

Frameworks

<p>1. Context and Historical Background</p> <p>Objective: This framework aims to briefly capture the origin and evolution of DBSS along the line of shifts made in its mission, objectives, operational areas and activities. This framework should also bring to sharp focus the journey the DBSS has made and the rights based work.</p>	
<p>Year of Formation of DBSS</p>	<p>- 1994</p>
<p>Briefly explain the main reasons/ circumstances for formation of your DBSS</p> <p>This section need not be so detailed and can be compressed but retaining the salient highlights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was it to capacitate the local congregation? Instead of this question who were constituencies to be capacitated - How was your mandate derived? - Briefly narrate the theological base. <p>Barrackpore Diocese is village oriented & rural Diocese. It covered 4 districts out of 19 districts of West Bengal i.e, Mursidabad, Nadia, North 24 pgs & South 24 pgs. 17 Pastorate is rural pastorate out of 23 pastorate. 26 local Church is urban out of 107 Churches. Total congregation are 26016, Urban – 4500 Rural – 21516. Higher caste – 1%, Adivasi – 1%, Sc – 98%, 80% landless labour, 60% below poverty line.</p> <p>Other side under this diocese lives Hindu & Muslim community. Majority is Hindu. 80% Hindu is SC & 55% BPL. In the Muslim Community we found high childbirth, illiteracy and unhygienic, Women are oppressed and farmers are exploited by middleman and money lenders, percentage of unemployment is increasing, youth involve in political matter.</p> <p>In this situation Rt. Revd. B. Malakar told (107th Executive meeting which was hold on 19/02/94 at Barrackpore Parish Hall, minutes No. 107/94/367(2)) that in diocesan level we can develop the socio-economic status under the Synodical Board of Social Services (SBSS). Make a board for implement the plan & action. The Board members are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rt. Revd. B. Malakar (President) 2. Mr. Alope Biswas (Convener) 3. Mr. Dilip Bag

4. Revd. Miron Mondal
5. Mr. Prakrity Kr. Roy
6. Mr. Pradip Chakraborty
7. Mr. Sunirmal Sarkar.

This committee was formed to promote social & community welfare activities under the auspices of DBSS (Barrackpore) and in line of SBSS. It is expected that the Board will have scope for opening up and independent social welfare projects and programmes within this rural Diocese of Barrackpore.

Accordingly the first meeting of DBSS (Barrackpore) was held on 20 April'94 which was though well attended by all E.C. members, the absence of a representative from SBSS did not really allow us to generate any meaningful discussion nor did it facilitate the members present to take any viable decision. However, the discussion centered round our future activities as to how best we can make contact with the people, majority of who live in the villages, some of them in the remotest parts. The urgency for such social welfare projects / programmes was felt by all.

The second E.C. meeting took place on 10 August'94, and this meeting was attended by all but one E. C members and by Mr. Khagendra Nath Das – Consultant CNI-SBSS and Mr. B. Mohanty (Office Assistant) as an observer.

The existing structure of the E.C. of DBSS (Barrackpore) needs to be modified / altered in that there should two places within this committee for the women representatives. Secondly the post of convener should be called Secretary.

DBSS (Barrackpore) to organize a Diocesan meeting / conference with workshops with all its Presbyter (23 in total) and the Secretaries of the Pastorates. At this meeting the Diocesan Executive Committee will be invited.

The Chairman and the Secretary of the Board attended the SBSS Eastern Zonal Quarterly meeting and Financial Management workshop which was held in Calcutta from 17th August 1994 to 20th August 1994. We both benefited from the conference and learnt much about NGO's and various statutory / legal requirements of the government in this field. All pastoral Priests (21) Secretaries and Diocesan Executive Committee members (12)

Venue : Kalyani Rural Development Training Centre.

Date : 29th October – 31st October, 1994

No. of part. : 48 Presbyters & Pastorate Secretary & Exe. Com. & Board members.

Resource persons: Rt. Revd. B. Malakar (Chairman)

Mr. Manik Sen (Finance)

Mr. A. K. Biswas Secretary, DBSS- Barrackpore

Revd. P.K.Dutta Coordinator, DBSS – Calcutta

Mr. K.N. Das, Consultant, SBSS

Mr. Herod Mullick

1. To introduce DBSS (Barrackpore) to the Diocesan level.
2. Awareness building among Church leadership
3. To create a common understanding of development.
4. To share Calcutta Diocese – DBSS Activities and experience.

Discussion:

Main discussion was controd around the question “Do we need yet another or social service department?’ The Presbyters present challenged the rationale and the feasibility of forming DBSS Barrackpore. Their mood extended from skepticism to suspicion. There was a feeling of susceptibilty all s\around. But the Diocese as a whole felt confident though to deal with this conflict and did win the day. We must say that we received much help, guidance and indeed clarification about DBSS and its future in five structure / activities etc from Mr. K. Dutta, Calcutta consultant, SBSS and Revd. Probal Kanti Dutta, Calcutta DBSS and we feel grateful to them for their discussion and decision :-

- a) That a general body be formed, as a supreme council from and among this conference where most Diocesan leadership is present.
- b) That five areas be identified and five area / zonal development committee be formed. At all level, priestly involvement and active participation be required. There should be women and youth representatives in this committee.
- c) That there should be regular future consultation as to present one.

Overall this was an active, lively and satisfactory conference. There had been morning devotion and evening Biblical reflection and time for prayer on a daily basis.

Appointment of Motivators:

The post for Motivators were advertised in the Diocesan news letter and there was good response—in all 26 people made application for these posts.

Followings are the names of successful candidates:

1. Mr. Pradip Biswas : Chapra (Rural Pastorate)
2. Mr. Khokan Naskar : Khari (Rural Pastorate)
3. Mr. Prithiraj Nayak : Baruipur (Rural Pastorate)
4. Mr. Simson Molla : Chapra (Rural Pastorate)
5. Mr. Ajay Kr Sardar : Ragharpur (RuralPastorate)
6. Mr. Arpan Biswas : Dum Dum (Urban Pastorate)
7. Mr. Subrata Das : Kanchrapara (Urban Pastorate)

Seven above mentioned workers will cover four zones (out of total five zones – no one applied from the fifth zones) respective of their place of living. One person will cover the fifth zones. Special attempts will be made to recruit workers from this fifth Zone.

Training for the Motivators:

We are very pleased to say that seven motivators have already attended a “much needed” training course which was organized before hand by the Calcutta Diocese, DBSS Co-ordinator Rev. P.K.Dutta. Our thanks go to Rev. Dutta and Mr. K.N.Das for their efforts and willingness to include our Motivators for the training. This took place from 10th November to 12th November, 1994 in Calcutta. Since this was the first training opportunity for the newly appointed Motivators, they benefited much from this, and a sprit of unity, group inter action prevailed all through this course.

The next training course has been organized by SBSS at Durgapur which is due to take place in two phases.

1st phase from 1st December, 1994 to 22nd December, 1994

2nd phase from 16th January, 1995 to 12th February, 1995.

SBSS is a Church based organization so at first DBSS working among the congregation & spread out the others community in the villages. 7 Motivators selection by interview by board from 6 pastorates. Operational zones are following 6 zones were donated for the Motivator to operate within:

1. Baliurah -- Mr. Pradip Biswas
2. Rakshaskhali -- Mr. Khokan Naskar
3. Nursikderchak -- Mr. Ajay Kr Sardar
4. Machlandapur – Mr. Arpan Biswas
5. Kumrakhali (Boria 10 No.) – Mr. Prithiraj Nayak
6. Jiagunge -- Mr. Subrata Das.

In the 7th Board meeting which was held on 14-07-95 at Kalyani RYTC consultant was Mr. K.N.Das suggested the board member DBSS not work 6 zones but work only 2 zones i.e, North zone – Nadia district & total village – 10. 2 Motivators would be work there. South zone – district 24 pgs(S) total village – 12. 3 Motivators would work together for better communication & work.

ZONE	DISTRICT	MOTIVATORS	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	DISTANCE FROM DBSS OFFICE
North Zone	Nadia	1.Mr. Pradip Biswas 2. Mr. Subrata Das	1. Chapra – I 2. Chapra – II	91 k.m. 91.5 k.m.

