

**Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) Programme**

**Report**

**of**

**SEVENTH PEER LEARNING WORKSHOP**

**Maharashtra**

**SEPTEMBER 7<sup>th</sup> & 8th 2006**

**AT**

**YASHADA, Pune**

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**List of Abbreviations:**

AFARM	- Action for Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra
BPL	- Below Poverty Line
CBIA	- Community Based Impact Assessment
CIM	- Cluster Intensification Maharashtra
CSO	- Civil Society organizations
DA	- Development Alternatives
DFID	- Department for International Development
DHMJ	- Dhuskal Hatvu Manooos Jagvoo
EGS	- Employment Guarantee Scheme
GOI	- Government of India
GP	- Gram Panchayat
MC	- Management Consultant
MEAL	- Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MREGS	- Maharashtra Rojgar Employment Guarantee Scheme
NABARD	- National Agriculture Banking
NGO	- Non Government Organization
NREGA	- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRM	- Natural Resource Management
OT	- Output Tracking
PACS	- Poorest Area Civil Society
PESA	- Panchayat raj Extension to Scheduled Areas
PST	- Project Support Team
PLW	- Peer learning Work Shop
RBA	- Rights Based Approach
RDC	- Rural Development Centre
RO	- Resource organization
RTI	- Right to Information
SEZ	- Special Economic Zone
SGSY	- Suvarna Gram Rojgar Yojana
SHG	- Self Help Group
TARA	- Technology for Action in Rural Advancement
YASHADA	- Yashwantao Chavan Academy for Development Action

### *Acknowledgements*

We are thankful to all of our partners under PACS Programme in Maharashtra for attending and sharing their valuable ideas and opinion during the VIIth Peer Review Workshop.

We extend our thanks to **AFARM**, which coordinated all the arrangements, logistic support during the workshop.

We are grateful to our state based Resource Organisations - Green Earth, Constructive Catalyst, Pragati Consultants, Human Resource Development Consultants, and SAMPARK for facilitating the workshop.

We also thank all the external resource persons for sharing their knowledge and valuable ideas during the workshop.

## **Executive Summary**

### **7<sup>th</sup> Peer Learning Workshop**

The 7<sup>th</sup> Peer learning Workshop was held at YASHADA, Pune from 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> Sept 2006. the third day 9<sup>th</sup> Sept 06 was devoted to National Rural Habitat Policy - Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu State Consultations. AFARM was the local coordinating agency. Dr. Kodhalkar, Senior Executive of AFARM welcomed all the participants of the workshop.

#### **Inauguration -**

The 7<sup>th</sup> PLW was inaugurated by Mr. Madhav Chavan, member of National Advisory committee and founder of 'Pratham', an NGO for promotion of literacy. In his inaugural speech Mr. Chavan highlighted the contributions made by Maharashtra in RTI and EGS for the national development sector.

Findings from his ground level experience of 'Pratham's' work, led Mr. Chavan to foresee a big change creeping into Maharashtra – the rise in number of poor people (as seen in Bihar). RTI, Mr. Chavan said, if clarified for the common person, offered hope to remove the blockages at all levels. Mr. Chavan observed that NGOs are looked at from a different angle – the people see them as a service sector. Hence government is not keen to provide funds to NGOs, even though the NGOs are doing government work

Hence NGOs need to build capacities of people to increase their involvement in development work. The only remedy lay in uniform equitable access for all assets and ensure transparency.

#### **Child rights -**

The First session on child rights was facilitated by SEDT. The session dealt with SEDT's role in promoting education of children in 5 districts of Maharashtra, with the support of 12 CSO partners. SEDT partner CSOs spoke about their experiences to generate public awareness on children's education in rural areas and the strategies used by them at different levels. Their efforts led to -

- formation of 700 groups involving 115 PACS and non PACS NGOs
- prevention of child migration over
- 30,900 children benefited through Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan
- 25 Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan schools started.
- Jansunwais processes initiated in the district.

#### **Trafficking -**

The next session facilitated by STCI provided an overview on project activities in four districts of Maharashtra, where a network of 71 rural based partners were committed to combat trafficking from the source area villages. Dr. K K Upadhayay chaired the session. Experts from Child Welfare Committee, Officials from State Department of Women and Child Welfare related the efforts of the government and the proposed Juvenile Justice Act Amendments.

### **Drought Forum -**

The session on drought forum, stressed on the achievement of Drought Forum in addressing the flood situation in the State.

The drought Forum members shared their efforts on the flood relief measures undertaken by them. CSOs also assessed the flood situation (damage to life property, crops and livestock) in their districts and the coordinated efforts with government relief work.

New Drought Forum committee was formed on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 06. A plan of action was presented at the PLW which included natural disasters along with drought issue. The new action plan will continue from where it stands today. It was resolved in the session that there will be only one Maharashtra drought forum known as 'Dushkal Hatvu Manos Jagvu' (DHMJ) which will meet on 26<sup>th</sup> of every month.

Mr. Gandhi who chaired the session concluded that till to date droughts have not been eradicated by any means. Hence there is need to work together if one has to tackle the issue in a meaningful way.

### **Livelihoods -**

The Second day of the PLW focused on livelihoods, NREGA and Disability.

The session on Livelihoods had several sub sessions on issues such as -

- The Cluster Intensification on Livelihood issues in Maharashtra with special reference to Joint Forest Management/bio-diversity/NTFP/tribal rights/PESA in Vidharbha.
- Need Assessment process of SHG activity within PACS in Maharashtra to tap the potential of these groups for promoting livelihoods.
- Rights Based Approach to Livelihood (land rights, dalits rights and advocacy for appropriate development policies for poor) in Marathwada.

Dr. Madhav Gadgil, expert resource person stressed that finally the government has awakened to the need for preserving the biodiversity of the nation as evidenced by the Bio diversity Act of 2005

Representative from NABARD shared the role of NABARD in promoting micro credit activities among SHGs. The need of the hour was for people to demand their right to sustainable livelihoods. Mr. Vijay Athavale was the chairperson of the session.

### **NREGA -**

The next session on NREGA presented the report on NREGA campaign and proposed tracking of work under NREGA in 100 villages of Maharashtra. Four Zillas where PACS projects are being implemented will be taken up in Maharashtra.

Mr. Yogesh Kumar of "Samarthan" a PACS partner from Madhya Pradesh shared experiences of NREGA. He said that NREGA campaign in MP was launched with the support of seasoned NGOs and experienced ROs to spread awareness to a large group of people.

Kiran Sharma MC, PACS informed that PACS national report which will carry reports of all 6 PACS project area states where NREGA campaign was launched. The report will be presented at the India Social Forum to be held in November 06 where PACS will be actively involved.

#### **Disability -**

Dr. Neela Bhambani (Consultant, National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People and others resource persons detailed the activities of the NCPEDP and the need to generate awareness about issues pertaining to disability and make India a disability friendly country. She said that the disabled did not need charity but rights as guaranteed by the Indian Disability Act.

PACS partners were given Information kits of NEPEDP to generate awareness on disability rights within their project area. Support of PACS CSOs in Maharashtra will be crucial for advocacy and providing equal opportunity for the disabled people.

#### **Valedictory -**

Mr. Ratnakar Mahajan, Executive Chairman State Planning Commission, was the Chief Guest for the PLW valedictory function. Mr. Mahajan shared his thoughts on EGS, NREGA and the role of NGOs and Government. He informed that the theme for the 11th five year plan was 'Participation of NGOs in development work'. Budgetary allocation was made in the plan for involvement of NGOs. He felt that there was a need for long term schemes and planning to attack drawbacks and shake off the mental inertia of government to accept ground level reality.

Summing up the valedictory session, Dr. Ghare of AFARM, the coordinating agency, added that the NREGA should act as a pressure on the government to prevent migration trends from villages to cities. The poor have no place to survive -neither in the villages nor in the city slums. He also suggested that the PLW should become a people's platform.

#### **BASIN Habitat policy -**

A State level Consortium on Rural Housing & Habitat Policy organized by DA for Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Dui was held on 9<sup>th</sup> Sept 06 where PACS partners from 11 districts of Maharashtra and 15 Representatives from Goa, Daman & Dui and other parts of Maharashtra participated. Mr. Subba Rao, Director, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of RD, GOI, was the Chief Speaker. He enlightened the participants on the challenging task before the Government to provide housing shelter to the crores of homeless/ or those living in *kuccha* houses throughout the country. The poorest are excluded from most government schemes and corrupt practices at different levels hamper aids reaching to the deserving

He suggested the involvement of PRI to delegate and identify land, housing needs and a list of poor in the villages. He proposed a two pronged strategy to address housing for the poor – awareness building on needs of the people, and linkages between RD institutions for transfer of technology for disaster management

The BASIN HABITAT draft policy for rural housing was presented by Ms. Zeenat (Senior Manager DA), to understand the thrust areas at policy level, for promotion of rural housing. The draft was introduced to the PACS partners who were divided into six working groups to deliberate on the changes required on the rural habitat draft Policy, based on their ground experiences.

### **TARA**

The last session of the third day was by TARA (Technology for Action in Rural Advancement), New Delhi. Lack of time compelled them cut short their session. Ms. Mamta Bhatia, Business Manager, National (TARA) said that TARA representatives were willing to provide information on various low cost technologies available with them such as pressed bricks, use of fly ash, and tiles making, etc. They promised to hold an exclusive workshop for PACS partners in Maharashtra at a later date.

