
VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
WP	: Widow Pension

Executive Summary

Background

Meghapal Panchayat, located very close to the District headquarter, Sambalpur is a glaring testimony to the Government, civil society and media apathy. However, recognising this indifference meted to the panchayat on the leadership of the District Magistrate a convergence model was ideated and implemented. During this process the need for a situational analysis was realised and a survey was undertaken in this respect. The purpose of the survey was to map the availability and accessibility of government schemes and programmes, identify the gaps in implementation of the schemes and develop key strategies to expedite developmental intervention.

The research study was conducted by Patang with the support and guidance from District Administration and ActionAid. The data was collected through primary and secondary sources. Different data collection tools such as unstructured interview, questionnaire and door to door survey were used. The data was collected by Patang young volunteers. They visited all 645 households in the 3 revenue villages including 25 hamlets of the panchayat. Total population covered in the survey was 3167: 1584 females and 1583 males.

Main findings

As per the study the ST households constitute 78% of the total number of households, followed by 15% OBC and 4% SC. Only 2.9% of the households belong to general category. The female literacy rate of this panchayat is below 30%. Majority of people depend on collection of forest produce such as Mahua, Kendu leaf for their livelihood. Women are predominantly engaged in *Beedi*¹ making. 630 households are registered with MGNREGA but 263 households are active job card holders. Gram Sathis², who are managing accounts of Job Card holders but they do not inform community members about C1 and C2 forms.

The accessibilities of schemes and programmes in this panchayat reveal that only 90 people are receiving the benefits of the Old Age pension while 160 are eligible for it. 16 people are getting benefits under the Harishchandra Yojana. 445 people are engaged in Beedi making for their livelihood. However, only 196 people have their Beedi Workers Identity Card (BWIC). Many schemes like widow pension, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), schemes for differently abled persons, construction labour worker and Madhubabu pension yojana which the villagers are entitled are not getting it for various reasons. .

The panchayat has a PHC (Primary Health Centre) and many committees have formed for ensuring better services such as Rogi Kalyan Samiti, Gaon Kalyan Samiti, Jaanch

1 Beedi is hand-rolled herbal cigarettes that originated in India. It looks like an ordinary cigarette, but a bidi is made from dried kendu leaf.
2 Gram Sathi is appointed by the Odisha state government in each village under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), to coordinate and assist implementation of the programme.

committee and mother committee but they are not functioning properly. ICDS is almost non-existent.

Forest Rights Act (FRA) is not being implemented in this panchayat effectively. Almost 50% of the households are landless³ and they have been struggling for decades to get their entitlements and land rights. Though many people have Patta they do not have land possession record. In the rural housing schemes out of 101 households, which are eligible only 27 households have availed the facilities and have completed their construction. These households are still waiting for full and final settlement. Importantly, there are 74 households i.e. three fourth households, where construction is pending so does the payment since 2011.

The access to potable water is grim as out of 49 deep-bore wells, only 9 are in usable condition. In the panchayat 40 tube wells are in working condition and 12 are damaged. The heavy iron content in the water from tube wells makes it difficult for consumption.

After the compilation of the study we had presented the scenario of this panchayat in coordination meetings with different lines departments along with District Administration. Thereafter reviews meetings have been facilitated by District Administration with different government department. All line departments are regularly visiting to the Panchayat for ensuring their work.

Intervention initiated

Different government departments have initiated their interventions to address the concerns of the villagers. In health many significant steps have been taken like appointment of a doctor at PHC, a mega health camp for 305 Beedi workers, distribution of spectacle to 14 people with poor vision and training programmes on health and sanitation by Red Cross. Students' retention in schools has been increased. Water quality tests conducted and Aqua-guards have been distributed, other important assets for functioning of the school such as fans, almirahs were also provided. The girls' hostel for SC and ST student is functional now. 118 forms were applied for Construction Labour Identity Card, 75 people received Beedi workers identity card. 28 people received old age pension, 6 women have received widow pension and 12 people have received NFBS.

Initiated work for drinking water such as water testing took place in every hamlet, all tube wells are repaired. Cold water purifier has been installed at Panchayat office. Budget has been sanctioned for the development of infrastructure such as solar electrification for three tube-wells, construction of water diversion system, 19 bore wells were sanctioned for electrification, hume pipe culvert, check dam, bridges and toilets for all households. Inaugurated high school infrastructure, B.C (Business Correspondent) point is operating at Panchayat office. There are 84 young people registered in DDU-GKY for different training programmes.

3 Landless - People who do not have any land for farming

CHAPTER 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE FIELD

A. About Sambalpur

The Sambalpur District is situated in the western part of the state of Odisha. The District is surrounded by Deogarh District in the East, Bargarh and Jharsuguda Districts in the West, Sundargarh District in the North and Sonepur and Angul Districts in the South.

The economy of Sambalpur district is dependent on agriculture and forest. Forests play an important role in the economy in terms of contribution to revenue and creation of livelihood opportunity. Kendu leaf is one of the most important non-wood forest produce of Sambalpur and is also called the green gold of Odisha.



Source: http://www.ordistricts.nic.in/district_profile/aboutus.php

B. About Meghpal Panchayat



Meghpal Panchayat is in Jujomora Block, Sambalpur. It comprises 3 Revenue villages: Meghpal, Tampersingha, and Panposi (with twenty five hamlets). The total population of the Meghpal Gram Panchayat stands at 3167. The ethnic composition implies that majority of the population belongs to Schedule Tribe (ST) category. There are 10 different types of Adivasi Community in this Panchayat and they are Mirdha, Gonda, Kissan, Kuda, Kharia, Munda, Oram, Sanra, Kondha and kuis.

The female literacy rate in the Panchayat is below 30%. More than 90% of the people obtain their livelihood from minor forest produce: Mahua collection. Agriculture and Beedi making are two major sources of income for villagers in this panchayat. The baseline data collected through a survey indicates that some of the tribal people after decades of independence have not benefitted from the development process. It is needless to mention that many hamlets are not yet connected by the all-weather roads. They do not have access to safe drinking water, education, primary health facilities and electricity. Many also suffer from hunger and struggle to have two square-meals a day.

Meghapal	Tampersingha	Panposi
Tileimal	Ghusuriabahal	Baghbindha
Daupada	Laikerabahal	Duaruberna
GirjaPada	TappoPada	Panposi
Ledikaha	Mudtal	
Line Pada	Rantal	
Colony Pada	14 acre	
MirdhaPada	Baandijharan	
MundaPada	Maarangbahal	
Rangiatikra	Dangarbahal	
Khadiberna	Banjaritikra	
BedantaPada	Tampersingha	

Table 1: List of the Revenue Villages and Hamlets covered in the study

Forest Rights Act (FRA) has ensured them many rights, they are yet to receive any benefit.

The entire population of the Panposi village was displaced during the construction of the Rengali dam in Deogarh district during 1983-84. The villagers lament that their forefathers perished with grief after leaving their ancestral home/land. They have inhabited the hilly region where cultivation is difficult. Those, who have land patta, have no idea about the exact location of their land.

Other villages have been inhabited by migrants from Odisha and Jharkhand. They have been living here since the last 40 years. They are living inside reserved forest area. Though the

B.1 Demographic Profile

Villages	Female	Male	Population
Meghapal	727	764	1491
Tampersingha	763	728	1491
Panposi	94	91	185
Total	1584	1583	3167

Table 2: Meghapal Panchayat: Demographic Data

The population of Meghapal Gram Panchayat is 3167. Out of which 1584 are females and 1583 are males. Village wise analysis of sex-ratio shows that Meghapal village has sex ratio of 951 females per thousand males. It was surprising to see that Tampersingha

4 Land Patta –It is a legal document issued by the Government in the name of the actual owner of a particular plot of land.

has 1048 females per thousand males. On the basis of the number of households, Tampersingha constitutes the highest number of households, which is 302, followed by Meghapal i.e. 225 households. Panposi is the smallest villages having 48 households. In total, the Panchayat has 645 households. Family size is defined as number of people per household on an average. In this GP, the average family size is 5 persons.

Are they backward?
The Sex-ratio in Tampersingha is 1048 females per thousand males.
And
951 females in 1000males in Meghapal village

Villages	No. of Households	Social Category				No. of Household having BPL Card
		SC	ST	OBC	Gen	
Meghapal	295	11	250	30	4	12
Tampersingha	302	13	253	21	15	135
Panposi	48	2	-	46	-	1
Total	645	26	503	97	19	148

Table 3: Information on households, social categories and BPL card holders

The Scheduled Tribe Households constitute 78% of the total number of households, followed by 15% Other Backward Caste (OBC) and 4% Scheduled Caste (SC). Only 2.9% of the households belong to general category. During the research it was found out that only 148 households have received BPL cards while most of them should be covered under it.

CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Patang has been working in the Meghapal Panchayat since last year (2015). When Patang started its work, the panchayat was introduced as one of the most economically backward area in Jujomora Block, Sambalpur. During the course of the work it was learnt that the situation is much more complex and that this panchayat has not benefitted from the various government schemes and programmes. The tripartite partnership between Patang, ActionAid and the District Administration decided to undertake a situational analysis study in order to map the issues of the villagers and develop strategies to address them. The idea was to have a comprehensive study with a door to door survey.

Objectives of the study

- To undertake a situational analysis study and map availability and accessibility of government sponsored schemes and programmes.
- To identify the gaps and develop key strategies to expedite developmental intervention.
- To disseminate the findings from the study for advocacy, support and collaborative efforts with different stakeholders.

Method

Sample: The entire population of the Meghapal Panchayat was part of the study. Therefore, the sample size was huge. In total 645 households were covered in the study.

Tools Used: An interview schedule was designed and used to collect data from each household. The research used survey method and data was collected by visiting each household.

Data Collection: The study involves both primary and secondary methods of data collection.

Primary data was collected through census survey, group discussion with community members and Panchayati Raj Institute (PRI) members. Village level meetings were also conducted in order to corroborate data.

Door to door Survey!

The data was collected by the young volunteers and youth leaders at Patang. They visited all 645 households in the 3 villages of Meghapal Panchayat.

The secondary data was collected from Panchayat office, Block office, and different departments at district level and through websites of various departments/ organisations.

At a glance: Schemes and Programmes at Meghapal Panchayat

For the welfare and development of a community and its citizens, Governments at both Centre and State level act according to various programmes and schemes. In this study, Patang has tried to present status of the various programmes and schemes with reference to Meghapal Gram Panchayat. The table below captures various government programmes and schemes as implemented in this panchayat.

Villages Scheme	Meghapal			Tampersingha			Panposi		
	Are Eligible	Have Access	Have No Access	Are Eligible	Have Access	Have No Access	Are Eligible	Have Access	Have No Access
Old- Age Pension (Individual)	63	42	21	90	45	45	7	3	4
Widow Pension (Individual)	28	20	8	35	31	4	13	3	10
Physical with Disable Person (Individual)	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	0
Construction labour workers (Individual)	25	0	25	93	0	93	0	0	0
National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (Individual)	6	0	6	5	0	5	1	0	1
MadhuBabu Pension Yojana (Single women) (Individual)	1	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0
Harishchandra Yojana (Individual)	8	8	0	7	7	0	1	1	0
Welfare and Cess Commissioner (Beedi Workers) (Individual)	192	3	189	50	3	47	203	3	200
"BijuKrushak Vikas Yojana (Households)	22	9	13	23	0	23	4	0	4
Rural Housing (IAY) (Households)	70	18	52	26	4	22	5	5	0
Landless people (Households)	110	0	110	196	0	196	13	0	13

Table 4: At a glance: Schemes and Programmes at Meghapal Panchayat

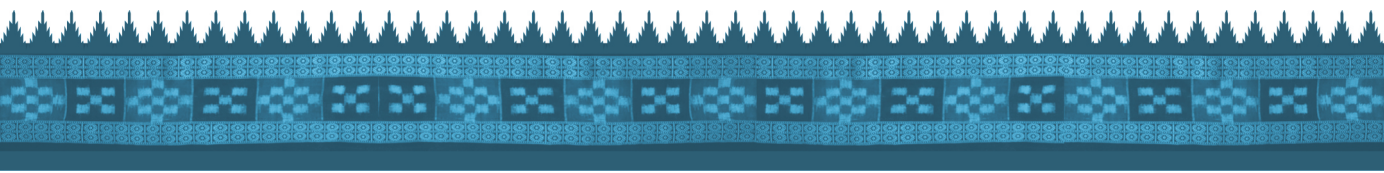
Living with the hope forever.....

