

DBCHURCH OF NORTH INDIA
DIOCESAN BOARD OF EASTERN HIMALAYA
DIOCESE OF EASTERN HIMALA
Data base as on November' 2006.

1. Context and Historical Background	
Objectives: This frameworks 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.	
Briefly explain in the main reasons / circumstances for information of your DBSS	Was it to capacitate the local congregations? How was your mandate derived? Briefly narrate the theological base.
Year of registration if	Year and nos of registration Act

not registered, why?	<p>Why not registered –</p> <p>The question of registering DBSS under the Societies Registration Act was raised back in the year 1995, the then Coordinator was complete against the idea of Registering DBSS under the act on the assumption that it would break away from the control of Diocesan Office bearers as per the example set through Nepali Girls Social Service Centre – which evolved primarily as the Social Service wing of the Diocese during late 80s. The question of registering DBSS was again raised during 1998 under the change of leadership within DBSS, it was then realized merely registering DBSS would not solve the problem of the Diocese, it was felt from the event of turmoil in 1993 within the Diocese that a body needs to be formed which could uphold the authority of Diocese within its properties, Schools and Social Service, therefore a body was formed with the approval of two consecutive Diocesan Councils and finally Diocesan Integrated Society for Holistic Action (DISHA) was registered in the year 2000 with its head office at Kalimpong and DBSS Coordinator being the Programme Coordinator for DISHA, at the latter stage it was felt by the Diocesan Official that a parallel body is functioning within the Diocese at par to the Diocesan Executive Committee, and therefore the Diocesan Council in the year 2003 resolved to appoint the Diocesan office bearers as the ex-officio Office bearers of DISHA and a committee approved by the Diocesan Council. But within two years it was again felt that the Diocesan Office Bearers are unable to concentrate in realizing the objectives of DISHA, therefore in the year 2005 again a separate committee was formed, from among the Diocesan Council members and separate office bearers elected with the Bishop of the Diocese as the Chairman. In the mean while through all Diocesan Councils a separate Board was elected for DBSS as per the requirement and practice, with no clear-cut framework of inter linkage between DBSS and DISHA. DBSS coordinator was removed from position of Programme coordinator and separate Programme Coordinator appointed. Then again from the year 2002 the question of registering DBSS was raised because of functional difference with DISHA and absence of clarity to work in coordination. Although the Diocesan Council of 2005 has approved for separate registration of DBSS, but the difference within the Board members for the reason of identifying DBSS within DISHA and aiming for non-creation of more registered body within the Diocese is still to be sorted out.</p>				
Operational in the initial year	How many villages	Panchayat / Gram Sabhas	Blocks	Districts	States
	1991 – 25 villages	1991 – 5 G.P	1991 – 5 blocks	1991 – 3 Districts	1991 – 2 States
	1996 – 43 villages	1996 – 7 G.P	1996 – 10 blocks	1996 - 4 Districts	1996 - 3 States
	2001 – 65 villages	2001 – 13 G.P.	2001 – 8 blocks	2001 - 4 Districts	2001 - 3 States
	2006 – 63 villages	2006 - 11 G.P	2006 - 7 blocks	2006 - 4 Districts	2006 - 3 States
What were the problems / issues that were addressed by DBSS then?	Very briefly highlight the phase wise shift, if any?				

Since formation has DBSS withdrawn from any village / Panchayat / Gram Sabha / Cluster / Area	If yes, no. Of villages and the reasons for withdrawal		
Has your operational region had any history of protest / struggle			
Give brief narration of the nature of struggle / time period / DBSS involvement and outcome and impact	Nature of struggle:	Mass Petition Gitdabbling – Bridge Repair – 2003 -04 Nimbong – Approach Road – 2004 – 05 Gitdabbling – Check for contamination of Water – 2004 - 05 Kasiabari – Approach Road – 2004 -05 Nimbong – Drinking Water Supply – 2004 - 05 Kasiabari – IAY for a widow – 2005 Rimbick – Landslide Protection – 2005 Patlakhawa – Issue of BPL card - 2005	Rally, Dharna and Gherao – Saontalpur – 2004 – Implementation of RSVY scheme. Rimbick – 2004-05 – Drinking Water
	Time period		
	DBSS involvement	Awareness on PRI (Gram Sansad & Gram Sabha) Community Based advocacy – General Meeting & Signature Campaign.	Lobbying with Govt. Officials and information gathering. Dissemination of Information Strike and Jan Sunwai Signature Campaign
	Outcome and Impact	- Participation in Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha and raising the issue - Demand forward by the mass to the Government Officials and Peoples representatives and continues enquiry on the progress.	- Relationship and support established with Govt. officials - Peoples questioned their elected representatives on their inability to solve their problems, and kept them away from being mis- lead. - Peoples forced for implementation of the project.

<p>Are these struggle still continuing DBSS involvement and scope of deepening its work</p>	<p>Yes the struggle are still continuing as although some success have been achieved by the peoples in accessing to their demands, but still the forces of exploitation have grown pro-active in diluting the unity of the peoples on the background of their Political Party, religion and caste and disturbing the progress of work by suspending the projects before its completion. The struggle for community leaders lies in keeping their peoples intact to achieve their demands.</p>
<p>Trend analysis of the historical background</p>	<p>If each phase surfaced different approaches and state them Capture patterns and trends Achievements Challenges Learning's</p>

<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>	
<p>Vision and Mission of DBSS – Present</p>	<p>VISION: “Where there is justice in the land, fields and forest every living being will dance and sing”.</p> <p>MISSION: In the spirit of service and sacrifice of Christ, DBSS would like to accompany Peoples Organizations and reference communities, so that they will develop capacity (skills and assets) to negotiate with the policy makers and to realize their rights and emerge as an alternative political force. To move towards this direction, communities should be sensitized socially, politically, economically and culturally to organize themselves to claim their rights over livelihood means while protecting their identity.</p>
<p>Strategies adopted to translate this mission</p>	<p>Assessment and Analysis of problems, Interface with peoples on the analysis of their Problems, Educating Peoples on their Rights, Accompany them in building contacts to gather support for themselves and Leading them to claim their Rights.</p>
<p>Trend analysis of the emerging perspectives: Peoples have moved away from the expectation of Grant – Charity or Welfare Approach to Rights Based approach, the increase in awareness among the peoples with the concept of ‘citizenship within democratic structure’ has raised their beliefs on the Rights Based approach. The needs of the peoples are seen to be matter of their Rights. Acquiring Information, educating themselves with the process, system and structure and engaging them actively in realizing their Rights has been the perspectives of the peoples.</p>	

3. Operational Areas - Demographic Profile

Objectives: This frame aims at benchmarking the operational areas of DBSS

States	Districts	Blocks	Panchayat	Pastorates
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri	Sakhowajhora—I	Gairkata
			Sakhowajhora—II	Gairkata
		Baburhat	Patlakhawa	Satali
		Jasoadanga	Samuktala	Saontalpur—I, II & III
		Kumargram	Khowardanga—I	Kumargram
			Khowardanga—II	Kumargram
	Darjeeling	Kalimpong	Dungra	Kalimpong
		Gorubathan	Pokheribung	Gitdabling
		Algarah	Gitdabling	Gitdabling
			Nimbong	Nimbong
		Bijanbari	Rimbick	Darjeeling
Khoribari	Buraganj	Naxalbari		
Sikkim	East Sikkim	Amba	Amba	North-East Sikkim
Assam	Kokrajhar (BTAD)	Kochugaon	Kasiabari	Amritpur & Bajugaon
3	4	11	14	14

Trend Analysis:**Socio-Political context:**

Racial Politics has played a great influence in the region since 1971, the Communal Riot of 1972 between Bengalis and Mongoloid race has thrown deep scores among the people of this two communities, the Mongoloids were pushed towards the Hills and the Bengalis controlling the plains. The influx of the problem may be asylum policies of Government of India, allowing the Victims of War to cross border from over Bangladesh and settling in the region, the Communist Movement was at its peak in region during the time, with Millions of peoples flowing from Bangladesh it was an opportunity grabbed by Communist Leaders to spread their network over the region, forcefully disposing the original inhabitants of the region to be replaced by the Bangladeshis, the local Bengalis paid a great role and an opportunity to established themselves as mass leaders with the support of the peoples from Bangladeshis. The Mongoloid's resisted, resulting in riots and were defeated. Tribal Communities although resisted but were suppressed by State Machineries. In the late 80s the Mongoloid race in the Hilly area gathered themselves under one Race and lead violent struggle for autonomy, the Gorkha Autonomous Council was established. The Bodo's in similar nature established the Bodo autonomous Council in Assam.

The Communist have larger and wider support Base in the Plains, the emerging leadership from the refugees have taken control of the region, the trade Unions and Students Unions of the Communist have deeper roots in the plains. Isolation of other communities from the Political Participation in the plain regions of West Bengal by one community have resulted in violent struggles from other communities, for e.g. the Kamtapuri Movement for separate state within Indian Union for the Coach (Rajbanshi Community), it would not be a surprise if other such movement erupts in near future from other different Communities in the Region, the Communist leadership are aware of the fact and has kept close vigil on Political Union of Community or group and have used the State Machinery to crash such Unions before it hatches to project threat to the rule of the Communist.

The most deprived in the region are the Tribals namely – Santhals, Munda's, Oraons and Rabbhas – Socially discriminated they are denied Political Participation, although represented in the Parliament and State Assembly, due to reservation Policy in the Constitution, in actual they are directed by the influencing Community. Even the nature of simplicity and being retrovat, and governed by their own Political structure and systems of Self Governance have denied them active participation in Changed Political System or the main line Political Activity of the State.

The moving away from Communist Principle by the State Communist Leadership have slowly gathered grievances among the common Communist support of the region, displacement from roadside shops and inhabitation have been some examples. But the public show of Solidarity with the displaced by affiliated Unions of the Communists and Crocodile cry against the State Administration by the Unions, to a great extent have been exposed by anti – Communist Parties, providing wider presence of Religion based and Caste Based Political Parties. The leadership crisis among the Socialists groups haven't yet proved or regained their position as was after the Independence of India.

The Autonomous Councils are forcing their Position on Gun Points and support tightened from General mass by building on fear Psychosis. Sikkim annexed to India in 1972 under Article 371, has ensured the inhabitants to enjoy Political Control through Constitutional Protection.

Remoteness:

It covers an area around 15,000 sq. km having the total population of 25 lakhs. The DBSS main office is situated in Kalimpong and functional office is at Siliguri. This has been arranged in order to make access easy for the people as the whole area is demographically divided into hills and plains. The hill people can approach Kalimpong office and plain people can approach Siliguri office whenever required.

Terrain:

Hills		Plains	
State:	West Bengal and Sikkim	State:	West Bengal and Assam
Districts:	Darjeeling and North-East Sikkim	Districts:	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Kokrajhar
Blocks:	Kalimpong, Gorubathan, Algarah, Bijanbari and Amba	Blocks:	Dhupguri, Baburhat, Jasoadang, Kumargram, Khoribari and Kochugaon
Panchayats:	Dungra, Pokheribung, Gitdabling, Nimbong, Rimbick and Amba	Panchayats:	Sakhowajhora—I, Sakhowajhora—II, Patlakhawa, Samuktala, Khowardanga—I, Khowardanga—II, Buraganj and Kasiabari.
Pastorates:	Kalimpong, Gitdabling, Nimbong, Darjeeling and North-East Sikkim	Pastorates:	Gairkata, Satali, Saontalpur—I, II & III, Naxalbari, Kumargram and Amritpur & Bajugaon

Accessibilities:

The plain region have village kacha road access though in rainy it is difficult except the rainy season vehicle somehow can go but accessibility to villages in the Hilly regions is difficult through the narrow roads around the mountains, inviting greater risk of slipping down the mountains.

Naxal conflict:

Though the movement of Naxalite started from the area known as Naxalbari initially started by the Bengalis and Saontal tribes it has been extinct from this region. There is no such threat of Naxal conflict. But the communism is there whose ideology was pro-poor, initially against capitalism but with the time passing this ideology is getting vanished the vested interest is creeping in.

Communal tension:

Violent tension exposed in Kumargram cluster where the tribal Communities were against the Bengalis but now there is no such tension and in Assam (Bodo Vs. Saontal), although presently under control. Except the mentioned two struggles of present times, Communal riots of 1972 between Mongoloids and Bengalis – 1972, the Political Violent Struggle for Autonomy in the Hills – (1988-89) was mainly instituted from Communal tension between the Bengalis and Mongoloid race. The Political Struggle for Kamtapuri State also is instituted from Communal Tension between the Bengalis and Rajbanshis, the latter demanding their distinctive identity. Although there has not been large show of Violent communal tension except the mentioned above but there is definite under current of Communal Tension between the Bengalis and other Communities.

4. Community Based Organizations

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

PANCHAYAT/ CLUSTER	VLC							CC	AC	SHG	CBCLA	COOPE RATIVES	NASP	LAND ISSUE BASED	CME	FPC
	MM	YC	FC	VDC	SAMBS	NASP	CULTU RAL COMMI TTEE									
Saontalpur	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	52	1	1	0	0	0	0
Naxalbari	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kumargram	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	0	2	1	5	0	0	2	1	0	83	0	0	0	1	1	1
Patlakhawa	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	29	4	0	0	0	0	1
Gitdabling	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0
Rimbick	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	1	24	1	4	3	7	0	207	7	2	0	2	2	2

Core Achievements

Saontalpur	<p>MM: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ There was an adult boy who used to come to the house of an adult girl living with her mother (widow) who was busy in domestic work for their livelihood. The president of Mahila Adhikar Manch came to know about the happenings going on. She finally managed to gather the members of the Manch with the garland and spotted them in the house and solemnized their marriage instantly.➤ There is a widow with two sons both are married. Instead of having two sons she had to sleep in others veranda, premises and if any one denials she had to sleep in the Bamboo jungle with empty stomach. Both sons' wives were not ready to keep their mother-in-law with them threatening their husbands of leaving the house and committing suicide respectively. The Mahila Adhikar Manch noticed this happening. One day in-group (dal-bal) these members went to the house of one son and asking the wife to keep their mother-in-law with them turn-wise, one month each warning if failed to do so they will be physically punished. At present the mother-in-law is living with them.➤ Nareshwa used to torture his wife, Gulabi. One day she was beaten badly and she escaped to her neighbor's house but Nareshwa came there and started beating neighbor's wife, Seema. Consequently, Seema's husband informed both police and Mahila Adhikar Manch but Mahila Adhikar Manch came early and demanded the matter to be settled by them. Mahila Adhikar Manch asked Nareshwa to apologize and promise not to torture his wife and neighbor. After this incident he never tortured his wife and he is earning a better livelihood for his family.➤ Bani Shutrathar's husband committed suicide leaving her alone with the children and the poverty. The funeral rituals of her caste is so expensive that it was difficult for her to perform that rituals but Mahila Adhikar Manch collected funds in aid to her husband funeral service. <p>SAMBS: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Samity successfully played a role in resolving the dispute of village. There were an adult boy and adult girl living in the Baniadabri village. The time passed they came nearer with each other, felt in love and consequently became the parent of a boy child without marriage. The girl had to live with her father's family. In order to avoid the girl, the boy's family sent their son to work in distance. The case was reported to the SAMBS. The Samity members one day tried to make the boy's parent understand regarding the situation of girl. But they did not bother. Finally, the Samity members lodged a complaint against the family of boy. The police created pressure for bringing back the boy and parent were compelled doing so. On the return of boy this SAMBS organized the occasion and their marriage was solemnized. Now the girl is living with her husband along with the baby.➤ Shri Bolin Roy is a husband who wanted keeping a second wife from the village itself. In order to accommodate second wife he started various kind of raging, torturing and what not upon the first wife. He is also having a 10 yrs old boy with first wife. The case was reported to the Samity. The Samity undertook the seriousness of the case and tried to resolve the matter convincing not to take second wife. Mr. Bolin Roy did not bother the advice and suggestion of the Samity. On behalf of the first wife the Samity lodged a complaint against Shri Bolin Roy. The police picked him up and put up in the Thana. But the kind first wife requested police for leaving him free. After one week he again started revealing his character – he used to go to the said second wife. He is a govt. employee under sericulture department. The Samity women went to the officer of Sericulture and resolved the matter dividing his salary into three parts. First part for the employee, second part for the first wife and third part in the name of his son who lives with his mother—first wife.
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Saontalpur	<p>NASP: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This committee is newly formed and dealing with issues regarding land and land right. This committee has been successful in negotiating with R.I. Office and 10 families got their land document in their name. <p>SHG: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SHG has stopped the selling of country liquor on the village road. ➤ SHG women lodged a complaint against a man who reportedly cut the arm of a woman. ➤ The village people stopped taking loan from Mahajans. ➤ The women participation in Gram Sansad / Gram Sabha has been increased. ➤ The women started sending their child to school. ➤ Contributed cash & kind to the needy families like at the occasion of marriage, death. ➤ The SHG people write petition to the concerned department for development purpose as far as they can. ➤ SHG members have started taking initiative for agriculture as well as business, which were not seen before formation of it. ➤ SHG has been actively involved in the rescue operation for 3 children (M-1 & F-2) who were trafficked by the so-called Dalal. ➤ SHG leading a campaign against woman & Child trafficking. <p>Tea Cooperative: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 22 families at present depend on tea garden activities. ➤ One bigha of land was purchased for extension of tea garden.
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<p>Naxalbari</p>	<p>VDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VDC is encouraging for the formation of SHG and till date 11 SHGs had been formed out of that one SHG was for men. • In a case of beating a woman in the village itself, the VDC took active role involving the women of SHGs and lodged a complaint against the accused. The man was arrested and was kept in the jail for one week. He had to bear the all expenses related with the treatment of that said woman. <p>CC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This committee was taking role as pilot role for other CBOs as guidance. <p>SHG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has helped people especially the women in coming out of house boundary. Presently there were visiting govt. offices for getting information about various schemes related with agriculture, economic development, social security, food security, SC/ST development etc., visit GP office for enquiring the schemes available for the villages, BPL facilities, go banks for depositing and withdrawing the savings money. • The SHG had helped one family, by purchasing textbooks for a boy who was reading in sixth standard. • 4 families had been helped during the time of marriage of adult girl in the form of kind. The members collect around 25 kg rice and give this rice to the needy family as support. • The members have been empowered through different programs, meetings, capacity buildings, information sharing. At present they bargain for their benefit and directly ask their PRI representative (Panchayat member) for IAY, NOAP, road construction, safe drinking water etc. • Through SHG, women give free service to other families at the time of paddy cultivation. They take no money on behalf of this labour. <p>CBCLA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every child in the village goes to school, SSK, Anganwadi (ICDS centre) • The village people / guardians play necessary roles in checking up the MDM in the centre, school and also check the presence of teachers in SSK and Anganwadi (ICDS centre) <p>The people attend program in good numbers. Women participation is high than men in any meeting or program. The congregation has to come forward for necessary community interventions for development. Youth fellowship is emerging for taking responsibility within the church, which needs to be utilized in outside the church.</p>
<p>Kumargram</p>	<p>NASP: Dubashree NASP has applied for 47 birth certificate as initial activity to the GP office. SHG: 12 members of 4 SHGs have received Rs. 14,000/- each member for sericulture activities. 5 groups working for the midday meals. 3 cows have been bought for with the purpose to sale milk. One tractor has been purchased for Rs. 4,80,000/-. Rubber growers' cooperative is about to receive 1 latex-processing machine of worth Rs. 25,000/-.</p>

Gairkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SHG – Women has established Mahila Bank at Block Level and the poor villagers have developed the habit of keeping savings. They are no more depended on money – lenders for high interest loans. 128 women got loans. They have even raised their voices and protested against W.T.O. These groups have settled the domestic disputes of the village. ➤ VDC – This committee has helped in the formation of SHG groups and availed the Govt. schemes in village, negotiates with Gram Sansad Sabha. ➤ FPC – This Committee has been negotiating with Forest Dept and ensuring the availability of the facilities given by the Govt. and are also raising voices for issue of land patta. They are also fulfilling the responsibilities of checking and safeguarding the forest against illegal encroachment.
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Patlakhawa	<p>Mahila Manch - The women have come together to address the issue of Violence against women in the Cluster and forming a larger platform of SHG to engage in economic activity to break away from Economic dependency of women.</p> <p>Village Development Committee – This structure has empowered the villagers to negotiate their needs and aspiration with the authorities. It has instituted all the struggles undertaken by the villagers.</p> <p>SHG – Women had been the main focus of this initiative, which has assisted in organizing the women of the village in a structure and fuel confidence among the women which has charged with protecting against domestic violence in the Cluster, they were limited to the village but are now involved in negotiation with Govt. officials and elected representatives claiming and asserting their rights. The Women are empowered to participate in the Political process of the cluster.</p> <p>CBCLA: The structure is at the process of initiation for action, is engaged in understanding the facts of Violation of Child Rights and identifying the stakeholders to ensure the Rights of Children.</p> <p>FPC: The structure constituted by the Forest Department is now a functional structure, in negotiating and claiming for alternative sources of livelihood for the villagers to protect illegal cutting down of trees of the forest.</p>
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Gitdabling	<p>Villages of Lungsel, Pochok, and Majan which are tribal inhabited, 90km away from the town this villages are approached through difficult paths through the mountains, and external agencies barely reach to the villages for the development of the peoples and peoples were not aware of any agencies either Government or non- Government. After the intervention of DBSS in the year 2000, the peoples are organized and Village Development Committee formed and equipped with the knowledge of their Rights to access knowledge over rotating their crops for better returns, Right to access health cure, Right to education, and knowledge over local Governance (PRI) and the role of villagers. The VDC has served as platform to enhance the leadership skill of the villagers and few of them are represented in the Panchayat at present. Villagers who have never heard of BDO now visit BDO office at Algarah in demand for distribution of ration card, construction of bridge, repair and construction of roads and VDC take active role in organizing the visit of the peoples. The Committee of Community Study Centers has helped the peoples to understand the importance of Education and served as a force to monitor and regularize the attendance of teachers in the Primary School and monitoring Mid – Day meal scheme and has also build a centre which serve to teach the Childrens and serve as shelter for community meeting. Sejum – The Lepcha association, which has much of its concentration in the Urban base, has been able to find its base in these villages too, with the villagers expanding their knowledge and developing their skill of negotiation.</p>
Rimbick	<p>The Village committee's came together to Call off work by entering the tunnel of Hydel project for 48 hours, the district officials and the officials of the Hydel project were forced to negotiate with the peoples and listen to demand for restoring drinking water supply to their villages, Rs. 14,00,000/ was sanctioned for the drinking project at the initial stage followed by Rs. 7,00,000/ at the later stage to ensure supply of drinking water to the 100 families of the villages.</p> <p>Survey through DBSS staffs revealed the issues of Land Entitlement, majority of the villagers do not possess documents to ascertain the ownership of their ancestor land, awareness camp was conducted inviting the officials from Block Land Office, and followed by settlement camps for six days, villagers collected money and spent Rs. 9,000/ for the settlement camp, 97 cases were settled.</p> <p>SHG – The eight SHG of the Cluster apart from their regular monthly savings are involved in being with families suffering from illness or death and assisting the financial deprived families by raising contribution for them, in road repair, school repair and cleaning, spreading awareness on HIV/AIDS, organizing seminars on finance management and budgeting.</p>

Challenges

Saontalpur	<p>MAM: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completely stopping the sale of alcohol in the villages. • Fighting for proper implementation of govt. schemes. <p>SHG: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery of mortgaged land. • Bringing economic stability among them. • Educating the children <p>NASP: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction of land papers • Availing ration cards • Completely stopping the sale of alcohol in the villages. <p>Tea Cooperative: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of it. • Extension of tea garden <p>SAMBS: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware woman for their rights and make free from exploitation.
Naxalbari	<p>VDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage people for maximum participation in the Gram Sansad and same time guide the people for justice. <p>CC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage people for maximum participation in the Gram Sabha and same time guide the people for justice. <p>SHG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify leaders for contesting next election. <p>CBCLA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own center / infrastructure
Kumargram	<p>NASP: Ensuring 123 ration cards for 123 persons.</p> <p>CC: Transferring/changing the concept of CC and its members and dissolution of the same.</p> <p>SHG: Creation of a bigger platform for the purpose of social, political and economic activities.</p> <p>Cooperative: Registration of rubber cooperative.</p>
Patlakhawa	Contesting next Panchayat election by representation from the formed structure.

