ANNUAL REPORT 2022-23



MULTI ART ASSOCIATION

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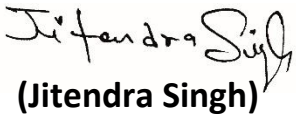
Foreword



Organization strives to provide access to rights and entitlements of Gram Sabha and establishing self Governance, acknowledges traditional rights in schedule area, while focusing on sustainable solution for the long term with support of Azim Premji Foundation (APF). APF contributes towards the mandate of Gram Swarajaya and strives to turn it into a reality with the commitment and pledge to bring development initiatives to the door step of the villages. The goal of project is towards strengthening Gram Sabha to enable democratic decision making through Gram Sabha, access Forest Rights, Social Security Schemes, reviving traditional system especially in tribal and PVTG community.

Our core activities and strategy supports this broader organizational goal by operating at the intersection of awareness and social inclusion. We have continued our activities in this financial year with key issues of PESA, PRI, awareness on constitutional rights, livelihood enhancement through scientific agriculture promotion, vocational training on Mushroom Farming, livestock farming, capacity building of farmers and linkage with social security schemes. The desired development interventions at grassroots are a challenge for us. In spite of various hurdles and uncontrollable factors milestone achievement have been possible by dedication & support of our social activists. Guidance and support of community focusing forest rights, income generation programs, linkage with social security schemes, technical support and capacity building programs, community leadership development, livelihood promotion, advocacy with Government Departments, are the key activities continued throughout the year. Core expertise and services offered by MAA includes analytics and data, survey, strategy, community development, research methodology, monitoring, learning and evaluation (MLE), impact assessment, advocacy & awareness, training, policy analysis, project management and capacity building. MAA proposes the empowerment of Panchayat or Gram Sabha and self governance in long run. We are grateful to all our board members, supporters, esteemed volunteers, staffs, co-travelers and donors - APF, GGF, Child-line, India Foundation, UUHIP, SPWD, for their continuous moral and financial support without which we would not be able to step forward.



(Jitendra Singh)
President
Multi Art Association

Historical Background of Organization

Multi Art Association is an NGO registered under Section 21 of the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Since its inception, the organization has been working for the downtrodden sections of the society in the entire Jharkhand including Palamu division. The organization is striving to make people aware about their rights and duties. Efforts have been on working to improve government programs by coordinating with various departments of the government and reaching its benefits to the last person of the society. In drought-prone areas like Palamu division, people have to struggle a lot for livelihood needs to be met due to crop failure and stress on drinking water. Besides,MGNREGA program in other blocks including Latehar, Herihargarnj and Garhwa's Chinia, Bhandaria, Badgad, Ramkanda, Young Women Leadership program has been started with an aim for ensuring the rights of women and building their leadership, as well as working on domestic violence, sexual exploitation and other forms of discrimination against women.

Initiatives towards equality and justice for Dalit and tribal communities effort has been started whereby budgetary provisions are critically reviewed and proposed for inclusive budget on the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and the Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan. Children rights as per the Right to Education Act, is key awareness and intervention agenda on working with Gram Sabha sub-committees. Meanwhile intensive approach has been taken on MNREGA and other Social Security benefits, to enable greater access through the help center (Nagreek Sahayta Kendra), whereby cooperating through the centre on the issues of ration-pension, many cases of negligence and exclusions are dealt. Latehar District Child Helpline 1098 has been started by the organization in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI, and Child line India Foundation.

VISION: Sustainable development to build a healthy and equitable society, in which the tribal, dalits, women, children and other marginalized and vulnerable section of society should have access to adequate livelihood, health facility, quality education with dignity.

MISSION: To create awareness and empower the community and village institution to access rights and entitlements, entrepreneurship & livelihood through information, education, communication, handholding and technology support.

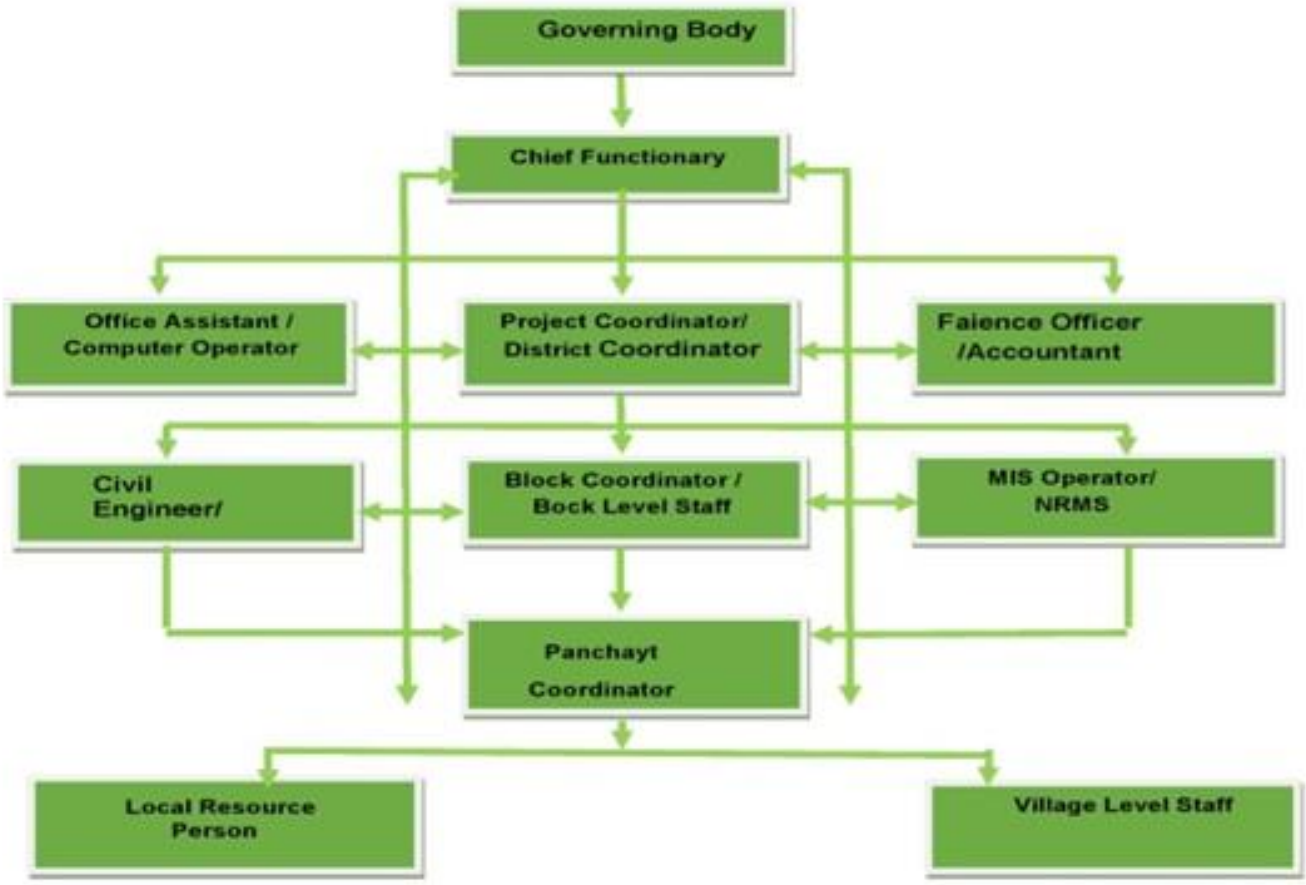
OBJECTIVES:

- To promote and help in the implementation of PESA, Panchayti Raj Act, for better self governance and strengthening grassroots democracy.
- To ensure the right to food, right to work and social security of poor and marginalized by monitoring the implementation of MNREGA, National Food Security Act, (which includes schemes like Public Distribution System, ICDS, Mid Day Meal and Maternal entitlement) social security pension schemes.
- To ensure the food and nutritional security of women, children and other vulnerable section of society through promotion of cultivation of traditional food grain like Madua

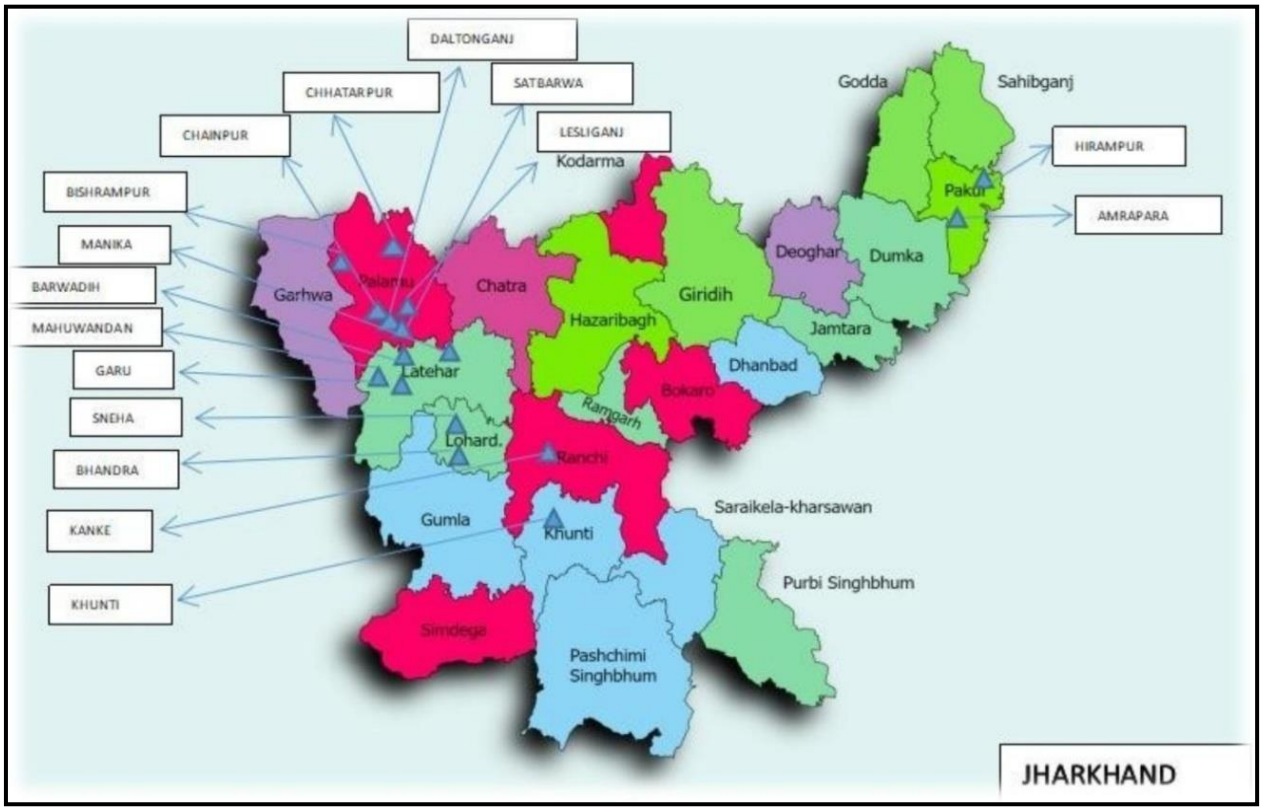
etc and promotion of Poshan Garden. This will particularly helpful in addressing the problem of anemia among women of marginalized community.

- To bring transparency and accountability in governance through promotion and application of social audit.
- To capacitate the Human Resource for promotion, preservation, utilization and marketing of natural/local resource for ensuring food security and income generation of the poor and marginalized people.
- To promote, equality, peace, brotherhood and social justice by reducing Caste, Community, Religion, Sex and Region based conflicts and restoring the violated constitutional rights.
- To sensitize the society about gender equity and women empowerment.
- Promotion of livelihood program through appropriate use of water and natural resources.
- Protection and conservation of land, water, forest and biodiversity.