People, of an entire village called Panposi which came into existence around 1983-84, have settled in Panchayat due to the evacuation for the construction of the Rengali dam in Deogarh district. Originally they were the inhabitants of Panposh village of Barkot block in Deogarh. Chasa, the dominant caste of the village, was given some land in the forest. The total population of Panposi is 185 and it has 48 households. It has 2 scheduled tribe families and they belong to the Munda tribe. One of the respondents of Panposi, said, ***“Why should I express my emotions to you? You won't be able to understand them. The day I left my ancestral village I felt as if I have lost my mother. My attachment to my house, my land and the forest was very profound. I always feel that I have sold my mother. I still dream about my old village”.***

MsTaramaniPadhan, a 70 year old woman residing in Panposi village, has a 40 year old unmarried daughter in the family. In the family she belongs to a very poor family. Like many people in the area, this family also depends on labour for earning. The average daily income is Rs. 50-70 and it is a struggle for them to have even one nutritious meal a day. She is a seasonal agricultural labour. During off season, she works as a *Beedi* worker and their major source of income is from *Beedi* making.

She has a land Patta of 5 acre allotted to her in the year 1985. But she has no knowledge about her plot. The revenue department is paying no attention towards the allotment of the respective plot to the family. The family is still waiting for their land to be granted, with a hope that they might have a better lifestyle. They are deprived of access to different government schemes and provisions due to lack of information about their land area.

PART 2



CHAPTER 3: EDUCATION

Right to Education Act (RTE): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. The RTE Act, passed by the Parliament in 2009 came into effect in Odisha on April 01, 2010. This Act makes education a fundamental right for children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a fundamental Right. It provides for children's right to an education of equal quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. Most importantly, it provides for children's right to an education that is free from fear, stress and anxiety.

Source: <http://www.opepa.in/website/RighttoEducata.aspx>

A.Mapping of Schools in Meghapal G.P.

Sl. No.	Villages with Schools	Covering Hamlet or villages as per RTE	Types of school	No. of students enrolled in P.S.	No. of students enrolled in UPS	No. of teachers	Pupil teacher ratio as per RTE (Y/N)	Subject teachers availability as per RTE in UPS
1	Tampersingha	Tampersingha Laikerabahal TappoPada Ghusriabahal Banjaritikra Dangarbahal Mudtal Bandijharan	U.P.S	36	19	3	Y	No subject teacher
2	Bandijharan	Mudtal Rantal Marangbahal	P.S	47		2	Y	
3	Tileimal	Bedanta Pada Line Pada	P.S	18		1	Y	
4	Girjapada	Daupada Ledikaha	P.S	37		2	Y	
5	Meghapal	Mirdhapada Rangiatikra ColonyPada MundaPada Khadiberna Bagbindha Panposi Daupada Girjapada 14 Acre Line Pada BedantaPada	U.P.S	94	54	4	N	No subject teacher
6	Panposi	Duaruberna Baghbindha	P.S	36		2	Y	
7	Ghusriabahal	Ghusriabahal	P.S	17		2	Y	
8	Banjaritikra	Marangbahal Dangarbahal	P.S	15		2	Y	
9	Laikerabahal	ToppoPada	P.S	25		2	Y	

Table 5: School profile

Note: Primary School refers to having classes I to V; Upper Primary School refer to having classes VI to VIII.

The above table suggests:

- There are 7 Primary Schools and 2 Upper Primary Schools in Meghapal Panchayat
- Out of 9 schools only 1 school has balanced teacher-student ratio as per RTE Act.
- There are no subject teachers at Upper Primary level; this violates the provision under RTE Act.

B. Access to school

Sl. No	Revenue village	Habitats/ Village	Total Population	Population of Children Aged 6-14 years		Distance from the nearest school	
				Boy	Girl	Primary	Upper primary
1	Tampersingha	Rantal	237	16	25	2 km	5 km
		Marangbahal	126	4	6	3 km	5 km
2	Meghapal	Tileimal	240	8	18		4 km
		Ledikaha	64	6	9		4 km
		Duaruberna	38	4	6		4 km

Table 6: Schools Accessible

One of the aims of RTE 2009 was to maximize the school enrolment number and reduce dropout rate in schools. The government schools cater to the educational needs of SC, ST and economically disadvantaged children. One way of making schooling accessible is by providing schools in the neighborhood. As per the RTE Act, Primary and Upper primary schools should be located within 1 Km and 3 Km radius respectively. However, the survey data shows children travel more than 1 km to reach Primary School and more than 3 km for Upper Primary school respectively.

The distance between school and the residence is one of the key reasons for poor attendance and high dropout rate in this area. Parents feel discouraged to send girl students to school as they have to walk a long distance in the dense forest. They fear children might encounter wild animals in the forest. In winter it gets very dark and parents are unwilling to take the risk and expose children to any eventuality.

C. Educational Infrastructure in Schools

Infrastructure School	Class room				Library	
	All Weather Classrooms	Other Classrooms	Total Classrooms	Headmaster Room	Available	Condition
Meghapal	4	2	6	No	Yes	Not functional
Tamparsingh	3	4	7	Yes	Yes	Not functional
Bandijharan	-	2	2	No	No	
Tileimal	-	2	2	No	Yes	Not functional
Girjapada	1	2	3	No	Yes	Not functional
Panposi	1	3	4	No	Yes	Not functional
Ghusriabahal	1	3	4	No	Yes	Functional
Banjaritikara	-	2	2	No	Yes	Functional
Laikerabahal	-	2	2	No	Yes	Not functional

Table 7: School Infrastructure

It is evident from the above table that

- Classrooms are available in all 9 schools
- Only 5 schools have all weather classrooms.
- Classrooms do not meet RTE norms.
- Meghapal Upper Primary School has nearly 148 students and yet the school does not have an independent Headmaster room.
- Out of the 9 schools, 8 have Library facility. However, only 2 libraries are functional
- Bandijharan Primary School children are yet to get a library in their school.

D. Water and Sanitation Facilities

Infrastructure School	Toilet			Drinking water availability
	Separate Toilets for Girls	Toilet	Condition	
Meghapal	Yes	-	Not functional	Yes
Tampersingha	-	Yes	Not functional	No
Bandijharan	-	Yes	Not functional	Yes
Tileimal	-	Yes	Not functional	No
Girjapada	-	Yes	Not functional	No
Panposi	Yes	-	Not functional	No
Ghusriabahal	Yes	-	Not functional	No
Banjaritikra	No	No	-	Yes
Laikerabahal	-	No	-	No

Table 8: Water and Sanitation facilities in Schools

Toilet facility and water facility are basic needs of each child. They can play a significant role in retaining students in schools. As per the survey data the toilet and water facilities are as follows

- Out of 9 schools, 3 schools have the provision for separate toilets for boys and girls.
- 4 schools have common toilet for boys and girls
- There are no separate toilets for girls in 5 schools.
- 2 schools lack separate toilet facility for teachers and children.
- There is lack of sufficient drinking water in schools.
- Apart from 3 schools, children in rest of the 6 schools have no access to drinking water in the schools.

E. School Management Committee (SMC)

- The School Management Committees exist in all schools.
- The SMC members are not aware of their roles and responsibilities.
- Monthly meeting of the SMCs are not taking place regularly as mandated by RTE.
- Mid-Day Meals (MDM) centres are functional in all the schools of the Panchayat.

F. Key Findings

- There are 7 Primary Schools and 2 Upper Primary Schools in Meghapal Panchayat
- There are no subject teachers in Meghapal and Tampersingha Upper Primary School.
- As per RTE norms there is absence of pupil - teacher ratio at Meghapal schools.
- Students from Rantal, Marangbahal, Duaruberna, Tileimal, Ledikaha hamlets of Meghapal villages travel more than 3 km to reach primary school and 5 km to reach Upper Primary School. This is violation of RTE Act.
- Only 2 libraries are functional in 9 schools.
- Only 3 schools have separate toilets for girls and boys. But these toilets are not functional.
- The SMC members are not unaware of their role and responsibilities.

CHAPTER 4: WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

A welfare program provides financial aid to individuals or groups who cannot support themselves. The goals of welfare vary, as it looks to promote the pursuance of work, education or, in some instances, a better standard of living. Social Security protects not just the subscriber but also his/her entire family by giving benefit packages in financial security and health care. Social security schemes are designed to guarantee at least long-term sustenance to families when the earning member retires, dies or suffers from a disability. Thus the main strength of the Social Security system is that it acts as a facilitator - it helps people to plan their own future through insurance and assistance. Source: <http://labour.nic.in/content/division/social-security.php>

The following scheme and programmes have been covered in the study.

- A. Old Age Pension(OAP)
- B. Widow Pension (WP)
- C. Scheme For Physically Challenged and Differently Abled Person
- D. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
- E. Harishchandra Yojana
- F. Schemes for Construction Workers
- G. Benefits through Welfare and Cess Commission (Beedi Workers)

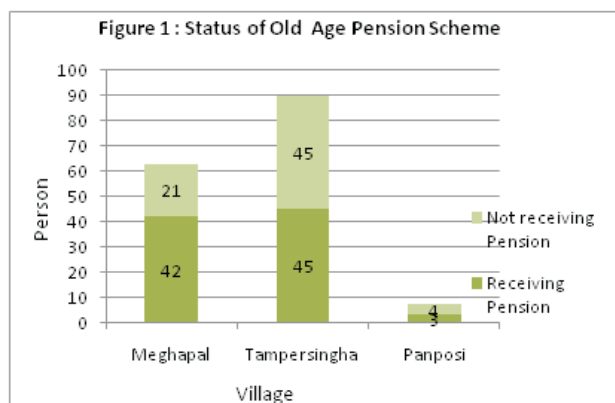
A. Old Age Pension (OAP)

About OAP

This is a Govt. of India funded scheme where the beneficiaries receive a pension of Rs. 300/- per month under the Scheme, out of which the state government bears Rs. 100/- per month per beneficiary. Persons above 80 years of age will receive Rs.500/- per month.

People in the BPL category of 60 years of age and above are eligible for Old Age pension. Source: <http://wcdodisha.gov.in/node/60>

Supported by: Both Central and State Governments



Status of OAP at Meghapal Panchayat

This graph depicts that there are 160 people eligible for Old Age pension schemes in Meghapal Panchayat. Out of which only 90 people are receiving the benefits associated with the schemes and 70 people are still struggling to get their entitlement. Many times the meetings regarding the schemes are organized at village or Panchayat level without informing the beneficiaries and the list of beneficiaries is prepared by the PRI members without involving the community. This clearly highlights the issues regarding accessibility of information and entitlements of community members.

During our conversation with community members, they shared that they are eligible for receiving pension but in their voter ID card the mentioned age is below the eligible criteria. Villagers shared that local ward members do not show their willingness to help a person to get his/her entitlements under Old Age pension.

The old people make one of the most vulnerable groups in society. The table clearly depicts that around half of the eligible persons are excluded from the schemes. It is very crucial to take care of them in this period when they need economical, psychological, and family support.

B. Widow Pension Scheme (WP Scheme)

About WP Scheme

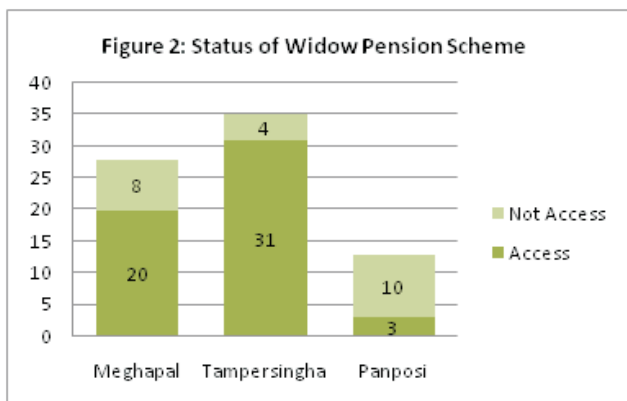
A centrally supported scheme implemented in the State where the beneficiaries receive a pension of Rs. 300/- per month under the Scheme. Target Group: Widows within the age of 40 years and above in the BPL category. The total target at present is 1, 94,379 (40-59 years) and 3, 34,191(60-79 years) totaling to 5, 28,570 beneficiaries. Source: <http://wcdodisha.gov.in/node/61>

Supported by: Government of India

Status of WP Scheme at Meghapal Panchayat

There are 76 widows in Meghapal Panchayat and out of those only 56 are getting their widow pension. 20 widows are deprived of their entitlements.

