

Context

The organizational development initiatives within the Synodical Board of Social Services (SBSS) have altered in many ways its partnership with 24 Diocese Board of Social Service (DBSS)s of Church of Northern India (CNI). At the level of perspectives, the shift towards rights-based development has begun to address programmatic interventions along with the thematic issues. The issues of land and dalit rights; adivasis and social exclusion; and livelihood and food security have gained strategic focus along with cross-cutting themes of Gender, Lobbying, Advocacy and Networking (LAN) and the Church Mission Engagement (CME). Significantly, issue-based interventions and the dynamics of people's organizations are also shifting and altering the operational reach of DBSSs. Efforts at networking in a few instances have also brought new stakeholders in partnership. The development context of the 24 DBSSs is not only diverse but continues to be dynamic.

Against this backdrop, developing and consolidating database along the lines of new perspectives and strategies of SBSS-DBSSs gains significance. At one level, awareness and understanding of what is data (manifestations) and its relevance for intelligent decision-making processes has to deepen at all levels within SBSS-DBSS.

SBSS-DBSSs would stand to gain vastly if they can build a creative database that facilitates analysis of development processes for deepening the ongoing development initiatives. A sound and dynamic database invariably pushes frontiers of knowledge for innovation and advancement of the causes of tribals, dalits, women and children.

Objectives

1. To develop and consolidate database on specific thematic (issue-based) interventions - land rights, tribal identity, livelihood and food security, Self-Help Groups(SHG)s, and federations, cooperatives, people's organizations and movements through guiding frameworks. This database would provide guiding frameworks for planning and monitoring and impact assessment.
2. To enable DBSSs Coordinators and Resource Centre(RC)s to maintain dynamic database. Facilitate awareness on the relevance and use of scientific data among various stakeholders. As instrument knowledge data can be effectively used for various purposes such as visibilising issues, building alliances and lobbying, benchmarking micro and macro trends, establishing linkages etc.
3. To use database for developing Management of Information Systems (MIS)

Time Frame

1. The first round of visits will be undertaken in the last week of April. Field visits to select DBSSs and the four CNI Centres for Social Action – Calcutta, Ranchi, Agra and Pune will be made.
2. The second round of visits will be to the remaining DBSSs in CNI Centres for Social Action, will be organized to see how the process is being adopted and accepted. These visits will be undertaken in the months of July- August.
3. By October, DBSSs and RCs should have finalized their database.
4. In December, the final round of discussions would be held to finalize database and MIS at the SBSS level.

The First Round

Process and Purpose

The following frameworks were evolved through a participatory process. A four-member team visited the four CNI Centres for Social Action and five DBSSs (North East India, ChhotaNagpur, Cuttack, Amritsar and Marathwada) for discussions and consultations with different stakeholders viz. the community members, DBSS staff and staff of CNI Centres for Social Action. The field visits in the select DBSSs and subsequent dialogues with the staff of DBSSs gave us glimpses of ongoing shifts and emerging concerns of the reference communities. Debriefing sessions were held in all the select DBSSs for evolving the frameworks. Valuable inputs were received from the Coordinators and staff of respective DBSSs that the four-member Team visited. A striking outcome of Team's visits is the realisation that systematic collection of data would have various benefits to the stakeholders – be it identifying emerging the needs, issues of the reference communities, ongoing trends, planning, preparing proposals, monitoring, advocacy, studies etc. More importantly, the relevance of data is contextual and it is hoped that a dynamic database would allow for informed responses from different stakeholders.

The four-member team also had an opportunity of sharing the frameworks with the Chief Coordinator of SBSS and teams CNI Centres of Social Action of Agra and Pune. Given below are a few pointers.

- The following frameworks are drafts and have to be discussed for by each of the CNI Centres for Social Action.
- Wherever required, definitions of some terms (which are used in the frameworks) can be elaborated – if need be for common understanding.
- CNI Centres for Social Action should send their feedback and inputs to the concerned person/s in SBSS for finalization by 20th May. The final 'Database Frameworks' will then be sent to the Regional Resource Centres by the 1st of June for further dissemination to the DBSSs.

