

## **DBSS, Diocese of Cuttack Data Consolidation**

### **Methodology/steps for the database**

#### **Process first phase**

A team of SBSS personnel (Ranchi, RC) headed by Mrs. Ramaswamy visited the two target villages of DBSS, namely Kendupada and Ashrayapur on date.29-30April 2006 And interact with CBOS and communities leader on the issues of livelihood, land rights, SHG and cooperation and discussed history of struggle involved the communities during the construction of irrigation dam at Ashrayapur village in the year 1994.

Letter on the data base sample was filled up by the community enabler, DBSS with the help of SBSS personal with facts and figures.

After wards the entire process was facilitated by SBSS personnel in the Staff meeting.

Again in the month of July 2006 the DBSS staff meeting was organized, and this was attended by Mr.S.Tigga, PA and Mr.S.Kisku, FA, RC, Ranchi.This was a time for feed back data base and management system again with the DBSS staffs, Mr.Tigga oriented little bit points monitoring in the formats and told that SBSS had introducing the formats, plan to future intervention in the area.

#### **The objective of the data base as follows:**

To develop and consolidate data base on specific thematic issue base information on land rights, tribal identity, livelihood and food security, SHG, federation, cooperatives, peoples organization etc which will provide guiding frame works for planning, monitoring and impact assessment.

To enable DBSS and resource center RC to maintain database and use of scientific data among various stake holders and visualizing macro and micro trends.

To use database for developing, management of information system.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> phase**

The Community Enabler, DBSS, CBCLA Facilitator and selected community leaders move door to door for collection of data and organized PRA methods in some issues to collected data. It was taken 20 to 25 days for cover up the villages in all seven Panchayats, discussion, interaction, trend suggestion and feed back method was used in this process.

**In the third phase** Panchayat wise data was compilation along with the Community Enabler working group members and community leaders, through discussion, feedback and trend analysis. This was a time for sharing the out come of the Panchayat wise compiled report with the communities. It was taken 20-25 days.

**In the fourth phase** the trend analysis was share with Panchayat level. Final compilation report was prepare along with Programme Coordinator, SBSS representatives working group members and documentation assistant in the DBSS staff meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct to 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct 2006 at Berhampur.

<b>1.Context and Historical Background</b>	<p>Diocese of Cuttack is one the oldest Diocese in CNI, established in 1970, working in five district including Phulbani Diocese. Basically this Diocese is working among the Kui and Saura and general people at large. They are all marginalized people. Looking to the situation the Diocese felt to form a development wing to work among the marginalized for their socio-economic upliftment. With this concern Diocese executive formed one development wing called DBSS in 1989. Initially the DBSS started with seven dedicated worker. Since then this body work among marginalized people in remote areas. Development work started with welfare/service approach. This approach was existed with issue-based approach for 8 years till 1998 divided into two phases. Then it was shifted to social action for six years till 2004 and after that Organisation is in RBA approach.</p> <p><b>Objective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve socio economic condition of the marginalized community people</li> <li>To initiate self help socio-economic development Programme</li> <li>To develop leadership quality among the congregation/community</li> <li>To participate in the struggle of the people in social political structural change</li> </ul>
<b>Year of formation of DBSS</b>	1989
<b>Briefly explain the main reason/circumstances for formation of your DBSS</b>	To capacitate the local congregation. The mandate was derived from the Diocese and SBSS and Vice versa. Right from the beginning the DBSS take active interest to make the congregation involve in the development process. Different wings of the Church are being oriented in the development sector in which the congregation owned the DBSS program. The participation in DBSS field is always been positive.
<b>Year of registration</b>	Not registered (Registration on under process)

Operational Areas in the initial years	How many villages	Panchayat/Gram Sabha	Blocks	Districts	State
	48	3/	3	3	Orissa

What were the problems/issues that were addressed by the DBSS then?	Illiteracy and exploitation (1989-1998), poverty, ill-health, unemployment, deforestation
Since formation, has DBSS withdrawn from any villages/Panchayat/Gram sabha/Clusters/Area	Cuttack DBSS has withdrawn from Dambaguda and Sujamaju area due to formation of Phulbani Diocese, from Baripada due to communal tension, from coastal area due to establishment of TATA steel company and from Dengambo due to YMCA involvement.