Gitdabbling	VDC & CC: CULTURAL COMMITTEE: CBCLA: CME:
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Trend Analysis

Saontalpur	<p>Many committees (CBOs) were formed in the villages—Cluster. The committees with male participants could not do any remarkable thing. The Community Enabler is also a lady since 1995 around 12 years and for this reason might be the women have reached so far raising voices and many places and contexts have been able in getting successes especially against the exploitation of women. The Saontal community in interior village dominates this cluster but the other community controls the market place. Hence the political power also controlled by them. The CBOs need to be strengthened remarkably for political movement, which could be its utilization for community development.</p> <p>Before the intervention of DBSS these communities were not empowered for rights based intervention. Presently people have been learnt</p>
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Naxalbari	<p>Year of Intervention: 1991</p> <p>The placement of DBSS staffs in this cluster in chronological manner is given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ms. Hitkari Guria April 1991 to December 1995 b. Mr. Amardeep Horo (Naxalbari-II) April 1993 to Sept. 1993 c. Mr. Sunil Hansda (Naxalbari-II) Sept. 1993 to July 1996 d. Mr. Subhra P. Tudu (Naxalbari-II) August 1996 to Sept. 1998 e. Mr. Shyamal Basumata January 1995 to March 2002 f. Mr. Daud Toya April 2002 to September 2004 g. Mr. Sanjib Narjinary November 2004 to March 2006 i. Mr. Pratap S. Basumata April 2006 to till date. <p>The DBSS experienced lots of changes in the form of caretaker in this cluster as stated above. The villages, which were in the initial stage, are all given up. As the approaches and phases changed and with this pass the village coverage also changed. The old villages, which were at initial stage, have been given up with the concept of one GP one Cluster. Presently 7 villages were there in the under the GP of Buraganj, Khoribari Block. These village and cluster has no congregation members but formerly it has. At present Mr. Pratap S. Basumata was reorganizing the whole field with a fresh effort from April'06. The former two staffs in ascending manner shown i.e. Mr. Daud Toya and Mr. Sanjib Narjinary left the DBSS one after another as they got better chance in other field.</p>
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Kumargram	<p>The people's organization was formed with different point of views in different time with different names. Initially this was with the concept of implementing of budgeted activities. Planning and budgeting activities was the main role of it and the organization was known as village development Committee (VDC) – Cluster Committee (CC) and Area Committee (AC) at different levels. The people's organization with this concept was functioning at the time of charity and welfare approach.</p> <p>While the shift took place in DBSS at the time of TBCRH, the said people's organization VDC—CC—AC could not cope with this changed concept or faced very difficult to be in line with this new concept as the organization had to play more/additional role apart from budgeting and implementing programs. It demanded the resistance, which was not so easy, which was the structural change of mind & concept. With the time changing, RBA came in looking into the context, evaluation and need. This approach accommodated various forums—CBOs (SHG, Clubs, Farmers club, youth club, other village level units) that will represent the People's organization. In the DBSS of Eastern Himalaya Diocese this People's organization has been named as Nagrik Adhikar Manch (NASP). As per concept of NASP all village level people's committees and unit organizations would be representing the apex body popularly known as NASP.</p>
Gairkata	<p>The people of this cluster were ignorant of their rights though they were exploited and deprived of their rights. The people's organizations were formed in view to solve the problem with co- operation of each other. Later SHGs were formed in view to strengthen themselves to overcome the conditions they were in and now they are even influencing the decisions of the community.</p>
Patlakhawa	<p>The Community Based Structure operated in isolation and was mainly focused to organize and arrange social functions, settling disputes within the village by heads of each communities or social groups or caste groups, similar caste groups were also divided on faith (religion). Development activities although rare, in the form of infrastructure building, education and health were supplied from external sources and resources without any participation in decision making by the villagers. The new structure evolved in the form of Village Development Committees, SHGs, and Cluster Committee has enhanced the negotiation capacity of villagers and assisted the peoples with different caste background to share a common platform in decision-making. The peoples through the evolved structure have owned participation in the planning and implementation of development programme. The Orthodox approach of unsociability among the community leaders of different caste, religion and tribal groups have been decreasing among the upcoming generation, Community leadership has transferred from elderly groups to up coming generation.</p> <p>The Challenge lies to revive the declining Cultural identity and social expression of each tribal group.</p> <p>Peoples are bonded as Political force cutting across cultural diversity to establish their self – rule in place of their inhabitanace.</p>

Gitdabbling	<p>VDC & CC: This cluster once discontinued due to shortage of staff. The field was again organized with the placement of staff again. The VDC members felt very difficult coping with the changing approach and strategies, which we know as paradigm shift. This committee was very much habituated with the program implementation in the period of charity and welfare. And the people were also habituated with above mentioned approach and strategies. But during the visit of a team comprised of DBSS representatives and zonal representative there was a different experience. The VDC members and the local village people said the shift has the greater impact in the form of empowerment and knowledge, which are being implemented for their rights and have learnt raising voices in united form. They had approached GP office, Forest office, Block office, and land department for sustaining their existences.</p> <p>CULTURAL COMMITTEE: This committee is known as Sejum. The Lepcha tribes dominate the whole cluster and this committee looks after the traditions, identity and revival of it. The committee has a standing resolution that any land selling of tribal be informed to the committee so that the matter can be monitored closely.</p> <p>SHG: Formerly the people had no opportunity at their local level for any joint economic activity in an organized form but this platform has given this opportunity. Now people started organize themselves in the name of SHG and the DBSS has been helping people for formation and providing managerial skill by identifying the promoting leadership quality. Now people (members) have attaining the negotiating skills and practicing decision making process within the group.</p> <p>CBCLA: The concern for children was formerly looked after by the CSC, which had the option for the formation of VEC. After the formation of VEC the state govt. also formed VEC for each school. By the time the former VEC was not recognized. So at most of the places the situation was same. As soon as the new phase started the support to the Facilitator as remuneration stopped and in many places due to lack of support the center closed but in this cluster the concept is alive the center is running and the children's educational need was being fulfilled through the center. Later on the terminology was changed to CBCLA with wider concept, which was shared through the workshop to the Facilitator and concerned village representatives so that the rights of children be safeguarded.</p> <p>CME: As soon as the concept of CME shared in the joint pastorate forum of Nimbong and Gitdabbling. The church youth united themselves for taking necessary initiatives on behalf of this joint pastorate as joint pastorate youth. Till reporting date no such activity/initiative report had come.</p>
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Rimbick	There was no Peoples Organization existing before the intervention of DBSS to Rimbick Cluster. DBSS has facilitated in formation of Village Development committees, the committees regularly meet in planning for their village, and has served as a platform to raise their voice and claim their Rights.
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Abbreviations: -

MM= Mahila Mandal / Mahila Adhikar Manch

SAMBS= Saontalpur Adivasi Mahila Bikash Samity

FPC= Forest Protection Committee

NASP= Nagrik Adhikar Suraksha Parishad

5. Community Based Organizations: Gender and Age

Objectives: 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	50-above
Saontalpur	MM		0	0	0	5	19	0	5	19	0
Naxalbari	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumargram	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patlakhawa	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimbong	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rimbick	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	MM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	5	19	0	5	19	0
Saontalpur	VDCs		0	11	1	0	12	0	0	23	1
Naxalbari	VDCs		12	15	5	10	17	4	22	32	9
Kumargram	VDCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	VDCs		2	6	3	3	11	2	5	17	5
Patlakhawa	VDCs		0	18	0	0	9	0	0	27	0
Nimbong	VDCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	VDCs		6	7	6	3	5	0	9	12	6
Rimbick	VDCs		10	14	0	11	1	0	21	15	0
Baju-Amrit	VDCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	VDCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	VDCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	VDCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	30	71	15	27	55	6	57	126	21
Saontalpur	NASP		0	30	3	0	7	0	0	37	3
Naxalbari	NASP		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumargram	NASP		5	4	3	6	8	2	11	12	3

Gairkata	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patlakhawa	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimbong	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rimbick	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	NASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	34	6	6	15	2	11	49	6
Saontalpur	CCs	2	7	1	5	5	0	7	12	1
Naxalbari	CCs	6	6	2	7	7	1	13	13	3
Kumargram	CCs	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	11	0
Gairkata	CCs	3	3	5	3	1	0	6	5	1
Patlakhawa	CCs	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	15	0
Nimbong	CCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	CCs	2	1	2	3	1	0	5	2	2
Rimbick	CCs	3	1	1	3	2	2	6	3	3
Baju-Amrit	CCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	CCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	CCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	CCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	16	35	11	21	25	3	37	61	10
Saontalpur	SHGs	0	21	12	50	526	15	50	547	65
Naxalbari	SHGs	7	3	0	58	41	0	65	44	0
Kumargram	SHGs	33	11	4	78	28	7	111	39	11
Gairkata	SHGs	25	28	7	203	485	197	228	513	204
Patlakhawa	SHGs	1	0	0	0	28	0	0	29	0
Nimbong	SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	SHGs	16	14	0	20	10	0	36	24	0
Rimbick	SHGs	21	11	0	40	0	0	61	11	0
Baju-Amrit	SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	103	88	23	449	1118	219	551	1207	280

Saontalpur	CBCLA	3	5	4	3	3	0	6	8	4
Naxalbari	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumargram	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patlakhawa	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimbong	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	VEC/CBCLA	2	4	0	1	1	0	3	5	0
Rimbick	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	CBCLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	9	4	4	4	0	9	13	4
Gairkata	CULTURAL COMMITTEE	0	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	0
Gitdabling	CULTURAL COMMITTEE	9	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0
	Total	9	0	0	6	9	0	15	9	0
Gairkata	LAND ISSUE BASED	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	2
Gairkata	CME	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	2
Gitdabling	CME	11	0	0	4	0	0	15	0	0
	Total	13	2	1	5	2	1	18	4	2
Gairkata	ACs	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Saontalpur	SAMBS	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Patlakhawa	FPC	0	295	52	49	06	0	49	301	52

Trend Analysis:

Saontalpur As it was mentioned earlier that the male participation could not be pulled up in the committees as well as their direct participation in discussion the female left for the rest of activities and participation for decision-making process directly in any meeting. Consequently the women empowerment occurred more comparatively men. Thus the women have the major role in any committee and activity.

Naxalbari The members in the CBOs if we talk gender are rational. The all CBOs have the participants covering various age ranges to cover the mature idea and new idea in the committees.

Gitdabling	0	1	0	1	0	25	0	0	1	0	1	25
Rimbick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	31	517	31
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	17	14	9	114	7	5	158	58	523	157
SHGs	Caste1	Caste2	Any other	OBC1	OBC2	T1	T2	T3	General	SC	OBC	TRIBES
Saontalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1	20	541
Naxalbari	0	0	0	0	4	95	0	8	2	4	0	103
Kumargram	Bengali =4	0	0	Rajbansi =58	0	Bodo=78	Rava=6	Oraon =8	0	0	62	92
Gairkata	Bengali =110	Muslim =140	Nepali=40	60	Rajbansi=340	Oraon=150 Munda=110	Kharia=24 Mech=10	Lama=11	690	340	60	305
Patlakhawa	0	0	Rajbansi 125	Muslim 65	0	Saontal 39 Oraon 57 Bodo 27	0	0	2 (Bengali Sarkar)	125	65	123
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	2	3	0	7	0	48	0	0	5	0	7	40
Rimbick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	58	14
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	116	143	165	190	344	604	40	27	818	471	272	1218
CCs	Caste1	Caste2	Any other	OBC1	OBC2	T1	T2	T3	General	SC	OBC	TRIBES
Saontalpur	0	0	0	Bengali 5	0	Bodo=3	Saontal=11	Oraon =1	0	0	05	15
Naxalbari	0	0	0	0	4	21	2	2	0	4	0	25
Kumargram	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	7	0	4
Gairkata	0	0	Nepali=3 Muslim=4	0	0	Oraon=5	Munda=2	Lama=1	0	0	0	8
Patlakhawa	0	0	7 (Rajbansi)	2 Muslim	0	6 Saontal 2 Oraon 4	0	0	1	7	2	6

CME	Caste1	Caste2	Any other	OBC1	OBC2	T1	T2	T3	General	SC	OBC	TRIBES
Gitdabling	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15

7. Tribes and Livelihood: Access and control to resources: Interventions and Impact

Context of DBSS _____

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

Cluster / Panchayat	Zameen Common Property	Jangal Forest Products (MFTP)	Jal Water
	Interventions:	Interventions:	Interventions:
Saontalpur	The people of this cluster have submitted a mass petition regarding the land problems to the BDO, which was further, forwarded to the BL&LRO and now RI visits every week in the villages. And people also go to RI office for necessary requirements.	The people of Dheep Colony, Choto Pukuria, Kadampur and Gadatola village have planted trees in 338 bighas of land and now they are in a process to cover the un-agricultural land. The cluster is far from the forest. Though few families depend on forest for their livelihood. They sale firewood bringing from forest to the market.	Through the intervention of SHG 5 tube wells to 5 different needy families have been set.
Naxalbari	The total land in the cluster was 801.22 Bighas. Out of that 45 Bighas were grazing land. The local people have no control over these lands as govt. has settled outsiders from other places.	There is no forest within the cluster but it is closed to cluster. The people sometimes get work in this forest as cleaning and planting. The people get firewood out of this forest. There was no such event of no-entry or tree cutting, as the trees were immature.	The people use safe drinking water from the dug well. Though these wells were not sufficient to feed those population and were in around a distant of ½ km.
Kumargram	In this cluster there is no such common property except football ground. Though the SHGs members of Madhya Nararthali has initiated for the collective use of forestland in the form of creation of picnic spot. The forest department has allowed in its land to cultivate seasonal crops in limited area.	Western part of the Kumargram cluster is covered with forest from north to west. In the year of 1993 the FPC were formed at present 4 FPCs are looking after the forest and utilizing some products of forest like firewood. They have the access to take honey, fruits, flower and wild potato providing it is not uprooted completely.	The villagers had organized rally for irrigational water at cluster level. As a result 3 cannels were repaired by the govt. at GP level. The forest dept. has made 2 cannels of 3 km and 2½ km length for irrigation purpose.

Gairkata	The people of this cluster used to mortgage their land but now they earn and utilize their land. They are raising voices for the issues of land patta through CBO. People are struggling for security for the sake of their existence and identity.	Most of the people are residing in the forestland and FPC has given the responsibilities of checking and safeguarding forest area.	Nil
Patlakhawa	The villagers are mainly dependent on Agriculture for their subsistence through out the year, their skill and interest for generations have grown in this Occupation, but the flood in the region has brought maximum deposits of soil on the cultivable land. Irrigation is absent. DBSS formed village structure analyzed the problem, ensured the participation of Govt. Officials from Agriculture Department and conducted soil test to aware the villagers to shift from cultivating Paddy, wheat to vegetables, fruits and Cash crops which would subsidized their Livelihood.	Formation of FPC	Nil
Gitdabbling	All families have land except 5 families. There was no common land marked in the area as they had sufficient individual land for grazing. The problem of the people regarding land was landslide, land tax and transfer.	The cluster have not forest and in near also. The people have got their own social forestry for the firewood, plying for house making, herbal medicines, fodder etc. Villagers organize special campaign for tree plantation once in a year to preserve their forest. The SHG organize awareness camps on the importance of forest for sustaining the life of the villagers.	The area has two small rivers from which they get fish, use it also for drinking purpose. The people are free for utilizing these rivers water. Sometime it has been observed that few people with vested interest poured poison so that they could catch fish. Drinking this poisoned water few goats also died. Later on the VDC, SHG announced not to pour poison if any one caught doing wrong would be punished by the CBOs. Fishing in the adjoining streams of the villages have been practiced by

			<p>applying bleaching powder, thydine and poisons locally made which have been contaminating waters of the streams and costing the life of their livestock's and the villagers suffering from stomach problems. Peoples were organized to prevent the use such poisons for fishing the Panchayats were also asked to intervene to stop such practice.</p>
Rimbick	<p>Struggle for land is ongoing for the peoples since the establishment of Hydel project, land are occupied by the Project, Land ownership papers are not available with the peoples, generations are shifting occupation from farmers to Laborers, migration for search of livelihood in absence of possession over ancestor land is taking place.</p> <p>Survey was conducted and revealed that majority of the farmers do not possess the necessary documents to ascertain their ownership over their ancestor land, awareness camp was organized and peoples appealed to Officials of Land department to hold Land Settlement Camp – 97 cases were settled.</p>	<p>De-forestation by Hydel projects and by timber merchants are taking place, medicinal plants are vanishing from the jungles, knowledge over medicinal plants are diminishing within the tribals thus increasing their dependency on Allopathic and homoeopathy. Hunting is abolished from the tribal life. Peoples are able to collect fire wood from their jungles, sometimes although stopped by Forest Officials.</p>	<p>Tunnel dug through the mountains and capture of water sources by the Hydel project to divert the waters into the tunnel had dried up water supply to the village.</p> <p>Peoples were organized over the issue and agitation led to close down work in the tunnel, peoples entered the tunnels and called off work for 48hours. The District officials including the DM and Hydel project officials had to rush to negotiate with the peoples, Rs. 21lac was spent in restoring water supply to the village.</p>
	Impact:	Impact:	Impact:
Saontalpur	<p>The people have realized the organized power, which is within them but not experienced before.</p>	<p>The people have now the concern for the jungle.</p>	<p>The SHG members got encouraged.</p>

Naxalbari	The SHG is a hope for future intervention and no. of SHGs was increasing.	Prevention in tree cutting and formation of FPC.	Discussion on formation of NASP.
Gairkata	People came to know the importance of land papers, the necessity of paying tax. Common property is being discussion for use jointly by the ST and SC.	People particularly the tribals have curiosity for knowing in detail regarding their rights over jungle. A FPC has been formed for the protection of it.	Nil
Patlakhawa	Testing for difference in utilizing vermin compost and chemical fertilizer	Decreased rate of deforestation Alternative sources adopted for income	Nil
Rimbick	After conducting awareness program the problems are being solved e.g. 97 families land matters were settled in the form of getting / availing land paper afresh.	No jungle.	This movement of the mass raised confidence among them that they can do further this kind of struggle and also may mobilize the authority to any extent if organized. They got sanctioned amounting Rs. 14 lakhs for the drinking water project.

Government Schemes:

	Targeted Public Distribution Schemes (Ration card, BPL Card, Annapurna, NREGA)
	Impact:
Saontalpur	The number of ration card requirement has been collected. It was 1158 in number. This will be taken forward by NASP.
Naxalbari	Intervention: Data collection, analysis of primary and secondary data and information sharing. Impact: Preparedness visiting the GP office, Block office, discussion with Panchayat Samity members regarding the proper implementation govt. schemes. It was revealed from the survey conducted (by the CE, Panchayat member, Gram Mondol and SHG leaders) that there were 541 people who have the eligibility for the entitlement of getting BPL benefits but were not included / enlisted in the BPL.
Kumargram	Interventions: The local committee formed by DBSS has surveyed community for ration cardholders (have and have not), BPL cards and Annapurna. In this connection it has been noted that 1374 children were lacking birth certificates which is the primary requirement for processing ration card in the Khowardanga—I GP. Impacts: The Pradhan of Khowardanga—I GP has started taking initiatives in this regard and doing the necessary process for the same. The people of the village have been asked for cooperation during the survey for BPL and be alert for the same. But when the BPL list came to them there were lot of complications seen, that was the APL became BPL and BPL became APL. The committee of the people has been successful in enrolling the 5 girls' (3 from Dubashree and 2 from Madhya Nararthali village) name irrespective of the BPL list for Balika Samridhi Yozna. Those people whose names are in the BPL list few of them got IAY, house repairing money, Thela, wheel machine, tube wells and fruits plants for gardening.

