

Session –V Livelihood Strategies – a curtain raiser

Ms. Keya Chatterjee, Resource Organisation, ACTIVE, presented a curtain raiser on status of livelihood strategies in Jharkhand. She focused on how far PACS has reached and what will be the future planning.

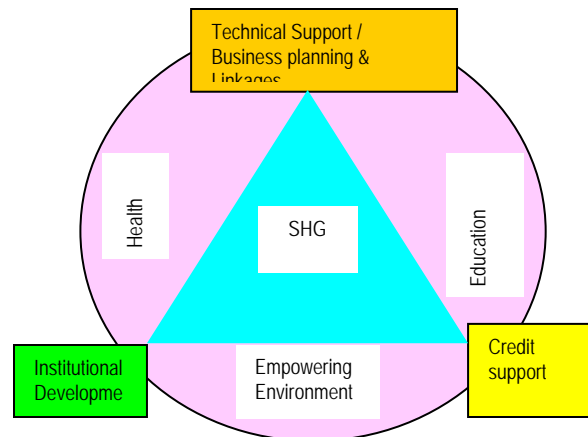
The coverage area is 18 districts, 84 blocks, 5665 villages along with 94 CSOs partners. Till now 3603 SHGs have been formed having 75224 members of which 51000 are women and the number of disabled is 292.



She stated that through improvement in livelihood status, we expect to see

- Improvement in assets(savings and borrowing capacity) and capabilities
- Increased access to social safety nets provided by government programmes
- Enhanced ability to cope (say through diversification of livelihood options)
- Deal with shocks and risks (eg. drought or medical emergencies)
- Strategies in household income planning that enable the poor to withdraw from highly risk- prone economic activities like migrating for work (push factors)

She presented the livelihood TRIAD as:



Explaining the triad she said that SHGs/ CBOs need to be provided three types of support- financial/ micro-credit, technical handholding and business planning and Institutional Development support.

Since the CBOs do not exist in vaccum, there is a need to provide conducive environment. Good health is pivotal to any livelihood promotion intervention. It is often seen that all gains in income generation are siphoned off due to poor health (loss of productivity) and medical care. Similarly illiteracy is more than often a road block in any developmental process. Therefore, attention has to be given that these two aspects are also taken care of during any intervention than just concentrate on promoting IG activities.

Discussing on the issues of livelihood promotion, Mr. Ghanshyam, Judav stated that livelihood cannot be viewed from the perspective of creating income sources. It has to be aligned with the philosophy of equitable access to resources and wealth distribution. Today the fragile livelihoods of the poor are threatened by overpowering influences of Globalisation and private capital investment. In Jharkhand and adjoining Orissa or Chhatisgarh, a large number of poor people are being displaced and deprived of their bare minimum control over

the natural resources due to process of industrialization by few Corporate houses. The ecology is also being threatened from excessive exploitation of natural resources, say river water. These also need to be taken into account while considering livelihood promotion.

Mr. Rajan Sharma of TSRDS stressed on the need for creating marketing linkages. He cited the example of Birhors, whose rope products were bought back by the Company. Mrs Purabi Paul however stated that market could be brought nearer to people if the quality and scale of production can be assured.

Mrs. Kalyani Meena, Prerna Bharati, stated that it is unfair to expect women SHG members to bear the burden of family earning as well. She said that SHGs are mean as empowering tool and should not be forced to do income generation activities.

Mr. Sarjeet Singh, SSS, said that in Jharkhand a large area is mono-cropped and winter crops have not been introduced even in irrigated areas due to problem of free grazing. He elucidated that promotion of 'Arhar' (Pulse) cultivation will not only serve the purpose of fencing, but also meet a family's nutritional requirements. He also stated the need for community mechanisms for controlling free grazing of animal in non agricultural seasons.

Ms Sabita Banerjee, Gramodaya Chetna Kendra, emphasized on the need for functional literacy for SHG members and said that without minimum literacy, all empowerment measures sound hollow. She requested for any advanced technique for introducing adult literacy.



Other members in the audience also shared their experiences in livelihood promotion.