			3. Majdia 4. Balirmathpur 5. Sholua 6. Putimari 7. Baliurah 8. Maliyapota 9. Pitambarpur	119 k.m. 118.5 k.m. 118 k.m. 111 k.m.
South Zone	South 24 parganas	1. Mr. Prithiraj Nayak 2. Mr. Khokan Naskar 3. Mr. Ajay Kr. Sardar	1. Nursikderchak(N) 2. Nursikderchak (S) 3. Andharmanick 4. Labutala 5. Chararchak 6. Altaberia 7. Jhanjra 8. Chakbalaibag 9. Keyapukur	61 k.m. 62 k.m. 65 k.m. 68 k.m. 58 k.m. 60 k.m. 56 k.m. 57 k.m. 64 k.m.

Appointment the Motivators / C.O. / C.E since Nov'94 to August'06

Sl	Name	Pastorate	Appoint ment	Work ing	Working time	Duration
1:i	Mr. Simson Molla	Chapra	November'94	X	Nov'94 – Nov'98	4yrs 1 month (5 months as a Motivator & 3 yrs 8 month as a coordinator)
ii	Mr. Pradip Biswas	Chapra	-do-	X	Nov'94 – Dec'01	7 yrs 2 months
iii	Mr. Subrata Das	Kanchrapara	-do-	X	Nov'94 – Oct'98	4 yrs
iv	Mr.Prithiraj Nayak	Baruipur	-do-	X	Nov'94 – Mar.'2k	5yrs 5 months
v	Mr. Arpan Biswas	Dum Dum	-do-	Yes	Nov'94 -	
vi	Mr. Khokan naskar	Khari	-do-	Yes	Nov'94 -	
vii	Mr. Ajay Kr Sardar	Raghabpur	-do-	Yes	Nov'94 -	
2:i	Ms. Sujata Mondal	Sholua	April'97	X	April'97-April'98	1yr 1 month

ii	Ms. Manjuri Naru	Jeadergote	-do-	X	April'97-Feb'99	1 yr 11months
iii	Ms. Chhayabithi Makal	Raghabpur	-do-	X	April'97-July'04	7 yrs 4 months
3:i	Mr. Sanatan Bhuiya	Khari	Feb'98	X	Feb'98-July'99	1 yr 6 months
ii	Mr. Pravat Mondal	Basanti	-do-	X	Feb'98-Aug'99	1 yr 7 months
iii	Mr. Sukalyan Halder	Baruipur	-do-	yes	Feb'98-	
4:i	Mr. Supriyo Mondal	Canning	April'02	X	April'2k -April'01	1yr 1 month
ii	Mr. Kallol Naskar	Khari	-do-	X	-do-	-do-
iii	Mr. Abindra Kr Naskar	Khari	-do-	Yes	April'2k -	
iv	Mr. Subhomoy Khan	Kumrakhali	-do-	Yes	April'2k -	
v	Mr Baren Mondal					
vi	Mr. Subrata Mondal	Gangrai Jhanjra	-do- -do-	Yes Yes	April'2k - April'2k -	
5:i	Ms. Sudipta Naskar	Keorapukur	October'01	X	Oct'01 – Feb'06	4 yrs 5 months
ii	Mr. Dhiman Pramanick	Gangrai	-do-	Yes	Oct'01-	
6:i	Mr. Surajit Das	Metiaburij				
7:i	Mr. Arobindo Naskar	Kumrakhali	August'04	Yes	August'04 -	
ii	Ms Nayami Pramanik	Jeadergote	-do-	Yes	August'04 --	
8:i	Mr. Pulak Mondal	Keorapukur	August'06	Yes	August'06—	
ii	Mr. Kushal Mondal	Sbolua	-do-	Yes	August'06 --	

Former Board Members

1. Mr. Alope Biswas, Secretary cum Coordinator
2. Revd. Dr. Amolendu Kr Biswas, Secretary
3. Mrs. Bandana Das, Secretary
4. Revd. Surajit Das, Secretary cum Coordinator
5. Revd. Miron Mondal, Asst. Secretary

6. Mr. Pradip Kr Chakraborty, Treasurer
7. Late Prakriti Kr Roy, treasurer
8. Revd. Achal Kr Naru, Member
9. Revd. Subrata Chakraborty, member
10. Mr. Dilip Bag, member
11. Mr. Sunirmal Sarkar, Member
12. Mr. Prabhudan Mondal, Member
13. Mr. Sanjit Shani, Member
14. Mr. Khagendranath Das, SBSS representative
15. Mr. Sandip Chatterjee, “
16. Mr. Pratush kr Jena, “
17. Mr. Ahis kr Rajhans “
18. Ms. Amita Khalko, “
19. Mr. Bibhudutta Sahu, “
20. Mr. Simson Molla, Coordinator-DBSS
21. Revd. Subhas Adhikary, “
22. Mr. Hirok Kr Mondal, “

Present Board member still August 2006

1. Rt. Revd. B. Malakar, Chairman
2. Mr. Ajay Kr Sardar, Secretary cum Coordinator
3. Ms. Purnima Biswas, Treasurer
4. Mr. Subodh Das, Member
5. Revd. Subhra Mondal, member
6. Revd. Ashok Mondal, Member
7. Revd. David Roy, Member
8. Mr. sudip Kr. Dalui, member
9. Mr. Monoj Mondal, member
10. Mrs. Anjana Roy, Member
11. Mrs. Dipika Halder, member
12. Mr. Ashananda Tandy/ Ms. Monijinir Byapari, SBSS representatives

DBSS Secretary

1. Mr. Alope Biswas (1994 – 1995)

2. Revd. Dr. Amolendu Kr Biswas (1995 – 1997)
3. Mrs. bandana Das (1997 – 2002)
4. Revd. Surajit Das (2002 – 2004)
5. Mr. Sudip Kr Dalui (2004 – 2005)
6. Mr. Ajay Kr sardar (2005-----)

DBSS Coordinator

1. Mr. Alope Biswas (1994 – March 1995)
2. Mr. Simson Molla (April'95 – Nov 1998)
3. Revd. Subhas Adhikary (Dec'98 – Dec'99)
4. Mr. Hirok Kr Mondal (Jan'2k – Nov'2k)
5. Mr Ajay Kr Sardar (Dec'2k – May'01 Acting)
6. Revd. Surajit Sarkar (June'01 – Mar'04)
7. Mr. Ajay Kr Sardar (April'04-----)

Consultant / Zonal Coordinator / Team Leader

1. Mr Khagendra Nath Das, Consultant
2. Mr. Sandip Chatterjee, “
3. Mr. Pratush Kr Jena, “
4. Mr. Khagendra Nath Das, Zonal Coordinator
5. Mr. sandip Chatterjee, “
6. Ms. Monijinir Byapari, Team Leader
7. Mr. Ashis kr Rajhans, “
8. Mr. Ashananda Tandy(Present), “

Programme Associate

1. Ms. Amita Khalko (1997 2000)
2. Mr. Bibhudutta Sahu (2000 – 2004)
3. Mr. Asish Kr Rajhans (2004 2005)
4. Ms. Monijinir Byapari (2005-----)

<p>Year of Registration If not registered – why? Instead of this question the question should come what is the legal status?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>We can restate to say: what is the legal status. Year of registration and if not registered what are the reasons.</p>	<p>Year and nos of registration act instead of this Year and No of FCRA? 2005, No. S/IL/27538 West Bengal Society Act XXIV of 1961</p>				
	<p>Why not registered? instead of this question the question should come as to what are the reasons for Non registration</p>				
<p>Operational area in the initial years(some criteria should be fixed say from 1996</p>	<p>How many villages?</p>	<p>Panchayats/ Gram Sabha</p>	<p>Blocks</p>	<p>District</p>	<p>States</p>