- While visiting the four CNI Centres for Social Action, it was possible for the four-member team to visit only one DBSS in each of the CNI Centres for Social Action. Therefore if additional frameworks are required as per the context of the DBSSs, the CNI Centres for Social Action should prepare them. This would be welcomed.
- Wherever possible, to capture the richness of impacts, write a brief case on specific themes.
- During consultations, it is highlighted that data and frameworks on CME, CBCLA and already exists. Therefore frameworks on these themes are not incorporated in the following sections.
- The following frameworks have to be filled by DBSSs. The CNI Centres for Social Action have to facilitate the process. While filling the tables you can expand the spaces to suit the content.

Frameworks

1. Context and Historical Background

The DBSS or the diocesan board of social service was formed on December 6, 1981, and was then called the Agra Diocesan Social Service Committee, but in 1983 it coined a new nomenclature, whose abbreviated form is the DBSS. With these aims and objectives work started on a moderate scale. In the beginning it was decided to start the work in Aligarh but due to some organizational problems it was abandoned and instead of Aligarh, Etah was chosen. Initially three villages were selected but later on four more villages were selected. During the early years major areas of thrust were Health, Sanitation and to improve agricultural yield.

Year of Formation of DBSS	December 6, 1981				
Briefly explain the main reasons/ circumstances for formation of your DBSS	The Church has always shown alacrity, whenever any philanthropic or social service has been required of it. In this respect, the work done by the volunteers of the DBSS, a voluntary agency of CNI – Diocese of Agra is not only remarkable, worth emulating for any one interested in the upliftment of the downtrodden and marginalized community.				
Year of Registration and FCRA No.	1. Under Societies Act xxi of 1860, Registration No. 646 of 2002 2. FC Reg. Act 1976 – ID NO. 136210010				
	Why not registered?				
Operational area in the initial years	How many villages?	Panchayats/ Gram Sabha	Blocks	District	States

	7			Etah	Uttar Pradesh
What were the problems / issues that were addressed by DBSS then?	<p>PROBLEMS : Problem of potable water, Health, Sanitation , illiteracy , agriculture , irrigation , animal husbandry , generating self employment etc.</p> <p>SHIFT :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charity (Social welfare) 2. Social work 3. LDP 4. People's plan 5. RBA 				
Since formation has DBSS withdrawn from any villages/Panchayats/ Gram Sabha/Clusters/ Area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hasayan Area 2. Jalesar (Kushawa) 3. Etah (Nagla Kishi , Patti , Nagla Baman) 4. Awagarh (Rudrapur , Nagla wale) 5. Hathras (Nagla kesho , Bhopatpur) 6. Manikpur (Aarti, Rasgava , Dear Banjara) 7. Khandauli (Agwar , Bas Risal , Gudaha) 8. Hasangargh (Indargarh , Nagla Indargarh , Nagla Ghanshyam) <p>Reason's of withdrawn :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of interest in RBA among village people 2. Village committee inactive 3. Less participation in meetings 4. People were depended on DBSS 				

Has your operational region had any history of protest/struggle?	Yes
Give brief narration of the nature of struggle/ time period / DBSS involvement and outcomes and impact	Not available as per our records
	Not available as per our records
Are these struggles still continuing	Yes (But not on a large scale)
DBSS involvement and scope of deepening its work	DBSS is working in a very deplorable condition in the center of exploitation caste discrimination and oppression and goondaism
Trend Analysis of the historical	Diocese of Agra has been involved in the development ministry since 1981. During the program phase of year 1996-1999 it has undertaken many socio-

background	economic program to enhance the economic condition of the reference communities. After the evaluation in 1999, the SBSS and the DBSS emphasized in building the communities of resistance and hope and geared up its mission, vision , and approach accordingly . Since 2000 it is focusing on promoting issue based people organization and participate in the struggle of people for their right. So it withdraws many SCM program and concentrate as awareness building program activity.
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2. Perspectives	
Vision and Mission of DBSS – present	<p>VISION : CNI – SBSS strongly believes in a society based on equality , justice and peace in harmony with nature.</p> <p>MISSION : CNI – SBSS aspire to restore human dignity of marginalized communities through collective struggle.</p>
Strategies adopted to translate this mission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Committee to people organization and people movement 2. Individual welfare to community welfare