During our survey we found that they are excluded from participating in different forums



such as village meetings, Palli Sabhas, Gram Sabhas and family decisions. Though they are living in a patriarchal society, women especially widows have lack of space to participate as well as to express their views. Therefore, they do not feel confident to visit the Gram Panchayat Office and share their problem in front of PRI members. Sometimes they are exploited by middle men and forced to bribe for availing their pension. They lack information about the pension scheme and therefore the benefits associated with it.

Many widows come across economic hardships during their life. They are bound to send their children out to work and earn money instead of sending them to school for education. Employment opportunities for widows are very less especially because of the limitations on mobility and the gender division of labour. So the widows have to either adjust with their in-laws' family, or remain engaged with-domestic routines and child rearing activities or live with an adult son.

In the village level meetings, community members need to provide space to widows for expressing their views during the meeting. PRI members and especially ward members need to inform widows about participation in the Palli Sabhas and the Gram Sabhas and encourage them to participate in these forums actively.

C. Schemes for physically challenged / differently abled persons

There are various schemes for the Physically Challenged /differently abled persons. Some of them are as follows.

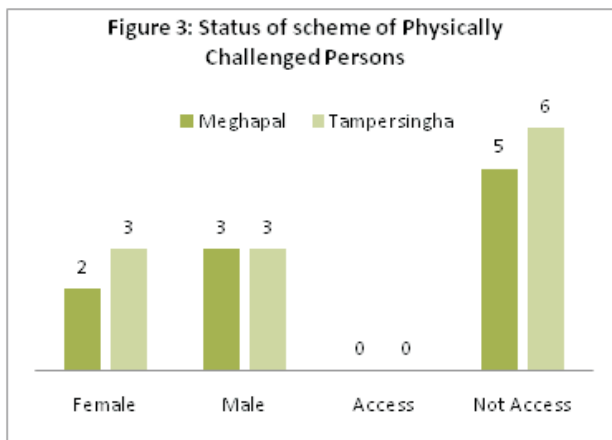
Supported by: Government of India

Schemes	Eligibility criteria	Benefits
Banishree Scholarship	40% disabled person	1-5 class Rs.200, 6-10 class Rs.250, +2 and +3 Rs.300, PG, Diploma Rs.350 Payment after 10 month
Indira Gandhi National Disabled pension (IGNDP)	80% and multiplied disabled person of 18 years	Rs. 300 per month
MadhuBabu Pension Yojana	40% disabled with 5 yrs. Age	Rs. 300 per month
Pre- Matric Scholarships	40% disabled with 9th & 10th class	Rs.300 per month
Post- Matric Scholarships	40% disabled. . +2 and Graduation	Rs.350 per month
Differential Rate of Interest Loan(DRI)	40% disabled	Loan up-to Rs.15000/- and 1% Interest
Marriage Intensive	Married with disabled person	Rs. 50.000/-

Table 9: Scheme for Physically Challenged persons

Status of scheme for physically challenged and differently able persons at Meghapal Panchayat

This Graph indicates that, there are 11 differently abled people but they are still excluded from their rights and entitlement. During our survey we found that people are still deprived of a certificate and are waiting for government help and support. As per conversations with parents of a few physically challenged children, they are not recognized by any PRI members; also no one helps them in exercising their rights. They often fail to access to public spaces because of physical barriers. They are again unable to participate in decision-making processes.



The Government has been implementing many schemes to provide a better platform to people with special needs but it remains a dream for community members of this Panchayat to get the benefits. PRI members, especially ward members, should identify the differently abled person within their ward and provide linkage with different schemes and programmes which are exclusively made for them. They need to be recognized in the Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha by community members as well as PRI members.

D. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

About NFBS

The National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) is a component of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Under National Family Benefit Scheme, Central Assistance is given in the form of a lump sum family benefit for households below the poverty line during the death of the primary breadwinner in the bereaved family. The amount of benefit is Rs.10000/-. The family benefit is paid to such a surviving member of the household of the deceased, who, after local inquiry is determined to be the head of the household. Source:<http://assam.gov.in/national-family-benefit-scheme-nfbs->

Supported by: Government of India

Status of NFBS beneficiaries at Meghapal Panchayat

Sl. No.	Village Name	Eligible Person
1	Meghapal	8
2	Tampersingha	6
3	Panposi	1
	Total	15

Table 10: Status of NFBS beneficiaries

It indicates that 15 people are eligible for NFBS but still they all are deprived of access to their rights and entitlements. PRI members of this Panchayat are also not aware of NFBS.

During our survey we found that after the death of the breadwinner, families are struggling to sustain their livelihood for this short time and they are depending on neighbors. Some of the families come under APL

category. As per the observations, APL persons (as per record) in real sense deserve assistance under this programme. Therefore, the criterion needs to be relooked by the respective departments in this kind of situations.

Many times their children drop-out from schools to support their family and some people have sold their land to sustain their livelihood. Even if they are eligible to get their rights, the information does not reach the respective department. The community also lacks information about NFBS.

E. Madhubabu Pension Yojana (for single woman)

About the Scheme

Odisha Government declared that if a woman is more than 30 years old and unmarried, then she is eligible for Madhubabu Pension Yojana. It has certain criteria such as the family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.24, 000/- per annum (Tahasildar concerned to certify) and the beneficiary will get Rs.300/- per month.

Source: <http://odisha.gov.in/govtpress/pdf/2014/1770.pdf>

Supported by: Government of Odisha

Number of Single women in Meghapal Panchayat

Sl. No.	Village Name	Eligible Person
1	Meghapal	1
2	Tampersingha	6
	Total	7

Table 11: Number of Single Women

Under this Panchayat, there are 7 single unmarried women. None of these women is able to have access to their rights. During the research, it was observed that an unmarried woman is always being excluded from participation, decision making and has no financial support. They are not feeling safe while visiting places alone, and are always being suppressed. The communities are also unaware of the scheme.

F. Harishchandra Yojana

About Harishchandra Yojana

The Odisha government decided to implement Harishchandra Yojana across the state from 15th August 2013. The state government has declared Harishchandra Sahayata for providing financial assistance to the poor and destitute for conducting the last rites of their family member and for cremation of unclaimed dead bodies. Funds will be provided to the Gram Panchayat, NAC, Municipality and Municipal Corporation @Rs.20,000/-, Rs.60,000/-, Rs.1,00,000/- and Rs.3,00,000 respectively per year.

The Sarpanch/Chairperson/Mayor will identify the destitute and poor who should receive assistance. The Sarpanch can sanction assistance between Rs.1000/- to 2000/- in rural areas and the Chairperson/Mayor can sanction between Rs.1000/- to Rs.3000/- in urban areas. Source: <http://www.orissadiary.com/CurrentNews.asp?id=42926>

Supported by: State Government

Status of Harish Chandra Yojana at Meghapal Panchayat

Sl. No.	Villages	Female	Male	Total
1	Meghapal	3	5	8
2	Tampersingha	4	3	7
3	Panposi	1		1
	Total	8	8	16

Table 12: Status of Harishchandra Yojana

The table indicates that there are 16 beneficiaries who have been provided with Rs. 1000/- from Harish Chandra Yojana. During our survey it was found that all beneficiaries have received the same amount but as per the scheme they are eligible to receive Rs.2000/. Community members have lack of

information about the scheme. They were selected by PRI members and benefited from Harish Chandra Yojana.

PRI members need to spread awareness among the community about the Harish Chandra Yojana, but they themselves lack knowledge. Discussions need to be held in the Palli Sabha and the Gram Sabha. The Panchayat Executive Officer needs to ensure that the beneficiary is benefitting from the scheme.

G. Scheme for Construction Workers

Schemes for Construction Workers

Labour & Employee State Insurance Department is the nodal department to implement the twin Acts, viz. the Building & Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Act, 1996 and the Building & Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 in the State of Odisha.

Scheme	Eligible	Benefits
Assistance in case of accident	Permanent total disability due to accident	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	Loss of one limb/ eye	Rs. 80,000/-
	Permanent disability without loss of two limbs/ eyes	Rs. 40,000/-
Death Benefit	Normal Death	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	Accidental death	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	Funeral Expenses	Rs. 5,000/-
Medical expenses for treatment of major ailments	on Completion of one year	Benefits at par with RSBY
Educational Assistance	For class 11th/ 12th class	Rs. 5,000/- per annum
	For class of B.A/ B.SC./ B.Com/PG Studies	Rs. 7,000 per annum.
	For ITI	Rs. 7,000/- per annum
	for Diploma/ Polytechnic	Rs. 10,000/- per annum.
	For B.tech/MCA/MBA/B.Arch./ M.Arch./M.tech/M.sc./B.Pharma/ M.Pharma/Hotel Management & Catering Service/ Medical	Rs.40,000/- per annum.
Marriage Assistance	on Completion of one year	Rs. 25,000/-
Maternity Benefit	on Completion of one year	Rs. 8,000/-
Assistance for Purchase of working Tools	on Completion of one year	Rs. 4,000/-
Assistance for Purchase of Bi-Cycle	on Completion of one year	Rs.4,000/-
Assistance for Purchase of Safety Equipment (Helmet, Safety Shoe & Gloves): Financial Assistance for Skill Up-gradation Training		Rs.1,000/- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through CSTI, Gopalpur, Cuttack and Odisha: Rs.2,000/- per month towards stipend for training (Maximum 6 month) State Employment Mission, through RPL Scheme: Rs. 2,000/- per day towards daily wage compensation for the training period
NirmanShramikPucca Ghar Yojana	on Completion of 5 year):	Rs. 1,00,000/- (max)

Table 13: Schemes for Construction Workers

Source: <http://www.labdirodisha.gov.in/?q=node/15%27%3B>

Supported by: Government of Odisha

Status of Construction Labour workers at Meghapal Panchayat

This table indicates that there are 118 construction workers who have been identified to get facilities under the acts mentioned above. People from this Panchayat are working in MGREGA and many people are working as - masons, plumbers, carpenters, etc. They are migrating to nearby towns in order to maintain their living standard. Agents from the Trade Union, Sambalpur visit the Panchayat to register the names of those who are working as construction labour and of those who worked for 90 days under MGNREGA, but these agents are demanding Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- for registering their name as a construction worker. People from this panchayat are unable to register their names due to inadequate money. They have lack of information regarding the process of applying for a construction labour card.

Sl. No.	Villages	Female	Male	Identified Persons
1	Meghapal	2	23	25
2	Tampersingha	18	75	93
	Total	20	98	118

Table 14: Number of Identified Construction Workers

At Meghapal Panchayat, the labourers are sometimes not able to negotiate their wages that is paid by the contractor / owner. They are also not paid for any injuries. The wages paid to women are less than those paid to

men; usually there is a difference of rupees fifty between the wages of men and women labourers.

The government is regulating many schemes and provisions for construction workers; still they are being exploited by the middle men and are deprived of access to their rights. People from the Meghapal Panchayat are struggling to get their construction labour card and that leads to them migrating to other places for sustaining their livelihood. PRI members especially the Executive Officer (E.O) and Gram Rojagar Sevak (GRS) should identify labourers who come under the acts that benefit construction workers and inform them about the construction labour card. The district labour office needs to take more steps to ensure the registration of construction workers under the act. If labourers will get their rights then they can generate a livelihood in their own localities.

H. Welfare and Cess Commission (Beedi Workers)

The welfare & Cess Commission under the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India provides financial assistance for welfare of Beedi workers for health, housing, education, recreation and social security.

Health

Apart from the treatment of the workers & their families by the medical units, certain financial assistance is provided under different health schemes to ensure better health & family care facilities, which include maternity benefit to female worker, monetary compensation for sterilization, subsistence allowance for workers suffering from T.B., etc. Financial assistance for treatment of major diseases like cancer, heart ailments, kidney transplantation and minor diseases like hernia, ulcer, tumor, appendicitis, gynecological ailments, etc. is also provided.

Education

The purpose of the scheme is to encourage education among the wards of Beedi workers. Under this scheme, financial support ranging from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 8000/- is provided to the wards of Beedi/mine/cine workers in an academic year.

Housing

One of the basic needs of human beings is shelter. The govt. of India has introduced the New Revised Integrated Housing Scheme 2007 to provide financial assistance up to Rs. 40000/- per tenement per worker for construction of a low cost house on his/her own land. This financial assistance is extended in the form of subsidy.

Social Security

Under this category various schemes like-Group Insurance Scheme, Fatal & Serious Accident Benefit Scheme, also financial assistance to the dependents of workers for funeral of the worker as well as for the daughter's marriage of the deceased worker are in operation.