Has your operational region had any history of protest/struggles?	Yes
Give brief narration of the nature of struggle/time period/DBSS involvement and outcomes and impact	Struggle against Displacement in Ashraypur area due to construction of Harabhazi Dam. Struggle of five villages consisting of 225 families against construction of irrigational Dam (1993-2000). During this period people formed peoples Organisation with the initiatives of DBSS worker to get proper compensation and rehabilitation. <b>Outcome &amp; Impact</b> – people rehabilitated to the safer area, compensation given but inadequate, infrastructure facilities provided to the affected people, people lost their patta land, occupation also got changed.
	Time period 1993-2000
Are these struggle still continuing	Yes
DBSS involvement and scope of deepening its works	
Trend analysis of the	Initially this Organisation stated with welfare approach, after some year the Organisation felt that

historical background	<p>welfare approach couldn't be sustained as a whole. This has been shifted to service to right based. It was also found that during this period the people were program oriented but after acceptance of RBA the unity among the people could be seen and sensitized towards action.</p> <p><b>Achievements</b> -Awareness increased on education, health, and exploitation among the community. People get direct benefit from socio-economic program and youth association is registered. People are able to tap government schemes and programs. Participation in the PRI election, organize rally, Dharna for compensation. Bank account opened in cluster level; through NFE and CSC more than 600 children get direct benefit. Developed saving and credit system.</p> <p><b>Challenges</b> – The major challenge before the DBSS was to develop leadership and involve them in local self-governance and to strengthen palli sabha and sensitize communities for their legitimacy rights.</p> <p><b>Learning</b> – The outcome is not measurable, lack of information dissemination in the community level and people are mostly program oriented and dependent.</p>
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## 2. Perspectives

**Objectives:** After adopting RBA several shifts are observed in DBSS approach, strategies, operational areas and reference communities. This framework aims at stock taking the ongoing changes that are underway.

<b>Vision and Mission of DBSS- Present</b>	<p><b>Vision-</b> The DBSS, DOC, CNI aspire to promote comprehensive and holistic self-sustained development for dignified the marginalized communities (among the tribal and dalit) through collective action.</p> <p><b>Mission-</b> Empowering the marginalized communities of reference areas to access and control over livelihood resources and protecting their identify through realization of their legitimacy rights and to develop leadership in order to emerge as an alternative political forces.</p>
<b>Strategies adopted to translate this Mission</b>	<p>Review of the past involvement at each level</p> <p>Sensitizing the issues effecting the people life</p> <p>Empower the communities through dissemination of information</p> <p>Net working like minded organization on the issues</p>

	<p>Involvement in the political process          United women in to a single platform through SHG          Through RBA          Involvement of the congregation in to development process</p>
<p><b>Trend Analysis of the emerging perspectives</b></p>	<p>The present social economic cultural scenario the reference communities have been leading in extreme poverty. Jhum cultivation one of the cultivation is one of the major occupations for the tribal for their livelihood. As the govt.declared the resolution of forest by means of legislation in which their livelihood have been severely affected govt.policies on land entitlement for tribal and dalit for wholeheartedly implemented. Unemployment, poverty irregularities various govt.schemes responsibilities for youth unrest. The illiteracy ignorance people have no voice to demanding against their legitimacy rights. Women's and children's are the oppressed among the oppressed. The tribal basically depends on forest products forest part and parcel of their culture, social and economic life. By the introduced right-based approach (4A strategic) indicates large number of tribal gradually aware their right and formed the plat form to preserve their rights and livelihood.</p>

### 3. Operational Areas: Demographic Profile

**Objective:** This frame aims at benchmarking the operational areas of SBSS-DBSS

State	District	Block	Panchayat/Gram Sabha	Palli Sabha	Pastorate
Orissa	Ganjam	<b>Ganjam</b> Digaphandi Kukudakhandi	<b>Digaphandi</b> (1/23 G.P) <i>Bhramarpur</i> – (1/17) village- Narayanpur	14	Narayanpur
			<b>Kukudakhandi</b> (1/09 G.P) <i>Ankushpur</i> –(3/7)Village		Padripalli
	Gajapati	<b>Gajapati</b> Mohana	<b>Mohana</b> (07/30) Village - 74/130	06	Merama Bhaliaguda Turaniyani
	Kandhamal	<b>Kandhamal</b> Daringbadi	<b>Daringbadi</b> <i>Jhinjeerguda</i> - (06/09) <i>Kumbhaigaon</i> -(03/17)	19  03	Godama
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11/105 89/189</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>06/60 in entire CTC Diocese</b>

**Trend Analysis:** The present socio political context in the operational area the burecracy has failed to meet peoples demand. There is lack of proper administration and coordination among the govt.servants the welfare schemes severely affected. In the operation area (Ganjam, Gajapati, Kandhamala dist) in the state of Orissa.8 Pastorates are under CNI, DOC.Total village most of the families are ST&SC communities. A large segment of tribal living in the hilly areas, social, political, economic condition is very miserable. The tribal continue to practice shifting cultivation. The condition of the tribal living in a remote area is very miserable, accerssibility of service to the beneficiaries is neglected due to lack of knowledge and information as well as in proper function of palli sabha. Communal tension affiered erupted due to vested interest political parties. The PWG is very active due to the existing policy of the govt. Looking to the govt.inefficiency the tribal people are united in to a single platform (Lok Sangram Mancha) to different tribal rights.