Trend analysis of the emerging perspectives :

1. Reference community are dependent on DBSS.
2. Increase of participation in local governance.
3. Increase of participation in the process of **RBA** and **PO**

3. Operational Areas: Demographic Profile

State/s	District/s	Blocks	Panchayats/ Gram Sabha	Pastorate
U.P	Etah Hathras Agra total- 3	Nidhauri kala Awagarh Jalesar Gijrauli Sahapau (6 blocks)	41	4- Pastorate & 3 Rural congregation

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Trend Analysis :

DBSS is working in a very deplorable condition in the center of exploitation caste discrimination and oppression and goondaism. The selected community consist of male , female , marginal farmers and labours that from dalit category and backward class i.e Jatav , Harijan , Dhobhi , Kahar , Teli etc. These classes are further directed in to sub castes and keep discrimination of High & Low classes on the bases of work. This people marry their daughters in their own caste.They lack mutual understanding their social status level is very low. They don't have their own rights . The high class hereby forbid them to perform their own religious and social rights and rituals . Women are uneducated and unskilled. They do not have the right to open their mouth to place their grievances in the meeting of gram Saba. They have no dare to unveil their faces before men, mostly they do household work and tending the flock women are the soft targets of Dowry System and superstitions , Widows marriage is considered with disrespect. The politics of this area is centred around religion and caste violence and money power are prevalent the political parties make false promise only to get their votes. If any person of this class refuse to obey the orders of upper class they forcibly make them cast their votes in their favor.

4. Community Based Organizations									
Panchayat/ Cluster	Utthan Gramin Adhikar Sangthan - 51			Chetriya Utthan Sangthan	Utthan Area Committee	SHG	CBCLA	Cooperatives	Any Other-Forum of Panchayat Leaders
	Utthan Mahila Mukti Sangh	Utthan yuva Sangarsh Manch	Kissan Mazdur Mukti Sangthan						
Total Number	44	41	52	08	01	24			04
Core Achievements	CBO is struggling for issue of Livelihood and Food Security with common opinion. It is also working for the benefit of reference community as achieving the government schemes , minimum wages BPL , APL etc.								
Challenges	To develop the leadership and to enhance the confidence in								

	<p>people organization for people people movement.</p> <p>To protest against the government body for the corruption in the system on several issues in the villages.</p>															
<p>Trend analysis</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in self-responsibility and participation of the people 2. Thinking of people developed and shifted from committees to people organization. 3. Threat of risk of life emerged in the movement related to eradication of issue of livelihood. 4. Uthaaan organization is working towards making its identity right from village level to state level 															

5. Community Based Organization : (Gender and Age)									
Community Based organizations	No. of men			No. of women			Total Membership		
	20-35	35-50	50- above	20-35	35-50	50- above	20-35	35-50	50- above
VDCs	482	323	89 total M. 894	215	213	45 total F. 473	697	536	134 total Mem. 1367
CCs	82	101	29 total M. 212	17	47	nil total F. 62	99	148	29 total Mem. 276
Area Committees	06	04	nil total M. 10	nil	08	nil total F. 08	06	12	total Mem.18
SHGs	56	22	06 total M. 84	105	68	10 total F. 183	160	80	16 total Mem. 267
Any other - Forum of Panchayat Leaders	12	17	total M. 29	01	05	total F. 06	13	22	total Mem.35
Trend Analysis Functionality Challenges/ Opportunities and limitations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the people in the age group of 35 to 50 year are active in getting stability of livelihood by working as an organization towards getting various resources. 2. Increase in participation of women and youth in Government development schemes 3. Challenge of developing leadership for raising voice against various influential people and corrupt government official in order to control and gain access to local resources of livelihood. 4. Taking care of active and equal participation of women in organization and agitation. 								

