

**ANNUAL PROGRESSREPORT
(2012- 2013)**

PRAGATI GRAMIN VIKAS SAMITI



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Foreword

Dear well-wishers and friends,

This gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report 2013.

As many of you know, Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti is a community development organization, dedicated to help the poor, needy, deprived, under-privileged and vulnerable section of the society. At present we are working on issues like Water & Sanitation, Education, women empowerment, Land rights and Livelihood.

The essence of our programme is that people themselves must participate, with increasing awareness and sense of responsibility, in the planning and implementation of project activities to their own well-being.

PGVS believes that development is a process of socio-economic progress, which is best achieved through active participation of the people. PGVS emphasizes building on the resources of the people by increasing their knowledge, skills and economic strength thereby enabling them to manage the issues affecting their lives. The efforts are towards conscientious development process.

Women's issues and problems remain in the core of our concerns and their empowerment is integrated in all our programmes.

We invite you to remain in touch and help us in our endeavors.

With best wishes,

**Pradeep Priyadarshi
Secretary
PGVS**

Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti: An Introduction

Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti is a non- profit, humanitarian voluntry organization dedicated to help the poor, needy,deprived, under- privileged and vulnerable section of the society. PGVS believes that development is a process of socio-economic progress, which is best achieved through active participation of the community people. It is registered under The Society Registration Act 21/1860 (Redg No. 394/1988/89) with the aim of empowering weaker, women and marginalised Section of the society. Since its inception, it is working in 21 districts of Bihar from last 28 years, to work with most vulnerable section of community to put their problem on bigger platform. PGVS is working on the issues of Land Rights, Poverty, Water & Sanitation, Education, women Empowerment and much other important issue from its birth and to building their capacity on these issues.

Executive committee of PGVS:-

Sl. No.	Name	Post
1	Mr. P. V. Rajgopal	President
2	Mr. Pradeep Priyadarshi	Secretary
3	Ms. Manju Dung Dung	Treasure
4	Ms. Sindhu Sinha	Member
5	Ms. Pushpa Flora Lakra	Member
6	Mr. Umesh	Member
7	Mr. Biteshwer Manjhi	Member

Vision:-

To work for the most marginalized and vulnerable sections of society to ascertain dignity, equity and equality, rights and justice.

Mission:-

PGVS believes that development is a process of socio-economic progress, which is best achieved through active participation of the people. PGVS emphasizes building on the resources of the people by increasing their knowledge, skills and economic strength thereby enabling them to manage the issues affecting their lives. The efforts are towards conscientious development process.

Geographical area

Name	No	Details
Division	8	Patna, Magadh, Munger, Bhagalpur, koshi, Purniya, Darbhanga, Tirhut,
District	21	Patna- Patna,Nalanda, Bhojpur, Buxer Magadh- Aurangabad, Gaya,

		Jahanabad,Arwal,Nawada. Munger- Jamui Bhagalpur- Banka Koshi- Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura Purniya- Arariya, Katihar Darbhanga- Darbhanga, Samastipur Tirhut- Mujaffarpur, W. Champaran, E. champaran
Block	43	Patna- 7,Bhojpur-5, Buxer-2, Aurangabad-1, Gaya- 6, Jahanabad-7,Arwal-1,Nawada-1,Jamui-2,Banka-1,Saharsa-1, Supaul-1, madhepura-1, Arariya-1, Katihar-3, Darbhanga-1, Samastipur-1, Mujaffarpur-2, East champaran-1, West Champaran-2
Village	1308	
Partner	6	Water Aid India, Action aid India,Save the Children, Oxfam India, SLCW, PACS
Thematic Issues	7	Land rights and advocacy, To ensure food security of Small holder Agriculture, Water & sanitation Education for all Empowerment of Musahar Woman empowerment Mahila mnrega abhiyan
Target Group	6	Musahar, Dalits, EBC, women, Muslims, PWD
Community Organization	5	Ekta Parishad, Bhoomi Adhikar Manch, MVM, MEM ,MNREGA Majdoor manch

Activity & achievements During the Year 2012-2013

Water & Sanitation

The Project area of PGVS – Water Aid is located in Fatehpur block of Gaya Sadar subdivision in Gaya district, Bihar. Fatehpur touches the boundaries of the Kodarma [Jharkhand] in south, which is known as fire field of Jharkhand. Fatehpur is one of the 24 blocks in Gaya district in Bihar. The total population of the block is 185,277[census 2001]. There are 160 villages and 0 towns in this block. The literacy rate is 40.13%. The female literacy rate is 25.22%. The male literacy rate is 54.31%. The total Scheduled caste population is 62033[33%]. The number of households in Fatehpur is 26,347. All the households are rural and there is no urban household. Female to male ratio of Fatehpur is 96.3% compared to the Bihar's female to male ratio 91.93%. It is unsatisfactory and the people should drive some campaign to improve this. The literacy rate of the block is 47% compared to the literacy rate of state 47%. The literacy rate of the block is comparable to state literacy rate. Anyhow, the rate of literacy is very low and needs immediate attention of Union and State Government. The female literacy rate is 25.22% compared to male literacy rate of 54.31%. The total working population is 51.2% of the total population. 62.17% of the men are working population. 39.66% of the women are working population. The main working population is 39.75% of the total population. 54.72% of the men are main working population. 24% of the women are main working population. While the marginal working population is 11.45% of the total population. 7.45% of the men are marginal working population. 15.66% of the women are marginal working population. The total non-working population is 48.8% of the total population. 37.83% of the men are non-working population. 60.34% of the women are non-working population.

The project was implemented in the 37 villages of five panchayats (Fatehpur, Paharpur, Nimi, Mataso and Kathautiyakewal) in Fatehpur block of Gaya district. All villages have large population of Mahadalits, SC/ST and OBC community. The main characteristics of the project area include low literacy level, poverty and poor infrastructure, low access of safe water, low level of rainfall, drought and pathetic condition of irrigation, low access of electricity. PGVS is working in Fatehpur with all these living in the disgraceful and pathetic conditions to mobilize people to get the basic facilities to live.

Goal and Objectives of the programme

The main aim of the programme was "to reduce the vulnerability of the community against ailing effect of unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation, unhygienic conditions and to improve the standards of living" through fulfillment of the main objective "to enhance

the health and quality of life of the poor and vulnerable people by improving access to water, improved sanitation and hygiene along with following sub objectives:-

- ▶ Increase access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene by installing new water points and latrines and rehabilitating non-functioning one
- ▶ Build capacity of PRI,s and community to plan, implement, operate and maintain new and rehabilitated water and sanitation system
- ▶ Leverage impact by influencing the state and district Government to develop and implement integrated water and sanitation programs based on improving water quality and quantity using an integrated water resources management(IWRM) approach and also Sensitize PRIs/ Media / Government officials and other stakeholders through advocacy and campaigns for securing WASH services.
- ▶ Train youth in hand -pumps repair and O &M of piped water. Training will be given to the youths on hand -pumps repair and O &M of piped water
- ▶ To inspire the community to adopt WASH practices to make the project GPs / Block ODF.

