

**Diocesan Board of Social Service
Diocese of Sambalpur-CNI
Data Consolidation**

1.Context and Historical Background					
Year of formation of ASHA/DBSS		1980-started under the leadership of Rt. Rev. L. R. Tandy, Bishop of DOS and Mr. S. Christodas the then coordinator along with 5 o 7 members.			
Briefly explain the main reason/circumstances for formation of your DBSS		Since the area was draught prone, CASA initiated the drought relief program. CASET was formed to implement the CASA program. In 1980, when CASA withdrew the support, CASET was dissolved. The CNI-S BSS Kolkata Consultation 1978, give detail insights to prepare the road map to carry out and spread the good news through action. The Diocese then thought of forming an Organisation to carry forward this work hence ASHA was formed.			
Year of registration		1980			
Operational Areas in the initial years	How many villages	Panchayat/Gram Sabha	Blocks	Districts	State
	20	3/3	Loisingha	Balangir	Orissa

<p>What were the problems/issues that were addressed by the DBSS then?</p>	<p>Poverty 1980-1986- need based approach 1986-90- welfare to project oriented 1991-1994- action to service oriented 1994-1999- social service and economic development to empowerment through action 2000-2005- empowerment oriented to social action and right based approach</p>
<p>Since formation, has DBSS withdrawn from any villages/Panchayat/Gram sabha/Clusters/Area</p>	<p>In first phase (80-86) Birmal, Chhatabahal, Manihira and Loisingha Pastorates In second phase (86-05) Barihapali(Area & Cluster): barihapali, rengalpali, jamutpali, jhankar pali, patrapali, kujamunda, guderpali(Cluster), kundakhai, beherabahali, jhimbhal, pandripani, belmunda, nuapali, kamalpadar, chikhili, kalbahal, bhundubahal, jadaganjia, and tikrapara, Kurkuta Area Arda (Cluster), kurkuta, gandpali, kurlamunda, bausen tikra, kalangadera, jampali, kaseipali, kandhdihi. pradhanamal(Cluster) Ailpur,deheripali, bramhnipali,nuapali litipali, pradhanmal, charpali, amtikra and mahulpali, Bhurpara (Area):gunimunda(Cluster), chilbahali, ghandbahali, bhurpara, jamtara, jubamal, charbhata, thurlikani, nuapara, narabahali and mirchamunda, Deuli(Cluster):kanulba, babulba, janipara, bhatipara, ruguripara,chandanpara, kolonipara, dumarmunda and bhuskimal Kuturapalai (Area and Cluster) -villages: kuturapali, badimunda, raghupadar, sadhupali, pardhiapali, luchkibahal, bhoipali,phalsamal (Cluster), demerjharan, jamjuri, dunguripali, chhindrapali, ratakhandi, ghadghadmal and birkel Withdrawal Reason – As per evaluation report of 2005 it was found that 90 % villages of the reference area has developed in the sector of socio-economic and political and can sustain by themselves. People’s Organisation is capable to take forward the process independently. There was need to intervene other backward area of the diocese of Sambalpur so that management committee of ASHA decided to shift from old area to new areas.</p>

Has your operational region had any history of protest/struggles?	Struggle on Displacement
Give brief narration of the nature of struggle/time period/DBSS involvement and outcomes and impact	Nature of struggle Livelihood, land rights and identity
	Time period 1996 till date
	DBSS involvement Planning and initiating of the process of struggle and organizing people and facilitation. Analytical review of past work. Mobilize them for rally, Dharna to demand their rights
	Outcome and impact Create leadership, formation of people's Organisation (Budi Anchal Sangram Parishad), unity among the people. <u>Tendu Leafs</u> In the year 1994 and 2000 the Tendu Leafs workers started bargaining with government for the regular payment of their wages in Barihapali, Kurkuta, Kuturapali, Taljuri and Bhurpara. Peoples of these are organized themselves in to one forum and demanded their dues in time and accurately from the government. Finally; Government forced to pay them regularly. <u>National Crop Insurance</u> In 2000, government presented wrong crops cutting reports to avoid large amount of payment to the farmers. The government also declared the % of drought which comparatively very low than reality. Once again people united themselves and fight in different level and finally a petition was filed against the Government in State High Court to get the justice which is pending till now.
Are these struggle still continuing	Yes
DBSS involvement and scope of deepening its	initiating of the process of struggle and organizing people and facilitation. Analytical review of past work. Mobilize them for rally, Dharna to demand their rights

works	
Trend analysis of the historical background	We understand that people are moving from need based to right based activities indicating the gravity of the awareness and empowerments.