	<p>63 <u>Working from 1995(12 V)</u> 1.Nursikderchak(N) 2. Nursikderchak(S) 3.Panaqua(N) 4. Charar chak 5. Jhanjra 6. Chakba laibag(N) 7. Altaberia 8. Ranabandh 9. baliurah 10. Sholua 11. Bhiterpara 12. Bethberia (W) <u>2000 – 2001 (19 Villages)</u> 1. Devipur 2. Gangrai 3. Kalipur 4. Chakattaulla 5. Durgabati 6. Krishna rampur 7. Kalinagar 8. Shalpur 9. Cheari 10. Ramkantapur 11. Kumrakhali 12. Boria 13. Charadakatia 14. Basanti 15.Sajinatola 16. Narayan tola 17. Kumirmary 18. Piprakhali 19. Kalicharan pur. <u>2004 – 2005 (13 villages)</u> 1. Kulerdari 2. Ram makhalchak 3. Raghudevpur 4. Karimpur 5. Amgachia-I 6. Chak bishu 7. Kasthomohal 8. magurkhali 9. Bakeswar (E) 10. Ragharpur 11. 10No. Amghara 12. 11No. Mazipara 13. Chakkalmi <u>2005 – 2006 (19 villages)</u> 1. Panaqua(S) 2. Chakbalaibag(S) 3. Amgachia-II 4. Amghara-III 5. Amghara-IV 6. Kasthomahal (S) 7. Bakeswar(W) 8 Sholua(N) 9.Bethberia(E) 10. Raja rampur 11. Doulatpur 12. Kismatpur 13.</p>	<p>13 1.Panaqua - 17 villages 2.Andharmanik – 09 “ 3.Amgachia - 10 “ 4.Kulerdari - 09 “ 5. basanti - 02 “ 6.Bharatgor - 01 “ 7. Uttam Mokamberia-1 “ 8.Fulmalancho – 04 “ 9. Chorabidya - 01 “ 10.Jeliakhali - 01 “ 11.Hridaypur - 02 “ 12.hatkhola - 01 “ 13. Patharghata-II -05 “</p>	<p>05 Bishnupur-I-45 Basanti – 09 Sandeshkhali-1 Tehatta-I – 05 Chapra - 03</p>	<p>03 1.South 24 pgs- 44 Villages 2.North 24pgs- 01 Villages 3. Nadia -08 Villages</p>	<p>West Ben gal</p>
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<p>What were the problems / issues that were addressed by DBSS then?</p>	<p>Very briefly highlight the phase wise shifts, if any? The following are generally stated. It would be useful if these are stated in specific terms – bring out the nuances of issues.</p> <p>1995-96 i) Unemployment ii) Alcoholism iii) Illiteracy iv) Poor drinking water facility v) Improper sanitation.</p> <p>1996-99 i) Unemployment ii) Migration iii) Alcoholism iv) Degradation of the value in the society.</p> <p>1999 – 2001 Socio-Economic Exploitation.</p> <p>July2k – March'01 – Interim phase. We prepare our staff & field for next phase (2001 – 2004) by 9 months interim phase.</p> <p>2001 – 2004 – Socio-Economic Exploitation of Farmer & Women.</p> <p>June'04 – Sept'05 (16 months) Preparatory phase. Six objectives there. Two main objectives i.e, i) Role & structural change ii) Capacity Building of the staff.</p>
<p>Since formation has DBSS withdrawn from any villages/Panchayats/ Gram Sabha/Clusters/ Area</p>	<p>If Yes, No. of villages and the reasons for withdrawal</p> <p>17 villages : 24 pgs(S) = 11 villages Nadia = 06 villages</p> <p>24 pgs(s) = 1. darikeoradangs, 2. Bethberia 3. Labutala-I 4. Labutala – II 5. Tapna 6. Andharmanick 7. Nagartala 8. Gobindranagar 9. Sukantapolly 10. Deuli-I 11. Deuli-II.</p> <p>Nadia = 1. Chapra, 2. Dompukur 3. Badlangi 4. Howlia 5. Toranipur 6. Maliyapota</p> <p>06 Panchayets : 24 Pgs(S) – 04 Panchayet, Nadia -02 Panchayet.</p> <p>24 Pgs(South) = 1.Keoradanga 2. Chorabidya 3. Sastakhali 4. Tabuldha-II</p> <p>Nadia = 1. Patharghata –I 2. Natna</p> <p>03 Cluster : 24pgs(S) =02 (1. Keoradanga 2. Canning) Nadia= 01 Cluster (1. Chapra)</p> <p><u>Reason of withdrawn</u></p> <p>i) No compact area.</p> <p>ii) Communication disturbance</p> <p>iii) Villagers are not interest.</p> <p>iv) Lot of Charitable NGO is working there.</p> <p>v) Political threat.</p> <p>vi) Increase leadership the village well running</p>

Has your operational region had any history of protest/struggle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reference community struggle on alcohol, political violence• Police harassment.
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<p>Give brief narration of the nature of struggle/ time period / DBSS involvement and outcomes and impact</p>	<p><u><i>Nature of struggle:</i></u></p> <p>1995 – 96: Due to poverty the children cannot go to school and as such illiteracy is a growing phenomenon in the village area as such they are not conscious about health and hygiene. So they suffer from many diseases which can be prevented easily through consciousness of health. Because of lack of health, education, infant mortality rate is high in the villages; both mother and child suffer in malnutrition.</p> <p>Though Nursikderchak is very near to Calcutta, it does not have connecting metal road. As such the people cannot have good market for their products. Similar case happens to Chapra area also. So the farmers are exploited by the middlemen called brokers.</p> <p>The villagers do not pay any attention to their environment as they are cutting trees drastically at present they are planting saplings for betterment of the environment, yet more environment awareness is needed.</p> <p>1996 – 99: In a village the youth / women do not get any opportunity to earn so as a result either they involve themselves in different anti social activities or migrate themselves to a nearby town / city as unskilled labour. The husband in a family get addiction to country liquor due to frustration and his wife is forced to work as paid home servant. Due to her absence in the family her daughter do all the house hold works leaving her school and her husband increases his addiction. In the working place also the wife gets very bad treatment from the landlord. So to cater these problems, we are trying to develop some opportunity for employment with their skills in villages so that migration could be minimized and women youth could live at their villages with their family.</p> <p>1999 – 2001: Ignorance, Lack of awareness, unequal distribution of wealth, superstition, ill health.</p> <p>2001 – 2004: Cultivation is the source of survival occupation of more than 85% is agriculture more than 50% are landless and marginalized farmers. Agriculture is mono-cropped in nature. Cultivation depends mainly on rain, therefore production is not up to expectation. Due to unequal distribution of land with 5% rich farmers capturing more than 55% of land, there is severe poverty and poor are exploited & are becoming poorer.</p> <p>The political realm controlled mainly by 3 parties (CPM, Trinomole Congress and BJP). 60% people are directly involved and supporter of these political parties.</p> <p>The reference villages of Nadia Dist are Muslim oriented village. High childbirth, women oppression, illiteracy, unhygienic is found in general. The Nadia District is close to Bangladesh boarder involve in Black- boarder business, daciaoty, theft, violence is common and even communal tension a common phenomenon. But due to bad agriculture economy status like 24 parganas, migration of educated youth rate is high, since there are no proper marketing facilities; farmers are exploited by middleman and moneylenders. Castism is a social curse especially in 24 pgs(S). No opportunity for daily work, youth involve in political violence. Drinking habit in male is high. Women are more laborious than male. Many women go out as maidservant.</p> <p>People live in accord to simple style of poverty. After hard work in evening they meet commonplace where they</p>
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<p>Time period</p>
<p>DBSS involvement:</p> <p><u>STAFF LEVEL:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBSS Staff involve among people with commitment, to social changes as an integral part of the mission. • Create awareness in rural communities with emphasis on favouring the marginalized. • Share experience & skill of development among the reference people. • Establish good relationship with other organizations, Government & non-government. • DBSS staff regular monitoring all the activities process. • They changed the charity base approach & set up right base approach. • Collect data & information related to RBA by PRA process, need assessment, region (para) meeting, and group discussion. <p><u>DIOCESAN LEVEL:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Diocesan level there are Diocesan Board of Social Services, with sit every three months / four months, assest the performce of field level activity & recommends appropriate suggestion for more meaningful implementation of the work. The Coordinator leads the community enablers with the help of the board guidance. • Board members involve in the field activities. They evaluation the field & staff. <p><u>CONGRAGATION LEVEL:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrackpore DBSS tried to make understand the local congregation that they have certain duties & responsibilities towards the society as the followers of Christ through home visit, seminars & Sunday service. But this endeavor had not brought much change in the mind of the Congregation. The year long charitable activities of Christian missionary has so depended in the mind of our congregation that our little efforts were in vain. Though some pastorate committee members are stepping forward and extending their cooperation. The local Priest spends time to attend the group / VDC meeting & village level programme. From 2006 DBSS involve 3 Pastorate. 1. Raghampur (Rural) 2. Gangrai (Rural) 3. Kanchrapara (urban). CME department & Coordinator look after the 3 Pastorates cooperation by youth & pastorate committee. They try to fulfil the CME objectives.