#### 4. Community based Organizations

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

Panchayat/village/families	VLC				VDC	CC	SHG	CBCLA	Cooperative	Any Other
	MM	YC	FC	Any Other						
Adava /15/19 364/562	-	02	-	VSS-1	10	01	11/25	01	01	E.C-1
Mohana /17/32 305/627	-	10	-	VSS-4	17	01	11/25	01	01	E.C-1
Govindpur /14/30 298/554	-	05	-	VSS-2	14	01	09/28	02	01	E.C-2
Birikot /16/23 426/573	-	01	-	FS.C-1	14	01	12/20	01	01	E.C-1
Paniganda/12/26 350/692	-	03	-	VSS-1	12	01	06/42	01	01	E.C-1
Kukuda khandi (New)/ 03/07 273/	-	01	-	-	03	-	10/	-	-	-
Jhingiriguda & Katama/ 09/26 286/633	-	01	-	-	03	01	04/16	-	-	-
Bhramarpur (New) 01/23 58/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	E.C-01
<b>Total Number /87/186 2302/3641</b>	-	<b>23</b>	-	<b>VSS-08 FS.C- 01</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>63/156</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>07</b>

<p><b>Core Achievements</b></p>	<p>SHG women's group tapped different govt.programme viz. Goatting prog. Mid day meal, Kerosini dealership etc with this purchasing of seasonal seeds, taking lease and purchase land etc.</p> <p>Through self-help cooperative marginal people manage to check exploitation from the middle men to some extend. And carry out these cooperative with proper responsibility.</p> <p>CBCLA students are taking part in different activities organizing by govt at Panchayat level. Participated 7(Seven) govt.schools here our achievement is 4 CBCLA student received different prizes held on 15<sup>th</sup> Aug 2006 besides this students are managed get seat in govt.hostel/school.</p> <p>SHG women's leader to participate in PRI and they able to win.</p>
<p><b>Challenges</b></p>	<p>To participate SHG women's member in palli sabha and three tire panchayat raj election.</p> <p>To keep rapport with govt.officers and tap different govt.schemes and activities</p>
<p><b>Trend Analysis</b></p>	<p>There are different committee are being formed in Panchayat to pressurize govt.and community level against injustice prevailing in the society. Women leader are able to meet with govt.officers and tapping different schemes to sustain their livelihood. Now their becoming backbone in the society. Now we can see improving their bargaining power saving and credit system. There leadership quality able to monitor their self-help group unity cooperation trust among the group besides this there VSS group protect and manage their existing forest. With this they accessed different durable community asset and infrastructure.</p>

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## 5. Community Based Organizations: Gender and Age

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

Community based Organizations	No. of Men			No. Of Women			Total Membership		
	20-35	35-50	50- above	20-35	35-50	50- above	20-35	35-50	50- above
<b>VDC</b>	173	124	-	96	42	-	269	166	-
<b>CC</b>	22	10	-	08	-	-	30	10	
<b>AC</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SHG</b>	-	-	-	498	298		498	298	
<b>Cooperative</b>									
<b>Education Committee</b>	32	-	-	16	-	-	48	-	-

### Trend Analysis

There are different age group between 20 to 35 year group more then 35 in SHG group when ever they meet one place they use to share their knowledge activity to solve their leadership quality are being highlighted in govt.level.Participation of women in family in the village and society level likely increased, not only the community level but also in the congregation. Now they are getting chances to share their grievances experiences and views among the congregation.

## 6. Community based Organization: Caste

**Objective:** This frame aims to analyze the homogeneous and heterogeneous composition of the CBOs and its implications.

Community based Organization	Dalits	OBC	Tribes		Total Membership		
			Saura	Kui	Dalit	OBC	Tribes
VDC	07	21	414	48	07	21	462
CC	-	-	35	07	-	-	42
AC	-	-	-	-	-		
SHG	79	123	588	47	79	123	635
Cooperative	-	-	52	-	-	-	52
CBCLA			29	-			29
VSS	-	-	64	07	-	-	71
<b>Total</b>	86	144	1182	109	86	144	1291

### Trend Analysis:

Their aim is to stand together and fight for the right. They do not have intercast conflict among the society. They are dwelling at particular place with one aim.

## 7. Dalit and livelihood: Access and control to resources: Interventions and Impact

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

Natural Resources			
Cluster/Panchayat	Zameen/Land	Jangal/Forest	Jal/Water
	<b>Interventions:</b>		
	<b>Impact:</b>		

### Government Schemes

<b>Cluster/Panchayat</b>	<b>Intervention</b>
	<b>Impact</b>

## Wages and Equity

<b>Cluster/Panchayat</b>	<b>Fair and minimum wages</b>
	<b>Intervention</b>
	<b>Impact</b>