## **PART I: WORKSHOP REPORT**

### **1. BACKGROUND**

#### **1.1 PACS Programme – A Broad Perspective**

The PACS programme in India initiated by the Department for International Development (DFID) of UK Government aimed to combat poverty with partnership of CSOs engaged in programmes for the marginalized community. The thrust of PACS programme is to halve the country's poor by the year 2015. The programme entrusts CSOs to build capacities and empower the poor to demand entitlements and exercise their rights.

### **2 PACS Peer Learning Workshop - Rationale**

The concept of the peer learning workshops was to create a learning system for interaction, dissemination of information and learning from each other's project progress. The PLW provides a broad platform for CSOs to deliberate on development issues and critical concerns of their region, which can become advocacy matter.

The Peer Learning Workshops bring all the PACS partners together for mutual sharing and learning through exchange of information and experiences. PLW forum provides opportunity to analyze, review and synthesize the existing programmes performance and identify capacity building needs of partners. The PACS support systems provide strategic directions to the projects for effective management. It enables the partners to better understand the thematic issues and to explore means for achieving the expected results,

The ultimate objective of the PLW is to promote sustainable development among the partner organizations through sharing of best practices, linkages with government schemes even after withdrawal of DFID support.

#### **2.1 PACS Peer Learning Workshops in Maharashtra –An Overview**

The PACS programme is implemented by 28 CSOs in the Marathwada and the Vidarbha regions of the state. Till to date six Peer Learning Workshops have been organised in the state of Maharashtra.

##### ***1<sup>st</sup> Peer Learning Workshop at Aurangabad - 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> July 2003***

The first Peer learning workshop emphasized on various strategies to enhance programme utility and effectiveness. The partner CSOs were oriented to PACS mission and vision. Government linkages, capacity building programmes for the partners, transparency among various stakeholders learning from experiences and effective implementation of MEAL systems for the projects in Maharashtra were some discussions points.

### ***2<sup>nd</sup> Peer Learning Workshop at Aurangabad -11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2004***

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Peer Learning Workshop's theme was "Advocacy". Experts from Centre for Advocacy and Research of New Delhi provided inputs.

The workshop outlined emerging trends of PACS programmes in Maharashtra viz. Micro-finance; rights based movement, livelihood generation, women issues and drought.

Since the onslaught of drought was looming large in the region, the CSO partners arrived at a common consensus measures to counter the effects of the drought.

### ***3<sup>rd</sup> Peer Learning Workshop at Aurangabad - 13 to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2004.***

The 3<sup>rd</sup> workshop on Peer Learning Workshop drew attention on action to combat drought. Nine PACS partner CSOs presented their assessment of drought conditions in the regions. The presentations highlighted the desperate situation in many villages especially on the poor, because of continuous droughts.

The PACS partners decided to start a 'tanker-free' movement by careful planning and involvement of all stakeholders to tackle the drought.

### ***4<sup>th</sup> Peer Learning Workshop at Aurangabad - 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> March, 2005***

The Peer group review workshop (PLW) was held at from 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> March, 2005

The PLW focused on different issues that have acquired state and national overtures and have become advocacy issues for policy change. Learning from experts in the field of women's SHG movement, water rights and cultural movement set guidelines for the PACS partners' droughts movement.

The significant component of the 4<sup>th</sup> PLW was sharing of the learning from the experiences of the partners through cross visits. MEAL Phase I process has neared its completion and the Phase II process was to be initiated.

### ***5<sup>th</sup> Peer learning workshop - held at Yashada Pune – 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> August 2005***

The 5<sup>th</sup> workshop on Peer Learning Workshop was organized at YASHADA Pune. The issues dealt during the workshop were, Poverty in Maharashtra; Millennium Development Goal; Disaster mitigation strategies; RTI; Microfinance in addressing livelihood issues; and group work on Women Empowerment

### ***6<sup>th</sup> Peer learning Workshop – at Yashada Pune - 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> March 2006***

The 6<sup>th</sup> PLW (peers' learning workshop) for Maharashtra partners was organised on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> March 2006 at YASHADA Training Institute, Pune. It listed the broader understanding of NREGA, EGS, RTI and gender perspective.

It was attended by representatives of 117 voluntary organizations working as partners in the program in 11 poorest districts of Maharashtra State.

### ***7<sup>th</sup> Peer learning workshop – at Yashada Pune - 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> September 06***

Focus of the present two days PLW would be on understanding the trends in the field of child rights, trafficking, livelihood and SHGs. Experts would add in their comments on each session. The third day was scheduled for Convention on Rural Habitat to discuss Basin habitat policy for PACS and DA partners from Maharashtra State and Goa Daman and Diu; Disabled Forum NCPEDP - to generate awareness about issues pertaining to disability and how to make the India a disability friendly country. The last session was devoted to TARA.

## ***2.2 FRAME WORK OF THE PRESENT WORKSHOP***

The PST laid out the broad framework for the workshop to incorporate procedures, methodology, relevant issues and assign facilitation responsibility to ROs. The PST laid down the structure and design of the workshop. Support and guidance from the State Manager and State MEAL Anchor was taken to finalize the process for the peer group learning and for planning, designing and management of the workshop

- ***Broad scheme of the workshop***

- **Timing and duration** The PLW workshop duration was for two days to cover the scheduled topics and to give sufficient scope for discussions and clarifications. The third day after the PLW was scheduled for BASIN draft -Habitat policy.
- **Venue and logistics** the workshop was Pune and logistic coordinated by AFARM.
- **Participants:**
  1. Representatives from 28 PACS lead project partners and 103 network partners.
  2. Network CSOs were represented by their heads.
  3. The Management Consultants (MC) – Ms. Kiran Sharma Programme Director, Ms. Poonam Mehta State Manager for Maharashtra,
  4. The State Resource Organisations representatives Green Earth - Makarand, Vinita, Kaustubh ; Constructive Catalysts -Shirish, Lopa Pragati Consultants - Soni, Aruna; HRDC - Ramesh, Sunita, Shyam; Sampark Communication RO was represented by Medha.
  5. Mr. Rakesh Ganguli, State Meal Coordinator

○ **Invitees/ Resource persons**

1. Mr. Madhav Chavan, member National Advisory Committee, and Founder of 'Pratham', NGO promoting literacy
2. Mr. Ratnakar Mahajan - State Planning Commission
3. Dr. Madhav Gadgil - an IBM Fellow, Professor Indian Ecological Institute, Bangalore
4. Mr. KK Upadhayay – Consultant DA, New Delhi
5. Dr. Sudha Kothari, Founder of Chaitanya, CSO involved in micro -credit and SHG
6. Seema Konkani Chairperson of SOPECOM, Pune based CSO
7. Mr. Ashwin Kumar –Commissioner, Department, of W&C Maharashtra
8. Mr. Gandhi
9. Mr. Vijay Athavale – Consultant -Agriculture and Micro-credit - VIPRA Agri. Business Dev. services, PUNE
10. Mr. Ravi Kiran Malik – Assistant General Manger, NABARD, Pune
11. Mr. Ravi Patil Deputy Commissioner – Department of Women and Child Welfare, Pune
12. Ms. Anjali Gokarn – member Child Welfare Committee – Mumbai)
13. Dr. Neela Bhambani – {Consultant of National Centre for promotion of Employment for Disabled people –(NCPEDP)}
14. Ms. Sudha Balchandra (National Centre for Equal Opportunities for Disabled, Mumbai)
15. Ms Subhada - (of NCPEDP, Maharashtra)

▪ **Visitors**

1. Development Alternative (DA) representatives from BASIN
2. Rachit Sharda – Price Water Coopers, New Delhi
3. Rakesh Jha and Sharad Tiwari State Anchors from Jharkhand and Bihar
4. Hemant – DA , New Delhi
5. Mr. Yogesh from CSO 'Samarthan' of Madhya Pradesh
6. Representatives from National Council for Prevention of Disability
7. Representatives from Technology and Action for Rural Advancement (TARA-New Delhi)
8. CSOs from GOA and Maharashtra supported by DA

## **PART II WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS REPORT**

### **The Agenda**

#### **Day -I, 7<sup>th</sup> September 06**

Registration – AFARM Coordinating Agency

Welcome – Dr Kondhalkar - AFARM Coordinating Agency

Programme overview by state manager

National perspective – PACS programme – Kiran Sharma - PACS, MC

Social sector Policy in growing economic scenario – Mr. Madhav Chavan {member  
National Advisory Board}

Session I – Child rights

Session II Combating Trafficking

Session III DHMJ and Action Plan

#### **Day –II 8th September 06**

Session theme – Livelihoods

Session I - Livelihoods

Session II - Need Assessment of SHGs

Session III – Disability action plan

Valedictory

#### **Day -III, 9<sup>th</sup> September 06**

National Rural Habitat Policy

Maharashtra Goa Daman Diu State Consultations

Session I – BASIN habitat policy draft - DA

Session II –Session III – TARA

## **DAY I**

### **3 INAUGURAL SESSION**

*Mr. Madhav Chavan, Chief Guest, member of National Advisory Committee and founder of “Pratham” NGO for literacy promotion.*

*Mr. Ashwin Kumar, Commissioner, Department of Women and Child welfare Maharashtra,*

*Kiran Sharma – Director, PACS*

*Dr. Kondhalkar – Executive Director, AFARM*

The traditional lamp lighting ceremony was done by the chief guest, and the 7<sup>th</sup> PLW was declared open.

The session was facilitated by Medha Kulkarni of Sampark, Communication RO, who gave an overview of the day’s sessions. She informed the audience to view the photo exhibition of CSOs activities arranged in the gallery. She introduced the Chief Guest and panel members for the inaugural session.

