

# Yearly Report

## 2015-16



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## SWADHIKAR

### Background

The objective of the Project is to strengthen the voice for the rights of tribal communities by strengthening the active participation of the tribal people in the village mandatory forums like Gram Sabha<sup>1</sup>, Gram Panchyat and other traditional sabhas organized for community development. The active participation means people not only able to articulate their needs and planning their development works in Gram Sabha but also actively monitor and evaluate the plans. It also strongly means inclusive participation of women, people living with disability, landless people, widows and women (single) headed families and all other marginalized community in the targeted villages.

The major aim will be bring in good governance by making the local self governance closer to the people and people friendly work for the people, by the people and with the people.

Caritas India wants to achieve the above aim by forming a consortium of development organizations and intervene extensively in the remotest part of the Jharkhand state with good coverage of geographical area to strengthen the active and inclusive participation of the tribal people in the development of their own village and at the state at large.

### **Project Outcome:**

**Outcome 1:** 123 villages of 22 panchayat in East singhbhum districts of Jharkhand have effectively functioning gram sabha in adherence to PESA.

**Outcome 2** The marginalised tribal community in 123 villages of 22 Panchayat in East Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand will have increased their income by 30%

**Outcome 3** The tribal community in 123 village of 22 panchayat in East Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand have increased involvement of women in decision making process in Gram Sabhas by the end of June 2017.

### **Social Composition**

- Total village population – Male = 9411, Female = 9446, Total = 18857
- Total numbers of House hold - 3602

Direct Beneficiaries of the Program										
	Male				Female				Total	
Age	SC/BC/OBC	ST	PLWD	Gen	SC/BC/OBC	ST	PLWD	Gen	Male	Female
0-14 yrs	733 / 480 /309	1817	12	152	692/476 /314	1857	12	151	3491	3490
15-60 yrs	780/ 510 /310	4046	54	257	748/ 516 /308	4093	46	246	5903	5911
Above 60	7/ 10 /3	17	2	10	5/ 6 /2	20	0	12	47	45
Total	1520/ 1000 /622	5880		419	1445/ 998 /624	5970		409	9411	9446

- **Strengthening of Gramsabhas, Total 18 villages are conducting at least 4 Gramsabhas meetings as per the Governments notification.**
- **Formation of 8 standing committees in all 18 villages.**
- **Increased the participation of women in Gramsabha meetings. In 8 villages there are women participation is up to 33%.**
- **Micro plan in all 18 villages.**
- **Started women collective farming initiatives with 45 women farmers.**
- **Provided new ideas of farming. (SRI, Double cropping) Total 65 farmers have started it in last years.**
- **Started collective marketing of MFP in 16 villages with the support of Gramsabha and around 200 MFP collecting peoples.**
- **Skill development of PLWDs. Total 15 PLWD s got skill development training with the support of “SAMARTHANAM the trust for disabled”**
- **Linkage of peoples for Govt. Schemes. More than 3000 peoples were linked with various govt.schemes.**
- **Provided livelihood support to 230 marginalized families.**
- **Developed gender plan in all 18 villages.**
- **More than 40 SHGs were linked with bank.**

### **The activities and outcomes-**

#### **Objective -1**

- Gram sabhas are conducting their meetings under the chair of Gram pradhan regularly as per the government’s notifications i.e. 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1<sup>st</sup> May, 15<sup>th</sup> August and 2<sup>nd</sup> October.
- In all project villages “Eight Standing Committees “have formed.
- All Gram sabhas having register with minutes and decisions.
- Micro plan have developed by the Gram sabhas and submitted to block office
- Gram Sabha is taking ownership on the natural resources.
- Participation of women has increased in the Gram Sabha’s meetings.
- Women are raising the issues in Gram Sabha related to women and child.
- Eligible persons are getting the benefits from Governments schemes and entitlements.
- PRI members and Govt. Officials are implementing the schemes as per micro plan.

#### **Objective -2**

- Marginalized peoples are now able to claim the govt. Schemes for their welfare.
- Marginalized peoples are applying for the schemes and getting the benefits.
- New job cards are being provided by department and peoples are getting job in MNRGEA.

- KCC accessibility is increased..
- Peoples are getting benefits from LAMPS as well as they are getting benefits of crop insurance.
- Around 120 farmers are practicing SRI.
- 25 peoples have got cattle shed.
- In 16 villages out of 18 peoples are practicing “Value addition to the MFP”
- In 16 villages Gram Sabha is deciding the rate and vendor of MFPs.

### **Objective -3**

- Day by day participation of women in Gram Sabhas meetings is increasing.
- Women are articulating the women and child related issues in Gram Sabha meetings.
- Communities are now aware on the gender based issues.
- Gender plan is developing by the communities in all 18 villages.

All 18 villages are under PESA, all 18 villages are tribal dominated, vulnerable and needs more support. But in four villages that is Manikpur, Badabotla, Dumuria and Bankishole there are some good signs that reflects the less vulnerability like- Economically better off in comparison to other 14 villages taken up for Swadhikar project. Awareness and Accessing govt. schemes properly. Accessibility to the villages by the govt. officials. Socially and Culturally organized well. Women participation & involvement in the decision making process in the village.

So we will take these four villages (Kalimati, Badabotla, Dumuria and Bankishole) in exit strategy. In third year of the project no monetary activities will be done in these four villages. Wherever we will do activities with local contributions as well as we will try for more linkages with the govt. Schemes to the villages.

Data estimated at the end of the year 1 <sup>st</sup>	Result Achieved	Periodic Target			Gaps	Future Actions
		Target (End term result 2 <sup>st</sup> Yr)	Reporting Period Target	Cumulative Target		
<b>Objective – 1</b>	<b>Capacities of Tribal Community are enhanced so that they have non-discriminatory access to basic rights and entitlements</b>					
100% GS is notified and letter of cooperation obtained from Block office	N/A					
18 villages will hold GS on date notified by block (4 times per year).	17	2	2	+15		
100% Gram Sabha will have minimum 33% of women with youth & PLWDs attendance ensured.	7	5	2	+5		
100% Gram Sabha with full Chorum prepared minutes by panchayat secretary and signed by tribal president	2	5	2	3		

100% village level micro plans will be formed through community consultations, documented, approved by GS, and placed before Line Departments for implementation	0	5	2	5		
All GS will have 70% of plans approved in full.	0	5	2	0		
JSY (upto 60%)	72	45	15	+30		
Old Age Pension	100	40	25	+35		
Widow Pension	43	75	30	+13		
RSBY	00	140	100	140		
Scholarship for Students	00	10	00	10		
Indira Awas Yojna (50% BPL)	77	50	30	+47		
Access to ICDS	18	20	15	+3		
Disability Pension	13	11	11	+2		
Laxmi Ladli Yojna	35	20	15	+20		
Ration Cards (BPL)	493(2526)	100	40	+453		
Annapurna Yojna	00	78	30	78		
Voter Ids	25	281	281	256		
Antodaya Yojna	908	23	20	+888		
18 villages have all 8 Committees operational.	14	18	12	+2		
social audit conducted once by all Villages	0	2	1	2		
Quality of works & monitoring documented by all Vigilance Committees	0	4	2	0		
<b>Objective – 2</b>	<b>Marginalised tribal community members have established profitable livelihood means and marketing (marginalised = landless labourers, widow, PLWD, alone women and other individuals who are marginalised due to caste)</b>					
60 % BPL Household income increased by 30%	202	500	150	+52		
70% eligible families have MGNREGA job card	83	243	100	160		
60% eligible families obtaining atleast 40 days work and receive timely payment from MGNREGA (within 4 months of work completed).	75	243	100	168		
60% BPL families will start IGP with assistance from NRLM & Increased their income by 10%.	212	5	0	+207		
60% Kisan Credit Card	31	25	25	+6		

accessed						
KVK services	101	100	80	+20		
% of MF insured by Crop Insurance	00	100	80	100		
LAMPS	227	100	00	+127		
% of CBOs have Bank Account	2	46	00	44		
Post Office Account	N/A					
% of MF practicing INM & IPM	00	100	60	100		
% of MF Practicing SRI, SWI	52	50	50	+2		
Linkages to line departments (fish, duck etc) will be made for high priority households enabling secondary source of income to (110 households) providing an extra (5%) INR income pa.	00	200	150	200		
Value addition to MFP will enable secondary source of income to (110 households) providing an extra (5%) INR income pa.	00	50	00	50		
<b>Objective – 3</b>	<b>Women have increased their involvement and influence in decision making processes and structures</b>					
Diversity of issues (women related) raised by women and approved in GS (Women Participation, role in decision making, Schemes etc)	5	10	2	+3		
Women / Child-related issues raised in GS (Immunization, Primary Education, Scholarship Programs etc)	2	10	2	8		
Access to Health Department with Improved Facility availed for Maternal Care and Child Health	10	45	00	35		
Toilet facilities provided in all Community Institutions	00	5	00	5		



### Good Start

Pandav Singh Tiyu of Kolsai, Palasbani is a small farmer. In 2004 his father has passed away after the death of his father he faced many problems. He started to grow paddy in his fields with the traditional system but it was not enough

for his need. In Swadhikar programme he attained the training on SRI. He learned everything very sincerely and he applied it on 2 acre land.