### Entrepreneurship Development

<b>Cluster/Panchayat</b>	<b>SHG</b>
	<b>Intervention</b>
	<b>Impact</b>

**Trend Analysis**

## **8. Tribes and Livelihood: Access and control to Resources: interventions and impact**

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

Cluster/Panchayat	Zameen/Land	Jangal/Forest	Jal/Water
	<b>Interventions:</b>		
	<p>Zameen is the identity of every caste people. Because they sustain their livelihood. As a human being every body has equal rights to use their own land in various purposes according to their need and will. Generally tribal peoples depend on Jhum cultivation those who have not patta land or cultivable land. Because they live in hill area which compel them to do this. Through out the year they don't get involve in cultivation work for 3 months. During this time some of them go out side to sustain their livelihood and other will remain for jhum cultivation.</p>	<p>Forest product is also their means of livelihood. Most of the tribal people are depend on the minor forest product. Because that is also their part of livelihood. Now a day there is no restriction from the govt.side to collect forest product firewood for domestic purpose and to sale if out side. Besides minor forest product they hunting forest animal also.</p>	<p>Water is life for every creature. Where it uses in both ways consumption and productive purpose. Due to irrigation facilities the marginalized people depend upon rainwater.</p>
	<b>Impact:</b>		
	<p>Environment degradation</p>	<p>Degradation of environment posses threat to forest resources for which water level comes down from its original level</p>	<p>Due to lack irrigation facilities they are unable to get food security for one year.</p>

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**Government Schemes**

<b>Cluster/Panchayat</b>	<b>Intervention</b>
	<p><b>TPDS</b>            Most of the people have ration card, BPL card, Annapurna, Antardwaya and recently they have received job card for sustaining their livelihood. Due to lack of proper selected beneficiaries target peoples are deprived of getting govt.facilities.Irregularity of supply of essential commodities and low qualities of food grains leads to unrest tribal hamlet. Some of the tribal are bound to keep their BPL card with non-tribal people as mortgage due to poverty.</p>
	<b>Impact</b>

	<p>Now govt.has introduced NREGA in the rural area as legal right to sustain food security and to check migration other state, because they get their food for work. Due to low quality of food grains people are not taking interested to take food grains.</p>
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## Wages and Equity

Cluster/Panchayat	Fair and minimum wages
	<b>Intervention</b>
	<p>Male and female persons are unable to get equal wages for equal work where as for govt.work they receive less wages 50 in comparison to the govt.policy, but in private sector of they work agriculture field they receive Rs.30 to Rs.40 per day for both male and female person.</p>
	<b>Impact</b>
<p>According to the govt.rate of daily wages people are deprived of getting their actual daily wages leads to go out side in searching of work for surviving of their livelihood.</p>	

### Entrepreneurship Development

<b>Cluster/Panchayat</b>	<b>Cooperative</b>
	<b>Intervention</b>
	Resource mobilizes through cooperative society such as community hall, cc road.
	<b>Impact</b>

	<p>Improve managerial capacity  Decrease middlemen exploitation  Increase bargaining power</p>
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<b>Cluster/Panchayat</b>	<b>SHG</b>
	<b>Intervention</b>
	<p>SHG members are also member of cooperation management. Being a member of cooperative society they acquired different knowledge, responsibility etc. Looking on present activities of SHG groups, group members brought work order from the block to do infrastructure work i.e. CC road.</p>
	<b>Impact</b>

	<p>Involvement in decision making process</p> <p>Participation in PRI</p> <p>Involvement in the village development process</p> <p>Tapping govt.resources, such as kerosini, mid day meal dealership, CC road and loan from bank</p> <p>Increase managerial capability</p>
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**Trend Analysis:**

At present SHG members are moving towards political empowerment. The members able to linkage with block, Bank for resource mobilization. The role of women (SHG members) not only involves in saving and credit system but also work or institutional building for social action through RBA.

**Role of congregation**

The role of congregation is to empower Church members by giving biblical knowledge on development sensitization on present socioeconomic system prevailing in society, not only that but also solidarity for the poor.

For the development of the society Church members are also responsible to take leadership on injustice and oppression.

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

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

Number availed and not availed	Adivasi's		SCs		OBCs		Any Other	
	Availed	Not Availed	Availed	Not Availed	Availed	Not Availed	Availed	Not Availed
<b>BPL</b>	1492		55		58			
<b>APL</b>	364				40			
<b>Antodaya</b>	428				31			
<b>Annapurna</b>	184		03		55			
<b>Vriddha/Old age pension</b>	390		05		71			
<b>Maternity Benefit</b>	152				108			
<b>Mid-Day Meals</b>	4,800				360			
<b>Physically Handicapped</b>	20							

### Trend Analysis:

Due to improper selection of beneficiary and non-availability of essential commodities as well as low quality of food grains. Create unrest among the tribal communities the recent starvation death in the Gajapati district died seven people including children's by taking mango kornel. The govt. PDS and welfare schemes not reach in the remote area. Nepotism and despotism was found in govt.machinery due to lack of information and knowledge and recent introduction RTI the people are not aware on govt.schemes.