6. Community Based Organization: Caste

Community Based organizations	Dalits			OBC		Tribes			Total Membership		
	Caste 1	Caste	Any other	Obc1	Obc2	T1	T2	Any other	Dalits	OBC	General
VDCs	Jatav-490 Dhovi-90 kori-85	Khatik-76 Dhanuk-10 Sapere-18 Balmeek-30	General-44	Lodhi-130 Baghel-144 Kmharr-80	kushwah-130 Naai-40				799	524	44 Total Mem. 1367
CCs	Jatav-105 Dhovi-30	kori-30 Khatik-15		Lodhi-30 Baghel-25 Kmharr-10	kushwah-20				180	85	Total Mem. 265
Area Committees	Jatav-05 kori-01	Dhovi-02 Khatik-01		Lodhi-03 Baghel-03	kushwah-03				09	09	Total Mem. 18
SHGs	Jatav-110 Dhovi-26 kori-10	Khatik-15 Dhanuk-08 Balmeek-10		Lodhi-20 Baghel-28 Kmharr-10	kushwah-24 Naai-06				179	88	267
Any other											

7. Dalit and Livelihood: Access and Control to Resources: Interventions and Impact			
Natural Resources			
Cluster /Panchayat	Zameen Community Resources (Lease of Lands, Community centres etc.)	Jangal Forest Products (NTFP)	Jal Ponds & other Water resources
	Interventions: ¹ 1. Struggle for two Community Hall (Budhera , Khusrai) 2. Struggle for 110 Bhoomi Patta's for SC's	Interventions:	Interventions: 1. Struggle for forty Hand pumps 2. Struggle for 50 farmers free boring scheme
	Impact: 1. Achieved Two Community Hall (Budhera , Khusrai) 2. Achieved 48 Bhoomi Patta's for SC's	Impact:	Impact: Achieved 38 Hand pumps Achieved 28 free boring for 28 farmers.

¹ Please note while collating information for the interventions and impact kindly refer only to our reference communities and give both quantitative and qualitative references

Government Schemes

Targeted Public Distribution Schemes (Ration card, BPL Card; NREGA, any other etc.)

Interventions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Struggle for BPL CARD: | SC(976) , BC (857) |
| 2. Struggle for ANTYODAYA (Red): | SC (388) , BC (298) |
| 3. Struggle for ANNAPURNA CARD: | SC(193) , BC (108) |
| 4. Struggle for VRIDDHA PENSION CARD | SC (74) , BC (44) |
| 5. Struggle for MATERNITY BENEFIT | SC (54) , BC (44) |
| 6. Struggle for APL CARD | SC (2700) , BC (1450) |

Impact

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Achieved BPL CARD | SC (584) , BC (513) |
| 2. Achieved ANTYODAYA CARD | SC (212) , BC (170) |
| 3. Achieved ANNAPURNA CARD | SC (108) , BC (68) |
| 4. Achieved VRIDDHA PENSION CARD | SC (44) , BC (26) |
| 5. Achieved for MATERNITY BENEFIT | SC (30) , BC (24) |
| 6. Achieved for APL CARD | SC (1500) , BC (600) |

Wages and Equity

Fair and Minimum wages

Interventions:

1. Struggle for 10 Men & 15 Women in (Nagla Bhakti)
2. Struggle for Raising the minimum wages of the unskilled laborers from Rs 58/- to Rs 80/- including Etah , Agra , Hathras District for 100 days employment guarantee

	<p>Impact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieved minimum wages @ Rs 58/- per day for 25 people 2. Struggle continues
	<p>SHGs</p> <p>Interventions:</p> <p>To Provide common platform for Women</p>
	<p>Impact</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancement in decision making in family problems 2. Participation in PRI and other social activities
<p>Trend Analysis</p> <p>SHG is a Good Platform to enable the Women for Achieving their Rights</p> <p>After taking part in SHG's Womens are getting confidence to take decisions on various families matters</p>	

9. Target Public Distribution System (PDS)/ Social Security Schemes								
Number availed and not availed	Adivasis		SCs		OBCs		Any Other	
	Availed	Non Availed	Availed	Non Availed	Availed	Non Availed	Availed	Non Availed
BPL			584	392	513	344	45 Availed Out of Reference Community	
Antyodaya (Red)			212	176	170	128		
Annapurna			108	85	68	40		
Vriddha/ Old-age Pension			44	30	26	18		

Maternity Benefit			30	24	24	20	
Mid-Day meals							
APL			1800	900	970	480	
Any other							
Any New Schemes							