At this time he gained just three times more paddy in his field he is very happy and satisfied with this new system of growing paddy. He has committed to apply this in more fields.

Now days he is mobilizing peoples for adopt this technique.

**Will power is more important.**



Sugda Murmu Son of Chandrai Murmu from Manikpur, Palasbani is a small farmer. He is not having good lands for agriculture purpose he has captured a land in near of his house this is a Govt. Land but now days Sugda Murmu is growing vegetables there and all villagers are also supporting him to grow vegetable in a govt land. Sugda Murmu has attended training

programme on Vegetable farming we have provided him Hybrid seeds of Radish, Palak, Tomato and Brinjal. He has made a nursery and grown little plants. After 15 days he has planted all little plants in his captured land.

He has produced more than he think ever now days he is going to every weekly market of Dumuria for selling his vegetables.

दुमरिया में शुक्रवार को आयोजित प्रशिक्षण शिविर में शामिल महिलाएं।

## महिलाओं को दी गई योजनाओं की जानकारी

दुमरिया | संवाददाता

दुमरिया स्थित सामुदायिक भवन में क्रमबद्ध महिला समिति द्वारा आयोजित आधुनिक सरकारी योजनाओं पर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को एकदिवसीय विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। इस क्रम में सरकारी प्रशिक्षक विष्णु पूर्ति ने प्रशिक्षण शिविर में मौजूद महिलाओं को राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना, प्रधानमंत्री कन्यादान योजना, प्रधानमंत्री लाइवली योजना, विधवा पेंशन, वृद्धा पेंशन, राष्ट्रीय पारिवारिक योजना, अन्न निबंधन योजना, इंदिरा आवास, सामाजिक सुरक्षा पेंशन योजना समेत अन्य योजनाओं के बारे में विस्तार से बताया गया।

महिलाओं को बताया गया कि उपरोक्त योजनाओं का लाभ कैसे लिया जा सकता है। इस मौके पर बेहुला-नायक, विनीता माई, बेलारानी गिरि, सावित्री महाकुड़, मेलम दुइ, नीलम बास्के, गिन्नत बाँवा, लती महाकुड़, गुरबारी बानरा समेत कम्पै संख्या में दुमरिया प्रखंड क्षेत्र के विभिन्न गांवों की महिलाएं शामिल होने पहुंची थीं।

## Single Women Empowerment through Land, Property Campaign and Health Promotion

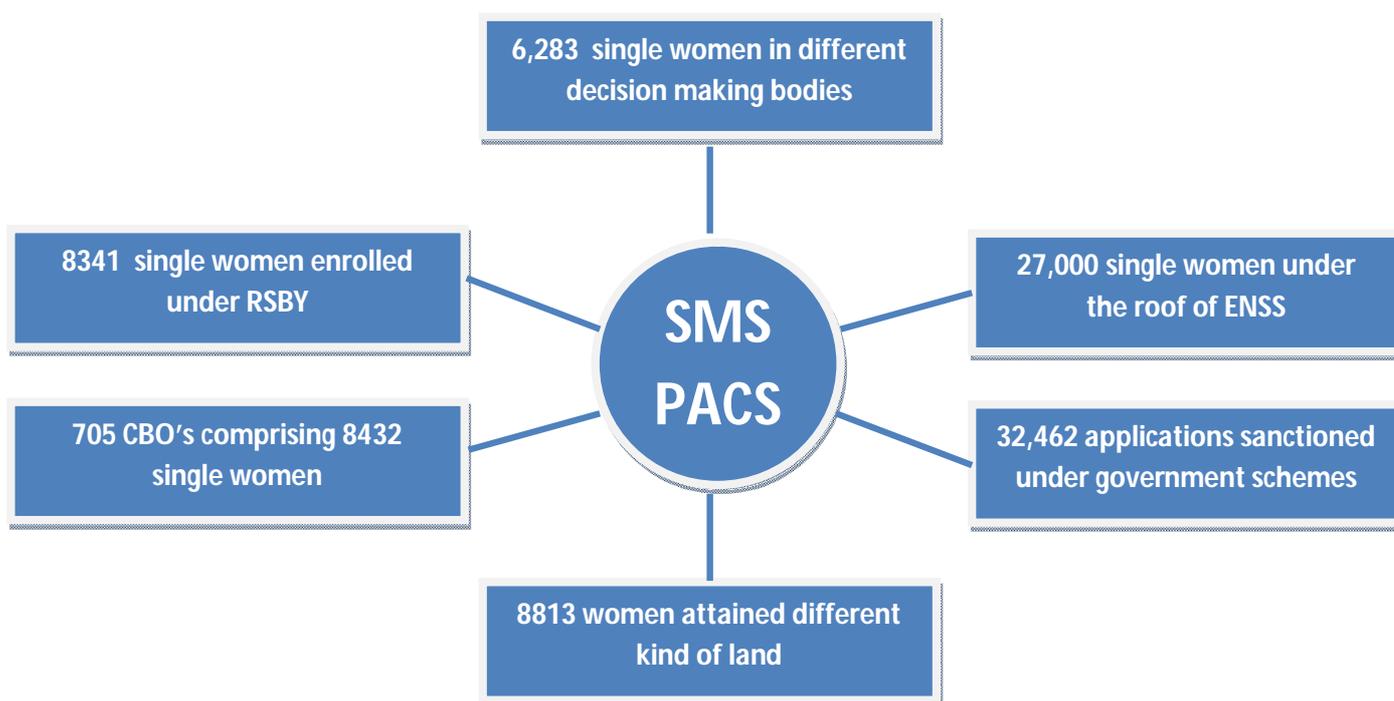
Shramajivi Mahila Samity (SMS) has been constantly working on deepening its understanding of the rapid changes taking place in women's lives across urban and rural spaces of Jharkhand. Since 18 years the organization is tirelessly seeking ways to build gender-inclusive spaces to facilitate the single women's voices in the common forum. SMS implemented the Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) program

The organization focused on exclusively the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Muslims and people with disabilities. It was seen as urgency to reduce the welfare gap between the socially excluded group and the majority of population. PACS has offered opportunities for networking, alliance-building, communication and joint advocacy. The program believes Sharing learning by tracking the progress of the program.

Themes this program is revenue land rights and health promotion right and social security to all single women by empowering them. In large the organization is trying to persuade women. They want to develop women's capacity by encouraging them to speak against the unjust. It gives the women all freedom and confidence to participate in decision making starting from village, block, district and state level. The organization also encourages women to claim their right on possession of property.

The target group has multi-dimensional needs to cope up with various problems. The immediate necessities are shelter, food, health services. The target groups are lacking social inclusion too. Their survival and security is endangered, suppressed and discriminated.

### Key achievements:-



Baseline survey was performed were SMS selected districts of Jharkhand and gauged the status of women there. The outcome of the activity revealed that eighty percent of women led families were not aware of government schemes designed for them. Those families were found in very bad condition, least interactive, under exposed, debt burdened and they all had lack of decision making abilities. Following this activity a group discussion took place where discussion was conducted across 361 houses in 19 villages. Following this a block level awareness campaign was taken place. The purpose of the meeting was to motivate single

women for membership enrollment, group formation and awareness generation over various issues in our society.

Membership drive was an essential and most needed activity of the hour. SMS played a pivotal role in bridging the mental gap between the underprivileged single women who belongs the excluded families. Members, volunteers and staffs strived dedicatedly to reach each and every single woman in Jharkhand. Be it a single women from hard to reach remote hamlet or situated at the foothills of dense forest, no stone was left unturned to extend the supporting hand. The membership drive to associate underprivileged desolate women with Ekal Nari Sashakti Sanghatan (a strong association of single women in Jharkhand) is continuously increasing in numbers being a network partner under PACS project ENSS is working with SMS to facilitate the Single women in eight districts comprising 27 blocks, 257 Panchayats and 1,160 villages. ENSS membership has seen a boon off late. Single women were imparted capacity building training across 257 Panchayat targeting single women attended the session. The capacity building training included leadership development, conceptual understanding pertaining to land rights, rights on community land, revenue land and forest land, health insurance, functioning of PRI, laws and acts related to single women and problems resolution at the local level.

SMS organized meetings with all the members of ENSS at district and state level to finalize the advocacy issues, creation of pressure groups and assess the progress of the implementation of the project. The issues related to single women who remained unsettled at block level were put forth at the district level along with various line departments and the district coelenterate. It helped single women to obtain the benefits of district level schemes. During the meeting at the district level, the decision for the empanelment of hospital and insurance agencies under RSBY scheme was undertaken

SMS has encouraged the single women to participate in Gram Panchayat and get elected as well. The condition of single women and their problems, associating single women with the community and health related issues were the major discourse of discussion during the Panchayat level meetings.