Recreation

Recognizing the need for recreation, a holiday home is operating at Puri. Similarly provision for supply of T.V. sets, organisation of sports and cultural activities, assistance for sports gear, etc are some of the other measures.

Source: <http://wccbbsr.gov.in/ws.asp?mn=Scheme>

Supported by: Government of India

Status of Beedi workers at Meghapal G.P

Sl. No	Village	No. of Household involved in Beedi work	Population engaged in Beedi work	M	F	Children below 14 years	14-18 years	No. of people having Beedi card	Need to open ID card	Accessing the Scheme	Not Accessing the Scheme
1	Meghapal	118	192	36	156	2	24	65	127	3	65
2	Panposi	42	50	5	45	0	0	49	1	3	46
3	Tampersingha	134	203	16	187	1	17	82	121	3	80
	Total	294	445	57	388	3	41	196	249	9	191

Table15: Status of Beedi Workers at Meghapal G.P

In this Panchayat, 445 people from 294 households are engaged in Beedi making. Majority of Beedi workers are females. There are 44 children below 18 years who support their family in Beedi making. But only 196 workers have a Beedi Worker Identity Card (BWIC). Due to unavailability of ID cards, a large number of people engaged in Beedi work are unable to receive recognition and their entitlements. Also, they are unable to exercise their rights. There are only 9 persons who have access to these schemes. 191 people have heard about a few schemes but do not know how to have access to them. Static-Cum Mobile Medical Unit (SCMMU) is available at Sambalpur but still people are unaware of the medical facilities and they are also deprived of access to health facilities. In this area, people are not able to access the provisions which are provided under the scheme for Beedi workers such as health facilities, education, recreation, group insurance, holiday visit (Puri, Odisha), etc.

Since, Beedi work is a home based work, it is not recognized by other family members. The female Beedi workers are pressurised to do both the Beedi making work as well as household work. Women typically toil for 16 hours daily, and do both paid and unpaid labour. Most of the women have no leisure time at all. Women bear the greatest responsibility of household chores, including many tasks related to income generation. They fail to give importance to their own health such as when having cough, backache and feel restless sitting hours in one place, rolling Beedi.

During our survey we found that the middle man/contractor/munsi demands and takes thousands of rupees for providing identity cards and linkage for getting their entitlements under various schemes. Most of the people are unable to make their ID card due to this bribe system. They have been exploited by contractors / munsi while selling the Beedi. One common example is that there should not be rejection of more than 50 Beedis made by a worker as per Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition and Employment) Act 1969 of Government of Odisha. But the contractor/ munsi rejects more than 50 Beedis and employ workers without paying them. It is found that rejection of 100 to 300 Beedis per 1000 is common for a Beedi worker. The workers are also not able to raise their voice against this practice.

Since most of the workers are illiterate, they are not provided with any record of materials given to them or materials used by them which are not provided, like Kendu leaves, etc., number of Beedis made, payments, Employee Provident Fund (EPF) deducted etc. Though there should be two separate logbooks- one with the Munsi and another with the workers, in most cases, the workers are not provided with the requirements. Also they do not receive wages on time.

Villages Scheme	Meghapal			Tampersingha			Panposi		
	Eligible	Access	No access	Eligible	Access	No access	Eligible	Access	Not access
Old- Age Pension (Individual)	63	42	21	90	45	45	7	3	4
Widow Pension (Individual)	28	20	8	35	31	4	13	3	10
Physical with Disable Person (Individual)	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	0
Construction labour workers (Individual)	25	0	25	93	0	93	0	0	0
National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (Individual)	6	0	6	5	0	5	1	0	1
Madhubabu Pension Yojana (Single women) (Individual)	1	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0
Harishchandra Yojana (Individual)	8	8	0	7	7	0	1	1	0
Welfare and Cess Commissioner (Beedi Workers) (Individual)	192	3	189	50	3	47	203	3	200

Table 16: Status on Welfare and Social Security Schemes in Meghapal Panchayat

I. Key Findings

- Only 90 people are receiving the Old Age pension while 160 are eligible.
- 22 widows are eligible to receive pension but are struggling to get it.
- None of the 11 differently abled persons has a disability certificate. Therefore, they are unable to take advantage of the various schemes and programmes meant for them.
- 15 people, who are eligible for NFBS are deprived of its benefits due to apathy of PRI members and government officials.
- 16 people are getting benefits under the Harish Chandra Yojana and receiving Rs. 1000/- which is less as their counterparts are getting Rs. 2000/- .
- 118 construction workers are unable to get work as they do not have Construction Workers Identity Card.
- 7 women who are eligible for Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (Single woman) are yet to access the benefits under this yojana.
- 445 people are engaged in Beedi making for their livelihood. However, only 196 people have their Beedi Workers Identity Card (BWIC). 249 people are yet to get the BWIC. It astonishes that out of 445 people; only 9 people are accessing entitlements meant for BWIC holders.

CHAPTER 5: HEALTH

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease. With this broad view of health, the department of Health and Family welfare, Govt. of Odisha in collaboration with the Central Govt. constantly strives to ensure adequate, qualitative, preventive & curative health care to people. Many programmes and schemes have been initiated. The following programmes / schemes have been covered in the study.

- A. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)
- B. Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)
- C. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- D. Mamata Yojana
- E. Pre-School Education (Part of ICDS)
- F. Committee for Health and Sanitation (CHS)

A. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

About RSBY

RSBY has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization. Beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- for most of the diseases that require hospitalization. The government has even fixed the package rates for the hospitals for a large number of interventions. Coverage extends to five members of the family which includes the head of the household, spouse and up to three dependents. Beneficiaries need to pay only Rs. 30/- as registration fee while Central and State Government pay the premium to the insurer selected by the State Government on the basis of auctioning.

Source: https://www.healthcare-india.com/rsby_v2/AboutRSBY.aspx

Supported by: Government of India

Status of RSBY at Meghapal Panchayat

Total Households	Village	No of Household having RSBY card	% of Household having RSBY card
295	Meghapal	169	57.28
302	Tampersingha	132	43.7
48	Panposi	40	83.3
645	Total	341	52.86

Out of 645 households only 341 households are having RSBY card. It shows that around 47% households do not have RSBY cards. They are not aware of the

Table 17: Status of RSBY at Meghapal G.P.

significance of RSBY while accessing health benefits. Households having the RSBY cards are not aware of the privileges associated with this scheme. They need to be oriented and made aware of the benefits promised with RSBY.

B. Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)

About BKKY

The vulnerability of farmers and their family members increases when they have to pay from their pockets for their medical care with no subsidy or support. On one hand, such a farm family does not have the financial resources to bear the cost of medical treatment. On the other hand, the public health infrastructure is unable to cope up with the demand. Health Insurance can be a way of overcoming financial handicaps, improving access to quality medical care and providing financial protection against high medical expenses. The "Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana" announced by the Government of Odisha is an initiative in this direction. Source: <http://bkky.gov.in/documents/Guideline.pdf>

Supported by: Government of Odisha

Status of BKKY

Village	BKKY (Household)
Meghapal	221
Tampersingha	127
Panposi	40
Total	388

Table 18: Status of BKKY in Meghapal G.P

According to the data available 388 households have BKKY Cards. During the survey and through interaction with the community, it was learned that villagers are not aware of the benefits of BKKY. They also shared that they avoid going to the hospital for major treatment due to poor economic condition. They are unable to

take advantage of the insurance card due to lack of information and awareness.

C. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

About ICDS

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India launched on 2nd October, 1975. It is the foremost symbol of the country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Source: <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/icds.aspx>

Supported by: Government of India

Status of ICDS

People of Meghapal Panchayat are not accessing Immunization facilities timely. In this G.P Jaanch committee and mother committee have been formed but that is not functioning properly. From the survey we found that members from this committee are eluded by different capacity building programmes and they lack information about their role and responsibilities. During our conversation with community members regarding committee they shared that some of people are unknown about their membership in committee.

Prustikar Divas or Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) is held for once in a month, but with poor attendance of parents or guardians. In this Panchayat Prustikar Divas is held at Panposi, Meghapal, Tileimal, Bandijharan and Tampersingha but community members have lack of awareness regarding the date of Prustikar divas and its advantages. If someone attends the programme and identifies some diseases then he/she will refer to Meghapal P.H.C. In Meghapal P.H.C there is no adequate facility for children and mother, even doctor is not available in this centre. The villagers in the panchayat put all their energy in making to ends meet. Illiteracy and poor awareness levels are the main reasons why they have not been able to take advantage of the opportunities.

D. Mamata Yojana

About Mamata Yojana

To alleviate the issue of maternal and infant malnutrition, Government of Odisha, has launched a state specific scheme for pregnant women and lactating mothers called MAMATA- a conditional cash transfer maternity benefit scheme. This scheme provides monetary support to the pregnant and lactating women to enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behavior. Source: <http://wcdodisha.gov.in/node/46>

Supported by: Government of Odisha

Status of Mamata Yojana in Meghapal Panchayat

Village	Registered in Mamata Yojana
Meghapal	62
Tampersingha	58
Panposi	7
Total	127

Table19: Status of registered households in Mamata Yojana

This table shows that there are 127 mothers registered under Mamata Yojana in the entire Panchayat. The survey found that pregnant women are unable to reach the health care centers for institutional delivery due to poor road communication. They are also not informed about the provisions under the Mamata Yojana.

E. Pre-school Education (part of ICDS)

About Pre-school Education (part of ICDS)

Pre-school Education is a crucial component of the package of services envisaged under the ICDS. It aims at universalisation and qualitative improvement of primary education, by providing the child with the necessary preparation for primary school, especially in remote and socio-economically backward areas. It brings young children together at the Anganwadi Centre, where different activities relating to physical, cognitive, social, emotional, creative development of children are facilitated by the Anganwadi Worker. All children aged 3-6 years come under the ambit of pre-school education.

Supported by: Government of Odisha

Number of Pre-school going children

Villages	No. Children going to AWC
Meghapal	81
Tampersingha	103
Panposi	7
Total	191

Table 20: Number of Pre-school going children

This table depicts that there are 191 children going to AWC. There are 10 AWCs available in Meghapal Panchayat. During our study we found that the children of the Hamlet of Marangbahalare going to Banjaritikra AWC which is around 2 km. children are not going there without their

parents and it is also a dense forest area.

During our survey we interacted with AWC and they shared that most of the children are not coming to the AWC due to daily wage work of parents, so the parents are unable to send their children and they take their children with them to their work place. Community has lack of information regarding the facilities under I.C.D.S. and they are unknowingly being deprived their rights and entitlements.

Sl. No.	Anganwadi Centre	Covered villages/ Hamlets	Distance	No. 0-6 year age children enrolled
1	Ghusriabahal	Ghusriabahal	0km	20
2	Tampersingha	ToppoPada	1 km	57
		Laikerabahal	1 km	
3	Banjaritikra	Marangbahal (7)	2 km	42
		Dangarbahal (5)	2km	
4	Bandijharan	Mudtal (7)	1.5 km	56
		Chauda Acre	1 km	
5	Rantal	Rantal	0km	42

6	Daupada	Line Pada	1 km	30
		BedantaPada	1 km	
7	Tileimal	Ledikaha	1 km	62
		Girjapada	1 km	
		BedantaPada	1 km	
8	Meghapal	Rangiatikra	1 km	55
		MirdhaPada	1 km	
		Colony Pada	0 km	
		MundaPada	½ km	
9	Khadiberna	Khadiberna	0 km	18
		Baghbindha	1 km	
10	Panposi	Panposi	0 km	21
		Duaruberna	1km	

Table 21: Status of children enrollment at Meghapal Panchayat

The above table suggests that there are 403 children enrolled in 10 AWCs. The previous table shows that only 191 children go to AWCs. Almost 50% children are unable to attend AWCs. The above table also shows that Marangbahal, Dangarbahal and Mudtal hamlets are more than 1 km away from the nearest AWC. It is very difficult for small children to travel such a long distance to attend the AWC. During interaction with parents it was learnt that parents are not sending their children to the AWCs for two reasons: first, walking through dense forest alone to go to AWC is very risky and second, it is difficult to drop and pick up the children as they go for daily wage work.