Gairkata	The schemes for food security has been discussed and shared in 5 villages. These were Antodaya scheme, old age pension scheme, midday meal, Annapurna Yozna, ICDS, maternity benefit scheme, National family welfare scheme, SGRY etc. Impact: The process has already been started for availing ration card, birth certificate, land patta and initiative for protecting land from river damage.
Patlakhawa	Data collection, information sharing and proposed gram Sansad meeting. Information dissemination on provisions under Govt. Schemes, Food Security and NREGA. The knowledge has facilitated in demanding benefits in accordance to provisions under the Schemes.
Gitdabbling	Intervention: The people were made aware regarding govt. schemes like; bridge repairing, IAY, road repairing, water shed, drinking water scheme through Panchayat, electricity etc. Impact: The people contacted the GP Pradhan and Councilor for repairing of bridge and it was done, the people have been successful in mobilizing the govt. resources more comparing other area. The SHG were formed so that the people may have organized voice for their community need.
Rimbick	676 BPL card have been distributed in the cluster. 74 AAY card distributed in the cluster.
Wages and Equity:	
	Fair and Minimum wages
Saontalpur	Awareness was given to the people regarding gender justice focusing on fair and minimum wage.
Naxalbari	Intervention: Data collection, analysis of primary and secondary data and information sharing. Impact: The needy were identified and listed. These facts and findings would be discussed in the Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha.
Kumargram	The people were sensitized for the gender justice in order opportunities, wage structure and so on. The local wage structures for women and men have been widened. Formerly it was Rs. 35/-, which became Rs. 50/- but the difference increased. When the wage was Rs. 35/- for men it was Rs. 30/- for women. But when it became Rs. 50/- for men, for women it remained Rs. 40/-. In agriculture sector men get Rs. 60/- whereas women get Rs. 50/-.
Patlakhawa	The wage of man and women are not equal for Agriculture Work in the Cluster, although there is a work division for man and women. Wages for Government Schemes are equal.
Rimbick	As per the west Bengal govt. rate people get wage Rs. 68/- per day. But within village this wage is not equal for male and female. While men get Rs. 50/- female get Rs. 40/-. Intervention has to be made.
	Impact:
Saontalpur	The people (male & female) get equal wage if it is a govt. scheme. But if it is a local matter the women themselves console that they do less work or light work than men so what they get in return is justifiable though the time is same. Like male get Rs. 50/- whereas female get Rs. 40/-.
Patlakhawa	Except agricultural work male and female get equal wage.
Bonded Labour / Daily wage Labour:	
	Bonded Labour Intervention:
Naxalbari	Awareness building on Gender sensitivity. Very often man and woman get equal wage in the village but sometime the differentiation is made.

Patlakhawa	Few exploiters have already stopped due the people have started movement against it and the chances of exploiting have been blocked by the people. The people through the guideline of DBSS have submitted their mass petition to the BDO.
	Impact:
Naxalbari	Basically 7 members were going to the nearby tea garden as daily temporary laborer for which they were getting minimum Rs. 30/- per day for 7 hrs (7AM to 2PM) continuously. One day all these people went for work but did not work for the demand of increasing their minimum wage. They were now jobless but few days later a man came and took them back in the work increasing Rs. 5/- day. This was supposed to be increased up to Rs. 40/- as per the will of laborers. Dipper concern for gender is required.
Kumargram	Not reported
Patlakhawa	People have been allowed to work after the mass petition to the BDO.
	Child and Bonded Labour Interventions:
Saontalpur	Programs have been conducted regarding child labour whether it is inside or outside the house.
Naxalbari	Intervention through CSC and formation of VEC.
Kumargram	Interventions: The DBSS organized awareness campaign on anti-trafficking of women & child, which helped people to understand the types of exploitation they were facing in their life. The parents of Rajela Minz and Ebluson Minz (both were 11 yrs old before 3 years) when they had been taken to Kalimpong for domestic help. But at present they are missing from Kalimpong. The house owners of Kalimpong are treating like they are bonded laborer not allowing meeting the parents with them with lots of excuses. Three years has been passed. The DBSS once arranged a rescue operation fixing a date but due to the financial crisis of parents they could not reach Kalimpong on that day and later on too.
	Impact:
Saontalpur	Now parent send their children to school and also taking initiatives for private coaching for them.
Naxalbari	School going habit built.
Entrepreneurship:	
	Cooperative Intervention:
Saontalpur	Tea cooperative is running at Gadatola village.
Kumargram	The continuous meetings of Rubber growers held for the formation of Cooperative.
Gitdabling	Though it was not in the form of Cooperative but SHG has been taken initiative for running a grocery shop. The intervention of Mahajans has been cut down like people had to take money from Mahajans but at present they take money from SHG itself.
	Impact:
Saontalpur	22 families are getting livelihood out of this garden by doing labour. Extension initiative is on.
Kumargram	The cooperative formed. The members got a processing machine from the RBI, Gujarat for worth Rs. 25,000/-. The members constructed a rubber processing room.
	SHGs Interventions:
Saontalpur	With the intervention of DBSS the SHG was introduced for the first time in the cluster. Presently there were 150 SHGs existing out of that 50 SHGs have been formed through DBSS initiatives.
Naxalbari	Bringing women out from the boundary of home by making them visiting banks, govt. offices and giving them platform for group discussions. Information sharing on rights to land and various schemes for women empowerment and community development.

Kumargram	The people were encouraged restlessly for the forming groups so that they may help each other socially, financially and politically. This is the cluster where DBSS for the first time started forming SHG in the year of 1996-97. The SHGs mainly were focusing on agriculture development, which reveal through the loan-taking pattern.
Gairkata	A total of 83 SHGs have been formed in the cluster with total membership of 995. There is a thinking to create a greater platform for handling women issue.
Patlakhawa	Meetings and discussions on village road problem and subsequently a mass petition were submitted to the BDO.
Gitdabling	6 SHGs had been formed out of that 3 were male group and 3 were female group. Now these members sometimes meet together and discuss the village problems collectively and search alternatives.
Rimbick	8 (M-3 and F-5) SHGs have been formed. Each SHG have approximate members are 10. Their membership fee Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/-.
	Impact:
Saontalpur	The people have learnt the management, raising voices, known about the rights for their existence and sometime negotiate for it. This was the platform where they can take decision of their own.
Naxalbari	Savings habit increasing, curiosity for attending Gram Sansad, utilizing loan for developmental activities and creation of capital of their own.
Gairkata	3 shopkeepers, goiter in 3 groups
Patlakhawa	The work finally started after six months and completed.
Gitdabling	The formation of SHG has geared up the mentality of cooperation in need and collective initiatives like; at the time of sickness, road repairing and in accident cases.
Rimbick	These SHG have been proving their involvement in social-economic activities as well as political activities.

Trend Analysis

Naxalbari Cluster:

The common property in the cluster was only 25 bighas in the name of grazing land, which was also distributed by the political party & govt. for domicile. There was not such jungle, which falls within the cluster, but a small forest was in the bordering area. The people freely go to forest for bringing firewood. Some time they get work as cleaning and planting. The water source for their drinking was ring well. They all had access to these source.

The people were unknown about their rights, which have been guaranteed for them by the constitution of India as a citizen. The DBSS at its initial stage intervened with approach of charity & welfare but in the later phase it adopted RBA and the people were taught regarding their rights to livelihood & food security and rights to land. Formerly people were not visiting the govt. offices for any need but were dependent for any schemes or developmental activity on the DBSS. But the scenario has been changed. The survey related with rights and people's condition reveled lot of things like; there were 541 people who have the eligibility for the entitlement of getting BPL benefits but were not included / enlisted in the BPL. These facts and findings would be discussed in the Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha. The needy were identified and listed. Awareness building on Gender sensitivity. Very often man and woman get equal wage in the village but sometime the differentiation is made. Dipper concern for gender is required. Bringing women out from the boundary of home by making them visiting banks, govt. offices and giving them platform for group discussions. Information sharing on rights to land and various schemes for women empowerment and community development. Savings habit increasing, curiosity for attending Gram Sansad, utilizing loan for developmental activities and creation of capital of their own. The women potentials are there in the village. The necessity is to police them. Update them with required information and basic idea and knowledge. The congregation is very much supportive in SHG formation for women's.

Kumargram Cluster:

Past	Present
Jangal	
No FPC	FPC is there
Wood cutters	These persons became business man or farmers
Rate of wood cutting was high in the forest	Rate of wood cutting became less
Jal	
No river cannel	Two river cannels
Self made well only	Self and govt. made wells
Govt. schemes	
Dependency on Dalals for getting ration card	Self dependant for same
The BPL list is not proper and a big challenge for the community is there. Annapurna was not there but at present few people are getting. Formerly there were individual growers but for marketing the raw product of rubber people have come under the banner of cooperative.	

Gitdabbling Cluster:

The people have been organized in the formed of CBOs. But the situation was different comparing the plain area. The Panchayat institution does not function likewise plains. The hill section got their own kind of political structure. The whole hill section, which falls under West Bengal, was function under the hill council and every power had been concentrated within this institution. The people of the hill had to think on this political situation.

Rimbick Cluster:

The people of the cluster have been organizing themselves for the issue of livelihood and right to land. So far they have been able in scoring their objectives related to land and livelihood issue. The organization has to strengthen its strength more in terms of technical know-how, legal aspects and the acts as well as policies of the state.

8. Target Public Distribution System (PDS) Social Security Schemes

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

Number availed and not availed	Adivasis		SCs		OBCs		Any other	
	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed
BPL								
Saontalpur	1031	0	269	0	111	0	579	0
Naxalbari	382(family)	197(eligible)	67	32(eligible)	0	0	7	4
Kumargram	104	40	34	24	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	37	63	53	82	15	7	64	101

Total	25	21	13	10	4	7	4	10
Midday Meals	Adivasis		SCs		OBCs		Any other	
	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed
Saontalpur	1560	0	200	0	150	0	300	0
Naxalbari	77	0	16	0	0	0	10	0
Kumargram	336	0	199	0	0	0	3	0
Gairkata	In all schools							
Patlakhawa	220	0	290	0	382	0	0	
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	70	15	0	0	30	22	15	8
Rimbick	25	0	0	0	26	0	1	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2288	15	705	0	588	22	329	8
APL	Adivasis		SCs		OBCs		Any other	
	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed
Saontalpur	700	0	105	0	185	0	500	0
Naxalbari	174	0	23	0	0	0	7	5
Kumargram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	37	63	53	82	15	7	64	1
Patlakhawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rimbick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	911	63	181	82	200	7	571	6
Any other								
IAY	Adivasis		SCs		OBCs		Any other	
	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed

Saontalpur	87	0	11	0	3	0	76	0
Naxalbari	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kumargram	246	0	174	0	0	0	75	0
Gairkata	13	16	14	61	3	11	8	43
Patlakhawa	12	0	21	0	15	0	1	0
Gitdabling	22	7	0	0	15	6	4	3
Total	394	23	223	61	36	17	164	46

NABARD loan	Adivasis		SCs		OBCs		Any other	
	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed
Naxalbari	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance	Adivasis		SCs		OBCs		Any other	
	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed	Availed	Non availed
Saontalpur	12	0	5	0	4	0	10	0

Gairkata Cluster:

Formerly the people were the quite and silent watchers. They were depending on the mercy of few leaders but the days has been changing they very often open their mouth and argue for some justifiable cause. Presently the women have been organized under the banner of SHG and the others are recognizing the women power.

Patlakhawa Cluster:

Identification of beneficiaries for Govt. Programme was done by the Gram Panchayat leaders, the system of identification with the participation of villagers was absent, with the dissemination of information over Rights of the peoples has ensured to establish the Rights of the People towards participation in identifying of beneficiary through the Gram Panchayat. Even the benefits derived from Govt. Programmes were at the mercy of the leaders and contractors; the information over the provisions of the schemes has assisted in claiming according to provisions.

Nimbong Cluster:

Gitdabling Cluster:

The schemes which have been highlighted as availed above had been discontinued since January' 2006, except the midday meal. The statistics, which reveal non-availed children in midday meal were due to the distance of, school around 4 km, which is a long distance to walk for a child in the hill. It was said to the people that the fund from the state for development has been stopped and people had played no any remarkable role regarding the situation which to be recorded.

Rimbick Cluster:

The BPL cards have been issued to the people but not to all eligible families. The people had been given forms for filling it up for availing BPL cards. But it was said by the GP office that the forms were in limited numbers so the limited people availed the same likewise that with the AAY cards. The people don't know about Annapurna and maternity benefit schemes, but they were told that the old age pension would be released to them. The school attending students were getting midday meals regularly.

9. Schemes Availed / accessed in the operational area

Objectives: To take stocks of the schemes availed in the Panchayat and analyzed the distribution pattern.

Panchayat / Cluster	Schemes Accessed	No. of people benefited (Men/Women)	Caste wise distribution				Tribe wise distribution					
Saontalpur	SGSY	(M- 0 & F-204) 17 SHGs	<u>SC</u> 02	<u>ST</u> 72	<u>Gen</u> 130	<u>Muslims</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 53	<u>Oraon</u> 04	<u>Munda</u> 02	<u>Mech</u> 12	<u>Kharia</u> 01	
Naxalbari	SGSY	(M-10 & F-50)	<u>SC</u> 00	<u>ST</u> 60	<u>Gen</u> 00	<u>Muslims</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 60	<u>Oraon</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Nagasia</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	
Kumargram	0	0	0				0					
Gairkata	SGSY (SHG Gradation)	51 SHGs = 612	<u>SC</u> 360	<u>ST</u> 46	<u>Gen</u> 109	<u>Muslims</u> 97	<u>Oraon</u> 32	<u>Munda</u> 07	<u>Kharia</u> 03	<u>Mech</u> 01	<u>Sherpa</u> 00	<u>Lama</u> 03
	SGSY Business Loan	3 Women	<u>SC</u> 00	<u>ST</u> 01	<u>Gen</u> 02	<u>Muslims</u> 00	<u>Oraon</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 01	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Mech</u> 00	<u>Sherpa</u> 00	<u>Lama</u> 00
Patlakhawa	SGSY	(M-00 & F- 43)	<u>SC</u> 28	<u>ST</u> 14	<u>Others</u> 01		<u>Oraon</u> 14	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Mech</u> 00	<u>Rai</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 00
Nimbong	0	0	0				0					
Gitdabbling	SGSY	(M- 20 & F-)	<u>ST</u> 18	<u>OBC</u> 01	<u>Gen</u>	01	<u>Lepcha</u> 18					
Rimbick	0	0	0				0					
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0				0					
Kalimpong	0	0	0				0					
Mamring	0	0	0				0					
Baradighi	0	0	0				0					
Total	SGSY	M- 30 & F-912	<u>SC</u> 391	<u>ST</u> 211	<u>Others</u> 340							
Saontalpur	SGRY	(M-500 & F-500)	<u>SC</u> 15	<u>ST</u> 675	<u>Gen</u> 250	<u>Muslims</u> 60	<u>Saontal</u> 610	<u>Oraon</u> 16	<u>Munda</u> 20	<u>Mech</u> 14	<u>Kharia</u> 15	
Naxalbari	0	0	0				0					
Kumargram	SGRY	351 families	<u>SC</u> 79	<u>ST</u> 261	<u>Others</u> 11		<u>Mech</u> 237	<u>Oraon</u> 06	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 16	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 02
Gairkata	SGRY	26 families=156 (M-75,F-81)	<u>SC</u> 00	<u>ST</u> 156	<u>Gen</u> 00	<u>Muslims</u> 00	<u>Oraon</u> 89	<u>Munda</u> 51	<u>Kharia</u> 08	<u>Mech</u> 08	<u>Sherpa</u> 00	<u>Lama</u> 00
Patlakhawa	SGRY	983 families	<u>SC</u> 535	<u>ST</u> 175	<u>Others</u> 273		<u>Oraon</u> 87	<u>Munda</u> 13	<u>Saontal</u> 23	<u>Mech</u> 12	<u>Rai</u> 15	<u>Rava</u> 25
Nimbong	0	0	0				0					

Gitdabling	SGRY	90 families	<u>ST</u> 60	<u>OBC</u> 35	<u>Gen</u> 05	<u>Lepcha</u> 60						
Rimbick	SGRY	M-478 F-478	OBC-400 SC- 56 ST-250 G-250			Lepcha-100 Subba-100 Tamang-50						
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0			0						
Kalimpong	0	0	0			0						
Mamring	0	0	0			0						
Baradighi	0	0	0			0						
Total	SGRY	(M-1763 & F-1773)	<u>SC</u> 1155	<u>ST</u> 1577	<u>Others</u> 849							
Saontalpur	IAY	(108 families)	<u>SC</u> 14	<u>ST</u> 87	<u>Gen</u> 58	<u>Muslims</u> 18	<u>Saontal</u> 62	<u>Oraon</u> 10	<u>Munda</u> 03	<u>Mech</u> 05	<u>Kharia</u> 07	
Naxalbari	IAY	(M-12 & F-5)	<u>SC</u> 03	<u>ST</u> 14	<u>Gen</u> 00	<u>Muslims</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 11	<u>Oraon</u> 02	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Nagasia</u> 01	<u>Kharia</u> 00	
Kumargram	IAY	(M- 482 & F-13) 495	<u>SC</u> 174	<u>ST</u> 246	<u>Others</u> 75		<u>Mech</u> 199	<u>Oraon</u> 22	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 17	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 8
Gairkata	0	0	0				0					
Patlakhawa	IAY	67 families	<u>SC</u> 21	<u>ST</u> 12	<u>Others</u> 34		<u>Oraon</u> 05	<u>Munda</u> 02	<u>Saontal</u> 03	<u>Mech</u> 02	<u>Rai</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 00
Nimbong	0	0	0				0					
Gitdabling	IAY	41 families	<u>ST</u> 22	<u>OBC</u> 15	<u>Gen</u> 04	<u>Lepcha</u> 22						
Rimbick	IAY	24 Families	OBC-6 SC- 6 ST-6 G-6			Lepcha-3 Subba-3 Tamang-0						
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0			0						
Kalimpong	0	0	0			0						
Mamring	0	0	0			0						
Baradighi	0	0	0			0						
Total	IAY	(M-734 & F-18)	<u>SC</u> 239	<u>ST</u> 387	<u>Others</u> 195							

	Van (paddling)	(M- 14 & F-00)	<u>SC</u> 07	<u>ST</u> 02	<u>Others</u> 05	<u>Mech</u> 02	<u>Oraon</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 00	
	PMGY (new houses)	(M- 04 & F-01) 05	<u>SC</u> 01	<u>ST</u> 00	<u>Others</u> 04	<u>Mech</u> 00	<u>Oraon</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 00	
	PMGY (Repairing only)	(M- 05 & F-00)	<u>SC</u> 01	<u>ST</u> 00	<u>Others</u> 04	<u>Mech</u> 00	<u>Oraon</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 00	
Gairkata	Goatery program	3 women's SHG = 36	<u>SC</u> 16	<u>ST</u> 12	<u>Gen</u> 8	<u>Muslims</u> 0	<u>Oraon</u> 08	<u>Munda</u> 04	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Mech</u> 00	<u>Sherpa</u> 00	<u>Lama</u> 00
	TSP Loan	2 Persons (M-0,F-2)	<u>SC</u> 00	<u>ST</u> 02	<u>Gen</u> 00	<u>Muslims</u> 00	<u>Oraon</u> 01	<u>Munda</u> 01	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Mech</u> 00	<u>Sherpa</u> 00	<u>Lama</u> 00
	Electricity through SHG's demand	34 Families	<u>SC</u> 00	<u>ST</u> 00	<u>Gen</u> 02	<u>Muslims</u> 32	<u>Oraon</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Mech</u> 00	<u>Sherpa</u> 00	<u>Lama</u> 00
	Bank Loan for 51 women's SHG	612 persons	<u>SC</u> 360	<u>ST</u> 46	<u>Gen</u> 109	<u>Muslims</u> 97	<u>Oraon</u> 32	<u>Munda</u> 07	<u>Kharia</u> 03	<u>Mech</u> 01	<u>Sherpa</u> 00	<u>Lama</u> 03
	Watershed Development Programme	27 Families	<u>SC</u> 07	<u>ST</u> 13	<u>Gen</u> 07	<u>Muslims</u> 00	<u>Oraon</u> 01	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Mech</u> 00	<u>Sherpa</u> 03	<u>Lama</u> 09
Patlakhawa	Social Forestry	248 families	<u>SC</u> 55	<u>ST</u> 192	<u>Others</u> 01	<u>Oraon</u> 118	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Mech</u> 20	<u>Rai</u> 25	<u>Rava</u> 29	
	NREGA	580 families	<u>SC</u> 233	<u>ST</u> 116	<u>Others</u> 131	<u>Oraon</u> 45	<u>Munda</u> 07	<u>Saontal</u> 25	<u>Mech</u> 11	<u>Rai</u> 09	<u>Rava</u> 19	
Kumargram	Untied fund (Fruit Gardening)	(M- 23 & F-00) 23	<u>SC</u> 09	<u>ST</u> 09	<u>Others</u> 05	<u>Mech</u> 09	<u>Oraon</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 00	
	Untied fund (Sanitation)	(M- 18 & F-00) 18	<u>SC</u> 04	<u>ST</u> 04	<u>Others</u> 10	<u>Mech</u> 03	<u>Oraon</u> 01	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 00	
	Untied fund (Thela)	(M- 17 & F-00) 17	<u>SC</u> 09	<u>ST</u> 04	<u>Others</u> 04	<u>Mech</u> 04	<u>Oraon</u> 00	<u>Saontal</u> 00	<u>Kharia</u> 00	<u>Munda</u> 00	<u>Rava</u> 00	
	Untied fund (Spray Machine)	(M- & F-) 16	<u>SC</u> 16	<u>ST</u> 04	<u>Others</u> 05	<u>Mech</u> 16	<u>Oraon</u> 04	<u>Saontal</u> 05	<u>Kharia</u> 05	<u>Munda</u> 05	<u>Rava</u> 05	
Total												
Trend Analysis												
Saontalpur Cluster:												

Naxalbari Cluster:

The survey reveals that the beneficiaries were more male than females. But the people actually do not know about the schemes and their rights. It has been like lottery or mercy of God. Now after this survey and the continuous awareness building the people might be empowered and capacitated in order to demand their rights and for proper implementation of govt. schemes.