Organization Structure



Working Area



Reach and Coverage:

Program	Blocks	Number of Panchayat	Number of villages	District
CFP-MNREGA & NSK	Manika	15	80	Latehar
Gram Sabha and Self	Barwadih	8	45	
NSK	Barwadih	16	80	
Village development plan, Lac	Mahudand	5	18	
NSK	Garu	8	69	
Young Women Leadership	Daltonganj	4	10	Palamu
FRA, Lac production	Manatu	4	20	
FRA	Panki	3	15	
FRA	Satabrwa	5	17	
FRA	Chainpur	4	8	
NSK	Ramgarh	7	44	
FRA	Bhandariya	4	10	Garhwa
FRA	Chiniya	4	8	
FRA	Ranka	2	6	
FRA	Bargad	5	22	
NSK	Kairo	5	26	
NSK	Bhandra	4	45	Lohardaga
CFP and NSK	Senha	13	51	
NSK	Khunti	12	42	Khunti
NSK	Kanke	36	103	Ranchi
Total	**20**	**164**	**719**	**6**

Our Eco System

- NCDHR Department of Rural Development, GOI
- Department of Forest, GOJ.
- Department of Welfare , GOJ.
- Jharkhand Vanadhikar Munch
- Right to Food Campaign
- NCDHR
- AZIM PREMJI FOUNDATION
- FES
- GGF
- SPWD
- UUHIP
- CHILDLINE INDIA FOUNDATION
- JAGORI And ALLI

Organization Thematic Issues:

- Strengthening Gram Sabha, Self governance and reviving traditional system.
- Better Implementation of MNREGA through advocacy and fact findings, social audit.
- Awareness and hand holding support to access CFR and IFR.
- Linkage with social security schemes.
- Awareness building on constitutional rights and preambles.
- Capacity building on women, child and tribal rights.
- Livelihood enhancement through skill development and handholding support.
- Gender equity.
- Food security.
- Water and Sanitation.
- Relief in Disaster.

Human Resource:

Position	Male	Female	Total
Office Staff	2	2	4
Project Coordinator	6	2	8
Panchayat Coordinator	6	2	8
Accountant	1	1	2
Field staff	37	33	70
Cadre	20	9	29
Engineer (NRM Expert)	5	0	5
GIS Coordinator	1	1	2
Agriculturist- Livelihood experts	3	2	5
Total	**63**	**21**	**84**

Organization Assets:

Particular	No,
Office Building On rent	3
Digital Camera	4
Video Camera	1
PC and Laptop	18
Projector	2
Pico Projector	2
GPS Tracker	6
Printer cum scanner	18
Tablets	10
Bike	0

Gram Swashasan Abhiyan

Gram Swashasan Abhiyan has been started at Palamu sub division through the networks of partner Organizations - Multi Art Association, Vedic Society, Vikas Sahyog Kendra, and Mahila Samagra Utthan Samiti to strengthen Gram Sabha and traditional practices in schedule area, so that they may access their rights of Gram sabha and participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of all social security schemes that relates to village development. The campaign is being supported by **Azim Premji Foundation** across various regions, spread in Santhal Pargana and Kolhan region by network partners. The objectives of this campaign are to establish Gram Sabha model within the State of Jharkhand, so that can be replicated in other areas too.





Strengthening Gram Sabha and Self governance

The organisation believes that implementation of PESA in schedule area is one of the major instruments of community empowerment through strengthening gram Sabha. The organisation has worked continuously to aware community about the provisions of PESA and continuation of traditional practices in schedule areas. Multi Art association has been implementing Gram Swashashan Abhiyaan in 8 Panchayats (Morwai kala, Kuchila, Chhipadohar, Ukamad, Ked, Chungru, Lat and Haratu of Barwardih Block, in district Latehar).

Activities below were implemented:



- A detailed orientation and discussion on project Goal, objectives, activities, outcomes, and indicators were done with Panchayat coordinators.
- All the PCs were given personal diary to write their day-to-day field activities so that compilation of monthly report may be maintained regularly.
- Orientation of staff on project thematic issues, implementation strategy, and plan was discussed. Various formats such as monthly action plan, monthly progress report, field movement report, base line survey, MIS sheet to record village level data, compilation sheet to track the progress were formed and shared with PCs and MIS officer.
- Other than project related formats - claim for ration, pension, verification formats were shared with all PCs to initiate the work in the project villages.



- Initial data and facts on Village and panchayat level stakeholders such as Pradhan, traditional leaders, Mukhiya, Ward members, community leaders, teachers, ICDS workers, PHC workers, Jal-Sahia, Swasthya Sahia were collected and entered in MIS sheet.
- For enhancing team's learning capacities and application a regular session has been organized on every Saturday, facilitating discussion around thematic issues, process and methodology, challenges faced and solutions arrived at, through community participation and leadership. This is combination of field reality and also aligning the policy provisions to understand in depth – mainly MGNREGA, CFR, FRA, PRI and other Government supported development schemes and entitlements for the benefits of the community.
- Health checkup camps were organized in coordination with PHC Barwadih, at 3 remote places – Gamharia, Nawadih and Getha especially for PVTG dominant villages.

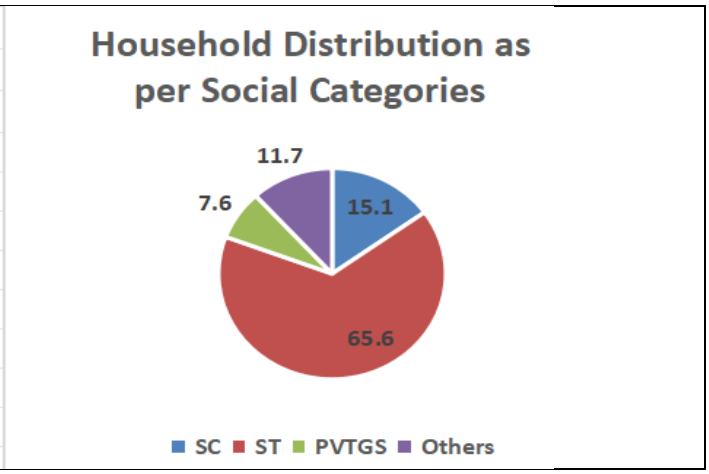
Team Capacity Building:

- Trainings organized for project staffs on various thematic issues, such as Gram Sabha and self-local governance, PRA & Baseline survey, MNREGA, and CFR/FRA.
- Elaborate discussions were facilitated for enabling in-depth understanding on critical dimensions of power-dynamics, rights of Gram Sabha, specific rights of Gram Sabha in schedule area, local-self-governance system and traditional cultural practices, PRA tools, MNREGA and FRA Act provisions.
- Methods and tools for Identification of vulnerable and deprived families from 8 Panchayat has been done through PRA and data collection tools.
- On line data collection of baseline survey through Kobo tool box was discussed and demonstrated.