Trend analysis

1.Struggle for 60% SC and 40% BC of Reference Community

Achieved as per the Struggle (60% SC , 40% BC)

2. The main concern for SC is to providing them the benefits of BPL , ANNAPURNA CARD and ANTODAYA CARD

10. Schemes Aailed/ accessed in the Operational Area:

Panchayats/ Clusters	Schemes accessed	No. of people benefited (Men/Women)	Caste wise distribution	Tribe wise distribution
1. Manikpur	12 Awas Nirman 150 m Kharanja 1 Talab ki Safai	12 550 Men / Women 100 Men / Women	65% SC 35% OBC	
2. Hathras	1600 m Kharanja 1 Panchayat Ghar 1500 m Kacchi Sarak 16 Awas Nirman 1 Ambedkar park's beautification	2000 Men / Women 300 Men / Women 400 Men / Women 16 Men / Women 400 Men / Women		
3. Moho	1 Pulia Construction 1 km Pakki sarak 250 m Kharanja 300 m Pakki Nali 1 Talab ki Safai	300 Men / Women 300 Men / Women 600 Men / Women 300 Men / Women 300 Men / Women/Animal		
4. Jalesar	15 Awas Nirman 1 Panchayat Ghar 1 km Kacchi Sarak 200 m Kharanja	15 Men / Women 250 Men / Women 400 Men / Women 350 Men / Women		

5. Etah	22 Awas Nirman 860 m Kharanja 500 m Pakki Sarak	22 Men / Women 1000 Men / Women 400 Men / Women		
6. Khandauli	440 m Kharanja 50 m Pakki Nali 35 Sulabh Sauchalaya 1 Talb ki Safai and Fencing	300 Men / Women 200 Men / Women 35 Men / Women 300 Men / Women		
7. Awagarh	500 m Kharanja 800 m Kacchi Sarak 500 m Kaccha Rasta 1 Panchayat ghar ka Nirman 1 Pulia ka Nirman	450 Men / Women 1000 Men / Women 350 Men / Women 150 Men / Women 300 Men / Women		
8. Hasangarh	150 m Kharanja 1 Work Shade	200 Men / Women 50 Men / Women		

Trend Analysis				
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11. Self Help Groups (1)

S.No	Name of CO	No. of SHGs	Total Members	M/F	Subscription per month	Total Savings	Loan received from Bank/ Govt.	2 ⁿ	3 rd loan	Rate of Interest of SHGs	Rate of Interest of bank	Recovery Rates % Default Rate %
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1	Mushir Khan	7	77	16/61	Rs50/-per month	399142	SBI Awagarh		24%	9%	Recovery Rate 96% Default Rate 4%
2	Yusuf Massey	3	35	35/0	Rs50/-per month	212301	SBI Hathras		24%	9%	- do -
3	Udal Singh	7	83	14/69	Rs50/-per month	800344	Gramin Bank Ramnagar		24%	9%	- do -
4	Mithlesh Kumari	4	41	19/22	Rs50/-per month	111331	SBI & Gramin Bank Jalesrar		24%	9%	- do -
	Mithlesh Kumari	1	9	0/9	Rs 20/-per month	1240	SBI		24%	9%	- do -

5	Mukesh Kumar	1	11	0/11	Rs 25/- per month	1474	SBI Jalesar			24%	9%	- do -
6	Radeysh yam	1	11	0/11	Rs50/-per month	151100	Canara Bank Kellora			24%	9%	- do -
Grand Total	6	24	267	84/183		1676932						

Trend Analysis	Bank interest rate is lower than money lender , Through proper monitoring and motivation in the DBSS reference areas defaulters rate is very low
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12. SHGs Credit and Savings: Patterns in Utilization of Loans (2)

Objectives: This frame aims to capture how the members are making use of the loans. Several patterns could be captured, such as – whether there is high degree of internal lending among members, debt repayments and number of times women are taking loans for debt repayment. For SHGs to grow – women should be encouraged to get into productive use of loans by the third loan – towards tiny and small enterprise etc.

