

Database and Management of Information Systems

DBSS

Diocese of Agra

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Context

DBSS is involved in Social work for last 24 years. Its main work is confirmed mainly among the weaker and the marginalized people of the Society. This work is spread in 75 villages and three Janpads , encompassing on area of 110 K.m. Initially this work was started on some villages of one Janpad and was charity based with the passage of the time the change in its approach peeped in and with the spread of work the source. Area and staff also enhanced. By the efforts of DBSS , the villagers are active inn solving their problems at village level. At present DBSS is focusing towards the various issues of livelihood of the village people.In continuation of its working process DBSS now going to collect all the possible data from its different project areas, which will makes DBSS more efficient to strengthen its work.

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 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

Meeting with DBSS Staff and SBSS RCSA team was held on 13/07/06 regarding the concept of Data BASE management of information System. A joint field visit was made by SBSS & DBSS on 14/07/06 in village Khusrai.

The feedback was shared with DBSS Staff & the time frame of 15 days was given by SBSS to complete the work of DBMS.

DBSS Staff remain in the field from 16/07/06 to 03/08/06 to collect the Data Base from their reference communities. The Staff Meeting was called on 04/08/06 for presenting the Data Collected by the Community Enablers. It was noted that the Data Base was not completed according to the requirement. An another sitting was made with DBSS Staff on 07/08/06 to submit the incomplete Data at Village level. Further the DBSS Staff sat together for compiling the Data at cluster level & Area level on 10/08/06 to 11/08/06. Finally the compiled Data was set & transferred in to the given format by SBSS from 12/08/06 to 17/08/06 with great efforts & hard work of DBSS Staff. Finally it was mailed through internet to the SBSS RCSA.

The First Round

Process and Purpose

The Process of Data Base Management of Information System followed in Various steps. First of all, meeting with the village people was held at Village and Cluster level, in which information about Historical, Social, Economic & Political background of the village were collected and gone through a brief analysis. In continuing with the process, Surveys has been made to categories the village people according to their Caste. Number of families were categories in to their gender, which further enable DBSS to find out the actual number of the people who are enjoying the benefits of government schemes such as B.P.L, A.P.L, Annapurna , Antodaya etc.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF SEDP¹

1.1	GENESIS AND CONTEXT	3
1.2	ISSUE/STRUGGLES/SHIFTS/	5
1.3	TRENDS: CRITICAL ANALYSIS, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8

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 abbreviate form is the DBSS. With these aims and objectives work started on 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 year, major areas of thrust were Health , Sanitation and to improving agricultural yield.

DBSS Agra has completed the journey of its 24 years by the joint efforts and supports of the following people:

1. The Rt Revd. A.V Jonathan - I, st Bishop of Agra Diocese
2. Revd. Fernandes - Coordinator DBSS Agra
3. The Rt Revd. W.O Simon - II'nd Bishop of Agra Diocese
4. Mr. J.N Das - Coordinator
5. Mr. E.A Singh - Coordinator
6. Mr. S.P Lal - Coordinator
7. The Rt Revd. M Andrews - III'rd Bishop of Agra Diocese
8. Mr. E.S Roberts - Coordinator

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 Villages	<u>Panchayats</u> 1.Bijori 2.Chamkari 2. Nagla Kisi <u>Gram Sabha</u> 7 Gram Sabhas		Etah , Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
What were the problems / issues that were addressed by DBSS then?	PROBLEMS : Problem of potable water, Health, Sanitation , illiteracy , agriculture , irrigation , animal husbandry , generating self employment etc. SHIFT : 1. Charity (Social welfare) - 1981 2. Social work 3. LDP - 1989-92				

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. People's plan - 1992-98 5. RBA - 2001-04 (Action Plan) 6. Preparatory Phase - June 2004 to September 2005 7. Project Proposal - October 2005 to September 2008
<p>Since formation has DBSS withdrawn from any villages/Panchayats/ Gram Sabha/Clusters/ Area</p>	<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) 9. Sikatra 10. Sheetalpur 11. Bijori 12. Mursan 13. Mani ka Nagla <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
<p>Has your operational region had any history of protest/struggle?</p>	<p>Not available as per our records</p>

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	Not available as per our records
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 background	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-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.

CHAPTER No.2

CURRENT PERSPECTIVES²

2.4	VISION & MISSION	12
2.5	STRATEGIES AND APPROACH TO TRANSLATE VISION INTO PRACTICE	
2.6	TRENDS: CRITICAL ANALYSIS, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES	
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2. Perspectives

In year 2001 DBSS adopt the rights based approach in which no economic development Programme was taken. This was a approach which was totally different from the working method of last twenty years.