- Post the training and orientation immediately the staffs were engaged in the initial facilitation of community mobilization and orientation on the project modality on strengthening Governance.
- Baseline survey was conducted in all the target villages covering a total of 12914 HH. The data has been digitized in Excel sheet. Summary sheet compilation of Access of entitlement / schemes and exclusion has been compiled. Comparative data collection was also finished in seven villages from non-project area of Rabda, Ponchi and Dulsulma panchayat of Satbarwa block.

Project Coverage:

Categories	HH	%
SC	1951	**15.1**
ST	8469	**65.6**
PVTGS	977	**7.6**
Others	1517	**11.7**
Total	**12914**	100



Strengthening tribal culture & traditions:

- 5 Fellows have been engaged in mapping of PVTG art, culture, traditional knowledge, customs, skills, in PVTG dominant villages. These fellows were selected by Gram Sabha.
- During regular Tola Sabha and Gram Sabha tribal culture, traditional system, traditional leaders, traditional skill & knowledge are being discussed.
- 62 Persons have been identified in villages, who will share tribal traditional knowledge and practices. Village resource persons for traditional knowledge sharing are - Herbal (38), Traditional system (18), village artist (6).
- 10 specific communities of ST/PVTGs have been identified and taken up for study and Documentation of the Traditional system of in **PVTG-Kharwar, Munda, Korwa, Parahia, Asur, Lohra, Birijia, and Chero, Oraon, and Nagesia community.**
- Ratri Chaupal was organized in 12 villages, cultural activities and film screening on done on themes of FRA, Gram Sabha, and MNREGA.
- Traditional committee- meetings were regularized of Korwa and Parahia PVTG. 28 Traditional and Community leaders identified.

Process Initiated for Community Forest Right (CFR) and IFR claim in 30 villages:

ToT of all network partners was conducted and field training was done to capacitate team on CFR and IFR. CFR process was started in 30 villages with reformation of FRC. Gram Sabha proceeding minutes, register, formats and List of claimants was prepared. A set of formats for collecting CFR and IFR was provided to PC and it was completed through consultation with members of Van Adhikar Samiti. CFR process was started in campaign mode. CFR claims in 11 villages has already been done, Documents and follow up of 11 CFR- 29185.9 Acre and 1557 IFR-3920.66 Acre is in process.





- Staff and FRC committee members training on CFR process. Set of formats, booklets /manual for CFR were provided to FRC committee members. Staff is supporting FRC members in documentation, process of claim.
- In campaign mode New FRC formed – 31.
- CFR land verification and demarcation in 3 villages, 28 in process, Communication letter for land verification of 10 villages has been sent to Govt. stakeholders.
- Documents and follow up of 11 CFR (29185.9 Acres) and 1557 IFR (3920.66 Acres).
- 6 Sets of CFR claims documents previously submitted were traced back from the department through CFR committee.

Social Security and MGNREGA Benefits ensured in 45 villages:

Application process for pension, ration card, job card has now been initiated by Gram Sabha and required formats for ration, pension, and MNREGA job card, etc. are available in Gram Sabha. Initially NSK facilitated the process, now Gram Sabha has taken over the tasks. For proper formal communication with Govt. Departments and other stakeholders, Gram Sabha has introduced use of letter head.

- ✓ Through Starker Apke Dwar, Pension Adalat and Gram Sabha - 385 cases of appeal were linked to Social Security Schemes. Total- 1288 form were processed during Sarkar Apke Dwar Program comprising of Haratu- 110, Ukamar-163, Chhipadohar-317, Ked- 62, kuchila-164, Chungru-437, Lat-30, Morwai Kala-5.
- ✓ 235 PVTG family pensions were regularized.

- ✓ Ration under Dakiya Yojana of 385 PVTG families were regularized.
- ✓ 20 MNREGA worker groups have been formed and Work demand was initiated.
- ✓ 458 Families has been identified for linkage with various social security schemes and process of access linkage was processed through campaign events by organizing camps, in 8 panchayats.

Strengthening network and PAC meeting

PAC meeting was organized in every month on Project planning and implementation and review. A brief review of last meeting is done and a common framework is discussed by network partners regarding progress, issues, challenges, common plan, tools and techniques, a uniform plan and strategy are discussed in PAC meeting on a regular intervals.

Achievements:



- Participation of community leaders, youth, and women members increased in Gram Sabha.
- 16 Gram Sabha meeting was regularized-in villages of Baridohar, Barichhatan, Jargad,Tatha, Saidup, Ramandag, Labhar, Muru, Lukumakhand, Hosir, Guva, Tanwai, Harhe, Gasedag, Juruhar, Muru, –once in a month on fixed date.
- Meeting register initiated for minutes record in 16 Gram Sabha, filing, documentation system started. Letter head for correspondence has been introduced.
- Written Correspondence has been started by Gram Sabha on their respective letter head to official - submitting and receiving a copy from respective departments,.
- Gram Pradhan are visiting block office to meet with BDO/ MO and discuss on key village issues of concerns
- Issues of MNREGA, school, ICDS, PDS, Ration, forest rights were raised during the meetings.
- Gram Kosh and grain kosh started in – Saidup, Tatha Ramandag, Haratu, Ladi, Labhar, Baridohar, Barichhatan, Guva, Hosir, Muru,
- Gram Pradhan meeting once in a month in 5 panchayat- Morwai kala,Lat, Kuchila, Chungru, Haratu
- New Gram Pradhan was nominated in Gadi village (Ked).
- Gram Sabha Secretariat started –Jargad, Ramandag, Labhar, Mundu, Harinamad, Tatha,

and Barichhattan.