Kumargram Cluster:

The data given above is related with the villages only which comes under the DBSS operational area. Formerly the schemes implemented were limited to village road making, drinking water facilities and culvert making only but at present people are struggling / seeking / negotiating for all round development of the community.

Gairkata Cluster:

Formerly the schemes implemented were limited to village road making, drinking water facilities and culvert making only but at present people are struggling / seeking / negotiating for all round development of the community.

Patlakhawa Cluster:

The access to various schemes has helped in minimizing Mahajani pratha. The bank loan and other schemes related benefit has been contributed towards minimizing the tendency of giving land as mortgage and has been helpful cultivating their own land constantly.

Nimbong Cluster:**Gitdabling Cluster:**

The total families= 240 (ST—162, OBC—58 and others—20)

Looking the population and family the distribution of benefits was rational.

Rimbick Cluster:

The people have only able to access the schemes were IAY and SGRY. The rest of schemes have not been implemented and the people do not know about it. The DBSS has started awareness programs on the Interim Order issued for food security. It has been also observed that it had become 14 months but the amount against development schemes was not released to the GP office.

10. Self Help Groups (1)

Objectives: This frame aims to collecting basic data on SHG

Cluster/ Panchayat	Name of CE	No. of SHGs	Total Mem bers	M/F	Subs cription 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	Rec over y rates % defa ult rate
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Saontalpur	Hitkari Guria	52	624	34+590	10-20/-	3,82,040/-	2,86,000/-	0	0	2-3%	12%	2%
Naxalbari	Pratap S. Basumata	11	109	10+99	10-20-30-50/-	76,950/-	65,000/-	35,000/-	28,000/-	3%	9.5%	2%
Kumargram	Amardeep Horo	15	154	69+85	20-25-50/-	1,34,450/-	1,60,000/-	88,400/-	78,500/-	2%	12%	2%
Gairkata	Shyamal Basumata	83	897	60+885	20-30/-	8,64,146/-	20,62,600	5,06,200	6,23,000/-	1.05%	3,01,385 3%	90%
Patlakhawa	Nathaniel Hembrom	29	315	10+305	Rs. 20 – Rs. 25 – Rs. 50 -	90000	Nil	0	0	2% - 23 groups 3% - 6 Groups	nil	0
Nimbong												
Gitdabling	Aden T. Lepcha	6	60	20+40	20-30/-	47,500/-	85,000/-	Nil	Nil	2%	9.5%	0
Rimbick	Nalam Fudong	8	82	32+50	30-50/-	31,779-97	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	-----											
Kalimpong	-----											
Mamring	----											
Baradighi	Subhas Khalkho											
Total		204	2241	235+ 2054	1,626,865 .97	2,658,600 .00	629,600 .00	729,500 .00	1.05-6%	9.50- 12%	90%	204

Trend analysis:

Saontalpur Cluster:

Naxalbari Cluster:

The Dipti SHG members were illiterate but out of that one was bit known reading and writing. She further helped the whole group in learning reading and writing. Presently the members were could write their names. These SHGs were utilizing their loans for productive as well as non-productive sectors as per need. They had developed the sensitivity of supporting at the time of marriage, death and need financially as well as through kind and labour.

Kumargram Cluster:

Interest rate: For SHGs 2%, for bank 12%, Recovery rate related with Bank: 12% yearly, Recovery rate related with: 2%, Defaults: No SHG.

Gairkata Cluster:

Interest rate: formerly it was different percentage for different group and at present 2% per month

Recovery rate: 90%

Defaults:

Patlakhawa Cluster: The benefit of gradation through the DRDA under SGSY and TSP given to the SHG on their first Gradation is Rs. 25,000/, of which Rs. 10,000/ is subsidized or Grant given and remaining Rs. 15,000/ is the loan from the Bank, but the groups are given only the subsidized or the grant money, the loan are not given to the groups for reasons unknown to the peoples, and the interest also not charged to the groups.
Nimbong Cluster:
Gitdabling Cluster: The SHGs of the cluster were active in the form of taking part in the social activities. The economical activities part need to be encouraged and guided so that they may earn income out of that. The individuals were getting loan for individual utility in the field of agriculture namely ginger cultivation but group activity was also there in the form of running grocery shop in the village itself.
Rimbick Cluster: There are two categories of SHG. The SHGs, which have been formed by the initiative of DBSS and other one, is monitored by the DRDA. The first categories of SHG are running well but formed recently and the others have become defaulter for non-repayment of loan.
Baju-Amrit Cluster:
Kalimpong Cluster
Mamring Cluster:
Baradighi:

11. 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 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.			
Consumption	Cluster / Panchayat	No. Of women members	No. of men members
On local liquor, marriage, festivals, ceremonies/rituals (death, birth etc), children's education and health	Saontalpur	750	0
	Naxalbari	2	0
	Kumargram	4	3
Marriage: 10 women took loans for their daughters' marriage. Festivals: 15 women and 2 men took loan for celebrating their festivals. Death Rituals: 10 women and 1 man. Birth Ceremonies: 3 women. Children Education: 30 women and 5men.Health: 60 women and 2 men.	Gairkata	128	10
25 women got loan from SHG and paid School fees of their Childrens in 2005 Members have also taken loan for repairing their houses.	Patlakhawa	25	11
	Nimbong		
Children's education and health	Gitdabling	15	20
	Rimbick	0	0
	Baju-Amrit		

	Kalimpong		
	Mamring		
	Baradighi		
	Total	924	44
Productive			
Agriculture – seed, fertilizer, buying equipment / tools, enterprise development			
	Saontalpur	300	5
	Naxalbari	3	0
	Kumargram	85	69
Agriculture Seed Fertilizer: 815 women and 10 men. Equipment Tools: 5 women. Enterprise Development : 3 shopkeepers.	Gairkata	823	10
1 Women secured loan for Rs. 4000 and bought a cow for Rs. 4800/ within one year the cow have birth and the women earned Rs. 3000/ selling milk in a year, has refunded Rs. 2000/ to the group. 1 Women secured loan for Rs. 5000/ and opened a grocery shop 1 Group opened a tea stall in the weekly market Group members are engaged in purchase of seeds, fertilizer and spent on agricultural activity.	Patlakhawa	23	11
	Nimbong		
Seed	Gitdabling	10	0
	Rimbick	0	0
	Baju-Amrit		
	Kalimpong		
	Mamring		
	Baradighi		
	Total	1244	95
Debt repayment			
	Saontalpur	30	0
	Naxalbari	0	0
	Kumargram	0	0
8 women	Gairkata	8	0
	Patlakhawa	0	0
	Nimbong		
	Gitdabling	0	0
	Rimbick	0	0
	Baju-Amrit		
	Kalimpong		
	Mamring		

	Baradighi		
	Total	38	0
House repair			
	Saontalpur	15	0
	Naxalbari	0	0
	Kumargram	0	0
3 women took loan.	Gairkata	3	0
	Patlakhawa	0	0
	Nimbong		
	Gitdabling	0	0
	Rimbick	0	0
	Baju-Amrit		
	Kalimpong		
	Mamring		
	Baradighi		
	Total	18	0
Any other			
	Land recovery from mortgage		
	Saontalpur	5	0
	Naxalbari	0	0
Purchasing 1 pair oxen and 1 cow, betel nut business and purchasing land.	Kumargram	10	4
	Gairkata	0	0
	Patlakhawa	0	0
	Nimbong		
	Gitdabling	0	0
	Rimbick	0	0
	Baju-Amrit		
	Kalimpong		
	Mamring		
	Baradighi		
	Total	15	4
Trend analysis:			
Saontalpur Cluster:			
Naxalbari Cluster:			
Though there were the example of activities for the utilization of loans but it was in very little number. It has to be held in maximum number involving more participants, individually as well as in-group.			

<p>Kumargram Cluster: Productive: No male or female members are taking loans against repayment of debt. They are using loans in productive activities. Around Rs. 3,26,000/- have been invested in the sector of agriculture. Like purchasing seeds, fertilizers and irrigation related expenses and cleaning for the cultivation and growth of paddy and jute. These members use the profits for above-mentioned purpose out of agriculture. Very few people use this money in emergencies like treatment and death rituals may be 1%. For house repairing too these members not use this loan money. Sericulture: 12 members of Jyoti SHG were actively involved in sericulture activity. They received Rs. 14,000/- each for the purpose. This money has been utilized for house making for rearing Seri-worms.</p>
<p>Gairkata Cluster: There was no SHG at all but at first through DBSS initiatives 15 SHGs were formed. At present 83 SHG and 2 SHG Federation has been formed by the assistance of DBSS.</p>
<p>Patlakhawa Cluster: The borrowing in the Cluster were mainly made by the men from the money lenders in exchange of mortgage of their land and belongings in the past, the women did not had role in the economic transactions of the family, with the SHG of women coming up the women have enabled themselves in participating in the economic transaction and supporting their families, which in return has also established their position in participating in the important decisions taken in the family.</p>
<p>Nimbong Cluster:</p>
<p>Gitdabbling Cluster: The survey reveals that the most of loan amount is used for children's education, health and purchasing seed (ginger). All these loans have been repaid to the SHGs.</p>
<p>Rimbick Cluster: The SHGs are yet to be matured in handling the loan amount or any consumption.</p>
<p>Baju-Amrit Cluster:</p>
<p>Kalimpong Cluster</p>
<p>Mamring Cluster:</p>
<p>Baradighi:</p>

<p>12. SHGs as Mahila Adhikar Manch (3) Objectives: 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.</p>						
Activities other than savings and credit (Cluster or Panchayat wise)	Initiatives relating to liquor and alcoholism	Village Development – laying of roads, improving sanitary conditions	Leading protests and campaigns with men on issues	Contesting for Panchayat elections and getting elected	Emerging as strong leaders – interfacing with police and state machinery	Any other
Saontalpur	Out of 8 liquor outlets, 4 have been closed in Boro Pukuria village and	The Dheep colony SHG applied for sanitation for 25 families to BDO.	Once while the formation of Gram Unnayan Committee the	5 SHG members have been identified for next Panchayat	Some persons are popularly known for the extra activities like; Ms. Maulika	

	<p>in Rindirghutu completely. A complaint had also been lodged with local PS in order to close the liquor outlet.</p>	<p>The SHG members raised voices for irrigation in Gram Sansad.</p>	<p>executive personnel announced for it but majority of the people could not understand Bengali clearly and due to this controversy a mass protest held and the executive had to ran away from the place.</p> <p>Organizing Sidhu-Kanhu Mela in Boro Pukuria.</p> <p>SHG led the movement for check dam on the riverbank of Jayanti and submitted mass petition, which was finally sanctioned by the authority and 3 km dam, was built known as Mahendra Soren Bandh.</p>	<p>Election.</p>	<p>Narjinary of Rindirghutu, Ms. Bina Roy of Podotola and Ms. Bina Charaborty of Dheep Colony, Ms. Dhania Oraon and Mr. Lalit Tudu of Boro Pukuria.</p>	
Naxalbari	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<p>The SHG members take care of needy families like at the time of death, marriage celebration fulfilling rituals by</p>

						cash and kind.
Kumargram	Drunken husbands almost use to beat his wife. The Jivan Sathi SHG called a meeting and warned the husband publicly that he won't be spared if beats his wife further.	Cleaning of village road, maintenance of drainage system.	Spread campaign against alcoholism.	3 women and 1 man were elected in the last Panchayat election.	3 men and 2 women. These 3 men have been knocking continuously to the govt. machinery for check dam and finally they people were succeeded. These women have been active for checking up for the proper implementation of govt. schemes.	
Gairkata	SHG group are giving loans to the alcoholic in order to divert them from the habit of liquor consumption and encouraging them to take initiatives for their holistic development. They are also awaring them about the side effects of alcohol.	9 families have got half pakka sanitation, 1 family have got full pakka sanitation in five villages. Roads are improving but not yet completed. Materials have given for 5-pony road.	1200 SHG women organized rally against W.T.O. The SHG protested Bank Manager for loans in D. Sakoajhara Gramin Bank. They have also did Range office gherao because One tribal girl who went to bring firewood was treated badly by the forest guard but DBSS with the villagers settled the matter and the forest guard paid compensation of Rs.1001/-	5 SHG members from 5 villages- 2 male and 3 female have been identified for next panchayat election.	Mr. Pradeep Bakla, Mr. Erus Lakra, Mr. Ram Thapa, Mrs. Helena Toppo, Mrs. Ela Kindo, Mr. Sunil Lakra, Md. Abul Kalam, Mrs. Majida Khatun, Saraswati Roy, Subal Sarkar, Joyonti Horro, Gauri Rai, Mrs. Maya Thapa and Poonam Munda are the people identified who have potentials to interface police and state machinery.	

Patlakhawa	The women in SHGs have come together in counseling husband of group members who are addicted to alcoholism and have reduced the consumption by 30% among male members of the village.		The Women of all SHGs lead campaign with Villagers demanding for approach road to the villages.	SHGs had nominated a member from Purba Simlabari to contest the Panchayat election in 2002, although she could not get elected.	Ms. Sarswati Burman, Ms. Sebi Murmu, Ms. Lolita Xalxo, Ms. Mamta Oraon have emerged as strong women leaders who have acquired the potentials to interface State Machinery – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.	Women have established their position in the village and no more object of violence and exploitation in the family.
Nimbong	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gitdabbling	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rimbick	Nil	New village path walk-able around 9 km within the cluster and cleaning of local school.	Participated in the strike for 48 hrs against the second stage work of Rammam Hydel Project	Nil	Nil	Nil
Baju-Amrit	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kalimpong	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mamring	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Baradighi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Trend analysis:

Saontalpur Cluster:

Naxalbari Cluster:

Though there were the example of activities for the utilization of loans but it was in very little number. It has to be held in maximum number involving more participants, individually as well as in-group. This has to take bigger form for effective intervention and impact oriented. The Mahila Manch was not been formed. But the base for it was there in the form of SHGs and the discussion was on. These members were taking care of the emerging issue. Once a tree was sold and was cut same time another man came and claimed that it come under his jurisdiction and consequently beaten the woman (the selling party) who was taking the branches of cut tree. Listening the event immediately gathered SHG women in the spot. Debate took place; medical testing was done for wound and physical torture. A complaint was lodged to the local PS. The accused was arrested and he also compelled to bear the expenses for treatment of beaten woman. The discussion was on for contesting gram Panchayat election.

Kumargram Cluster: The SHG was not only involved in economical activities but also actively playing role in socio-political sector. This has been very much helpful in community building and taking peace initiative.
Gairkata Cluster: SHG with 2 Farmers ' Club are raising voices for their rights and are paying attention on agricultural development. They have a vision of unifying for self-dependence and are planning for fighting elections.
Patlakhawa Cluster: As soon as the MAM was formed this took initiative for the village road construction submitting a mass petition to the BDO and after six months the program successfully implemented.
Nimbong Cluster:
Gitdabbling Cluster: The Mahila Adhikar Manch could not be formed till date. But the problems related with women are discussed within the SHG. The contribution of women in strengthening the family as well as community discussed. Once these group members visited one family in order to interfere in the illegal affair between a married teacher and a village woman. They also made teacher leaving the village permanently who was happen to be residing there. But SHG members had to seized their intervention towards punishing them as both had the good understanding. Teacher comes in the village for teaching children till date.
Rimbick Cluster: The SHGs are yet to be matured in handling the loan amount or any consumption. These SHGs have already started the activities within their groups helping families in sickness, cash contribution at the time of crematoria, village road making, helping in school cleaning, conducting & organizing program of their own for skill development. But they need to strengthen the groups for negotiation forming the bigger platform.
Baju-Amrit Cluster:
Kalimpong Cluster:
Mamring Cluster:
Baradighi:

13. SHGs- Outcome and Impact (4)		
Objectives: To analyze the impact of SHGs (quantitative and qualitative) in a holistic way.		
Note: If there any excellent case studies capture them briefly in a separate sheet.		
Panchayat Cluster	Economic	Outcome and Impact
		Asset creation
Saontalpur		Dheep Colony bought one betel nut plantation of around 14 dcml. Sidhu-Kanhu SHG has started fishery program in one village pond. Merry SHG has started Erandi gardening for a stipulated period of 7 years. The Indira SHG after recovering the land (4Bigha), started cultivating in groups. Ekta SHG was actively involved in cloth business. Maa Saraswati was involved in turmeric powder business (door to door service)
Naxalbari		5 pigs, 15 goats but few of them died and the rest were sold for income. In 2 bighas of land taken in lease for the period of one year, SHG grow vegetables for economic purpose.

Kumargram		<p>Qualitative:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="488 229 1935 544"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="488 229 1227 264">Past</th> <th data-bbox="1227 229 1935 264">Present</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 264 1227 300">Unorganized efforts</td> <td data-bbox="1227 264 1935 300">Organized efforts</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 300 1227 335">Individual efforts</td> <td data-bbox="1227 300 1935 335">Collective efforts</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 335 1227 405">Members were deciding what to do after getting money</td> <td data-bbox="1227 335 1935 405">Members are deciding what to do before getting money</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 405 1227 475">Received money for development was being used for food and clothing</td> <td data-bbox="1227 405 1935 475">Received money for development is being used for developmental activities / productive activities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 475 1227 544">Dependency on husband</td> <td data-bbox="1227 475 1935 544">Less dependency on husband, thinking started towards self reliance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="488 580 1968 679">Most of the money taken as internal loan is being used for increasing agricultural products though few members have created live stocks out of that money like; 5 cows. 2 men and 2 women are actively involved in seasonal stock business like; jute and betel nut.</p>	Past	Present	Unorganized efforts	Organized efforts	Individual efforts	Collective efforts	Members were deciding what to do after getting money	Members are deciding what to do before getting money	Received money for development was being used for food and clothing	Received money for development is being used for developmental activities / productive activities.	Dependency on husband	Less dependency on husband, thinking started towards self reliance
Past	Present													
Unorganized efforts	Organized efforts													
Individual efforts	Collective efforts													
Members were deciding what to do after getting money	Members are deciding what to do before getting money													
Received money for development was being used for food and clothing	Received money for development is being used for developmental activities / productive activities.													
Dependency on husband	Less dependency on husband, thinking started towards self reliance													
Gairkata		<p data-bbox="488 679 1968 954">The people of this area cultivates in his or her own land. In special case, potato cultivation, they use to give their land to outsiders for three months in lease as per MoU. Presently this trend is being checked by the SHG as they take internal loan from their SHG and need not to go to elsewhere or anyone for bringing cash for their livelihood. This activity has added per family Rs. 10,000/- to 20,000/- per bigha per year. This additional income has been helpful in repairing their houses, child's education and marriage of girl and to some extent savings. Presently 897 women are engaged in SHG with the hope of economic upliftment. This has been reduced the financial dependency on Mahajan, outsider and powerful one. They are in a learning process for business and entrepreneurship. There are samples of cloth business and chicken business by women in the cluster.</p>												
Patlakhawa		<p data-bbox="488 954 1968 1225">Women have moved towards equality with men, they have broken away from the boundaries of their village and have engaged themselves in Political activities apart for being involved with domestic work. Gram Sansad which was gathering of man members of the village even 5 years back are now history, Gram Sansad now are equally represented by men and women. Equal importances are considered for education of Girl and boy child, which is forced by Women. Women have established their status and are not the object of violence. 4 women leaders have emerged who are capable in leading the villagers of the Gram Panchayat. The structure of women have gained recognition from the Political Structure and State Machinery and delegated responsibilities to address the issues in the Gram Panchayat, the issue of School Dropout is delegated to be addressed by the Women groups.</p>												
Nimbong		<p data-bbox="488 1225 1968 1262">Nil</p>												
Gitdabling		<p data-bbox="488 1262 1968 1332">They run one grocery shop in the name of Achuley SHG. The female members take loan for purchasing seed (ginger) and also repaid the loan after selling same.</p>												
Rimbick		<p data-bbox="488 1332 1968 1530">These SHGs have already started the activities within their groups helping families in sickness, cash contribution at the time of crematoria, village road making, helping in school cleaning, conducting & organizing program of their own for skill development. But they need to strengthen the groups for negotiation forming the bigger platform.</p>												

		Cooperative										
Saontalpur		Ekta SHG was planning to run a lady corner shop (exclusively for women) in Samuktala Bazar. This group comprises non-tribal members with only one tribal.										
Naxalbari		The skills and capacity of the SHGs needs to be developed.										
Saontalpur	Political	Total attendance and participation in Gram Sansad of SHG was 30%, which was not seen in before formation of SHG. Dheep Colony SHG raised voice for a village culvert and it has been done. Sidhu-Kanhu SHG raised voice in favour of two poor families for tube wells and it is done. SHG has provided platform for women to discuss the community matters and gender issue for greater impact.										
Naxalbari		Though SHG has not direct relation in the political affairs of the GP but some members have linkage with political matter within the GP.										
Kumargram		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Past</th> <th>Present</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individual thinking</td> <td>Collective thinking</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less participation in Gram Sabha</td> <td>Participation has been increased</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Only widow were attending to Gram Sabha for proposing their needs.</td> <td>Now all village women go to Gram Sansad/Sabha to propose and discuss village development.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male participation was less.</td> <td>Participation of male increased.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Past	Present	Individual thinking	Collective thinking	Less participation in Gram Sabha	Participation has been increased	Only widow were attending to Gram Sabha for proposing their needs.	Now all village women go to Gram Sansad/Sabha to propose and discuss village development.	Male participation was less.	Participation of male increased.
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Only widow were attending to Gram Sabha for proposing their needs.	Now all village women go to Gram Sansad/Sabha to propose and discuss village development.											
Male participation was less.	Participation of male increased.											
Gairkata		There is a sense/ feeling of bigger platform for addressing the women issue effectively and the members are in a track thinking formation of MAM. Also thinking to participate in democracy with their own identity placing candidates contesting for next election. Formerly women were limited to the boundary of house, but in today's context they are taking initiatives in the matters of outside home like; visiting govt. offices, actively asking regarding the govt. facilities in Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha and take part in political debate too.										
Patlakhawa		SHG members participate actively in Gram Sansad meeting and debates if needed.										
Nimbong		Nil										
Gitdabling		Once in the month of September'2006 around forty people including males made Gherao and put lock in the office of Pokheribung Gram Panchayat regarding the dispute of BPL and APL. This was the occasion of distributing BPL cards. The mass also moved forward to the Block office for necessary resolution. They were given assurance of resurvey for the same.										
Rimbick		Need of more capacity building.										
Baju-Amrit		Nil										
Kalimpong		Nil										
Mamring		Nil										
Baradighi		Nil										
Saontalpur	Social	In all schools within the jurisdiction of GP these SHG prepares the food as midday meal. Before formation of SHG the attendance of children in school was poor but presently it was 99 %. In cases of death, marriage these SHGs whether directly contributes cash or contribute womanpower to the needy families. Also function as watch desk in case of domestic violence.										