<p>Vision and Mission of DBSS – present</p>	<p>VISION : DBSS motive is to build up a Society, based on equality. A society free from the Orthodox thought of Casteism, Religion. DBSS wants to raise the downtrodden & marginalized communities.</p> <p>MISSION : DBSS mission is to inspire the marginalized and downtrodden communities to come forward for their livelihood, and to become independent to get their Rights.</p>
<p>Strategies adopted to translate this mission</p>	<p>DBSS adopt the strategy of rights base approach, which is working for the reference community to achieve their rights. With this Strategy DBSS Staff is increasing their capacity on the basis of different issues given to them such as Livelihood, Gender ,Loby Advocacy & Networking , PRI & CME.</p>

Trend analysis of the emerging perspectives :

1. People are aware about their Rights and Government policies.
2. People are going towards the making process of People Organization and People Movement.
3. People of Reference Community are getting Opportunities in the PRI , as they are now presenting their Candidates in the Panchayat elections.
4. Increase of participation in local governance.
5. Increase of participation in the process of **RBA** and **PO**

CHAPTER No.3

CURRENT OPERATIONAL AREA: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE³

14

3.3 INTRODUCTION

3.4 TRENDS: CRITICAL ANALYSIS, ACHIEVEMENTS,
CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES

3.3 SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3. Operational Areas: Demographic Profile

DBSS work is being carried out in Agra , Etah and Hathras janpads of western U.P among 5750 families.

This work is spread in 75 villages and three Janpads , encompassing on area of 110 K.m.

These area of U.P are in the major influence of the political parties, as many small and big political parties are having their own vote bank on the basis of Casteism. As a result the political influence in these areas having there command on there vote bank. Whereas economically the Upper class Community is having more influence. The area where DBSS is working, is very deplorable. Congregation of 145 families are also living in these operational areas.

Communal tensions are seen in these areas in JATAVS, YADAVS , THAKURS. Casteism is also a factor of making conflicts between these three Caste. On the other hand BRAHMANS did not like to indulge themselves in the lower Caste and their interest, which leads to Untouchability in the reference areas.

State/s	District/s	Blocks	Panchayats/ Gram Sabha	Total Village	Pastorate
U.P	Etah Hathras Agra total- 3	Nidhauri kala Awagarh Jalesar Gijrauli Sahapau (6 blocks)	42	75	4- Pastorate & 3 Rural congregation

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.

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS⁴

- 4.1 INTRODUCTION
- 4.2 CBO ON THE BASIS OF GENDER AND AGE⁵
- 4.3 CBO ON THE BASIS OF CASTE⁶
- 4.4 TRENDS: CRITICAL ANALYSIS, ACHIEVEMENTS,
CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES

4. Community Based Organizations

Intrtroduction & History :

This organization is formed to bring up Dalits, Poor, Backward, Downtrodden and Marginalized people to gain the resources for their livelihood, and to join them with main stream of development.. DBSS named it as Utthan Sangthan , which is coming out from the community based organization to Gram , Block, & District level to establish itself as a strong people Organization. In year 2004 DBSS Agra has identified the issue of livelihood. To accelerate and to make strong process of Perspective building based on the livelihood of the people, DBSS accept the challenge to build up a people Organization from the group of society.

An organization in which all the groups of society such as Men , Women , Youth, Farmers, Labors could actively participate altogether at district & state level. In year 2005 by giving importance to the thoughts of the organization , a structure was created which further named as Utthan Sangthan. After sometime it was renowned by the name of Utthan Gramin Adhikar Sangthan.

Goal of C.B.O.

To achieve the rights for the reference community through collective struggle and to get access and control over livelihood resources.

Objectives

- 1.To take the problems of village people to Block , District , State & National level.
2. To takes major steps in the Emergency problems of Drought , Flood & Drinking water.
- 3.To fight for the rights of the ununited laborers such as Minimum wages , Equal wages , Health , B.P.L Card , Land Pattas , through people struggle.
4. Labour Rights through people Struggle.
5. Monitoring of the government machinery and PRI.

Mechanism of Sustainability of the Organization:

1. Skill Enhancement of P.O leaders.
2. To maintain Rules & regulations, Accounts Keeping , Documentation, membership fee.
3. Registration of the P.O and creating Information Center , Printing of letter Pads , Stationary , Identity Card, Means of Communication Etc.
4. To educate people for their Social , Political and Constitutional Rights.
5. Conducting meetings at regular intervals.