How the installation of MPWS at Kisanpur change the life of Mahadalits family:-

Kisanpur is tola(habitation) of revenue village Rajaundha which selected as “Pradhan mantri aadarsh gram”, situated 6 km away from block Fatehpur in Gaya District and located on Wazirganj- Fatehpur road.Kisanpur village has 65 households with a population of 409. There are 52 Scheduled Caste households , 10 Other Backward caste households, and 3 household of general caste category. The majority of population belong to mahadalit community as per Government of Bihar norms. The main occupation of the village is agriculture and daily wage workers. Overall village economic condition is challenging.

Condition of Kisanpur before Project intervention:-

Prior to intervention of WaterAid in Marginalised community of Kishanpur village there were neither community water source nor individual water source and entire community dependent upon two community hand pump for 65 household and chances to get breakdown in summer season got higher. Village committee member Sunita Devi told, two three year before some people lost their lives due to water borne diseases and many people were taken ill due to same. The fact remains that, water borne diseases are a major killer in the village.

Present Condition of Kisanpur:-

Sunita Devi also told, intervention of WaterAid brought a boon for this marginalised community and they installed a Community based pipe water supply scheme which is

directly benefiting to entire coverage population. For this construction work Rs. 50000 supported by local community and remains Rs.557500 were expended by WaterAid.



Structure of MPWS shows in photo first & Water user committee member Sunita Devi fetches water.

Summary:-

PGVS started Water security project supported by WaterAid/Charity water in Feb. 2012. The people were aware organized and built there capacity under the project. The people were worried when they knew the water of open well and swallow HP is unsafe for use or responsible for earlier epidemic like situations. They put their problem in the meeting of VWSC that due to not availability of other safe water resource near about mohalla we are using this unsafe water. If the MPWS could be installed with the organization support, so will be having safe drinking water, we will support what can be and will be responsible for maintenance of it in future. There after the MPWS was installed, 1 HP submersible motor with solar panel was installed.

Now the people of this village especially women and school going children are happy. They say that now we may have safe water easily and will not be compelled for using polluted water.

Our Hardware Work

- Construction of Solar powered Mini Pipe Water Supply at Kisanpur, village Rajaundha.
- Restoration of 63 handpump with waste water management.
- Construction of two toilets for physically challenged person at Nimi and Gopalkera.
- Construction of six sanitary protected well at Nimi, Paharpur and kathautiyakewal panchayats.
- Installation of two new handpump at Dundu village of K. Kewal and Ratokhurd village of Paharpur.

- Develop or reconstruct 40 low cost toilets in five GPs of Fatehpur block.
- School Sanitary blocks with force lift pmp at Utkarmit Madhya Vidlaya, Budhaul, Mataso panchayat.

Software Activities :

Water and Sanitation is one of the primary drivers of public health. A huge battle against all kinds of diseases will be won, if we can secure access to clean water and to adequate sanitation facilities for all.

To make the positive impacts in the community in the shorter period, based on its previous learning and experiences, PGVS had adopted promotion and capacity building of community based organisations for increasing the knowledge and skills of their members. The trainings were conducted in the participatory manner and various teaching methods, like lecture, group discussion, game plays, etc were adopted. In this regard, we had promoted different capacity building programme like

- ▶ Capacity building of VWSC and SHG/MSGs
- ▶ Capacity building of Service providers or front line workers like ASHA, AWW, ANM and others
- ▶ Capacity building of Water user committee and community level Mechanics for bookkeeping and O&M of water points
- ▶ Capacity building of PRIs(Mukhiya, Ward members, Vikas mitr, Punch & Sarpunch and others) on WASH promotion
- ▶ Hygiene and sanitation promotion Camp
- ▶ Celebration of WWD, WTD and GHD
- ▶ Capacity building of Teachers and Tola Sewak on Hygiene and behaviour change issues
- ▶ School WASH programme
- ▶ Capacity building for preparation of Village water security plan by using PRA method

SLCW- Project

Block –Koilwar(Dist. Bhojpur)

Koilwar is situated on the River Sone; its steel rail road bridge called as Abdul Bari Bridge, made before independence, is shown in the film Gandhi. The Koilwar Bridge across the Sone River was built by the British in 1900. A two lane road (NH 30) runs just under the rail tracks. Sand mining near the pillars of this old bridge has created structural problems recently.

There is a story behind this place as this was the venue where most of saint used to leave since longer duration. In this village there was huge number of kukkoo who used to stay in this village. When British came to the village and moment they got fascinated of their voice he asked name of that word so they got it's kukkoo but due to their mother tongue influency they could able to speak koilwar so reason being the venue called namely koilwar.

In Koilwar there is well known hospital of Tuberculosis, where majority of patient used to come across world for the treatment of this hazardous disease.

Demographic

In the 2001 India census, Koilwar project Area had a population of 19,925. Males constitute 61% of the population and females 59%. Koilwar has an average literacy rate of 45%, lower than the national average of 59.5%. Male literacy is 55%, female literacy 24%. 19% of the population is under 6 years of age. But the literacy of Dalit population is very low 15% and female is 5%

Social Status

There is big social discrimination between upper cast and lower cast in entire region stay together with happiness. When it comes to diplomatic status of village they are usually being dominated by them earlier it was RJD and as of now it is JDU.

Issues

More or less there are issues in every cluster of koilwar block, where livelihood is one of major challenge for them. Deprived communities, dominated by muscle power along with this they are also deprived of government schemes. When it comes to ground level there is elegance at ground level.

Initiation of work

Pragati Grameen Vikas Samiti started working in this block since 2006 with the support of Swiss league. By the support of this project most of Musahar communities' women and girls start being empowered and educated by the support of Jagjagi Kendra.

Working area of Swiss league Project

S. No.	Name of village	Target Group	Total Number of Family	Beneficiaries Family
1	Gidha East	Mushar	66	45
		Ravidas	45	35
		Dusaad	175	60
2	Gidha West	Mushar	115	55
		Ravidas	39	25
		Dusaad	25	20

3	Koilwar	Mushar	60	45
		Ravidas	25	22
4	Kulhadia (Bhadwar)	Mushar	85	72
		Ravidas	48	35
5	Rupchakia	Mushar	80	64
		Ravidas	35	32
6	Bhagwatpur	Mushar	30	28
		Pasi	9	4
7	Jalpura	Mushar	55	35
		Ravidas	60	54
8	Shiv Chak	Musahar	35	35
9	Shiwala par	Musahar	46	46
10	Usari	Musahar	65	65

Issues faced while implementing project activities

Issues Faced	Ways to overcome
▪ Drunker (Man) ▪ Sales of Intoxicated materials by other or outsiders in the village ▪ Illiteracy ▪ Unhygenic condition in mushar community ▪ Enhancing fertility ▪ Less livelihood opportunity of target group ▪ Droughts	▪ Dialogue with children and women ▪ Establishing contact while interacting to children and women while visiting to their house ▪ Jagjagi proven a medium to strengthen children of this community ▪ To avoid migration application prescribed to the people for MNREGA.