Session –VI Community Health Issues in Jharkhand

Dr. Prashant Tripathi, Resource Organisation, EKJUT made presentation on Community Health Issues in Jharkhand. He said that attention was not given on marginalized communities and as a result they were dying a slow death.



He emphasized that in Jharkhand more than 80% deliveries take place in homes. Deliveries are attended by TBAs, who are not necessarily trained. Although many brought a new blade for cutting the umbilical cord, a very few boiled the blade or the string used for tying the cord and a very few used a safe delivery kit, disposable gloves or a plastic sheet.

Very small percentage of women actually receive any ante natal care (IFA, TT-I & II and three checkups- weight, abdominal examination and blood pressure). Major causes of maternal deaths are Pneumonia, Malaria, Hypertension related disorders, haemorrhage and Sepsia, which can be prevented.

Most of the deaths are caused from delay in getting medical attention due to lack of transportation facilities, esp. at night, delay in seeking medical help since people believe in Ojhas, PHCs not properly equipped to provide required medical care in emergencies.

He suggested that assessment and monitoring, advocacy and community empowerment are required to reduce the unjust disparity.

He stressed on the need of working closely with TBAs and ANMs and forming Village Health Committees (a strategy being implemented by National Rural Health Mission) for monitoring and strengthening the Health Services in the area.

Day-III

Session –VII

Day three focused on Consultation on National Rural Habitat Policy . Ms Mona Chabra, Programme Manager, Development Alternatives spoke about need for National Rural Habitat Policy.

She said that Housing is the basic need. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the “ Right to Life” to all its citizens. Various rulings by the Supreme Court of India have reiterated, “Right to live in any civilized society implies the right to food, water, decent environment, education, medical care and shelter.” In order to enjoy the right to shelter, the poor in particular need access to livelihoods, finance and technology as well as relevant capacities,

knowledge and skills for habitat development.



The response by the government to needs of the rural households in terms of policy have been rather fragmented. The current National Housing and Habitat Policy of 1998 is a combined policy for rural and urban areas and it assumes that the nature of issues and therefore their solutions are same for both urban and rural areas. One day consultations are organized in PACS states to share about the policy. Participants from Orissa also participated in the consultation.

She said that BASIN will come out with a draft paper by the month of July next year, before which it will organize state level consultative programmes throughout the country to elicit views of people and organizations who work with rural people and understand their needs. “ Our draft policy, that will be submitted to the Central Government will not only address the issue of rural housing but it will also suggest means which one can undertake for comprehensive development of villages where all basic facilities like proper sanitation, clean drinking water and other basic facilities will be available to villagers”.

Mr. Amrendra, RO-Ekjut , shared the findings of the survey conducted with help of SMS, in two villages of Sonua block of Chaibasa district.

The following findings about housing emerged from the survey :-

- They require Pucca House, Proper Sanitation & Drainage System, Kitchen Garden, well etc.
- A functional Anganbari Centre.
- Maintenance of separate group.
- Electricity facility.
- Tractor for villages.

The presented was followed by open discussion on the most popular housing schemes in the state. Awas Yojna, Din Dayal Awas Yojna, Birsa Awas Yojna and Serv Siksha Abhiyan. The following points emerged from the discussions:



Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

- To put habit of habitat (i.e. health and sanitation provision) this clause was made in Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. Through teachers and children this message will reach up to the family.

Indira Awas Yojna

- Delivery to the people is irregular.
- Design of the building is not appropriate.
- There is no provision for remedy.
- Selection of beneficiaries in itself is a big problem.
- Better off people are able to access the benefits, while landless and poorest sections are left out.

Din Dayal Awas Yojna

- Its eligibility is people living below poverty line. But, so many illegal names get enrolled in the list of beneficiaries.
- Now its distribution is being misutilised for political gains.
- High level of corruption in payment of money for housing.

