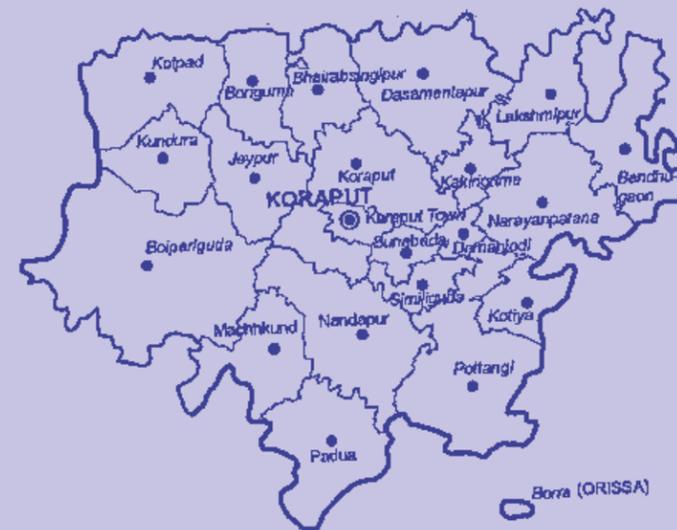


PEOPLE'S CHARTER OF DEMAND: KORAPUT DISTRICT ODISHA STATE BUDGET 2015-16



District Level Pre-budget discussion is a platform where common people's needs, priorities and aspirations are consolidated and put forward to be recognized at state's budget. It is an attempt to amplify people's voice in favour of a participatory and pro-poor budget. This process helps in understanding district's urge through budget analysis and discourse with political activities, media, civil society organizations, government officials and the community.

This document represents the challenges faced by Koraput and possible budget provisions are expected to be made during budget 2015-16. These demands are derived through intensive research conducted by the District Budget Watch Group, Koraput and inputs gathered from different district level citizenry processes.



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Koraput is situated in the southern most part of Odisha adjacent to the states of Andhra Pradesh in one side and Chhattisgarh on the other. This district inhabits predominantly by the various tribes and comes under the fifth schedule area. The district is naturally scenic with lots of waterfalls and reservoirs. Despite the fact that the area is rich of natural resources, the original inhabitants of the district are still very poor and backward. Many special programmes are being taken up by the Center as well as the State Government to cater to the needs of the people in Koraput. This district comes under the revised long term action plan (RLTAP) programme meant for the KBK region and also included under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) programme of the Central Government and Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Biju KBK Grant and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA) are also being carried out in this district.

This “people's Charter of Demand” depicts about different developmental issues persisting in Koraput with respect to key sectors like education, health, child development, livelihood and SC&ST development. The issues are derived from number of consultations and field observations by the District Watch Group (DBWG) members.



EDUCATION

- **Appointment of trained teachers**

Teachers’ vacancy is a major issue of education in the district. In hilly tribal areas though there are primary and upper primary schools but teachers are not appointed. Getting a trained teacher for these schools from the nearby community is very difficult. Whereas no

facilities are available for outside teachers to stay in the village. Teachers’ who are appointed in these areas are not coming regularly. About 10% of the total sanctioned posts are vacant. While verifying the situation in Dasmantapur, it was found that out of the 575 sanctioned post 290 regular teacher and 224 contractual teachers are in position whereas 61 posts are still vacant.

- **Proper monitoring and supervision**

Monitoring and supervision system of the primary and upper primary schools are in a very poor condition due to staff shortage. The Block Education Officer (BEO), in charge of Dasamantapur Block, is also in charge of three other blocks. Again, there is no additional provision of travel allowance for the monitoring/visit to the school in extended areas. Due to lack of monitoring mechanism, the teacher absenteeism is very high in the district. Regular orientation of the teachers for motivating them is highly essential. Special allowance needs to be given for those teachers working in remote left wing extremist areas.

Status of Education in the block:

Sl. No	Positions	Availability
01	Sanctioned teaching post	575
02	Man in position	290
03	Vacant posts	61
04	ShikshyaSahayaks	127
05	GanaShikshayaks	97
06	Regular teachers	351
07	Pupil teacher ratio	27:1
08	No of primary schools	143
09	No of ME schools	67
10	No of High schools	17

Source: Block Education Office, Dasmantapur, Koraput

- **Adequate Infrastructure for the schools:**

Many schools in Koraput do not have sufficient number of class rooms as a result of which two/three class students are sitting in one rooms. As a result, student from different standards are sitting in one room. Maximum schools do not have running water and separate toilet facility for boys’ and girls’. It is important that the department should take immediate action for completion of all the school buildings and make provision for water in each school. During the visit of DBWG members to Dasmantapur block, it was found that more than 90% of the schools do not have toilet with running water facility.