Cluster	Utthan Mahila Mukti Sangh	Utthan Yuva Sangharsh Manch	Kissan Mazdoor Mukti SanghTh an	Utthan Gramin Adhikar Sanghthan	Chetriya Utthan Sanghthan	Utthan Area Committee	SHG	Any Other/Forum Of Panchyat Leaders
1. Hathras Junction	3	8	5	4	1		3	Nil
2. Awagarh	9	9	10	9	1		7	1
3.Khandoli	4	1	5	7	1	Overall 1	Nil	Nil
4.Etah	10	10	10	10	1		7	1
5.Manikpur	7	7	6	2	1		Nil	Nil
6.Jalesar	2	4	4	5	1		1	1
7.Hasangarh	9	Nil	9	9	1		5	1
8. Moho	Nil	2	3	5	1		1	Nil
Total Numbers	44	41	52	51	8	1	24	4

<p>Core Achievements</p>	<p>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.</p>					
<p>Challenges</p>	<p>To develop the leadership and to enhance the confidence in people organization for people people movement. 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. Uthaan 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
Utthan Gramin Adhikar Sangthan	482	323	89 total M. 894	215	213	45 total F. 473	697	536	134 total Mem. 1367
Chetriya Utthan Sangthan	82	101	29 total M. 212	17	47	nil total F. 62	99	148	29 total Mem. 276
Utthan 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

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.

732 women of the reference community are struggling for their Rights through MAHILA UTTHAN SANGHATHAN and SHG. The women with an age group of 20 to 50 are collectively working to increase the opportunities for their Livelihood.

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

Uttar Pradesh is a state where different Dalit Community are found in existence. They are also being categories in to high and low profile according to there work. JATAVS are cobblers, Dhobis are washerman who works in washing clothes in upper class, HARIJANS does cleaning work and KALHER works on the dead animals. The reference community is backward in politics and livelihood. Therefore they are treated as second grade citizens with the high class people and tends to get exploited by them in many ways.

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.

Government Schemes	
	<p>Targeted Public Distribution Schemes (Ration card, BPL Card; NREGA, any other etc.) Interventions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)
	<p>Impact</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	
	<p>Fair and Minimum wages Interventions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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

DBSS lead the people of the reference communities to get them the benefits of **PDS**. Beneficiaries of the following schemes are mention below.

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
2. Achieved as per the Struggle (60% SC , 40% BC)
3. The main concern for SC is to providing them the benefits of BPL , ANNAPURNA CARD and ANTODAYA CARD
4. By the pressure of the upper class people of the society , the benefit of the Public Distribution System could not reach to the deserve person. People of the reference community find themselves hopeless when they did not get any positive response from the government officers in order to get the benefits of government schemes. In this manner it becomes necessary to build a pressure on the government officers so that they might get the benefits for these schemes.

CHAPTER No.9

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES/ PROGRAMS

- 6.4 TPDS/TRENDS⁹
- 6.5 ACCESSIBILITY TO SCHEMES IN OPERATIONAL AREA/TRENDS¹⁰
- 6.6 STATE/NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK TO SAFEGUARD MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES
- 6.4 OVER ALL TRENDS AND SUGGESTIONS

10. Schemes Availed/ 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	Overall Distribution of Caste in %			
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			65% SC 35% OBC	
3. Moho	1 Pulia Construction 1 km Pakki sarak 250 m Kharanja 300 m Pakki Nali 1 Talab ki Safai 15 Awas Nirman	300 Men / Women 300 Men / Women 600 Men / Women 300 Men / Women 300 Men / Women/Animal 15 Men / Women				

4. Jalesar	1 Panchayat Ghar 1 km Kacchi Sarak 200 m Kharanja	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		

<p>Trend Analysis According to the data compilation the beneficiaries of the TDPS could be categories in percentage i.e number of SC is 65%and number of OBC is 35%</p>				

CHAPTER NO.6

SHGs AND COOPERATIVES IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

- 6.1 SELF HELP GROUPS STATISTICS/TRENDS⁸
- 6.2 SHG CREDIT AND SAVING: PATTERNS IN UTILIZATION OF LOANS/TRENDS¹²
- 6.4 SHGs AS MAHILA ADHIKAR MANCH /TREMDS¹³
- 6.4 SHGs: OUTCOME AND IMPACT¹⁴
- 6.5 COOPERATIVES FRAME ¹⁶
- 6.6 TRENDS: CRITICAL ANALYSIS, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES
- 6.7 RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS

11. Self Help Groups (1)

SHG is a group of Men & Women which is formed to help each other in the form of Social and Financial matters. It is a good platform for Women Empowerment.