Activities implemented in targeted area to achieve desired objective

As there is no awareness among community regarding education, so much of sensitization campaign organized by the collaborative effort of CBOs and organizational worker. During this tenure we educated and ensured participation of male, female, children along with adolescent boys and girls. We emphasized on more issues associated with them in the training or community meetings programme. At village level we made more of community cadre and goes on discussion to resolve their issues at all level. For an instance Gram Ikai, Mahila Bachat Samuh, Kishori Samuh and grain banks established in the village and empowered community to lead it. Regular orientation programme making them capable to use it on frequent basis.

Implement Programmes

S. N o.	Name of village	Formation of Gram Ikai	Kishori Samuh	Meetings of Mahila Bachat Samuh	Training	Mahila Sammelan	Ikai Meeting	Cleanliness
1	Kulhadia	1	2	10	1	1	14	1
2	Gidha West	2	13	13			12	14
3	Gidha East	1	6	12			10	7
4	Koilwar	1	4	13			6	13
5	Bhagwatpura	1	12	12			9	3
6	Rupchakia	2	13	13			8	0
7	Jalpura	3	12	6			6	14
8	Bhadwar	7	15	13			4	11
	Tota	18	77	92	1	1	69	63

- 18 Gram Ikai Established.
- Total number of Kishori Samuh meeting organized for 77 times.
- 92 meetings organized of mahila bachat samuh and grain bank members.
- One training programme organized of mahila cadre and a mahila sammelan took place
- 69 meetings of mobilized gram ikai organized
- 63 numbers of sanitation programme organized in deprived community's locality.

Impact of these activities

- Gradually sensitization start occurring in this community
- Communities cadre's leadership enhanced by leaps and bounds

Grievances in community

- Drinking habit in community is still presisting
- Unable to build holistic understanding
- Gender discrimination is still presisting

Lesson learnt while performing activities

- How to talk with govt. officials on community based problems
- How to draft application
- Community organization in village
- How to collect information by officials through discussion
- How to work for deprived community(Mahadalits) with support of different tools
- How to linked community with govt. schemes
- Gram ikai/ community awareness and how to linked children with education
- How to work for target group at different leve

Grain Bank:-

India is country of villages, but after independence we had been promoted capitalistic policies which slowdown the speed of rural economy. One side this capitalistic policies has been supported urban economy and other side slowdown the rural economy speed and jobs opportunities. So deprived section facing starvation situations. Climate change also effecting production of grains and promoting seasonal unemployment. Generally this community face starvation like situation specially from July to December. Due to drought in cropping season male community migrate in the search of jobs. In the absence of male person childs and women groups fights for livelihoods. This situation also promotes social evils like child labour, illiteracy and others.

Govt. has been started many schemes for mahadalits to overcome from this conditions like old age pension scheme, PDS, Anpurna or Antyodaya yojana and widow pensions schemes. But all the govt. schemes going to flop due to mediators and rampant corruptions at all levels.

Main problems are:-

- MGNREGA is unable to provides jobs for whole year
- Due to lack of job opportunities people have been migrated outside in search of job. To stop this migration PGVS has been established grain bank and SHGs at village level.

Main objectives are:-

- Save mahadalits community from starvation
- Save mahadalits community from the pawn of mahajans
- To promote self respect and self dependency



Present condition of Grain bank:-

Pragati Gramin Vikas samiti working in 10 villages of Koilwar block with the support of Swiss Leags. These are Gidhaeast, Gidha west, Koilwar, Bhadwar, Kulhariya, Rupchakiya, Bhagwatnagar Shivchak, Shiwala per, Usari and Jalpura. Out of seven three mahadalits community (Gidha east, Gidhawest and Bhadwar) have grain bank.

According to data-1 grain bank have 530 kg wheat. 290kg wheat has been distributed among 22 families and 240kg wheat remains in grain bank. Group members operating grain bank. Some group distribute whole collection of grain among members and some group sell it in market and use this money to purchase some common items for community purpose or expend it on social work also. The main focus of Pragati is to develop a way which support mahadalits family against starvation, so Pragati regular monitor it and capacitate the members to operate grain bank. This year four families of this community has been benefitted from grain bank. Due to drought many families of Koilwar block has been faced starvation like situation. These families havenot money to purchase grains from PDS shop. Main reason for this is lack of jobs opportunities in village.

Oxfam India Project

Project Activities and Objective

1. INCREASING THE FOOD SECURITY OF SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS THROUGH PROMOTION OF HOLISTIC FARMING PRACTICES AND OTHER LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES.
2. ADVOCATING FOR WOMEN'S JOINT TITLE OVER LAND.
3. CREATING AND STRENGTHENING PEOPLE'S INSTITUTIONS/FORUMS TO SUPPORT COMMUNITIES IN CLAIMING THEIR RIGHTS/ENTITLEMENTS.
4. Advocacy for ensuring joint homestead land deeds for the marginalized landless-homeless families especially for Dalits and Adivasis.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES DETAILS

Community Organization Building & Mobilizing for Rights Action

Capacity building training of staffs on SHA and livelihood

On 30th of July under the roof of PragatiBhawan, entire project team collectivized to attend the capacity building training of project staff. PragatiGraminVikasSamiti has diverse experienced team especially on Land rights and livelihood rights as organization is committed to ensure the rights and dignity of Dalit and Adivashi since its inception. During the project implementation of first year, project management team of PGVS has felt that knowledge of Smallholder Agriculture among our frontline team members is less. So, we need to conduct a capacity building program with field team. With the objective to enhance the knowledge and information on Smallholder Agriculture among the entire project team, we have gone through extensive training.



Day-1



Training session of first day was started by Mr. Vijay Verma (Programme Manager) with support of Mr. Sanjay Kumar Prasad (Documentation & Advocacy coordinator) and Ms. ManjuDungdung (NRM coordinator) at 11:00 AM with welcome along short introduction of themselves. After the introduction of participants, training continues towards Smallholder agriculture in Bihar. What we have understanding about Smallholder

Agriculture. This question was asked by Mr. Vijay Verma to few participants to know the existing concept of SHA among participants. After getting various answers, Mr. Vijay Verma shared the definition of smallholder agriculture and why it is being focused by PGVS. And how it is linked with landless families in where we are working. There was a need felt by participants to categorized the class of farmers according to their land holding or land cultivation size. Two questions were given for participants for group work and presentation.

Group work-1

These are the questions given to participants for group work.

Q1.Please describes Classification of farmers and base of classification?

Q2.Please defines Landless/ Homestead landless farmers?

Participants formed four groups and each group has four members to discuss the above said questions. Chart paper and permanent marker were given to each groups and time were given 45 minutes to do so. After the group discussion, each group started its presentation on given questions.