Organization building at block and panchayat level is a continuous process of Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan which includes strengthening of existing Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the formation of some new CBOs. The membership drive of ENSS is also the essential activity of its block level committees. The role of field level facilitator and the project staffs remained significant throughout the project years for the effective and proper functioning of the PACS program.

SMS supported to government in block level RSBY enrolment camp for all the single women members across every block once each year. In order to increase the awareness level regarding the usage of smart card, a total number of 54 awareness generation program were held under PACS program. Consequently a thorough assessment of 44 empanelled hospitals (Community Health Centers, Primary Health Centers and some privately owned hospitals) was carried out to check whether provisions of RSBY scheme are being implemented or not.

The state level and national level forums converging over the same issues was linked for sharing of experiences. In the facilitation process, SMS is extending all kinds of support to ENSS which ranges from the planning to draft bylaws, formalization of organization structure for ENSS and finalization of roles and responsibilities of the members at different level. The organizations hard work has paid them of well. There has been an increase in homestead land entitlements of single women. Priority is given to women belonging from SC, ST, Muslims and FLW and other communities.

The PACS program has achieved recognition in civil society organization and its network partner through proper implementation and implementation at the grass-root level. The Government of Jharkhand and its sister administrative establishments obliged the each and every effort of SMS and ENSS to end gender based discriminations on women. It has also ensured that socio-economic inclusion is a must for single women. Thousands of desolated single women are now brought into the mainstream of socio-economic progress. Hopefully, the international aid agency comes up more such programs to promote and end the discrimination on women at large.

## The Change story of the Project

### RSBY: -

RSBY schemes for the people below poverty line through health insurance families get health services for their critical situation. This scheme failed to spread out and touch the most in need people due to lack of information regarding the dates and place of RSBY enrolment camps, un sensitized government towards the excluded community. Before the project implementation only 233 single women card holders were in the SMS target area, the awareness level and information related to these schemes was very low. SMS under PACS project aided to spread out this scheme in the excluded areas to benefit the people in need. At first survey was conducted to know the present status and awareness of the community it was noticed that only 5% of people were touched with this scheme and mere 10% awareness level.



SMS through 54 awareness meetings in 27 blocks and camps at block level elaborate the benefits and process of this scheme to the people as the beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage on family floater basis, for most of the diseases that require hospitalization, what is the eligibility to get enrolled under the scheme, what documents are required, how to use the card, which hospital to be approached, to what amount limit the card can be used. Similarly these meetings were processed in more deep at the panchayat level to raise at least 60% awareness in the community.

SMS processed the RSBY enrolment camp at block to increase the number of single women in obtaining quality health services under this scheme. These camps were organized once in a year in each block with the coordination of district officials of RSBY, SMS reached door to door with the collaboration of anganwadi workers, CBO members and our staffs to provide info about the enrolment camps exact date and place of the camps. SMS also carried out regular visits and sensitize the hospital management to check whether provisions of RSBY scheme are being fulfilled or not in their hospitals.

SMS organized 16 public hearings at district level on RSBY for resolving the problems of single women under RSBY scheme like errors in the card, proper hospitalization, excess of payments during critical situation etc. at present 863 card holders women and 100 disputed cases were resolved during these public hearing event and rest of the problems were solved by the CBO members. Those single women who were not able to attain the RSBY card due insufficient documents SMS and ENSS processed their card through labour card. During the 4 years project chapter total 16000 families were enrolled under RSBY, doctors and hospital management were sensitized upon this scheme, govt hospitals were empanelled, regular meetings and survey of the hospital were done to ensure adequate facility in the hospitals related to this scheme to raise the health status of the people.

Enrolment	Hospit alization	SBY Mitras	F Labour Card
16000 (8000 of Single women headed family)	2463	67	310

Table- 5

### Revenue Land (Livelihood Rights) : -



1% of single women attain the land ownership before the intervention which was a very devastating status. As the proverb says "possession makes position" similarly the women's dignity was very low due to being landless and resource less they were dependent on others. Inaccessibility of homestead land of the single women of excluded community, no rights of agriculture land for production for the single women, women were excluded from property ownership and women were unknown about their land rights like where to claim for community land and claim over land out of

partition in their families and the land holdings of single women are often seized by force and they are left homeless

To change the single women status SMS made them self dependent through connecting them with various resources and generate demand in the women for land ownership and to quality livelihood. SMS in association with ENSS came forward to launch an effective land campaign to create positive and conducive environment over the land rights for women. For accessibility over the land first and important steps is to gain information about present land right provision, act, government schemes and FRA & PESA act. SMS introduced IEC materials on this information and also organized camps and trainings to build their knowledge how to access the land and how use it. Through IEC along with several meetings with gram sabha, various stakeholders, district level officers (district commissioner and Revenue department) SMS build capability in member of CBO's to described the roles and importance of women in Gram Sabha and explained the necessity of land entitlements for the single women comprising all the information about the role of gram sabha in providing the landless women with land, process of applying for land claims and documents required for the application. Sessions of capacity building were organized on land rights, livelihood promotion, credit linkage and income generation at panchayat and block level with the SHG members.

SMS encouraged promoted CBOs to break the vicious cycle of poverty and reach towards sustainable livelihood. SMS staffs undertook lead role to generate claim application on FRA and submitted to Van AdhikarSamity at village level the CBO leaders are follow up regularly to get the land patta.

Total 13357 applications for the creation of demand for land ownership under various option. A massive campaign was organized in the 1160 villages of 257 panchayats under 27 blocks of 8 districts to build favourable environment towards the settlement of land claims as a result sensitization and fair ambience

across bureaucracy and administrative officials of districts were convinced to settle the claims, as a result 2 lakhs people including PRI, village level standing committee, public representatives and different stake holders were get aware and ready to advocate for single women on land right.

After getting land the CBO's were ready to properly use for their livelihood promotions. The CBO are linked to the banks for generation of resources through the credit linkage. Total Rs. 97, 97,826 credit linkage along with the own saving of the CBO's, the single women uses this linkage facility to develop resource for their livelihood

#### Types of Livelihood promotions:-

Sl. No	Livelihood	No. Of Group	No. of Associated
1	Vegetable Cultivation	150	1800
2	Rice from Paddy	27	405
3	Animal Husbandry	36	432
4	Puffed Rice	67	804
5	Forest Product	36	360
6	Bangle Production	20	200
7	Poultry	20	312
8	Tent House	22	264
9	Sewing-Embroidery	24	288
10	Ration Shop	60	700
11	Paddy Machine	10	110
<b>Total</b>		<b>472</b>	<b>5675</b>

Table – 6

#### Outcome of the campaign on land right and livelihood promotion

- ❖ 7,317 women accessed homestead land.
- ❖ 6785 women were benefitted with community land.
- ❖ 4000 women attained their share over land out of partition in their families.
- ❖ Increase participation of single women in different committee like ( Vanadhikar Committee, Bazar Samity, KisanMitra and KrishiSamity).
- ❖ Increase in the seed dispersal by the government without any discrimination.
- ❖ Increase in the linkage with different livelihood schemes.
- ❖ Increase in the ownership of business related land produce.
- ❖ The women are managing and controlling the land and produce from the land.
- ❖ Single women were linked with KCC.
- ❖ Land ownership made the women self dependent and attained the social dignity.

#### Reducing discrimination –

Discrimination is the most disadvantageous treatment which is being performed in the villages due to social taboos & superstitions. The witch hunting was a major discrimination which was performed for the widows, if any person in the family get sick and the family contain widow the blame was put on her and state her as

a witch this practise was a very common incident and the women also never tried to stop this to raise voice against it as they were unaware about the law against witch hunting similarly the same was happening with domestic violence the single women were ill treated not involved in the rituals and festival not allowed to participate in gram sabha and other standing committee of the village more over the SC, ST, Primitive tribes and Muslim families women are compelled to live with hunger, crushed dignity & inhuman life along with their children as they are excluded, poverty struck and discriminated socially and sexually and singlehood in the women was treated as a curse. The people were unknown about facts of discrimination as how it struck mentally as well as physically to the victims and due to lack of knowledge victims silently accepting the toleration.

SMS took the power to addressed and stop the discrimination we brought up Muslim women, single women and general women under same roof as member of CBO's as the ratio define 70% single women and 30% general women in a CBO, due to push up and encouragement by SMS through this program single women are participating in the gram sabha and also claiming their position in village level decision making bodies, the village people are addressing discrimination and sorting them out in the gram sabha and during the gram sabha our staffs explained how to address and were to report the discrimination what are the aspects of discrimination how to bring equality in the community. SMS build capacity of the single women and CBO's how to lobbying with the police, judiciary and government to raise their voice and get proper justice. Witch hunting is prohibited and the law and punishment against witch hunting is known by the community. Evil taboos of the community are excluded. Single women are generalized excluding the discrimination in different aspects. The widows were the main victim of the witch hunting but at present the widows are participating in the PRI and gained their position as ward members, sahiya, swasthya mitra and aiding the general peoples in the village level.