G. Committee for Health and sanitation

About Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)

The implementation framework of National Rural Health Mission provides for the orientation of all community level leaders and formation of a Village Health and Sanitation Committee. Village Health and Sanitation Committee is named as Gaon Kalyan Samiti. In Orissa, Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS) is a simple and effective management structure at the lowest level comprising of representatives from the village which is envisaged as a facilitating body for all village level development programmes and reflects the aspirations of the local community. Source: <http://archive.india.gov.in/allimpfrms/alldocs/10098.pdf>

Supported by: Government of India

Status of Gaon Kalyan Samiti in Meghapol Panchayat

Villages Scheme	Meghapol			Tampersingha			Panposi		
	Eligible	Access	No access	Eligible	Access	No access	Eligible	Access	Not access
RSBY	169			132			40		
Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana	221			127			40		
Mamata	62			58			7		
ICDS centers (Pre-School)	165	81	84	217	103	114	21	7	14

Table 22 :Overall status of Health in Meghapol Panchayat

The Gaon Kalyan Samiti has been formed at Tampersingha, Meghapol and Rantal. Rantal is not a revenue village but it has much more population and is a centre for other villages so, the people decided to formed a group at Rantal hamlet. Community people of this Panchayat have lack of information about feature of Gaon Kalyan Samiti. Members of these groups are not getting any training to develop their knowledge. Groups are not functioning properly and they are not doing any sanitation programme. In this Panchayat the groups are only formed but they are not oriented about their role and responsibilities.

H. Key Findings

As per the survey, undertaken in November 2015, the public health facilities across Meghapol Panchayat were as follows:

- One PHC is available in Meghapol G.P but hamlets of this panchayat are situated in a scattered area. So, people face many problems due to lack of communication and proper roads from these hamlets.
- Rogi Kalyan Samiti is formed at Meghapol PHC but it is not functioning properly. Regular meetings are also not conducted at the PHC centre.
- One CHC is available at Jujomora (Panchayat office to Jujomora 15 km)
- One ANM centre is available at Jujomora, two sub-centres are available in nearest G.P such as Nua -Adhapada of Chhamunda Panchayat and another is Tampargarh Panchayat.
- During conversation with the community members it was learnt that ANM is not visiting the VHND and Prustikar Divas.

- Out of 645 households only 341 households are having RSBY card. It shows that around 47% households do not have RSBY cards
- There are 10 AWCs but due to a range of issues they are not functioning properly and beneficiaries are not getting the benefits.
- The awareness about the Mamata Yojana is low and institutional delivery is also low.
- The ICDS needs complete overhaul.
- The information collected can form a baseline for planning and monitoring of these schemes.
- The Gaon Kalyan Samiti members need orientation, role clarity and support to play their role effectively.

CHAPTER 6: LIVELIHOOD

A. Status of livelihood at Meghupal Panchayat

The Meghupal Panchayat is covered with forest; most of the livelihood of the people is associated with forest produces, agriculture and wage earning. It is found that there are 473 households engaged in agriculture, followed by 294 households in Beedi making and 111 households in wage earning. During our study we observed some people are engaged by multiple sources of work such as Beedi Making, Agriculture and Labour work etc. But both agriculture and collection of forest produces are seasonal. It is found that Beedi work and wage earning are the two major chunks in which people engage themselves regularly for their livelihood. Beedi work contributes the highest.

Villages	Seasonal Work				Regular work			
	Mahua	Kendu leaf	Agri-culture	Specific Vegetable cultivation	Beedi work	Wage Earning	Govt. Sector	Private Sector
Meghupal	170	163	28	0	187	137	4	7
Tampersingha	228	226	195	3	200	61	4	3
Panposi	51	51	58	0	50	11	11	7
Total	449	440	281	3	437	209	19	17

Table 23: Status of livelihood at Meghupal Panchayat

It indicates that most of the people from the Panchayat are engaged by different sources of livelihood. Majority of people depend on Mahua, Kenduleaf and Beedi making work and fewer households engage in other sources of livelihood.

B. PanditDeenDayalUpadhyaGrameenKosalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

About DDU-GKY

PanditDeenDayalUpadhyaGrameenKausalYojana (DDU-GKY) is a placement link skill development scheme for rural poor youth. This initiative is part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The DDU-GKY has its origin in the wage employment linked "Special Projects" for skilling component of the SwarnaJayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), which was subsequently renamed as Ajeevika Skills when SGSY was converted as NRLM. Ajeevika Skills, has recently revamped in terms of announcement of Antodaya Divas on 25th September 2014 as Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhya Grameen Kosalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). The eligible candidate should be from 15 to 35 years and educational qualification is above class three.

Source:http://rural.nic.in/netrural/rural/sites/downloads/right-information-act/rti_ddugky.pdf

Supported by: Government of India

Status of DDU-GKY at Meghapal Panchayat

During our survey we identified 84 youth and spoke to them about the facilities of DDU-GKY. After hearing about the DDU-GKY they showed interest in knowing more about it. It is observed that young people are migrating to other states

such as Gujarat, Jharkhand, and Tamil Nadu in search of work/employment. They work and send money to their families. But no migration data was available to study and analyze.

Sl. No.	Village Name	F	M	Identified young people
1	Meghapal	21	15	36
2	Tampersingha	25	22	47
3	Panposi	No	1	1
	Total	46	38	84

Table 24: Young people in Meghapal Panchayat

During our survey we found that young people are not willing to work in other areas but they are compelled to work because they do not get any livelihood opportunity in their localities which fulfill their needs. They also drop out from their schools and colleges to generate income for their families. They have this feeling that they are not eligible for getting any training. Young people lack information about DDU-GKY.

C. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

About MGNREGA

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to rural households whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Source: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>

As per a recent preliminary report, drought like situation is prevailing in 139 blocks out of 314 blocks in Odisha. It is to be noted that the state government has decided to provide additional 50 days of work under MGNREGA scheme in drought affected blocks against 150 days of work provided by central government. The government has also decided to provide 30 percent extra wages as drought allowance to the MGNREGA workers over and above the wage rate fixed by the government of India.

While the present daily wage rate for unskilled labourers in Odisha, fixed by the centre, is Rs 174/-, the state government would provide Rs 52/- as drought allowance from its own resources. Thus, the total wages to be paid to MGNREGA workers is Rs 226/- per day.

Source:<http://www.prameyanews7.com/en/nov2015/odisha/6931/Odisha-seeks-Rs-200-wage-under-MGNREGA-for-drought-hit-farmers-MGNREGAOdisha-Odisha.htm>

Supported by: Government of India and Government of Odisha

According to the survey more than hundred households depend on wage earning for their livelihood. For these households and others, MGNREGA provides employment opportunity locally.

Village	No. of HH registration	No. of active Job Card holders	No. of HH completed 100 Day
Meghapal	289	130	19
Tampersingha	293	100	1
Panposi	48	33	0
Total	630	263	20

Table 25: Status of MGNREGA in Meghapal G.P

Out of 645 households in the Panchayat, 630 households are registered under MGNREGA. Only 263 households are active job card holders and seek work under MGNREGA. Only a meager 20 households have completed 100 days of work. It shows MNREGA is implemented poorly in this panchayat. The table below shows person wise household engagement in MGNREGA.

	Meghapal	Tampersingha	Panposi	Total
No. of household not having job cards	6	9	0	15
No. of household not engage in MGNREGA	157	191	15	363
1 Person Per household	105	92	32	229
2 person per household	20	6	1	27
3 person per household	6	1	0	7
4 Person per household	1	2	0	3
above 4 person per household	0	1	0	1
Total	295	302	48	645

Table 26: Number of persons engaged in MGNREGA (Household wise)

- The research data shows that people from Ghusriabahal Hamlet (Tampersingha revenue village) have not received any MGNREGA work since last 2 years.
- In this G.P, people are not properly using their job cards. Most of the people are working in MGNREGA but their job cards are not maintained and they are suffering from economic exploitation.
- In this G.P, people though engaged in MGREGA work, lack the knowledge of how the process works. Gram Sathis are managing accounts of Job Card holders. They do not inform the community members regarding C1 and C2 forms. This way they are deprived of their right to work and the minimum wage.

The wage employment programs and employment guarantee schemes are trying to ensure livelihood security of the agricultural labourers. This safeguards rights of landless labourers and helps in improving standard of living. Gram RojgarSevak(GRS) should help the community people to apply using C1 forms and ensure work in MGNREGA. The senior officials should look at effective implementation of this scheme.

D. Self- Help Group (SHG)

About SHG

Self-Help Group (SHG) is a small voluntary association of people, preferably from the same socio-economic background. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The SHG promotes small savings among its members. The savings are kept with a bank. This common fund is in the name of the SHG. Usually, the number of members in one SHG does not exceed twenty.

Sl. No.	Village/ Hamlets Name	Name of SHG
1	Mudtal	Maha Laxmi
2	Mudtal	Chandrahasini
3	Bandijharan	Gitanjali
4	Bandijharan	JyotiJagruti
5	Marangbahal	Song Adivaasi
6	Marangbahal	Binapani
7	Rantal	JivanJyoti
8	Rantal	SanthaMaa
9	Khadiberna	Asha
10	Meghapal	Aparajita

Sl. No.	Village/ Hamlets Name	Name of SHG
11	Meghapal	MaaDurga
12	Meghapal	Arpita
13	Daupada	Supritee
14	Banjaritikra	MaaBhairabi
15	Banjaritikra	MaaSibani
16	Panposi	Beer Hanuman
17	Panposi	Sameiswari
18	Tampersingha	MaaTarini
19	Tampersingha	MaaSameleiswari
20	Ghusriabahal	Ghanteswari
21	Colony Pada	Sagarika

Table 27: Status of SHG in Meghapal G.P

In this Panchayat, there are 21 women SHGs but they are not functioning properly, due to lack of guidance. If they get proper guidance and support they may be able to create livelihood opportunities for themselves.

During our survey we found that these SHGs are often exploited and controlled by the men folk. SHGs members are also victimized by middle men.

There is a need to build capacity of these SHGs and provide exposure to its members for making them functional and effective.

E. Key Findings

- People from Meghapal panchayat depend on forest produce, agriculture and daily wages for their earning.
- Out of 645 households, 294 households are engaged in Beedi making.
- Lack of local employment opportunity.
- Out of 645 household in the panchayat, 630 households are registered with MGNREGA and only 263 households are active job card holders.
- People from Ghusriabahal Hamlet (Tampersingha revenue village) are not getting any MGNREGA work since last 2 years.
- In this G.P, people are not using their job cards properly. Most of the people are working in MGNREGA but their job cards are not maintained properly and this has given rise to financial exploitation.
- In this G.P people are engaged in MGNREGA but they have lack information about the process of working and getting payment. Gram Sathis are managing accounts of Job Card holders but they do not inform community members about C1 and C2 forms. This gives rise to misuse of funds and denial of rights.
- All 21 SHGs need to be rejuvenated.

CHAPTER 7: LAND RIGHTS

Land is associated with one's identity, source of life, livelihood and much more. With reference to village life, especially in a tribal belt, land is the prime base of their individual as well as community life. Land provides access to other resources. The government has taken many steps in giving land ownership to the landless people and forest dwellers. Many legal provisions / schemes / programmers have been initiated for this purpose.

A. Forest Rights Act (FRA)

About FRA

Millions of people live in and near forest land in India, but they have no legal right to their homes, lands or livelihoods. The Forest Rights Act (FRA) recognizes forest dwellers' rights and makes conservation more accountable. Source: <http://www.forestrightsact.com/what-is-this-act-about>

Supported by: Government of India

Status of FRA in Meghapal Panchayat

In this Panchayat there are 82.1% people who belong to ST and SC categories. They are deprived of different government schemes and programmes. In spite of the fact that they are eligible to get agricultural and homestead land under Forest Rights Act 2006, they are still struggling to access their land rights.

The entire population of Rantal village is 237 and these villagers are staying there since last three decades. However, they still do not have their land Patta in their name. They raised their voice in Gram Sabha and presented the issue in front of government officials during grievance days, but in vain. They visited the District Forest Officer, Tahasildar, Revenue Inspector and Welfare Extension Officer but have not been attended and therefore, there issues have not been addressed.

Village	No. of Landless (not encroached)	No. of landless Encroached	Total Landless Land)
Meghapal	82	28	110
Tampersingha	75	121	196
Panposi	12	1	13
TOTAL	169	150	319

Table 28: Landlessness in Meghapal G.P

According to the survey data, 319 landless households are there in the Panchayat. Almost half of the households are landless.

Tampersingha has the highest number of landless families with 196 families not having land ownership. It is extremely

disheartening to find that 13 families of Panposi village are also landless. These villagers are oustees of Rengali Dam. They have not received any land so far. The entire population of Panposi village had moved to this place in 1983-84 due to construction of Rengali Dam in Deogarh district. Even after three decades they have no land to cultivate.