Perspectives

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

Vision and Mission of DBSS- Present	<p>Vision- The Diocese of Sambalpur CNI, through ASHA aspire to promote people-centric holistic evolution of society characterized by Harmony, Unity, Integrity and sustainability of (Creation) Justice, Love and Peace.</p> <p>Mission- To facilitate empowerment process of reference people's organization and Diocesan congregation through support intervention in the field of PME, MIS, PSP, information collection, documentation and dissemination. Capacity building to resist the divisive and exploitative forces and factors within and outside mustering access to resources, facilities available. Networking, Advocacy, Coalition and Solidarity building to initiate people-centric integrated transparent and sustainable development measure.</p>
Strategies adopted to translate this Mission	Express solidarity with poor, needy, marginalized by analyzing the needs. The participatory action is being developed by the people to achieve major goal.
Trend Analysis of the emerging perspectives	The reference people are coming forward to achieve the target rather than dependent on ASHA/DBSS.

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	Balangir &	Balangir -(4/14)	Balangir-1 (2/22 G.P) Sivtala – 4 vil Bidighat – 4 vil GS-2	Bidighat- 4 Sivtala-4+1	Photkara
	Kalahandi	Loisingha	Loisingha –(3/18 G.P) Gardshankar- DungriPalli- 3/11vil RataKhandi – 6/9	Gardshankar- DungriPalli- 3 RataKhandi-6 Rengali-6	Taljuri
		Kalahandi -(1/13)	Rengali - 6 GS-3		Mursingh
		Kesingha	Deogaon - (2/9 G.P) Dhandamal-5 vil Landapathar - 5 GS-2	Dhandamal-5 Landapathar- 5	
			Saintala –(1/20 G.P) Kumbhari – 8 GS-1	Kumbhari-8+2	Deng
			Kesingha – (1/ 26 G.P) Chanchar - 4 GS-1	Chanchar-4	Bhawanipatna (Mukti Marg)
Total	2	5	9	45 (including 3 hamlets)	5/60 in entire SBP Diocese

Trend Analysis:

The ASHA, DBSS works in 45 villages and 3 hamlets under 9 panchayat of five blocks in two districts of Orissa. Out of 60 pastorates of Diocese of Sambalpur 5 pastorates comes under the reference area. Most of the area falls in the hilly and forest areas. The means of communication is very poor. Khumbari, area under Deng pastorate and Dandamal and Landapathar of Mursing pastorate is situated amidst forest (Shulia). These are dominated by the Gond, Dumal and Binjhal tribe. The Dalits and the OBCs are also found. These areas are very difficult to access only one or two buses ply during the day time. Kumbhari comes under Saintala Assembly Constituency (reserved for ST) and Balangir Lok Sabha constituency (General) and Dhandamal and Landapathar areas come under the Sonapur Assembly Constituency (reserved for SC) and Phulbani Lok Sabha Constituency (Reserved for SC). The health facilities available in this areas are very minimal where as there are some private Practitioner and traditional quack who provides emergency services to the peoples. The electricity and phone are yet to reach all these villages. The Balangir District is one of the backward district of Orissa as well as India which come under as special packages of central Government known as KBK i.e. Kalahandi, Balangir and Koraput. Since the western part of Orissa is politically, administratively, educationally and economically neglected from its inception of the Orissa state, the people of western part are raising their voice to demand separate state. The people's movement is known as Koshal Movement and the proposed state will be named as Koshal State.