#### **3.1 WELCOME ADDRESS: -**

Dr Kodhalkar of AFARM – Coordinating Agency, welcomed the Guests and PACS partners to the 7<sup>th</sup> PLW. He reflected on the recent droughts and floods situation faced by several districts in the state damaging life and property. A two minutes silence was observed as a mark of respect for the dead.

Dr Kodhalkar expected the 7<sup>th</sup> PLW platform to throw up learning’s from each other’s experience. The PLW sharing was a great opportunity provided to CSOs by PACS and will go a long way towards the realizations of CSOs objective and bring qualitative improvement in work culture.

#### **3.2 STATE REVIEW - PACS PROGRAMME -**

Poonam Mehta, State Anchor presented SWOT analysis and a 6 month review of State PACS programme –

##### **Programme scenario –**

- Learning analyzed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> State Synthesis report.
- Projects functioning - 28 nos. covering 11 districts, 75 blocks and 1825 villages {708 Gram Panchayats – (GPs)} and 80 urban slums.
- The PACS programme has 5899 CBOs (of these 3578 are women’s SHGs).
- Two emerging issue based clusters in Maharashtra – Marathwada and Vidharbha
- 4 new projects were sanctioned and 5 amended projects approved by PACS
- Calendar of events from April to September 06 -  
... Livelihood

- ... Cluster intensification – Vidharbha and Marathwada.
- ... State Child Rights Convention – on Trafficking
- ... Maharashtra DHMJ forum progress
- Advocacy and Communication – efforts only at project level
- Capacity Building – enhancing written and verbal skills.
- NREGA - need assessment on gender strategies.
- Livelihood strategies – emerging three clusters
  - ... Rights based livelihood approach
  - ... Joint Forest Management
  - ... SHG and micro-finance
- CBIA – 14 partners’ processes completed. OT process in 5 projects.
- Concern Area - MEAL processes not strengthened at expected levels. Need integration of the MEAL system
- Key issues for advocacy – Land Rights; Child Rights; Trafficking; NREGA; SHG Assessment

**Ways forward –**

Strengthen and give meaningful direction to the following processes -

- Capacity building of CBOs
- Advocacy issues
- Research and Study

**3.3 NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE – PACS PROGRAMME – Kiran Sharma**

PACS has complete 6 years of its programme in poverty alleviation project work. It has 615 network partners across 7 states, of these 137 NGOs are in Maharashtra alone. PACS is an integrate programme focused on thematic issues. She informed that the “DHMJ” Drought Forum initiated in Maharashtra is a unique example across the country which speaks of the commitment through self help and sharing.

Her speech enumerated the following processes and observations:-

- PACS projects a demonstration of empowerment –enabling poor to access rights and entitlements and to create an empowering environment through PACS
- Investment in capacity building, advocacy and empowerment demonstrated through hard core data and tangible results. Demonstrated that livelihood processes are taking place.
- NREGA campaign – tracking registration of people; the good and bad experiences and documentation of cases of discrimination of women; impact of leadership roles at village level.
- Maharashtra has dual forms of government interest – EGS and NREGA
- Child rights and education is also PACs focus – to access better education.

- National rural habitat policy – which is at draft stage. PACS is playing a major role in steering it at the Central Government and holding consultative processes across all states. Need for debate on the policy at village level before finalizing the draft.
- PACS plans to link CSOs with the Government so that they do not have to run after funds. To engage the partners in partnerships for accessing Government funds (for e.g. Meda village in Jharkhand – communal unity and sharing between dalits and villagers.)

Kiran Sharma reiterated the commitment of CSOs to reach the most remote areas and take the programme to a higher level.

### ***3.4 SOCIAL SECTOR POLICY IN GROWING ECONOMIC SCENARIO – Mr. Madhav Chavan***

The chief guest Mr. Madhav Chavan took over the dais and addressed the audience. The inaugural speech by Mr. Madhav Chavan highlighted the contributions made by Maharashtra in RTI and EGS for the national development sector.

The Rojgar Hami Yojana based on the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution advocated action against droughts. He cited that the hard work by John Gray and Aruna Roy on RTI and EGS prepared the background for NREGA to become a national programme. Sonia Gandhi was a silent supporter backing NREGA.

Findings from his ground level experience of ‘Pratham’s’ work, led Mr. Chavan to foresee a big change creeping into Maharashtra during the past few years – the rise in number of poor people (as seen in Bihar). There is a great desire in each household to learn but they see no way to go. Nuclear family focus in villages led to increase in individuals desirous to improve, but were faced with blockages. People are bogged down by a culture of greed to acquire more and more by any means.

RTI, Mr. Chavan said, if clarified for the common person, offers hope to remove the blockages at all levels. Global trade markets have had an impact on the common individual. Changes are occurring day by day therefore the need for transparency in trade/business practices. Mr. Chavan observed that NGOs are looked at from a different angle – the people see them as a service sector. Hence government is not keen to provide funds to NGOs, even though the NGOs are doing government work

He stated that often plans are made at Zilla level and when it reaches people it loses focus (as in Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan). Hence NGOs need to build capacities of people to increase their involvement in development work. Sadly though he felt that inertia had set in the minds of the people of Maharashtra, hence the enthusiasm and will to improve as seen in the people of Bihar, was absent. This laziness transcends across all levels from officials to the people at ground level.

Therefore Mr. Chavan saw no new change taking place in Maharashtra. It is a slow track progress. Maharashtra performance in Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan was very poor at the national level. All this boils down to the attitude of the people towards education. Further, he added that the structure of NGOs have become bottle necks for progress.

The only remedy lay in uniform equitable access for all assets and ensure transparency.

**Participants' responses: -**

- Role of Advisory Committee - need further clarity.  
Answer – To express opinions come up with a list of issues to focus on, emphasise on social security of people. Committee lists issues and presents to the government means to tackle them.
- Need CSOs to focus on movements only?  
Answer – CSOs need to provide professional service. It is a service provider in the social service sector. As. Movements are temporary – till the issue lasts.

<b>4 SESSION I – CHILD RIGHTS AND EDUCATION</b>
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**Panelists: Mr. Madhav Chavan, Mr. Ashwin Kumar, Commissioner, Department of Women and Child Welfare, Maharashtra; Ms. Kiran Sharma, Director, PACS and Dr. Kodhalkar Sr. Executive of AFARM.**

Mr. Suryakant Kulkarni, Chief Functionary of SEDT, a CSO based in Kerwadi, Latur District, facilitated the session on Child rights. He described SEDT's role in promoting education of children in 5 districts of Maharashtra, with the support of CSO partners. He called upon his partners to speak out their experiences in the area of right to education for children.

○ **Mr. Sheikh Musa –**

The right to education project began with 12 network partners in the year 2003 in six districts of Maharashtra.

To generate public awareness on children's education in rural areas they used strategies like, formation of gram shikshan samitis, capacity building of stakeholders, facilitating villagers for proper implementation government schemes and improving school environment through people's participation, campaigning, formation of forums of NGOs pressure groups at block levels and advocacy groups at state level with 26 NGOs.

At the same time focus was also on reduction of child labour by improving quality of education. The Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan was not progressing as planned leaving out many children from school children. SEDT organized a State consultation on Child Rights in March 06.

The efforts led to formation of 700 groups involving 115 PACS and Non PACS NGOs. Mr. Musa informed that SEDT was the only NGO invited from the state by the education department to be a part of District Resource team.

- **Mr. Datta Nalavade -**  
Related the successes achieved in the education Department in Beed district. He stated that by implementing the provision under the Act for prevention of child migration over 30,900 children benefited through Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan.
- **Dr. Joshi Patodekar -** President of Parivar Prathisthan, Nanded and a CSO partner of SEDT – informed the NCLP project activities in Nanded district where work for child rights began in 1997. 25 Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan schools were started. Jansunwais processes have also been initiated in the district.  
According to the latest UNESCO report, in Maharashtra 24 lakhs of children are school dropouts and in Nanded district 14 thousand children have dropped out of school. Therefore Dr. Joshi, Patodekar felt that there was a need to study the reasons for school dropouts and the low key response of people to avail the schemes.

#### **4.1 COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND NGOS– a presentation by Mr. Ashwin Kumar –**

Mr. Ashwin Kumar presented facts and figures to back his presentation on the study undertaken by his department on the status of institutional facilities provided by the State government for women and children in need of shelter and support.

He began his presentation by stating that a need was felt for cooperation between Government and NGOs because the Government has no agenda and NGOs have different agendas - hence the need to unite them.

He gave two main reasons for failure of some government programmes:

– It does not reach the lower officers and there is no monitoring.

His study on status of shelter homes in Maharashtra shows that there are 622 homes having capacity to accommodate 41755 children. Although norms were laid for management of these homes, yet the conditions of many were pathetic. Lack of infrastructure, poor management, lack of professional handling and indifference has affected quality of care. He added that institutions for children have become a money making business for some people.

Mr. Kumar suggested that a need was felt to tap NGOs for vocational training in institutional programmes. A state plan on this aspect is ready.

#### **Comments from participants:**

- 80% of PACS CSOs are not party oriented. Government schemes do not reach them. Only politically powerful NGOs get it.

- How can one get state /district wise land plans to start vocational training programmes?

Mr. Kumar answered that NGOs need to expose corruption. There are some bad apples everywhere which affects all. Action needs to be taken against account officers who are accountable. Therefore to get information and support from each other Government and NGOs need to work together.

***Comments by Mr. Madhav Chavan –***

Mr. Chavan suggested that NGOs working in other fields need also to address children's issues. Lack of information of government schemes on education is affecting its implementation, for e.g. Ignorance and lack of utilization of Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan funds (only 33% used in Pune district); hence most of it was returned to the government. (Pratham report).