Households not having Patta (Land in Dakhal/ Encroached)					Households having Patta			
Area	Meghapal	Tampersingha	Panposi	Total	Meghapal	Tampersingha	Panposi	Total
0-05 Dc	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	4
05-50 Dc	1	1	0	2	1	11	0	12
50 Dc- 1 acre	2	16	0	18	28	14	4	46
1 - 2 acre	0	20	0	20	45	38	4	87
2-4 acre	17	35	0	52	52	37	0	89
4-6 acre	5	36	0	41	26	12	17	55
Above 6 acre	2	13	1	16	9	14	10	33
Total	28	121	1	150	164	127	35	326

Table 29: Number of households having Patta and in encroached land

The above data shows that people, who have been cultivating land for decades, do not have legal records in their name. It becomes difficult for them to make any long term plan in the absence of land records. There are 150 households who are living on encroached land and eagerly awaiting the patta. Similarly, 326 households have land Patta but do not have documents of possession. The above data shows the dismal picture of "land rights and ownership" in the villages and the failure of government rehabilitation process.

It is significant to mention here that lack of access and ownership to land has pushed them into poverty cycle. Without land they are losing identity and access to resources. This is again closely linked with their access to other rights and entitlements especially various programmes and schemes. The table above illustrates that out of 645 households 26.20% are landless and 23.26 % people are living in encroached land. Overall 49.46% people are landless and 50.54 % have land Patta.

B. Key Findings

- Almost 50% of the households are landless and they have been struggling for decades to get their entitlements and land rights.
- The entire village of Rantal is inhabited by landless people and they all belong to ST category.
- Though many people of Panposi Revenue village have Patta still they do not have land possession record.
- Forest Rights Act (FRA) is not being implemented in this panchayat effectively.
- People Participation in the Palli Sabha and the Gram Sabha is low.
- Landlessness is pushing villagers to the cycle of poverty.

CHAPTER: 8 INFRASTRUCTURES

A. Status of Road Connectivity

Meghupal GP is around 15 Km from block headquarter. Construction of road in the year 2005 led to the development of this panchayat. The road passes through 15km of forest. Many villages and hamlets are not connected by road properly. Finally, the road has been laid up to the Tampersingha village. The table below represents the road connectivity from GP office to other revenue villages.

Revenue Villages to	Panchayat Head Quarter	Earthen Road	Murom Road	Metaling Road	Concrete Road	Pichu Road
Meghupal	0	-	-	-	100 metre	2 km
Tampersingha	5km	0	0	1km	500 metre	No
Panposi	3km	3km	0	0	500 metre	No

Table 30: Road connectivity between panchayat office and villages

It is clear from the table that Panposi, in spite of being a revenue village, still does not have proper road. This is a village where Rengali dam displaced have resettled since 1984. This shows their vulnerability due to displacement. Like this village, the other villages/hamlets are not connected with good road. The table below shows that 9 big hamlets are connected through earthen road only. As a result they remain completely disconnected during the rainy season. Still worse, Rantal village does not have an earthen road.

Sl. No.	Hamlets Name	Types of road from main road	Distance from GP office	Remarks
1	Dangarbahal	Kachha	5 km	
2	Mudtal	Kachha	3 km	Need 1 Bridge and 1 Culvert at Mudtal
3	Marangbahal	Kachha	5 km	Need 1 Bridge for Marangbahal village
4	Bandijharan	Kachha	2 km	Requirement of 2 Bridges at Bandijharan
6	Ghusriabahal	Kachha	6 km	
7	Tampersingha	Metallic	5 km	
8	Laikerabahal	Metallic and Kachha	4 km	
9	Rantal	No connectivity at all	3 km	Two streams are covered to Rantal village. Need two Bridge for well communication

Table 31: Required Road Connectivity in Meghupal G.P

Villagers of Panposi are struggling due to poor road connectivity. Pregnant women find it difficult to access institutional delivery facilities due to absence of proper road. Distance from Marangbahal to Panchayat office is around 6 km. If a road would have been there the 4 hamlets: Banjaritikra, Marangbahal, Bandijharan and Rantal would have been easily connected to the panchayat office. Two rivulets disconnect Rantal during rainy season.

B. Other Connectivity to Meghapal G.P.

- People of this Panchayat are also without other facilities such as Post-office and Telephone service. People are required to cover a long distance to access these services.
- The mobile telephone service is not available and most of the places in this panchayat lack wireless connectivity. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (B.S.N.L.) network tower is under construction. This may solve the problem of telephonic connectivity.

C. Infrastructures at Panchayat Office

Infrastructure at panchayat office is important but the gram panchayat office building is without electricity. Thus the office is not part of the digital process or e governance. There is neither a meeting hall nor toilet facility and consequently people need to wait in open throughout the year during distribution of rice, wheat, old age pension etc.

Status of Water Bodies (Bandha and Kanta)

Village	Pond (Bandh)	Kanta
Meghapal	3	1
Tampersingha	5	1
Panposi	1	0
Total	9	2

Table 32: Scenario of water bodies at Meghapal Panchayat

Water bodies are important for both humans and livestock. As per our mapping study, there are 9 ponds (locally called Bandha) and 3 Kantas. (A Kanta is a large water body). But these water bodies do not contain adequate water throughout the year, thus leading to water scarcity during summer.

The research study found out that

- Ponds of Mudtal hamlet, Tampersingha village and Meghapal village need to be revived.
- People are unable to utilize pond water for cultivation and it needs renovation.

D. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)

About the Scheme

Minor irrigation schemes are environment friendly and provide employment opportunity to the rural population. A large number of small irrigation projects on streams and rivulets can provide irrigation to the lands of tribal beneficiaries. In 2001, Government of Odisha launched a new scheme named as "Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana", under which besides setting up new minor & lift irrigation schemes, derelict ones can be revived. The schemes are to be taken up under the ambit of Pani Panchayats or Water Users' Association. Source: <http://www.dowrorissa.gov.in/Citizen/BKVY/BKVY.htm>

Supported by: Government of Odisha

Sl. No.	Village Name	Total	Bore well sunk	Accessible	Not functional	Need electrification	No. of people applied
1	Meghapal	22	22	9	3	10	-
2	Tampersingha	23	23			23	20
3	Panposi	4	4			4	5
	Total	49	49	9	3	37	25

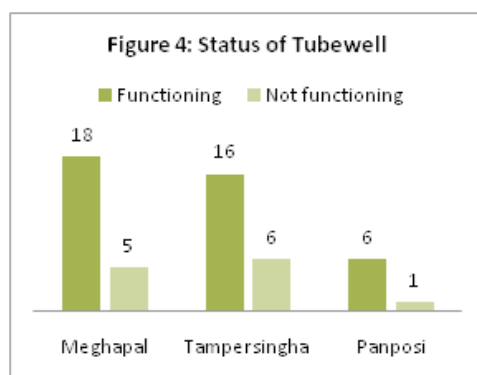
Table 33 : Status of Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana

It indicates that 49 deep-bore wells are sunk of which only 9 are in use. The rest are not functioning: 3 due to insufficient ground water and 37 do not have electricity. In this panchayat most people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. They depend on monsoon for their crop and they experience acute shortage of water throughout the year. The bore-wells have now turned their hope into despair.

E. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

About the Scheme

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a flagship programme of the Government of India and a component of the Bharat Nirman with the objective to ensure provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply through hand pumps, pipes etc. to all rural areas, households and persons. This programme was launched after merging the three



erstwhile programmes such as Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Swajal Dhara and National Rural Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance. Source: <http://www.gktoday.in/national-rural-drinking-water-programme/>

Supported by: Government of India

Availability of water

There are 52 tube wells in the Meghahal panchayat. Out of these 40 tube wells are in working condition and 12 are damaged. The heavy iron content in the water from tube wells makes it difficult for consumption. The groundwater level is low in this area and one of the reasons attributed for this is that this is a hilly area. The villagers experience acute water shortage during summer. All inhabitants have access to public wells and some also have hand pumps. However, most of these water sources are seasonal in nature. They walk at least 500 to 800 meter to fetch water for domestic use.

Water supply has been made possible by using solar energy at Rantal, Marangbahal and Tileimal. Piped water supply is available at Meghahal but is not regular. In this Panchayat, people are consuming iron contained water yet water testing is not done. Schools also do not have access to safe drinking water.

Here village Water and Sanitation Committee does not function properly. The committee should take proactive action and at least repair the available water facilities. Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWSS) department needs to ensure accessibility to safe drinking water.

F. Rural Housing

About Rural Housing

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched in May 1985 as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It is being implemented as an independent scheme since 1st January 1996. The Indira Awas Yojana aims at helping rural people below the poverty-line (BPL) belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories in construction of dwelling units and up gradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses by providing assistance in the form of full grant. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to widows. Benefits have also been extended to ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces as long as they fulfill the normal eligibility conditions of Indira Awas Yojana. Three per cent of funds are reserved for the disabled persons living below the poverty-line in rural areas. Since 2006-07, IAY funds are also being earmarked for minorities. Source: <http://iay.nic.in/netiay/about-us.aspx>

Supported by: Government of India

Schemes	Meghapal	Tampersingha	Panposi	Total
IAY(Completed)	11	4	4	19
IAY(Incomplete)	30	20	0	50
Housing under FRA(Completed)	6			6
Housing under FRA(Incomplete)	19	0	0	19
Housing under BPGY(Completed)	1		1	2
Housing under BPGY(Incomplete)	3	2	0	5
Total Approved	70	26	5	101
Total Completed	18	4	5	27
Total Incomplete	52	22	0	74

Note: IAY - Indira Awas Yojana; FRA - Rural housing under Forest Right Act; BPGY - Biju PuccaGhar Yojana

Table34: Status of rural housing in Meghapal G.P

The above table shows that there are 101 households which are entitled to rural housing under various provisions. Out of which only 27 households have availed the facilities and have completed construction. These households are still waiting for full and final settlement. Importantly, there are 74 households i.e. three fourth households, where construction is pending so is the payment since 2011.

The reasons for incompleteness of rural housing are described below.

- 10 households have not been able to complete the construction work due to health issues. They have used the resources in medical treatment. The process of reimbursement under the housing scheme is conditional and these households have not been able to meet the conditions.
- After discussion with 12 households, who are beneficiaries of the rural housing scheme, it was strange to know that the people do not have knowledge about financial assistance regarding the schemes. In their words, "we are unaware of getting financial assistance for the construction of a house". But they were beneficiaries of IAY. In this Panchayat, the PRI members have also registered some of the names without informing them. Because of this, they are unable to construct their houses and are deprived of access to their rights.
- 7 households are unable to construct their house because they are a joint family and they still face the problem of undivided land. During our conversation with them, they shared that after the separation of the land, they will construct their house.

- 30 households are still struggling to buy bricks. For buying bricks they have to pay a hefty sum to the contractor and also cover a long distance. Their major source of income is through agriculture. They have been working day and night in order to earn a living and it is very difficult to get out of this subsistence livelihood. They are not very busy during the summer season but they are unable to make bricks due to the shortage of water. This does not allow them to benefit from the housing scheme.
- 2 houses are being constructed by the Sarpanch but the beneficiaries have not received any amount for the construction of their houses yet. They are depending on the Sarpanch to construct their houses and they are unaware of the funds allotted to them. They have faith in the Sarpanch. This is another cause why they did not complete their house.
- 3 households are engaged in agricultural work for earning. For them there is no alternative. They cannot afford to give their full time in construction of houses during the agricultural season like the rainy and winter season.
- Due to health issues in the family, 3 households are unable to complete their house.
- 7 households are not able to complete their house as they have not received their payment.

The table below very clearly shows that both Meghapal and Tampersingha revenue villages have almost equal number of households with similar socio-economic background. But only 26 households from Tampersingha have availed rural housing schemes and 4 have completed the construction. The data below shows that the Meghapal village being the Gram Panchayat has benefitted more than other villages.