Casteism, migration, malaria prone area, malnutrition

Community based Organizations

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

Panchayat/Cluster	VLC								CC	AC	SHG	Labour Organisation	Mahila Adhikar Manch	Any Other
	MM	YC	FC	VFC	School Com.	Palli Sabha	VDC	Other						
Rengali	6	2	2		9	8	7		1	1	7	-		Marana
Dungripali	3	2	3	3	3	6	3		1	1	7	-	1	Sena
Ratakhandi	6		1		7	7	7		1		6	-		BASP
Sivtala	0	1	2	1	5	4	4		0	0	41	3 in process	1 in process	
Bidighat		4		1	4	4	4	1			30	4 in process		
Dhandamal		2	0	0	7	5	5	2			12			
Landapathar		5	5	2	5	11	5			1	15			
Kumbhari			2	1	8	8	8				30	1in process		
Chanher	1	3	1		4	4	4				5			
Total Number	16	19	16	8	52	57	47	3	3	3	153	8 in process	2 in process	2 P.O

Core Achievements	<p>Landapathar- information about NREGA, stop alcoholism, repairing of tube well, one SHG formation</p> <p>Dhandamal-Repairing of tube well, demarcation of common land, information given on NREGA</p> <p>Bidighat-BPL list preparation, NREGA information sharing, 747 labour registered, livestock hospital opened, stop outside labour (NREGA)</p> <p>Shivtala-Regularization of PDS, vaccination of animal, 869 cards given to NREGA, 12 land passbook applied.</p> <p>Khumbari-NREGA-779 labour card given, information sharing on RTI, information sharing related to land, revival of two SHG, bank linkages, BPL-880, get facility on PDS</p> <p>Rengali- 230 BPL identified and application submitted.</p>
Challenges	<p>The major challenges in these areas are lack of awareness on their rights and issues of the people. Another important factor is political biasness.</p>
Trend Analysis	<p>In new areas it is widely seen that there are large no of unorganized labour sector and women are uncovered and under covered by the people and government. That's why focus is laid on the formation of labour Organisation and Mahila Adhikar Manch which could be having the units in each and every village in the near future. But in the old areas the previously constituted structure still exists but after having the introspection and retrospection, they also thinking to modify the existing structures to tackle the wider issue. The SHG is emerging as pressure group and taking a shape of Mahila Adhikar Manch. As per changing scenario, the leadership pattern also getting changed to cope up with the situation and dealing the wider issues. Earlier there was monotonous leadership where as the emerging leadership is very much parallel and flexible in nature.</p>

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
VDC	86	135	52	48	27	8	121	157	59
CC	38	20	17	8	8	4	46	28	21
AC	8	7	4	5	5	2	13	12	6
SHG	139	92	7	1119	617	76	1258	709	83
Labour Organization	Under process								
Mahila Adhikar Manch					Under process				

Trend Analysis

In rural areas the women are very particular about their social customs and hardly come to attend any village level meeting, if the meeting is conducted by men. It has been seen in old areas that the leaders come from age group of 35-50 and mainly they are men folk. But, now the youth are coming up and taking the leadership. The SHGs are playing revolutionary roles to bring women folk together and they are able to solve the local problems which were earlier initiated by men folk. Now women are taking part in panchayat sabha, gram sabha and other general meetings.

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		
	Caste 1	Caste 2	Any Other	OBC 1	OBC 2	T 1	T 2	Any Other	Dalit	OBC	Tribes
VDC	63	19		140	18	88	21		82	158	109
CC	13	17		21	15	12	10		30	36	22
AC	7	5		9	4	6	10		12	13	16
SHG	375	192		972	115	499	81		567	1087	580
Mahila Adhikar Manch	Under process										
Labour Organization						Under process					
	458	233		1142	152	605	122		691	1294	727

Trend Analysis:

Two different patterns of community based Organisation could be seen in two different areas of ASHA DBSS Sambalpur. In the old area VDC, cluster committee, area committee still exists along with palli Sabha's, Gram Sabha. The people's Organisation called Budi Anchal Sangram Parishad is protesting the Lower Suktel Dem to restore the identity of 26 villages. In the new area one can find several committees and groups initiated by government i.e. Pani Panchayat, Watershed Committee, village education committee, village health and sanitation committee are existing. However, a new pattern/model of DBSS intervention can be seen. It is widely seen that there are large no of unorganized labour sector and womens are uncovered and undere covered by the people and government. That's why focus is laid on the formation of labour Organisation and Mahila Adhikar Manch which could be having the units in each and every village in the near future. Emphasis is also to strengthen Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha.