He said that nobody was bothered about the quality of education in the schools which has left many children illiterate. Nearly 40,000 children were out of school in each block.

Referring to the draft on Child Labour Act pending at State level, Mr. Chavan pointed out that there were too many details that impede its implementation in all states. He felt the need for discussion of the draft according to state needs. The Act is set to be enforced from October 06. He envisages the problem that would arise when the Act will be implemented - that of rehabilitation of displaced child labourers. Provision to be made for additional home to shelter the child labourers

All NGOs need to think together for a common action plan for the future of education of children. Mr. Chavan suggested that to improve growth rate emphasise on social security aspects.

**4.2 SESSION II - COMBATING TRAFFICKING**

***Panelists: Chairperson of the panel Mr. K K Upadhyay (DA), Anjali Gokarn, (Member, Child Welfare Committee, (formed under Juvenile Justice Act) Mumbai), Ravi Patil (Deputy Commissioner, Department Women and Child Welfare, Pune, Maharashtra), Rameh Joshi (Save the Children, India, Rural Project coordinator and administrator of PRIDE Hospital Sastur, Osmanbad).***

Session began with a role play by STCI –PACS project partner KarantiJyot based on a true life case study of a 13 year old rescued girl from Beed district of Maharashtra.

Reena Tete, Project Coordinator of PACS - Save The Children India project, gave an overview on prevention of commercial trafficking project activities in four districts of Maharashtra, which began in 2004. She highlighted the unique project - a network of rural based 71 partners, committed to combat trafficking from the source area villages. She cited

cases successfully handled through network support. She introduced the panelists to the participants, and requested Dr, K K Upadhayay to take the centre stage and monitor the session.

- **Anjali Gokarn**, the first speaker spoke extensively on how traffickers win the trust of vulnerable families and trap young girls. She said that it is a well planned strategy where vulnerability one of the main push factor in trafficking Studies on trafficking at national level indicate that Latur, Osmanabad, Solapur and Beed districts of Maharashtra are the source area the sensitive belt.
- **Ramesh Joshi** enumerated the strategies at village level adopted by the STCI network which has 71 partners in 4 districts. He highlighted the project efforts through network support in prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of trafficked girls.-
  - Lack of acceptance of rescued girls by villagers, because of social stigma.
  - Underground racket operating at different levels.
  - Unable to book culprits because of political pressure.
  - Racket reached source area villages
  - Girls from Beed District villages rescued from as far off states as Rajasthan
  - Five master trainers prepared by STCI to train CBOs sensitization at village level.
  - Role of project to prepare an operative preventive model
  - IGA activities - a move to generate alternative means of earning at village level 55 youth started vermicompost. Adolescent girls' creative products found a market at Mumbai.
  - 'Samarth' manual – a guide book on trafficking issues for training CSOs and CBOs
- **Dr. K. K. Upadhayay** –  
From Development Alternatives, New Delhi, presented the relationship between trafficking and rise in HIV/AIDS  
He said that there were many NGOs working in the area of trafficking related to rescue rehabilitation, prevention, and livelihood but there is disconnect with each other. Work of one NGO alone will not resolve the issue. Therefore the need to work in different areas. Livelihood component to address needs of local community - use a sector specific sustainable livelihood approach. Livelihood strategies to prevent trafficking should consider the needs of source districts to transit area district as well as destination area districts.
- **Ravi Patil** – reflected on the plan of action by Maharashtra State for Prevention of Trafficking. He referred to the 1997 report of Expert Committee to review Amendment in Trafficking laws as per Supreme Court instructions. State plan of Action still in a draft form as there were many gaps in the rescue and rehabilitation that needs to be addressed.

He informed about the major issues and outcome of the National Convention held in July 06, which was jointly partnered by the State of Maharashtra and STCI.

Need comprehensive guidelines for plan of action. Information needed on -

- Prevention – Data on number of beneficiaries of all Government Yojanas
- Rescue – Information on care and protection of victims’ efforts made
- Repatriation and reintegration - Impact of laws and legal reforms needed

Recommendation of the National Convention - Funds for victims to be included in the State budget. The advisory body will table the action plan in the state assembly.

#### **4.3 SESSION III - DHMJ AND ACTION PLAN**

**Panelists – Chairperson of the panel - Dr Ghare (Director, AFARM Pune), Eknath Awad (RDC Beed), Suryakant Kulkarni (SEDT Parbhani), Mr. Gandhi (Jalna), Kiran Sharma (PACS New Delhi)-**

The session facilitated by Mr. Makarand, RO Green Earth, stressed on the achievement of Drought Forum in addressing the flood situation in the State. He introduced the Panelists Dr. Ghare – also popularly known a “Paniwale Ghare” is the Director and Founder of AFARM a lead CSO, with headquarters in Pune, has been involved in the field of water shed development since three decades

Eknath Awad – Founder of Rural Development centre and social activist for Dalit rights.

Mr. Makarand Sahasrabuddhe of Green Earth, RO PACS, called upon CSO partners of DHMJ to share their efforts on the Drought Forum activities.

- ***Flood relief measures by drought forum***

**Dr Patodekar**, of Parivar Prathisthan, Nanded, the first speaker, enumerated the flood relief work done in Nanded district – the shelter built for last year floods was again used by the people this year too.

SEDT PACS partners in Nanded held meetings with 80 DHMJ NGO partners to plan relief work with District Collector. They organized the following activities: -

- A team of doctors from the Red Cross were sent to different centres for medical relief.
  - NGOs provided relief to 47 urban and 80 rural centres in Nanded, Parbhani districts.
    - The districts were already plagued by ‘chicken guinea’ an endemic epidemic.
  - 7 teams assessed the relief and other needs of the flood affected areas.
- ***Other PACS partners briefly analyzed the flood situation in their areas -***
    - SIPRA – 12 villages and 1631 households were cut off for 6 days
    - RDC -192 villages affected. 1<sup>st</sup> phase - rescue and relief to 10,000 farmers and crop damage assessment. 2<sup>nd</sup> phase- 5000 families provided with utensils clothes fertilizers and seeds.
    - VSP – Buldana – 3 blocks affected and 213 families helped. With support of network partners, SHGs had youth cooperatives provided relief. Worked in coordination with government machinery.

- SEDT – Nanded Maharashtra net work ‘Vision 5 ‘support to non PACs districts like Solapur. Plastic sheets, support sticks for old given. Monitoring relief with government medical teams.
  - Sk. Musa – Parbhani – survey in 4 blocks -1770 families identified provided with relief materials and tents. 200 families left villages to stay elsewhere. Loss and damage to standing crops and fields along the river.
  - Green Earth - Makarand – Elaborated the Drought Forums role for action at the policy level. Director of health Services assured of continued after care services and supply of medicines.
- ***New Drought Forum committee – action plans -***  
On 22<sup>nd</sup> July 06 the Drought Forum met at AFARM to finalize a new drought committee. Selected CSO members for the committee were - R Kulkarni, M Hepat, P Zhinzade, Mangala Daithankar, Suryavanshi, P Shinde and M Dhas.

Ms. Daithankar, who will coordinate the Drought forum, presented the year’s plan of action for the drought forum which had incorporated suggestions from the state PACS PST.

The plan prepared in consultations with committee members includes natural disasters along with drought issue. The new action plan will continue from where it stands today. A team will be formed in the 11 blocks where PACS projects are active. It will include 50 PACS and non PACS partners. There will be a drought study circle and mass mobilization on 6/7 advocacy issues.

**Comments:**

***Kiran Sharma*** – felt the need to include deadlines and time frame for each activity. She added that Green Earth had streamlined and anchored a process for transferring to the CSOs. Transfer of Secretariat from Green Earth to SAAD which will not be a permanent but on a rotating basis. She expected a change of 30% of members every 6 months. The terminology DHMJ would continue with the new forum. The transfer of learning from Green Earth to the new CSOs committee was done in the larger interest of droughts issue -a key concern in all PACS project area states. She suggested that Green Earth could initiate the process in Bihar, Jharkhand for a National Level debate to dialogue with Government. She invited Green Earth to develop an action plan that would enable taking the drought issue to the national level.

She added that drought is a people’s issue and they should manage the process and programme. Regarding involving of non PACS partners it was clarified that budgetary commitment cannot be shared on them. But state level convections can support non PACS members and they could attend drought forum quarterly meets for convergence.

***Mr. Awad*** - The Drought forum is a process to take forward all the people together and sustain it in a positive way. Green Earth and the new secretariat should work together. There should be no alternative forum but one and only one drought forum.

*Dr. Ghare* – Need to concentrate on what is just and what is needed.

*Mr. Makarand* – The drought forum is a civil society process not in the control of Green Earth and the meetings on every 26th are an open forum.

*Mr. Vishwanath* - Drought is a people's issue - grass roots issue that needs to be taken forward.

*Mr. Gandhi* added the concluding remarks he has seen the work on droughts since 1965 and till to date droughts have not been eradicated by any means. Hence there is need to work together if one has to tackle the issue in a meaningful way.

Finally it was resolved that there will be only one Maharashtra drought forum known as 'Dushkal Hatvu Manoos Jagvu' (DHMJ) which will meet on 26<sup>th</sup> of every month.

## **DAY –II 8th September 06**

Recap of day I – Sunita Shukla, RO, HRDC gave a brief recap of the sessions conducted on Day I.