The social discrimination face by the single women in their day to day life like domestic violence, snatching of land, forcing to traffic their children especially girl child, ST SC atrocity, sexual harassment were the key addressed of all activities which have been organized during the project period as a result the single women have recognized as a important change maker as the patriarchal society.

During the 4 year SMS have collected 1178 case stories and 467 case were documented, at present the ENSS and village level CBO's are capable to address discrimination and solve these cases at their own level also they refer the critical cases to related institutions.

Cases addressed and documented:-

Status	Discrimination on land	Witch Hunting	Discrimination on RSBY	Domestic Violence
<b>Collected</b>	326	27	110	315
<b>Documented</b>	150	80	27	110

Table - 7

### Leadership building:-

From the initiation of the project the major challenge was how to build the leadership in single women in excluded community so that they can overcome the discrimination, establish their dignity, self decision making, enter in the village, panchayat and block level institutions and to perform lobbying for changing the situations of single women in entire state.

To begin their leadership process through orientation, capacity building and training for leadership in collective process hence large number of single women develops their capacity which was invisible.

Through their association they created their opportunity to build leadership and ensured their participation at each level in different decision making bodies.

#### **During these 4 years:-**

6283 single women are selected as a member in Panchayat level decision making body like Mata Samity, SMC, Health committee, Water sanitation, Forest protection committee, Sahiya and PRI member etc. As a member of these committees the women are proving themselves in making right decision for their communities.

1003 women were trained to do their advocacy at village to state level. For the sustainability of the position and status of single women which is made during the PACS intervention, it is important to have their participation in different decision making bodies.

*The program organized by Shramajivi Mahila Samity with the support of Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) has strongly influenced the women of Satbarwa in Daltonganj. These institutions have helped women sustain and stand out in the crowd to fight for their rights. Women have started participating in the system. In due course, participation in Panchayats, employment and even joining non-governmental organizations has increased. Now, not only men are a part of the system of employment, but even women are participating equally or more in agriculture to sustain themselves and their families.*

*In 2015 Panchayat elections not only a rise of women participation was there but also women encouraged each other to participate in elections."*

**Nirampa Devi, Village-Polpol, District- Palamu**

#### **CBO Building and strengthening:-**

SMS has rich and diverse experience across social development has significant to contribute toward the formation and development of community based organization across 27 blocks of 8 district in Jharkhand during this PACS project 705 CBO's are formed adding 8432 members comprising 4461 schedule tribes 1620 schedule caste 517 Muslims 27 disabilities and 1837 women from backward classes. After empowering and strengthening the CBO's SMS facilitated to build block level CBO federation, in other hand the block level association of single also being created their federated body to run their association for a long duration.

The function of federation is to share their experience with each other and overcome their problems and address the local issues & problems and find a way to solve these problems, prepare livelihood plan for the members and implement it, discussion held with the financial institution and market linkage were established for the members

**As a result the**

- ❖ **27000 single women are associate in 27 block level federation.**
- ❖ **705 Self Help Groups are formed for promotion of livelihood generation among the vulnerable single women.**
- ❖ **Total Rs 97, 97,826/- is calculated as saving and credit linkage of the CBO's.**
- ❖ **27 federations has been build and they registered as a cooperative society.**
- ❖ **Check discrimination cases, violence related case, gender disparity at their local level.**
- ❖ **Play a vital role in village development like regular functional of SMC, making gram sabha proactive, regularity of AnganWadi, proper functional of PHC & CHC, quality Mid-day-meal in the schools and proper distribution.**
- ❖ **After the 4 years journey under PACS 768 CBO's are capacitated to sustain their work after the project and carry out their process for village development.**
- ❖ **CBO federation are created by comprising all the CBO'S in the Block level to interact their problem in district and state level.**

#### **SMS & ENSS lobbying with state to formulate new policy on single women in the state:**

The Jharkhand govt is on its move to formulate a state women policy for which SMS is acting as a facilitator through ENSS and other state level women network. SMS &ENSS played role to prepare a chapter on single women – its provisions, laws and guidelines for the govt for drafting provision & schemes for their betterment. The other state women policies have no chapter on single women hence the Jharkhand women policy are act as an example for them. -On 20th October 2014, women policy is passed by the State Govt. of Jharkhand.

SMS has organized a regional level consultation in association with Mahila Kisan Adhikaar Manch (MAKAAM) on September 29-30, 2015 on the rights of women over land and livelihood resources.

SMS and ENSS ensured the platform for the single women to assert demand over community, government and forest land in order to obtain ownership. They facilitated numerous CBO federations at grass-root level to ensure maximum participation in decision making bodies such as the village panchayat and its various village level standing committees.

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The consultation was planned to gain enriching experiences and learning from the states of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh to explore viability for collective action in order to tap potential benefits from land and livelihood resources.

## Recognition of the project at different levels:-

The PACS intervention fetched sheer recognition to civil society organization and its network partner through their manifold implementation initiatives at the grass-root level. The Government of Jharkhand and various administrative establishments obliged the each and every effort of SMS and ENSS to end gender based discrimination and to ensure socio-economic inclusion of single women. Thousands of desolated single women were brought into the mainstream of socio-economic progress.

Most the district administration left no opportunity to ensure proactive role of both the organizations across some of its most important district level committees. SMS and ENSS were recognized as the women specialized organization under the following district level bodies -

- ❖ District Resource Centre (DRC)
- ❖ District Advisory Council (DAC) and Women Cell
- ❖ District Child Protection Unit

Likewise SMS attained due recognition at the following state level joint program planning and advisory bodies such as –

- ❖ State Livelihood Mission
- ❖ State Migration and Trafficking Committee
- ❖ State PCPNDT Committee

Besides ENSS has been significantly endorsed by Jharkhand State Women Commission. It has helped single women associated with the organization to obtain benefit in terms of NRLM and JHALSA. Single women are also getting apt consideration at local police stations.

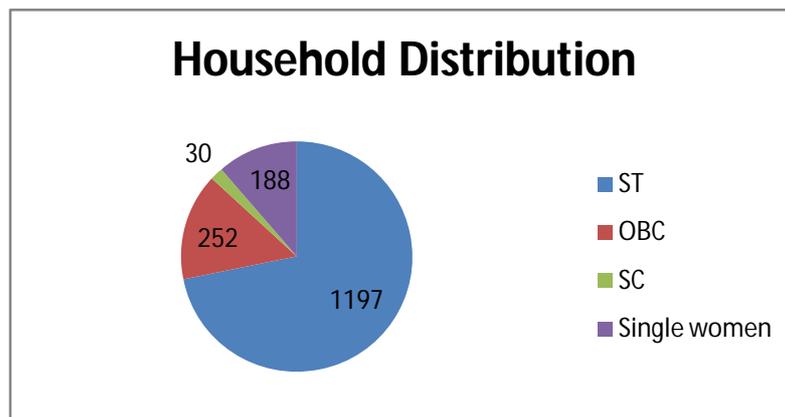
## Learning and Legacy

PACS intervention across grass-root level is meant to be sustainable since most of the CBOs instituted during the project period are beneficiary to single women. Members hailing from these groups are currently influential across different policy making bodies. Numbers of SHGs formed at hundreds of villages are assisting single women towards the fulfillment of many livelihood generation schemes in a pragmatic manner. Hence the civil society organization is quiet ascertained towards the sustenance of the project implementations since considerable social capital asset has been developed till date.

The SMS and ENSS both with the experience and developed social capital during the project is to be work in legacy in various dimensions like the different CBO's and block level federation are going to be linked with NRLM as well as the groups and the members are attaining sustainability. SMS is moving forward with the learning's and experience gained during the period and take it to another themes which will be important for single women association like skill building, recognize women as a farmer and grab all the facilities which the male farmers get.

## Women and girls in source communities at the pre- migration and pre-decision making stage

8 villages of Baari and Baaljudi panchayats in Sonua block. The villages are: - Satpuri, Baaljudi, Jhaliamara, Kharimati, Kasurwan, Chhankata, Jhargaon and Nuagaon. The updated population of these 8 villages is 8273 including 1667 household and mainly consists of 1197 scheduled tribes 30 scheduled caste 252 OBC, 188 single women headed family.



There are 13 schools, 11 Aangan Waadi centres and 1 health sub-centre. Since it is a very remote area, each village is 10-12 km away from the block headquarter, because of which the government schemes are not accessible to the people of these villages. The main sources of earning in these villages are daily wages labour work and agriculture. Due to scarcity of water only one type of crop is grown all round the year. Due to lack of local employment sources, its people migrate to other states in search of means of earning. The enrolment of children in schools is significantly less and among the ones who do enrol most of them drop-out because even they migrate to other states with their families.