	Cluster/ Panchayat	No. of women members	No. of Men members
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<p><u>Consumption</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On local liquor ▪ Marriage ▪ Festivals ▪ Ceremonies/ Rituals (Death, Birth, etc.) ▪ Children's Education ▪ Health 			
<p><u>Productive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture – Seed, fertilizer, buying equipment/ tools ▪ Enterprise Development 			
<p>Debt Repayment</p>			
<p>House Repair</p>			
<p><u>Any other...</u></p>			
<p>Trend analysis</p>			

	<p>Examples There were 60 SHGs out of which now only 45 exist because of withdrawal. 15 of them availed loans from bank; thrice got subsidies (Rs.10,000 -2.5 lacs). Mostly used these loans for consumptive purpose like children’s school fees & house repair.</p>
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13.SHGs As Mahila Adhikar Manch (3)

Objective: This frame aims to collect data on trends in SHGs going beyond their original mandate of savings and credit and emerging as socially and politically empowered village level institutions.

Activities other than savings and credit. Cluster or Panchayat-Wise	Initiatives relating to liquor and alcoholism	Village development – laying of roads, improving sanitary conditions	Leading protests and campaigns with men on issues	Contesting for panchayat elections and getting elected	Emerging as strong leaders – interfacing with police and state machinery	Any other
<i>Capture quantitative and qualitative interventions and impact</i>						

Trend Analysis	<p>Example:</p> <p>Some of the SHGs got kerosene agencies, opened fair price shops...</p> <p>One of the SHG was entrusted with the execution of the road construction activity</p> <p>They were also able to mobilize loans for goat rearing projects, community halls, etc.</p>	

14. SHGs: Outcome and Impact (4)	
	Outcome and Impact
Economic	<p>Asset creation</p> <p>70% Women are using money in the purchasing of animal like buffalo , Goat , Seeds and Urea and other side 30% of women are using then money in the daughter/son marriage , Refunding the loan taken from money Lender at high rate of Interest ,Taking back mortgage assets from money lenders like house, piece of land , Gold, Silver and animals etc.</p> <p>50% Women of SHG are selling milk in the market, 20% Wo0men of SHG are selling/Purchasing animals</p>
Political	40% of SHG Women are Vocal and aware about PRI , 13 Women are member and 1 Women is Pradhan in PRI from reference community.
Social	<p>Example:</p> <p>2 SHG's i.e 1 from Budhera and 1 from Nagla Bhakti are very active . They are taking part in agitation and demonstration.</p>

15 Federation (1)	
Objective: To analyse the origin and evolution of federations and their role in championing the cause of women's empowerment. While a single SHG in a given village may not have the requisite power to address complex gender issues, the aggregate power of SHGs reposted in Federations has proved to be a powerful socio-political platform.	
○ Provide and Organizational chart of Federation.	
□ Number / name of Federation	
□ Year of establishment	
□ Registration	
Cluster wise membership	Male and Female
Number of the office bearers	Male and female
Numbers of women leaders	
Number of men leaders	
Note; Criteria for defining a leader such as articulation, being vocal, bargaining skills, solving neighbourhood disputes etc.	
Core Achievements	
Challenges	
Trend analysis on the profile of the Federation	

15 a. Federation : Governance (2)	
Does the federation has a board	
Is the board nominated / elected	
Tenure of the board	
Profile of board members (Women/ Men)	<p>Are they men</p> <p>What is their socio –political background e.g. (village elder, punch member, working in the govt etc)</p> <p>Educational background</p> <p>Any other</p>
How often does the board meet	
How the information is disseminated and shared	E.g. what is happening in one cluster whether the other cluster are aware

16. Cooperatives

Objective: There are different types of cooperatives in the operational areas. This frame aims to collect baseline data on their activities and achievements and challenges.

Note: If there are model cooperatives in your operational area, provide one or two case studies.