### **5 SESSION THEME - LIVELIHOOD**

Mr. Shirish Kulkarni RO, Constructive Catalysts facilitated the session on Livelihood. He shared the process of Cluster Intensification on Livelihood issues in Maharashtra with special reference to Joint Forest Management/bio-diversity/NTFP/tribal rights/PESA in Vidharbha, Need Assessment process of SHG activity within PACS in Maharashtra to tap the potential of these groups for promoting livelihoods and Rights Based Approach to Livelihood (land rights, dalits rights and advocacy for appropriate development policies for poor) in Marathwada. He informed the process happening around these clusters and requested Panelist, resource persons and CSO partners to contribute in the CIM process as PACS wish to make them a people's organizations or people's forum. He also informed that within PACS programme 3 clusters are coming up and they need to be strengthened to sustain the empowerment process initiated by the PACS amongst poor in the state through CSO partners. The need of the hour was for people to demand their right to sustainable livelihoods.

Mr. Shirish Kulkarni introduced the Panelists:

- Madhav Gadgil, M.Sc. (Bombay 1965), Ph.D. (Harvard 1969) an IBM Fellow

Mr. Vijay Athavale chairperson of the session took over to monitor and co-ordinate the proceedings of the session on livelihoods.

#### **5.1 Sub Session I – Livelihoods and JFM/Bio-Diversity/NTFP**

**Panelists – Chairperson of the Panel Mr. Vijay Athavale** Agriculture and Micro-credit consultant VIPRA Agri. Business Dev. services, PUNE (Ex- Zonal Manager – Bank of

Maharashtra Ahmedabad), Expert Resource Person in NRM and Bio-diversity Dr. Madhav Gadgil (Agharkar Research Institute, Agarkar Road, Pune 411004)

**Mr. Ajay Dhokle** of '**Srujan**', a CSO based in Yavatmal shared the efforts made in the area of JFM- Bio diversity and livelihood in Vidharbha region

- Mr. Ajay Dholke described the processes and outcome of the Cluster intensification workshop. Vidharbha recognized as a region rich in biodiversity, a habitat of animals and primitive tribes has become a concern today because of fast depleting assets of the vulnerable tribes - the 'Adivasis' whose population is also on the decline.

The original hunter gatherers are not integrated in the present agricultural economy. The cluster workshop addressed the Bio diversity Act of 2005 which was actively participated by PACS and non PACS partners along with government representations.

Outcome of the workshop led to formation of three groups to advocate and lobby for Biodiversity, MREGS and PESA. Activities proposed -

- Training to CSOs in EGS
- District wise melawas
- Organizing EGS labourers
- Identifying issues for advocacy
- Activate the power of the Governor as provided in the constitution

***Expert's Comments:***

**Dr. Madhav Gadgil** – stressed that finally the government has awakened to the need for preserving the biodiversity of the nation as evidenced by the Bio diversity Act of 2005.

He suggested the following –

- People at different levels, including the Gram Panchayats are made aware of the law.
- Law has provided special rights for urban and rural management committees. (For e.g. Right to tax herbal medicinal plants).
- There are over 300 different types of medicinal plants which come under the taxable bracket - many other plants are not taxed as there is inadequate information about them
- Need to gather information through people's biodiversity register.
- Preparation of an action plan on EGS work areas for people
- Rights of Adivasis to plant what they need – focus on local need based work
- Prepare information data base for the government (only Karnataka State has responded).
- Opportunity at panchayat level to form Samitis and start work under EGS/ NREGA using the Bio diversity Act.

**Issues raised -**

1. How can one resolve the dangers from terrorists' activities in Vidharbha region especially in Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Gondia districts when working with the people in JFM?
2. Marathwada is new to JFM – how can one increase social forestry?
3. Can the speaker share the Chattisgarh experience –as often Acts get struck in at implementation stage?
4. Can the central government document reach all - especially Nanded which has four talukas covered with jungle?
5. Efforts made in Aurangabad district but not successful as it gets struck at DFO level. JFM does not apply to the Bhils and Banjaras!
6. How can the poor be made to understand its importance of bio diversity?

**Suggestions –**

There have been lots of studies on JFM in the last 10 years. Big networks need to focus on involving the poor in their studies. To increase participation of people focus at panchayat level - to start a grass root movement as in Chattisgarh. A data base manual of JFM areas is ready for use.

The Biodiversity Act focuses on two aspects – protection of forests and at the same time it should be of economic use to people.

**Mr. Vijay Athavale** added that NGOs need to concentrate on providing information, follow up and feedback on the policies introduced by the government.

**5.2 Sub -Session II - Need Assessment Of SHGs**

**Panelists: Mr. Ravi Kiran Malik, Assistant General Manager NABARD Pune, Seema Kulkarni , founder of SOPECOM, a CSO based in Pune and Mr. Vijay Athavale (Chairperson).**

Mr. Shirish informed that in order to assess the livelihood options through SHGs, Chaitanya, a Pune based NGO was called in to do a SHG gradation workshop and resource mapping exercise for PACS partners in June. Later Chaitanya conducted a sample gradation of SHGs formed under PACS projects. Dr. Sudha Kothari Founder of Chaitanya, spoke about the SHG gradation exercise. Mr. Ravi Malik described NABARD's role in SHG promotion and Ms Seema Kulkarni related the importance of resource mapping in livelihood Mr. Vijay Athavale, Chairperson summed up the session with his observations.

Excerpts from their speeches are given below.

• **Dr. Sudha Kothari - Need Assessment of SHGs**

Dr Kothari informed that a SHG gradation was done to asses their capacity building needs. She used the module developed by Chaitanya and Swadhar. She took support of PST which provided her with secondary data and also identified clusters for need assessment.

Dr. Kothari provided a sample analysis of 5 SHGs graded.-

- In the data collected from PACS SHGs there was an error factor – reliability on examples of what women have to say and what the interviewer gathers.
- The SHG gradation data presentation was based on analysis of only 5 SHGs. When more data is analyzed further conclusions could be drawn.
- There are both rights based and financial focused SHGs in PACS programme. SHG in isolation cannot last long – it has to come forward as a cluster or federation.
- NABARD has supported SHGs but not made any SHGs (non BPL SHGs not supported by concerned banks)
- Gradation of SHG is not a solution to all processes. SHG is a medium not an end.

Her observations and suggestions for SHGs gradation –

- Information availability to SHG is inadequate.
- There is no experience sharing of collective work.
- SGSY is seen as fulfillment of the basic needs of SHGs.
- Need to list instances of success at collective enterprises.
- First focus on basic needs then move to entrepreneurship
- Account for dangers of group activity
- Quality grading and marketing of goods before starting entrepreneurship group activity – it should be SHG need not NGO need focused.
- SHGs should not merely address financial needs – but also look for social actions and rights based discussions.

• ***Mr. Ravi Kiran Malik – NABARD's role in promotion of SHGs***

Provided insight into NABARD's role in promotion of SHGs. Pointing to the rising incidences of farmers' suicides in Vidharbha he cautioned the CSOs for taking precautions when prompting SHG microfinance.

NABARD has been associated with SHGs since 1992. He said that SHG movement has made inroads and come to stay.

He underlined NABARD's SHGs work progress –

- 500 SHGs linked to banks –even 2/3 months old SHGs get linked.
- Study on how to make IT applicable to SHGs (e- grant; e- credit)
- Simplification of SHG management systems
- Supportive financial assistance to SHGs – to avoid resource crunch
- Bulk lending to institutions for on lending to SHGs -121 institutions got sanction of 3.40 crores for 15, 500 SHGs
- Maharashtra as compared with Southern states has not promoted many SHGs despite having potential

- Limitations of NABARD – cannot reach all the areas across the country being a small financial institution – hence good partners required
- NABARD linked to 8 Grameen banks, 10 Zilla Sahakari banks
- Support to individual rural volunteers for SHG formation
- Capacity building, skill up gradation, exposures, focus on micro credit organizations
- 300 crores provision for Vidharbha agriculture development (in wake of farmer suicides)
- Selection of Nodal agencies for information dissemination on schemes

Areas where NABARD can support NGOs–

- Rural renovation fund
- Micro credit fund
- Water shed development Fund
- In non farm sector - rural entrepreneurship development
- Corporate involvement (marketing opportunity for small business)
- NABARD Consultation services

He concluded that NABARD may appear rigid because of so many rules but it is also accountable for the money sanctioned. NABARD has supported SHGs not made ant SHGs.

- ***Seema Kulkarni – Livelihood and resources***

Ms. Kulkarni said that livelihood needs to be looked at from two viewpoints – Short term or immediate needs and long term needs (surety v/s security). Livelihood would mean protecting and creating village/community assets - to generate livelihood opportunities and provide basic needs of people.

She stressed on the collective rights for widows and children – utilization of waste lands. Understand people’s needs and resource availability for success in livelihood generation.

Her suggestions were –

- CSOs need to think beyond - for mental, social empowerment of women through SHGs. The SHG members have the priority to decide.
- There is a need to look at the asset generation from long term aspect – mapping of resources
- Protection of livelihoods a movement to be initiated though SHGs.
- Utilize SHG savings fund to tap livelihood generation by accessing government schemes, use of waste land
- People’s rights over assets

### 5.3 Sub Session III– Cluster Intensification Meet – Rights Based Approach to Livelihood

*Panelist: Expert Resource Person Mr. Eknath Awad (Founder of Rural Development Center Beed and Campaign For Human Rights (Manavi Hakka Abhiyan Maharashtra) and a Dalit Rights Activist, Vijay Athavale (Chairperson)*

Mr. Shirish Kulkarni introduced the panel members and presenter for this session. He explained the process that has gone in facilitating the cluster around the issues of rights of dalits and poor in Marathwada and efforts of PACS in bringing PACS CSO partners and CSOs from non-PACS areas of Maharashtra to evolve a state level learning forum on RBA to Livelihoods.