	<p>pond for pisciculture, school building, Church, common room in the village for meeting purpose. Seminar & cultural programme purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They regular attend the gram Sansad meeting & submit their plan in the Sansad meeting. In the year 2003, 11 members contest the Panchayet election (Male = 9 & female = 2), in this contest 2 members (Male =- 1 & female = 1) have won <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political • Charitable NGO • Mind set on charitable activities • Social conflict (Bombing, murder, breaking etc) • Natural disaster. <p>Learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfill this work very commitment & dedicated life. • Regular visit, monitoring & evaluation the field. • Govt. budget is higher than NGO. So we should tape the Govt. resource. • Don't give fish everyday but practice them how to catch the fish.
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<p>2. Perspectives Objectives: After adopting RBA several shifts are observed in DBSS approach, strategies, operational areas and reference communities. This framework aims at stock taking the ongoing changes that are underway.</p>	
Vision and Mission of DBSS – present	<p><i>Vision:</i> A Society based on equality, justice and peace in harmony with nature. <i>Mission:</i> Restore human dignity of the marginalized communities through collective struggle.</p>
Strategies adopted to translate this mission	<p>Example: Any shift in operational areas.(instead of any shift it should come reshuffling) Collection of database on thematic issues Shifts in Village level communities.</p>
Trend analysis of the emerging perspectives:	

3. Operational Areas: Demographic Profile

Objective: This frame aims at benchmarking the operational areas of SBSS-DBSSs.

From now on could we view data as Static and Dynamic. Ask always what type and use of data is for your work – DBSS and SBSS. Please give totals alongside names.

State/s	District/s	Blocks	Panchayats/ Gram Sabha	Pastorate	
West Bengal	24 Parganas (South & North) Nadia	Bishnupur-II Basanti Sandeshkhali Tehatta-I Chapra	1. Kulerdari, 3. Andhermanick 5. Phulmalancha 7. Bharatghar 9. Chorabidya 11.Hatkhalo 13.	2. Amgachia 4. Panaqua 6. Basanti 8. Jaliakhali 10.Patherghata-II 12.Hridaypur	1. Raghampur 2. Jhanjra 3.Jeadergote 4. Gangrai 5. Kumrakhali 6. Basanti 7. Chapra 8. Sholua

Trend Analysis :

This section has to have a critical analysis. In this frame you could engage in brief critical dialogue on how long you have been in these areas, newer challenges that have emerged , need for more focused interventions or even reducing certain interventions – why and when etc

What should come here is the state of development – on the nature of backwardness, development initiatives, presence of other ngos, profile of the pastorates in terms of how interested or active is the church leadership etc.

Any suggestions for future

Note: Based on DBSS experience this frame should capture the socio political context in the blocks
Remoteness, terrain , accessibility to services , naxal conflict, communal tensions

Is there not a frame 4?

5. Community Based Organizations(Abbreviations should be elaborated at the end of the table)

Note: Includes Static and Dynamic Data Ask always yourself what relevance would this data have for your work – DBS?SBSS?

Note for discussion

May be this section should have a section on the following:

1. Creation of social capital within the CBOs. Leaders – women, men and youth and their capacities. The numbers of leaders – rough figures would be very useful. How many of this contested in PRI elections, got elected (give gender details – men, women and youth). The analysis should bring out both the strengths and limitations. For example. How many of them have capacities to go beyond village level interventions towards block/cluster/district level interventions.

Future Action : Strategies and challenges.

Objectives: This framework aims to collect basic data on village level institutions; changes if any.											
Panchayat / Cluster	VLC				CC	AC	SHG	CBCLA	Cooperatives	Any Other	
	MM	YC	FC	Any others							
Total Number	Devipur	27	06	04	X	11	05	159	X	X	X
	Krishnarampur	26	06	02	06	09	04	112	X	X	X
	Altaberia	15	09	X	04	18	04	115	X	X	X
	Nursikderchak	39	02	03	03	18	07	159	X	X	X
	Jhanjra	42	06	X	07	11	04	143	X	X	106
	Kumrakhali	30	X	21	07	14	04	174	X	X	X
	Basanti	33	11	10	03	14	04	135	X	X	X
	Maliyapota	<u>23</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>05</u>	<u>05</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
TOTAL	235	40	45	35	98	35	1015	X	X	106	

Core Achievements	<p>Devipur: 1. Awareness on alcohol at Kulerdari village, Signature campaign, Petition to MLA, Local Police station, BDO & Panchayet.</p> <p>2. Devipur Santimohi Mohila Samity : Struggle on Anganwari/ICDS, 112 females rally on Anganwari on 8th March'05. 436 female collected signature & submission of petition to Panchayet Proadhan on 2005 March.</p> <p>3. It is a registered women society at 2005 September. Established SHG federation called Kulerdari federation on June'06.</p> <p>Krishnarampur :1. 12 female & 8 males of VDC was repaired 300 ft road on June'06. 36 females & 9 youths collectively planted 500 trees which they got from Panchayet.</p> <p>Kumrakhali: Boria & Choradakatia VDC have planted 100 & 150 plants on 20th July'05 & August '06 respectively.</p> <p>2. 100 women of SHG, VDC & ordinary women of Boria destroyed the alcohol bhati.</p> <p>3. Choradakatia VDC networked with Arpan Mahila Samity on livelihood issue.</p> <p>4. Reference people of Piprakhali village collectively farming Pisciculture & agriculture. Total members are 14 and 12 respectively.</p> <p>Basanti : 1. Mrs. Dipika Halder is appointed as Secretary of Panchayet Beneficiary Committee for Mid day meal.</p>
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	<p>2. Women members of Basanti VDC have planted 50 trees.</p> <p>Maliyapota: 1. Vice President of Bethberia VDC got elected Panchayet Beneficiary Committee at Hridaypur G.P.</p> <p>2. VDC member of Sholua got selected VDC of Patherghata-II Gram Panchayet.</p> <p>3. 24 SHG women & men of Bethberia village planting 100 trees at St. John Church compound at Bethberia.</p> <p>4. 44 SHG women of Sholua village deal an issue on domestic violence.</p> <p>5. 90% women were literate in this cluster.</p>
Challenges	<p>Devipur: Lack of leadership, Mentality is till now charity, Poor documentation, Lack of collective decision Making, Political pressure, Other NGOs charity approach.</p> <p>Krishnarampur : Political violence, Violence by their husband, criticized by drunker, Other NGO's charity.</p> <p>Altaberia : Violence by husband, Political threat, Charity approach of other NGOs.</p> <p>Nursikderchak : Lack of farmer group, Lack of literate, Political violence, Charitable approach of other NGOs.</p> <p>Jhanjra: Domestic violence, Political threat, Charity approach by other NGOs, Poor documentation, Charity Based minded, Converted from Hindu to Christian.</p> <p>Kumrakhali : Lack of quality leaders, Poor documentation, Charity based approach of other NGOs, Cheat fund of Cooperative Bank (Kumrakhali)</p> <p>Basanti: Lack of quality leaders, Poor documentation, Charity based approach of other NGOS.</p> <p>Maliyapota : Violence by husband, Poor documentation, Charity base approach of NGOs, Approach of Co-Operative Bank.</p>
Trend analysis	<p>This section has to have a critical analysis. In this frame you could engage in brief critical dialogue on how long you have been in these areas, newer challenges and opportunities that have emerged , need for more focused interventions or even reducing certain interventions – why and when etc. Give suggestions for future.</p> <p>The following analysis needs to rewritten keeping the above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 women & 4 youth leaders are prepared. - People are getting aware almost their basic right of water, road. - Attend Gram Sansad meeting. - They are the part of different committee & the part of different action. Like signature campaigning, giving memorundam. - Participation increased in the programme. <p>It would be useful to rate the CBOs on the basis of certain criteria for strategic action in terms of new initiatives, support</p>

	<p>etc. To illustrate:</p> <p>For CBOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequency and attendance and participating in CBO meetings ▪ Number of women, men and youth leaders actively engaged in CBO initiatives ▪ Number who have contested and got elected in PRIs and their impact on the development of the village ▪ Initiating and forging rallies and campaigns on planned activities ▪ Networking and being part of cluster and block level alliances and networks ▪ Interfacing with PRIs to access development schemes for the elderly, widows etc. ▪ Taking initiatives in improving the basic amenities of the village/es. ▪ Number of leaders being capacitated and promoted. ▪
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5. Community Based Organization: Gender and Age

Objective : This frame aims to capture the gender composition and age profile to indicate the CBOs are veering towards older generation.