After this 8 action area were decided:

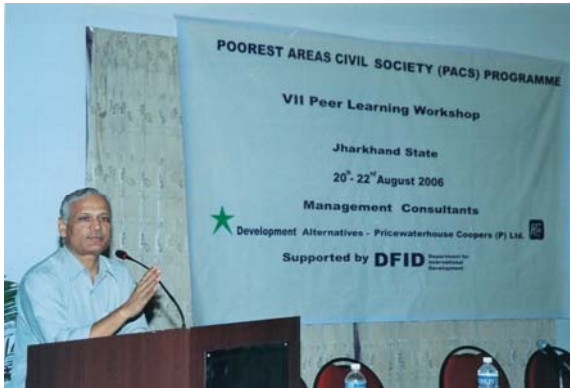
- Land should be provided to landless only.
- Finance should be easily accessible to the villagers.
- Intervention with legal and legislative assembly.
- In place of 'house', we should talk about 'habitat'.
- Need of reforms in selection of beneficiaries and delivery of housing mechanism.
- In housing areas, there should be adequate employment generation facilities.

Session –VIII

Address by Secretary, Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand

Mr. A.K. Singh, Secretary ,Dept of Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand, shared about governments perspective on implementation of NREGA. He said that the central point is how to enhance the individual income generation of the families as well as regenerating natural resources at village level. He said that the biggest problem faced is that the benefits should reach the last man. It is the first responsibility of the Govt. to go through the proper channel and see the process of selection of beneficiaries and publish the list. Now through use of RTI, we

can cross check



the list of beneficiaries. He said that notification by the department has been issued that:

- Before calling the meeting of Gram Sabha, the villagers should be informed by the *Dakua* (drum beater) on at least three days prior to the meeting.
- Video recording of the entire proceeding of the meeting must be recorded so as to overcome false meetings.
- Efforts to be made to make the payment for work under NREGS through bank account or post office. Process to open the accounts of the beneficiaries to be facilitated.
- The reference in NREGA is minimum 100 days employment and no maximum limit has been specified. If an applicant asks for 365 days of employment and if there is work to be done, then it is the duty of Govt. to make the employment available.
- Jharkhand Govt. is looking at agricultural and allied activities (through pond, well construction, etc.) as per demand of the area.
- In NREGA Horticulture, Roadside plantation, rural connectivity are admissible activities. With this, regeneration of forest wealth can be done. Govt. is in position to provide 1200 crores to forest dept. for

regeneration. Human fencing is required in forest – this too is an admissible activity.

- Water conservation and forest conservation are the most important works.



It was decided that the next Peer Learning Workshop will be held in Jamshedpur. Shramjivi Mahila Samiti has taken the responsibility to coordinate the Workshop.

Their would be representation of CSO members from each cluster in the Working Committee. The following persons were nominated as Committee members:

- I. Mr Swapan Manna (Hazaribag Zone)
- II. Mr A K Singh (Ranchi Zone)
- III. Mr Vinod Kumar (Palamu Zone)
- IV. Mr Pankaj Kumar (Santhal Pargana Zone)

The Workshop ended with a Vote of Thanks by Mr. A K Singh, State Coordinator, SPAR.

Annexure-1

CSO PRESENTATIONS OF NREGA WEEK CELEBRATION

PALAMU COMMISSIONARY

Fact Sheet of the survey of Palamu block

- Total no of surveyed village 21
- Total no of surveyed household 2000
- Total no of households in the selected villages 2959
- Total no of population of selected villages 16250
- Name of the caste in the selected villages – bhuia, Ravidas, Paswan, Oroan, Chero, Muslim, Teli, Kahar and others

Fact findings of the survey

- 80% families had applied for job card.
- Only 50% applied families got job card.
- 80 – 85% families spent money for job card preparation (Min.20 Rs. &Max.150 Rs.)
- 60 – 70 applicants applied for job card.
- After 60 – 70 days for applied job card applicants got job card.
- App. 6% Job cardholders applied for job.
- Lack of women participants on NREGA.
- Lacking in information dissemination on NREGA through govt.
- Most of the work had been implemented by contractor/middlemen.
- From 5 villages of selected 21 villages job card had captured by middleman.

SINGHBHUM COMMISSIONARY

- Singhbhum district has been provided with Rs. 2,492.60 lakhs in 2005-2006 and 2,227.22 lakhs in the year 2006-2007 by the central and state govt.
- The district has 15 blocks and 216 panchayats. Still now 124,632 job cards have been distributed from these panchayat.

The Campaign was done at 3 levels & had covered 9 blocks under the two districts West Singhbhum & Saraikela.