- Gram Pradhan's of respective villages are visiting block office to discuss with BDO and MO on concerning issues of their communities.
- Pension Adalat was organized at Barwadih.
- Janta Adhikar Diwas was organized on 10th January at Barwadih to resolve the application/ complaint.

List of Success stories:

- Gora karma tola - Ukamad village ICDS – AWC Services was regularized.
- Baridohar village- ration of three families(Pandu Singh) was hold by dealer Harihar Prasad since 9 months , after Gram Sabha and pressure building , 8 Quintal Rice grain was deposited by dealer in Gram Sabha.
- Harinamad village, Ramlal Singh's 3 years of pending ration distribution of 9 Quintal was released.
- Baridohar Gram Sabha passed a resolution that no person having taken alcohol will be allowed in Gram Sabha and to send their children in school.
- Marriage formalities was initiated in Tatha Gram Sabha- resolution, consent in Gram Sabha.
- Ration of PVTG under Dakiya yojana was released for two months after ultimatum to MO and BDO.
- Electricity in Harhe (Lat) was failure since one year and the issue was raised in Gram sabha, resolution was taken and sent to electricity department and ultimately the electricity was supplied to the village.
- Khairahi tola, Bagicha tola – Jal Minar was repaired after complaint by Gram Sabha
- Juruhar – Jal Minar motor was repaired after complaint.
- Gasedag –Jal Minar was repaired.
- Barkheta, Lat – Transformer was repaired by complaint.
- Harhe, Lat - Hand pump, transformer complaint was submitted by Gram Sabha and action was taken by block office.
- School at Hehegara was reopened by Gram Sabha initiative.
- Food supplement of ICDS of Nanki Jharia –Ked was restarted by action of Gram Sabha.

Exercising Responsibilities on Natural Resources and Ecosystem regeneration:

Reformed Gram Sabha's community people started revisiting their claims traditional and constitutional over the natural resources -forest, water, water structures, on common land within the Gram Sabha territory and started managing resource protection collectively. As an example- Gram Sabha Kala Khajuri of Bargarh Block cancelled three waterbody lease licenses of the Fish Farming Companies issued by the Fisheries Department and the Gram Sabha initiated fish farming collectively.

- Similarly, Gothani Gram Sabha started managing around 2 hundred acres of forest by the Gram Sabha Forest management committee.
- Tehri and Binjpur Gram Sabha stopped the illegal timber cutting activities by the nexus of local Timber Mafia, local Government officials. Both the Gram Sabha's youth seized the timber and punished them. However, Government officers managed themselves as they are not involved in that illegal action.
- All Gram Sabha of Bargarh Block (except two village) rejected the 'Eco Development project' of forest Department for which forest Department officials tried to convince to the people by promising to give individual schemes benefits like- goat shade, pig shade, cooking gas cylinder, solar light, etc.
- In Ranka Block of Garhwa District, Korwa Adivasi community set up a village of 12 landless families and named their village as Samelanganj Nagri. After long struggle for traditional resources rights, they reformatted their Gram Sabha and initiated legal process and got the recognitions of a revenue village from the revenue Department of Garhwa.

Forest boundary demarcation installation of Board:

As the 18 Gram Sabha of Bargarh & Bhandaria Blocks had submitted their Forest rights claims for community forest Rights years before to the district level forest rights committee but still it has not been settled. However, the Joint Gram Sabha Munch a forum for campaign has been demanding for the settlement through issuance of the land patta. Gram Sabha also submitted memorandum to this effect to SDO, demanding for the settlement of the case as forest Rights Act provided. Still the Forest Rights Committee at District has not responded to the Gram Sabah's claim and on the other side forest department started pressurizing the community for formation of forest protection committee in each village to run the World Bank funded schemes like plantation, check dams, tranches in forest area.

Gram Sabha decided jointly and installed the Signboard in each of the village forest boundary. The Issues highlighted in local media. Local police visited the area reviewed the installed signboard and statements of the local newspaper and considering this a law & order situation of conflict arising acted. The Bargarh Police in charge called community members for a meeting on this issue. The all Gram Pradhans (village Head) visited Bargarh police station and talked about the forest Rights Act provisions and the rights of Gram Sabha on forest. On the following day villagers were called to talk with Ranka SDO at Bhandaria forest Guest house, the Gram Pradhan of 18 Gram Sabha visited Bhadaria and meeting was held with the SDO, DSP Police Inspector Bhandaria, Forest Range officer Bhadaria, after discussion they agreed to the rightful demands of villagers and agreed on extended time to settle all the claims. The concerned department promised that within 2 month they will settle this case and CFR patta will be distributed. This had enabled the community to follow the appropriate methods and dialogue to solve issues better and get success.

Gram Sabha exercising their Judicial Responsibilities:

Six most pressing land issues of the communities have been resolved during the year that obstructed

reorganizing the Gram Sabha. The community learned to solve the conflict themselves through negotiations. However the team was active and involved throughout the process of negotiation and facilitation. At first, a team was constituted of the as "Surpunches" (a traditional judiciary system of the Adivasi) from different Gram Sabha village included chieftains and land surveyors. The long pending Cases for years were brought back from the Revenue department. The team then studied and reviewed all the documents properly and proceeded to field for proper validation through measurement of the land. Total land was measured by the surveyor and a proper document prepared. After that once again Gram Sabha was organized for the final decision. Working team gave handover of the report finding to the Gram Sabha, based on discussion Gram Sabha finally announced the decision and both the parties agreed to it, and the dispute was resolved. Thus, Gram Sabha started solving the disputes of the community and maintained records of cases solved. No signal case was has been lodged in Police by the community people in last year except a forgery, and kidnapping cases. Police also has started recommending cases to solve within the Gram Sabha.

Village Councils Garhwa demand for Fifth Schedule Status:

Aware of the PESA Act and Fifth Schedule provision of the Constitution the Adivasi communities of Garhwa District of Jharkhand started to demand that their territory be recognized and declared as fifth schedule area. These are 6 Blocks- Dhurki, Chiniya, Ranka, Ramkanda Bhandaria and Bargarh Block of Garhwa District. Adivasi's population comprises of 95% and fulfills all the terms & conditions in terms of the demography, culture, their livelihood & lifestyles in accordance with the scheduled area. Proposal has been sent to the state Government as well as to the Governor of Jharkhand.