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:	06	04	02	15	09	01	21	13	03
Devipur C.C.									
Krishnarampur C.C	05	02	03	11	11	02	16	13	05
Altaberia C.C	09	20	09	06	09	X	15	29	09
Nursikderchak C.C	06	06	-	20	16	06	26	22	06
Jhanjra C.C.	03	03	-	27	18	04	30	21	04
Kumrakhali C.C	08	14	-	11	19	-	19	33	-
Basanti C.C	03	01	-	13	20	-	16	21	-

Maliyapota C.C.	-	04	01	10	13	-	10	17	01
	40	54	15	113	115	13	153	169	28
CCs:	02	01	03	02	02	01	04	03	04
Devipur C.C.									
Krishnarampur C.C	02	01	-	08	10	-	10	11	-
Altaberia C.C	06	-	-	06	07	-	12	07	-
Nursikderchak C.C	03	-	-	08	06	01	11	06	01
Jhanjra C.C.	02	-	02	02	03	02	04	03	04
Kumrakhali C.C	05	01	-	03	05	-	08	06	-
Basanti C.C	02	01	-	04	07	-	06	08	-
Maliyapota C.C.	-	01	-	-	03	-	-	04	-
	22	05	05	33	43	04	55	48	09
Area Committees:									
Devipur C.C.	04	01	01	03	01	01	07	02	02
Krishnarampur C.C	-	01	-	01	02	-	01	03	-
Altaberia C.C	02	-	-	02	-	-	04	-	-
Nursikderchak C.C	-	-	-	03	03	01	03	03	01
Jhanjra C.C.	01	-	-	01	01	01	02	01	01
Kumrakhali C.C	02	02	-	01	-	-	03	02	-
Basanti C.C	02	-	-	-	02	-	02	02	-
Maliyapota C.C.	-	01	-	-	02	-	-	03	-
	11	05	01	11	11	03	22	16	04
Self Help Group									
Devipur C.C.	11	03	02	97	30	16	108	33	18
Krishnarampur C.C	09	03	-	27	48	04	36	51	04
Altaberia C.C	27	01	-	45	40	03	72	41	03
Nursikderchak C.C	05	06	02	80	50	16	85	56	18
Jhanjra C.C.	05	01	01	56	70	10	61	71	11
Kumrakhali C.C	23	30	04	49	55	03	72	85	07
Basanti C.C	12	01	-	76	44	02	88	45	02
Maliyapota C.C.	03	14	04	43	43	11	46	57	15

	95	59	13	473	380	65	568	439	78
Any other Devipur C.C.	03	01	01	06	04	-	09	05	01
Krishnarampur C.C	13	07	-	-	-	-	13	07	-
Altaberia C.C	07	04	-	-	-	-	07	04	-
Nursikderchak C.C	29	-	-	23	-	-	52	-	-
Jhanjra C.C.	06	05	-	34	31	03	40	36	03
Kumrakhali C.C	10	13	10	31	17	-	41	30	10
Basanti C.C	16	03	-	49	21	-	65	24	-
Maliyapota C.C.	01	04	-	-	-	-	-	110	-
	85	37	11	143	73	03	228	110	14

Community Based Organization	No. of Men			No. of Women			Total		
	20 - 35	35 - 50	50- above	20 - 35	35 - 50	50- above	20-35	35-50	50- above
VDC	40	54	15	113	115	13	153	169	28
C.C.	22	05	05	33	43	04	55	48	09
A.C.	11	05	01	11	11	03	22	16	04
SHG	95	59	13	473	380	65	568	439	78
Any other Bishnupur Nagarick Manch Informal group	85	37	11	143	73	03	228	110	14
TOTAL	253	160	45	773	622	88	1026	782	133
Trend Analysis This analysis could be more detailed with a few suggestions for strategic interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation of the women SHG at the village level is very the age of 20 – 50. 2. Leadership of women at the level is very less. Women participation 3. Male participation in informal group is high but for women 								

6. Community Based Organization: Caste

Objectives: This frame aims to analyze the homogeneous and heterogeneous composition of the CBOs and its implications

Community Based Organizations	Dalits					OBC		Tribes			Total Membership		
	Caste 1	Caste -2	Caste 3	Caste 4	Caste5	Obc1 Christian	Obc-2 Muslim	T1	T2	Any other	Dalits	OBC	Tribes
VDCs	Tiyar-71	Napit Barber-21	Muchi Cobbler-7	Goyala Milkman - 5	Jela Fisher man-4	148	12				108	160	
CCs	Tiyar-14	Fisher man-4	Cobbler-3	Barber-3		55	2				24	57	
Area Committees	Tiyar-6	Fisher man - 2	Barber-1			19	1				9	20	
SHGs	Tiyar-181	Milkman - 53	Barber-51	Cobbler-37	Fisher man-25	535	58				347	593	
Any other													
Trend Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are representative the OBC more. From the OBC the Christian are represented more 757 Christian and only 73 Muslim. 2. In the highest decision making body the Area Committee repetition of the Christian are double them the Dalit / SC 3. The leadership is in the hand of Christian. 												

7. Dalit and Livelihood: Access and Control to Resources : Interventions and Impact

Context of DBSS

What is the context on Dalits in your DBSS – you have not written. You should mirror briefly Dalit problems – specific details and not general statements

Also: Could we have a critical analysis of each on each of the sub texts in the following frame: Natural Resources, wages, migrant labour, child labour etc. This should analyse what has happened so far and what more can be done – doable steps to improve Dalit livelihoods – strengths and challenges

Example:

For the Dalit communities livelihood issues has caste and social dimensions. Three aspects of livelihood require articulation. The first refers to caste-based discrimination in every occupation that they pursue – limiting their opportunities in economic and social mobility. The second relates to poor access to government schemes. The third relates to limited skills and competencies to participate and influence the local governance in the administration of schemes, development projects and policies. Access to existing development schemes continues to be a struggle to marginalised Dalits. Promoting alternative political platforms to visualize and raise dalit voices issues has emerged as strategy.

Objectives: This frame aims to analyse the trends in livelihoods of the Dalits. Apart from impacts of interventions, this frame should capture the emerging challenges in the livelihoods of the Dalits.

Natural Resources

Cluster /Panchayat	Zameen Community Resources (Lease of Lands, Community centres etc.)	Jangal Forest Products (NTFP)	Jal Ponds & other Water resources
	Interventions: The people were aware about compose fertilizer. Their mentality bring up to use compose fertilizer. In this regard, our reference people went to Kanthi, Midnapur concerning training on, vermin compose, fertilizer. We discussed with the people scientific system of cultivation. Farmer feels to need of vermin compose, pesticide in this way.	Interventions:	Interventions: We are aware about irrigation in the meetings (SHG, VDC, Cluster & Area). Discussed with the people about advantage of ponds water, canal water. Aware about drinking water for good health.