After the presentation of all groups, team found that big farmers are one of the categories who cultivates more than 5 acre area of land. Another important thing was land less farmers are coming under the smallholder agriculture or not. The discussion was long to find this but

after the end of discussion all mutually agreed that landless farmers who cultivate others land on various terms and conditions are smallholder farmer and they are our direct beneficiaries under the approach of group farming. Lunch break announced as it was already around 3:00 PM, so all team rushed for lunch and the session was started at 3:50PM.

Group farming was the subject to create understanding and disseminate the same among all participants. What is group farming? What is the status of women farmers in Bihar according to its agricultural activities? Second group work was undertaken by the block and regional coordinators on the above given questions. Through a short discussion in each groups, they all finalized their perception on chart paper and presented the same accordingly. Each group tried to cover the group farming practices in their presentation by including their challenges such as acquiring land, capital, seed, fertilizer etc as these all things are necessary for planning for group farming with smallholder farmers.



Day-2

On 31st July, second day of training was started with the small introduction of resource person Mr. Pushpendra Kumar which was hired from PRADAN, Gaya to capacitate the project team on good agricultural practices. The session of second were initiated with the need and benefits of the SRI (System of Rice Intensification) and its theories...

1. Seed treatment
2. Transplantation of 8 -12 day old plants
3. Transplantation of single plant along with soil
4. Distance 10' X 10' row to row and column to column
5. Use of organic fertilizer
6. Weeding by farm machineries after every 15 days of interval



7. Water log should be avoided but maintain water log 2 – 3 inch
8. Farmers should have emotional attachment to their land

Mr. Pushpendra capacitated us on above segments of SRI and also shared important steps while planning for Kitchen Garden. Few organic pest controls told by the resource person for kitchen garden that will cost nothing to the farmer. The second day session were closed by extending vote of thanks. After the end of training, Smallholder farmer's survey format has been discussed with team to start the survey with smallholder farmers in their project villages.

Strengthening of Community Based Units/Samities

Skill promotion training of women farmers on Holistic farming/ Women Leadership Training [Land Rights, livelihood Promotion & MHG Orientation]

The major problems and issues of womenfarmers is the lack of capital for agriculture inputs like proper seeds, fertilizers, water, labor and no bargaining power in the market. Moreover, they follow the traditional patterns and practice of hybrid mono-cropping that requires enough water for irrigation which increased the burden of capital for cultivation. Women are not able to access entitlements of Kisan Credit



Card (KCC), crop losses etc as they have no recognition as a farmer. Women as sharecroppers are most deprived landless farmers from government entitlements and others facilities. They have no legal identity to claim any agricultural subsidies even during the crop losses by any nature made disasters. So, they used to take money from local moneylenders at very high rate of interest to cultivate the land of others. Keeping in mind of above faced issues by women farmers, PGVS has conducted Women Leadership Training with the support of Oxfam India. Therefore, Two days Women Leadership Trainings held in fifteen panchayats

of ten blocks of project area that covered 645 women participants. Objective of these training programs are to develop leadership skills among women as farmers to undertake the holistic group farming through their formed groups to maximize food production in their small holding land by adapting good agriculture practices as well as shape women's rights over land for joint title to ensure their hold over land. The consolidation of old groups and formation of new groups can be enhanced for their social action towards Land and Livelihood as well. In the training, Women leaders are being motivated to transform its Mutual Help Groups [MHG] and to take up rights based activities to deal with issues of agriculture and food security, mediating in farming issues related to women farmers and their land, available entitlements for smallholder farmers and how to access them.



Women Leadership training in Nabatpur Block

In the first day of training, participants from targeted communities participated to gain their information and knowledge about their existing entitlements over Land and Livelihood. During the training, discussion were held around the problems and hurdles preventing the community to access their entitlements of Land and Livelihood and also to ensure their participations in the context to demand generation towards Land and Livelihood as social action groups. All social action groups should brought their area specific land and livelihood concerning issue in their monthly

Gram Ekai meeting and therefore consolidated issues related to land and livelihood should be discussed to seek solutions collectively at your Ajivika Sahayata Kendra. This process will lead the issues to create a holistic impact on duty bearers and policy maker and wider community as well in blocks and Districts for state level advocacy approach for land and livelihood. These social action groups are the foundation of the entire nonviolent right based interventions and it is very important to empower the participation of disposed community in ASKs and Gram Ekais meetings which will strengthen the social action groups. These action oriented



Women Leadership training in Sikandra Block

women's groups will further take rights based activities besides the savings-credit functioning of SHG. Participants are being oriented through the training towards dealing with issues of agriculture and food security, voicing the concerns and interests of women by participating in the organization's larger land and livelihood rights campaign.

The second day of training paid attention towards the smallholder agriculture and promotion of good agriculture practices. Trainings were well facilitated by resource persons to review the existing traditional farming practices and implications of chemical fertilizers. Experience and current practices were shared by women farmer participants about their use of chemical fertilizer and its input cost to their cultivation. Participants were eager to learn the organic



farming techniques which could maximize their yields with minimum input cost. Trainers have elaborated vermin compost as an organic fertilizer, easily produce organic fertilizer by using cow dung and earth worms which has capacity to produce better yield organically rather than chemical fertilizer and also improve the soil structure by enriching advantageous element which is vital for to grow healthy crops. It also reduces the irrigation requirement as it helps to keep the moisturizer longer. System of rice intensification is one the good agriculture practices that can cater the food

insecurity in Bihar. Women farmers have gain knowledge of cultivating paddy through SRI methods and came to the benefits of this practice. This training has orient them to how on small holding land using such practices women farmers can boost up their crop productivity at less input cost. The training created space to undertake discussion on smallholder agriculture and its pain being bothered in cultivation by the farmers in Bihar. Available agriculture schemes were also shared with participants. One of schemes which is supporting the smallholder farmers in Bihar is reimbursement of fuel expenses against the irrigation. In this case, many participants who are sharecropper, landless farmers and cultivating other's land on verbal lease are not able to claim as application required supporting of land mutation receipt. Trainer said that they can apply by certifying the application from farmer who cultivate beside's land and that application is acceptable under this irrigation scheme in Naubatpur Block.

This two day's training was a knowledge-information imparting process undertaken to build the capacity of women leader who are dealing with land and food security issues in their region. It was also provide us opportunity to analyze, understand and address the concerned issues of landlessness and livelihood security while empowering the front line social actors as

well as understand the smallholder agriculture and its local level problems being faced by the farmers. Given below is a table providing details of training in all panchayats of project blocks.