Naxalbari		--do--									
Kumargram		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Past</th> <th>Present</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unorganized</td> <td>Organized</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individual</td> <td>Collective</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physical presence only</td> <td>Actively discussion in the meeting</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The SHG members directly or indirectly putting pressure at govt. schools like, at Dubashree primary schools were irregular, teachers' attendance were not satisfactory. These members of SHG protested and now teachers come on regular basis and timely. Formerly these schools were running for only 2 to 3 hours but now it starts at 11 am and close at 3 pm. In the village of Purba Nararthali the Midday meal was irregular and not hygienic. These SHG members protested for the same and it is running now properly. In Madhya Nararthali village the SHG members protested that why one or two groups only in preparing midday meal for the children and thus the rest of groups also involved in the activity. All SHG members are engaged in preparing midday meal in turn wise basis thus they are getting benefits out of that monthly.</p>		Past	Present	Unorganized	Organized	Individual	Collective	Physical presence only	Actively discussion in the meeting
Past	Present										
Unorganized	Organized										
Individual	Collective										
Physical presence only	Actively discussion in the meeting										
Gairkata		The women who cannot read & write have started learning through different possibilities whether it is through Continuous Education Center (CEC) or adult literacy program or individual efforts taking assistance from within SHG.									
Patlakhawa		Nil									
Nimbong		Nil									
Gitdabbling		The SHGs have created impact in the village through its activity like stopping the pouring of poison in the river. Once a house was burnt of a family in another village, in this burning all belonging were burnt leaving ash behind. The helpless family ran into acute crisis. The SHG organized a campaign for supporting this family. All SHGs in the cluster came forward with possible contributions and the collected resources were handed over to that family for restarting their further journey of life.									
Rimbick		The existing SHGs have internalized the concept of social activities and have already started the same as stated earlier.									

14. Federation (1)

Objectives: To analyze the origin and evolution of federations and their role in championing the cause of women's empowerment. While a single SHG in a 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.

	Naxalbari	In the process of formation.
	Gairkata	2/ Jyoti Sangha and Shakti Sangha in G.P level and 1/ Maha Sangha in Block level
	Patlakhawa	1/ Sanyukta Mahila Adhikar Manch
Year of establishment	Saontalpur	Nil
	Naxalbari	NA
	Kumargram	Nil
	Gairkata	Both in 2005 and Maha Sangha in 2006
	Patlakhawa	2005
	Nimbong	Nil
	Gitdabling	Nil
	Rimbick	Nil
	Baju-Amrit	Nil
	Kalimpong	Nil
	Mamring	Nil
	Baradighi	Nil
Cluster wise membership	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	Sajnapara-6 women, Uttar Dangapara- 6, Pradhanpara-6, D. Sakoajhara-6.
	Patlakhawa	305
Number of the office bearers	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	10/10/10 in Shakti Sangha, Jyoti Sangha, and Maha Sangha (President, Secretary, Treasurer and 7 members) respectively.
	Patlakhawa	13 – (President, Vice- President, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and two leaders from each of the 4 villages of the Cluster)
Number of women leaders	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	12/12
	Patlakhawa	20
Number of men leaders		
Note: Criteria for defining a leader such as articulation, being vocal, bargaining skills, solving neighborhood disputes etc.		
Core Achievement	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	Federation gives loans to the members for their development and in times of extreme need. They arrange inter –federation meeting every month. It settles the disputes and solves the problem of the community. It also negotiates with the Govt. officials regarding the available schemes. In every Block level Mahila Bank has been established, through which they help poor group members. Federation surveyed and collected data of dropouts, ICDS. Health facilities and advised and aware people according to the need. The Federation has sound networking with Block Office, G.P, and Bank. It monitors the scheme of Midday Meal.

	Patlakhawa	The achievement that expected could not be reached.
Challenges		
	Patlakhawa	Choosing the members for portfolio. Avoid political interference.
Trend analysis on the profile of the federation		
Saontalpur Cluster:		
Naxalbari Cluster: The people of the cluster need to be organized more to form a federation of people especially women. The number of SHGs had become 11 including one male SHG. The villages covered were 7 during the survey period. These SHGs can be formed more in numbers which can be the base for federation including other like-minded people.		
Kumargram Cluster: The discussion was on.		
Gairkata Cluster: The SHGs Group did not intentionally form the federation but it realized of getting unitedly organized not only in G.P level but also in Block Level at large. Firstly, it made 2 federations with 30 SHG group each and now they have made 1 federation with both group, which is actively negotiating at Block level.		
Patlakhawa Cluster: The federation was formed with a view to especially address women's issue but the secretary of the portfolio doesn't take necessary steps as she always show busy in other engagements.		
Nimbong Cluster:		
Gitdabbling Cluster: The cluster has no such forum for the women or members taking from SHG members. The SHG members, which has been formed by DBSS, is representing in the federation formed by the GP.		

14a. Federation- Governance (2)	Cluster / Panchayat	
Does the federation has a board	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	Yes
	Patlakhawa	Yes
Is the board nominated / elected	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	10 are elected and 2 are nominated.
	Patlakhawa	Nominated and supported by other members in the general gathering.
Tenure of the board	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	2 years
	Patlakhawa	3 years
Profile of board members (women/men)	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	All women - 10 office bearers in which 2 is nominated.

	Patlakhawa	All Women – 5 office Bearers and 8 representatives (2 from each of the four villages)
How often board meet	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	Quarterly
	Patlakhawa	Quarterly
How the information disseminated and shared	Saontalpur	Nil
	Gairkata	Notice, information shared among the group and works according to the resolutions. Village representatives discuss the information, which they have surveyed in their respective villages.
	Patlakhawa	Notice, sharing is held and discussions made in the Board, the village representatives carry forward the resolutions to the Groups in the village and further evolve concerns from each woman at the village level.

15. Cooperatives		
Objectives: There are different types of cooperatives in the operational areas. This frame aims to collect baseline data on their activities and achievements and challenges.		
History	Saontalpur	The concept of tea cooperative was started in the phase of welfare approach. This was started for the socio-economic development of the poor people. The tea bushes were planted in the village of Gadatola. The same had to be registered in the form of tea cooperative. But due to lack of clear-cut guideline to the people even from the side of govt. in the name of tea cooperative could not be made available. Thus the process is ongoing for the same with possible alternative.
	Naxalbari	NA
	Kumargram	The people of Kumargram cluster have planted rubber trees in individual basis while DBSS was working with the strategy of welfare approach. All this plantation was carried over jointly with the DBSS and Rubber Board of India.
Year of establishment registered and unregistered	Saontalpur	1995
	Naxalbari	NA
	Kumargram	This cooperative was formed on 18/03/2005 and yet to be registered. Though they have the linkages with Rubber Growers' Society and all corresponding is being done through this society.
Reasons for setting up cooperatives	Saontalpur	Socio-economic development of the poor people.
	Naxalbari	NA
	Kumargram	The plantation was done individually but they cannot sale their raw product in individual basis due to the small quantity of product. Though the Rubber Board of India itself would purchase the product. To intensify the volume of product and getting some subsidy from the govt. was the primary objective to form this cooperative.

Membership	Saontalpur	Office Bearers: - Mr. Rajen Besra -- President Mr. Cornelius Marandi -- Secretary Mr. Ticket Hansda -- Treasurer Mr. Anando Kisku -- Member Ms. Fulmoni Besra -- Member Ms. Dursila Murmu -- Member Ms. Rani Murmu -- Member
	Kumargram	The names of the office bearers:- 1. Mr. Sundersing Narjinary -- President 2. Mr. Sushil Basumata -- Secretary 3. Mr. Rabi Roy -- Treasurer 4. Mr. Jiten Narjinary 5. Mr. Bedan Mochary 6. Ms. Malati Narjinary 7. Mr. Pratap Busman 8. Mr. Dhiraj Narjinary Any new candidate who wants to join in have to pay Rs. 100/- as registration fee and have to subscribe Rs. 50/- per month as savings towards cooperative.
Impact in terms of growth	Saontalpur	The Cooperative bought one bigha land for extension of tea garden. Vacancies have been filled up with around 10,000 tea saplings.
	Kumargram	The cooperative received the rubber-processing machine for worth Rs. 25,000/-. The DBSS has always been keeping watch on the follow up of its activity.
Achievements	Saontalpur	22 families are directly involved with this tea cooperative who work in the garden as labourer and get wage for same. Other people who are not in the cooperative also coming forward as dialogue as reported by the President. The attached families get their livelihood from this cooperative for 8 months in a year.
	Kumargram	The rubber was being tapped for processing. The further and continuous initiative will result into achievement.
Challenges	Saontalpur	Extension of tea garden and registration of it.
	Kumargram	Making this cooperative successful.
Trend analysis:		
Saontalpur Cluster: There is a tea cooperative activity in the cluster. This was formed with a view to improve the socio-economic condition of the people. The expected extension was could not be achieved due to various reasons; the registration was still pending which disappointed the people for the move of extension. Though the people did not loss their courage. They have bought 1 bigha of land for the extension of garden and planted the vacancies with new saplings. Presently 22 families were getting their livelihood from the cooperative by doing work in it as labourer, caretaker and decision making body.		

Naxalbari Cluster:

The cluster people and the CBOs have to be matured for formation of cooperative and manage it efficiently. There was an opportunity of forming a cooperative of tea growers. The people were showing their interest for tea garden activities as the working trend is changing. People want instant money for their labour but in agriculture they have to wait for few months. Further people get more interest in working in groups and entertainment as well while working, which they do not get in agricultural activities.

Kumargram Cluster:

The cooperative has been formed recently; formerly people were not thinking of this kind of activity. This would be definitely going to benefit the members.

Gitdabbling Cluster:

The chances of forming cooperative are there. Formerly the people were taking loan from the Mahajans and were compelled to sale their agriculture product to those Mahajans in low price in which they had no space for any bargaining. But the situation is changing at present the needy people get money from the SHG and thus the intervention of mahajans minimized.

16. Profiling Gram Sabhas

Objectives: This frame aims to capture the trends in the functioning of the gram sabhas.

Cluster / Panchayat	No. of Gram Sabhas		Men	Women	Interventions	Outcomes
	Functional and strong	Non-functional				
Saontalpur	People attend Gram Sansad and Sabha with maximum numbers. Enquire for development schemes and clarifications.		60%	40%	The people were made known about the schemes for their development. The governing system of PRI was told with powers & limitations.	Started demanding from the authority, which fall within their rights like schemes, proper implementation of schemes and justice.
Naxalbari	The people were known regarding the importance of Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha. Sometime announcement was made but not attended by the people, as it should be.	Nil	80%	20%	The people were made known about the schemes for their development. The governing system of PRI was told with powers & limitations.	The women especially SHG members had been prepared for open discussion in the next Gram Sansad / Sabha for village and community development.

Kumargram (Khowardanga—I and II GP)	The gram sabha comprises of 580 members, which include father, mother, son and daughter of the family. As per conditions the quorum of gram sabha is 50 members only but the attendance of the participants has been 90 to 125 in recent past.	Nil	70 %	30%	Formerly this sabha was non-functional, people were not interested and present members were silent listeners only. It is DBSS, which made the people aware in this area regarding the importance of Gram Sabha. People have started asking questions and debating in the agenda and out of agenda.	--Active participation has been increased. --Participants have become a part of decision making
	The second gram sabha has 680 voters. The quorum of this sabha is 68 participants. Formerly 3—4 widows only as participants were attending this. But at present after the intervention of DBSS people's participation has been increased. There has been noticed always 80—110 members presence in recent past.	Nil	75%	25%	Nil	--Female participation has been increased as they know the importance of PRI --Participants have become a part of decision making
Gairkata	The gram Sabha comprises of 50 members which includes father, mother, son, and daughter of the family.		65%	35%	Formerly this gram Sabha was functional, people used to neglect it but with DBSS intervention they came to know about their roles and responsibilities. Now they raise their voices and demand for accountability and the works of Panchayat.	--Female participation has been increased as they know the importance of PRI --Participants have become a part of decision making

Patlakhawa	4 Gram Sansad twice in a year and 1 Gram Sabha twice in a year. The Gram Sansad are represented by majority of the villagers, 12% to 15% of the voters are represented in Gram Sansad (the quorum is 10%) , the Gram Sabha are attended by 7% to 10% of the voters (the quorum is 5%)		50%	50%	DBSS has forwarded suggestions and encouraged them to influence decision in the Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha. Awareness on the Rights of the peoples have assisted in raising the confidence of the peoples and consider it as a matter of Right to participate in the Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha.	Report of financial spending is demanded according to each booth or electoral area, which has been promised to be given from next Sansad. The villagers go to the Sansad prepared with their proposals for the development of their village.
Gitdabbling	Nil	Since 2006 the Gram Sansad and Sabha became non-functional.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rimbick	Formerly the people were not aware about the importance of Gram Sabha or Gram Sansad. But after the program of PRI / local governance the people gradually started felling the importance of same and in the last Gram Sabha it was felt that the people have started realizing the need and importance. Presently it cannot be marked as strong.	Nil	70%	30%	The people ask / enquire about the govt. schemes in the meeting.	-- People have atleast gained the guts to enquire about their rights & schemes.

Trend analysis: Note: Give criteria for strong / weak Gram Sabhas

Saontalpur Cluster:

Strong: People plan for their own development. In the case of non-approval they again discuss the matter.

Naxalbari Cluster:

It was thought that this is the business of men why should attend women. The people of the Tintola, Nawatola and Podotola village, Buraganj GP has come to know about the PRI and its systems for its function after continuous awareness building through different process by the DBSS. The Gram Sansad / Sabha till date managed tactfully by the senior political leaders for political benefits and vested interests. Since the DBSS conducted awareness campaigns on the issue of livelihood & Food security and land rights, the people of the local came to know about the importance of their involvement in the whole process of PRI, people became conscious. They are determined if the next Gram Sansad / Sabha conducted without informing the general mass they will make Gherao to the GP office.

Kumargram Cluster:

Thinking of tribal leaders: Ager moto pramparik gram sabha hoile bhalo hoto, Ager gram sabha bhalo chhilo, Sei din ki aar asbe.

Gairkata Cluster:

Tribals' especially tribal woman participates actively and expresses their problem and influences the decision of the Sabha.

Gitdabbling Cluster:

The Gram Panchayat before January'2006 held but after that the meeting had not been held. The hill region is demanding 6th schedule and hence the upper level of politics got into the matter so the local people supporting this concept.

17. People's Organization/ Movement

People's Organization: Name, Year of conception, Registration details if any, original mandate—mission etc.

Saontalpur	Name: NASP (Nagrik Adhikar Suraksha Parishad) Year of conception: September'2006 Registration details if any: No. Original mandate—mission etc. Addressing land and Livelihood & Food Security.
Naxalbari	Nil
Kumargram	Name: NASP Year of conception: 6 th August '2006 (Dhanthali Village) and 23 rd July'2006 (Dubashree village) Registration details if any: Nil. Original mandate—mission etc. The draft form has to be shared and approved by its members.
Gairkata	Name: Jyoti Sangha and Shakti Sangha. Year of conception: February 2005 Registration details if any: Nil. Original mandate—mission etc. Encouraging women participation and empowering them.
Patlakhawa	The people's organization was at primary stage in the form of CBOs.
Briefly state vision, mission, objectives	
Saontalpur	Vision: Exploitation free community enjoying their rights. Mission: Help people technically in order to get rights and raise voices against exploitation. Objectives: Correct land document, ensuring implementation and proper implementation of schemes related with livelihood and food security.

Kumargram	Vision: The draft form has to be shared and approved by its members. Mission: The draft form has to be shared and approved by its members. Objectives: The draft form has to be shared and approved by its members.
Gairkata	Vision: Ensuring female participation and establishing their dignity. Mission: Uniting for the sustainable development. Objectives: Strengthening women organization.
Patlakhawa	These CBOs have the role of looking local level problems and grievances.
Core achievements / Landmarks	
Saontalpur	10 families got their land document corrected.
Kumargram	Pre-Gram Sansad meeting had been conducted to make the Gram Sansad strong and functional.
Gairkata	In every Block level federation has been established Mahila Bank, through which they had helped poor group members by giving loans. Federation through networking and negotiating with Govt. office has made the Govt. schemes available for the people. Federation has provided training like tailoring, mushroom cultivation, agriculture training and animal husbandry through Govt. schemes to the interested members of the group.
Patlakhawa	These CBOs have many achievements like; movement for permission for khowari royalty which was being diverted to other persons who was outsider and a Mahajan. The people of the FPC, SHG, and VDC jointly protested reaching from local Beat office, range office, DFO then to Minister of Forest for the west Bengal State. The people were ready and announced a strike on the national highway no. 31. After running here and there finally the people have been successful in getting the royalty permission. This royalty has been issued in people's name. They work at the river bed and get wage for work as well as the other benefits which would have gone to the Mahajan.
Challenges	
Saontalpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing CBOs under one umbrella. The village has been divided in the form of multi Mondol structure which was formerly governed traditionally as one village one Mondol. • Stopping selling of alcohol • Availing ration card for have not's • Ensuring quality education to children
Kumargram	To merge all CBOs into this apex body at cluster or DBSS level.
Gairkata	To merge all CBOs for organizing People's Movement. To participate in G.P Election within 2007.
Patlakhawa	The people had the challenge of formation of People's organization. Contesting for next Panchayat election.
Issue addressed	
Saontalpur	Right to land—Awareness building on land entitlement, taxation, transfer with necessary process.
Gairkata	Trafficking- 5-trafficked girl child were identified. Police harassment- 21 families land issue was addressed and gave mass petition to BLRO, BDO, DLRO and DM; hence their patta was proved. Promised Electricity facility at the time of election by the ruling party was not made available so, the women SHG group in the Gram Unyan Committee decided to support opposition party and when the opposition party won the election, the electricity facility was given to them.
Patlakhawa	Rights to Livelihood

Trend analysis**Naxalbari Cluster:**

Though the people's organization in concrete term was not formed and was not there but the sense of people's movement was developing among the people targeting their rights related with the livelihood & food security and rights related with their land. Dissatisfaction among people regarding the implementation of govt. schemes was very much there.

Kumargram Cluster:

The NASP has been formed recently.

Gairkata Cluster:

Formerly people were not capable of raising voices against injustices but with the initiatives of DBSS now they address the issues and problems, negotiates with the Govt. officers, legislatures.

Patlakhawa Cluster:

The CBOs has the potential, which comes out from the success stories, but this was not of their own as individual CBO. It was a joint venture, which indicates the platform and possibilities for the formation of people's organization.

Nimbong Cluster:**Gitdabling Cluster:**

The people of the cluster have not reach so far like forming people organization but they have the CBOs. These CBOs have been initiated few mass movements like locking of GP office, asking clarification from block officer for BPL cards.

18. Child Labour

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

Sector	Cluster / Panchayat	Girls child	Boys
Domestic help	Saontalpur	50	30
Domestic help	Naxalbari	20	10
Tea Garden		8	4
Under Dalals		9	0
Domestic help	Kumargram	3	1
	Gairkata	18 (ST-7, SC-11)	20
Nil	Patlakhawa	7	5
Nil	Nimbong	0	0
Nil	Gitdabling	0	0
Nil	Rimbick	0	0
Nil	Baju-Amrit	0	0
Nil	Kalimpong	0	0
Nil	Mamring	0	0
Nil	Baradighi	0	0

	Total	115	70
Trend analysis			
Saontalpur Cluster:			
Naxalbari Cluster: The cases of child labour was existing in the cluster. The causes were poverty, lack of income source for guardians, ignorance of their child's rights, the eagle's eye of so-called Dalals who always looks for opportunity in taking these child outside the village for the sake of one time and continuous commissions. In this relation many programs were organized for minimizing and checking up of the issue. The SHGs and CBCLA at present keeping eye in the villages for checking up the child labour and child trafficking.			
Kumargram Cluster: The root cause of child labour is poverty, dropouts, alcoholism and its affect at home; the river has washed out the agricultural land, lack of job opportunities at local and more burdens of family members in limited small piece of land. Unfair wage structure for male (Rs. 60/-) and female (Rs. 50/-)			
Gairkata Cluster: The root cause of child labour is poverty, dropouts, alcoholism and its affect at home; the river has washed out the agricultural land, lack of job opportunities at local and more burdens of family members in limited small piece of land. Unfair wage structure for male (Rs. 60/-) and female (Rs. 50/-)			
Patlakhawa Cluster: The child who have been highlighted here were not individual child labour but these child support their parents in the riverbed in collecting grabbles, stones and sand. The work is not counted as daily wage laborer but it is contract basis like; if you fulfill certain quota you would be entitled to get certain fixed amount for that quota. These families were either landless or having unproductive small piece of land.			
Gitdabling Cluster: The child labour is there but in their own houses. Instead of going school they go for herding animals of their own.			