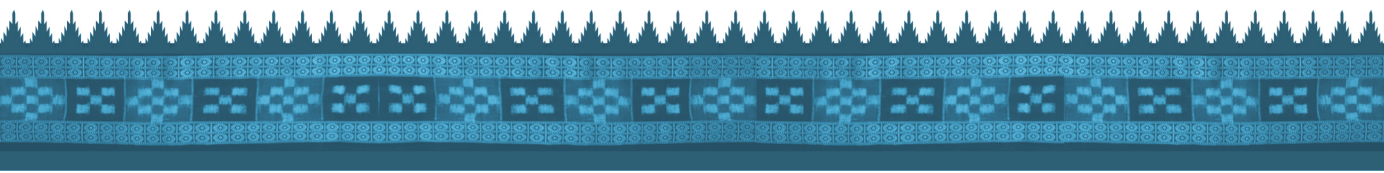
Villages Scheme	Meghapal			Tampersingha			Panposi		
	Eligible	Access	No access	Eligible	Access	No access	Eligible	Access	Not access
Status of Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana	22	9	13	23	0	23	4	0	4
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)									
Rural Housing	70	18	52	26	4	22	5	5	0

Table 35: A glance on the Status of infrastructure at Meghapal Panchayat

G. Key Findings

- Poor road connectivity is a major hindrance for villages in Meghahal Panchayat.
- Rantal gets disconnected from the rest during the rainy season.
- Distance from Marangbahal to Panchayat office is around 6 km. If a road would have been there, the 4 hamlets: Banjaritikra, Marangbahal, Bandijharan and Rantal would have been easily connected to the panchayat office.
- Poor infrastructure at Meghahal Panchayat office puts visitors in problem during distribution of rice, wheat and pension etc.
- Ponds of Mudtal hamlet, Tampersingha village and Meghahal village need to be revived.
- 49 deep-bore wells are sunk of which only 9 are in use. The rest are not functioning: 3 due to insufficient ground water and 37 do not have electricity.
- There are 52 tube wells in the Meghahal panchayat. Out of these 40 tube wells are in working condition and 12 are damaged. The heavy iron content in the water from tube wells makes it difficult for consumption.
- There are 101 households which are entitled to rural housing under various provisions. Out of which only 27 households have availed the facilities and have completed construction. These households are still waiting for full and final settlement. Importantly, there are 74 households i.e. three fourth households, where construction is pending so does the payment since 2011.

PART - 3



CHAPTER 9: KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

- The most impactful and flagship schemes such as MGNREGA, ICDS are almost non-existent in this panchayat. They are yet to take off in the real sense.
- It is heartening to see a sex-ratio which is much better than the national average. The tribal society which is seen as "backward" by the dominant community has lessons to offer to the "educated" lot as far as importance of girl child is concerned.
- Single women, single mothers are not only deprived of their individual rights but denied political participation. Similarly widows are under huge stress.
- Landlessness is a huge issue and has pushed households to poverty cycle. It is extremely painful to find that those who have patta have no idea about the location of their land. Similarly, those who were evacuated for a dam project have not been given land and are living on encroached land. This shows apathy towards marginalised by all sections of the society.
- Various wings of the government have neglected the basic rights of the families, individuals living in abject poverty in the Meghpal Panchyat as many important schemes are yet to be rolled on the field.
- Unpaid care work and home based paid work (Beedi making) has taken a toll on women's health. Barring a handful none of the Beedi workers are getting their entitlements.

Think about it.....

It was observed that an unmarried woman is always being excluded from participation in public meetings, decision making and has no financial support.

Think about it.....

The female *Beedi* workers are pressurised to do both the *Beedi* making work as well as household work. Women typically toil for 16 hours daily, and do both paid and unpaid labour. Most of the women have no leisure time at all. Women bear the greatest responsibility of household chores, including many tasks related to income generation.

- Children's health, education, protection and wellbeing need urgent attention. Children are a neglected lot due to poor implementation of ICDS, Mamata Yojana, inaccessible schooling and above all, poverty.
- Livelihood opportunities, water and basic infrastructure can enhance quality of life of these villagers and give them a dignified life.
- The missing youth population is a concern. Most of the youth are migrating for work and there is very little to keep them from this. Youth needs and aspirations are not a priority.

CHAPTER 10: RECOMMENDATIONS

Health

- Make medicines available at PHC.
- Capacity building of Gaon Kalyan Samiti members.
- Rogi Kalyan Samiti should function properly.
- Community people should be informed about dates of VHND and they need to be aware of the significance of VHND, Mamata Divas and Prustikar Divas.
- Mobile Medical Health Unit should visit twice a month.

Education

- Capacity building of SMC members
- Strengthening SMCs.
- Enhance student retention rate through quality teaching and infrastructure.
- Ensure RTE provisions such as subject teachers and ensure quality education delivery.

Welfare and social security

- Provide Identity Cards to the Beedi workers.
- Beedi workers need to be given all the benefits and entitlements until they have an alternative source of livelihood
- Provide Construction Labour card to the construction labourers.
- Provide Odisha Aam Admi Bima Yojana (OAABY) Identity card.
- Villagers need to have Adhar Card to access benefits.
- Ensure BKKY Identity card.
- People who are eligible for old age pension, widow pension, NFBS, Beedi work, construction labour, rural housing, Harish Chandra Yojana, agricultural land, homestead land should be supported to access these provisions.

Infrastructure

- School infrastructure should be in place.
- Proper road communication should be made available to community people.(Marangbahal, Bandijharan, Rantal, Banjaritikra hamlets)

- Banking facilities should be made available in Panchayat premises.
- Universal electrification needs to be ensured
- Potable water should be made available in schools urgently as students are drinking contaminated water.
- Tube wells need to be repaired and water quality testing must be undertaken.
- Ponds in Meghapal, Tampersingha, Marangbahal, Panposi and Mudtal need immediate restoration.
- People from forest area (Rantal, Chouda acre, Laikerabahal, Ghusriabal, Marangbahal, Daupada, Banjaritikra and Bandijharan Hamlets) should be given Patta at the earliest.
- Community People should get their Patta under homestead land.

Livelihood

- Construction labourers should be given identity cards and should be linked to relevant schemes.
- Check dams and water reservoirs can be constructed to encourage agriculture.
- Linkages with different government departments such as horticulture, agriculture, OLIC department, DRDA, OLM etc. must be facilitated.
- SHG members should get proper guidance and training for sustaining their groups.
- MGNREGA needs to be implemented properly.
- Famers should register their name in a Cooperative Society to sell their paddy.
- Livelihood opportunities should be created for young people locally.
- Villagers from Bandijharan, Mudtal, and Marangbahal and Bandijharan villages need to be linked to Jananidhi scheme.
- Micro planning is highly required for the implementation of various schemes and overall development of the Panchayat.

Community Development and Empowerment

- Building leadership potential of community members.
- Adequate opportunities to nurture youth potential and to engage them in constructive activities.

- Micro Planning needs to be undertaken with active participation of the community.
- Strengthen governance process such as Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha and ensure active participation of villagers in village development processes.
- Awareness building is needed for effective implementation of various schemes.
- A Resource Centre is required for dissemination of information regarding schemes. This would also facilitate referrals and linkages.
- The community members are losing their tribal identity, culture, language etc. due to everyday struggle of life. Attention must be paid to protect their identity, culture and resources.
- Atrocities against women and children required to be reported and attended.

Review meeting with District Administration

- Monthly review meetings with all concerned government departments should take place under the supervision of the District Administration.

CHAPTER 11: ACTIONS INITIATED

In response to initial reports highlighting the dilapidated condition of villagers in the Meghapal Panchayat by young community leaders, Patang has initiated and led the following endeavors with active support and unprecedented resolve from the District Administration, Sambalpur and ActionAid India, Regional Office, Bhubaneswar.

Health

- Appointed doctor at Meghapal PHC
- Created awareness about health and nutrition through Prustikar Divas, VHND and Mamata Divas.
- Young volunteers (25 volunteers), AWWs and ASHAs attended training programme on health and sanitation organized by Red cross society, Sambalpur
- 305 Beedi workers benefited through a Mega Health Camp at Meghapal Panchayat and regular health check-up facilities.
- 14 spectacles were distributed to people with poor vision.

Education

- Enhancement of student retention in schools
- DEO, BEO, teachers and SMC members prepared a schedule for monthly meeting of SMC.
- Appointed two teachers at Meghapal high school
- Water quality tests conducted in all schools in Meghapal Panchayat
- Distributed Aqua-guard, Fans and Almirahs in 9 schools.
- Functioning of ST and SC girls' hostels.

Welfare and Social Security

- District Magistrate ensured contractors to get labour license.
- 118 forms collected from construction labourers requesting Labour Identity Card.
- 85 Beedi workers got Beedi Workers Identity Card.
- 17 Beedi workers applied education scholarship for their children.
- 150 Beedi workers applied for housing schemes
- Old Age pension was availed by 28 people.

- Widow pension was availed by 6 persons.
- 12 people got facilities from National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Infrastructure

- Constructed 1 hume pipe culvert at Bandijharan, and 4 hume pipe culverts at Marangbahal road in Meghapal GP.
- Construction of 1 hume pipe culverts at Marangbahal road is on the process.
- Constructed check dam at Rantal in Meghapal GP.
- Constructed 3 HP (single row 600mm dia) bridges on Rantal Road.
- Budget sanctioned for construction of water diversion system on Ghusriabahal Nalla, Meghapal.
- Fund sanctioned for toilets for all households of Meghapal GP. Construction of toilet has been completed at Colony pada, Meghapal, Rangiatikra, Daupada, Girjapada, Tileimal, and Khadiberna hamlets of Meghapal panchayat.
- New concrete road has been completed at Colony pada, Bandijharan, Banjaritikra of Meghapal panchayat
- Construction of new high school infrastructure is on the process.
- Business Correspondent Point (B.C point) is operating at Meghapal Panchayat office.
- Water testing took place in each and every Hamlet in Meghapal Panchayat.
- Solar electrification of three tube wells was sanctioned from where one tube well at Laikerabahal village has been completed.
- Two tube wells are operational.
- All Tube wells were repaired.
- Cold water purifier has been installed at Panchayat office.
- 98 people received land patta where 33 people received under FRA and 65 people received homestead land patta.
- As per declaration of District Magistrate, Sambalpur by end of May 2016, there will be no family without Ghara Diha Patta.

Livelihood

- 84 young people registered in DDU-GKY for different training programmes.

- 49 bore wells are well functioning.
- 30 farmers have received cono weeder machine from agriculture department.
- 100 farmers have received seeds from agriculture department.
- 400 families were engaged in MGNREGA work.

Financial Inclusion

- 2600 application forms were submitted for opening of bank accounts.
- 2300 passbooks were distributed.

Review meeting with different governments departments

- As per instruction of District Magistrate and Collector, BDO organized coordination meeting with all line departments and Patang.
- 11 Young people interacted with senior government officials.
- 10 review and planning meetings were facilitated by the District Magistrate.

(ଖ) ଚିତ୍ର ଶ୍ରମିକ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଥିବା ଯୋଜନା ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ଜ୍ଞାନ -

- ୧- ଚିତ୍ର ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପୁସ୍ତିକା ଏବଂ ଯୋଜନା ବିଷୟରେ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ / ନା
- ୨- ଯଦି ହଁ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଯୋଜନା ବିଷୟରେ ଆପଣ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି ?
- ୩- ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାରର ସଦସ୍ୟମାନେ କୌଣସି ଯୋଜନା ପାଇଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ / ନା
- ୪- ଯଦି ହଁ କିଏ, କେଉଁ ଯୋଜନା ପାଇଛନ୍ତି, କେତେ ଏବଂ କେତେ ଦିନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ?
- ୫- ଚିତ୍ର ଶ୍ରମିକ ଭାବରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ହଲ୍ ପାଇବାରେ କିଛି ଅସୁବିଧାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେଉଛି କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ କି ପ୍ରକାର ଅସୁବିଧାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେଉଛି ?
- ୬- କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେଉଛି ? ଏବଂ ତାର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ନିମନ୍ତେ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହୋଇଛି ?

କେଉଁ ରୋଗ ହୋଇଛି	ପରିବାରର ସଦସ୍ୟ	ଦିଗତ କେତେ ମାସ ଓ ବର୍ଷ	ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପାଇଁ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ	ଶ୍ରମ ବିଭାଗ/ଅନ୍ୟମନ୍ୟ ସରକାରୀ ଯୋଜନା ଦ୍ୱାରା ସହାୟତା ପାଇଛନ୍ତି କି

୭- ଡ଼ାକ୍ତରଖାନା ଓ ମୋବାଇଲ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଦ୍ୱାରା ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କିମ୍ବା ଓଷଧ ଭଳି ପୁସ୍ତିକା ପାଇଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ / ନା

ଯଦି ହଁ ତେବେ କେତେ ନିୟମିତ ?