S.No	Name of CO	No. of SHGs	Total Members	M/F	Subscription per month	Total Savings	Loan received from Bank/ Govt.	2 nd	3 rd loan	Rate of Interest of SHGs	Rate of Interest of bank	Recovery Rates % Default Rate %

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	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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intervention of SHG's is not remains up to the saving of the village people but is also encouraging them in solving the local problems. 2. Bank interest rate is lower than money lender , through proper monitoring and motivation of the DBSS in its reference areas. 3. Default rate is very low.
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12. SHGs Credit and Savings: Patterns in Utilization of Loans (2)			
	Cluster/ Panchayat	No. of women members	No. of Men members

<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>Any other...</p>			
<p>Trend analysis</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% Women of SHG are selling/Purchasing animals</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>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... One of the SHG was entrusted with the execution of the road construction activity They were also able to mobilize loans for goat rearing projects, community halls, etc.</p>
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14. SHGs: Outcome and Impact (4)	
	Outcome and Impact
Economic	<p>Asset creation</p> <p>Increase in family income, Increase in Women's Self Employment , people are coming out of the influence of the Money lenders.</p>
Political	<p>40% of SHG Women are Vocal and aware about PRI , 13 Women are member and 1 Women is Pradhan in PRI from reference community.</p>
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.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Number / name of Federation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Year of establishment	
<input type="checkbox"/> 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)	Are they men What is their socio –political background e.g. (village elder, punch member, working in the govt etc) Educational background Any other
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>	

PROFILING GRAM SABHA/ GRAM PANCHAYATS¹⁷

9.3 FUNCTIONING OF GRAM SABHAS/ TRENDS

9.4 SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

17. Profiling Gram Sabhas

Gram Panchayat is a governance body of the village which is affiliated by the Indian constitution. A Gram Panchayat is consist of many villages which are called Gram Sabha. The Eligibility criteria for a member of Gram Sabha is minimum 18 Years. Gram Sabha is also known as Lok Sabha of the Village.

Cluster/Panchayat	Total Gram Sabhas 75		Men	Women	Intervention s	Outcomes
	Functional and strong-	Non- functional-			Intervention : (1) To make pressure upon gram pradhan for conducting open meetings of gram sabha. (2) To pass the resolution of govt. schemes for the benefit of the reference community like Indra awas, Vidhwa pension , BPL Card , Kharanja , Nali , Hand pumps etc. (3) To	
1-Hasangarh	03	07	1630	1380		
2-Khandoli	03	05	1970	1650		
3-Etah	05	06	1890	1440		
4-Awagarh	05	05	1480	1320		

5-Jalesar	04	04	2210	1800	<p>make pressure upon the panchayat for maintaining transparency between the process of implementation of development programme , organized by gram panchayat.</p> <p>Outcomes :</p> <p>(1) It is heartily appreciated that the reference community had participated in the recently held Gram Panchayat election 2005.</p> <p>(2) Womens of Gram Budhera fights to build a workshed for the reference community and finally got the result in their favor.</p>
6-Manikpur	04	06	2040	1780	
7-Hathars Jan.	0	06	1790	1580	
8-Moho	..	06	2090	1830	
	03		Total Men 15090	Total Women 12890	
	03				

<p>Trend Analysis</p> <p>Note: Give criteria for strong/weak Gram Sabhas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capture the critical thinking of the tribal leaders on the forthcoming interface between Gram Sabhas and PRI. - Any protests - Achievements and challenges : <p>In the Panchayat Election of year 2005 the reference community had projected their 60 candidates, In which 8 candidate for the position of Gram Pradhan and 52 Candidates for the members. The reference community had made its tremendous efforts to make them win in these elections. As a result 28 Mens & 13 Women were elected as members whereas 2 Men & 1 Women were elected as the Gram Pradhan.</p>				

CHAPTER No.10

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION/ MOVEMENT¹⁸

- 10.4 INTRODUCTION OF EACH PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION
- 10.5 TRENDS
- 10.6 SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

18. Peoples Organization/ Movement	
<p>People's Organization:</p> <p>Name</p> <p>Year of Inception</p> <p>Registration details if any</p> <p>Original mandate – mission etc.</p>	<p>Utthan is a Community Organization , which is formed at village level and progressing towards the People Organization and in future it will be known as Utthan People Organization from Village level to State Level.</p>

