

**Diocesan Board of Social Service
Diocese of Durgapur**

DATA BASE FRAMEWORK

Objectives

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

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>1989</p>
<p>Briefly explain the main reasons/ circumstances for formation of your DBSS</p>	<p>The DBSS has been intervening since 1989, to bring social transformation in the present society, where injustice, inequality and exploitations are the main forms of oppression.</p> <p>The people here are extremely deprived and marginalized. Further since they belong to the tribal communities, they remain to be neglected community. Due to lack of proper economic activities and uncertain agriculture practices, they continue to live in misery and poverty. Lack of any proper livelihood option forces them to migrate for want of survival resources. The government social development programmes are taken and they are unable to demand for more as they are politically marginalized. Other survival support systems are yet to be explored and prepared for</p> <p>The soil of this area is fully muddy. In the summer season there are drought and in the monsoon season there have been suffer by the flood. Most of the people are below poverty line. Their main occupation is farming, dependent on the rain. But the land holding is very low and they cannot produce enough. The errant rainfall does not help much in their agriculture activities. Many of the families do not have land. They migrate, as they do not have many options for alternating livelihood. The people do not get adequate employment in their own area.</p> <p>The area is drought as well as floods affected. It experiences extreme climate. The land-denuded land, without enough greenery and trees, has added support to the extreme climate. The ground water level has also depleted. Without enough plantations, the water continues to remain low.</p>
<p>Year of Registration If not registered – why?</p>	<p>The board has not taken any decision for registration.</p>

Operational area in the initial years	How many villages?	Panchayats/ Gram Sabha	Blocks	District	States
Shyamadi	4 villages	Rautora Gram panchayet	Ranibandh Block	Bankura Dist.	WB
What were the problems / issues that were addressed by DBSS then?	DBSS addressed that there was lack of awareness, health, education and exploitation of Mahajans.- Welfare approach				
Since formation has DBSS withdrawn from any villages/Panchayats/ Gram Sabha/Clusters/ Area	Fulfillment of needs and income generation program for the downtrodden people of the society – Social service approach Social Action – Right base approach				
Has your operational region had any history of protest/struggle?	<p>Yes, Protest was there due to the stoppage of evolving fund and the introduction of local share to the people. Moreover, DBSS faced a common work area with SEDP who did not introduced the local share. So 6 villages out of 15 withdrew from DBSS in the phase of Social Service in the year 1995. The villages were: Jaromohul, kanthalia, churku, Muchikata, Dubukhana and Tilaboni.</p> <p>In the year 1997 due to political pressure of the panchayet, DBSS withdrew from Jangalmahal</p> <p>In the year 1998 people of Ranigunj and Koreng did not accept DBSS for their approach.</p> <p>In the year 2001 due to clash between Jharkand party and the ruling party DBSS withdrew from rest of the villages. Also due to the pressure of the ruling party non cooperation of the community were found. In the same year DBSS withdrew from Vidyanagar due to the change of shift.</p> <p>In the year 2004 , Dbss withdrew from Bhabuk due to the Board decision.</p>				
Give brief narration of the nature of struggle/ time period / DBSS involvement and outcomes and impact	Yes,				

	<p>Kochpara, in the year 2001 people struggled for irrigation rights Kochpara in the year 2002 there was a struggle against exploitation of labor Popra in the year 2003 women of Popra struggled for drinking water availability.</p> <p>Involvement :- a. Capacitate on daily wages as per the govt rule b. Capacitate on water rights c. empower and capacitate the SHG's for their rights for drinking water. d. PRI training and organize the people to fight against corruption.</p> <p>Outcome :- a. Laborers got wages as per Govt. rule b. Pond excavation and renovation c. People got Tube wells and wells d. Stoppage of the particular corruption. e. Enhance the self confidence of the community and development of perfect Strategy to fight for their need.</p> <p>Impacts :- a. Evaluation of Krishak Samity consisting of 34 members b. Evaluation of fishery group consisting of 88 members c. The number of SHG increased from 2 to 9 d. 4 village leaders competed for panchayet election</p>
<p>Are these struggles still continuing</p> <p>DBSS involvement and scope of deepening its work</p>	<p>No, All these were resulted</p>
<p>Trend Analysis of the historical background</p>	<p>a. Welfare - Dependency on others, Many fields withdrawn and misunderstanding between communities Only by giving dev. cannot be done Challenges: - To change the mentality of dependency Theme: - Towards holistic understanding of mission Period: - 1989-1995</p> <p>b. Social Service – Dependency mentality cannot bring any change in development</p>