During the KAP survey of 74 household we got the data as the total population 415 consisting 222 women, male 195, girl child less than 5 years – 44 between 6 to 14 years – 47 between 14 to 35 years - 82, boy child less than 5 years-28 between 6 to 14 – 46 between 14 to 35 years – 66 and women between 35 to 60 years 50 and male is 45.

Total 103 children goes to school in which 47 girls and 30 boys goes in primary school, 13 girls and 12 boys goes to middle school and 4 girls and 2 boys goes to high school.

According to the survey on availability of drinking water it has been found that 16 families use the hand pumps, 14 uses the dug well it is also been found that 69 families keep the drinking water well covered and 5 families keep the drinking water without covering it. Total 66 families washing the water container on daily basis and 1 family washes twice a day. 73 families wash their hand before taking water from the container but 1 family doesn't follow this process.

It was found that the adolescent girls during the menstruation they use cloth in unhygienic condition only those girl who goes to school they use napkin.

67 households keep their pets in a single house and pets disposal are left exposed as this is unhygienic and bad sanitation conditions, out 74 household 48 dose not immunization card therefore it is difficult to know about their immunization schedule. Malaria and Diarrhea are rampant in these villages.

## **STRENGTHENING OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING WATCHING GROUP (ATWG)**

During this year strengthening process has been started in 8 groups by our coordinator, during this session total 30 meetings was organized with 235 members, the agenda of the meeting was to

- Identify and listing the migrant family.
- Continues awareness building.
- Creating profile data of 268 migrant families.
- Registration process of migrant family has been started by the Nigrani samity with the support of Gram Sabha.
- Linkage of migrant family with the government schemes.
- Enrolment of the adolescent girls to check their migration.
- Provide information to the community about the safe migration.
- Provide information on education and health for their children.



The Organization (SMS) has provided 2 registers to each group for meetings and registration, regular meetings was conducted with the SMC and parents in which the members of Nigrani Samity encouraged them for regularity of children in the schools and also discussion in solving the problem of dropout children from schools and how to inspire the children to

maintain their regularity in the school. The total member of 8 Nigrani Samity is 88 in which 42 are female and 46 are male member.

The average attendance is very high and the members are interested in taking part resolving all the issues.

### **Outcome these activities:**

- Community are aware of the safe migration so they are in process of making UWIN card (Labour Card), Bank A/C, Aadhar Card, collecting the contact detail of the local authorities.
- The Gram sabha is also showing interest in checking of the migrant family and encouraging the villagers to link with various government schemes.
- The women of the migrant family are joining with the SHG's for the livelihood programs.

### **Meeting with the adolescents girls:**



8 adolescents' girls groups are formed in 8 villages namely Nuagaon, Baljudi, Chankata, Kasruan, Satpuri, Jhaliyamara, Jhargaon and Khadimadi. Total 125 Girls are the members of adolescents' girls group, during this year the facilitator conducted 35 meetings with kishoris, the topic of the meeting were sanitation and

hygiene, anaemic & nutrition, first aid, hygienic menstruation, education, etc.

The results of these meetings are:

- The adolescent girls are maintaining their personal hygiene.
- Regularity has been increased of adolescent girls in the schools.
- Increase their attendance in angan wadi centre on Kishori teaching.

### **MEETING WITH WOMEN:**



32 women meetings have been conducted in 8 villages where SHGs and CBOs were present along with the women of the villages with a total of 160 women. In these meetings issues like how to maintain proper hygiene of drinking water, its storage and proper consumption, child health care, different govt. schemes and its process of applying, drawbacks of the migration, how to safe migrate, and preparation of pre-migration was discussed.

### **Outcome of this activity:**

- The women are joining with SHG for their livelihood hood.
- Going through different process to connect with different govt. schemes.
- Keeping the drinking water well covered.
- Individually maintaining sanitation and hygiene.
- Women from 11 migrant families were linked with the existing SHGs.
- 17 families have registered before their migration.

## Meeting with SMC:-



40 SMC meeting was conducted during this year in 13 schools of the villages with the SMC members, school teachers, PRI members and village youth. The topic of this meeting specially dropout in the schools, irregularity of students, students from migrant families, joy full teaching in the school, library setup and quality education in the schools.

## The outcomes of these meetings are:-

- Regularity in the students.
- Regular conducting of SMC meeting.
- Increase of the member's attendance including women members.
- Library setup in 2 schools.

## CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING ON HEALTH



One training was conducted during July to September 2015 in Bal Shramik Vidyalaya of Sonua block, total 34 members from 8 villages of Bari and Baljudi Panchayat participated in this training consisting 13 young women, 10 adolescent girls, 3 Anganwadi sevika and 8 Sahiya (ASHA). The topic of this training was to give both knowledge and skill through practical demonstration, train the participants, discussion on key

health problems during migration, Discussion on disease transmission route to understand the cause and consequences of the diseases, Discussion on menstrual hygiene and key hygiene practice to be followed, Understanding malnutrition and different types of malnutrition and Knowledge on local available herbs and its use for addressing common health problems.

## Objectives:

The objective of this training was to ensure that young women have adequate knowledge regarding their bodies, basic information on hygiene, nutrition, preventive health care and traditional medicines.

## Out comes –

- Participants have clear understanding on root causes of transmission of diseases.

- Participants learn the key hygiene practices to maintain good health.
- Participants know about the sexual transmitted diseases
- Participants learn the skill of preparing medicine from local available herbs

### **Follow up of the program:**

- After this training the Sahiya and Sevika of Anganwadi are sharing all the learning to the local Anganwadi centres and communities.
- The Families are keeping the drinking water covered and in a safe place.
- The communities are preparing medicine from local available herbs which they have learned during the campaign program.

## **CAMPAIGNING**

A one day campaign for Health and sanitation of community was organized in Kasurwa village on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2015. Total 79 people participated in this campaign including 39 women, 24 adolescent girls, 10 sahiya, 5 sevika, 1 munda, village mukhiya, members of gram sabha, Ms. Purabi Paul Chief functionary of Shramajivi Mahila Samity, Ms. Bandana Patnaik and Ms. Mamta Pradhan from GAATW, Ms. Nadia Yakhlaf and Mr. Aroquiaraj Abrahame from Caritas France, Mr. Sujit Giri project coordinator, Ms. Ruby Mahato and Mr. Dhroov field facilitators.

### **Objectives and outcomes:**



The main aim of this campaign was to aware the community about personal hygiene, community sanitation, hand washing, adolescent girls health, mother and child health. In this campaign Dr. Mamta Pradhan said that health awareness is a very important aspect of our life we should take proper care

of our health by following some practises on daily basis like proper hand washing, keeping drinking water safe, taking nutrition food, using local herbs to cure different diseases and she also said that if we use clean and safe water 80% of water born diseases can be prevented. In this campaign a demonstration was done in making medicine for preventing malaria and skin problems with the available herbs.

### **Follow up:**

The Sahiya, our facilitators and anganwadi Sevika are spreading this ideas and the learning from the campaign We have done all these works and activities in this year and hence we can say that by now we are well accustomed to the community and project area and have mobilised it.

## **Leadership building camp for young women:-**

In this year two camp was organized with 34 women, adolescent girls, AWW and sahiya in each meeting, first camp was organized in Bari panchyat in September and second was organized in Baljudi panchyat. The main discussion of the camp was



- Women and adolescent girl's pre decision before the migration.
- The girls who are below 18 should goes to school.

- Child should be regular in the school.
- They should know their rights before migration and keep the necessary documents with them.
- Women should be aware about their legal rights.

## **Setting up libraries and community learning centres (CLC)**



During this year 2 libraries was setup in 2 schools of Badi and Baljudi panchayat namely Middle school Baljudi and Primary school Khasrua. Previously in this library there were some books and we have added some to enrich this library like some health related flip books, information on adolescent books, importance of education related books, charts containing contact no. of important place and persons etc. The purpose of this library is to provide joy full learning kit for the children as well as for the community. At first we have discussed with

the SMC and school teachers about how to run and maintain the library for using it in wider way so that it can be used by the school students as well as the community. The library will run even after the closure of the project.

A survey was conducted by SMS staffs through household visit to check the study level of the students in the village and what kind of books the children like to read with PRATHAM organisation after that a field test was conducted thorough some materials and then 2 pad lock with books was provided in 2 schools also 15 books and material were provided to the staffs for women and adolescent girls who wants to read.

## Youth Training for carrier guidance:-



On 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> December 2015 carrier guidance training was organized for 50 youths of 2 panchayats Bali and Baljudi, the age group of the members were 16 to 30 years. Mr. Nikhlesh Maity from Jan Sikksha Sansthan Ranchi trained these 50 youths on carrier guidance. The purpose of the training was that the youth can be informed about avenues of their carrier and how get prepare for this. He discussed in detail with the youths regarding the carrier in the fields of

education, sports and arts, service and self employment, he says that 3 thing are important for the establishing the carrier (**Attitude, Skill & Knowledge**). He also said that every person has distinct quality in them which he needs to develop and use in the appropriate place. He discussed in details with the participants regarding which degrees is needed for different jobs. He also informed the participants regarding the institute who provide skill training.