	We also encourage them on Kitchen garden. We convinced the farmer in various meeting like SHG, VDC, Cluster & Area meeting, to use compost fertilizer, vermin compost and pesticide and became land yielding two / three times crops in a year. We discussed how to use the land two-three times in a year with process.		
	Impact: 11 farmers used compost fertilizer to be tested and produced two three crops in a year. Land became infertile due to beyond measure used the chemical fertilizer. Increase expense of cultivation and farmer did not get proper value (amount) of crops.	Impact:	Impact: There is no scarcity of water at Maliyapota cluster at Nadia. There is not available of irrigation water at Canning and Nursikderchak area all the years. The farmer gets water in rainy season and store in the ponds, canal for irrigation. Every year flood is occurred so the crops are damaged. Overflow the ponds so farmer & fisherman looser. Pure drinking water is available.
Trend Analysis	Critically state the current trends – what has happened and what more can be done. Doable suggestions for future strategic action		
Government Schemes			
	Targeted Public Distribution Schemes (Ration card, BPL Card; NREGA, any other etc.) Interventions:		
	Impact		

Trend Analysis	Critically state the current trends – what has happened and what more can be done. Doable suggestions for future strategic action
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LABOUR

Wages and Equity

Fair and Minimum wages
Interventions:

Impact:

Bonded labour
Interventions

Impact

Trend Analysis	Critically state the current trends – what has happened and what more can be done. Doable suggestions for future strategic action
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Child and bonded labour
Interventions:

	Impacts
Entrepreneurship Development	
	Cooperatives Interventions:
	Impact
Trend Analysis	Critically state the current trends – what has happened and what more can be done. Doable suggestions for future strategic action
	SHGs Interventions:
	Impact
Trend Analysis Enabling factors e.g. Organizational backing , rights perspective and linking with larger network Role of women Role of Congregation (CME)	

9. Target Public Distribution System (PDS)/ Social Security Schemes

Objective: This framework is self-explanatory and aims to take stock of how many of these schemes have or have not been availed by the marginalised communities.

Number availed and not availed	Adivasis		SCs		OBCs		Any Other	
	Availed	Non Availed	Availed	Non Availed	Availed	Non Availed	Availed	Non Availed
BPL								
Devipur C.C.			751	4589	50	119	891	7382
Krishnarampur C.C			27	33	X	88	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			28	17	24	04	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			1756	3228	583	1034	565	5256
Jhanjra C.C.			114	19	21	12	X	X
Kumrakhali C.C.			52	24	28	25	X	X
Basanti C.C.			07	20	150	14	12	25
Maliyapota C.C.			23	31	01	61	02	X
			2758	7961	857	1357	1470	12663
Antyodaya (Red)								
Devipur C.C. (CL)			190	4292	25	175	300	8551
Krishnarampur C.C(Ref)			10	57	04	92	X	X
Altaberia C.C.(Ref)			06	X	03	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.(CL)			824	5213	343	2267	250	6262
Jhanjra C.C.(Ref)			X	X	X	X	X	X
Kumrakhali C.C.(50f)			09	X	02	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.(50f)			02	30	48	30	04	X
Maliyapota C.C.(Ref)			03	X	X	X	01	X
			1044	9592	425	2564	555	14813
Annapurna								
Devipur C.C.			84	4320	11	185	129	9568
Krishnarampur C.C(Ref)			08	44	02	108	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X

Nursikderchak C.C.			478	5579	227	1528	133	6262
Jhanjra C.C.			01	09	X	04	X	X
Kumrakhali C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Maliyapota C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
			<i>571</i>	<i>9952</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>15830</i>
Vriddha/ Old-age Pension Devipur C.C			45	X	15	X	111	X
Krishnarampur C.C			02	22	X	X	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			58	X	05	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.			02	05	02	10	X	X
Kumrakhali C.C.			03	X	X	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			07	10	16	12	X	72
Maliyapota C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
			<i>117</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>72</i>
Maternity Benefit Devipur C.C.			68	X	X	X	110	X
Krishnarampur C.C			X	X	X	X	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			02	X	X	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.			09	10	02	10	X	X
Kumrakhali C.C.			06	X	03	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			05	X	27	X	03	X
Maliyapota C.C.			01	X	X	X	X	X
			<i>91</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>X</i>
Mid-Day meals Devipur C.C.			936	X	100	X	1684	X
Krishnarampur C.C			55	X	63	X	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			40	X	09	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			999	X	434	X	261	X
Jhanjra C.C.			95	X	24	X	14	X

Kumrakhali C.C.			36	X	20	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			11	X	160	X	10	X
Maliyapota C.C.			46	X	X	X	03	X
			2218	X	810	X	1972	X
APL								
Devipur C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Krishnarampur C.C			X	X	X	X	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			39	X	24	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			6805	X	1545	X	120	X
Jhanjra C.C.			101	X	26	X	X	X
Kumrakhali C.C.			23	X	25	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			20	X	95	X	25	X
Maliyapota C.C.			32	X	X	X	61	X
			7020	X	1715	X	206	X
Any New Schemes								
Devipur C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Krishnarampur C.C			X	X	X	X	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Kumrakhali C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Maliyapota C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Any other								
Devipur C.C.			3	X	X	X	04	X
Krishnarampur C.C			03	X	05	X	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			01(I.A)	X	01	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			35(I.A)	6002(I.A)	04(I.A.)	1751	X	6393
Jhanjra C.C.			14	04	05	05	01	10
Kumrakhali C.C.			01	X	04	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			02	X	03	X	X	X
Maliyapota C.C.			02	X	X	X	X	X

Devipur C.C.			18	21	07	16	27	85
Krishnarampur C.C			53	17	08	21	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			28	17	24	04	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.			46	151	05	15	01	05
Kumrakhali C.C.			32	21	28	20	20	08
Basanti C.C.			07	11	150	17	12	15
Maliyapota C.C.			13	24	01	19	23	29
			197	262	223	112	83	142
Antyodaya (Red)								
Devipur C.C. (CL)			06	23	02	21	11	101
Krishnarampur C.C.(Ref)			07	21	11	06	X	X
Altaberia C.C.(Ref)			06	12	03	07	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.(CL)			X	X	X	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.(Ref)			X	20	01	12	X	02
Kumrakhali C.C.(50f)			06	12	02	06	02	01
Basanti C.C.(50f)			02	05	48	03	04	07
Maliyapota C.C.(Ref)			05	X	X	X	30	11
			32	93	67	55	47	122
Annapurna								
Devipur C.C.			02	27	X	23	09	109
Krishnarampur C.C.(Ref)			06	29	12	28	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.			01	11	X	05	X	02
Kumrakhali C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Maliyapota C.C.			X	X	X	X	01	04
			09	67	12	56	10	115
Vriddha/ Old-age Pension								
Devipur C.C			05	16	02	18	09	35

Krishnarampur C.C			03	09	02	19	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.			01	05	X	04	X	03
Kumrakhali C.C.			03	02	X	03	X	X
Basanti C.C.			07	03	16	07	03	13
Maliyapota C.C.			X	X	X	X	25	12
			19	35	20	51	37	63
Maternity Benefit								
Devipur C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Krishnarampur C.C			05	07	08	11	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			02	04	X	01	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Kumrakhali C.C.			06	22	03	15	X	X
Basanti C.C.			05	09	17	41	03	19
Maliyapota C.C.			10	06	X	X	18	16
			28	48	28	68	21	35
Mid-Day meals								
Devipur C.C.			31	X	23	X	84	X
Krishnarampur C.C			39	X	56	X	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			40	X	09	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X
Jhanjra C.C.			95	X	24	X	14	X
Kumrakhali C.C.			36	X	20	X	X	X
Basanti C.C.			11	X	160	X	10	X
Maliyapota C.C.			59	X	X	X	23	X
			311	X	269	X	131	X
APL								
Devipur C.C.			36	12	11	03	110	28
Krishnarampur C.C			15	22	29	28	X	X
Altaberia C.C.			39	X	24	X	X	X
Nursikderchak C.C.			X	X	X	X	X	X

schemes etc.								
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10. Schemes Availed/ accessed in the Operational Area:									
Objectives. To take stock of the schemes availed in the panchayat and analyse the distribution pattern									
Panchayats/ Clusters	Schemes accessed	No. of people benefited (Men/Women)		Caste wise distribution			Tribe wise distribution		
	Name of the schemes BPL								
Devipur		ND	ND						
Krishnarampur		19	08						
Altaberia		20	36						
Nursikderchak		1838	1388						
Jhanjra		122	13						
Kumrakhali		48	04						
Basanti		162	07						
Maliyapota		07	18						
Trend Analysis	Bring a critical analysis on the schemes. Also suggestions for strengthening the efforts to access existing schemes, information on new schemes etc.								