19. Case Analysis of 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.

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

Cluster / Panchayat	Issue addressed	How many	Resolution (Process in brief)
Saontalpur	Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An average of 4 husbands in each 17 villages were drunken fellow and used to beat their wives. 	2 wives have been already filed application to SAMBS requesting for the resolutions.
Naxalbari		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around in 12 families husband play irresponsible role in maintaining their families which further put pressure or compel wife to contribute more work/ extra work, to maintain their families. Husbands drink alcohol with the money, which was hard earned by the wife. Husband do not take due care in maintaining family like maintenance, education, health. Woman has to face / feel shame because of her husband's behavior (drunkenness) in the society. Thus woman has to bear accumulated violence in her life. Father do not allow to his son to go to school for continuing study. 	<p>There is a family comprising of four members with two children (one girl and one boy). Husband was habituated of drinking alcohol. The wife restlessly was trying for turning him back from the drinking habit. One day the husband had no money for drinking alcohol he tried whole day long asked his wife for money but she refused. The quarrel started with this very day in worst form. After one week the husband committed suicide.</p> <p>The student always says, share his views regarding his will for continuing his study with the other people of village and non-support from his father's side. So that SHG members were advised to visit that house and convince the father for it.</p>
Kumargram		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drunken husbands use to beat their wives. Once the tribal has no liberty to play cultural songs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SHGs spread campaign against drunkenness of husbands and beating of wives. Now this trend of beating wives not reported. The SC/ST/OBC and minority forum was formed and organized rally with 5000 people. After that the all kinds of tensions and harassments vanished and stopped.

Gairkata		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An average of 5 domestic violence in the 3 villages. ➤ One girl in- laws did not accept her. ➤ One-woman member of SHG used to get beaten by her drunkard husband. ➤ 5 Muslim women –NREGA volunteers was ill treated by political leader. 	<p>--Shakti Sangha arranged meeting with the girl in-laws and the community. They brought Advocate, threatened this boy and solemnized their marriage.</p> <p>--Jyoti Sangha warned the drunkard husband and made him promise not to repeat the same act.</p> <p>--5Muslim women came to DBSS and DBSS referred the matter to Shakti Sangha.Shakti Sangha went to BDO and they suggested how to work in NREGA.</p>
Patlakhawa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A daughter-in-law was being tortured for a long time by her mother-in-law in the form of bursting unnecessary upon her, no independence to go out of home, the daughter-in-law want to continue her study but the in-laws do not allow her doing so saying she could have learnt in her house, studying from this house include extra expenses. ▪ The wives want to control birth but their husbands do not cooperate them in this regard. Like; the husbands do not want to go to health center for necessary consultancy on family planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finally the husband supported her and for the sake of supporting her they have been separated from the original house. Now she was pursuing her study through open school. ▪ The families were visited in groups for consulting on the matter like family planning.
	Rape		
Saontalpur		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 yrs girl was raped by a married man who uses to supply sexual drug to that girl and was having sex for a long period. 	The event was reported to the local PS, complaint lodged and the man was presently in jail.
Gitdabling		A married man, who has his wife living with 3 children, raped an 18 yrs old girl. The virgin girl became pregnant, gave birth a female baby. At present because of pressure of the society he is living elsewhere.	The case remained unresolved. The husband absconded from the village and the said-second wife is living with the wife and children of absconded husband.

Saontalpur	Desertion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A married man named Manjan (name Changed) left his first wife with two children for accommodating second wife. • A virgin girl became pregnant and the accused boy still did not accept her. She lives with her only aged father. • The owner of the house (a Teacher) of Choto Pukuria village had sexual relation with the maidservant. The wife died of disease and sock of husband's nature. The maidservant became pregnant but she was forced to leave the house. Later on the owner trapped one another virgin girl from the village itself for sexual relation and she also became pregnant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several meeting was conducted by SAMBS but the matter remained unsettled till reporting date. • The matter is still pending till reporting date. It has been observed that the same boy has had sexual relation with other virgin girl too. • Meanwhile the maidservant lodged a complaint into local PS, she got 3 bighas of land verbally and house constructed on the land as compensation. The days passed by later he again grabbed that verbally given land from maidservant. By this time she gave birth a child also the other virgin girl who was from the same village and trapped for the sexual relation. The maidservant again lodged a second complaint. At present the house owner was in jail.
Gitdabling		The husband brought second wife although he has the first wife living with one girl child. Presently the husband is living with second wife.	The husband was given pressure for ensuring the livelihood of first wife and daughter. A house, which is in the market, has been given in written, which has been further given in rent, out of that rent deserted mother is supporting her and her child's livelihood.
Saontalpur	Murder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 years girl was raped and murdered. The body was found after around 12 days in the village itself in the filed of thatch. • 58 years woman was raped and murdered the dead body was found in a tea garden. • 38 yrs old married man was murdered by a group of three people a couple and an old person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incident was lodged, out of three 2 were in jail at present and one persons was absconded.
Naxalbari		Not reported	Not reported
Kumargram		3 people were murdered in the year of 1993 and 1 boy in the year of 2001 politically.	The SC/ST/OBC and minority forum was formed and organized rally with 5000 people. After that the all kinds of tensions and harassments vanished and stopped. The case was lodged against 14 people for murdering. They were arrested against the case and presently they attend court as per summon.

Patlakhawa		Murder of a relative regarding land property was held within the relatives.	The accused surrendered himself before the law & order and after completion of jail punishment he got bailed and now he was at home attending court on given dates.
Saontalpur	Molestation	Nil	Nil
Naxalbari		Nil	Nil
Kumargram		In 2003 molestation was held with 30 tribal people. Like snatching of fishing net, beating them while they come to buy medicines at evening and night, attacked on GP Pradhan. The youth were beaten in open daylight at bazaar.	The SC/ST/OBC and minority forum was formed and organized rally with 5000 people. After that the all kinds of tensions and harassments vanished and stopped.
Saontalpur	Foeticides	Nil	Nil
Kumargram		It has been noticed but with different concept not to demolish the girl child after any kind of diagnosis or testing but to hide or to save oneself from the community because of the illegal conception.	Not taken any steps.
Saontalpur	Trafficking	A data has been created for the woman & child who have been trafficked through so-called Dalals.	Rescue operations were conducted in order to trace out the missing woman & child and in this process 4 children have been rescued (two boy and two girls).
Naxalbari		A man of the village itself has taken out a 20 yrs old girl named Sita Chhetri at the age of 10 yrs, to Kalimpong Bom busty for domestic help, which revealed at the time of generating database.	The mother was asked that why till date the case not reported though the all kinds of family grievances shared in the forum for the necessary solution. The mother was finally suggested to get the exact address and telephone number from the so-called middleman.
Kumargram		One girl and one boy (aged 11 years both before 3 years) these children were taken to Kalimpong in the name of domestic help but both of them are missing. Guardians do not know about their whereabouts.	A date for the rescue was announced by the DBSS but the guardians failed in attending that program.
Gairkata		5 girls were trafficked by the broker.	This broker was threatened by the villager and forced him to bring back the girls. But unfortunately he brought back only 25 girls and escaped from the village.
Patlakhawa		A girl aged 16 yrs was taken by her own uncle to Delhi for domestic help before 3 yrs. At present no one knows her whereabouts.	Parents reported the case to DBSS and they were advised to collect the address of that uncle for further follow up.
	Police Harassment	Nil	Nil
Saontalpur		Nil	Nil
Patlakhawa		Not observed since few years.	Nil
Saontalpur	Any Other	Nil	Nil

Trend analysis**Naxalbari Cluster:**

The harassment and violence on marginalized communities in particular women is mainly due to drunkenness of the husband. He use to beat his wife, create funny and noisy environment in the family as well as in the society. Thus he ignores wife as well as the child. There was no such violence reported which was due to any woman. The Dalals who always look opportunity for taking child to other places on commission find it and taking the advantage of poverty get success in his target.

Kumargram Cluster:

The move for the formation of minority forum affected the act of many kinds other peoples' harassment, police harassment, molestation etc. at present the people were living comparatively comfortable.

Past	Present
Wives were beaten up by their husbands	Living comparatively in peace
Murder	Nil
Molestation	Nil
Police harassment	Nil

Gairkata Cluster:

Past	Present
Wives were beaten up by their husbands	Living comparatively in peace
Murder	Nil
Molestation	Nil
Police harassment	Nil

Patlakhawa Cluster:

The paternal society has its own kind of administration, which wants to control the women as per their will. It gives less importance to the women's liberty, will and want to limit their rights. The events in the society which seems in various forms exists is the reality of this administration. But after the intervention of DBSS the rate of violence has been controlled as lots of programs have been conducted like human rights, women's rights, legal aid, the relevant law & orders in order to stop it.

Gitdabbling Cluster:

The society has its own kind of administration or traditional system. There is a system which functions to maintain the decency and discipline within the society. Though the people commit unexpected and unaccepted activity, which damage the flow of decency and discipline of the society. The survey and the observation reveals while committing or acting this kind of activities ultimately female has to suffer whether resolved or unresolved.

Rimbick Cluster:

Nil

20. Land Rights (1)

Objectives: 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		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	
Sub caste and sub tribes												
Landless (Shown in family)												
Saontalpur	Saontal	Oraon	Munda / Kharia	Mech	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naxalbari	Saontal	Oraon	Nagasia	Tamang	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mahali	Mijor	
	60	28	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	02	0	
Kumargram	Mech	Munda	Saon	Raj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	<u>Oroan</u> 02	<u>Munda</u> 03	<u>Kharia</u> 01		0	0	0	<u>Rajbansi</u> 02	0	07	0	0
	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	211	0	0
Patlakhawa	<u>Oroan</u> 02	<u>Munda</u> 03	<u>Kharia</u> 01		0	0	0	<u>Rajbansi</u> 02	0	07	0	0
	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	211	0	0
Nimbong												
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabbling	Lepcha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Chhetri	Thakuri	
	02	0	0	0	02	0	0	0	0	01	0	
Rimbick	Lepcha	Subba	Tamang	Bhutia/ Sherpa	Rai			Baraily:		Pradhan :	Chhetri:	Thakuri
	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	1
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	366	35	19	18	5	0	0	405	0	441	1	1

Marginal farmers 0-2.5 acres (Shown in family)												
Saontalpur	Saontal	Oraon	Munda / Kharia	Mech	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	250	20	25	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naxalbari	Saontal	Oraon	Nagas ia	Tamang	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mahali	Mijor	
	40	30	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	
Kumargram	Mech	Oraon	Kharia	Raj	0	0	0	Rajbansi s	0	Muslim	Bengali	0
	137	02	01					62		03	07	
Gairkata	<u>Oroan</u> 09	<u>Munda</u> 05	<u>Kharia</u> 08	<u>Mech</u> 02	3	2	2	<u>Rajbansi</u> 18 Biswakarm 04	<u>Majumdar</u> 09 <u>Das</u> 05	0	0	0
Patlakhawa	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	35	0	0
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabbling	Lepcha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Chhetri	Thakuri	
	14	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	01	02	
Rimbick	29	0	0	0	49	0	0	6	0	19	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	532	57	34	40	64	2	2	155	14	78	29	0
Small Farmers (2.5—5 acres)(Shown in family)												
Saontalpur	Saontal	Oraon	Munda / Kharia	Mech	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	510	05	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naxalbari	Saontal	Oraon	Nagas ia	Tamang	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mahali	Mijor	
	32	20	0	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	03	
Kumargram	Mech	Oraon	Kharia	Raj	0	0	0	Rajbansi s	0	Muslim	Bengali	
	137	02	01					62		03	07	
Gairkata	<u>Oroan</u>	<u>Munda</u>	<u>Kharia</u>	<u>Mech</u>	3	1	1			<u>Chhetri</u>	Thapa	Bhujel

	14	05	08	03				Biswakarm 02		03 Gurung 07	03	04 Pradhan04
Patlakhawa	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	40	0	0
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	Lepcha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Chhetri	Thakuri	
	126	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	02	0	
Rimbick	19				37			5		5		
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	924	32	9	27	54	1	1	134	0	60	13	4

Trend analysis:

Saontalpur Cluster:

The Saontals are the original inhabitants

Naxalbari Cluster:

The 102 families who were landless were comprised of Saontal, Oraon and Nagasia tribes. The Saontals had been filtered with Nepal years ago. At present they all have got citizenship in India. The Oraon tribe who were landless were the local people, who became landless because of family because of over population, land mortgaged finally compelled to sale due to illness and marriage of family members. The Nagasia tribe have given their agriculture land to the tea garden and work there as permanent worker.

Kumargram Cluster:

Formerly the cases of mortgaging land were not there but at present gradually the tribal lands are going under the control of SC people.

Land profile of this reference area in bighas:

<u>Bodos</u>	<u>Rajbansis</u>	<u>Nepalis</u>	<u>Bengalis</u>	<u>Saontals</u>	<u>Mundas</u>
1103	215 ½	21	22 ½	7	3 ½

The land of the people is being encroached by the river. These people are tribal people few of them are SC and Bengali.

Gairkata Cluster:

Formerly the tribal land was mortgaged but now they earn their land themselves. There was no knowledge about land and land taxes to be paid but At present they know the importance of their land.

Patlakhawa Cluster:

Nil

Gitdabling Cluster:

The families, which have been shown as landless, are not actually landless they have land but these are in the name of forefathers. In one families case this is a migrated family from outside.

Rimbick Cluster:

The landless families were more in tribals and general community and less in SC community. Marginal and small farmers were more in OBC community and less in SC community. The SC community who were more in numbers to be categorized under small and marginal farmers had filtered in this area later like general community.

NB: Bigha is the unit

20. Land: Ethnic Distribution (2)

Objectives: This frame aims to details of land distribution by tribe and tradition

Panchayat / Cluster	What is the ethnic distribution of land? Tribe wise	Tribe 1	Tribe 2	Tribe 3	Tribe 4	Tribe 5
Saontalpur		Saontal—10000	Oraon—300	Munda—15	Kharia—50	Nagasia—20
		Tribe 6				
		Mech—100				
Naxalbari		Saontal—432	Oraon—213	Nagasia—00	Tamang/Dorjee/Mijor—46	Rajbansi—165
Kumargram		Mech—1372	Oraon/Munda/Saontal—54 ½	Rava—1	Rajbansi—215 ½	Others —49
Gairkata		MECH Father's land property equally distributed to the sons and daughters. There is no hard and first rule for distributing the land at any specific time. Father does this at his own will or at claimers will.	ORAON: This community was not giving land to girls or women but now they do so. The land can be divided after death or live period of father. At present there are the system of equal distribution of land among sons and daughters.	MUNDA Parents decide the distribution of land property.	LAMA Parents decide the distribution of land property.	KHARIA Parents decide the distribution of land property.
		Tribe 6 SHERPA Parents decide the				

		distribution of land property.				
Patlakhawa		Oraon 625	Munda 50	Saontal 310	Mech 300	Rai/Rava 25
Gitdabling		Lepcha 1830	OBC 270	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rimbick		Lepcha:	Subba:	Tamang:	Sherpa:	Bhutia:
Short description of land issues Mortgage						
	Causes		Extent of mortgaged land		Releases by SHGs	
Saontalpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Easy access or ready money from mahajans as the situation created tactfully by them. In emergency like sickness For marriage For education For purchasing of oxen For constructing house To send their child to Delhi or so for working They take alcohol in credit, when it becomes a big amount they give their land as mortgage. 		<p>Quantity: 2000 bighas for worth Rs. 45,00,000-00</p> <p>Types of mortgage: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pocha Bandhak (this become neutral within a stipulated time as per agreement) Suddhi Bandhak (this is such a category in which the owner has to pay the full amount at any time, until and unless the owner repay the full amount the possession rights remains with money lender as per agreement) <p>These moneylenders were non-tribal and Mech tribal. Rs. 10,69,400-00</p>		<p>10 bighas, at present the money taking from Mahajans has been stopped and they get the demand met taking money from SHGs.</p>	
Naxalbari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hungry Loss in agricultural investment for seasonal crops For marriage Purchasing of oxen For ill health 		247.15 Bighas		SHG has to undertake this issue.	

Kumargram	--Poverty --Emergency treatment of patients.	Dubashree: 16 people @ 5 to 6 thousands per bigha. Total mortgaged land: 41 Bighas. Dhanthali: 38% of villagers have mortgaged their land especially for treatment purpose. Purba Nararthali: 6 people @ 6 to 7 thousands per bigha. Total mortgaged land: 47 Bighas. Madhya Nararthali: 21 people @ 8 to 10 thousands per bigha. Total mortgaged land: 49 Bighas. Kamakhyaguri: 3 people @ 9 to 10 thousands per bigha. Total mortgaged land: 7 Bighas.	2 Bighas
Gairkata	--Poverty --Ill health	Uttar Dangapara: 5 people @ 1 Thousands per Bigha. Total Mortgaged Land: 15 Bigha Sajnapara: 8 people @ 1 thousand per bigha. Total mortgaged land: 25 Bighas.	
Patlakhawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to illness, hungry, purchasing of oxen, people need food but do not work as to support their livelihood, less production due to uncertain weather which finally affects the food for next year or current year. 	20 bighas	2 families and land 4 bighas
Land leased (cultivation)			
	Causes	Extent of mortgaged land	Releases by SHGs
Saontalpur	Mentioned above	Mentioned above	Mentioned above
Naxalbari	People were in discussion to give their land in tea garden due to changing trend of work and labour in the ordinary people. People have interest in doing work in groups rather than in working in their agriculture land, so that they may discuss many things day long, they get instant money and many other entertainment in work place.	Nil	Nil

Title to domicile land			
	Issue	Intervention	Outcome
Saontalpur	Transfer	Organized campaign on land rights	People were getting land document after the process involving the land department in their own name.
Naxalbari	Transfer	Nil	Nil
Patlakhawa	59 families were lacking Patta	Program on rights to land (entitlement) was conducted	Applications have been made for 7 families through RI and received copy of same was kept with the VDC Secretary.
Gitdabbling	Not reported/observed	Not reported/observed	Not reported/observed
What are the government resolution on land Dalits/SC and ST			
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal land cannot be registered in the name of non-tribals <input type="checkbox"/> A tribal cannot sale his/her land of his/her own will only to non-tribal <input type="checkbox"/> If any non-tribal wants to buy tribal land then he/she has to go through the due process as per act <input type="checkbox"/> The latest GO of West Bengal on vest land: - No patta would be issued for any vest land but people can take those lands on lease. <input type="checkbox"/>			

1. LEPCHA:

The ancestral land property was formerly given to the male child verbally indicating this and that. Nowadays girls child also get paternal land property.

The ancestral land property was formerly given to the male child verbally indicating this and that. Nowadays girls child also get paternal land property.

SUBBA:

The ancestral land property was formerly given to the male child verbally indicating this and that. Nowadays girls child also get paternal land property.

2. MECH:

Father's land property equally distributed to the sons and daughters. There is no hard and first rule for distributing the land at any specific time. Father does this at his own will or at claimers will.

SHERPA:

The ancestral land property was formerly given to the male child verbally indicating this and that. Nowadays girls child also get paternal land property.

3. ORAON:

This community was not giving land to girls or women but now they do so. The land can be divided after death or live period of father. At present there are the system of equal distribution of land among sons and daughters.

TAMANG:

The ancestral land property was formerly given to the male child verbally indicating this and that. Nowadays girls child also get paternal land property.

4. RAVA:

There are equal distribution system to sons and daughters. In case of Ghar Jamai (son-in-law) that girl get more land comparative to other legal claimers, as she has to look after the parents.

BHUTIA:

The ancestral land property was formerly given to the male child verbally indicating this and that. Nowadays girls child also get paternal land property.

5. RAJBANSI:

This SC community usually does not give land property to daughters but guardians offer dowry at the time of marriage to the bridegroom. Sometime it has been noticed that most of land has been sold in order to fulfill the demand of dowry turning girls family marginal landowner.

6. MUSLIM:

In this community usually girls do not take land property from their fathers. Land remains with the father and brother. But the girls/ along with husband or family is entitled for Khidmat from father and brother.

NB: Bigha is used as unit

21. Rights to Land (Frame 1)

Objectives: This frame aims to capture the status of land – loss or gain; type of lands; interventions, achievements and impacts. More importantly, the future strategies to strengthen the struggle for land rights.

Types of land	Occupied		Titles		Patta given	
	Nos.	Bighas	Nos.	Bighas	Men	Women
Gairan						
Saontalpur	220	138	0	0	0	0
Naxalbari	400	100	400	100	440	60
Kumargram	77	231	77	231	77	00
Gairkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patlakhawa	106	259	47	141	56 Joint	1
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	7	45	0	0	0	0
Rimbick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	810	773	524	472	573	61
Gauthan						
Saontalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naxalbari	48	25	48	25	44	04
Kumargram	0	00	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patlakhawa	15	7.5	0	0	0	0
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rimbick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	63	32.5	48	25	44	4
Forest land						
Saontalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naxalbari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumargram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	35	210	0	0	0	0
Patlakhawa	29	61	0	0	0	0
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitdabling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rimbick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	64	271	0	0	0	0
Any other						
Saontalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naxalbari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumargram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patlakhawa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimbong	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gitdabling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rimbick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baradighi	0	0	0	0	0	0

Trend analysis:

Saontalpur Cluster:

Naxalbari Cluster:

The land shown in the table is in Bigha but distributed in Kattha unit of West Bengal standard. The patta does not issued to the people but they have holding numbers each. Further the women who got land in their names were only widows. Out of 264 families 60 families were landless.

Marginal farmers were 141 and small farmer were 59. 400 families reside in 100 Bigha of vested land with patta but holding number was there. 48 families reside in 25 Bighas of grazing land.

Kumargram Cluster:

The reflected 77 families belong to ST/SC and General communities. They all got the pattas in their names.

Gairkata Cluster:

The people who are liable to have land patta are not given pattas but the refugees from the Bangladesh now have both patta and possession. As maximum of the land belongs to the Forest Dept., people are not given land patta.

Patlakhawa Cluster:

The people who have got patta but not the possession and vice-versa some people have possession but not having patta. After being sensitized regarding the rights to land the people started enquiring about solution related with the land and trying to solve their land related problems. The people discussed with the officials of BL & LRO, they informed people that in the whole Patlakhawa GP there was no such land for which patta would be issued means there were no vacant land. Further the people who occupied the vest land but got the patta were less than 50%. All people who were lacking patta were the local people from the village itself.