- **Facility in residential schools and Hostels**

943 residential schools and 47 girl's hostels are available in the district. But most of the hostels are not supplied with drinking water facilities, no running water in the toilet and electricity are not available in toilets and electricity. To verify the fact the district watch group

members visited a 100 bedded girls' hostel in Paraja Bedapadar School and verified the fact. Due to non availability of water, the girls' are going outside for sanitation and other purposes. The hostel is also running in a dilapidated building. There is a urgent need of repairing the building. Sports and other recreational activities are also essential for the resident girls'.

HEALTH

- Adequate number of staffs (Doctor, Pharmacist and other support staff) in the PHCs & CHCs**

Shortage of manpower in the healthcare institutions at various levels severely affecting the healthcare services in the district. Specifically, absence of gynaecologist and paediatrics at CHCs is seriously hampering the maternal and child health services. In Dasmantpur CHC, there are sanction posts of two gynaecologists and two paediatrics are currently vacant. Similarly there is also vacancy in paramedics. The CHC also do not have laboratory technician and radiographer.

Post	Sanctioned post	Man in position	Vacancy
Medical officer	07	03	04
Gynaecology	02	00	02
Paediatrics	02	00	02
Staff Nurse	06	01	05
Pharmacist	07	05	02
Laboratory Technician	02	00	02
Radiographer	01	00	01
Ayush pharmacist	01	00	01
Ophthalmic assistant	01	00	01
Dental Assistant	01	00	01
Counsellor	01	01	00

Source: CHC, Dasmantpur, Koraput

- Increase in number of delivery points in inaccessible areas**

Patient flow from inaccessible areas is negligible due to lack of communication facility. Specifically, the pregnant women are not able to reach the CHCs due to poor communication and unavailability of "102- Ambulance". So, to promote institutional delivery more number of delivery points are needed to be opened in these area.

- Community awareness programme on various health services**

Low literacy rate and lack of community awareness are a major hurdle in successful implementation of health service schemes. Despite, several Government interventions in the difficult areas, the people are not assessing the services. So, awareness programmes on existing health service schemes of the Government need to be organised. People are made aware of the fact that proper hand wash can keep them away from many diseases.



EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION

- Pucca building and drinking water facility for AWCs**

2,723 AWCs and 541 mini AWCs are operational in Koraput. About 50% of these centers do not have their own pucca building. At the same time the allocated money for construction are not fully utilised. Under 13th Finance Commission Grant 728 buildings are sanctioned during last four years but only 313 buildings are completed till now. In Boipariguda block, it was found that out of the 273 centers only 120 centres have their own pucca buildings whereas other centres are running in space provided by community or in schools. Special drive is needed, to complete the construction of AWC building in the next two to three

Sl. No	Particulars	Nos
01	No of Anganwadi Centres	273
02	No of Mini Anganwadi centres	45
03	No of children in 3-6 in the block	7837
04	No of children 3-6 children who attend AWC	7021
05	No of sanctioned AWC workers	273
06	Actual number of workers	253
07	No of Mini AWW sanctioned	45
08	No of Mini AWW in Position	07
09	AWC having pucca building	120
10	AWC having own building other than pucca building	153
11	AWCs having drinking water facility	57
12	AWC having no own building	35

Source: ICDS, Baipariguda, Koraput

years. Similarly, AWCs are not provided with the safe drinking water facilities. In Boipariguda block out of the 273 centres only 57 centres have drinking water facility. So along with construction of building drinking water facilities need to provide in centres.

- Appointment of AWW**

Vacancy of AWW and AWH position is a major concern in the district. Currently out of the 2723 sanctioned position of AWW 92 posts are vacant. The number might look very small but looking at the importance of the ICDS programme this is a very critical problem. Going down to the in Boipariguda 273 sanctioned positions are vacant. So, the vacant positions need to be filled immediately at the same time additional workers are also need to be appointed in the difficult areas.