11. Self Help Groups (1)

Objectives: This frame aims at collecting basic data on SHGs.

SL.No	Name of CE	No. of SHGs	Total Members	M	F	Subscription per month	Total Savings	Loan received from Bank/ Govt	2 nd loan	3 rd loan	Rate of Interest of SHGs % year	Rate of Interest of bank % yr	Recovery Rates % Default	
													Recovery	Default
01	Sukalyan Halder	11	119	01	10	28/-	22178/-	N.A	NA	NA	24% per Yr	NA	NA	
02	Dhiman Pramanick	09	92	01	08	20/-	34848/-	10000/- (Bank) F-1	X	X	24% per Yr.	12% per yr.	X	
03	Baren Mondal	11	115	03	08	25/-	134588 /	15000/- (Bank) M-1 F - 2	11500/- F - 2	20000/- F - 1	24% per Yr.	7% per yr	100%	

04	Subrata Mondal	14	169	01	13	26/-	174016 /	24500/- (Bank) F - 3	30000/- F - 2	X	24% per Yr.	7.5% Per Yr 20% subsi dy	100%	
05	Nayami Pramanik	13	143	01	12	24/-	87467/-	X	X	X	24% per Yr.	X	X	
06	Subhomoy Khan	17	176	06	11	22/-	193247 /	12000/- M - 2 F - 1	10000/- M - 1	X	24% per Yr.	7.5% per yr.	100%	
07	Arobindo Naskar	12	135	01	11	10/-	101878 /	30000/- F - 8	31000/- F - 3	8000/- F - 1	24% per Yr.	7.5% per Yr	100%	
08	Ahindra Kr Naskar	11	118	02	09	25/-	124681 /	42700/- F - 5	89500/- F - 5	114400 /F - 5	24% per Yr.	18% per Yr.	100%	
Grand Total		98	1067	16	82	22/-	881903	134200	172000	147400				
Trend Analysis	<p>1. There is no defaulter rate.</p> <p>2. Rate of interest from the group is very high. 24% which is more than the bank rate. Maximum bank rate is 18%.</p> <p>3. Male representative is less.</p>													

4. Loan out of 8 cluster

Note: We should be able to rate the SHGs using certain criteria – savings, economic activities, leadership profiles, as pressure groups (adhikar manch) etc. Could you develop criteria for assessment. This could be used as a tool to strengthen the SHG initiatives within DBSSs/SBSS operational areas. For example

For SHGs:

- Savings and linkages with financial institutions
- Number and percentage of members using loans for productive activities
- Number of members in income generation and tiny enterprises
- Promotion of leaders
- Members who stood for PRI elections and number that got elected
- Acting as a pressure group on PRIs on varied issues
- Coming forward to improve basic amenities in the village
- Addressing issues of domestic and inter-caste violence in the village
- Activating local Primary health centres or primary schools
- Advocating against child marriage and dowry
- Encouraging local youth (boys and girls) to get into development activities of the village
- Confronting the local landlords on violence, wages etc.
- Actively participating in panchayat/gram sabha meetings and influencing decision-making processes
- Helping other women and men of the village to access government schemes and benefits

At your DBSS level, give suggestions for future course of action – strengths, possibilities, support and challenges

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 / Panchayet																		
	Devipur		KrishnaR		Altaberia		Nursikder		Jhanjra		Kumrakhali		Basanti		Maliyapota		TOTAL	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
On local liquor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marriage	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	3	1	1	-	14	3
Festival	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	2
Ceremonies/ Rituals (Death, Birth, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Children's Education	16	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	5	-	4	-	15	-	-	-	46	-
Health	11	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	5	-	3	3	8	-	4	-	38	3
Productive Agriculture – Seed, fertilizer, buying equipment/ tools	27	-	-	-	27	6	46	6	26	3	35	12	19	5	27	13	207	45
Enterprise Development	22	-	2	13	28	22	13	3	4	-	16	12	8	5	-	-	93	55
Debt Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Repair	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	21	2
Any other... Poultry	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	5
Pisciculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-

Trend analysis	<p>4. 252 people are in productive i.e, in eco benefit.</p> <p>5. 148 people are in enterprise development</p> <p>The trend analysis could be deeper. I see women much more active than men. What support is being given to them. Could one think of upgrading their efforts/ any suggestions or recommendations for future</p>
Let us think of suggestions	

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.	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
Cluster or Panchayat-Wise						
<i>Capture quantitative and qualitative interventions and impact</i>						
Trend Analysis Could you give suggestions for future strategic action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 510 male & female of our SHGs members influence to others 200 members to attend a rally, campaigning & deputation to the MLA on 11th demands. Now they are going towards the movement. • Police arrested our reference simple & ignore people. In this respect our reference people protest against Police & rescued them. • Women are protest against BDO on ICDS School. • Our reference family is now saving minded. They also free from Mahajan. • No defaulter. • They regular attend Gram Sansad Meeting. 					

- They regular fight for their rights to Panchayet, BDO.
- Note: you could put the above details to show the trends and scope for future action – planning for strategic support, exposure tec.

14. SHGs: Outcome and Impact (4)

Objectives: To analyse the impact of SHGs (quantitative and qualitative) in a holistic way .

Note: if there any excellent case studies capture them briefly in a separate sheets(**Excellent word should not be put as it may be excellent for some one and may not be some one else**)

	Outcome and Impact
Economic	<p>Asset creation</p> <p>Example: Increase in small and large ruminants (Small - Chicken, Goat, Large – Buffalos, Cows)</p> <p>Purchase of land/ leasing of land</p> <p>House consolidation (adding a room, extending the yard)</p> <p>Inter lending</p> <p>Enterprise Development</p> <p>Example: Co-operatives...</p> <p>Fair price shop, Community Halls, Kerosene agencies, Pisciculture, Goat-rearing No. of members</p> <p>Up scaling of enterprises</p> <p>If poultry, increase in the no. of chicks, If fishery, leasing of pond, Selling the produce in market</p> <p>Enterprise managed by single women / men or the family</p>

Political	Example: Influencing the decisions of members in Palli Sabha or Gram Sabha Contesting for PRI
Social	Example: Leadership promotion Education Promotion of pre schools Whether they are bringing pressure on the functioning of Govt schools Accessing of mid day meal schemes Increase in the number of girls/ boys going to school

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 reposed in Federations has proved to be a powerful socio-political platform.

Provide and Organizational chart of Federation.

<input type="checkbox"/> Number / name of Federation	Kulerdari Anchalik Self help Federation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Year of establishment	June 2006	
<input type="checkbox"/> Registration	It is not registered. Process was not start.	
Village wise membership	Male	Female

Kulerdari VDC	X	20
Rammakhalchak VDC	09	24
Devipur VDC	X	60
Raghudevpur	X	11
Number of Executive member	<u>Male and female</u> 04 09	
Numbers of women office bearers	03	
Number of men office bearers	02	
Note; Criteria for defining a leader such as articulation, being vocal, bargaining skills, solving neighborhood disputes etc.		
Core Achievements	It is newly established. It is a very new concept for SHG members. Primarily they accept only.	
Challenges	It is a new concept to them, so it may difficult to collect the fund centrally. Process may create conflict, more difficult to get loan from Bank due to no circulation from Bank.	
Trend analysis on the profile of the Federation	Delimited by women. Men participants are very poor & it may be less day by day.	

15 a. Federation : Governance (2)	
Does the federation has a board	Yes;
Is the board nominated / elected	Elected for three years
Tenure of the board	3 years
Profile of board members (Women/ Men)	Are they men (No need to put this question again) What is their socio –political background e.g. (village elder, panch member, working in the govt etc) Educational background

	Any other
How often does the board meet	Every six month
How the information is disseminated and shared	By 3 tire system like – SHG – VDC – Federation. On the other hand Federation – VDC – SHG.