History		
Years of establishment Registered and unregistered		
Reasons for setting up cooperatives		
Membership	Men	Women
Impact in terms of growth	To be captured in terms of Activities	
	Profits	
	Leadership	
	Policy	
Achievements		

Challenges	
Trend Analysis	<p>Example:</p> <p>There are 7 cooperatives of which 5 have emerged as strong groups. They collect and sell agricultural, forest produce, vegetables and have arranged to market their products in the whole sale centres in Berhampur and in Mohana to retail shops. The cooperatives have forced the traditional middle men who used to cheat them with weights and measures - to buy products at reasonable rates with right measures and weights. They now buy products from the cooperatives as well. The Cooperatives and the tribals have now shifted from barter to cash transactions. The current challenges of the cooperatives are – inadequate capital to purchase seeds on time. Beyond the share capital, the cooperatives are not generating profits.</p>

17. Profiling Gram Sabhas

Objective: This frame aims to capture the trends in the functioning of the Gram Sabhas

Example: In state of Jharkhand, PRI elections have not taken place since the seventies. The tribals in Jharkhand have all along practiced self-rule through the customary Gram Sabhas. Under the PESA, the Gram-Sabhas have gained in importance and the ChhotaNagpur DBSS has promoted and strengthened the Gram Sabhas.

Cluster/Panchayat	No of Gram Sabhas		Men	Women	Intervention s	Outcomes
	Functional and strong	Non- functional				
1. Hasangarh	03	07	1630	1380	1)To create pressure on the Gram Pradhan for conducting open meetings of gram sabha 2)To pass the resolution of	
2. Khandoli	03	05	1970	1650		
3. Etah	05	06	1890	1440		

4. Awagarh	05	05	1480	320	govt schemesfor the benefitof the reference community like Indira awas;VidhwaPension;BPL card;Kharanja; Nali; Handpumps etc 3) To make pressure upon the panchayatfor maintaining transparency between the process of implementationof development programe organized by Gram Panchayat Outcome-Because of this the refrence community participated whole heartidly in the Gram Panchayat election of 2005 Women of the Budhera village fought to build a workshed for the reference community and got the result in their favour
5. Jalesar	04	04	2210	1800	
6. Manikpur	04	06	2040	1780	
7. Hathras Jan	03	06	1790	1580	
8. Moho	03	06	2090	1830	
Trend Analysis Note: Give criteria for strong/weak Gram Sabhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority of the Gram Sabha are non functional - Non Functional Gram Sabhas are those Gram Sabha in which the decision making is biased and controlled by a few people 				
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18. Peoples Organization/ Movement

Please mention the context of each POs

Context: There are five people's organisations in SBSS-DBSSs reference area – Dalit Vikas Parishad, MASS, PNJJS MHASS andEach of them have set up models in championing the cause of dalits, tribal women etc. While the rich texts of these people's organisations cannot be captured in tabular frameworks, they can still be profiled briefly.

- Provide an organizational chart
- Each of the people's organisations has to be captured as case studies.

People's Organization:

Name

Year of Inception

Registration details if any

Original mandate – mission etc.

Briefly state

Vision

Mission

Objectives

Core Achievements/Landmarks	Policy level Achievements, if any Leaders Promoted – Men and Women Lands and land titles accessed
Challenges	
Issue addressed	
Trend Analysis: Potential for growth and future paths	

22 a. Rights to Land (Frame 2)		
Types of Land/Cluster-wise	Occupied	Titles
Gairan	Interventions Strategies	Interventions
	Qualitative and Quantitative	Impact
	Impact	
Gouthan	Interventions	Interventions
	Impact	Impact
Forest Land	Interventions	Interventions
	Impact	Impact

Trend Analysis

23. Dalits and Discrimination (Frame 1)
State the context:
 Examples
 An entire range of discriminatory practices against the Dalits has resulted in denial of basic rights to amenities, access to developmental schemes at one end to unequal participation in political bodies. Protests of the denial have increased the atrocities of on Dalits. Most of these atrocities go unnoticed. Only the extreme cases of violation of human rights against Dalits come for redresal.
Objective: The objective of this frame is to analyse and document the cases of discrimination, atrocities for advocacy.

Access to	Water	Government Schemes	Education	Social Equity	Any other
Cluster /Panchayat	Qualitative & Quantitative				
Trend Analysis					

23a. Dalits and Discrimination (Frame 2)

Note: While filling this frame, include only the interventions that DBSSs have made.