## 10. Schemes availed/ Accessed in the operational area:

**Objective:** To take stock of the schemes availed in the panchayat and analyse the distribution pattern

Panchayat/Cluster	Schemed Accessed	Community Asset/Programme	No. of people Benefited	Male	Female
Adava Birikot Paniganda Jhingeeriguda Govindpur Mohana Ankushpur Brahampur	1. SJSY 2. JRY 3. FFW 4. TPDS 5. ITDA 6. PMRY 7. NREGA 8. SSA 9. VSS 10. ICDS 11. IAY	1. CC road 2. Community hall 3. Ponds 4. Wages & food grains 5. Culvert 6. Irrigation canal, dug well, tube well 7. BPL card, Annapurna, Antodaya 8. Maternity benefit 9. Generator, sound system 10. School building (Anganbadi) 11. Houses	13891	7130	6761

### Trend Analysis:

There are different schemes accessed in this area many people get benefit out of this scheme. This scheme is distributed among tribe and non-tribes people, mostly this village belong to tribal belt.

There are separate schemes for tribal and non-tribal people given and example ITDA income generation programme, loan, subsidies etc. people accessed from govt. sector.

## 11. Self Help Groups (1)

**Objective:** This frame aims at collecting basic data on SHGs.

Sl. No.	Name of CO	No. of SHG	Total members		Subscription per month	Total Savings	Loan received from Bank/Govt.	2 <sup>nd</sup> loan	3 <sup>rd</sup> loan	Rate of interest of SHG	Rate of interest of Bank	Recovery Rates % Default Rate
			Male	Female								
Adava	Kavi Chandra Naik	11	-	152	Rs. 10, 15, 20	1,05,621	2,50,000 10,000 7,000	-	-	2% per month	12% per year	100% Recovery
Birikot	Dilip Singh	12	-	119	Rs. 10, 20, 30	56,017	-	-	-	2% per month	12% per year	100% Recovery
Paniganda	Dilip Das	06	-	90	Rs. 20	24,600	17,000 3,50,000	10,000	3,50,000	2% per month	12% per year	100% Recovery
Jhingeeriguda	A.P. Rath	04	-	58	Rs. 10	37,766	30,000	-	-	2% per month	12% per year	100% Recovery
Govindpur	Sujata Samal	09	-	132	Rs. 10, 15, 20, 25	53,664	5,000 15,000	30,000	3,00,000	2% per month	12% per year	100% Recovery
Mohana	Sanjay Naik	11	-	150	Rs. 10, 15, 20	1,12,240	12,000 25,000 12,000 2,50,000	-	-	2% per month	12% per year	100% Recovery
Ankushpur	Nileema Patro	10	-	123	Rs. 20, 30, 50	19,598	2,55,000	-	-	2% per month	12% per year	100% Recovery
Brahamarpur	Sanjay patro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>63</b>	-	<b>824</b>	-	<b>4,09,506</b>	<b>12,38,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>6,50,000</b>	-	-	

**Trend Analysis:**

Women are able to get aware of saving and credit system. And with this their socio economic conditions likely improving. There are interest variation between bank and SHG viz.12% per annual and 2%per month respectively. They manage to repayment intime. By this they are deprived of exploitation and cheating from the middleman highest interest still now there are no SHG defaulter. The socio economic condition of SHG members is gradually improving. The local bank interest from the SHG groups @of 12%annually and 2%per month. All the ages manage to clear the bank interest in time, in which they are free from middlemen exploitation who have taken the higher interest. At present no SHG groups are defaulter from the bank.

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

**Objective:** 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 the members, debt repayments and number of times women are taking loans for debt repayment. For SHGs to grow-women should be encouraged to get into productive use of loans by the third loan-towards tiny and small enterprise etc.

<b>Consumption</b>	<b>Cluster/Panchayat</b>	<b>No. Of women Members</b>	<b>No. of men Members</b>
<b>Liquor</b>			
<b>Marriage</b>			
<b>Festivals</b>			
<b>Ceremonies/Rituals (death, birth, etc.)</b>			
<b>Children's Education</b>			
<b>Health</b>			
<b>Productive</b>			
<b>Agriculture-Seed, fertilizer, buying equipments/tools</b>			
<b>Debt repayments</b>			

<b>House Repair</b>			
<b>Any Other</b>			
<b>Total</b>	8 GP	SHG group63 SHG members-796	

### **Trend Analysis:**

At present there are 63 SHG group out of which 53 SHG group activities.22 of the avail loan from bank. Out of them 6 SHG get 50% subsidy for productive purposes 3 SHG group get together programme from ITDA, SGSY.