- Village level campaign
- Block head quarter campaign
- Commissionaire campaign
- Villagers spent amount ranging from Rs. 32/- to Rs. 65/- to get their job cards.
- 75 to 50 % families did not apply for the job card.
- Villagers collected job card from the block office.
- Some villagers spent to make job card but still they did not received it.
- VLW did not show interest to make their job cards.
- Villagers said that the VLW has not taken their job application because he said that when there is no work to give, why to take the application.
- Most of the families did not know that they should give application before getting the job
- Application submitted – 1204
- Applicants got the job card – 522
- Applied for job – 112

SANTHAL PARGANA COMMISSIONARY

Coverage area during NREGS week

No of Districts: 6

No of Blocks: 28

No of Villages: 125

Some Findings...

- The rural Community were mostly found to be unaware of the provisions and benefits of the Scheme
- The Community is mostly aware of this scheme through NGO's, Radios and other aware people than in comparison to the local Government Machineries

- The middleman in villages is exploiting the rural mass by taking money in filling, depositing forms and issuing Cards.
- There was only one photographs in every application forms instead of five and the cost was borne by the people themselves
- In District Dumka it was found in some cases the issue date of Job cards was even before their application date (e.g.. Applied in March 06 and the issue date of Job Card was February 06)
- Most of the people did not get receiving of their application for Job Cards as well as for application for Jobs.
- The villagers were also found unaware of whom to contact for the solution for their problems.
- In most cases it was found that the people received job card after four to five months of application and few did not receive even.
- The community is found to be unaware about application for jobs after the receipt of job card.
- Some of them even after application for Jobs after job Card did not found work.
- The Job Card of a person should as if he has already worked and received wages but in reality he had not worked nor received any money.

Mr. Sachidanand, Secretary MMKK made a presentation for South Chotanagpur cluster.

SOUTH COMMISSIONARY

CHHOTANAGPUR

Districts surveyed

- *Ranchi*
- Simdega
- Lohardaga
- Gumla

DISTRICT-RANCHI

- BLOCK-KANKE
Job card applied 224
Job card distributed 36

- BLOCK-BERO
Job card applied 1512
Job card distributed 462

DISTRICT-SIMDEGA

- BLOCK-KURDEG
Job card applied 613
Job card distributed 437

DISTRICT-GUMLA

- BLOCK-SISAI
Job card applied 424
Job card distributed 50

DISTRICT-LOHARDAGA

- BLOCK-KURU
Job card applied 1145
Job card distributed 938

MAJOR FINDINGS DURING CAMPAIGN

- For Registration Forms community had to pay Rs. 10/- 60/- to the Gram Pradhan for the forms.
- For taking photographs no initiative was been taken by the authority.
- The community is not aware with this scheme.
- The registration of employment seekers was done on the basis of gender, caste, and religious at various places.
- The oral application was not be given importance.