## Linkage with Government programs.



During this period application for 225 UWIN card (labour card) were submitted from Balijudi and Bari panchayat, 29 application for old age pension out of which 7 were sanctioned, 72 application for widow pension out of which 14 were sanctioned, 7 application handicapped pension and 2 were sanctioned, 92 application for job card and 97 claim generation for job were sanctioned. 2 families were benefited with the scheme of

Indra Awas.

The details of the linkage are as below:-

Sl. No	Schemes	Applied	Benefitted
1	Job Card	225	225
2	Work demand (MNREGA)	97	35
3	Widow Pension	72	14
4	Old age Pension	29	07
5	Disabled Pension	07	01
6	Indira Awas	13	08
<b>Total</b>		<b>550</b>	<b>111</b>

### Challenges faced –

When we reorganized the CBOs that time we see that the participation of the most marginalized community was very low and it was a major challenge for us how increase their participation and how to link them with the group and this also work as vice versa conception as these marginalized community people due to less participation the believe themselves as outsider and the CBO group also treat them as a temporary participants. The Gram Sabha also not recognize these issues. Secondly the school authority also ignores their low attendance in the schools and showing no interest about continuity as they also believe that these children are always irregular.



One of the challenges was that the marginalized community were scattered in the interior Tolas in the village, so the communities in the Tolas are not getting any benefit from the schemes and due to long term process of the schemes so the community peoples interest level are declining and they live their life in their own ways

Sanitation & nutrition are the most crucial factor for this community, but it was very time taking to change their attitude and practices for sanitation, nutrition and their personal hygiene. It was a interesting for the community to learn about these issues and their participation was also high.

It was challenging to find sources for the fun full education but lastly we started interaction with PRATHAM a NGO who work with the child on education and we have started the work on education collaborating with PRATHAM and also they are providing materials for joy full education to the facilitator.

SMC was not functional and SMC meeting was very rare the parents was also shows very lack of interest in the meetings for solving the issues, no attention was provided for irregularity and dropouts by the SMC.

The major challenge was that the service provider at village panchayat and block level is not committed to change the situation of the migrant community. So the sensitization process is most challenging for us.

### **Learning.**

- Hand washing practices was done in the schools before the mid-day-meal with the children and importance of proper hand wash was informed to the children and to use this practice in a regular basis.
- Practices for making medicines with local herbs also worked well which was adopted by Anganwadi Sevika's of the targeted villages.
- Registration process of the migrant family in the panchayat level also worked well.
- Training on nutrition, health and hygiene to make the community knowledgeable about this issues and precaution needed to be taken.
- Campaign on sanitation, nutrition, health and hygiene.
- Awareness of SMC, village bodies and school teacher on education for children from most marginalized community.
- Information about different Govt. flagship programs and how to apply for this program and filling up the forms,
- Bridge between the community and trainer.
- Communication with the local community and future planning as per their time schedule.
- The main burning issues and discussion on which issues with which groups.
- Create a learning environment during the training and how to remove the language barriers.
- Which materials to be used during the training, meetings and campaign and how to use the local material to built friendly environment for this type of community.



### **Outcomes:**

- The village frontline workers like Anganwadi sevika's and sahiyas are more active to increase the participation of women and adolescent girls in VHND and Kishori meetings hence due to this the participation of women and girls are increasing.
- Women and girls are using local herbs for making medicine and adolescent girls are taking iron tablets for reducing anaemia problems.
- Increase in the participation of women from migrant family in existing SHGs.

- Hand washing is started and are converting as a habit in the community and keeping the drinking water in a safe place and well covered.
- Women's and girls are using local herbs for medicine.
- Participation of women and girls are increasing VHND.
- Personal hygiene is maintained by the women and girls.
- Adolescent girl's participation is increasing the Kishori meetings.
- Irregularity of girls is decreasing in the schools.

**Progress at a glance:**

Sl. No	Activity	1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr	3 <sup>rd</sup> Qtr
1	Formation of adolescent girls group	04 villages	07 Villages	
2	Formation of ATWG	05	03	
3	Health training of adolescent girls and women		01	
4	Livelihood training of SHGs			01 (30 Participants)
5	Health Campaign		01	
6	Hand Washing Exercise		04	
7	SMC meeting	10	19	11
8	Meeting with Women	03	05	04
9	SHG meeting	04	07	09
10	Meeting with adolescent	04	18	13
11	Meeting with ATWG	05	14	11
12	Library setup			2 schools

Lastly we have meet project objectives on health, nutrition, education issue of the migrant family and different kinds of livelihood promotion for the marginalized community but some points like dignity and security of labours are still untouched which is a very important issue for self decisions of women and girls .

We have done all these works and activities in this year and hence we can say that by now we are well accustomed to the community and project area and have mobilised it by now for the next phase.

The next phase of work would be focused on education we are planning to open two community learning centre as well as establishing 2 libraries we are also going to conduct skill and capacity building training for SHG women and collecting some case studies for identifying the changes in the targeted areas.

### Case Story:-

Village	–	Nuagaon
Block	–	Sonua
District	–	W. Seinghbhum
Name	–	Ramakant Nayak
Age	–	22
Caste	–	ST

Ramakant Nayak is from Nuagaon village of Bari panchayat in Sonua block which is 12 Km away from the block headquarters. The total household of the village is 296 consisting 04 ST, 174 SC, 81 OBC & 31 household headed by single women with the population of total 1489. Members of 46 families migrate from the village in search of job and livelihood, as the source of income is daily labour work and agriculture work which is only one time during the year.

Ramakant Nayak was one of the member from 46 families who migrate for work, he usually migrate for a year to 10 months for search of work and to meet the family needs his life was smooth and steady he build a house in Nuagaon village with his earnings, his family were mainly depended on the forest products. During this year he migrated on 08/08/2015 for search of work and livelihood but due to sickness Ramakant died on 29/09/2015 and his funeral was done in the migrant place, the middle man or say agent who took Ramakant for a job provided Rs 19,000/- to Ramakant's family for the rituals of the funeral.

The Nigrani Samity called the middle man and inquired about Ramakant's death reason and the pending wages of Ramakant, the samity asked the middle man to clear the pending wages within time if it is not done then severe action will be taken against him. After a week a Nigrani samity meeting was called by the gram sabha with all the village peoples during this meeting it was decided that every single person has to fill the Nigrani samity's register before migration with Name, Father's Name, Migration place details, residing place, amount of wages all this thing should be filled in the registers of Nigrani samity before migrating.

The story of the Ramakant became learning for the whole village how important is to maintain the Nigrani Samity register while migrating. Ramakant migrated without registering in the Nigrani samity though the Samity is helping his family for getting the pending wages and from then the village people are also give support and importance to Nigrani Samity as this a necessary activity to register the details before migration so that in any problem the family member or the village people can be informed through Nigrani Samity.

## Combating Discrimination – GARV

SMS is also implementing the project *Combating Discrimination* which is also focusing on the improved value & survival of the girl children –with a thrust on addressing Female infanticide & foeticide.

The project Combating Discrimination against girl children is named '**GARV**' '**Girls Aspiration for Rights & Values**'. The project will be implemented in East Singhbhum & Dhanbad districts of Jharkhand supported by Plan India under the EU project.

### Project Area

Name of the Districts	<b>East Singhbhum</b>	<b>Dhanbad</b>
Name of the Blocks	<b>Golmuri &amp; Ghatshila</b>	<b>Dhanbad &amp; Gobindpur</b>
Name of the Panchayats	<b>Kashida, Pawara, Byangbil, Keruadugri</b>	<b>Damodarpur, Dhokara, Pathuria, Ratanpur</b>

**1.Capacity building of 500 stakeholders on gender and child protection (CP) issues,** - In the first year 542 stakeholders- adolescents, women and mother-in-laws & men from (8 panchayats 47 villages) has been trained on the identified issues on gender & CP by the Shramajivi Mahila Samity

### 2.FLW Orientation

The FLWs (ANM/Sahiya) 120 no were oriented on different issues under gender discrimination such as violence against women, sex selection, Bad effect of continuous abortion, PCPNDT Act etc. by referring the Flip Book and Flash Card. The case studies and group discussion and group work were also use to make the participant understand the issues through the examples taken from their locality.

The session was ended by providing the participant a brief on JJ Act and Child Welfare Committee (CWC). The focus was to aware FLWs about the Child Protection mechanism to address the issue of abandoned neonatals.