SL no.	Block Name	Panchayats/ Units	Training Dates	No. of participants in Women Leadership Training
1.	NAUBATPUR	2	27 TH -28 TH AUGUST, 2012	53
2.	SAHAR	2	1 ST – 2 ND SEPTEMBER, 2012	61
3.	RAJPUR	1	25 TH – 26 TH AUGUST, 2012	26
4.	RAMGARHWA	1	23 RD -24 TH AUGUST, 2012	42
5.	BAGHA-2	1	30 TH – 31 ST AUGUST, 2012	41
6.	KUDHANI	2	9 th -10 th SEPTEMBER, 2012	55
7.	SOURBAZAR	1	26 TH -27 TH AUGUST, 2012	108
8.	MURLIGANJ	1	24 TH – 25 TH AUGUST, 2012	147
9.	KURTHA	2	23 RD -24 TH AUGUST, 2012	70
10.	SIKANDRA	2	12 TH -13 TH AUGUST, 2012	42
TOTAL	10 BLOCKS	15 PANCHAYATS		645

Strengthening Ajjivika Sahayata Kendra [Livelihood Support Centre] – ASK

Village/Panchayat/ Block review meetings

Block & District level Peoples' Action/ Interface meeting with stakeholder

Food & Livelihood Security

Promotion of Group Farming & Small Homestead Land Cultivation

Promotion of Group Farming & Small Homestead Land Cultivation

Voluntary work camp (Shram Dan Shivar)

Networking and research and documentation, IEC & Publicity Material to support advocacy

State Consultation on Small Holder Agriculture (An advocacy platform for bringing in different stakeholders, ideas, energies)

Learning document on success stories of initiatives taken on promotion of agriculture/ increasing access to land rights etc.

IEC Publicity Material on small holder agriculture

Network of concerned organizations and individuals

PACS Project

Target Group of Project:

Schedule cast, Schedule tribe, minority group, disable person and women.

In 2012, collaboration with PACS, PGVS is working in 452 villages of 16 panchayats of 8 districts for excluded community.

Objectives-1:

Revenue Land

- 10 per cent eligible families from excluded communities will receive homestead land deeds.
- 10 per cent landless families will receive Revenue deeds of agriculture land.

- 10 per cent eligible Bhoodan beneficiaries will have occupied and regularised their land holding.
- 10 per cent new deeds & registration will be in joint name of spouses, or in name of widowed and single women as relevant.
- Non discriminatory access to land claims

Objective-2:

Health

- 20 per cent eligible families will receive benefits of RSBY.
- 20 per cent eligible women receiving benefits of JSY.
- 20 children will be immunised.
- 20 per cent eligible women will receive ante and post natal care.
- 20 percent women will go for institutional delivery.

Activity1: Staff selection & field allocation

According to need of human resource, staff selection process held on 1st week of February. Alok kumar was appointed as Monitoring & Documentation Officer. He worked in first phase PACS project during 2006 to 2007. He passed out post graduate diploma in Rural Development from Patna University. Mr. Satya Prakash Sharma was appointed as PACS accountant. Mr. V. K.Singh, Mr. Anil Paswan, Mr.Vijay Goraiya, and Ms. Sindhu Sinha. was a district coordinator respectively Darbhanga, Gaya, Araria, Bhojpur. Finally, human recourse was following:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Pradeep priyadarshi	Chief Functionary of the Organization
Alok Kumar	Monitoring & Documentation Officer
Satya Prakash Sharma	Accountant
Mr.B.K.Singh	District Coordinators [Darbhanga]
Ms.Sindhu Sinha	District Coordinators [Bhojpur]
Mr. Anil Paswan	District Coordinators [Gaya]

Mr. Vijay Goraiya	District Coordinators [Araria]
Mr.Sanjay Kumar Prasad	District Coordinators [Katihar]
Ms.Veena Hembrom	District Coordinators [Banka]
Jetendra Kumar	District Coordinators [Jahanabad]

Activity 2: Staff orientation workshop



Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti, collaboration with PACS there was three-day staff orientation workshop on 27th to 29th February. PACS workers provided information about following-

- How Identify homestead people.
- Homestead landless writes the application.
- Homestead application to hand over to C.O. in the office.
- What kind of health care

benefits may be provided to the villagers

- We provided all type of information about vaccination.
- We provided information about the National Health Insurance Scheme RSBY.
- What kind of information put in the case study? How can we be made a case Study?
- Project-related documents related to the accounting information provided.

All staff members participated in the workshop. PACS visited PGVS works area at Neura Musahari. All participants were involved in Mock Demonstration.

Activities3: Baseline survey

Survey was done in two phases during the project period. In 2nd phase, it is conducted to establish a quantitative baseline along predetermined parameters by the survey team. Team members used household interviews and interactive group processes on a 361 household sample from 19 villages for the data collection. PGVS prepared these formats and guidelines to be used by survey team, field workers and cadre. It will be designed to bring forth a village profile as well as quantify data. The regular meetings of the community based units and interaction between field workers and members will be utilized to substantiate the inputs as to the number of landless families, families that have entitlement issues under separate categories, and health coverage of excluded communities target households.



Collation and analysis is done by person assigned for the job. All data is computerised and a report published in January 2013.

**Activity 4: Formation of women
Mutual Help Group(MHG)**

PGVS is continuing activities for empowering of woman through SHG[self help group] for their inclusion in main stream . Woman of the SC,ST and minority community are now actively involve to build capacity in managing saving fund , accessing social security schemes and protect violence against woman. PGVS had conducted training for woman on leadership, legal aid and land rights. There are 400 SHG groups are functioning in 452 villages, which in 5780 members are associated. They went to panchayat, block and district office for their livelihood schemes. The woman group of target community is working with following objectives:-



1. Capacity Building of women through training to obtain Panchayati Raj Benefits

2. Ensure Job from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
3. Application around 3456 of Homestead land for home in the name of women and submitted to govt. Offices.
4. Legal-aid and social awareness training for to access their rights
5. Campaign against DV[Domestic violence],VAG[violenence against girl] and VAW[violenence against woman]
6. Woman's day for dignity and identity of woman rights
7. Collective farming by woman for reach on land.

Many positive changes can be seen in women of targeted village. Their perspective towards life has changed. They are becoming self dependent and decision maker. They conduct meeting to discuss their problem and to find out its solution. They visited Block office and they also went to District Level Administration. The women of these blocks form their own group. In every month they put some Rs according to capacity of MHG and when they need money then borrow from this group. During this year they have saved Rs 29010. Like this they help other women also by lending them money.

Activities 5: Formation of community based unit

In every project village at least three issue based units is formed by field worker. i.e *Bhu adhikar Samiti* (revenue land rights); *ajivika suraksha samiti* (livelihood security/employment guarantee); *Mahila Samiti* – MHG (gender rights) in 452 villages. All most 952 CBU run in project areas Every unit is composed of people concerned with those issues and they choose three among them as leaders [at least one of whom has to be a woman].

Cadre and *Mukhiya* [community leaders] are chosen from amongst members of these units/samities.

Activity 6: Mahila samiti

Field workers informed to community about the scope RSBY. In order to give information about the plan shows that the villagers did n't know. They explained in detail. The RSBY is a scheme with many firsts to its credit. It is arguably one of the largest mass health insurance programmes in the world. It effectively addresses the health



concerns of those in the BPL category and also the poor, unorganized workers.

The RSBY provides a health insurance amounting to Rs 30,000 per year to five members of every BPL family. This is done through smart cards, which, with a unique fingerprint identification system, make them practically foolproof.