	<p>Challenge :- To collect local contribution and share Learning's :- People's dependency mentality has not change through this approach. Theme :- Towards building communities of resistance and hope</p> <p>Period :- 1995-98</p> <p>c. Social Action :- To make people aware on their own dev. and rights and to capacitate on control and access over natural and Govt. resources.</p> <p>Challenges :- To capacitate peoples organization on their rights To equip the peoples organization for peoples movement To emerge as an alternative political force Gender equity To be a resource partner with the community and the Govt.</p> <p>Learning's: - To increase the communication between DBSS and Govt. Officials. To collect up-to-date and authentic information documents and Data. Facilitate to register the peoples organization.</p> <p>Achievement: - Women participated in Panchayet election and got nominated. Vote boycott keeping the local issues in mind. Participated in Gram Sabha and Gram Sansad Got different facilities from the Govt.</p>
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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.	
Vision and Mission of DBSS – present	<p>The Vision-DBSS believes in a society based on Equality, Justice & Peace and Harmony with Nature.</p> <p>The Mission-To restores human dignity & Rights of the marginalized community & women of the society through collective struggle.</p>
Strategies adopted to translate this mission	<p>Strategies adopted -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking with likeminded organization - Capacitatio9on of marginalized community - Bring equality in gender perspective - Strengthen People's Organization for Peoples Movement - Systematic data collection - Involve Church with the poor and marginalized people

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<p>Trend analysis of the emerging perspectives :</p> <p>It was seen in the past activities that by creating community assets & empowering them through the meeting, seminar, training, people are dependent on DBSS and not trying to get and establish their rights. Yet now the people are trying to internalize the process & they were successive often.</p>	

3. Operational Areas: Demographic Profile				
Objective: This frame aims at benchmarking the operational areas of SBSS-DBSSs.				
State/s	District/s	Blocks	Panchayats/ Gram Sabha	Pastorate
West Bengal	Malda	Old Maldah	Jatradanga G.P	Konchpara
	Purulia	Jhalda-I	Illu Jargo G. P	Jargo
	Burdwan	Budbud	Mankar G. P	Mankar
	Midnapur	Salboni	10 Nos. Karnagarh G.P	Midnapur
			<p>The area is covered with Sal forest and red morrum. Few areas are of hilly and border area to the state of Jharkhand. The people are neglected, exploited and oppressed. The area is affected by Mao'ist. Maximum people are daily Labour in their locality, nearest town and migrated to other state. Schemes are not accessible to the needy though people are from tribal, S.C OBC and Dalit. The people are dependent on Labour work and agriculture work. In few areas communication is morrum path and kacha path in general.</p>	<p>The people are from genera and schedule caste in rural are Church but the rural Church people are of tribal and OBC.Their life style is depend on agricultural work</p>

Trend Analysis :

The primary schools were not used properly but now the teachers come regular basis and also the parents send their children to school to learn and for food due to continuous struggle of the people. On the other hand the communication system is now better than the past because of peoples own initiatives and peoples struggle. Now people are drinking water from tube well, where they used to use pond water as drinking water. Presently, it is seen that people are more aware than the past for their rights.

4. Community Based Organizations

Objectives: This framework aims to collect basic data on village level institutions; changes if any.

Panchayat/ Cluster	VLC					CC	ADC	MS	SHG	CBCLA	Cooperatives	Any Other
	VLC	YS	FC	FS	Any others							
Total Number	21	6	1	3			2	1	26	2	2	
Core Achievements	Achievement- Volunteers and leaders are identified. Training and awareness were given to communicate with the offices and they are doing successfully. Analysing, unity, and protesting against injustice mentality are increased.											
Challenges	To enable them to participate in politics, to get united, empowerment of the SHG's, to fetch government support											
Trend analysis	The volunteers and leaders are building awareness of the people. They are trying to form SHG, Gram Bikas Samity in other villages. There are SHG, which were formed buy political background, now they are trying to mainstream the SHG's to MHG to IBG. People of some areas are moving towards more inhabitable village for livelihood. ADC, VDC & NBS are joining their hands for development. Apart from economic benefit SHG's are working for development of women. The CBCLA were more likely a study center then CLA. Now it is transforming it self.											