Cultural Intervention for Social awareness:

The organization has taken interest to preserve the traditional culture of the Adivasi and hence seasonal & traditional cultural events in some village were promoted and organized by Gram Sabha. It was also a tool for creating unity, togetherness; develop mutual trust on each other, among the community people for the peace and prosperity. Now, Every Gram Sabha has started organizing cultural events as their ancestral traditions. These events bring all the community people for discussion, recalling on their language, Identity, dress code, rituals, social & cultural values, meaning of the seasonal festivals that have connotations with the Nature. Its observed that the Gram Sabha started taking initiatives and organizing Block level cultural program, also inviting to the Gram Sabha of another Blocks. This is an effective was of connecting people to social and political issues too.

Monitoring & Intervention in village Development Schemes:

During the year the Gram Sabha and with the help of Community Resource & information Center (CRIC) and Jharkhand NREGA Watch and effort to expose the bad practice on MNREGA works was done. 9 rural connecting roads were constructed by the contractor using JCB machine and money withdrawal made through Labor cards. The issue was brought to light through a complain field to the competent authority. Based on the complaint reported the District "Lok Pal" came and

did a physical verification on it. This intervention brought awareness to the community people and feelings power of the Gram Sabha. Please see the link- https://janjwar.com/governance/mnrega-mein-prashashan-ki-milibhagat-se-farziwada-jharkhand-narega-watch-ke-social-audit-mein-hua-khulasa-jharkhand-news-garhwa-news-garhwa-news-today-mnrega-scam-latest-news-breaking-news-aaj-ki-taza-khabar-latest-hindi-news-latet-news-in-hindi-today-live-817109

Reorganizing of Gram Sabhas for Social, Institutional and Traditional Self-Rule.

Awareness vis-a-vis participation in Gram Sabha by the Gram Sabha members has increased considerably. Gram Sabha is taking initiatives to improve status in different sectors such as health, education, basic facilities and economic opportunities. Monitoring of MNREGA, social security schemes, schools education and ICDS program for the children are being taken up by the Gram Sabha. Regarding CFR and IFR, community is in close contact with Gram Sabha, which is recommending, taking resolution to claim CFR and IFR after ground verification of the proposal. In every Gram Sabha (33 Gram Sabha in Ranka Subdivision in Garhwa District) have constituted their forest management committee as a forest Governance committee to protect, regenerate and preservation of the forest ecosystem.

Community is filing complain regarding PDS, whenever the dealers are providing lesser quantity of Ration. For instance Gram Sabha of Binjpur has filed complaints against the PDS dealer and after this complains the Jharkhand State Commission of food security has done online hearing with the beneficiaries, they are advocating with the line department for getting Ration as per provision. Status of PDS, Pension, and MNREGA is improving by collective efforts of Gram Sabha and community Organisation. On the other hand, community is aware of the process to file complaint and they are visiting Block and District level office. Beneficiaries under MNREGA are increasing asset creation like Cattle shed, land renovation, Pond, horticulture development etc. Increased social audit of MNREGA work was undertaken by the local administration in which community is participating and complaints are being filed. Gram Sabha has started solving the social conflicts especially land conflicts which is destroying the unity of the people and strength of Gram Sabha. These cases and local disputes are being shorted out by Gram Sabha locally as result the cases in local police station have decreased, simultaneously the undue advantage and harassment by police machinery has decreased. Gram Sabha and with the help of NREGA help center and Jharkhand NREGA Watch the wrong practices on MNREGA works are brought under social audit. In one instance JCB use in construction of road and money withdrawal through Labor cards, complain was filled to the competent authority. With considering our complain District “Lok Pal” came and did a physical verification on it. This intervention brought awareness to the community people and feelings power of the Gram Sabha.

Link of media news:
https://epaper.telegraphindia.com/imageview/411415/175831182/undefined.html
Meeting held by PVTG: https://youtu.be/NrihsGLveMs

Under Forest Right Act (FRA) Activates

Thirty three, Forest Rights Committee of Bargarh & Bhandaria Blocks have claimed for the community forest Rights at district level but claims are still pending at SDLC. 33 CFR from 33 villages for 15888.09 Hectare of land 78 IFR for 479.45 Hectare of land were claimed. However, Joint Gram Sabha has been demanding for the settlement and for the land patta. Gram Sabha also submitted memorandum to the SDO demanding to settle the case as forest Rights Act provided. But from the district level Forest Rights Committee is still not responding to the Gram Sabha's claims and other side forest department started pressure building to the community people to form a forest protection committee in each village to run the World Bank schemes like plantation, check dams, tranches in forest area. To see this situation Gram Sabha have decided jointly to install the sign board in each of the village forest boundary and Gram Sabha Jointly started installing Board in each village boundary. The Issues highlighted in local media. Local police visited the area and board and statements passed by the local newspaper that this is a law & order issue it would be a big conflict so it should be stopped. Bargarh Police in charge called us to meet on this issue. With the all Gram Pradhan (village Head) we visited Bargarh police station and talked about the forest Rights Act provisions and the rights of Gram Sabha on forest. Next day they called us to talk with Ranka SDO at Bhandaria forest Guest house, with the Gram Pradhan of 18 Gram Sabha. After meeting held with the SDO, DSP Police Inspector Bhandaria, Forest Range officer Bhadaria, they agreed that our demand is right and also requested us for giving time to settle all the claims. They promised that within 2 month they will settle this case and CFR patta will be distributed.

SLMC is not active. However, CSO state level forum is taking initiatives. CSOs have developed SOP under State level Van Adhikar Manch; this SOP will be shared with Govt. officials and department for issue of notification.

For land rights the organization is working for formation of Van Adhikar Samiti, consultation, meeting and training of Van Adhikar Samiti, collecting information and documents, recommendation from Gram Sabha, departmental claim form filling, CFR and IFR claims, advocacy with line departments.