Each smart card is pre-loaded with Rs 30,000, and contains digitized signatures of the head of family and the officer issuing the card. It also has details like addresses, names and photographs of the dependents. It is issued to the head of the family, who selects three other members from his family, other than his spouse, to be included in the scheme. Head of the household cannot be removed. This is only possible after death. Under the National Health Insurance Scheme Rs 0 to 30 is provided with a smart card. Smart cards have to be renewed each year.

Activity7: district mass action Program

PGVS conducted eight district actions Programme in each project district area. Main theme of that Programme is land and health rights. We focused on job rights in mgnrega, land rights for householder/agriculture, nutrition for children, benefits of smart card under RSBY scheme, institutional delivery and janani suraksha yojana. 850 villager participation in district mass action programs.

Activity 8: State Mahila Consultation [Health & Land]

On 20 December 2012, we organized a state Mahila Consultation on land right and maternal child health care at A. N. Sinha Social study Institute, Patna. Director of A. N. Sinha Social study Institute and chief guest of this consultation, Mr. D. M. Diwakar represented actual picture of women in Bihar. Founder of PGVS, Mr. P. Priyadarshi told how multinational company captured forest land. He also added role of NGO how to emerge



care etc. Ms. Veena told that due to lack of information and awareness about forest land rights, mostly women didn't know about how to find house and agriculture land. She added, they didn't know about domestic violence act. Only three dm land suggested for landless woman, Mostly participant criticized govt. rule.

Prayag Centre

Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti is a non government organization registered under society registration act 21/1860. It works on Gandhian method. It has started its journey in 1985 in 6 villages of Naubatpur block of Patna district with a thrust for changing the

excluded community in main stream. A Social worker, Manju sinha told about maternal and child health care. She added that the term 'MCH' (Maternal and Child Health) referred to preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health care for mothers and children. It included maternal health, child health, family health, school health, handicapped children care, adolescent and health aspect of children in special settings as day



livelihood disadvantage/neglected people of the society particularly the women and children.

Pragati has been programmes covering human resources development, income generation, environment and human rights including child rights, health, sanitation and education covering 13 districts, 35 blocks and 850 villages.

PGVS and Reliance communication started a Prayag centre for girls to educate English spoken and computer course on 1st Oct 2011 to 31st August 2012. The project supported by reliance communication and organized by Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti.

Aim and Objective of the project

The course is only for the educated girls. As per the need of the corporate world and globalization everybody needs exposure to computer and must know to communicate in global language such as English. Your eligibility comes only after your skills to deal with computer and to communicate comfortably in English. Spoke about the Aims and Objectives to Pragya Centre. The centre is being managed by joint venture of Reliance and Pragati Gramin Vikash Samiti to upgrade the skills of the girls and make them more competent for employment. Our aims and objectives are to support the girls to get their survivals according to their education.



Admission process

PGVS organized a campaign to distribute the handwill in village, colleges, market,slum area and education centers etc. Then convince the parents to send the girls and it is free of cost courses. Here your girl learn spoken English and Computer courses in 2 months. Here girls got two books (one is computer book and another is Spoken books), 2 copies and one pen. These



villages' and college girls got education-

✓

Education has change the life

When PGVS-ActionAid started work with children of Musahar community for Right to education through Bal vikas Kendra(Children development centre), The literacy rate of Musahar community was 3% and the woman literacy was 00.1%. Main reasons was poverty, untouchability and lack of awareness. Also the gap of basic facility, infrastructure, less availability of teachers, non functional VEC. The maximum number of families migrated from village for livelihood with their children and the ratio of dropout was 80% due to hunger, because children were helped to their parent to collect the food grain& RAT+fish from farm& pond for food.

To increase the literacy rate and improve the quality education, PGVS- Action Aid were started Bal Vikas Kendra at village level to provide proper education in evening and in morning as availability of children. PGVS also promoting capacity of VEC, PRIs and teacher for taking commitment to provide proper education, quality education and basic facility to children of



musahar
community. In 60
villages.



As a result-

The children of musahar community attending classes regularly in school. 100% children are enrolled and 85% are regular 105 tola Sewak of Musahar community are taking proper care to conduct supporting classes and sending school from 60 Musahar hamlets.



Case study- 1.

Thanks to PGVS, they aware my village

I am pavitri kumari. I live in Khapura village.. my father's name is—Devan manjhi----- and mother name is —Sonamati Devi-----. I have ---two-----brother and -----one--- -----sister. I study in class 9th in Project Balika vidhyalaya Paliganj.

When PGVS started work in my village then no any children were goes to school. Because, They don't know the importance of education. We are playing and doing some domestic work. Then PGVS open a Bal vikas Kendra in my village. And aware my parents to send the child in this centre. Then my parents are ready to send me. After two years PGVS organized a campaign to enroll all children in Government School. Then I admitted in class 2ⁿ. After that when I passed the 8th class then my family is telling that it is enough. So, you don't continue your study. When I tell this thing in Kishori Group. Then PGVS worker's and our village girls are convince my parents. After that my family is ready to send in higher school.

Today I passed the 10th class in Second Division. I am the first musahar girl in my village. It is completed the matriculation. Thanks to PGVS and Action Aid they support me to complete my education.

Case study 2

Today I am sharecrooper

I am 32 years old Ramanti Devi belongs to Musahar community. I am living in Khanpura Tardi in Paliganj Block, Under the Patna District. When, I was in age 16 years. I got marriage. After two years my husband died. He was surfing from T.B. After few years my parents and villagers pressurized to get marriage .But I was totally

against to get marriage. Family members were angry with me. But I started to work in daily labors.

When PGVS started Reflect Center in my village and reflect worker came to my house to aware me for purpose of Reflect centre and woman rights . I have started to go reflect centre and woman meeting in village regularly . After few days later PGVS worker teach me how to write name. When I was able to write my name. I was delighted and make promises to study more and more. I had went everyday in the Reflect center for study. When I was reading and writing, I went to Govt. School and filling the form for 10th board and given board examination in 2011. Now I have filled application for the post of Aanganwadi Sewika in ICDS program in my village. I hope I will do something for my community

I aware to human right and recognize problem of villages. I able to go Block with problem of villages even Districts Administration also. I am a motivator .Now am motivated to rural peoples to education areas. Today we also take land as sharecropper. And cultivate the land I got 36 quintal paddy and 24 quintal wheat. So, I am very happy. My family condition is improved.

Health and Sanitation status has been improved

In 5(8%) villages the level of awareness on health is not so satisfactory, but the rest of villages and the community the level of awareness on health is good. In 26(43) villages the Sub-centre is neither opening regularly nor operating properly. Among the surveyed villages in 10(16%) villages the visit of ANM/Asha is irregular and in other villages Doctors are hardly visit to the centres. In 33 (54%) villages the patients got treatment, in rest 5(8%) villages shows only DoT medicines for TB patient available in the centre and distributed among the patients. Except 7(11%) villages rest of the villages women preferring to go to untrained dais for their deliveries, the% is from 2%to 75% people prefer to go to un trained Dais. Though there is no option for them as the Doctors and ANMs of referral



hospitals and Sub centres are not available regularly. Last year 1850 people got benefited from Sub Centres. Though, the level of awareness among people is increasing but still few people believe in only Jhadphunk/Totka/ traditional method of treatment instead of

going to Medical.