Nimbong Cluster:

Gitdabling Cluster:

The case of occupancy has no support of any kind of document. Verbally people reported they had applied for patta but they do not possess any kind of reference for the same.

22 a. Rights to Land (Frame 2)		
Types of land cluster wise	Occupied	Titles
Gairan		
Saontalpur	200 Bighas	0
Naxalbari	400	400
Kumargram	77 families – 231 bighas	77

Gairkata	90 families- 96 bighas	70 families – 70 bighas
Patlakhawa	106 families – 259 Bighas	47 Families – 141 Bighas
Nimbong	0	0
Gitdabling	7 families – 45 bighas	0
Rimbick	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0
Mamring	0	0
Baradighi	0	0
Total	880 families—631Bighas	594 families – 211 Bighas
Gouthan		
Saontalpur	0	0
Naxalbari	48	48
Kumargram	0	0
Gairkata	105 families -304 bighas	64 families – 192 bighas
Patlakhawa	15 families – 7 ½ Bighas	0
Nimbong	0	0
Gitdabling	0	0
Rimbick	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0
Mamring	0	0
Baradighi	0	0
Total	161 families – 311.5 Bighas	112 families – 192 Bighas
Forest Land		
Saontalpur	0	0
Naxalbari	0	0
Kumargram	0	0
Gairkata	35 families - 96 Bighas	0
Patlakhawa	29 families – 61 Bighas	0
Nimbong	0	0
Gitdabling	0	0
Rimbick	0	0
Baju-Amrit	0	0
Kalimpong	0	0
Mamring	0	0
Baradighi	0	0
Total	64 families – 157 Bighas	0

Trend analysis:
Kumargram Cluster: The reflected 77 families belong to ST/SC and General communities. They all got the pattas in their names.
Gairkata Cluster: This land
Patlakhawa Cluster: The people who resides in the forestland they do not have any kind of papers. But till date they do not have to face any problems from the side of forest department but they get priority in case of any employment in the forest.
Nimbong Cluster:
Gitdabbling Cluster: The people applied years ago for the patta but they do not have any kind of reference.
Rimbick Cluster:

23. Dalits and Discrimination (Frame 1)					
Objectives: The objective of this frame is to analyze and document the cases of discrimination, atrocities for advocacy.					
Access to	Water	Govt. schemes	Education	Social equity	Any other
Cluster / Panchayat	Interventions Qualitative & Quantitative				
Saontalpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Naxalbari	All villagers are using the source of water together but the utensil, which is used, was not allowed to so-called lower caste to be touched.	Not such thing recorded.	No such event recorded	No such event recorded.	
Kumargram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 2% of SC/ST land had been covered under irrigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper TPDS implementation Improper ICDS & health services Lack of campaign in food security 	Make VEC more functional for ensuring quality education.	No proper facilities for irrigation, no electricity and more than 80% villagers are the recipients. The authorities for village development are not practicing the concept of PRI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1375 people were not having ration card. The river flood washed 3423 Bighas

					of people's land away.
Gairkata	Formerly 15- 20 families used to drink water from one well and it was unhygienic for them, though these families got their respective wells, there are some families who have not got these facilities. They also got water facilities in the form of 'cello' for their agriculture. Still some of the families neither have hand pump nor the wells. The water facilities under the scheme of Swajal Dhara have been accessed by 15 families only and still many families have to get these facilities.	IAY- only 38 families got the house under this scheme, 131 families still left. Water shed development programme – Only 25 families has been benefited. SGSY – Only 51 SHG group got their bank loans. NREGA- 422 families got their job cards. LAMPS – Only 2 people got loans for goatery. NSAP – 26 old age people gets their pension under NOAPS. NFBS – only 3 people got 10 thousand each. Integrated Sanitation Programme – Maximum facilities was given to general, ST was given less than what they deserved.		General caste still discriminate the SC/ST people in religious ceremonies. They treat them as low creation. SC/ST is given food to eat outside the house. Consequently, SC youth started a movement KPP against CPIM party for the demand of separate state as SC/ST was migrating due to discrimination in every field. They were left without land and were trapped in false cases.	

Trend analysis:

Saontalpur Cluster:

There is no such cases of dalit or identified under the category of dalit.

Naxalbari Cluster:

There was no such case reported except for using the source of water together, but the utensil, which is used, was not allowed to so-called lower caste to be touched.

Kumargram Cluster:

The discriminations need to be updated time to time.

<p>Gairkata Cluster: DBSS organized group meeting, house meeting and convinced people to raise voices non- violently and now 2 SC members are there in Sakoajhara G.P I .At present, general castes treats SC/ST humanly and there is only 15 – 20% of discrimination done to these people.</p>
<p>Patlakhawa Cluster: As the fact, which has been revealed through people’s condition, it was found that there was not such discrimination. Further the term Dalits is not used here.</p>
<p>Rimbick Cluster: There is no such cases of dalit or identified under the category of dalit.</p>

23a. Dalits and Discrimination (Frame 2)					
Note: While filling this frame, include only the inventions that DBSS have made.					
Access to	Water	Govt. schemes	Education	Social equity	Any other
Cluster / Panchayat	Interventions Qualitative & Quantitative	Interventions	Interventions	Interventions	Interventions
Saontalpur	The people were told about the schemes through which water facilities & establishment provided.	The people were told about the various schemes including the supreme court’s interim orders.	The VEC were formed in order to check the existing education system and its proper implementation.	Awareness program for mainstreaming gender justice, Presently SHGs were taking need-based role in helping out the poor families.	
	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact
	The people now raise voices or demand for facilities and rights in Gram Sansad/ Sabha.	People visit GP office, block office for enquiring the schemes and facilities.	The presence of primary school teachers was checked time to time—teachers’ attendance in school has been increased. Parents were encouraged—children now go to school and their attendance also increased remarkably.	The space for women were being provided as to bringing them to certain level of justice. Men/ husband support wives indirectly in attending, participating or taking active part in any societal affair.	
Naxalbari	Nil	The people of the cluster had given series of orientation	The CBCLA formerly known as CSC was looking after the rights	The CBOs were formed in order to look after the local community	Nil

		regarding the government schemes, supreme court's interim orders for food security.	of children particularly in education sector.	focusing on human rights child rights and women's rights.	
Kumargram	From the survey it revealed that only 2% of the total SC/ST land is covered with canal irrigation. Most of the farmers have to depend on rain. The people organized rally for the same. Three canals of 3, 2 and 2½ km have been renovated. Two canals have been made with the length of 3 and 1 km respectively.	The question of community development is brought by DBSS in this region. Before DBSS intervention the people were focused only on village road, culvert, drinking water and electricity. The DBSS taught people on PRI and various govt. schemes. Now people got 8 pump sets, 16-spray machine, 40 bags dolomite, KPS service, electric facility, irrigation canals and soil testing facility.	There was a center known as CSC at Sukantari village. In which the village children use to come get supportive education and other extra knowledge through extra curriculum. The high school and college students were nil. At present 80% boys and girls go to school, which was earlier 5% for high school going.	--Before tribal people were not supposed to listen their own traditional songs and music due to threats by others. The tribal people protested for it. --Tribal students were not supposed to wear their traditional dresses at schools. The people protested it now it has been allowed. --There was a threatening rumor that tribal people cannot move at evening to midnight. It was also protested and they are free to move now.	
Gairkata	DBSS gave knowledge about the Govt. schemes Regarding water facilities. The people demanded and got 66 wells, 24 hand pumps from Govt. G.P. , 15 wells from Forest Dept.	Before DBSS interventions tribal people used to remain silent and never had the knowledge of Govt. schemes. But now with DBSS assistance they visits Govt. offices and demand facilities available for them. They got loans from Govt. for education, agriculture.	DBSS convinced the people about the importance of education. It also emphasized on education for both boys and girls. Now the people give importance to education for the adults and the housewives.	DBSS brought both men and women on the same platform. At present inter – religion relationship is very commendable, they are working in co- operation with each other.	DBSS aware and gave knowledge to the people about the effects of the washing away of the land by the river and capacitated them to take initiatives for its preventions. The people

				<p>their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Husbands drink alcohol with the money, which was hard earned by the wife. • Husband do not take due care in maintaining family like maintenance, education, health. • Woman has to face / feel shame because of her husband's behavior (drunkenness) in the society. • Woman has to bear accumulated violence in her life. 	
Kumargram	<p>Once the SC community of this area shouted for separate state and movement was on for it. The tribals of this area had suffered a lot that time. The Refugees of this area had formed Night Duty Volunteers groups. No tribals were able to move in the evening time from market to their home. Everywhere in the area the tribals were under search. These said volunteers were use to search tribal boys threatening them in many ways not to walk/move at evening. Even fishing nets were being searched of tribal fishermen; the agricultural equipment was also under</p>	Nil	Nil	Nil	

	prohibition by these volunteers and Tribal fellows were beaten up. Finally all the SC, ST, OBC came together and formed a forum known as "Minority Forum". After the formation of this forum the discussions started at various levels like Panchayat level and Police level. This minority forum organized a big rally and then the tension was solved. But at present this forum is non-functional.				
Gairkata	Nil	Nil	Nil	One tribal girl who went to bring firewood was treated badly by the forest guard but DBSS with the villagers settled the matter and the forest guard paid compensation of Rs.1001/-	

Trend analysis:

Saontalpur Cluster:

Naxalbari Cluster:

There was no general atrocity in the community but relating to women the rate was not less. Around in 12 families husband play irresponsible role in maintaining their families which further put pressure or compel wife to contribute more work/ extra work, to maintain their families. Husbands drink alcohol with the money, which was hard earned by the wife. Husband do not take due care in maintaining family like maintenance, education, health. Woman has to face / feel shame because of her husband's behavior (drunkenness) in the society. Woman has to bear accumulated violence in her life.

Kumargram Cluster:

Formerly, before 1994-95 the people of the area do not have the capacity to protest any exploitation and injustice collectively but in the due course since the DBSS intervention, the people started understanding, realizing the importance of actions in united form against exploitation and injustice, and also learn organizing themselves under certain issue and achieved success too which is the ultimate teaching of DBSS.

Gairkata Cluster:

Formerly there was no unity among the marginalized but now they are raising voices together.

Gitdabbling Cluster:

No such case reported.

24 a. Atrocities on Dalits and Human Rights (Frame 3)

Causes for atrocities				
Cluster / Panchayat	Inter caste	Religion	Access and control to resources	Any other
	Intervention	Intervention	Intervention	Intervention
	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact
Saontalpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Naxalbari	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kumargram	<p>The so-called high community formed night duty volunteers. No tribals were allowed to move around in the evening in the bazaar or allowed to across the bazaar area. The fishing nets of fisherman were snatched. They were not allowed to even play the cultural songs in cassette players.</p>	Nil	<p>The tribal people of the village and village-town had not activities related with the market. They were the producer/ cultivator only. Others use to buy commodity in their own price all these products, which were not reasonable.</p> <p>The village people were sensitized and continuously. Postering and campaigning were done.</p> <p>Due to these efforts emerged lots of petty businesspersons from the village community from tribals only. These communities started lots of shops for business. Now directly and indirectly people started accessing and control over the resources in the form of getting fair price.</p>	<p>One day a poor Bodo tribal girl-student due to lack of altering sari could not wear that day sari and compelled to wear Dokna (the traditional dress of Bodo community) and went to school so that she may present in the school and learn. The one teacher of the school warned that girls saying do not come again in the school wearing Dokna.</p> <p>The matter was conveyed to the village leaders, which were spread over in the whole area. In every village emergency meetings were conducted and uniform decisions in this connection was taken. The very next day all Bodo girl-students went schools of the whole area wearing Dokna.</p> <p>The teachers then realized the mistake they have done and allowed unconditionally. At present the Bodo girl-student has liberty to attend their classes wearing Dokna.</p>

25. Dalit Advocacy				
	Campaigns	Networking	Studies	Media
DBSS	What was the issue Morchas 2003 Mahila Mela	1. 2.		News coverage
Inter DBSS Initiatives and Collective efforts	BPL	BPL Issues		
RC				
Trend Analysis				

25. Advocacy Objectives: To understand and analyze the advocacy initiatives taken by the community.			
Community Level	Policy Level	Media	Any Other
Issues	Issues	Issues	Issues
Saontalpur: Right to Land and right to livelihood & food security. Decided to invite MLA in the cluster level program.	Saontalpur: Contacted MP for attending program at cluster level and he was accepted the same.	Saontalpur: Awareness program on prevention of selling alcohol was highlighted. The act of releasing mortgaged land from the grip of Mahajans was highlighted.	Saontalpur:
Naxalbari: Right to Livelihood and Food Security and rights to land. Child rights, women rights, human rights involving the GP members, Panchayat Samity members.	Naxalbari: The matter has to be taken forward to policy level particularly the matter of land.	Naxalbari: The local situation has to be highlighted in media for mass publication and consensus building.	Naxalbari: Nil.
Kumargram <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of irrigation • Land erosion by river • Lack of ration card • Improper distribution of BPL entitlements • Improper implementation of govt. schemes 	Kumargram	Kumargram	Kumargram

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfair wage • Improper education system • 			
Gairkata: Intervention in land issues livelihood rights and natural resources.	Gairkata: Discussed the Supreme Court Interim Order with G.P Pradhan, Secretary, Chairman of Panchayat Samity and BDO.	Gairkata: For Construction of river dam, talked with media for the publicity of the matter. Tea Garden problem was published in the newspaper. Article published in newspaper regarding W.T.O, trafficking HIV AIDS	Gairkata
Patlakhawa Rights to land (entitlement, transfer, possession) and Right to livelihood (Food Security)	Patlakhawa Rights to land (entitlement, transfer, possession) and Right to livelihood (Food Security)	Patlakhawa Rights to land (entitlement, transfer, possession) and Right to livelihood (Food Security)	Patlakhawa
Nimbong	Nimbong	Nimbong	Nimbong
Gitdabling Livelihood (Jal and Jameen) & Discontinuation of govt. schemes and Right to land (Transfer, entitlement, land tax-arrear)	Gitdabling	Gitdabling	Gitdabling
Rimbick: Livelihood (Water) and Right to land	Rimbick: Nil	Rimbick: The awareness building, discussion on issue and the campaigning published in the print media	Rimbick: Nil
Baju-Amrit	Baju-Amrit	Baju-Amrit	Baju-Amrit
Kalimpong	Kalimpong	Kalimpong	Kalimpong
Mamring	Mamring	Mamring	Mamring
Present context	Present context	Present context	Present context
Saontalpur: Improper implementation of govt. schemes and improper document of land.	Saontalpur: Nil.	Saontalpur: Nil.	Saontalpur: Nil.
Naxalbari: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 30 families lacking ration card • Approximate 50 families were eligible for BPL facilities but not yet included for the 	Naxalbari: They have hope sending their grievances through PRI structure to MP and MLA. Actually the people had no idea before the awareness conducted in series by the DBSS.	Naxalbari: Thinking and discussion was on for making the situation public utilizing the local print media/.	Naxalbari: Nil.

benefits, further depriving them from the other benefits

- The representation of male and female in the CBOs considering the number was almost equal
- The caste composition in CBOs was rational
- The total land in the cluster was 856.22 Bighas. Out of that 45 Bighas were grazing land. The local people have no control over these lands as govt. has settled outsiders from other places. Further the number of families was high which shows they have less land for depending as livelihood. If is calculated it comes around 2 bigha per family to 264 families. But the reality was maximum were having only domicile land.
- There was a forest from which
- TPDS: The implementation of govt. schemes was not regular and proper.
- The women beneficiaries were very less in number except through the SGSY scheme.
- The number of SHGs was 11 (M-1 & F-10). These SHGs had started utilizing their loan in productive and non-productive sectors.
- The SHG members take care of needy families like at the

time of death, marriage celebration fulfilling rituals by cash and kind.

- 5 pigs, 15 goats but few of them died and the rest were sold for income.
- In 2 bighas of land taken in lease for the period of one year, SHG grow vegetables for economic purpose.
- Though SHG has not direct relation in the political affairs of the GP but some members have linkage with political matter within the GP.
- The women especially SHG members had been prepared for open discussion in the next Gram Sansad / Sabha for village and community development.
- Child labour existed in the form of domestic help taking them in another places by so-called Dalals in nearest town or remote. Out of them the number of girl children were high.
- The violence was very much existing in the cluster in various forms like domestic violence and trafficking.
- The land mortgage rate was remarkable as it revealed 247.15 Bighas was under mortgage within the village itself. For hungry, loss in agricultural investment for seasonal crops, for marriage,

purchasing of oxen and ill health.

- People were in discussion to give their land in tea garden due to changing trend of work and labour in the ordinary people. People have interest in doing work in groups rather than in working in their agriculture land, so that they may discuss many things day long, they get instant money and many other entertainment in work place.
- Out of 264 families 60 families were landless. Marginal farmers were 141 and small farmer were 59.
- 400 families reside in 100 Bigha of vested land with patta but holding number was there. 48 families reside in 25 Bighas of grazing land.
- The discrimination in domestic affairs is existing which was also limited like they utilize the same source of drinking water but generally not allowed to touch the utensil to other so-called lower community by so-called high community. Political discrimination existed like the people who not belong to the ruling party would not get the benefits of govt. schemes.
- Around in 12 families

<p>husband play irresponsible role in maintaining their families which further put pressure or compel wife to contribute more work/ extra work, to maintain their families. Husbands drink alcohol with the money, which was hard earned by the wife. Husband do not take due care in maintaining family like maintenance, education, health. Woman has to face / feel shame because of her husband's behavior (drunkenness) in the society. Woman has to bear accumulated violence in her life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • Peoples organization which was in the CBOs form was not so strength enough • 			
<p style="text-align: center;">Kumargram</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total families= 371 (ST—261, SC—95, OBC—00 and General—15) in the operational area • NASP: Dubashree NASP has applied for 47 birth certificate as initial activity to the GP office. • SHG: 12 members of 4 SHGs have received Rs. 14,000/- each member for sericulture activities. 5 groups working for the midday meals. 3 cows have been bought for with the purpose to sale milk. One 	Kumargram	Kumargram	Kumargram

tractor has been purchased for Rs. 4,80,000/-. Rubber growers' cooperative is about to receive 1 latex-processing machine of worth Rs. 25,000/-.

- The CBOs has the provision of accommodating females but the male counterpart does not allow normally female counterparts in the leadership showing many reasons for it. Women has the physical representation but not active in proportion to males. Presently the SHG has provided females a great opportunities for raising their voices against injustice and exploitation.
- Interventions: The local committee formed by DBSS has surveyed community for ration cardholders (have and have not), BPL cards and Annapurna. In this connection it has been noted that 1374 children were lacking birth certificates which is the primary requirement for processing ration card in the Khowardanga—I GP. Impacts: The Pradhan of Khowardanga—I GP has started taking initiatives in this regard and doing the necessary process for the same.
- The people of the village have been asked for cooperation during the survey for BPL and be alert for the same. But when the BPL list came to them there

were lot of complications seen, that was the APL became BPL and BPL became APL. The committee of the people has been successful in enrolling the 5 girls' (3 from Dubashree and 2 from Madhya Nararthali village) name irrespective of the BPL list for Balika Samridhi Yozna. Those people whose names are in the BPL list few of them got IAY, house repairing money, Thela, wheel machine, tube wells and fruits plants for gardening.

- The statistics and figures are based on the govt. record regarding BPL, AAY but the Annapurna, NMBS were based on people's condition. 11 senior persons had applied for NOAPS but the status was pending.
- The villagers know regarding the criteria of BPL.
- Villagers know Antodaya, Annapurna, NOAPS, NMBS, MDMS, and 144, 59, 22, 31, 538 families were also getting it. IAY got 495 families.
- The data given above is related with the villages only which comes under the DBSS operational area. Formerly the schemes implemented were limited to village road making, drinking water facilities and culvert making only but at present people are struggling /

seeking / negotiating for all round development of the community.

- Interest rate: For SHGs 2%, for bank 12%, Recovery rate related with Bank: 12% yearly, Recovery rate related with: 2%, Defaults: No SHG.
- Productive: No male or female members are taking loans against repayment of debt. They are using loans in productive activities. Around Rs. 3,26,000/- have been invested in the sector of agriculture. Like purchasing seeds, fertilizers and irrigation related expenses and cleaning for the cultivation and growth of paddy and jute. These members use the profits for above-mentioned purpose out of agriculture. Very few people use this money in emergencies like treatment and death rituals may be 1%. For house repairing too these members not use this loan money. Sericulture: 12 members of Jyoti SHG were actively involved in sericulture activity. They received Rs. 14,000/- each for the purpose. This money has been utilized for house making for rearing Seri-worms.
- The SHG was not only involved in economical activities but also actively playing role in socio-political sector. This has been very much helpful in community building and taking

peace initiative.

- Most of the money taken as internal loan is being used for increasing agricultural products though few members have created live stocks out of that money like; 5 cows. 2 men and 2 women are actively involved in seasonal stock business like; jute and betel nut.
- The discussion was on for formation of federation.
- The cooperative has been formed recently; formerly people were not thinking of this kind of activity. This would be definitely going to benefit the members.
- Thinking of tribal leaders: Ager moto pramparik gram sabha hoile bhalo hoto, Ager gram sabha bhalo chhilo, Sei din ki aar asbe.
- The root cause of child labour is poverty, dropouts, alcoholism and its affect at home; the river has washed out the agricultural land, lack of job opportunities at local and more burdens of family members in limited small piece of land. Unfair wage structure for male (Rs. 60/-) and female (Rs. 50/-)
- The move for the formation of minority forum affected the act of many kinds other peoples' harassment, police harassment, molestation etc. at present the people were living comparatively comfortable.

- Formerly the cases of mortgaging land were not there but at present gradually the tribal lands are going under the control of SC people.
- Land profile of this reference area in bighas: Bodos--1103
Rajbansis-- 215½
Nepalis—21 Bengalis—22
½ Saontals—7 and
Mundas—3 ½ . The land of the people is being encroached by the river. These people are tribal people few of them are SC and Bengali.
- The reflected 77 families belong to ST/SC and General communities. They all got the pattas in their names.
- The SC/ST and minority people of the cluster had to face lot of discrimination by other so-called high community. But at certain stage it was protested and the voices came out of discriminated people united, which finally paved a path for peace and equity.
- The discriminations need to be updated time to time.
- The so-called high community formed night duty volunteers. No tribals were allowed to move around in the evening in the bazaar or allowed to across the bazaar area. The fishing nets of fisherman were snatched. They were not allowed to even play the cultural

songs in cassette players.