**Presenter Vishwanath Todkar of Paryay (in Kallamb, Osmanabad District)** – He advocated the Right Based Approach for ensuring livelihood for the poor. He said that right based was the only movement which will ensure the poor to live with dignity. Many development schemes do not reach the poor. for e.g. Marathwada is declared as drought prone yet the government has sanctioned formation of 25 sugar factories. Land is allotted to industries and no land for landless.

Till to date there have been 833 suicides in Maharashtra.. The workshop organized by PACS (coordinated by Constructive Catalyst RO Pune) on 1-2 September was a sharing of information from PACS partners and CSOs from other parts of Maharashtra. Public at large ignorant were ignorant of government policies. A need has been felt to study Government Resolutions (GRs) and then bring it before people to strengthen the movement at local level. He detailed the outcomes of the RBA Cluster Intensification Meet held in Pune:

#### **Key outputs of the CIM:**

- Unanimous decision by all participants (PACS and non-PACS partners) to come together on a regular basis and brainstorm the current issues and evolve strategies to fight the wrong development policies - at block, district and state level.
- Solidarity support to Sakav to fight out the onslaught of SEZ in Raigad district
- Establishment of a Learning Forum on RBA to Livelihoods of People.
- Study various govt. policies, programmes and practices alongside other aspects of such forums by sharing responsibilities by participating CSOs for enhanced clarity on the policies and plan appropriate interventions at various levels to challenge the same:
  - NREGS and MREGS – difference/commonalities, strengths and weaknesses of the policies, strategies to be adopted in favor or in opposition. – Mr. Pramod Jhinjade.
  - Dalits and Livelihoods – how poverty is impacting the livelihoods of dalits, what are schemes to promote livelihoods and their strengths and weaknesses – Mr. Eknath Awad
  - Dalit land rights in western Marathwada W.R.T Mahar vatan land – land distribution by State to dalits, how far it is successfully implemented by State, what needs to be done at State level - Lalit Babar

- Land rights in Marathwada WRT to Gairan Land Rights – The policy and the ground reality – Vishwanath Todkar
- Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act – what is it, how it is affecting local poor, its future implications and strategies to defeat such policies/laws – Arun Shivkar
- How to run a Learning Forum through participatory management – Balasaheb Kolekar
- Meet every 2 or 3 months.
- CSO to organize similar discussion at the level of their staff which is expected to enhance their confidence to share information with the communities and organize them with appropriate strategies to demand the rights from State.
- Outsourcing to study the overall SEZ Act in India.

***Suggestions from Eknath Awad of RDC -***

Professed the need to study government policies which impact on the poor. He said that NGO were taking on responsibility which the government should have done. It is the constitutional right of the government to provide for the enlistment of the poor. NGOs should empower poor to demand their rights. Hence the rights based approach ensures people's rights.

***Summing up by the Chairperson, Mr. Athavale*** – The themes discussed were thought provoking. SHG were emerging as a medium of women empowerment. NGOs should act as facilitators to develop livelihood and overcome the lack of finances, take risks for development work, provide skills capacity building trainings, marketing efforts to consumers by adding quality and value additions. Create funds through linkages with banks for sustainability SHGs.

He further added that that SHG and livelihood and should not stay in isolation. SHG microfinance should be used for the village development activities.

He said that many NGOs lack information on government schemes and they must make efforts to keep abreast with new schemes.

***Issues raised –***

1. What is the concept of livelihood? What are its needs - can the daily wages fill in the basic needs of a family?
2. How can EGS be linked to SHGs
3. How can goods made by SHGs withstand market competition?
4. Banks not coming forward with Loans for SHGs for livelihood generation NABARD support to SHGs is less than Government support (SGSY)
5. SHG and livelihood – are we putting too much hopes and focusing on finance – under the guise of savings and empowering women
6. Dangers in group activity, quality grading and marketing before starting entrepreneurship activity.
7. In SHG need assessment how has livelihood been looked at? Is SHG a viable unit
8. What are women's right in livelihood?
9. How many assets have been created through PACS projects addressing the

- needs of the poorest of the poor? Need to think on that aspect.
10. Need to think beyond SHG savings – rights based approach think beyond for mental, social empowerment of women.

**Comments:-**

*Kiran* – Social, political and cultural empowerment is not enough till one has access to livelihood. The question is how to use microfinance for social security. Think in terms of literacy for SHGs. Each has a responsibility as PACs too is accountable and responsible for the programme.

The session ended with the remark that SHG is not a solution to all process - it is a medium not an end.

**6 SESSION II - NREGA - Maharashtra profile an overview**

Ms. Medha Kulkarni, from ‘Sampark’ Communication RO, presented the report on NREGA campaign and proposed tracking of work under NREGA in 100 villages of Maharashtra. 4 Zillas where PACS projects are being implemented will be taken up in Maharashtra. The report was presented to the National Advisory Committee, PACS.

She then requested Manisha Sawle, Advocacy & Media Facilitator in Marathwada Region.

for Sampark to present the campaign outline to the audience.

Manisha read the MREGS strategy that will focus on :-

- Utilization of government funds for EGS NREGA at ground level
- Registration and issue of job cards
- Preparation of a MIS for gathering information

• ***NREGA Campaign experiences by CSO partners –***

CSO representatives from 3 districts where NREGA campaign was launched in the first week of July shared their experiences –

- ***Gadchiroli*** - Mr. Manohar Hapat of Indian Institute of Youth Welfare presented Gadchiroli campaign - 4 CSOs worked together. Support from students was enlisted to distribute pamphlets to parents and villagers

Feed back - some applications were filled, no job cards given, no work given in any village, opposition from gram sewaks, lack of response from government officials – scheme unclear to them, no appointment of persons to handle work under NREGA. Funds allotted by State government for ensuring 100 days wages is inadequate as per the number of daily wage earners in the district.

- *Aurangabad* – 3 CSOs handled the campaign in 15 villages. The campaign was undertaken by holding ‘gaon sabhas’, filling 10,000 applications for job cards. Reports of corruption and money extracted by gram sewaks and Sarpanch in some villages. After the campaign the villagers demanded their money and under people pressure the village sarpanch promised to return the money taken for issuing job cards.
- *Nanded* – 4 CSOs and their partners were involved in the campaign where 60 villages were covered. Good response from the people. No work given only 50% of those who filled applications got job cards. Good support from village level GPs and government officials at taluka and district level. Assurance from the District Collector, for making the scheme a success and creating assets for villages.
- *Sharing Experiences of NREGA from PACS partner in Madhya Pradesh - Mr. Yogesh Kumar of “Samarthan’ Bhopal, MP.*

Mr. Yogesh Kumar said that NREGA campaign in MP was launched with the support of seasoned NGOs and experienced ROs to spread awareness to a large group of people. The campaign processes and future plans for NREGA in MP were as follows:-

- Discussion with government officials
  - Tracking vulnerable groups
  - Used experiences of EGS of Maharashtra
  - Used case studies
  - Plans to create productive assets, generate livelihoods
  - Gender factor will be tapped
  - First programme available for panchayat to plan responsibly and create village assets.
  - Studied the capacity building needs
  - Plans for ‘jansunwais’ Social audit and barefoot civil engineers.
  - MP CSOs view this as a long term campaign
  - Citizens monitoring unit
- **Comments –**

### **Kiran**

PACS national report which will carry reports of all 6 PACS project area states where NREGA campaign was launched. The report will be presented at the India Social Forum to be held in November 06 where PACS will be actively involved. There will be many ‘jansunwais’ to tap special experiences.

In the next phase CSOs are expected to go in-depth in the situation that will activate the government and come up with indicators for the national report for advocacy.

## 7 SESSION III – DISABILITY – Action plans

**Panel: Dr. Neela Bhambani (Consultant, National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People), Sudha Balachandra (National Society for Equal Opportunities for Handicapped, NASEOH India, Mumbai), Shubhada Khedekar (Maharashtra coordinator, NASEOH)**

The session detailed the activities of the NCPEDP and the need to generate awareness about issues pertaining to disability and how the community can help to make the India a disability friendly country. She said that the disabled did not need charity but rights as guaranteed by the Indian Disability Act.

Dr. Neela Bhambani addressed the rights of disabled persons and the need for people's mandate to create equal opportunities for disabled. She said that there were 70 million disabled persons in India. She explained that there was a close relationship between disability and poverty, because of which disabled have the lowest literacy rate. Hence NCPEDP stresses on education, productivity and empowerment of disabled people. NCPEDP has become a voice for advocating disabled people's issues.

Main mandates handled by NCPEDP – Employment, awareness, legislation, educational opportunities and access on all public places for the disabled.

Factors which will enable the empowerment of the disabled: –

- MDG – provisions for consideration of disabled in development
- 3% reservation in work for disabled as per the Indian Disability Act in 1995 – CSOs can ensure this in EGS and NREGA work.
- Formation of a National Disability network - 231 district partners nationwide working for disabled - need partners in each state/district
- Use the provisions of Rs. 1200 per disabled child in “Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan” – generate awareness in rural areas.
- Use of RTI for enabling work reservations for disabled
- 12 schemes for disabled in Maharashtra – use it for the benefit of the disabled
- 3% housing reservation for disabled under Indira Awas Yojana
- Rehabilitation factors for disabled – understanding capacities
- Training and employment – right to work - Livelihood for disabled

**What PACS CSOs can do in Maharashtra for opening doors for the disabled: –**

- Identify partners in the 10 PACS districts of Maharashtra to join the network
- Ensure that disabled in their project area get their rights for education and work
- Demand education concession for disabled child under “Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan”
- Use RTI for the benefit of rights of the disabled

All PACS partners were given an Information kit of NCPEDP and requested to generate awareness on disability rights within their project area. Support of PACS CSOs in Maharashtra will be crucial for advocacy and providing equal opportunity for the disabled people.