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
	Interventions :		
	Awareness on land protection from establish of factory, dams etc.	Awareness created, initiated JFMC	Water and its misutilization.
	Impact:		
	Minimized the exploitation o natural mines and other resources.	JFMC formed and protecting forest.	Awareness generated.

Government Schemes

Cluster/Panchayat	Intervention
DBSS SAMBALPUR	B.P L Antodaya ,Arnapurna ,OAP,NREGA ,Indira awas ,MDMMetarnity benefit ,Water shed management,- -Orientation -Work shop -Seminar -Information shairing,
	Impact
	-BPL-2331 -Antodaya- 500 -Arnapurna- 256 -OAP-1142 -NREHA- 4284 -MDM- 3072 -Indira awas - 191 Metarnity benefit -116

Wages and Equity

Cluster/Panchayat	Fair and minimum wages
	Intervention
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Orientation -Work shop -Sharing of information on minimum wages
	Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Govt level prog- Rate of wages-Rs 55.00 -Local level rate-Rs 30to40.00

Entrepreneurship Development

Cluster/Panchayat	SHG
	Intervention
DBSS SAMBALPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Awarness. -Orientation -Trening Programme, -Finance and Network with Bank,
	Impact
	Enhancement of economic life and increased bargaining power.

Trend Analysis: now people are aware about their rights and claiming for the same. the consequences level of each men and women is increased.

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
	Interventions :		
	Land patta distribution -204	Formetion of VFPC -2	Water shed management -5
	Impact:		
	Land ownership	Protected forests. and the density and areas of forest increased.	Minimizing the excessive use of waters. Ground level water is increased.

Government Schemes

Cluster/Panchayat	Intervention
	B.P L Antodaya ,Arnapurna ,OAP,NREGA ,Indira awas ,MDMMetarnity benefit ,Water shed management,- -Orientation -Work shop -Seminar -Information shairing,
	Impact
	-BPL-2331 -Antodaya- 500 -Arnapurna- 256 -OAP-1142 -NREHA- 4284 -MDM- 3072 -Indira awas - 191 Metarnity benefit -116

Wages and Equity

Cluster/Panchayat	Fair and minimum wages
	Intervention
	Orientation -Work shop -Seminar -Information shairing,
	Impact
	Peoples are aware and claming the minimum wages.

Entrepreneurship Development

Cluster/Panchayat	SHG
	Intervention
	Orientation -Work shop -Seminar -Information shairing,
	Impact
	Economic life is enhanced and establishes dignity with barging powers.

Trend Analysis: In rural areas the women are very particular about their social customs and hardly come to attend any village level meeting, if the meeting is conducted by men. Is has been seen in old areas that the leaders comes from age group of 35-50 and mainly they are men folk. But, now the youth are coming up and taking the leadership. The SHGs are playing revolutionary roles to brining women folk together and they are able to solve the local problems which were earlier initiated by men folk. Now women are taking part in palli sabha, gram sabha and other general meeting.

Target Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Social Security Schemes

Objective: This frame work 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
BPL	909	167	505	211	1027	131	107	
Antodaya	165	29	127	65	294	42	5	
Annapurna	76	8	49	17	81	26	8	
Vriddha/Old age pension	432	122	298	123	396	73	13	4
Maternity Benefit	33							
Mid-Day Meals	1301	75	1100	35	1566	84	51	
APL								
Any Other								

Trend Analysis: the OBC are the major people who take the chance of all items but the ST people are still behind the mark need to come forward and take the responsibilities.