On 21st July 2022, a press conference was organized under the banner of Jharkhand Janadhikar Maha Sabha in Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand. In which it was said that despite the promises of

the Chief Minister, the tribal-indigenous people of Jharkhand are deprived of forest rights and on the other hand the forest dwellers are being harassed a lot due to the terror of the Forest Department officials. Earlier, in the General Assembly conference held on 26 and 27 June 2022, the Forest Rights Act was discussed in detail as a subject.

On July 27, 2022, forest department officials in Lukumbar village under Ranka police station in Garhwa district inflicted atrocities on the Korwa tribals. On this issue, media sensitization and detailed fact-finding have been done to sue the forest department officials by standing in favor of the victims.

Increased awareness and linkage with social security schemes

Most of the excluded community like Adivasi BPL families are deprived of rights and entitlements, social security schemes due to lack of awareness, ignorance, illiteracy, lengthy process, proper documents, so through this project support these community in all respect for their rights and entitlements social security schemes includes pension (National Social Assistance program), provision of ration (PDS) under National Food Security Act, and Right to work under MNREGA.

Gram Sabha and with the help of NREGA help center and Jharkhand NREGA Watch the wrong practices on MNREGA works were brought under social audit, JCB use in construction of road and money withdrawal through Labor cards, complain was filled to the competent authority. With considering the complaint to District "LokPal" came and made a physical verification on it. This intervention brought awareness to the community and felt the power of the Gram Sabha.

- PVTG community of Lukumkhar village, kachanpur panchayat, Ranka block of Garhwa district organized in Gram Sabha and demanded a Dova under MNREGA.
- A resolution was passed in Gram Sabha which was passed by the block administration. Dova was constructed under MNREGA and it is being utilized for agriculture, drinking for animals

- 42 New job cards in MNREGA were prepared for Sinjo, Lukumbar and Vinjpur village.
- 55 MNREGA labor from Sinjo, Lukumbar of Ranka block and Vinjpur village of Badgad demanded the work under MNREGA and created 770 man-days, they earned Rs. 1,82490/-, the wages was credited in their respective account.
- 33 PVTG of Hesatu villages in Badgad block of Garhwa district were declared null in Govt. records and they were not getting Ration through Dakiya yojana as per provision, the matter was highlighted in media and local administration. An enquiry was set up by the local administration after written complaint from Gram Sabha; it was found that it was

mistake of local administration. After pressure and raising voice by the community the supply of Ration was restarted and all the families got Rs 15000/- as compensation through cheque by the local administration. In other villages like Bijka of Bijalka panchayat of Bhandaria block complaint was filed by PVTG for continuation of ration under dakiya yojana, complaint was filed online at Jharkhand State Food Commission, the action was taken and total pending ration of 7 months was released and supply of ration was restarted. **Link of Success Story of PDS:** https://www.telegraphindia.com/india/jharkhand-ration-delivery-glare/cid/1893071, **Link of success story action taken by DC Garhwa district:** **https://twitter.com/dc_garhwa/status/1556643701228613633?t=DqdB6peU47pucpPHwmN-cQ&s=08**

Developed community tradition for forest protection

Gram sabhas of 5 villages in Manika block under Latehar district have developed a community tradition of saving forests. Under which the people of the village have appointed 2 to 4 people of their village as community watchmen, who take turns to guard the forests every day for the regular safety of the forests, so that no one unnecessarily harms the forests. For those community guards from each house, some village people donate food grains and some village people pay their wages by donating money. Community rules have been formulated by the Gram Sabha for collecting firewood, small wood and other requirements for Household consumption by the villagers. Efforts are being made to carry out similar small activities in other areas as on the evening of 31 March 2022, there was a fire in Gothani Jungle Badgad Block Garhwa district. As soon as the information was received, 6 people of the village went and the fire put off under control within a couple of hours.

Supporting Govt. campaign, local administration, and community for development schemes:

Various schemes were started by the Govt. such as Sarkar Apke Dwar, Sarvjan Pension campaign in which through our NREGA help centre. The organization has participated in the program and support community in documentation, application fill up, online submitting, rectification in AADHAR, bank account linkage, changes in beneficiary profiles, etc.

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Conservation of traditional art and culture:

Cultural events were organized to show and protect their traditional art, culture and practices. Local and folk songs, dances, languages, dresses, foods, customs were promoted during

the events. It was our trails as tools to bring unity, togetherness, develop faith each other, among the community people for the peace and prosperity, this tool works well. Now. Every Gram Sabha started organizing cultural events as their ancestral traditions was, these events bring all the community people for discussion, recalling on their language, Identity, dress code, rituals, social & cultural values, meaning of the sessional festivals.

Re-formation of standing committees:

Most of the Gram Sabha had inactive standing committee, which were reconstituted and members were oriented to know their roles and responsibilities. These standing committee members participate in Gram Sabha and raise their respective issues to solve the problems. Gram sabha are now keeping their records of meetings, register of minute, correspondence with Govt. officials and departments. However, there is need to train these members to exercise their power for village development.

Work area expansion and emerging a Social Organization:

Awareness programmed among the Adivasi community in five Blocks of (as Bargarh, Bhandaria, Ramkanda, Ranka, Chinua and Dhaka) is being organized by the organization in Garhwali District on Adivasi culture, identity, language and the territorial rights as per constitutional provisions. These initiatives are now taking a full- flagged shape also in Palau and Lather District. This social organization has raised their voices to recognize the area under the fifth scheduled provisions, where it is to be recognized and eligible for a separate Adivasi Member of parliament and State assembly constituency.Through the help of this organization, people are able to organize community people under the Gram Sabha for their life and livelihood within their respective village and make the space to discuss, understand better on their traditional and constitutionals rights, their culture, identity and territorial rights.