## VALEDICTORY

**Mr. Ratnakar Mahajan**, Executive Chairman State Planning Commission, was the Chief Guest for the PLW valedictory function.

Ms. Medha Kulkarni, of Sampark recapped the two days PLW activities to enlighten the chief guest. Poonam, State Anchor, PACS provided the PACS overview and state scenario.

Kiran Sharma, PACS MC, presented the PACS National programme in brief. She informed that PACS had committed 15 to 18 crores per state for poverty alleviation.

After the brief outline of PACS activities, Ms. Medha Kulkarni requested the chief guest to share his thoughts with the participants.

**Mr. Mahajan** began with a quote from John Stuart “One person with belief is equal to the force of 99 people who have only interest”. Using his extensive experience and knowledge Mr. Mahajan, kept the participants completely engrossed with his powerful presentation with witty instances. He revealed that he was an active propagator for EGS implementation and was jailed for his firm stand. He revealed in explaining the activities of planning commission. Salient features of his speech:-

- The 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan has study groups incorporated to delve into history of plans made so far.
- Like all other plans the 11<sup>th</sup> plan too has a theme - ‘Participation of NGOs in development work’. NGO is the 3<sup>rd</sup> sector in development, besides the public and private sectors.
- Love-hate relationship between Government and NGO. Each had little faith in the other.
- Budgetary allocation made in the 11<sup>th</sup> plan for involvement of NGOs
- NGOs rapport with ground level people and indifference of government officials to the need of the rural people has awakened the need of NGOs in development.
- EGS has helped the poor but in a little way. Concentrate on the good that EGS has brought and let it spread. To make EGS effective NGOs stand should be to ensure that no contractors enter the EGS.
- The NREGA is more or less based on EGS. NREGA assures of work for 100 days for any adult willing to do manual work, whereas EGS can provide work at any time. Yet there are budgetary loopholes in the Central Act, which hinder poverty reduction.
- Need based work to meet the small issues of villages
- India is rated as 135<sup>th</sup> out of 160 nations on the Human Development Report. Hence the need to concentrate seriously on social issues affecting development and growth (rampant child marriages in Marathwada –resultant impact on health, infant mortality; sickle cell anemia not reduced in Chandrapur despite years of efforts; malnutrition a major issue all over).

- Need long term schemes and planning to attack drawbacks – need to shake off the mental inertia of government to accept ground level reality.
- Social justice index of Maharashtra – complicated analysis of society – enforcing western norms for Indian society – how applicable can it be.
- 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment proposes District planning samiti (urban, rural and suburban levels) –to have one NGO representative. So also at
- the Block level planning samiti there is NGO representation in planning development activities.
- By and large suggestions made by the planning commissions are not ignored by the government

Mr. Mahajan saw a ray of hope in the development sector with the NGOs stepping in the Planning Samitis at different levels.

### **Concluding remarks-**

Summing up the valedictory session, **Dr. Ghare** of AFARM, the coordinating agency, suggested that there was a need to study the situation and the differential treatment given by the government in its development planning (no land for the landless and more land for the industrialists).

Dr. Ghare added that the NREGA should act as a pressure on the government to prevent migration trends from villages to cities. The poor have no place to survive -neither in the villages nor in the city slums.

He suggested that the PLW should become a people’s platform. He found that only 10% of the participants participated in the sessions. The real village level workers who come face to face with the poor are unable to share their experiences in the Peer Learning Workshop. Hence NGOs need to search for training opportunities to develop semi skilled workers.

He advised that there was a need to build trust of the people and take up development work in the voluntary sector - to do the work of government for the people’s development. ‘We have to move with the government and it is the lot of the NGOs to organize and unite the community’, said Dr Ghare.

Finally, he remarked that in the next PLW he expected more participation and sharing from of peers. Each one should probe as to what one has learnt from this PLW which will help in future. Dr. Ghare thanked the YASHADA administration for the support extended in providing lodging and boarding facilities including the conference hall for the PACS peer learning workshop.

At the end PACS State Anchor declared the 7<sup>th</sup> PLW as closed.

**Day –III 9<sup>th</sup> September 06**

**State level Consortium on Rural Housing & Habitat Policy  
For Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Dui  
at  
YASHADA – Pune  
Organised by DA**

**Participants:**

PACS partners from 11 districts of Maharashtra

15 Representatives from Goa, Daman & Dui and other parts of Maharashtra

<b>8 SESSION 1 – BASIN HABITAT POLICY DRAFT - DA</b>
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Chief Speaker Mr. Subba Rao, Director, Ministry of Rural Development , Department of RD, GOI, enlightened the participants on the challenging task before the Government to provide housing shelter to the crores of homeless/ or those living in *kuccha* houses throughout the country. The poorest are excluded from most government schemes and corrupt practices at different levels hamper aids reaching to the deserving.

Hence the need to do an impact assessment schemes focusing on gender aspect in villages. Some states like Andhra Pradesh have added to the amount of housing aid given central government {Maharashtra has not done anything} for better quality housing to the poor.

He suggested the involvement of PRI to delegate and identify land, housing needs and a list of poor in the villages be pasted on GP walls. He proposed a two pronged strategy to address housing for the poor – awareness building on needs of the people, and linkages between RD institutions for transfer of technology for disaster management

The BASIN HABITAT draft policy for rural housing was discussed at length by Ms. Zeenat (Senior Manager DA). The aim was to understand the thrust areas at policy level, for promotion of rural housing. The BASIN draft would create a sustainable voice of the people to take cognizance of the housing needs of the poorest of the poor.

The draft was introduced to the PACS partners who were divided into six working groups to deliberate on the changes required on the rural habitat draft Policy, based on their ground experience, before presenting it to the Government.

Later the groups presented their observations.

## **Group work presentations points**

### **GROUP I - Land availability and Management**

- Include natural resources and common resources
- Include disabled for availing government schemes
- Include participation of NGO in planning at village level
- Definition of marginalized community for land distribution
- Amount of land for non agricultural families – need defining
- Encroachment of agricultural land used for commercial purposes – Gram Panchayat be given the power to remove illegal agriculture land occupiers

### **GROUP II -Housing**

- Gram Sewak should have full say – additional members to be included
- Gram Sabha and not Gram Panchayat to decide who are the extreme poor in the village
- Loan giver and taker to decide on the repayment
- Some percentage of Income tax be reserved for housing for poor
- Some % of Gram Panchayat Fund (niddhi) be reserved for housing for poor – create a village level fund for housing
- Amdar/Khasdar fund – 25% should be kept aside for housing – make it compulsory
- Poor will respond to pay interest rate of 8% on a loan of RS 50,000/-
- Need to assess critical minimum level of repayment rate for loans

### **GROUP III –Legal reforms**

- More coordination between private and public sector in Housing as it involves a big investment
- Gram Panchayat need to display a list of all poor land less in its village to the Gram Sabha
- NGO representative presence at the Gram Sabha
- Legal Amendment - those wanting to build houses in their own agriculture land be given the permission and not bogged down by NA land rules – this will create more housing space in the village.
- Statutory support to Gram Sabha – Copies of minutes to be made available on demand to generate transparency in work
- NGO representative in District level / Gram Panchayat level planning committees
- Surrender loans to GP when leaving the house forever (if the house was built on GP loan)
- Legal provisions for widows, deserted women in housing priorities
- Need to decide on the criteria of who decides who should be considered as poor – standards should be drawn and available at village level.

#### **GROUP IV – Infrastructure**

- Pucca House – define what it means
- Use PRA tools and baseline mapping for data collection – to understand the gender angle – to know what is available, what is working and what is needed.
- Mapping aspiration needs of the villagers. Habitat – consider the social, cultural aspects when planning housing for any village. What designs people want consider their life styles.
- PRI channels – responsible for planning any infrastructure for villages. For e.g. Jalswaraj project infrastructure planning should be channeled only through Gram Panchayat -
- Public-Private partnership – more focus on private support. Strengthen the systems to promote village industries by private sector enterprises. Ownership transfer to come to the Public.
- Urbanization of villages – to have all the facilities like urban sectors
- Displaced persons be given equal opportunities when transferred to another area
- Need for a step by step rule book

Government should provide right kind of tax benefit to private sector to develop villages.

**Inputs by Mr. Subba Rao** –Resource person – Cited the example of a successful Public Private Sector partnership in Tirupur village of Tamil Nadu – The Tirupur Water Supply Unit which also provided a comprehensive community habitat/township

He observed that in a village the house is the only personal asset owned by a villager rest is community property. If infrastructure is provided development will follow.

#### **GROUP V – Capacity Building**

- Up gradation of skills of skilled workers
- Capable local level organizations to get recognized as resource organizations for capacity building
- Training of welders electricians and other skills for house construction at village level and not limit to district level training
- Local village level committees to handle work
- Life insurance schemes for labourers
- 20% rebate on house tax for those trained?

#### **GROUP VI – Delivery mechanism**

- Stakeholders be included after defining who are the stakeholders
- Village level CBOs to act as advisory committee during Gram Sabhas
- Local level opinions and participation for designs in housing for e.g. in Indira Awas Yojana
- NGOs will offer support act as observers
- All decisions will be made by the Gram Sabha

### **GROUP VII – Livelihoods**

- List of materials available locally to be put up in the Gram Panchayat
- All village level work will be done by villagers Skilled labourers in unavailable locally should be called from outside. Need to create assets for employment generation.
- Certain parentage of GP funds be earmarked for housing for the poor
- Mortgage loan facility – long term loans
- Housing as per village needs
- Use of traditional technology – special economic zones
- Need to change village attitude regarding housing which is considered as not a productive asset. – Housing is viewed as livelihood resource.