Some times SHG member takes loan from their concern group for productive purpose and consumptive purpose debt repayment and house repairing etc

## **13. SHGs as Mahila Adhikar Manch (3)**

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

<b>Cluster/panchayat-wise</b>	<b>Initiatives relating to liquor and alcoholism</b>	<b>Village development-laying of roads, improving sanitary conditions</b>	<b>Leading protests and campaigns with men on issues</b>	<b>Contesting for Panchayat elections and getting elected</b>	<b>Emerging strong leaders-interfacing with police and state machinery</b>	<b>Any other</b>
<b>Intervention (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative)</b>						
	Most of the people of Toranipani village were used to drink	Besides this 3 SHGs got work order from SJSY for infrastructure	After from intervention of RBA approach all the SHGs are on learning	Some of the SHG women's members are elected in PRI process. Such as	One of the reference area women folk are looking after mid day meal of	

	Alcoholism since last several years, but no body protest to raised voice against this but Toranipani SHG members came forward and decide to fight against existing issue.	work i.e. C.C.Road, Community hall etc.and from ITDA, goattry farm.	process towards campaigning, Gherao etc.	ward member, Sarpancha, Naib Sarpancha, Samiti Savya, Zilla Sarpancha members.	govt.school.Usally ration items are distributed by the dealership to all the SHG groups. But in between dealership to delivery point, it is found out that 16 kgs rice from some packets who is in charge of this for appropriate action.	
<b>Impact</b>						

**Trend Analysis:**

Some of the SHGs got kerosini agencies midday meal dealrship. Opened fair price shops. One of the SHG was entrusted with the execution of the road construction activating. They were also able to mobilize loans for goattry projects, community hall etc.

#### 14. SHGs: Outcome and Impact (4)

**Objective:** To analyse the impact of SHGs (Qualitative and Quantitative) in a holistic way.

	<b>Outcome and Impact</b>
<b>Economic</b>	<b>Asset Creation</b> In the reference area 3 SHGs got work order from SGSY for infrastructure work i.e. C.C.Road, community hall and from ITDA goattery farm etc. One SHG group purchased one small plot for construction goattery shade.
	<b>Enterprise Development</b> SHG members are also member of cooperative management. Being a members of cooperative society they acquired different knowledge, responsibility etc. Looking of present activities of SHG groups. Group members brought work order from the block to do infrastructure work i.e.
<b>Political</b>	Women members are taking keen interest take part in PRI election and in decision-making process.
<b>Social</b>	Leadership promotion Accessing mid day meal Increase in the number of girls/boys going to school

	Participation in decision making process in family or in community Aware of responsibility Decrease of dropout
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**Case study attached here:**

Village Kharikua covered by Soura tribe comes under Mohana Panchayat. There are 16 families with a population of 102. Taking 15 women's members formed one SHG group.

After years this SHG group members managed to save huge money only with their monthly contribution. With saving money they purchased one land and construct one family quarter for rented purpose. Now they are getting rent out of it. This group is also receiving Rs.2.50, 000.00 from SGSY scheme for gottary. Not only this activities but also they are tapping resources from govt.level. They are also taking different programmes for the development of the village. Now they say we are free from feeling inside the four walls.

**Case study No.2**

Deulakhani village is a small village comes under Mohana Block. Total number of family is 30 belongs to Soura Tribe. Taking 19 women member made one SHG Group, named Deulakhani DWCRA group. Every month they manage to sit and keep discussion on health, sanitation and regarding different govt.programmes. there were many people who were exploited by the Sahukars taking loan, debt, advance etc with high interest. But after the formation of the SHG group they stop this system. Because this SHG group manage to give loan with less interest. Keeping cultivation land in hand as mortgage, using in different way, they get profit out of this. Women leaders are also attending SHG federation meeting at Panchayat level meeting also attending Palli Sabha. Now they are improving on their skill. SHG groups are also selling turmeric powder packet to other village people. Now this SHG group selected one woman for contexting as a ward member and she got that opportunity. This news spread everywhere and people became happy.

**15. Cooperatives**

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

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

<b>History</b>	
<b>Year of establishment</b>	2003
<b>Registered and unregistered</b>	Registration no.

	Bhaliaguda – 5/BD/2003-Self help cooperative	
	Toranipani – 9/BD/2003-        ,,	
	Deulakhani – 2/BD/2003        ,,	
	Rajabasa – 3/BD/2003         ,,	
	Kendupada – 6/BD/2003        ,,	
<b>Reason for setting up cooperatives</b>		
<b>Subscription per month</b>	Rs. 20 (each member)	
<b>Membership</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
	35	15

<b>Impact in terms of growth</b>	To be captured in terms of Activities Seasonal crops for business Loan given to other farmers to less interest
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	<p><b>Profits</b> Still now cooperatives gives no profit no loss. But now they are free from Shaukars high interest. Besides this some time cooperative gives to the farmers for agriculture in advance. After harvesting advance taken people are able to give crops in return.</p>
	<p><b>Leadership</b> Promotion of the leadership and managerial capability among the members</p>
	<p><b>Policy</b> As per the Orissa self help cooperative act</p>