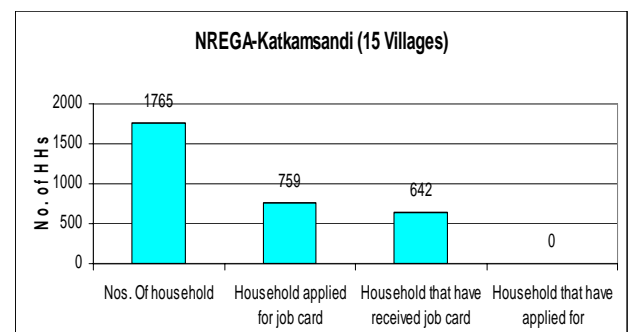
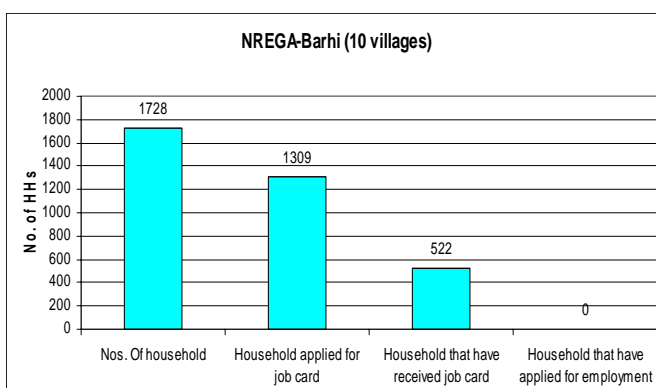
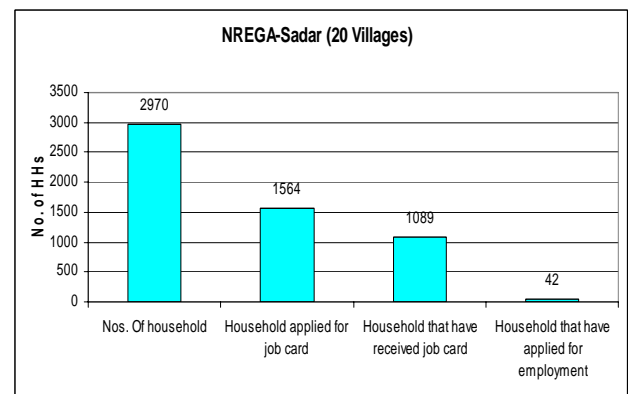
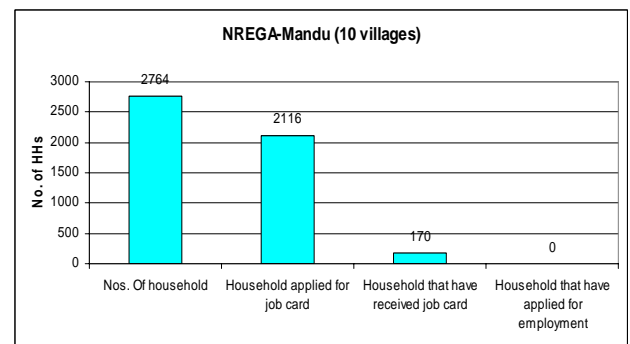
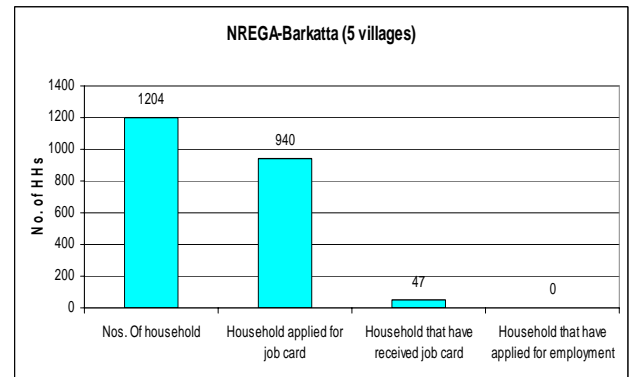
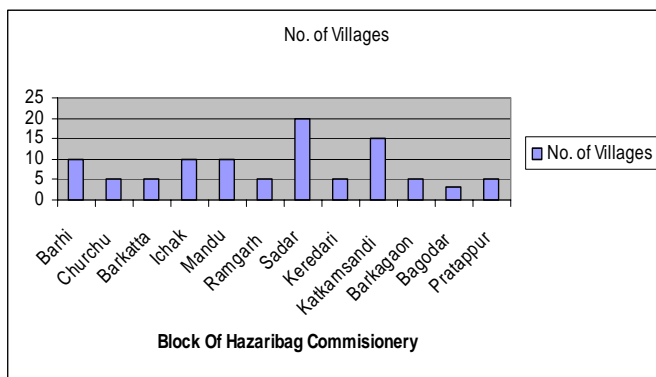
SUGGESTIONS