- The tribal people of the village and village-town had not activities related with the market. They were the producer/cultivator only. Others use to buy commodity in their own price all these products, which were not reasonable. The village people were sensitized and continuously. Postering and campaigning were done. Due to these efforts emerged lots of petty businesspersons from the village community from tribals only. These communities started lots of shops for business. Now directly and indirectly people started accessing and control over the resources in the form of getting fair price.
- One day a poor Bodo tribal girl-student due to lack of altering sari could not wear that day sari and compelled to wear Dokna (the traditional dress of Bodo community) and went to school so that she may present in the school and learn. The one teacher of the school warned that girls saying do not come again in the school wearing Dokna. The matter was conveyed to the village leaders, which were spread over in the whole area. In every village emergency meetings were conducted and uniform decisions in this connection was

<p>taken. The very next day all Bodo girl-students went schools of the whole area wearing Dokna.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The teachers then realized the mistake they have done and allowed unconditionally. At present the Bodo girl-student has liberty to attend their classes wearing Dokna. • Formerly, before 1994-95 the people of the area do not have the capacity to protest any exploitation and injustice collectively but in the due course since the DBSS intervention, the people started understanding, realizing the importance of actions in united form against exploitation and injustice, and also learn organizing themselves under certain issue and achieved success too which is the ultimate teaching of DBSS. • 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gairkata: The people have many problem regarding education, irrigation, drinking water, employment, habitance, migration. ▪ Schools are Bengali medium and due to financial condition, parents are not able to provide distance better education. ▪ The people are affected by alcohol. ▪ In greed and need of money people mortgage their land 	<p>Gairkata: The people of the cluster demanded for loans to the whole SHG group. Talked with BDO regarding the change in wage system of NREGA.</p>	<p>Gairkata</p>	<p>Gairkata</p>

<p>instead of earning themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tribal people neglected their strength and used to accept the discrimination but now they are united and working in co- operation, leadership capacity has been increased. 			
<p>Patlakhawa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cluster has 3 VDCs, 29 SHGs, 1MAM and 4 CBCLA. ▪ Out of 29 SHGs there was only one male SHG. ▪ The number of male members in the CBOs was higher than females. ▪ The women participation has been increased after the formation of SHGs in social matter, Sansad meeting and visiting different offices. ▪ Leadership pattern has changed from elderly peoples above the age group of 50 and taken up by middle age group or working class, the youths below the age group of 35years are not involved in the leadership. ▪ The congregation's cooperation for community development is notable. ▪ The ratios of the representation of caste in the CBOs were reasonable. ▪ The land, which was the only livelihood source for the people here, was destroyed by the flood year ago. Now they get difficulty for livelihood depending only on 	<p>Patlakhawa</p>	<p>Patlakhawa</p>	<p>Patlakhawa</p>

land as the rate of production is less.

- Test farming with vermin compost was on process.
- This cluster was comprised of 1280 families (BPL –533 & APL—747)
- 67 families were getting Antodaya benefits
- 466 families were lacking Antodaya benefits
- 9 families were getting Annapurna benefits
- 23 families were covered under NOAPS.
- Not a single family was benefited under NMBS.
- 67 families covered under IAY.
- There were 29 SHGs out of that 1 was for Males.
- The benefit of gradation through the DRDA under SGSY and TSP given to the SHG on their first Gradation is Rs. 25,000/ , of which Rs. 10,000/ is subsidized or Grant given and remaining Rs. 15,000/ is the loan from the Bank, but the groups are given only the subsidized or the grant money, the loan are not given to the groups for reasons unknown to the peoples, and the interest also not charged to the groups.
- 25 women got loan from SHG and paid School fees of their Childrens in 2005
- Members have also taken

loan for repairing their houses. 1 Women secured loan for Rs. 4000 and bought a cow for Rs. 4800/ within one year the cow have birth and the women earned Rs. 3000/ selling milk in a year, has refunded Rs. 2000/ to the group. 1 Women secured loan for Rs. 5000/ and opened a grocery shop. 1 Group opened a tea stall in the weekly market

- Group members are engaged in purchase of seeds, fertilizer and spent on agricultural activity.
- The borrowing in the Cluster were mainly made by the men from the money lenders in exchange of mortgage of their land and belongings in the past, the women did not had role in the economic transactions of the family, with the SHG of women coming up the women have enabled themselves in participating in the economic transaction and supporting their families, which in return has also established their position in participating in the important decisions taken in the family.
- The women in SHGs have come together in counseling husband of group members who are addicted to alcoholism and have reduced the consumption by 30% among male members of the village.
- The Women of all SHGs lead campaign with Villagers

demanding for approach road to the villages.

- SHGs had nominated a member from Purba Simlabari to contest the Panchayat election in 2002, although she could not get elected.
- Ms. Sarwati Burman, Ms. Sebi Murmu, Ms. Lolita Xalxo, Ms. Mamta Oraon have emerged as strong women leaders who have acquired the potentials to interface State Machinery – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
- Women have established their position in the village and no more object of violence and exploitation in the family.
- Women have moved towards equality with men, they have broken away from the boundaries of their village and have engaged themselves in Political activities apart from being involved with domestic work. Gram Sansad which was gathering of men members of the village even 5 years back are now history, Gram Sansad now are equally represented by men and women. Equal importances are considered for education of Girl and boy child, which is forced by Women. Women have established their status and are not the object of violence. 4 women leaders have emerged who are capable in leading the

villagers of the Gram Panchayat. The structure of women have gained recognition from the Political Structure and State Machinery and delegated responsibilities to address the issues in the Gram Panchayat, the issue of School Dropout is delegated to be addressed by the Women groups.

- SHG members participate actively in Gram Sansad meeting and debates if needed.
- Nil.
- 4 Gram Sansad twice in a year and 1 Gram Sabha twice in a year. The Gram Sansad are represented by majority of the villagers, 12% to 15% of the voters are represented in Gram Sansad (the quorum is 10%) , the Gram Sabha are attended by 7% to 10% of the voters (the quorum is 5%) DBSS has forwarded suggestions and encouraged them to influence decision in the Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha. Awareness on the Rights of the peoples have assisted in raising the confidence of the peoples and consider it as a matter of Right to participate in the Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha. Report of financial spending are demanded according to each booth or electoral area, which has been promised to be given from next Sansad. The villagers go to the Sansad prepared with their

proposals for the development of their village.

- These CBOs have many achievements like; movement for permission for khowari royalty which was being diverted to other persons who was outsider and a Mahajan. The people of the FPC, SHG, and VDC jointly protested reaching from local Beat office, range office, DFO then to Minister of Forest for the west Bengal State. The people were ready and announced a strike on the national highway no. 31. After running here and there finally the people have been successful in getting the royalty permission. This royalty has been issued in people's name. they work at the river bed and get wage for work as well as the other benefits which would have gone to the Mahajan. ----- The people had the challenge of formation of People's organization. Contesting for next Panchayat election.----- The CBOs has the potential which comes out from the success stories but this was not of their own as individual CBO. It was a joint venture which indicates the platform and possibilities for the formation of people's organization.
- The child labour revealed by the survey was high rate girl child than of boy child. The child who have been highlighted here were

not individual child labour but these child support their parents in the riverbed in collecting grabbles, stones and sand. The work is not counted as daily wage laborer but it is contract basis like; if you fulfill certain quota you would be entitled to get certain fixed amount for that quota. These families were either landless or having unproductive small piece of land.

- The paternal society has its own kind of administration which wants to control the women as per their will. It gives less importance to the women's liberty, will and want to limit their rights. The events in the society which seems in various forms exists is the reality of this administration. But after the intervention of DBSS the rate of violence has been controlled as lots of programs have been conducted like human rights, women's rights, legal aid, the relevant law & orders in order to stop it. ----- A daughter-in-law was being tortured for a long time by her mother-in-law in the form of bursting unnecessary upon her, no independence to go out of home, the daughter-in-law want to continue her study but the in-laws do not allow her doing so saying she could have learnt in her house, studying from this house include extra expenses.

The wives want to control birth but their husbands do not cooperate them in this regard. Like; the husbands do not want to go to health center for necessary consultancy on family planning.

- The ethnic distribution was as given below: - Oraon—625, Munda—50, Saontal—310, Mech—300 and Rai & Rava—25 in Bighas.
- The basic reasons for mortgaging land was Due to illness, hungry, purchasing of oxen, people need food but do not work as to support their livelihood, less production due to uncertain weather which finally affects the food for next year or current year. The total land was 20 Bighas out of that 2 families recovered 4 Bighas of land with the help of SHG.
- The landless families out of 1280 were 122 (tribals), 200 (Rajbansis) and other 211 families. The marginal farmers were 53 (Tribals), 65 (Rajbansis) and other 35. Small farmers were 86 (Tribals), 65 (Rajbansis) and others 40.
- The description of land and occupancy:- Vest land: occupied 106 families 259 Bighas of land out of this 47 families had Patta for 141 bighas of land. Grazing land: occupied 15 families 7 ½ Bighas out of that no one has patta. Forest land: occupied 29

<p>families 61 Bighas of land for which they do not have papers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The people who have got patta but not the possession and vice-versa some people have possession but not having patta. After being sensitized regarding the rights to land the people started enquiring about solution related with the land and trying to solve their land related problems. The people discussed with the officials of BL & LRO, they informed people that in the whole Patlakhawa GP there was no such land for which patta would be issued means there were no vacant land. Further the people who occupied the vest land but got the pattas were less than 50%. All people who were lacking pattas were the local people from the village itself. 			
<p style="text-align: center;">Nimbong Gitdabling</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nimbong Gitdabling</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nimbong Gitdabling</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nimbong Gitdabling</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The detail of CBOs: - 3 VDC, 1 Cultural committee, 1 CC, 6 SHGs, 1 CBCLA and 1 CME committee. • The VDC has senior persons above 50, which also accommodates the views of traditions. • The cluster has a total of 240 families (Tribals—162, OBC—58 and others—20) • The representation in the CBOs as per community 			

composition of the cluster was rational.

- The people have been organized in the form of CBOs. But the situation was different comparing the plain area. The Panchayat institution does not function likewise in the hills. The hill section got their own kind of political structure. The whole hill section, which falls under West Bengal, was functioned under the hill council and every power had been concentrated within this institution. The people of the hill had to think on this political situation.
- The schemes which have been highlighted as availed above had been discontinued since January 2006, except the midday meal. The statistics, which reveal non-availed children in midday meal were due to the distance of school around 4 km, which is a long distance to walk for a child in the hill. It was said to the people that the fund from the state for development has been stopped and people had played no remarkable role regarding the situation which to be recorded.
- The total families= 240 (ST—162, OBC—58 and others—20) Looking the population and family the distribution of benefits was rational.
- The SHGs of the cluster were active in the form of taking part in the social activities. The

economical activities part need to be encouraged and guided so that they may earn income out of that. The individuals were getting loan for individual utility in the field of agriculture namely ginger cultivation but group activity was also there in the form of running grocery shop in the village itself.

- The survey reveals that the most of loan amount is used for children's education, health and purchasing seed (ginger). All these loans have been repaid to the SHGs.
- The Mahila Adhikar Manch could not be formed till date. But the problems related with women are discussed within the SHG. The contribution of women in strengthening the family as well as community discussed. Once these group members visited one family in order to interfere in the illegal affair between a married teacher and a village woman. They also made teacher leaving the village permanently who was happen to be residing there. But SHG members had to seized their intervention towards punishing them as both had the good understanding. Teacher comes in the village for teaching children till date.
- The cluster has no such forum for the women or members taking from SHG members. The SHG members which has been

formed by DBSS is representing in the federation formed by the GP.

- The chances of forming cooperative are there. Formerly the people were taking loan from the Mahajans and were compelled to sale their agriculture product to those Mahajans in low price in which they had no space for any bargaining. But the situation is changing at present the needy people get money from the SHG and thus the intervention of mahajans minimized.
- The Gram Panchayat before January'2006 held but after that the meeting had not been held. The hill region is demanding 6th schedule and hence the upper level of politics got into the matter so the local people supporting this concept.
- The people of the cluster have not reach so far like forming people organization but they have the CBOs. These CBOs have been initiated few mass movements like locking of GP office, asking clarification from block officer for BPL cards.
- The child labour is there but in their own houses. Instead of going school they go for herding animals of their own.
- The society has its own kind of administration or traditional system. There is a system which functions to maintain the decency and discipline within the society.

<p>Though the people commit unexpected and unaccepted activity, which damage the flow of decency and discipline of the society. The survey and the observation reveals while committing or acting this kind of activities ultimately female has to suffer whether resolved or unresolved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The families, which have been shown as landless, are not actually landless they have land but these are in the name of forefathers. In one families case this is a migrated family from outside. • The case of occupancy has no support of any kind of document. Verbally people reported they had applied for patta but they do not possess any kind of reference for the same. • The people applied years ago for the patta but they do not have any kind of reference. • There is no such case of dalit or identified under the category of hence there is no dalit discrimination. • No case of human rights violation reported. 			
<p>Rimbick: The people of the cluster were not aware about the livelihood and food security schemes. The schemes were not being implemented properly. The fund flow for development was not regular upto</p>	<p>Rimbick: Need to do.</p>	<p>Rimbick: The people's condition needs to be highlighted.</p>	<p>Rimbick: Nil</p>

GP from upper level.			
Baju-Amrit	Baju-Amrit	Baju-Amrit	Baju-Amrit
Kalimpong	Kalimpong	Kalimpong	Kalimpong
Mamring	Mamring	Mamring	Mamring
Activities Undertaken	Activities Undertaken	Activities Undertaken	Activities Undertaken
<p>Saontalpur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection (people's condition and govt. schemes, acts, policies, gender segregation etc) Programs for CME Knowledge reinforcement on food security, land rights, tribal land management & protection, SHG formation-meeting, formation of NASP-MAM, Village meeting 	<p>Saontalpur:</p>	<p>Saontalpur:</p>	<p>Saontalpur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting for LAN initiatives
<p>Naxalbari:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection (people's condition and govt. schemes, acts, policies, gender segregation etc) Analysis and village meeting. Programs for CME Knowledge reinforcement on food security, land rights, tribal land management & protection, SHG formation-meeting, meetings for formation of NASP-MAM. Village meeting and formation of CBOs. 	<p>Naxalbari: Follow up.</p>	<p>Naxalbari: Follow up.</p>	<p>Naxalbari: Nil.</p>
Kumargram	Kumargram	Kumargram	Kumargram
<p>Gairkata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information collection (People's condition). House visit. Sharing and analysis— 	<p>Gairkata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of working group - 4 in village level and 1 in congregational level. 	<p>Gairkata</p>	<p>Gairkata</p>

<p>Village meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge reinforcement on PRI, Local Governance, SHG, Tribal land protection and management ▪ Orientation on Food security and NREGA 2005 ▪ Gender sensitization ▪ Sensitizing congregation for solidarity with the poor ▪ Formation of VDC—SHG—Federation—NASP. ▪ Campaigning on ill effects of HIV/AIDS and woman & child trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seminar on women rights and farmer's rights. ▪ Formation of Committee for Land issues in which BLRO officer, LAMPS, G.P member are the members. ▪ The villagers gave application for ration cards, land patta. ▪ SHG group took over the responsibilities of the Midday Meals. ▪ SHG women are given the responsibilities of monitoring the work of NREGA. ▪ SHG women are also the member of VEC. ▪ Rally of 1200 women against W.T.O. ▪ Formation of Mahila Bank at Block Level. ▪ Approached Forest Minister, MLA, MP, Sabhadhipati, and Sabhapati of Panchayat Samity for registration and loans to the marginalized. ▪ Rescued one trafficked girl from Delhi by the congregation. ▪ Smuggler of girls was threatened and thrown out of the village. ▪ Networking and meeting with other G.P and Block level. ▪ SHG group are awaring people regarding trafficking, HIV Aids and also working in co – ordination with Clubs. ▪ Villagers are utilizing the instrumental act – Right to 		
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	<p>Information Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working group and SHG group monitors the work of the village primary schools, ICDS. ▪ Convention organized by the co-ordination by four denominations where the responsibilities of the congregation in the development are discussed. ▪ Organizes sports yearly in Pastorate level and in Independence Day whole village participates. 		
<p>Patlakhawa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information collection (People's condition) ▪ Sharing and analysis—Village meetings ▪ Knowledge reinforcement on PRI, Local Governance, SHG, Tribal land protection and management ▪ Orientation on Food security and NREGA 2005 ▪ Gender sensitization ▪ Sensitizing congregation for solidarity with the poor ▪ Formation of VDC—SHG—Federation—MAM—NASP. ▪ Campaigning on ill effects of HIV/AIDS and woman & child trafficking 	<p>Patlakhawa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information collection (Relevant Acts, Govt. Schemes, GOs, existing policies etc.) ▪ Approached forest minister of the State for royalty permission ▪ 	<p>Patlakhawa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Network & lobbying with other likeminded individuals—organizations, Bureaucrats, executives ▪ Program publication in local print media ▪ Handbill distribution on tea day ▪ 	<p>Patlakhawa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information sharing to the local congregation / within the pastorate area on PRI, Local Governance, SHG, Tribal land protection and management, Food security and NREGA 2005, Gender sensitization, Formation of VDC—SHG—Federation—MAM—NASP, Campaigning on ill effects of HIV/AIDS and woman & child trafficking ▪ Evolved format for reporting of congregation level WFCS, Youth Sunday school and lay leaders related with finance and activity.
Nimbong	Nimbong	Nimbong	Nimbong
Gitdabling	Gitdabling	Gitdabling	Gitdabling

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness program on agriculture • Awareness program on TPDS • Awareness program on HIV/AIDS • Formation of SHG • Awareness program on Food security • Awareness program on land right –tribal land protection and management • Awareness program on environment – environment day • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying for compensation & rehabilitation against landslide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Rimbick: Knowledge reinforcement on PDS, PRI, Local Governance, land rights, legal aid, meetings of working groups, SHG formation.</p>	<p>Rimbick: Nil.</p>	<p>Rimbick: Knowledge reinforcement on techniques of advocacy</p>	<p>Rimbick:</p>

<p>26. Policy Framework</p>			
<p>Objectives: To analyze (if need be collected) relevant policies those are applicable in the reference areas. To capture the use of policies to bring impacts.</p>			
Thematic Issues	Statement of Policies / Amendments	Interventions	Outcome / Impact
Dalits			
Tribals			
Women Dalit women Tribal women OBC			
Children			
Disaster Management			

Cooperatives			
Workers in the unorganized sector			
Trend analysis			

27 a. Thematic Roles & Responsibilities		
Issue Facilitator	Roles & Responsibilities	Inter role coordination
Livelihood Land CME Gender LAN PRI PME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihood Facilitator shall work for livelihood issue. <input type="checkbox"/> Critical analysis of people's conditions and capturing relevant information related with issue <input type="checkbox"/> Extracts documents related to govt. schemes, GOs, SC orders and govt. policies. <input type="checkbox"/> Finding support sources (locally or through govt. schemes mobilization) <input type="checkbox"/> Organizing people <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen people's organization <input type="checkbox"/> Establishing network <input type="checkbox"/> Mobilize people's organization for people's movement for claiming rights 	

27. Staff Profile				
Objective: To capture the work profile of the staff and trends				
Organogram				
Name	Designation	Village covering	Years of working	Qualification
Amardeep Horo	Community Enabler & PME Facilitator	1. Dubashree 2. Purba Nararthali 3. Madhya Nararthali 4. Kamakhyaguri 5. Dhonthali (Kasibari)	14 years Since 1993	12 th standard passed
Nalam Fudong (Lepcha)	Community Enabler & PRA Facilitator	1. Dilpali 2. Yakrebung 3. Lampati and 4. Tubun	7 yrs Since 1999	10 th Standard passed
Hitkari Guria	Community Enabler & SHG Facilitator	1. Jitpur 2. Jaipur 3. Kadampur 4. Tintola 5. Tirtatola	15 yrs Since 1991	12 th standard passed

		6. Karmatola 7. Boropokharia 8. Chotopokharia 9. Arjunpara 10. Gadatola Kadampur 11. Baniadabri 12. Dheep Colony 13. Samuktala Busty 14. Jayantitola 15. Rindirgutu 16. Sambalpur 17. Godotola		
Shyamal Basumata	Community Enabler & LAN Facilitator	1. Sajnapara 2. Uttar Dangapara 3. D. Sakoajhara 4. Pradhanpara 5. Sonakhali	13 yrs since 1993	12 th standard passed
Aden T. Lepcha	Community Enabler & Gender Facilitator	1. Pochok 2. Lungshel 3. Mahajan 4. Dabling	15 yrs since 1991	10 th Standard Passed
Pratap Basumata	Community Enabler & CME Facilitator	1. Tintola 2.	13 yrs since 1993	10 th Standard Passed
Nathaniel Hembrom	Community Enabler & PRI Facilitator	1. Uttar Simlabari 2. Paschim Simlabari 3. Purba Simlabari 4.	13 yrs since 1993	12 th standard passed
Nemhas Tigga	Issue Facilitator	DBSS	12yrs, Since 1994	12 th Standard Passed
Priyanka Chettri	Issue Facilitator	DBSS	Since 1 st Oct. 2006	B.A.
Amol Kumar Ming	Communication and Documentation Assistant	DBSS	Since 1 st Nov. 2006	12 th Standard Passed
Subash Khalkho	Community Enabler	Baradighi 1) Grass More T.G.	Since 1 st Oct. 2006	B. Th.
Birendra Tamang	Community Enabler	Nimbong Pemling Sareoksha	Since 1 st Nov. 2006	12 th Standard Passed
Subhra Prakash Tudu	Coordinator	DBSS	3yrs, Since 2003	B.Com.