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		
	Age range	20-35	35-50	50- above	20-35	35-50	50- above	20-35	35-50
VDCs	112	65	2	10	8	x			
CCs									
Area Development Committees	23	13							
SHGs									
Any other (MS)									
Trend Analysis Functionality Challenges/ Opportunities and limitations	<p>SHG's are moving towards MHG to IBG to achieve their goal. They re attending gram Sansad at the time of VDC meeting they gather and share their views so that they can make decision on the basis on gender. NBS is protesting several kinds of injustice and in-laws and achieving their goal. The ADC's are advocating and negotiating with the PRI members and Govt. officials to claim their rights. They are now organizing and trying to held meetings and maintain the books of accounts. They are also trying to generate income through micro enterprises.</p>								

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	Tribes			Dalit		OBC			Total Membership		
	Tribe 1	Tribe	Any other	Dalit 1	Dalit 2	OBC 1	OBC 2	Any other	Dalits	OBC	Tribes
VDCs	112	9		49	9	9			57 29%	18 9%	121 62%
CCs											
Area Development Committees	38			10		1			10 20%	1 2%	38 77%
SHGs	163	3		66	63	20	28		129 39%	48 13%	166 48%
Any other (MS)											
Trend Analysis	<p>It is seen that tendency to form SHG is in Santal. In the last five years people more than one race rarely meet in a meeting for social development but now they meet each other in a meeting, discussing serious matters collectively. Dalits are representing 29% and OBCs are representing 9% in VDC. In ADC Dalits are representing 20% and OBCs are 2%. It is a matter of happiness that Dalits and OBCs are now participating in societal matters. Now Phulia women, the S.C., and tribal, the lower caste, men and women are sitting on a piece of mat while discussing any issue. The Muslim community also sits with the S.C. people to discuss any issues.</p>										

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

Context of DBSS _____

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 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 centers etc.)	Jangal Forest Products (NTFP)	Jal Ponds & other Water resources
5 areas in 4 districts of West Bengal	3 acre of land 2- Community Centres 1-Maidan 3- Clubs	Leaf,fire wood, cashew, wood	Oond, tubewell, canal, mini shallow small river, well, khadan
	In some areas there are few clubs and community centres which dalits are using/accessing with out any discrimination.	Dalit don't access jungle as their own, because some barriers are there from govt .But jungle is important to them. In cashew forest some vested interested people are getting facilities from the forest of Bhadutola area and from where the dalit people get 25% of total profit, i.e. why dalit people have been loosing faith from govt. and as well as they are loosing their rights from forest. 320 families are benefited by cashew forest in Bhadutola area.	In some areas people are equally using the resources of water. But in Bhadutola area people cann't use canals because scaresity of water distribution. Preservation capacity of the small river is less due to siltation.

Government Scheme:	NFFW,Old age pensiomn,SSK,Mid-day-meal,Annapurna, Antyodaya IAY, PDS, SGRY, SGSY, ICDS, NREGA,Matri Suraksha Yojna
Impact	The schemes are very helpful to the people but all are go to the leading parties supporter. Now by the inspiration of DBSS people are struggling to get NREGA. But they are not getting job on time. Women are getting SGSY facilities properly. People are getting IAY but loosing their faith on the government due to deduction in amount..
Wages and Equity	
Fair and Minimum wages	For men Rs.50/-per day For women Rs.45
Impact:	Un –equal wages leads the families financially backward and for this families become poor but women raise their voice against injustice//people are also taking loan due to unjust payment and untime payment of their labour.
Migrant labour	
Migrant labour	There are 463 families who migrate to other places from their home.
Impact	They are exploited by Mahajan /contractors on getting wages. They are not getting govt, facilities. Women are sexually harassed in working places, increasing of diseases, lose of own properly in village, increase school dropout.

Child and bonded Labour	Biri worker-145
Daily Wage Labour/Agricultural Labour	
Daily Wage Labour/Agricultural Labour	Daily wages Labour: 1370 Agriculture labour: 3890
Intervention	
Impact	
Entrepreneurship Development	
Cooperatives	There are two cooperatives in the Konchpara area. Total members are 132. They have rules & regulation, loan form, record book and other office material. They have two governing bodies consisting 7 members each. The cooperative is exclusively for paddy.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Decreased dadan -Decreased 40% migration -Developing unity day by day -Increase dignity -Help during Vadra and Aswin month