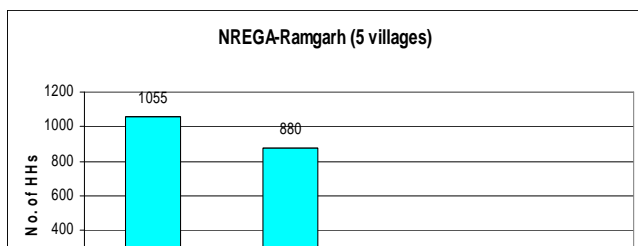
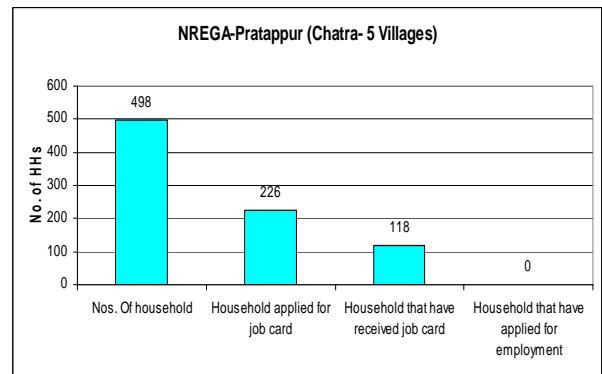
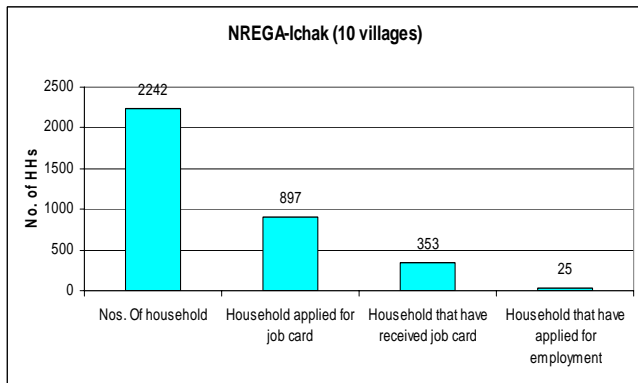
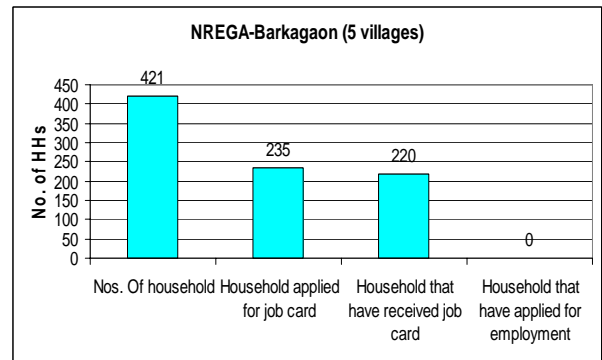
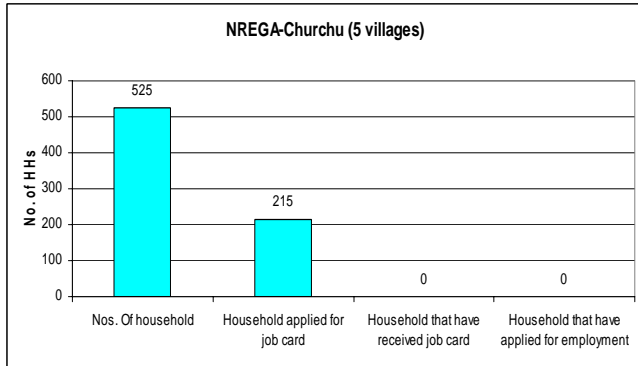
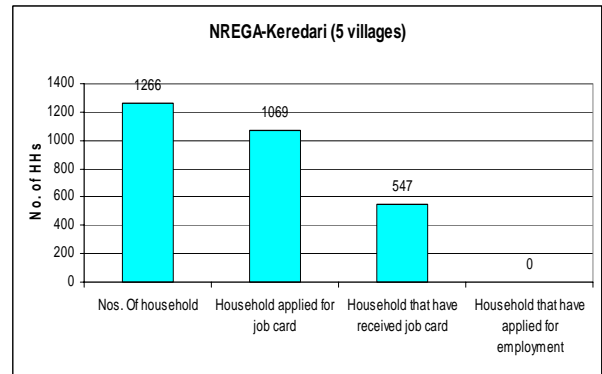
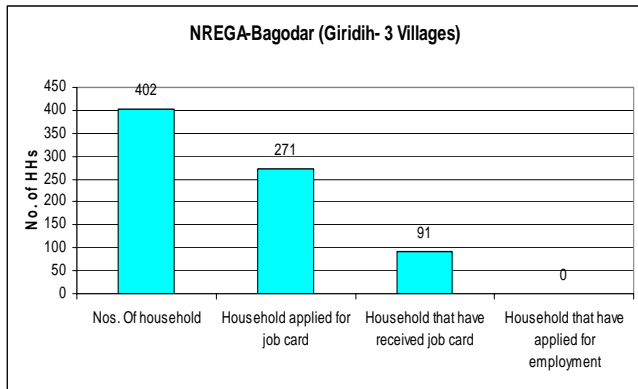
- The Government officials should appoint public information centers at village level as well as block level.