<b>Achievements</b>	<p>           One community hall            Non interference of Shaukar            People are getting actual price selling their products            Improving bargaining power            Looking achievement of these cooperative            Other village people are also getting free from middlemen         </p>
<b>Challenges</b>	<p>           To sustain their livelihood            To tap govt.activities to the village level            To tap govt.resources and loan from bank            To check interference of Sahukar            To improve the socio economic condition         </p>
<b>Trend Analysis</b>	<p>           There are 7 cooperatives of which 2 have emerged as strong groups. They collect and sell agricultural forest produce, vegetables and have arranged to force the traditional middlemen/sahukar who used to cheat them with         </p>

	weights and measures to buy products at reasonable rates with right measures and weights. They now buy products from the cooperatives as well the cooperatives and the tribals have now shifted from barter to cash transaction. The current challenges of the cooperatives are inadequate capital to purchase seeds on time. Beyond the share capital. The cooperatives are not generating profits.
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## 16. Profiling Palli Sabhas

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

Cluster/panchayat	No. Of Palli sabha		Men	Women	Interventions	Outcomes
	Functional and strong	Non-functional				
8GP						

**Trend Analysis:**

Since Orissa does not have Gram Sabha but self-governing system called Palli Sabha. In Orissa what happens in PRI system that is every ward. Panchayat meeting is conducting once in a 6 month or as per necessity concern ward member is the president of this palli sabha. Every member M/F when is 18 years and above have right to participant in decision making process and in this meeting Sarpancha, secretary, ward member and VLW of concern Gram Panchayat are also attending in this meeting.

**Peoples Organization/ Movement**

<b>People's Organisation</b>	
<b>Name</b>	
<b>Year of Inception</b>	
<b>Registration detail if any</b>	
<b>Original Mandate-mission etc.</b>	
<b>Vision</b>	
<b>Mission</b>	

<b>Objectives</b>	
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<b>Core Achievements/Landmarks</b>	
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<b>Challenges</b>	
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<b>Issue Addressed</b>	
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## Trend Analysis

### 17. Land Rights (1)

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

Land profile of the reference area	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	OBC
Landless	768	46 Acres	160 Acres
Marginal Farmer (0-2.5 Acres)	778	-	58 Acres
Small Farmer- ( 2.5-5 Acres )	342	84	18

#### Trend Analysis:

Generally tribal people have more lands than non-tribal people. Some of the area has land conflict between Adivasi and non-Adivasi, since some decade. But now Adivasi people brought notice to the govt.level to look after this issue

### Land: Ethnic Distribution (2)

**Objective:** This frame aims to give details of land distribution by tribe and Tradition.

What is the ethnic distribution of land?		Saura	Kui
<b>Tribe Wise</b> According to their capacity and abilities they occupied govt.land for cultivation. And they sustain their livelihood with this.			
<b>Short description of land issues</b> <b>Mortgage</b>	<b>Causes</b> Most of the villagers are tribal village. Generally tribal peoples are financially very poor. But some how they manage to sustain their livelihood. In this condition during emergency time lack marriage, death rituals festivals etc. They mortgage their land taking with some amount or valuable things for some year till they refund what they have taken.	<b>Extent of Mortgage land</b>	<b>Released by SHG Cluster</b>

<b>Land leased (Cultivation)</b>			
<b>What are the government resolution on land Dalit/SC/OBC and ST</b>			

### **18. Right to land (Frame 1)**

**State the context of each DBSS on the issue of land:**

**Objective:** 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	Acres	Nos	Acres	Men	Women
Waste land						
Grazing land						
Forest land						
Any other						

**Right to land (Frame 2)**

Type of land Cluster- Wise	Occupied	Titles
<b>Wasteland</b>	Interventions Strategies Qualitative and Quantitative	Interventions Impact
	Impact	
<b>Grazing land</b>	Interventions	Interventions
	Impact	Impact
<b>Forest land</b>	Interventions	Interventions
	Impact	Impact

**Trend Analysis:**

## 19. Tribal/Dalit Advocacy

	Campaigns	Networking	Studies	Media
DBSS	What was the issue			
Inter DBSS initiatives and collective efforts	BPL	BPL issues		
RC				

### Advocacy

**Objective:** To understand and analyse the advocacy initiatives taken by the community

Community level	Policy level	Media	Any other
Issues Govt.doctor charged fees against govt.free medicine.	Issues	Issues	Issues
Present context One of the village people was suffering from TB when he visited to doctor for treatment	Present context	Present context	Present context

<p>he gave govt.supply medicine and in return doctor charged fees Rs.50.00 from the patient. This news became highlighted in the local newspaper and this became an issue.</p>			
<p>Activities undertaken Published in the local news paper Organized are mass meeting in that area.</p>	<p>Activities undertaken</p>	<p>Activities undertaken</p>	<p>Activities undertaken</p>

## 20. Policy Framework

**Objective:** To analyse relevant policies that are applicable in the reference areas. To capture the use of policies to bring impacts.