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	No. of people benefited		Caste-Wise Distribution	Tribe-Wise OBC Distribution
		Men	Women		
	BPL,	2987	1099	642	1108 - 456
	Antodaya	481	57	189	234 - 115
	Arnapurna	153	37	61	101- 28
	OAP	709	472	324	441- 416
	Metarnity		106	26	31- 49
	NREGA	4497	1002	1311	1589- 2599
	Indira awas	231	29	71	65- 6
	MDM	2465	1907	1558	1576- 12

Trend Analysis: men are main stakeholders where as cast distribution needs to have one for all.

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 nd loan	3 rd loan	Rate of interest of SHG	Rate of interest of Bank	Recovery Rates % Default Rate
			Male	Female								
01	N .P	15	-	199	Rs20	45.000	22.000			2`	5	30-70
02	D. N	30	13	391	Rs20	73.000	2,30,000			2	2.5	45-55
03	S, S	6	13	72	Rs20	15.000	80,000			2	2.5	45-55
04	P . S	12	-	124	Rs20	10.000	1,30,000			2	2.5	30-70
05	D. C	37	166	302	Rs20	31.000	2,58,000			2	2.5	30-70
06	R. N	30	-	390	Rs20	60,000	2,30,000			2	2.5	30-70
07	D.D.N	11	12	173	Rs20	12.000	40,000			2	2.5	30-70
08	A.K.H	5	-	65	Rs20	18.000	33,000			2	2.5	39-61
Grand Total		146	204	1711		2,64,672	10,23,700					

Trend Analysis: now the savings tendency is increased in women. the ratio of dependency on land lord and money lenders are decreased. the exploitation is minimized.

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.

Consumption	Cluster/Panchayat -9	No. of women Members	No. of men Members
Liquor	DBSS	12	46
Marriage		26	26
Festivals			3
Ceremonies/Rituals (death, birth, etc.)		6	
Children's Education		-	-
Health		4	2
Productive			
Agriculture-Seed, fertilizer, buying equipments/tools		1800	19
Debt repayments		62	
House Repair		26	142
Any Other			

Trend Analysis: In rural areas the women are very particular about their social customs and hardly come to attend any village level meeting, if the meeting is conducted by men. It has been seen in old areas that the leaders come from age group of 35-50 and mainly they are men folk. But, now the youth are coming up and taking the leadership. The SHGs are playing revolutionary roles to bring women folk together and they are able to solve the local problems which were earlier initiated by men folk. Now women are taking part in palli sabha, gram sabha and other general meeting.

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.

Cluster/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 strong leaders-interfacing with police and state machinery	Any other
Intervention (Qualitative & Quantitative)						
	Rally, dharana and petition to district administration.	Rally, dharana and petition to district administration.	Networking with likeminded NGOS/individuals etc.	Contesting for election.	Meeting and peace rally.	
Impact						
	Stops alcoholism in Landapather GP	Roads and sanitary condition is improved.	Support generated for pressures.	Election in ahead that's why the candidates is getting ready.	Coordination established.	

Trend Analysis: generating and establishing ownership.

SHGs: Outcome and Impact (4)

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

	Outcome and Impact
Economic	Asset Creation
	Enterprise Development
Political	New areas
Social	

Profiling Gram Sabhas

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

Cluster/panchayat	No. of gram sabha - 9		Men	Women	Interventions	Outcomes
	Functional and strong	Non-functional				
	- 5	- 4	-72	-27	-NREGA -PDS -	Proper implementation of program and maximum utilization o services.

Trend Analysis: generating and establishing ownership and moving towards alternative political forces.

Peoples Organisation/ Movement

People's Organisation	
Name	Budi Anchal Sangram Parisad.-BASP
Year of Inception	1996
Registration detail if any	no
Original Mandate-mission etc.	Fight for rights, equality and justice.
Vision	Just society
Mission	Save jamin, jangal, jal, jan and jan.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to stop lower suktel dam • proper conpanseations
Core Achievements/Landmarks	<p>Protest is still alive. The dam is stopped now Proper compensation is given in some areas.</p>
Challenges	<p>Financial crisis. Lack of unity.</p>
Issue Addressed	Lower Sukltel Dam.

Trend Analysis: taking risk for life and land and heading towards self sustaining process.