- It should be create awareness among various stakeholders.
- Secondly in every village at Panchayat level a day in a week should be decided to celebrate NREGA so as to check the proper working of the scheme.

NORTH CHHOTANAGPUR COMMISSIONARY

- Villages covered : 98 villages of Hazaribag commissionery
- Household covered: more than 16,500
- Beneficiaries are now approaching to block as well as panchayat sevak, local NGO for registration.
- Aware villagers of ambadih and Gurheet identified site for plantation work and submitted that plan to the concerned government officials for early execution of the plan.
- Now villagers are aware that after getting job card they have to demand for work





Key Achievements:

- Mr. Vishnu Kumar, Commissioner, after attending workshop organized review meeting with government

officials in Hazaribag, Chatra and Giridih districts.

- Commissioner suggested NBJK to make network of NGO for proper implementation and also to organize training for Government staff on NREGA.
- He assured to issue a notification to panchayat sevak that he/she will sit in the concerned panchayat Bhawan at least one day in a week.

Annexure-2

List of Participants	
CSO Name	Participant Name
Agargati	Kiron Shankar Dutta
Shramjivi Mahila Samiti	Purabi Paul
Liok Jagrit Kendra	Pankaj Kumar
Jan Sewa Parishad	Ramlal Prasad
Jago Mahila Jagriti Kendra	Reshma Devi
Cheshire Home India	Jawaharlal Tanti
Jan Jagriti Manch	Chatradhari Pd. Mehta
Shramjivi Unnayan	Mantu Patar
Kalanga Bazar Educational Trust	Asjad Parwar
	Kayser Ahmed
Vikas Maitri	Kiran Bala Minj
Maharshi Mehi Kalyan Kendra	Sachidanad
YMCA	Roksana Begam
Pragati Luyadih	Madhneshwar
Lok Prerna	Santosh Kumar
Naya Savera Vikas Kendra	Birendra
Pravah	Uttam Dubey
ANKSS	Bhaero Pd. Verma
Jan Sanskriti	Rameswar Kumar
Jay Vasundra	PP Verma
LGSS	Tur Mohammed
SLADS	Prakash Hessa
	AH Ansari
Gram Jyoti	Pasumati Kumar
GVT	Manoj Mishra
Social Action Foundation	Maskur Alam
SEEDS	Jagabandu Sandu

CCDS	Sudhir Kumar
SGVV	Rajan Kumar
Vikas kendra	S Azad
AAAT	AAAKhan
VBF	Bhagvat Ravidas
Adivasi Kalyan Parishad	Uma Kant
Ashray	Dilip Kumar
LJK	Arvind Kumar
	Pankaj Kumar
Ram Krishna Sharda Math	Tileshwar Prasad
Prerna Bharati	Kalyani Meena
	Kiran Kumari,
Prayas	Lsingh
IRMA	Amit Narayan
Gramodaya Chetna Kendra	Savita Banerjee
GVT	Awdesh Kumar
Gram Sabha Sansthan	Murlidhar Mandal
Lokhit	Angur Mahato
Judav	Ghanshyamji,
	Manish Minz
KSRA	M Bhakt
Adarsh Seva Sansthan	Mahabir Mahato
HOPE & Animal	Praveen Ohal
SHARC	Kameshwar Verma
Manav Vikas	Birbal
Jan Vikas Kendra	Suanand Barla
Helpage India	Karabi
IDF	Bitus Xess