SHGs	<p>Total SHG Member 351 Total deposit Rs.1,35,880/- Total Cash in hand Rs.1,02,000/- Total cash in hand Rs.33,880/- There is no micro entrepreneurship in any SHG but they working mid-day meal group wise and earn Rs.400/- per month. The group immediately has taken decision to initiate road construction. They collect signature from the villagers to claim the same from Panchayat. SHG's were engage themselves in adult education. They are taking loan from SHG for marriage. Festival, child education and health care, They are making traditional leaf plates individually for their families economic support.</p>
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SHG's are identified themselves as a task force to transform the society. -Trying to build awareness on education by visiting door to door. -People are encouraged to form to the centre. -Fighting against women atrocities and injustice -People are encouraged with the initiatives taken by SHG during polio. -SHG's are identified different from other groups formed by the Panchayet
<p>Trend Analysis</p> <p>It is observed that the dalit people of the area are not getting the social amenities from govt. They are exploited by the govt. though the intervention of DBSS people gained knowledge. They are participating in Gram Sansad and Gram Sansad. People raise voice for their basic rights, specially in Konchpara the Nari Bikas Samity communicating and negotiating with the Panchayet and block. They also contested in Panchayati Raj Institution. Congregation are also involving themselves in this process in Konchpara, Popra and Jargo area. It is a challenge in some areas that there are no VDC, SHG to form those, to form strong People's Organisation, to increase male participation in Konchpara.</p> <p>Opportunity –1.strong Community Based Organization in few areas 2.active participation of women 3.Increasing awareness level on present context. 4.acceptence of DBSS in reference area 5.support from Gram Panchayet 6.support from Political leaders 7.SHG's representing in PRI</p> <p>Congregation level – in Konchpara area congregation members directly lead the process. In other area the congregation members are gain knowledge and interested to involve themselves in process.</p>	

8. Tribes and Livelihood: Access and Control to Resources: Interventions and Impact

Context of DBSS

Example:

Livelihood issues for the tribals, in particular those who inhabit the hilly tracts has special contexts. Several tribals (Saurav etc.) continue to practice rain fed *Jhum (slash and burn)* is a major source of their livelihood and food security for 5 to 6 months in a year. For the rest of the year, several tribals go on seasonal migration – singly or taking their families to work as wage workers in the informal sector. Another source of livelihood for some tribes relates to collection of minor timber forest produce (MTFP). Access to MTFP has diminished vastly over the years. Many tribals have also lost their lands and habitat owing to construction of dams, mining, and setting up industries .Migration is now endemic in tribal areas. Girl children go to distant Delhi, Bombay and to other places as domestic workers. The introduction of PESA has given opportunities for tribals to self-rule, strengthen their traditions and emerge as strong actors in local self-governance. Several variants of self-rule through Gram Sabhas, Palli Sabhas etc have begun to emerge in different operational areas of SBSS-DBSSs. The livelihood issues of tribals have to be analyzed in the many diverse contexts of self-rule under PESA and its emerging interface with PRIs.

Objective: This frame aims to analyse the different context livelihood issues of tribals. This frame should also capture the emerging issues and concerns that the tribals are grappling with.

Natural Recourses			
Cluster / Panchayat	Zameen Common Property	Jangal Forest Products (MTFP)	Jal Water
Bhadutola, Popra, Jargo & Mankar	-Play ground, grassing land, Jaher than, Majhi than	Leaf Wood Firewood	Pond- 22 well-14 tube well –15 canal deep tube well, small river.
Impacts	Irrespective of poor ad rich all people can use those resources.	In the ancient days forest was in control of Tribals and their main source of livelihood. But now-a-days, due to govt. policy of ill legal timber business Tribals have been ceased from the right and for this, their livelihood is affected. Only minor forest product have been collected by the tribals like- leaf and etc.	All the resources of water used by all for domestic purpose. In Jatradanga Panchayet there is a small river where from they get irrigation water at the time of cultivation, only 12 marginal families are using the small river as irrigation resources. In the ancient days the system was going on that the respective Panchayet would be leasing pond by tender. The few vested interested people controlled all the ponds. But due to DBSS intervention the situation has been changed and the women of SHG's come forward and actively participate in the leasing process. As a result 4 no's pond are under the SHG and they have started piciculture for their