Except 7(11%) villages other villages taken medicines related to health and immunization.

Only 3(5%) villages showing that the women are not conscious about their health but rest 95% of population showing that the women are



conscious about their health. In the survey only 3(5%) villages showing that the people are not aware of the sanitation rest level of awareness on sanitation is 95%. only 2(4%) villages groups of people are not aware about the health related issues. MEM is inspiring 100% people to got to Govt. Hospitals for checkup and other health related counseling and treatment.

Homestead Land to provide dignity of Musahrs in the society

When PGVS started the work with Musahar community, there were no homestead land them . They were live in the side of Road and govt. land without any legal ownership paper. They were exploited by



landlord and big farmers. After the formation of womans group and MVM awered them regarding land rights and and after that there are 4141 applications submitted in the Govt. offices for land entitlement. To pressurize the Govt. the community has applied various ways like rallies, padyatras, Dharnas etc. all most all the villages formed Organizations to fight for their rights (MVM, MEM, BAM), these organizations conducting meetings discussions and survey to supervise the activities under it. After a long struggle now women are able to get patta rights by their name. Out of the surveyed villages 294 women got their land right till date. 294 women got homestead land by their names. 390 persons got agricultural land for their use. 476 persons got possession on land. 606 persons got land entitlement. 247 persons got Bhudan land and out of them 84 persons got possession on them. After intervention of 9 years big changed in the society. Due to land rights campaign 100% families are now free from seamy bonded system and 70% are now sharecropper out of 3658 musahar families. The woman of this community are now conducting Grain Bank, goat rearing, Collective farming and self help group.

Case study 3

I am 45 years old Rajkumari Devi wife of Dukhit Manjhi live in Benibigaha village in Bikram Block. I have four daughters and two sons. My family is landless agriculture labor. Our economic condition was very poor. When PGVS has came in my manjhi tola we did not aware about our life and dignity But PGVS's worker aware me and my family to know our rights importance of education. I have started to join woman meeting at village and block level and sent our children to bal vikas kendra . I goted Rs 700 hundred for goat rearing in 2006. In 2008 I sold some goat in Rs 3000 and taken 50 dismal land on one year lease. I and my husband both were involved in agriculture and now we have one acre land for agriculture today on lease. We stopped hunger and starvation death. Our children are getting education as regular in govt. school. We are very happy and thanks full to ActionAid to change our life.

Section – IV – Food Security and Social Security

When PGVS were started the work in this area, The Dalit Community was facing all the discrimination in the society after independence also. But by the intervention of Civil Society the status of these people changed. Before they were very much in debt but after intervention of PGVS and Action Aid they released from the Debt of land lord of

their villages. The regular habit of savings through SHG is became a changing factor among the poorest of the poor community. The habit of saving some money from their own expenses helps them to release from the debt trap of the land lord. But forming of SHG is one thing and continuing of the saving is a big challenge for all the group members and field workers. So there are 7(11%) villages where there are groups but they are irregular in savings. The people of 3 villages are still taking loan from the village man for their treatment. In the month of Ashin and Karthik the villagers lend seeds from the grain banks. This year the NREGA work not became smooth for so many people. Though the families have Job cards with them they unable to get benefits from NREGA this year or before, there are 6 villages where the families unable to get benefits from NREGA. There are 4507 persons got job cards out them 2300 families able to get jobs under MNREGA. In 7(11%) villages there is no MNREGA Union, rest of the union is raising their voice for the work, and functioning well, in 8 villages there is union but not functioning well. The families of 18 villages couldn't got job under MNERGA and applied for allowance under the Act. Where there is MNERGA is working properly there the migration is checked from 10% to 80 %. The migration is varies village to village as the availability of job at near by villages is still not ensured by any one. In almost all the villages got benefit from the govt. programs.

No. of families benefited from Goatry – 1685

Families benefited from Collective farming- 985

Families benefited from Grain bank- 2425

Govt. Programs	No of beneficiaries
Old Age Pension	1260
Disability	234
Widow	514

Indira Awas	1793
Family Pension	295
Kabir Anthyesti Yojana	228

Out of the Anganwadi surveyed there are 17(27%) centres its not opening regularly and 14(23%) are not distributing food supplements and other medicines for the pregnant and lactating mothers. In 18(29%) villages the Public Distribution Centres are not opening regularly. When the women are asked about the benefits of SHG and saving attitude all most all of them share that it is a good thing and need to be continued. Families of 9 villages are not yet got any benefits from NREGA.

Under NREGA	No of beneficiaries
Job got under MNREGA	2432
How many applied for job card	2547
How many received job card	3366
How many got job under it	2708

In 18(29%) villages families holding job cards unable to get jobs so they have applied for unemployment allowance. Yes MNREGA Centre will continue after withdrawal of the project.

Case Study 4

I am ---Shanti devi----- devi. I live in --Dariyapur----- village in paliganj block. My husband's name is --Mohan Manjhi----- . I have ---two----- daughter and -----son. I and my husband are both agriculture labour.

When we were not attached with Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti, we had been facing lots of problems. The biggest problem was of unemployment. As there was no work every day, we had to face hunger. Mostly this situation surrounds us during the months between October to December. During those days, neither we get money nor grains to restore lives.



“But when Pragati initiated and opened a Grain Bank, we obtained many favors. We got Grains from this Grain Bank during October to December, and when we earn grains, return it back to the Grain Bank. We are not supposed to go anywhere to obtain money on loan. In the beginning, when we used to take 1Mnd Rice from any source, we had to repay back 1.25Mnds Rice in place. We have become strong now due to Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti. Now we clear up our own problems in self. my sons and daughter has been studying now. Now



my family is running nicely.”

These day I got the job in MNREGA (Government's employment schemes)and I got 59 days job in this year . earned 8496 money. Now my family is running nicely.”

Section – V – Women Empowerment

The child marriages reduced from 80% to 5 % in the project area. The age of the girls at marriage is increased 16-20. All most all the women are aware that they have right in property. But they do accept that under the pressure of society they took dowry and they also give dowry for their girls. There are 65 cases filed in the police station against women atrocity. There are 273 cases came to Mahila Ekta Manch for disposable out of 273 cases MEM able to sort out 189 cases mutually. This shows the Manch raises its voice against all the violence against women. The level of respect for women in the society is still not there as 10(16%) villages women said they face the society and male dominance in the society. in 4 villages it is found that there is no recognition of women work by the male members. Self Help Group for saving is the only way to their economic status enhancement. There are no changes in the male members of the society in 2 villages and rest have changed their mind set for the girl child in case of education/and importance of their work. The women are going to Blocks for their rights. The percentage of the release from alcoholism is negligible as the women of this community facing a lot of domestic violence for alcoholism. MEM is fighting for the rights of women. In 11 villages there is no fund in the MEM. Yes MEM is stood before the women in the society for their rights and against women atrocity.