- Universal enrolment in preschool education**

The objective of ICDS programme clearly depicts the 3-6 year children will be provided with pre-school education at the AWCs. While analysing the fact at the district and block level it was found that a large number of children are not attending pre-school education. In Boipariguda, 816 children of age group 3-6 are not attending AWC. Immediate measures need to be taken for enrolment of all 3-6 years children in AWCs.

- Training for AWW**

Most of the centers in the districts are provided with Nua-Arunima guide book and work books for children. But during the field observation it was found that less number of AWWs are using the guide books and work books. The main reason is that the workers are not given proper training to use the guidebook and workbooks. So for successful implementation of nua-arunima, it is necessary to give training to the AWW.

AGRICULTURE

Financial assistance for cash crop

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for 80% of population of the district. Main food crops of the district are rice, ragi, minor millets and cash crops are lemon grass, cotton, coffee and tobacco. Excluding coffee, there is no Government support for any cash crop. So money lenders & Shahukars are exploiting the local farmers and the farmers are being trapped in contracting farming system. For example, lemon grass is the main cash crop of Bandhugaon block and contract farming system is widespread and has totally captured the farmers. So promotion and support from government is required for the cash crops.

Storage facility for the perishable agricultural products

The climatic condition of the district is bliss for vegetable farming. Vegetables are massively cultivated all over the year. But there is no storage facility for vegetables. It opens the scope for the middlemen of the adjacent state to exploit the farmer and purchase the vegetables in very less price. So cold storage facility is one of the prior needs of the farmers and required to fulfill by the Government. Establishment of soil testing laboratory in each block will be highly beneficial for the farmers.

Promotion of watersheds for irrigation

Considering the topography of the district the irrigation potential of the district can be improved through watershed management programmes. Every effort should be made to converge the various programmes of the Government to maximise the benefits of the tribal and poor people.

Scheduled Class Sub Plan & Tribal Sub Plan (SCSP & TSP)

Considering the predominance of number of SC and ST population in the district it is important that the all the line departments should spent their share of SCSP and TSP fund according to the norm. All type of diversion of these funds should not be allowed at any cost and the unspent amount in these heads should be carried forward to the next year. More skill development programmes should be introduced for the tribal people keeping in mind the availability of raw materials. In each block one Gram Panchayat should be adopted as model tribal village. The committee for supervising the implementation of SC & ST sub plan fund should consist of people from the local SC and ST community. More allocation should be made under the infrastructure and connectivity heads for the development of the area. There should provision of funds for the maintenance under WADI programme, Skill development centres at the block level and in higher education institutes, establishment of nursing institute in the district. The government should give emphasis on establishment of food processing unit in the district for the value addition to agricultural commodities. The monitoring and supervision of various departments for the proper functioning is very crucial for the success of various programmes.

Allocation & Head of expenditure of Koraput ITDA project in the year 2013-14

SL. No	Head of Disbursement	Sectors	Amounts in Rs. (in Lakha)
1	Assistance to SHG for Micro enterprise promotion	Women enterprise	20.00
2	Skill Development raining to Tribal Youths	Youth Employment	20.00
3	Coffee cultivation	Employment	135.00
4	Maintenance of WADI Programme in OTLP area (2011-12 & 2012-13)	Horticulture	25.60
5	Livelihood improvement through inter cropping /border crop and irrigation development in WADI plantation area of OTLP	Land based Agriculture	69.55
6	Improvement of poultry farming in OTELP area	Animal husbandry	12.78
7	Improved goat rearing at household level in OTLP area (2012-13)	Animal husbandry	39.00
8	Improved goat rearing at household level in OTLP area (2013-14)	Animal husbandry	127.54
9	Promotion of Rural Poultry farming in OTLP plus area	Animal husbandry	30.28
10	Commercial layer poultry farming in OTELP area	Animal husbandry	11.65
11	Promotion of fishery in OTELP area	Fishery	21.47
12	Support for irrigation facilities through dog wells, deep wells, borrow well, drip irrigation through OTELP support	Irrigation	22.78
13	Connectivity through CD work	Communication	18.00
14	Farm mechanisation support to ST families	Land development	10.00
15	Rural Hat	Infrastructure	26.10
16	Cool Chamber	Infrastructure	40.00
17	Shorting, grading with pack unities at Kunduli, Subai and Badel hat to TDCC	Infrastructure	81.24
18	Irrigation facilities through field channel & Diversion weirs	Irrigation	109.00
Total			819.99

Source: ITDA, Koraput

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