			economic empowerment. 53 women and 35 men are involved in the piciculture. Previously all the ponds were not deep. But now regularly effort taken by the community and as a result of it 11 ponds are renovated under NFFW. In Bhadutola area two ponds are excavated one is from forest department and another is under NFFW scheme for irrigation purpose. Out of 68 families 57 families are benefited who are marginal farmers of the two villages.
Government Schemes			
Targeted Public Distribution Schemes (Ration card , BPL Card Annapurna , NREGA)	BPL-171 Oap-76 NMBS-3 IAY-49 Antyodaya-53 Annapurna-06	Mid-day-meal , road construction ,tube well , well , pond renovation ,SGSY , SGRY ,ICDS ,NFFW , 100 days job	
Impact	It is seen in the village that many people do not have ration card. Tribal people do not get justified scheme and actual benefit and I.e. why people have lost their faith on govt and on Local Self Government system. Those who has got are from same political umbrella		
Wages and Equity			
Fair and Minimum wages	Local rate – Men-Rs. 40/- Women Rs.35/- Govt. rate – Unskilled labour Rs. 45/-		
Impact	The contractor in different work exploits people. They are not getting equal wages. Women Labour are not getting equal wages to men. In village level work like agriculture man are getting Rs. 40/- per day and women are getting Rs.35 /- per day. After DBSS intervention tribal people become aware about their right on wages. As an impact of that during the road construction in our field area contractor was not giving the actual wages to the Labour. Then the laborers gathered and getting organized they decided not to work and not to take less wages. They raised their voice against injustice and created pressure to the competent authority to do the needful. After this type agitation the contractor bound to give them actual rate to the Labour. This effort has been continuing in the DBSS working area to demolish the ill practice of the contractor.		

Migrant Labour	
Migrant labour	Total no.- 280 families working in various sector such as agriculture, brick –making ,mason and tower etc.
Impact	In the lean period people used to go to other places for food security. As per agreement people do not get 1. Wages and facilities 2.accidental benefit 3. Women getting harass 4. Bound to escape from govt. facilities 5. Lost own village property 6. Tribals are losing their identity 7. Affected by different harmful diseases 8. Disturb family peace 9. Increasing school dropout children. One man affected and died by AIDS, one person missing from working site,4 person were died during working time. Before the intervention of DBSS 437 people were migrated to other r places every year. But after DBSS intervention the rate is reduced to 255. In konchpare area 23people went to Kukargunge and they did not get their wage Rs.70000.
Daily Wage Labour/Agricultural Labour	
Daily Wage Labour/Agricultural Labour	Daily Labour :- 712 Agriculture Labour :- 600
Impact	People do not get actual wages which is fixed by the Govt. they get only Rs.35/- to 40/- per day, due to less wages people suffering from malnutrition, increase school drop-out children, failed treatment mortgage there lend as ornament, utensils etc. increasing frustration, alcoholism etc. after intervention of DBSS SHG's are formed by them and it formed the strong people organization, now they are complaining in the villagers for Govt fixed wages. Women are involved different income generating activities. They are in the process of becoming free from money lender women labour used to other villages previously but now 118 women are not going out side for labour.
Entrepreneurship	
Cooperatives	Two Cooperatives are there in the Konchpara, Malda
Impact	Getting loan from Cooperative in any emergency purpose and
SHGs	
	Impact

Trend Analysis

In present scenario, food insecurity has become a burning issue in Micro & Macro level. The Jatradanga Gram Panahayat, Malda district in the state of West Bengal, is not different from it. Though these mass people of India, the pillar of Indian economy and who are the food suppliers of millions, are suffering from food insecurity. Their existence is from hand to mouth.

This story of Kamli of Sogle village is not different. She is 20, has two children, one is of 3 years and other is of 1½ years. In the year 2000, Kamli and her husband went to earn food for their livelihood to another part of Bengal, in Burdwan district, with their children and few villagers. They arrived at Burdwan railway station at dawn. They were waiting for a broker (Dalal) till morning.

But they could not meet any dalal who can give them any job or contract to them; even they didn't have any money to return home. They were waiting till afternoon, they moved towards village in search of any type of job.

They had been searching job for five days without food and shelter. As they had no money, Kamli had to sell her silver mangal sutra for a meagre Rs.20/- only to give food to her children.

After one week they got a job under local Zamindar for only two days along with other colleagues. In the evening of second day, the male laborers of that group went to search job for next days and women for other purposes. At that time, Kamli was alone in their stable. In the meantime, a man came to her and tried to abuse her physically. Hearing Kamli's shouting her fellow workers came and saved the women from getting raped.

And they went back station without information and taking the wages from the Zamindar even though the criminal opposed them.

And finally, Kamli and her fellows came back with dishonor and without getting minimum demands of livelihood.

At that village DBSS has been working since seven years and from last three years DBSS is working on Migration issue, mostly they organize awareness-building program on Migration issue, capacitate the women and formed many SHG at that village.