GVF	B N Bhagat
Samaj Pragati Kendra	Nirmal Lakra
Jan Utthan Samiti	Rakesh Pandey
Manas Parivartan	Rakesh Ranjan Sinha
SHADE	B N Odhar
Srijan Foundation	Swapan Manna
NARMDA	Ramawtar Shastri
	Umesh Mishra
AAA (Dumka)	Tarkeshwar Singh
	Amarnath Singh
LCSS	Utpal Kundu
	Rahil Tudu
KSRA	Khalid Husain
SASKK, Gumla	Ashish Ekka
Gramodaya Sansthan, Jamtara	Ranjan Das
H R Mahato	TCDR
Vikas Foundation	Razi Alam
Sahbhagi Kendra	Awadesh Kr Prasad
Lok Prerna Kendra	Filman Bakla
Lokdeep	Pradip Kr Singh
Chetna Vikas	Mr. Kumar Ranjan
GSKVM	Hasmat Rabbani
Support for Sustainable Society	Sarjit Singh
Vikas Kendra Simdega	Mr. Thobius Soren
SGVK	Vinod Kumar
Badlao Foundation	Asha Rathod
RAISE	Shrawan Kumar Mandal
Durgesh Lok Lalit	Manoranjan Acharya

SPAR	A K Singh
SPAR	Maitrayee Ghosh
CHI	Vivek Singh
GNK	R.N.Mishra
Jago Foundation	Sarojit Kumar
NBJK	Lalit Kumar
	Girija Satish
JVK	Jageswar Kumar
TSRDS	Ritesh Sinha
	Rajan Sharma
Prakash Jan Sewa Samiti	Mr. Ashok Shukla
MASSP	Mr Coudhury
Yam India	Sadhana
DUS	
Lok Vikas Bharti	M Rauf
List of Participants from Orissa	
CSO Name	Participant Name
WOSCA	Pravat Pradhan
SHRISTI	Suresh Pakki
IGIEC	Aswin Kumar Pati
ODTF, Bhubaneshwar	SN Padihari & RG Pankaj
Mahavir Yuvak Sangh	Ashok Kumar Paikaray
The Humanity	Gouranga Chanda Mohapatra
Ashram	Jugal Kishore Nayak
YCDA	Manoj Kumar Mishra
GPSVS	Jitendra Kumar
Oscard	SS Mohapatra

Representatives from Management Consultants (DA & PwC)	
Ms Kiran Sharma	Programme Director, PACS
Mr Sharad Tiwari	State Manager, Jharkhand, PACS
Mr S Rana	DA
External Resource Persons	
Mr A K Singh Secretary, Dept of Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand	Dr A K Basu, Chairman, Society for Rural Industrialisation, Ranchi & Chairman, National Advisory Board, PACS
Dr Ramesh Sharan Sr Reader, Dept of Economics, Ranchi University, Ranchi. State Advisor to Supreme Court Commissioners on Food Rights.	Mr Balaram State Advisor to Supreme Court Commissioners on Food Rights.
Mr Neeraj Sharma LCI, Bangalore	Dr. Alka Nizami Ms Sudha & Ms Rajneesh Kaur Deepshikha Ranchi
Ms Nivedita Dutta NCEPD	Mr Ashok Bharti & Mr Anil Singh Vada Na Todo Abhiyan
Ms Mona Chabra Development Alternatives- BASIN	
Participants from PACS Resource Organisations	
RO Name	Participant Name
ACTIVE	Ms Keya Chatterjee
	Mr Rajesh Kumar Sinha, AICWA
EKJUT	Mr Amrender Pandey
	Ms Bhavna Nagar
	Dr Prashant Tripathy

SUTRA CONSULTING	Mr H K Das
	Mr Sandip Pal
	Mr Bibhu Nayak
	Mr F M Mishra
Manthan	Mr Sudhir Pal
	Ms Neeru Johari
CMS	Mr Sailesh Muzumdar
Representatives from Media	
Dainik Jagran	Mr Vishwa Prasad
Sahara TV	Mr Zaffar Imam
The Telegraph	Mr Prashant Mitra
Prabhat Khabar	Mr Sanjay
Nazar TV	Mr Sandeep
NEWS Times	Mr Dinesh Shukla
Volunteers	
KBET	Md Sarfaraz
PST	Mr Umesh Kumar
	Mr Laxmi
PKIMS	Mr Sashi
	Ms Binny Prasad
Free Lancer	Ms Nilima