ସମ୍ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୁଏ ଥରେ ଥିବ, ୧୫ ଦିନକୁ ଥରେ ଥିବ, ମାସକୁ ଥରେ ଥିବ, ୩ ମାସକୁ ଥରେ ଥିବ, ୬ ମାସକୁ ଥରେ ଥିବ, ୧ ବର୍ଷକୁ ଥରେ ଥିବ, ବେଳେ ବେଳେ ଥିବ

Survey Questionnaire-2

A Baseline Format of School Profiles, Meghapal & Chhamunda G.P under Jujomura Block Sambalpur District

I. School Location Details

Name of School	
Name of Habitation	
Name of Revenue Village	
Name of Cluster	
Name of Gram Panchayat	
Name of Block	
Name of District	
Lower Class in the School	
Higher Class in the School	

II. School Profile

Sl. No.	Description	Response and Status if any with photo applicable
1	School Code (DISE)	
2	Contact No. of HM & Chairperson SMC	
3	Year of Establishment	
4	Year of Up-gradation(1-5)	
5	Year of Up-gradation(6-8)	
6	AWC/ECCE Functioning in the same campus	Yes/No
7	Formation of SMC	Yes/No, Month: Year:
8	No. of member in SMC	
9	MDM served to students	Yes/No
10	MDM served by	
11	Availability of kitchen room	Yes/No
12	Types of School	(i) Primary [], UP [], Secondary [], Higher Secondary [] (ii) State Govt. [], Aided [] or Unaided [], Central Govt. of India [], Unrecognized [], Others [] (iii) School under SSA / DPEP [], under SC/ST dept. (welfare) [], Others [] (iv) Residential [], Ashram [], Sebashram [], KGBV [], Non-Residential []
12	Officials visit to the schools (DI/DEO, CI, SI, BEO, BRC, CRC and others in last 5 years	No of visits Kind of visits Any important observation / feedback:

III. Habitation of School in details

iii. a. Primary School

Name of Habitation	Child population on 6-11 age group (Class I-V)			Children admitted			Distance in Km
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	

III. b. Upper Primary School

Name of Habitation	Child population on 11-14 age group (Class V-VII)			Children admitted			Distance in Km
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	

IV. Information on Children in School

Class Category	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		TOTAL	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Gen																		
OBC																		
SC																		
ST																		
Muslim																		
Total																		
BPL																		
CWSN																		
Total																		

Age Appropriate Enrollment of Children in Class:

Dropout and new enrolment list:

Reason for Dropout:

Children Attendance Level

Children Attendance	Below 20%	20-40%	40-60%	60 -80%	80% above	Total Children
Class I						
II						
III						
IV						
V						
VI						
VII						
VIII						

Children Learning Level (Grade in last year)

	F (below 15%)	E (15-35%)	D (35-49%)	C (50-64%)	B (65-79%)	A (80% & above)	Total Children
Class I							
II							
III							
IV							
V							
VI							
VII							
VIII							

V. School Infrastructure

Sl. No.	Description	Yes/ No	Response and its status
1.	Availability of fire extinguisher		Number ...
2	Availability of Computer		
3	No. of classroom		
4	No. of all weather classroom		
5	No. of classroom connected with ramp		
6	H.M Room/ Common Room		
7	Separate toilet for Boys/ Girls		
8	School Gate		
9	Kitchen Shade		
10	Availability of safe drinking facility		
11	Availability of playground		
12	Availability of electricity		
13	Availability of school boundary		
14	Availability of Library		Yes/No, No. of Books . . . , No. of Children access Library class per week and hour allotted
15	Availability of play materials		
16	Availability of display board/ Bulletin board		
17	Availability of TLM/TLE		

VI. Profile of Teachers in School

School	No. of enrolled children	No. of Teacher	Head Teacher	Regular Subject Teacher	No	Periodic Teacher	No
Primary Level (Class I-V)							
Upper Primary Level (Class VI-VIII)				(i)Science & Math [] (ii)Social science [] (iii)Language []	(i)Art Education [] (ii)Health and Physical Education [] (iii)Work Education []

Teachers designated type and No.:

HM	[],	AHM	[],
Regular Teacher	[],		
Siksha Sahayak (SS)	[],	Gana Sikshaka (GS)	[],
Community Teacher	[],	Periodic (Part time) teacher	[],
CRC/BRC	[],	Any others	[]

Details of Teacher Information:

Sl. No.	Name of Teacher	Designation	Sex	Age	Qualification	Professional degree & teacher training course	Working in the profession since	Belongs to Same Village / other	If other, distance from school	No. of days s/he attend school

N.B.: Please include other teaching or non-teaching staff also in the list like librarian, clerk, peon etc. wherever applicable

Teachers Students Ratio:

Teacher's Observation/Experiences/Feedback working in this school:

--

Teachers Regularity: Almost Regular, Very Often Regular, Average, Irregular, Almost Absent
or

Teachers Attendance	Below 50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	90% above	Reasons for so (if any)

VII. SMC / Parents / Community Related Information:

SMC formation: Month: Year:

No. of SMC members:

Formation and Members of SMC based on RTE norms: Yes [] No []

Regular visit of SMC members to school per day/week/month:

SMC members Details:

Sl. No.	Name and contact No	Representative as	Sex	Age	Education	Address	Profession	Role if any delegated / performing

No. of meetings conducted: Their attendance

Awareness / Clarity on their Roles and responsibility:

No. of Issues/ development initiatives of school addressed:

Involvement of SMC members:

Regularity of SMC members as per their roles and responsibility:

SMC proactiveness:

Formation of Parents Teachers Association

No. of PTA meetings: Their Attendance:

Regularity of meetings:

No. of Issues/ development initiatives of school addressed:

Formation of Mothers Teachers Association

No. of MTA meetings: _____ Their Attendance: _____

Regularity of meetings: _____

No. of Issues/ development initiatives of school addressed: _____

VIII. Teaching Learning Related Information:

- 1) Child Friendly Teaching Learning:
- 2) Library and its activities:
- 3) Availability of TLM materials and their usage:
- 4) Play/Sports materials and Sports activities:
- 5) Co-curricular/co-scholastic activities:
- 6) Availability of Computer and its usage:
- 7) Availability of display/Information/Newsletter board/Bulletin board etc
- 8) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
- 9) Project /activity based learning system
- 10) Function of School Cabinet
- 11) Function of Meena Cabinet
- 12) Created Child Friendly School Spaces (other than the above)
- 13) Free Text books

IX. A write up on School History:

Note: S & ME - School and Mass Education department,
KGBV - Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya,
SSA - Sarva Siksha Abhiyan,
DPEP - District Primary Education Programme
PS - Primary School
UPS - Upper Primary School

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA OF MEGHAPAL GRAM-PANCHAYAT

ଗୁଡ଼ ପଲିଟ ପଶୁ ବିଭାଗୀ	ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ		
	ବଚକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	କୁକୁଡ଼ା ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	ଘୁଷୁରୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	ଛେଳି ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	ମଇଁଷି ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	ବଳଦ ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	ଗାଈ ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
ଗ୍ରାମର ନାମ : ପରିବାରର ପୁଞ୍ଜ୍ୟ କ ନାମ: ଜମି କ ନଂ:	ଅଣ ଜଳ ସେଚିତ ଚାଷ ଜମି		
	ଜଳ ସେଚିତ ଚାଷ ଜମି		
	ଯଦି ପଚା ଅଛି ତେବେ କାହା ନାମରେ		
	ଜମି (ଏକର) (ପଚା / ଦଖଲ)		
	ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ଜୀବିକାରେ ଉଚ୍ଛୁକ କି		
	ଏମ.ଡି.ନ.ଆର.ଇ. ଡି.ଏ ରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି ୨୦୧୪-୧୫ (ସଂଖ୍ୟା) କେତେ ଜଣ/କେତେ ଦିନ		
	ଜମାକାରୀ ଖାତା (ଟି/ନା)		
	ଜବ୍ କାର୍ଡ ନଂ		
	ପରିବାର ର ବୃତ୍ତି		
	ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯାଉଥିବା ଶିଶୁ		
	ସ୍କୁଲ ଯାଉଥିବା ଛାତ୍ର/ ଛାତ୍ରୀ		
	ଏକାକୀ ମହିଳା ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	ମହିଳା ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	ପୁରୁଷ ସଂଖ୍ୟା		
	ଇୟସ		
	ରିଜ		
	ଧର୍ମ		
	ସାମାଜିକ ବର୍ଗ-(ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି (S.C.) ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନ ଜାତି (S.T.) ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପଞ୍ଚୁଆ ବର୍ଗ, ସାଧାରଣ):		

ବଳର ମତାମତ/ ଯୋଜନା			କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର ଜାତିକା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆଗ୍ରହ (ବର୍ତ୍ତନାକର)	ବାକି ଥିବା ଋଣର ପରିମାଣ	କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର ଋଣ ପାଇଛନ୍ତି କି	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 820 237 894">ପ୍ରକାର</td> <td data-bbox="175 894 237 994">ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="237 820 292 894">ଖାଦ୍ୟ</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="292 820 347 894">କପଡ଼ା</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 820 401 894">ଶିକ୍ଷା</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="401 820 456 894">ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 820 511 894">ସାମାଜିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 820 566 894">ଜମି ଓ ଘର</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 820 621 894">ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	ପ୍ରକାର	ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ	ଖାଦ୍ୟ		କପଡ଼ା		ଶିକ୍ଷା		ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ		ସାମାଜିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ		ଜମି ଓ ଘର		ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ		ବାର୍ଷିକ ଆୟ	ଜାତିକା ଅର୍ଥନୀତୀ ଉତ୍ପ	ସାମାଜିକ ସହକରଣା ସଂଗଠନା ୨୦୧୪-୧୫	ଗ୍ରାମସଭାରେ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ(ହେଁ/ନା)	ପଲ୍ଲୀସଭାରେ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ(ହେଁ/ନା)	ବିପିଏଲ, ଅନ୍ତରାୟ, ଅନ୍ନ ଯୋଜନା/P.L.O. Rice (ହେଁ/ନା)	ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପୁରଣା(ହେଁ/ନା)	ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ପ୍ରସବ (ହେଁ/ନା)	ମମତା (ହେଁ/ନା)	ଇନ୍ଦିରାଆବାସ ର ହିତାଧିକାରୀ (ହେଁ/ନା)	କିଶାନ୍କୃତ୍ତିକାର୍ତ୍ତ(ହେଁ/ନା)	ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକାର୍ତ୍ତ / ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରୀୟସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୀମାଯୋଜନା(ହେଁ/ନା)	ଓଡ଼ିଶା-ଆମ ଆବନିକୀମାଯୋଜନା(ହେଁ/ନା)	ବିଜୁକୃଷକଲ୍ୟାଣଯୋଜନା (ହେଁ/ନା)	ବିଧବାଭିକ୍ଷା(ହେଁ/ନା)	ଭିନ୍ନକ୍ଷମ ଭଣ୍ଡା (ହେଁ/ନା)	ବାର୍ଷିକକ୍ଷମା(ହେଁ/ନା)
ପ୍ରକାର	ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ																																						
ଖାଦ୍ୟ																																							
କପଡ଼ା																																							
ଶିକ୍ଷା																																							
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ																																							
ସାମାଜିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ																																							
ଜମି ଓ ଘର																																							
ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ																																							
ବିଷୟ	କା	ପ୍ରାଥମିକ																																					

Target Group



Collecting Mahua with child



People engaged in MGNREGA work



Child suffering from health problem



Differently able people having hope for start a business



Hope for Indra Awas Yojana



Situation of Anganwadi Centre, Meghapal

Achievement



Two class room at Meghpal high school, foundation laid by Hon'ble MP Mr. Nagendra Padhan and Hon'ble MLA Er.Rohit Pujari



Inauguration of science lab at Meghpal high school



Mr. Debabrata Patra, Regional Manager, ActionAid shared the forward action plan on Meghpal Panchayat



Sensitization on Right to Education at Meghpal Panchayat



B.C Point Inauguration at Meghpal Panchayat Premises



Participation of women in community meeting



Giving cheque under NFBS by B.D.O Jujomora



Received land *Patta* by community people



Health and sanitation training programme organised by Indian red cross society, Sambalpur at Meghpal Panchayat



Health camp for *Beedi* worker at Meghpal Panchayat office



Beedi card distribution by SCMMU department, Sambalpur



Organised orientation meeting on landless people of Meghpal Panchayat



At- Deheripali, Near Chakabandi Office,
P.O. - Budharaja, Sambalpur,
Pin - 768004, Odisha, India
Phone : +91 663-2532496
Email : team@patangindia.org
Website : www.patangindia.org

act:onaid

331-A, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar
Pin - 751007, Odisha
Phone : +91 674-514503, 522624
Website : www.actionaidindia.org