At present, that innocent woman, Kamli, has become a member of a SHG named Suvo Shanti and a member of Co-operative named Sidhu Kanu Samabaya by the inspiration of DBSS. DBSS using her to aware other village people regarding Migration.

Learning from this story:

- Irregular, disruptive and corrupt administrative (Government) system.
 - Level of Confidence of Kamli was very low on DBSS
 - She was not fully aware on Migration.
 - DBSS functioning properly.
 - DBSS can aware to most of villagers on migration.
1. Creating awareness among them
 2. Campaigning Rally, seminar, awareness camp on migration
 3. Information regarding Govt. scheme was dissemination
 4. Organize the people through P.O

33 family of congregation are fully involved in this struggle.

Develop network with Panchayat office, Block, Political leaders, Advocates, local influence person and police station. SDO D.M , Bank, Judges of Malda court and LAMPS.

APL							
Any other Any New Schemes							
Trend analysis							

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

Trend Analysis	<p>It is seen that tribals have got and given less than SC's & OBC's from the Govt. in other way that the SC, OBC's are given most of the schemes implemented by the Govt. than the tribals and so severity of moist is in this area. Incoming day by day. Those who are same political umbrella and given more Govt. facilities.</p> <p>DBSS intervention:- It is seen in the social security scheme that the SHG, VDC, ADC members initiated the process of social S.S through participating G.S and burgling PRI leaders. But they are failed to access for widows social security.</p>			

11. Self Help Groups (1)

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

S.No	Name of CO	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	Rate of Interest of bank	Recovery Rates % Default Rate
	Ms.S.Pande Mr.D.Das Mr.P.Halder	26	351	M-50 F-301	10-20	Total deposit Rs.1,35,880/-				2/-		
Grand Total												
Trend Analysis	<p>Few members of SHG identified themselves as a member of NBS minimum no of women are not members of NBS. They regularly participate in G.S activities with their voice and claim their rights which has been stolen from them. Even they sit in VDC and ADC meeting to expressed their opinion. Except savings concept they lead their groups towards IBG through MHG. 9 SHG's are involved them selves in cooing mid-day meal. Old Malda Block also engaged the SHG members in different development activities (SSK, survey,</p>											

puls polio etc.). it shows that Govt is recognized them.

Interest rate of SHG's are Rs.2/- per month. Recovery date as their application members are bound to recovery. If failed Rs.5/- late fine will be charged per month. No defaulter is there in the SHG. At the initial stage all members were deposited @Rs.10/- P.M. now they deposited @Rs.20/- P.M. for better living standard and access Govt. facilities. Now 4 SHG's have got loan @Rs.20,000/- per group.

12. SHGs Credit and Savings: Patterns in Utilization of Loans (2)

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

	Cluster/ Panchayat	No. of women members	No. of Men members
Consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marriage ▪ Festivals ▪ Ceremonies/ Rituals (Death, Birth, etc.) ▪ Children's Education ▪ Health 	Konchpara Jatradanga G.P	202	60
Productive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture – Seed, fertilizer, buying equipment/ tools 			

Debt Repayment			
House Repair			
Any other...			
Trend analysis	<p>Out of 26 SHG 21 SHG's are revolving their fund with the members 202 women and 60 men are taking loan from SHG fund for marriage, child education, health care, agriculture, festival, etc. at the minimum interest Rs.2/- P.M. previously they took loan from money lender at @Rs.25/- per month 4 SHG's got subsidy loan from Bank UBI Old Malda Branch in August 06 amounting Rs.20,000/- each. Subsidy amount is Rs.5,000/- each to increase their income through livestock rearing. Bank interest is Rs8/- P.A. the loan amount will be refund to bank with in one-year time.</p>		

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 dispute	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						

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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

	Outcome and Impact
Economic	2 SHG 's has taken lease of 2 ponds from panchayat. The lease amount are Rs.350/- P.A and 385/- P.A two ponds were are taken by another 2 SHG's from the panchayat by fighting against corruption. All the groups are now started pishiculture. 9 SHG's are involve in cooking mid-day meal in 9 school. They earn Rs.400/- per month as a honorarium.
Political	Participating in PRI is increasing day by day. Increase burgling power with PRI members. 6 women SHG's members contested in last panchayat election. Out of 6 only one elected in panchayat samitee, she was elected as a Savapati Old Malda Block.
Social	Members of SHG's are empowering the families to initiate to send their children to school. Members raised their voice due to absence of teachers in the school. 4 members represent in mothers committee to care of the school. Several casts are living in the SHG's but no discrimination is there.