### **Objectives of the Activity**

1. To aware and capacity build of identified stakeholders on gender related issues and female infanticide, child protection and value of the girl child
2. Increase the awareness reach to the larger segment of the community through FLWs.
3. Sensitized and change the mindset of the community on gender related issues
4. To make the FLWs aware on the child protection mechanism and their role in the system

### **3. Collaborative meeting with NGO, Media & Govt. for promoting value of the girl. -**

#### **Objectives of the Activity**

1. To facilitate engagement between government & media/NGO
2. To sensitize critical stakeholder like media and Civil Society Organization on the issue & impact of declining CSR, violation of PCPNDT Act. Mandate of DSW.
3. To work out a common and collaborative strategy with Govt. and NGOs working in East Singhbhum towards improving coordination among the stakeholders.
4. To engage & define the role of media & sensitize them towards the issue of gender discrimination.
5. To evolve forum in the district for collaborative engagement of Govt. / Media & NGOs for working together to form an Observatory Group.

#### **Points of discussion in the activity:**

- Declining CSR and context building for scope.
- Sharing effort towards balancing the situation through enforcement of law.
- Child Protection mechanism under ICPS and their status in the district.
- How collaborative mechanism may work towards developing safety net for the children and ensure their enhanced access to govt. Resource and Schemes.
- Roles of NGOs towards generating needful awareness regarding value of girl child and circulation of appropriate information regarding welfare scheme to the community in their respective intervene area.
- Incidents of abundant neonatal in the district and the action taken.
- Constitute an Observatory Forum with joint collaboration of each stake holders to act as watch dog.

#### **Outcome of the activity**

1. Increased sensitization amongst the key functionaries in Govt., media and NGOs to understand female infanticide & foeticide+ under the larger mandate of Gender discrimination, CP, PCPNDT and other related issues.
2. A forum would evolve for regular interaction, planning and discharging collaborative action towards addressing the issues.
3. Prepare action plan to organize some awareness campaign in the intervene area by all the stakeholders with government's support.
4. CWC chairperson has shared the incident of neonatal abundance, the list of those abundant children needs to collect from Child Welfare Committee (CWC).

Interface meeting-

Interface meeting with the collaboration of Health department ON 30<sup>TH</sup> of November-15 at Conference hall, CS Office. Mr. Arshad Husain, SPC, Plan India do brief about GARV Project, then orient the participants on PCPNDT Act. After that having open discussion on tracking of unregistered ultrasound machine, how we can develop coordination and convergence to effective implementation of BBBP Campaign through IEC and awareness.

Objectives of the Activity

1. To introduce GARV Project-why this project, objectives, expected key outcomes & learning from LGBB's intervention for the past 4 years
2. How BBBP & GARV will complement each other
3. How the issue of female foeticide or SSE is a part of the CP issue
4. Need for convergence between departments in the district amongst different key stakeholders.to address the issue
5. To sensitize officials from other departments & enforcement authorities including members of statutory bodies for Child Protection in district on issue of declining Child Sex Ratio and its social consequences,
6. To explore scope of collaboration & strategies for raising public awareness on value of girl child

Points of discussion in the activity:

1. Briefing about GARV Project.
2. Orientation on PCPNDT Act
3. PPT on decreasing Child sex ratio.
4. Open discussion on effective implementation of PCPNDT Act.
5. Open discussion on Convergence on IEC and Awareness campaign under BBBP

What was the outcome of the activity:

1. Process of district level inter department convergence initiated for the BBBP
2. Increased understanding generated amongst key functionaries attending in the district on that declining CSR is a part of gender discrimination,
3. Members of statutory bodies including enforcement authorities own their accountability towards protecting rights of children to be born and survive,
4. Different line department in district towards developing a common plan of action, comprehensive strategy for IEC and addressing gender discrimination in the district

In East Singhbhum The project coordinator of GARV Ms Manjula Gorla briefed the GARV project and its objectives supported by European Commission. After that the opening remarks district nodal officer Pc PNDT briefed the representatives about the purpose of the interface meeting in collaboration with civil society organization and SMS. He highlighted that E. Singhbhum (Jamshedpur) has observed as one of the districts which has sharp declining in child sex ratio. So every Govt. Department working on the issue of Child Rights, civil society organization, Media and community will be come on a common platform for addressing the child issues.

Ms. Chanchal Kumari, DCPO E.S also discussed issues of child protection, She shared that the guideline from the District social Welfare department has been issued to constitute the village child protection committee, so that every child can be covered under the safety net of the child protection ambit.

Ms Purbi Paul Secretary SMS said that the DAC committee and DIMC are more functional and proper regulation of technologies has open the gate to check the potential threat from detection of sex.

#### **Achievement:**

- It was decided that next interface meeting will be held on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2016.
- It was decided that on 24<sup>th</sup> January Balika Divas will be celebrated in District level with the support of Government and NGOs. Balika Divas will be organising for 2 days, 1<sup>st</sup> day with beneficiaries or adolescent girls and 2<sup>nd</sup>

#### **Celebrate International Girl Child Day-**

On January month Shramjivi Mahila Samity(SMS) celebrating Girl childhood day in two Block Ghatsila & Golmuri Jugsalai with support of Plan International & EC.

#### **Main Objectives of the Programme is:-**

- To create a sensitization & awareness among the critical community stakeholders on improved value for the girls.
- To address gender equality & creating an equal status of the daughters born in the family with the son.
- To address pre & post birth discrimination.

International day of the Girl Child is held on 24<sup>th</sup> January every year. Recognize girls's rights and raise awareness of the challenges girls have to face.

International Day of Girls Child focuses on promoting girls empowerment and highlighting the unique challenges girls face around the world. The issues addressed on the occasion include (but are not limited to) unfree child marriage, teenage pregnancy, violence, discrimination, gender in equality etc. In many countries girls have limited access to education, medical care, legal aid.

SMS will be celebrating the event in two blocks- Ghatsila & Golmuri Jugsalai with the collaboration of District Health Society and support of Plan International & EC on 24<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> January 2016.

The celebration aims to promote mainstreaming the girls in the family as well as promote gender equality. Knowing the society being fabricated with the strong patriarchal notion, these events can aim to break the myth (celebration happens only with the birth of the son) & challenge the social process towards equality.

Programme was chaired by Ms. Parul Singh, BDO in Golmuri- Jugsalai, Dr. Maheshwari Prasad, RCH Officer, East Singhbhum & PRI member are present in programme and express their views in respect of girl childhood day. AWW, Sahiya and Sahiya Saathi also share their thoughts.

Programme was started with a song, which is dedicated to girl.

Chief Functionary of SMS explained a GARV project Goals, Objective & Govt. girls related schemes and forced them to register their daughters name in near AWC and get schemes benefit.

Girls related Government Schemes:-

1. Ladli Laxmi Yojana:-

Under the scheme Rs 6,000 each year for five years and these would be renewed from time to time. At the time of girl's admission in the sixth standard, Rs 2,000 and on admission in the ninth standard Rs 4,000 would be paid to the girl. When she gets admitted in the 11th standard she would receive Rs 7,500. During her higher secondary education she would get Rs 200 every month. On completion of 21 years she would receive the remaining amount, which would be more than Rs 1 lakh.

2. Sukani Jan Dhan Yojana:-

'Sukanya Samridhi Account' can be opened at any time from the birth of a girl child till she attains the age of 10 years, with a minimum deposit of Rs 1000. A maximum of Rs 1.5 lakh can be deposited during the year. The account can be opened in any post office or authorised

branches of commercial banks. The account will remain operative for 21 years from the date of opening of the account or marriage of the girl child after attaining 18 years of age. To meet the requirement of higher education expenses, partial withdrawal of 50 per cent of the balance would be allowed after the girl child has attended 18 years of age. "The provision of not allowing withdrawal from the account till the age of 18 has been kept to prevent early marriage of girls,"

### 3. Janani Suraksha Yojana:-

It aims to decrease the neo-natal and maternal deaths happening in the country by promoting institutional delivery of babies. Under this schemes females are benefited of Rs.500/- per birth up to two live births and who have attained 19 years of age and belong to the below poverty line(BPL) households.

SMS Secretary share the goal of the GARV project is Empowering the community to eliminate Sex Selection and Sex Determination to guarantee a life of dignity for the girl child. Also make a attention towards the decline of girl child sex ratio. And

View from Chief Guests are:-

- We are here because our birth is given by a female.
- Now a day girls are equal to boys.
- As a NGO it is a good effort that girl rights and values message spread in remote area also in urban area also.
- These scheme are primarily ensures equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child.

### **National Girl Child Day in India**

National girl child day is celebrated every year on 24th of January as a national observance day for the girl child. This celebration was started to offer more supports and new opportunities to the girls in the country. It is celebrated to increase the awareness among people about all the inequalities faced by the girl child in the society. Inequality about girl child is a vast problem which includes many areas like inequality in education, nutrition, legal rights, medical care, protection, honour, child marriage and so many.

National girl child day has been started as a national girl's development mission by the Government of India. It is expected that this mission will raise the awareness among people all over the country

about the importance of girl's promotion and enhances the meaningful contribution of the girls in decision making processes through the active support of the parents and other community members.