Thematic Issues	Statement of Policies/Amendments	Interventions	Outcome/Impact
Dalits			
Tribals			
Women			
Children			
Disaster Management			
Cooperatives			
Workers in the unorganized sector			

**Trend Analysis:**

## 21. Staff Profile

**Objective:** To capture the work profile of the staff and trends

### Organogram

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Village Covering</b>	<b>Years of working</b>	<b>Qualification</b>
<b>Mr.D.N.Moharana</b>	<b>Coordinator</b>		<b>1993</b>	<b>MA, M.Phil</b>
<b>Mr.A.K.David</b>	<b>Communication and Documentation Assistant</b>		<b>1995</b>	<b>BA PASS</b>
<b>Mr.S.K.Patro</b>	<b>Community Enabler</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>Mrs.N.Patro</b>	<b>Community Enabler</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>HSC</b>
<b>Mr.A.P.Rath</b>	<b>Community Enabler</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>Mrs.S.Samal</b>	<b>Community Enabler</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>Mr.K.Ch.Nayak</b>	<b>Community Enabler</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>Mr.S.K.Nayak</b>	<b>Community Enabler</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>Mr.D.K.Das</b>	<b>Community Enabler</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>Mr.D.K.Singh</b>	<b>Community Enabler</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>+3</b>

## Thematic Roles & Responsibilities

Issue Facilitator	Roles & Responsibilities	Inter Role Coordination
<b>Livelihood</b> <b>D.K.Das</b> <b>A.P.Rath</b>	<b>To look after 3 panchayat including one panchayat</b> <b>Full knowledge about govt.policy related to livelihood</b> <b>Collection of data related to livelihood of all GP</b> <b>Information collection and dissemination viz.community to DBSS vise versa.</b> <b>Resource tapping from govt.and other NGO</b>	<b>Meeting in the staff meeting</b> <b>Group meeting in the field level</b> <b>Meeting in the DBSS central level</b> <b>Information sharing and dissemination with issue based team leader and other DBSS vice-versa through PARAM</b>
<b>Land Rights</b> <b>Mr.S.K.Patro</b> <b>Mrs.N.Patro</b> <b>Mr.D.K.Singh</b>	<b>To have up to date knowledge on specific study on related issue</b> <b>To study and share land problems with the village people</b> <b>Data collection and information discrimination relating to land</b>	<b>Meeting in the staff meeting</b> <b>Group meeting in the field level</b> <b>Meeting in the DBSS central level</b> <b>Information sharing and dissemination with issue based team leader and other DBSS vice-versa through PARAM</b>
<b>Identity</b> <b>Mr.S.K.Nayak</b> <b>Mr.K.Ch.Nayak</b> <b>Mrs.S.Samal</b>	<b>Up date knowledge about on issue</b> <b>Govt.laws and policy information</b> <b>Resource tapping</b> <b>Distribution of work responsibility among the group member</b> <b>Self and group monitoring system</b>	<b>Meeting in the staff meeting</b> <b>Group meeting in the field level</b> <b>Meeting in the DBSS central level</b> <b>Information sharing and dissemination with issue based team leader and other DBSS vice-versa through PARAM</b>
<b>CME</b> <b>Mr.D.N.Moharana</b> <b>Mr.A.P.Rath</b> <b>Mr.D.K.Das</b>	<b>Visit to Church service and of reflect sharing in CME</b> <b>To attend Sunday School</b> <b>Orientation to CME group</b> <b>Select two women leader</b> <b>Identification and analysis of issue along with the congregation</b> <b>Planning of monitoring of congregation level activities</b> <b>Mobilize local resource</b> <b>Agent for sustainable changes</b>	<b>Meeting in the staff meeting</b> <b>Group meeting in the field level</b> <b>Meeting in the DBSS central level</b> <b>Information sharing and dissemination with issue based team leader and other DBSS vice-versa through PARAM</b>

<b>Gender</b> <b>Mrs.S.Samal</b> <b>Mr.N.Patro</b> <b>Mr.D.K.Singh</b>	<b>Review of previous work</b> <b>Success and failure sharing</b> <b>Discussion on causes of failure</b> <b>Strategy formation</b> <b>Time frame</b> <b>Future plan</b> <b>Information collection and discrimination DBSS to SBSS</b> <b>Prioriation of problems</b> <b>Networking</b> <b>Resource tapping</b> <b>Distribution of work responsibility among the group members</b> <b>Self/group monitoring system</b> <b>Accountability punctuality</b>	<b>Meeting in the staff meeting</b> <b>Group meeting in the field level</b> <b>Meeting in the DBSS central level</b> <b>Information sharing and dissemination with issue based team leader and other DBSS vice-versa through PARAM</b>
<b>LAN</b> <b>Mr.K.Ch.Nayak</b> <b>Mr.S.K.Patro</b> <b>Mr.S.K.Nayak</b>	<b>To have update knowledge livelihood, land right, identity</b> <b>Networking with other NGO/govt/po's/media/social activities.</b> <b>Information collection of dissemination community to DBSS vise versa.</b> <b>Formation of legal cell.</b>	<b>Meeting in the staff meeting</b> <b>Group meeting in the field level</b> <b>Meeting in the DBSS central level</b> <b>Information sharing and dissemination with issue based team leader and other DBSS vice-versa through PARAM</b>