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	
Number of the office bearers	
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)	
How often does the board meet	
How the information is disseminated and shared	

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	<p>KONCHPARA NAWA DISA MURAI</p> <p>It is an event and memorable incident of Konchpara area as well as DBSS, when two SHG's were formed named ASHA & BHOROSA. After few days they called a meeting and informed C.O's to come and give their suggestion. Maximum people of this village and adjoining village migrated to other places due to un-employment and food-insecurity. They shared if they collectively formed a Co-operative of paddy for which they are to go out side their village for 15 days to 8 months to earn same thing for better livelihood. Because they are the victims of migration. They had to harass and exploited by the landlord. And there are lists of bad effects of migration migrants are to suffer, for this purpose they had decided to form a paddy Cooperative for their own. From that very day they formed NAWA DISA MURAI (New Path cooperative). They deposited 10 Sers of paddy per head and in the initial stage 34 women of Konchpaa were taken first membership in this cooperative in the year 2000.</p> <p>SIDU KANU DHAN SAMABAYA</p> <p>In the year 2003 when Kamali retuned back from Burdwan, being harassed by the landlord, to her village Sogle, she explained the accident, occurred on her, to the village women. They sensitized to hear it and then they confirmed to form a cooperative, so that no one would be harassed after this accident. The people communicate with the responsible C.O and shared their opinion with the C.O.After that they formed cooperative. And the name of the cooperative is SIDU KANU DHAN SAMABAYA. At the initial stage the membership were 55 in number and they deposited 10 Ser of paddy per head for their benefit.</p>
Years of establishment Registered and unregistered	<p>Konchpara Nawa Disha Murai - 2000</p> <p>Sidhu Kanu Dhan Samabay - 2003 Sogle</p>
Reasons for setting up cooperatives	<p>Maximum people of this village and adjoining village migrated to other places due to un-employment and food-insecurity. They shared if they collectively formed a Co-operative of paddy for which they are to go out side their village for 15 days to 8 months to earn same thing for better livelihood. Because they are the victims of migration. They had to harass and exploited by the landlord. And there are lists of bad effects of migration migrants are to suffer, for this purpose they had decided to form a paddy Cooperative for their own.</p> <p>In the year 2003 when Kamali retuned back from Burdwan, being harassed by the landlord, to her village Sogle, she explained the accident, occurred on her, to the village women. They sensitized to hear it and then they confirmed to form a cooperative, so that no one would be harassed after this accident. The people communicate with the responsible C.O and shared their opinion with the C.O.After that they formed cooperative. And the name of the cooperative is SIDU KANU DHAN SAMABAYA. At the initial stage the membership were 55 in number and they deposited 10 Ser of paddy per head for their benefit.</p>

Membership	Men	Women
	25	132
Impact in terms of growth	<p>After the establishment of Nawa Disha Murai, Paddy Cooperative, in the year 2000 with 34 members in Konchpara village another paddy cooperative was formed in Sogle village in the year 2003 name Sidhu Kanu Dhan Samabay. Now there are 132 members in those two cooperatives. The objective is to reduce migration by helping and awareing the people. As a result of it few families do not go outside the village. At the initial stage their capital was 66 quen. Of paddy. After repayed to ADC (13 Quen.), presently they have 88 quent. Of paddy. They have loan application form. The Governing body consisting of 7 members give loan to on the basis of need and priority. They have applied to Gram panchayat for two stores for the paddy and office use.</p>	
Achievements	<p>As a result of awareness on establishing of paddy cooperative, the membership is increase. Drying mentality of villager has develop. The importance of responsibility of people on Accounting is increase, mutual relation and unity is increase among the people. Decreased migration. Inter village relationship has tightened/ strengthen.</p>	
Challenges	<p>There are few people, who economically and politically strong than others, who give them harmful counsel to the other people and members of cooperative so that the cooperatives stops its existence. It is a challenge to the member not to abolish this cooperative. Another challenge is this to administer these cooperative smoothly. To involve all people in the cooperative.</p>	
Trend Analysis	<p>Cooperatives have been established to achieve specific objectives of the issue migration. For its smooth running they formed 2 governing bodies of 7 members. They administer and direct these cooperatives with the help of treasurer of ADC and ADC itself. They have submitted 2 applications to the Panchayet for more / further support. They disburse loan on the basis of need and priority. Where there were only 34 members at the initial stage, now there are 157 members.</p>	