Access to	Water	Government Schemes	Education	Social Equity	Any other
Panchayat	Interventions	Interventions	Interventions	Interventions	Interventions
	Qualitative & Quantitative				
	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact

24. Atrocities on Dalits and Human rights Violations

Causes for Atrocities					
Panchayat	Inter caste	Religion	Access and Control to resources	Women	Any other

Trend Analysis	
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24a. Atrocities of Dalits and Human Rights (Frame 3)					
Causes for Atrocities					
Panchayat	Inter caste	Religion	Access and Control to resources	Any other	
	Interventions	Interventions	Interventions	Interventions	
	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact	
Trends					

25. Dalit Advocacy				
	Campaigns	Networking	Studies	Media
DBSS	What was the issues Morchas 2003 Mahila mela	1 2		News coverage
Inter DBSS Initiatives and collective efforts	BPL	BPL issues		
RC				
Trend Analysis				

Advocacy			
Objective : to understand and analyses the advocacy initiatives taken by the community			
Community level	Policy level	Media	Any other
Issues	Issues	Issues	Issues
Present context	Present context	Present context	Present context
Activities Undertaken	Activities Undertaken	Activities Undertaken	Activities Undertaken

26. Policy Framework

Objective: To analyse (if need be collect) relevant policies that are applicable in the reference areas. To capture the use of policies to bring impacts. A few examples are given below.

Thematic issues	Statement of Policies/Amendments	Intervention	Outcome/impact
Dalits	SC/ ST Atrocities Act For Dalit Communities	Encroachment of land Demonstration of standing crops	How many acres of Gairaan land occupied How many are pending Standing for elections No. of people got elected through reserved constituency
Tribals	PESA Explanatory note Orissa Panchayat Act Supreme Court order on 9 schemes Statement amendment on PESA MFP Orissa Forest policies Act Mining Rehabilitations	Promoting and strengthening Gram-Sabha Land titles Setting up issue based committees	

	Mining Any other		
Women Dalit women Tribal women OBC	Reservation Quotas in Gram-Sabha and PRI. Any other policies/schemes Schemes	Preparing them and contesting for reserve and unreserved constituencies under PRI	No. contesting
Children	State policies on child labour	Setting up bridge school Accessing mid day meal in the work place Any other intervention by SHG to improve the status of children	
Disaster Management	State and national policies on disasters Schemes on DM	Any one in the committee of disaster mitigation	
Cooperatives	All enabling policies		

	And constrains		
Workers in the Unorganized Sector	Policies and Programmes NREGA		
Trend Analysis			

27. Staff Profile				
Objective: To capture the work profile of the staff and trends				
Organogram				
Name	Designation	Village covering	Years of working	Qualification
1. Austin Luther	Co-ordinator		Since 1995	Graduate
2. Jai Masih	Prog. Facilitator		Since 1/02/92	Graduate
3. Nitin Singh	Office Asst		Since 01/07/06	Post Graduate
4. Udal Singh	Sen. Com Enabler	10 Villages	Since 1981	Graduate
5. Musheer Khan	Com. Enabler	10 Villages	Since 1993	Intermediate

6. Yusuf Massey	Com. Enabler	9 Villages	Since 1993	Intermediate
7. Radheyshyam	Com. Enabler	10 Villages	Since 01/07/06	Intermediate
8. Veerpaul	Com. Enabler	10 Villages	01/07/95	Intermediate
9. Mukesh Kumar	Com. Enabler	8 Villages	01/07/95	Intermediate
10. Mahesh	Com. Enabler	8 Villages	01/06/02	Intermediate
11. Mithlesh kumari	Com. Enabler	10 Villages	01/07/95	Intermediate

27 a Thematic Roles & Responsibilities		
Issue facilitator	Roles and responsibilities	Inter role coordination
Livelihood	To ensure livelihood of reference community	
Land		
CME	To ensure participation of congregation	
Gender	To work for equality in the society	
LAN	To provide a platform for like minded people to support dalit community and weaker section of the society.	
C.O	To maintain the documents and communication through office	

Regional Resource Centers

Objective : This frame captures core initiatives

Regional Resource Centre	Studies And surveys undertaken	Campaigns plan and facilitates/participates	Networking with Civil Society Organization and CNI related organization	Inter diocese collaboration	Any other
Trend Analysis					