To roll the same active sustainable change in the social setup of the community in our focused district National Girl Child Day campaign was inaugurated on 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 2016 from Dhanbad Block office campus with a ceremonial flag off by

block Pramukh to drive an awareness campaign through Awareness Van ( Rath ) in the intervene villages and their surroundings. During Rath Yatra the information have been pronounced and hold Chaupal Meetings, Focussed Discussion on girl child day campaign and importance of girl child. The whole campaign comprises of participatory meetings and Camp Cum Exhibition. The Value & thoughts of Plan India, Shramjivi Mahila Samiti (SMS) and their combined intervention of GARV Project to combat Gender discrimination was also been disseminated amongst the community.

### **Objectives of the Activity**

- To create community & mass awareness on GARV project
- To address the issue of declining child sex ratio and the different forms of discrimination against the girls.
- Create awareness on importance of girl child
- Create awareness on different government schemes on girl child
- Counselling on if any gender discrimination cases (violence against women, neglect of girl child, girls not sent to AWCs or schools, mal nutrition girls, girls not attending schools etc.) identified in the community
- Publicize the GRC-concept, services available & other aspects.

### **Points of discussion in the activity**

1. To aware the community regarding girl child day campaign, GARV Project, GRC, about the organization.
2. To take oath to increase value of girl child.
3. Signature campaign
4. Aware the community specially girls regarding ongoing schemes( Lakshmi ladli yojna and suknya samridhi yojna ), skill development programs, ICDS Services, free legal aid provided

by DLSA, CHILDLINE 1098 help line number, birth registration, Mahila thana and other services.

5. Sensitize the participants and audience on value of girl child/importance of girl child, adverse effect of female feticide.
6. Cultural program.

## Events

### On 23<sup>rd</sup> January

The Rath started from Dhanbad block and moved to different tolas of Damodarpur Panchayats and their surrounding areas. During the movement of the rath, the Peers Educators & our team were shared information on the issues through pamphlet, and announcement through mic. The team had engaged the community and hold Chaupal meetings in the village and oriented them about the National Girl Child Day and Rights of the Girl Child.

### 24<sup>th</sup> of January 2016

The very next day of the inauguration day, the Rath Yatra did start from Putki and moved with the same enthusiasm and active participation of the community and Chaupal Meetings in the villages to Aralgadia, petia panchayat and other areas.

### On 25<sup>th</sup> of January

We organized **Camp cum exhibition** at Jharkhand Maidan near Dhanbad Block Office from 11 am. The program was formally inaugurated by DLSA Secretary Mr. Rajiv Ranjan in the presence of Special guest Ms. Vidutama Bansal(



Member JJB), Smt. Nita Sinha, (Chairperson, CWC) and other guest Mr. Sunil Verma ( Director, Shubh Dristi NGO), Mr. Anand Gorai ( Mukhiya, Petia) and Hiralal Hansda.

The Program was started with speech of chief guest Mr. Rajiv Ranjan with inspirational views flashing light on the Gender issues facing by state in different districts with special focus on the necessity of the “Beti Bachao Beti Pado” scheme launched in the district. The dignitaries, participants, media and the organizing team took oath to aware others on importance of girl child and protect their rights which leads toward the signature campaign.

## Signature Campaign

A signature drive was initiated in the exhibition to draw attention of the participants and community people towards the issues and develop the ownership to combat against such events within their localities and communities.



All guest, members of different stalls and some girls written messages on Flex as signature campaign. The picture shows the DSWO signing the campaign. 6 information stalls of the participant institutions viz Childline, District Statistical Dpt., Post office, Shubh Dristi (Skill development for girls and women), DLSA and Adarsh Seva Sansthan( an NGO) were there to aware, share information to the visitors and local community regarding schemes and different available benefits under the scheme to cater gender issues in the district.



We briefed the audience on why we do celebrate girl child day, importance of girl child, GARV Project and GRC Centre. All participants, audience, guests did fill pledge card. After that the cultural programs comprising of Drawing competition, Musical chair competition, singing and dancing competition had been started in which the

participants from different segment of the society took part and performed their best to bagged winner's positions with 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> prize. Other participants were got the consolation prize for their participatory enthusiasm. The whole programme was enjoyed by the pool of people with snacks and chocolates and the delicious food arranged by the organization.

The event was formally closed with the vote of thanks speech by Ms. Purvi Paul (Secretary, SMS).

## Outcome

- Sensitizations on female feticide issue/decreasing child sex ratio.
- Publicity of GRC
- Increase values of girl child/importance of girl child.
- Awareness generation on govt. schemes.
- Increase uses of free legal aid services.
- Awareness about schemes to increase skill & economic development development.
- Getting support from help line services.
- Develop self confidence.

बनारस, 24 जनवरी 2016 **दैनिक जागरण | 7**

# भ्रमण को निकला बेटी बचाओ रथ

**नेशनल गर्ल चाइल्ड डे आज**

आज, बुधवार, हमें नूर पर है गर्ल। इन दिनों के साथ हरियाणा को बेटी बचाओ रथ निकला। बुधवार प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम से निकले रथ को प्रमुख मंच पर नूर पर ने हरी झंडी दिखायी। 24 जनवरी को नेशनल गर्ल चाइल्ड डे के उपलक्ष्य में बनारसी महिला समिति, पलन इंडिया और पुरोहित कर्मियों को और से यह संयुक्त पहल भी गई है। जयप्रकाश तप 23 से 29 जनवरी तक बनारस और गोरखपुर के पंचायतों में भ्रमण करी। तबसे उद्देश्य बेटी बचाओ रथ को अभियान को यह है।

पलन इंडिया को विश्व सम्पन्न मुम्बई प्रदेस में प्रचार कि बेटी बचाओ रथ को प्रचार के काम के लिए 100 दिनों का चरण हुआ है जिससे बनारस भी शामिल है। पहले दिन जयप्रकाश तप बनारस के रामोदपुर का भ्रमण किया। प्रखंड के अलग-अलग, पहला 8 विधानसभा क्षेत्रों में प्रचार-प्रसार दिनों में प्रचार किया। 25 जनवरी को नूर पर के वीरगुप्त विद्या प्रखण्ड मैदान में विचार-सम्मेलन होगा। 27 व 28 जनवरी को गोरखपुर प्रखंड के चहुँको व श्रीराम प्रखण्ड में रथ प्रचार-प्रसार। 29 को गोरखपुर में विचार-सम्मेलन होगा।

बीबीएन सचिवालय से गर्ल रथ को हरी झंडी दिखाकर खाना करने प्रखंड प्रमुख

**बनारस व गोरखपुर में लिंगानुपात 29 जनवरी तक मनाया जाएगा जयप्रकाश तप**

<b>बनारस प्रखंड (पूरी इलाका)</b>	<b>गोरखपुर प्रखंड</b>
संख्या 1000 तक 819	संख्या 1000 तक 918
<b>गोरखपुर प्रखंड</b>	<b>चंडुली प्रखंड</b>
संख्या 1000 तक 908	संख्या 1000 तक 729
<b>श्रीराम प्रखंड</b>	<b>सीता प्रखंड</b>
संख्या 100 तक 807	संख्या 1000 तक 875

बनारस, 26 जनवरी 2016 **दैनिक जागरण | 9**

# बेटियों की सुरक्षा का संकल्प

**इलाहाबाद मैदान में बेटी बचाओ अभियान दिवस में शामिल स्कूली छात्राएं।**

आज, बुधवार, रथ को नूर पर ने नूर पर पर गई है। बेटियों को प्रोत्साहन से नूर पर का लगे है। इन दिनों के साथ नूर पर के इलाहाबाद मैदान में जयप्रकाश तप बेटी बचाओ रथ को प्रचार-प्रसार किया गया। राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में बनारसी महिला समिति, पलन इंडिया और पुरोहित कर्मियों को और से जयप्रकाश तप के वीरगुप्त मैदान का प्रचार किया गया। प्रमुख अभियान के रूप में जयप्रकाश तप सचिव तप व अन्य अभियानों में विचार-प्रचार और से प्रचार व प्रचार के अभियान मुम्बई तप प्रखण्ड में। विश्व सम्पन्न मुम्बई तप ने लक्ष्मीको को प्रचार संस्था और प्रचार प्रचार पर लगे की। बनारस व गोरखपुर प्रखंड के पंचायतों में रथ अभियान को जयप्रकाश तप। जयप्रकाश तप के लिए प्रचार-प्रसार का अभियान हुआ जिसमें श्रीराम प्रखंड, गोरखपुर प्रखंड, जयप्रकाश तप शामिल हुए। अभियान के बीच विचार-सम्मेलन कर अभियान किया गया। संयोजक जयप्रकाश तप व सीता कुमार, मिथिला कुमार, श्रीराम, सचिव व अन्य शामिल थे।