17. Profiling Gram Sansad/ Sabhas

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

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

Cluster/Panchayat	No of Gram Sabhas	Men	Women	Interventions	Outcomes
5 clusters in 4 districts of WB. Panchayets are Jatradanga in Malda dist., Mankar in Burdwan dist., Jargo in Purulia dist., 10 no's Karnagarh Gram Panchayet	4 Gram Sabhas				When DBSS was not working in those villages the situation was like this –the people of this area were not attending the Gram Sabha & Gram Sansad because they were not aware about the authority and power in LSG system. People were not getting govt. facilities of health, education, basic amenities, irrigation facilities and rights lies in The Constitution. But after the intervention of DBSS the whole situation of those areas are changing day by day. Rulling political parties dominated gram Sansad and gram Sabha. Important was not given to the opposition. No feeling was there among g them that the Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha are their own. Due to above circumstances, people did not attend the same. People were not aware that PRI system is the main actor in the development process of their own. People were not aware about their role and responsibility in PRI. Due to the above circumstances people did not attend the Gram Sabha and Gram Sansad. With this circumstances DBSS intervention with the role and responsibility of the villagers, arrange

				<p>several kinds of meeting, seminar, training to aware them. To capacitate them to PRI, negotiating g skill, RTI, BPL and various govt. schemes. Publishes of pamphlets on RTI, NREGA, PRI, negotiating skill, on the effects of migration,.several kinds of awareness camp organized by DBSS,ADC,VDC and NBS.</p> <p>By organizing those activities following outcomes have coke out-1.people participation in Gram Sabha has increased 2. Women also participated and raise their voice 3. 7 women 4 men were contested in PRI election. 4.Bhatkalna Gram Sansad of Jaradanga Panchayet called vote boycott and protested against neglecting the sansad by the Gram Sabha.5. Negotiating skill and bargaining power has increased.6.vdc of Khayerbani village of konchpara area of Malda protested against ill-legal process of pond leasing system by the Panchayet..</p>
<p>Trend Analysis Note: Give criteria for strong/weak Gram Sabhas</p>	<p>At that time when DBSS was not working in that area people rare join in Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha. People were not aware about the PRI system, 11th schedule various schemes of the govt. responsibility of the members in Gram Sabha.But now-a-days people participate actively in the Gram Sabha and Gram Sansad, demand and PRI members. They organized mass-venture for the betterment of the society. In some cases they fought with Panchayet negotiate with BDO, advocate with SDO due to unjust decision made buy Panchayet. People also advocate with SHG and ADC.</p> <p>Criteria- 1.People are aware about 11th schedule. 2.People are participating in Gram Sabha and Gram Sansad 3 People are making their own plan for their Economic development and establish social justice. 4. Man and women members are participating equally</p>			

18. 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.

Sector	Cluster/ Panchayat	Girl child	Boys

Trend Analysis

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

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	Resolution (Process in brief)
Domestic Violence		
Rape		
Desertion		
Murder		
Molestation		
Foeticides		
Trafficking		
Police harassment.....		

Land dispute		
Any other		
Trend Analysis		

20. Land Rights (1)												
Objective: Aims at collecting and analyzing baseline data on land owning patterns. at Panchayat level												
Land Profile of the Reference Area	Tribes (Specify)				OBCs			Dalits/SC (specify)		Any other		
Sub-castes and Sub-tribes..	1	2	2	4	1	2	3					
Land less												
Marginal Farmers 0-2.5 acres												
Small (2.5- 5.00 acres)												
Trend Analysis												

21. Dalits/Tribe 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 redressal.

Objective: The objective of this frame is to analyse and document the cases of discrimination, atrocities for advocacy.

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

21a. Dalits/Tribe 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					

22. Atrocities on Dalits/Tribal and Human rights Violations

Causes for Atrocities

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

Trend Analysis	
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22a. Atrocities of Dalits/Tribe and Human Rights (Frame 3)

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

23. Advocacy

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

Community level	Policy level	Media	Any other

24. 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			
Tribals			
Women Dalit women			

Tribal women			
OBC Children			
Disaster Management			
Cooperatives			
Workers in the Unorganized Sector			
Trend Analysis			

25. Staff Profile				
Objective: To capture the work profile of the staff and trends				
Organogram				
Name	Designation	Village covering	Years of working	Qualification

25 a Thematic Roles & Responsibilities		
Issue facilitator	Roles and responsibilities	Inter role coordination
Livelihood		
Land		
CME		
Gender		
LAN		
C.O		

Thank You

With All Good Wishes