### **GROUP VIII – Monitoring**

- Housing is as basic a need as food, water clothing
- Need local representative who has a knowledge of locals people in planning and assessing
- Single window service that handles all aspects from finance to other services.
- A fixed period be given for providing housing
- Capacity Building of Gram Panchayat Samitis to implement plans
- Representative of local NGO in the village plans and monitoring
- Jansunwaais – for village problems resolution – in presence of people and representatives of all departments.
- Feedback to village of happenings at higher levels.

## **9 SESSION III – TARA**

The session was represented by a group from TARA (Technology for Action in Rural Advancement), New Delhi. Lack of time compelled them cut short their session. Ms. Mamta Bhatia, Business Manager, National (TARA) assured the audience that they will devote sufficient time and guide CSOs willing to gain information about alternative livelihood technologies for the rural development. She said that TARA representatives were willing to provide information on various low cost technologies available with them such as pressed bricks, use of fly ash, and tiles making, etc. They suggested that anyone willing to learn more can view their web site for information on the cost effective livelihood trainings prepared by them. A brief slide show on TARA was presented. They promised to hold an exclusive workshop for PACS partners in Maharashtra at a later date.

### **ANNEXURES:**

- 1 EXHIBITS of CSOs at the 7<sup>th</sup> Peer Learning Workshop.
- 2 List of the participants
- 3 Presentations

**List of participants – 7<sup>th</sup> PLW**

Sr. no	Name of organization	No of Partner CSOs	Names of participants				
	<b>Marathwada</b>						
1	GRASP	3	Yugandhar Mandavkar	Mangal P Pathika	Shyam Despande	Ashwin Chaudhary Speed	
2	Marathwada P Sheti Sahara Mandal		Mr. Sayed	Mahadev Shinde			
3	Indira Gram Sudhar Sanstha (IGSS)		N R Singh	PJ Nawade	SR Ghodke	S Y Jamkar	S Kale/ AMSingare
4	Sahyog Nirmitee	4	Ramakant Kulkarni	Meghana Kulkarni	Maroti Bansode	Kastura Karbhari	
5	Jan Vikas Samajik Sanstha (JVSS)		Ramesh Bhise	Krishna Bhandari	Pramod Borde		
6	Janarth		Praveen Mahajan				
7	STCI + partners	71	Reena Tete+ Jyoti Nale	M. Joshi+ 16 partners	Zia Sayyed+ 17 partners	Mr. Wade + 15 partners	S.Deshmukh +23 partners
8	SIPRA (new)		Vijay Rathod				
9	Sandhi Niketan		Balaji Jadhav	Madhav Chavan			
10	Rural Development Centre (RDC)		Eknath Awad	Manisha Tokle,	Tukaram Shinde		
11	Paryay		Vishwanath Todkar	Rajkumar Togare			
12	Yuvagram		Sunil Deshmukh	Shivram Tak			
13	AFARM	6	Dr. Ghare	Dr. Kondhalkar	Vijay Jadhav		
14	SAAD		Mangala Daithankar	Maruti Sirsat			
15	HALO Medical Foundation		Dr. Shashikant Ahankari				
16	Ganpat Nimbhalkar		Subhas Nibalkar	Radha Korle			
17	Socio-Economic Development Trust (SEDT)	12	Suryakant Kulkarni – SEDT	Sheikh Musa	Mr. Datta Nalavade Vivekvardhani – Beed	Dr. Joshi Patodekar-Nanded	Vilas Pawar-Samajik Sahayog Sastha
18	Sankalp Gram Vikas Sanstha		DG Bansode	Dashrath Jadhav			
19	Gramin Vikas Sanstha		Sayyed S B	Pawar BK			
	KalaPandhari -		Waghmode Sahadev	Datta Khamdagle			

<b>Vidharbha</b>							
20	ASMITA		Eknath Dugwar	Ajay Mhaske			
21	ELGAR Prathisthan		Paromita Goswami				
22	Indian Institute of Youth Welfare (IYW)	4	Sachit Bhandarkar Nagpur	Manohar Hepat	Ranjana Shelke NVBS Yavatmal		
23	Gramin SMT		Dr. Kishor Moghe	Archana Manivar	Madhukar Das	Ranjit Bobade	
24	Sankalp Manav Vikas Sanstha		Dashrath Jadhav	DG Bansode			
25	Vikas Sahayog Prathithan	3	Mohan Surve	A Khadse	Anant Kadam		
26	SRVJAN		Mr. Ajay Dhokle				
	<b>26+2 CSOs</b>	<b>131 partners</b>					

#### Other CSO partner's and invitees' names

##### **STCI partners**

- 1 Gauri R – STCI - Mumbai
- 2 Prabhavati Hardikar - -Samata Tuljapur – STCI – PACS network
- 3 Baba Ambadas – Vice President Zilla Parshed Nanded
- 4 Sk Zakir Hussein KSPM Mukhed Nanded
- 5 Ashok Shivane – Navnirman Prathisthan Latur
- 6 Anita Kamble –Priyadarshini Kaij Beed
- 7 Uppendra Tannu Andur Osmanabad
- 8 Omprakash Giri – Swami Vivekanad Gram Vikas SBS Beed
- 9 PP Khodesh - Shri Sant Gyaneshwar Mahila Sewa Sanstha, Parli Beed
- 10 Kalinidhi Patil – Tirthna SS Latur
- 11 B Watamode – Bharivnath S S\_ Beed
- 12 Sachin C Bhandarkar – Ahimsa Yuwak Mandal Chamoshi
- 13 Kisan Tange – Beed
- 14 Angad Sawant – Beed
- 15 Sujata Mane – Adarsh Mahila Gruha Udyog – Latur
- 16 Asif Mulla- Navprabhat Osmanabad
- 17 Bhimrao Shinde – Janjagrut – Nanded
- 18 Wadekar N – JMM Wadgoan – Nanded-STCI
- 19 Pandurang Dollke – KrantiJyot SS – Osmanabad
- 20 Shelke R – Jai bajrangbali – Osmanabad
- 21 Atul Vedpathak –Dr. Padam Singh Patil Social Forum
- 22 Sarjerao Revankar – Lokseva Gramin V S\_Palshi
- 23 Suryoshi Balaji – Jai Bhavani Sanstha Nagarsa –Latur
- 24 Babu Navare – Jan Jagruti Sanstha – Devni Latur
- 25 Ratan Chavan – Satyadevi S B S Jadhav SM – Mauli SB S
- 26 Kamle Kernath – NPM Latur STCI
- 27 Maroti mane – Bhakar S – Shelgoan Chakur STCI
- 28 Dattatraya Suroase – Gramin Janata – Chalburga–Latur
- 29 Sk Pashabhai – KGN SBS Biloli Nanded
- 30 Tagde Ramesh – Loksewa Gramin Vikas Sanstha Palsi
- 31 Nade Baliram – Savitribai Phule Mahila Mandal – Dukdegoan, Beed – STCI

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**SEDT partners**

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| 32 J M Gandhi – Marthwada Sethi Sanstha ,Jalna SEDT- | 41 RP Joshi Yogeshwari A S Parbhani                            |
| 33 Joshi PD – Marathwada Sheti S – Jalna             | 42 Sarang Salvi –Parbhani                                      |
| 34 Dhapse PS – SEDT, Parbhani                        | 43 Ingle PG – Dharur Beed -SEDT                                |
| 35 C Kakandikar – SEDT, Parbhani                     | 44 BV Jogdand – Disha Gramin Vikas Prathisthan – Parbhani SEDT |
| 36 Nanadkishor Joshi – SEDT Parbhani                 | 45 Adv BR More   |
| 37 Dr PD Joshi Patodekar – Pariwar Nanded            | 46 Bapu Vaval – Gamkhed  |
| 38 Narayan P – SEDT                                  | 47 Waman Kshirsagar –Osmanabad                                 |
| 39 Keerti – SEDT                                     | 48 Balasaheb Gaikwad – Janvani Gram Vikas – Parbhani SEDT      |
| 40 Nikhalje DS –Sewa Parbhani                        |  |

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|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 49 P Zhinzade,  | 54 Bhauroa Mule – Aurangabad          |
| 50 Suryavanshi, | 55 Dagdu Adde Sewasada GVS –          |
| 51 P Shinde     | 56 Shinde jayashree –Jeevandhara SB S |
| 52 M Dhas.      | _Patoda                               |
| 53 Archana      | 57 Sk Mehboob Annabhau Sathe          |

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- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 58 Urmila Bendre–MCAS                | 65 Gautam Gavle – Panchsil Friend Circle                      |
| 59 Umakant Khaire –VANI              | 66 Sangam Sonkamble – People Development centre               |
| 60 Raghuvardhan Velanka – INFOCHANGE | 67 Baba Ambadas Vice President Zilla Parished Nanded -Visitor |
| 61 S Pawar – Sampark                 | 68 Hajeppa Sukhrao Sarpanch – Arali , Biloli, Nanded -Visitor |
| 62 Potdar Mahesh –Sampark            | 69 Lote PN - NASEOH Mumbai-Visitor                            |
| 63 Manisha Savale –Sampark           |   |
| 64 Roopchand Dhakne – Gram Arogye    |   |

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**Media Persons**

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 70 Mehatre Arun - Zee New (Marathi) | 72 Bore – Loksatta                    |
| 71 Alka Dhupkar – Sakal             | 73 Nisha Nambiar – Maharashtra Herald |