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	

19. Child labour

Objective: In the operational areas, there is incidence of child labour – in different sectors such as construction (brick kiln, for example in Tezpur), agriculture, domestic service etc. This frame aims to capture the status of child labour for interventions.

Cluster/ Panchayat	Sector	Girl child	Boys	TOTAL	
				Girls	Boys
Devipur	a) Agriculture (Own land & others' land)	926	1149	1077	1360
	b) Maid servant	142	16		
	c) Labour (Ternary factory & others)	-	56		
	d) Tea making shops	09	27		
	e) Various shops like grocer, sweet etc	-	76		
	f) Mansion labour	-	36		
Krishnarampur		-	-	-	-
Altaberia		-	-	-	-
Nursikderchak		1080	1372	1080	1372
Jhanjra		-	-	-	-
Kumrakhali		-	-	-	-
Basanti		-	-	-	-
Maliyapota		-	-	-	-
TOTAL				2157	2732
Trend Analysis NURSIKDERCHAK AREA: Low income, Big family, Increase expensive of education, No work in all the year, More child laour in Muslim family. Wage trends (Specific to that area)					

20. Case Analysis of harassment and violence against Dalits, women and Tribals

What is the context in your DBSS. Nature of violence on women and in particular marginalized communities. Needs discussion, I think.

Context: Harassment and violence on marginalized communities in particular women often goes unnoticed without any redressal. Also many of events are not recorded for advocacy.

Objective: To systematically capture cases of harassment and violence for analysis for interventions.

ISSUES Addresses	How many (No of Victims could come)	Resolution (Process in brief)
Domestic Violence		

Devipur	25%	
Krishnarampur	X	
Altaberia	X	
Nursikderchak	X	
Jhanjra	4	
Kumrakhali	X	
Basanti	2	
Maliyapota	X	
Rape		
Devipur	8	
Krishnarampur	X	
Altaberia	X	
Nursikderchak	X	
Jhanjra	X	
Kumrakhali	X	
Basanti	X	
Maliyapota	X	
Desertion		
Devipur	28	
Krishnarampur	X	
Altaberia	X	
Nursikderchak	X	
Jhanjra	X	
Kumrakhali	X	
Basanti	1	
Maliyapota	X	
Murder		
Devipur	4	
Krishnarampur	X	
Altaberia	X	

Nursikderchak	X	
Jhanjra	X	
Kumrakhali	X	
Basanti	X	
Maliyapota	X	
Molestation		
Devipur	X	
Krishnarampur	X	
Altaberia	X	
Nursikderchak	X	
Jhanjra	X	
Kumrakhali	X	
Basanti	X	
Maliyapota	X	
Foeticides		
Devipur	X	
Krishnarampur	X	
Altaberia	X	
Nursikderchak	X	
Jhanjra	X	
Kumrakhali	X	
Basanti	X	
Maliyapota	X	
Traffieding		
Devipur	X	
Krishnarampur	X	
Altaberia	X	
Nursikderchak	X	
Jhanjra	X	
Kumrakhali	X	

Basanti	X	
Maliyapota	X	
Police harassment		
Devipur	X	
Krishnarampur	X	
Altaberia	X	
Nursikderchak	X	
Jhanjra	X	
Kumrakhali	X	
Basanti	X	
Maliyapota	X	
Any other		
Trend Analysis	<p>1. Women exploitation is less. Problems are solved by counseling with the help of people (SHG) organization. Besides their problems are solved by the Panchayat & Village arbitration.</p> <p>2. Rape case is also very little. 2 cases is control by local political party. Rest of the case was solved by married with the initiative of Panchayat & village arbitration.</p> <p>3. Abortion case is not happened. There is no case of remove the female secretly & violation of modesty.</p> <p>4. Murder case is very often due to political affair. Murder was also happened due to family problem.</p> <p>5. Harassment by police is also very often. Police could not arrest the culprit but the arrest the innocent.</p>	

21. Land Rights (1)

Not filled – Why?

Objective: Aims at collecting and analyzing baseline data on land owning patterns. at Panchayat level

Land Profile of the Reference Area	OBCs			Dalits/SC (specify)	Any other		
	1	2	3				
Sub-castes and Sub-tribes..	1						
Land less							

Marginal Farmers 0-2.5 acres												
Small (2.5- 5.00 acres)												
Trend Analysis	<p>Ownership patterns by caste and tribes</p> <p>Whether they are losing land</p> <p>Land conflicts</p>											

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

	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			

27. Staff Profile**Objective: To capture the work profile of the staff and trends**

Organ gram

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Village covering</i>	<i>Years of working</i>	<i>Qualification</i>
1. Mr. Ajay Kr. Sardar	<i>Coordinator</i>		November'94	B.A.
2. Mr. Khokan Naskar	<i>Issue Facilitator</i>		November'94	B.A.
3. Mr. Arpan Biswas	<i>Com. & Doc. Assistant</i>		November'94	B.A.
4. Mr. Sukalyan Halder	<i>Community Enabler</i>	1.Devipur 3 Rammakalchk 5. Karimpur 7. Doulatpur* 9. Sarmastarchak*	2.Kulerdari 4.Raghudevpur 6. Rajarampur* 8. Kismatpur*	February'98 B.A.
5. Mr. Baren Mondal	<i>Community Enabler</i>	1. Altaberia 3. Durgabari 5. Kalipur 7. Chak Netai* 9. Charakdanga*	2. Grangrai 4. Chak-attaulla 6. Keyapukur* 8. Kalmikhali*	April'2k B. Com.
6. Mr. Subhomoy Khan	<i>Community Enabler</i>	1. Kumrakhali 3. Charadakatia 5. 11 No. Mazipara	2. Boria 4.10 No.Amghara 6. Piprakahli	April'2k B.A.
7. Mr. Ahindra Kr Naskar	<i>Community Enabler</i>	1. Bethberia(W) 3. Sholua(S) 5. Bethberia(E)* 7. Viterpara	2. Ranabandh 4. Sholua(N)* 6. Baliurah 8. Islampur*	April'2k B.A.
8. Mr. Subrata Mondal	<i>Community Enabler</i>	1 Nursikderchak(S) 3. Panaqua(N) 5. Chararchak 7.Kalicharanpur 9.Nursikderchak(N)	2.Shalpukur 4. Cheari 6.Chakkalmi 8. Panaqua(S)*	April'2k B.A.
9. Mr. Dhiman Pramanick	<i>Community Enabler</i>	1Krishnarampur	2.Amgachia-I	October'01 H.S.

		3. Kasthomahal(N) 5. Kalinagar 7. Amgachia-III* 9. Kasthomohal (S)*	4. Chakbishu 6. Amgachia-II* 8. Amgachia-IV* 10. Majhardari*		
10. Mr. Arobindo Naskar	<i>Community Enabler</i>	1. Basanti 3. Sajinatola	2. Kumirmary 4. Narayantola	August'04	B.A.
11. Ms. Nayami Pramanik	<i>Community Enabler</i>	1. Jhanjra 3. Ramkantapur 5. Raghampur 7. Bakeswar(W)*	2. Chakbalaibag(N) 4. Magurkhali 6. Bakerswar(E) 8. Chakbalaibag(S)*	August'04	B.A.; B.Ed.
12. Mr. Pulak Mondal	<i>Community Enabler</i>			August'06	M.P.
13. Mr. Kushal Mondal	<i>Community Enabler</i>			August'06	M.P.

27 a Thematic Roles & Responsibilities		
<i>Issue facilitator</i>	<i>Roles and responsibilities</i>	<i>Inter role coordination</i>
Livelihood	Mr. Khokan Naskar, Mr. Baren Mondal, Mr. Arobindo Naskar, Mr. Pulak Mondal & Mr. Kushal Mondal	
Land		
CME	Mr. Subhomoy Khan & Mr. Ahindra Kr Naskar	
Gender	Mr. Subrata Mondal & Ms. Nayami Pramanik	
LAN	Mr. Sukalyan Halder & Mr. Dhiman Pramanick	
C.O		

THANK YOU