Section – VI – Dignity

Now the status of Dalit community changed, now they are also able to go to the temple without hesitation. Now they are also not facing discrimination while eating food in a hotel and other parties. Of course they are able to drink water from any well or water source in their village or other places. No now they are not seating on the ground in front of the higher caste people. They get respect in Govt. offices too. The children also not facing any discrimination in their schools and they eat MDM with other children in the school. They get respect from the higher caste people.

Section – VII– Politics

For answer of whether you attend meetings there are 3 community said no. 12 villages still obey the higher caste in every respect. Now the community cast their votes by

their own and they needn't to prefer to ask other's opinion. 199 persons of these villages nominated for Panchayat election. They all are going to Block office to do the official work. 21 villages said no as the capacity of decision making is still far from the representative though they are being elected by the mass. This year 97 women candidates nominated for Panchayat election 2011 on various positions. Out of them 65 persons got elected. The participation of women in politics is really appreciable.

Section – VIII– Bonded Labour

The system of Bonded Labour is now eradicated from the society. The representatives of the villages shared that there is no one working as bonded labour in the community.

Section – IX– Child labour

The level of awareness on child labour is still unable to put an impact on the society. Though the use of a child as labour reduced but the percentage is insignificant. Children became earning member of the family at an early age and left study for income purpose. Before the more that 80% children found as child labour after the awareness campaign and interventions it reduced to 10 -20 %. Children rescued from different working places now going to school and living life happily. The level of awareness among parents is required to be enhanced. The children should devote their time for studies instead of work.

Conclusion

Overall achieving the goals of the program but there is dire need of intervention with actively. From this study it is little difficult to get the status of the NREGA HELP centres and its role so far. The NREGA HELP centre need to be strengthened for its sustainability. The women empowerment from this survey found to be satisfactory and the retention rate in the school too. The level of awareness among the community on

child labour is putting less percentage so it needs to be addressed. The positive point among all is the eradication of bonded labour. The participation in politics and the representation of the community showing the positive sign overall. The status of this community has been changing day by day as the mind set of higher caste changed. Now they are also being asked by all the Govt. officials and leaders for positive discussions and upliftment.

Save the Children

The Education is intended to develop basic learning skills, reading, writing, and arithmetic and life skills, necessary for the children to survive and improve the quality of life. During childhood, developments in the domains of literacy and numeracy take place through acquisition of basic learning competencies (BLC). These competencies represent levels of learning in a particular subject comprising basic knowledge, understanding, abilities, interests, attitudes and values. The competencies are essentially to be acquired by the end of a particular stage or standard of education. As far as the primary stage is concerned it is in fact the foundation stage for the development of basic competencies. The purpose behind this project *“Education for all in Bihar (Supported by Bulgari)”* has clear cut vision to promote enabling environment for Quality, Inclusive and Child Friendly Education for marginalised and most marginalised community’s school. Primary education in particular has remained a serious concern for Bihar Education system where numbers of undeserved teachers have been appointed with non teaching work load. Though there are a number of factors which determine the quality of education, the most vital one that attracts the attention of one and all is the level of achievement. These levels of achievement for any system are so important that they need to be known periodically to keep a tab on the general health of the education system. Such a requirement warrants the conduct of periodical achievement surveys at different stages of school education in order to initiate remedial measures for improving the quality of education. For the swift and effective implementation of RtE the major challenges are; Migration, Poor Infrastructure, Less number of Teachers with non teaching work load, Poverty, Rampant corruption at all level and No formal SMC Exist.

To overcome with these challenges we developed so many strategies to empower community and children so they can raise demand of quality education for swift and effective RtE implementation.

Tools

For capturing the learning attainment of students across the Project area we did several activities with different tools.

- 50 Teachers have been empowered on Leadership and Motivation.
- CG Groups have been oriented in all targeted 50 schools for effective participation in school functioning at School and Block level.
- Kala-Jatha has been moved in all targeted schools for mobilizing community.
- Library Card and other stationary have been distributed in all 50 schools for ensuring effective utilization.
- Files and Locks provided to all 50 schools for effective utilization of suggestion boxes.
- An orientation on Teaching Learning Materials has been provided on CRC Level at all CRCs.
- BAL-MELA organized at Panchayat Level.

- SMC (Ad Hoc) Members have been empowered on RtE Act and SDP Development.
- Distribution of Soft boards, Sports Materials, mirror etc. have been provided to all 50 schools along with painting work (Class room Boards, Enrolment Data Board, SDP Board & Morning Assembly board) has been done to create an interactive environment in the class room.
- 400 children participated in child rally to raise demand of Quality and inclusive education at Panchayat Level.
- CPC, SMC, PRI Members provided a platform at block level to share their best practices among each other with orientation on CLPR Act, JJB and ICPS.
- Success Story Hearing of Best Practices conducted with participation of Best Teachers, CRCs and District Education Officer.
- CRC and BRC Meetings have been facilitated.
- Provided 10 Days training programme of CRCCs and Master trainers (Science Teachers) to demonstrate good practices in three phases.
- IEC materials have distributed among community members to create greater sensitization among community members.
- Many children identified as Out of School and Enrolled in age appropriate class.
- UNCRC Week Celebrated in all 50 schools.

By performing these activities we came to overcome many challenges like Children stay at School after MDM, Inclusiveness and friendly environment in classroom, Teachers orientation at CRC level, Community involvement in school, Involvement of CBOs in School functioning, Community contribution for school etc.

School Profile

In our targeted area majority of schools have less infra facilities as per standard. Facilities related to teaching-learning processes such as maps, Children library book, Globes, Teaching Learning Materials, display Board, Science Kits and sports Materials along with Musical Instruments are available in approximately all targeted schools which has been provided by us, Apart from this Magazines, journals and newspaper were available only in 75% (35) schools. Infrastructural facilities i.e. chairs for teachers, school bell, blackboard, chalk and duster were in 91% to 95%, water pitcher, ladle and glasses are in none of Schools. In regard of technical education computers TV and other gadgets are available in 0% school. All weather building are just in 71% of our targeted schools, Safe drinking water is available in 85%, Electricity in 6%, Lighting, Tubes and Bulbs in 7%, Separate toilet for girls are available in 48% where as just 26% are functional, Kitchen shed for cooking MDM is in 57%, Boundary wall is in Boundary wall is in 39%, Usable ramp is in just 35%, annual medical checkups facilities are in 0%, Competency based teaching materials which has been provided by SC are available in all our targeted schools in 100%. The average numbers of working days are approx. 222-251. On an average schools are having 7 period in day of 40 minutes duration. Overall VEC exist 0% in our schools, SMC exist in 100% where 60% are functional.

Analysis

Keeping in focus the objectives of the achievement survey, a detailed 'Framework for Analysis of Data' has been developed. This framework provided details regarding committee's behaviour, teacher's qualification and profile, Infrastructure, enrolment rate and several issues in education system of villages. After a formal analysis of data we prepared strategies to overcome issues while fighting with system with support of Community based committees.