<p>Briefly state</p> <p>Vision</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>Objectives</p>	
<p>Core Achievements/Landmarks</p>	<p>Policy level Achievements, if any</p> <p>Leaders Promoted – Men and Women</p> <p>Lands and land titles accessed</p>
<p>Challenges</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To take the problems of village people to Block , District , State & National level. 2. To takes major steps in the Emergency problems of Drought , Flood & Drinking water. 3.To fight for the rights of the ununited laborers such as Minimum wages , Equal wages , Health , B.P.L Card , Land Pattas , through people struggle. 4. Labour Rights through people Struggle. 5. Monitoring of the government machinery and PRI.
<p>Issue addressed</p>	

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 Data Not Available
	Impact	

Gouthan	Interventions	Interventions
	Impact	Impact
Forest Land	Interventions	Interventions
	Impact	Impact
Trend Analysis		
Not Available		

CHAPTER No.8

DALITS CONCERNS

- 11.9 CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST DALITS COMMUNITIES/TRENDS²⁰
- 11.10 CASES OF DISCRIMINATION IN WELFARE SCHEMES, EDUCATION, LEGAL JUSTICE, AND ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES AGAINST DALITS/TRENDS²³
- 11.11 INTERVENTION OF DBSS AND IMPACT/ TRENDS^{23A}
- 11.12 ATROCITIES ON DALITS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION THE BASIS OF CASTE, RELIGION, ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND GENDER/TRENDS²⁴
- 11.13 ATROCITIES ON DALITS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION INTERVENTIONS OF DBSS AND IMPACT/TRENDS^{24A}
- 11.14 DALIT ADVOCACY: METHODS ADOPTED/ TRENDS²⁵
- 11.15 ADVOCACY INITIATIVES ON VARIOUS ISSUES/TRENDS²⁶
- 11.16 SUMMARY OF THE TRENDS AND SUGGESTIONS

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				
	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
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
N.A	Qualitative & Quantitative	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact
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24. Atrocities on Dalits and Human rights Violations					
Causes for Atrocities					
Panchayat	Inter caste	Religion	Access and Control to resources	Women	Any other
	N.A		N.A		
Trend Analysis					

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

Trends	N.A				

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				
N.A				

Advocacy

Objective : to understand and analyses the advocacy initiatives taken by the community

N.A

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	Promoting and strengthening Gram-Sabha Land titles Setting up issue based committees	

	Rehabilitations Mining Any other		
Women Dalit women	Reservation	Preparing them and contesting for reserve and unreserved constituencies under PRI	No. contesting
Tribal women	Quotas in Gram- Sabha and PRI. Any other policies/schemes		
OBC	Schemes		
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			

CHAPTER No.11

STAFF PROFILE

- 12.4 WORK PROFILE / TRENDS²⁷
- 12.5 THEMATIC ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES/TRENDS^{27A}
- 12.6 RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS

27. Staff Profile				
Objective: To capture the work profile of the staff and trends				
Organogram				
Name	Designation	Village covering	Years working of	Qualification
1. Austin Luther	Co-ordinator/LAN		Since 1995	Graduate
2. Jai Masih	Prog. Facilitator/GENDER		Since 1/02/92	Graduate
3. Nitin Singh	Office Asst/DOC ASST		Since 01/07/06	Post Graduate

4. Udal Singh	Sen. Com Enabler/LIVELIHOOD	10 Villages	Since 1981	Graduate
5. Musheer Khan	Com. Enabler/ LIVELIHOOD	10 Villages	Since 1993	IntemEDIATE
6. Yusuf Massey	Com. Enabler/C.M.E	9 Villages	Since 1993	IntemEDIATE
7. Radheyshyam	Com. Enabler/LANDRIGHTS	10 Villages	Since 01/07/06	IntemEDIATE
8. Veerpaul	Com. Enabler/ LIVELIHOOD	10 Villages	01/07/95	IntemEDIATE
9. Mukesh Kumar	Com. Enabler/LAN	8 Villages	01/07/95	IntemEDIATE
10. Mahesh	Com. Enabler/C.M.E	8 Villages	01/06/02	IntemEDIATE
11. Mithlesh kumari	Com. Enabler/GENDER	10 Villages	01/07/95	IntemEDIATE

27 a Thematic Roles & Responsibilities		
Issue facilitator	Roles and responsibilities	Inter role coordination
Livelihood	To ensure livelihood of reference community	Not clear
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					