Mass awareness campaign was organized by support of **GGF and Jharkhand Vanadhikar Manch** in all the panchayats of Badgad block of Garhwa district, Ramgarh, Manatu, Satbarwa, Lesliganj of Palamu district, as well as in Barwadih blocks of Latehar district, to claim individual and community rights. Under this program, the beneficiaries of forest land were informed about the legal provisions of the Forest Rights Act by holding a meeting with the Panchayat representatives for the formation of forest rights committees in all villages of Badgad block to create maximum lease on forest land. Community rights over the forest were explained, so that the forest community can have rights and can use it for their livelihood. Regular Meetings have been organized with Panchayat representatives, Van Adducer Samiti, for individual and community claim 63 community forest rights claims and 212 individual forest rights claims were filed.

Technical Support under program:

The process for CFR Claim requires beneficiaries listing and demarcation of forest land

through mapping the area with the help of the GPS system indicating locations and photos of the same etc. All these maps, formats are being designed and made available to them by printing or photocopying agreement, so that more and more claim letters can be created. Ways to make the Forest Rights Act is understood by the community in a more effective ways and they are enabled to act on their own. The legal provisions of the Forest Rights Act 2006 is understood to the people IEC Materials were designed and distributed such as booklets, posters and other materials related to the Forest Rights Act 2006 and PESA Act/. At the same time, the organization organized meetings and workshops with publicity inblocks - Manika, Barwadih of Palamu & Latehar districts to train the FRC and Van Mitra to file more and more claims for FRA for their villages.

CFR and IFR Claims under Forest Right Act:

The organisation is also working to ensure the forest right of tribal community through gram sabha in Palamu, Latehar and Garhwa district. Organization is working on the forest right in the 22 villages of Bargarh block of Garhwa, 81 villages in Barwadih block of Latehar district and 81 villages in Manika block of Latehar district with the help of **Global Greengrant Fund** and Jharkhand Van Adhikar Manch where it has helped the tribal and other forest dwellers in claiming their community forest right.

It has also helped in the formation of **Van Adhikar Samiti**. It has helped in establishing community ownership over the minor forest produce which has increased the livelihood of the poor. 44 CFR and 1638 claim generated in Latehar and Garhwa block of Jharkhand and claims have been submitted in SDLC in Garhwa and Latehar district.

Coordination with the department:

To implement the Forest RightsAct 2006, the organization is continuously conducting public consultations with the district and sub- divisional and district level committees regarding the claim letters, along with the members of the sub- division and district level committees are being given the Forest Rights Act 2006. Apart from this,other information is also being given, along with, communication is being established with the concerned officers up to the block, sub-division and district level committee regarding the acceptance and letters of the claims submitted in the sub-divisional level committee.

Right to Food:

The organisation has been working continuously to ensure right to food of poor and marginalised through monitoring of implementation and creating awareness about the provisions of National Food Security Act 2013 in the operational areas. The organisation has also helped in policy intervention by building public pressure and helping research and study in the operational area.

Women empowerment and gender equity:

The organisation is also working towards women empowerment and gender equity. With

AALI (Association for advocacy and legal initiative) the organisation is working for addressing women's issue through right based perspective. The organisation tries to provide legal aid to women, especially those from marginalised and deprived communities, who are victim of domestic violence, trafficking, which hunt discrimination etc. Organisation has also worked for promotion of gender equity and women empowerment in Daltonganj through Young Women Leadership Program (YWLP) in association with FAT (Feminist Approach to Technology). In this project young girls from marginalised community were given training in Information technology. They were trained in operating computer and other software skills. Besides the project also involved various workshops and field work which gave the young women opportunity to learn the value of gender equity and understanding and dealing with patriarchy.

NREGA Sahayata Kendra:

A substantial 13 NSK centers is being run by Multi Art Association is being run in Lohardaga, Latehar, Palamu and Garhwa districts of Jharkhand with financial support of UUHIP. The block includes Kairo, Senha andBhandra blocks of Laohardaga district, Barwadih, Garu and Mahudandr blocks of Latehar district, Ranka, Bargad and Bhnadariya blocks of Garhwa district and Satbarwa and Ramgarh blocks of Palamu district, Khunti Block in Khunti and Kanke block in Ranchi district. The center is opened every Friday and Tuesday, where villagers visit for information and support such as application forms, documentation process regarding all the schemes like MNREGA wages, ration, pension. NSK facilitators help people in receiving employment, getting registered and receiving wage payment under MNREGA. Besides NREGA NSKs are also working on the issues of Ration, Social security pension(Old aged pension, Widow Pension, PVTG pension, Divyang Pension) Angnwadi and Maternal entitlement. On the issue of Ration and pension, NSK members help people to submit their application for Ration card and pension to block administration. They also follow up the applications and keep reminding the administration. Some NSK like Barwadih, Ranka, Bargad and Satbarwa are also working on the issue of Forest Right and Gram Sabha Empowerment.NSK members were part of state wide ICDS survey to know the status of Take home ration in Anganwadi centers in Jharkhand.

List of NSK centres:

List of NSK centres:	
1. NSK Senha,Loharadaga	2. NSK Garu,Latehar
3. NSK Bhandara ,Loharadaga	4. NSK Ramgarh, Palamu
5. NSK Mahuadnad,Latehar	6. NSK Kairo,Lohardga
7. NSK Barwadih ,Latehar	8. NSK Kanke, Ranchi
9. NSK Ranka,Garhwa	10. NSK Bhandariya, Garhwa
11. NSK Bargad,Garhwa	12. NSK Satabrwa,Palmau
13. NSK Chinia	14. NSK Khunti ,Khunti

Work accomplished	Number
New Job Card application submitted	1241
Job card renewal	773
Name addition in job card	255
MNREGA work demand	2056
MNREGA Wage demand	244
MNREGA name, account, AADHAR correction	22
MNREGA Account opening	114
Pariwarik Labh –MNREGA	244
Unemployment compensation –MNREGA	127
NREGA Related other complains	349
Application for New PDS Card	61
Mid day meal application	38
ICDS Application	3
Pariwarik labh-jan Shree, Insurance, death certificate	19
Labour registration – Jharkhand Govt.	39
Application for Metarnity Benefit Schems	23
Application submitted for Old Age Pension	701
Application submitted for Widow Pension	185

Application submitted for Disability Pension	51
Total linkage with social security schemes	2574
Dist. Regional meeting attended	226
Letter / correspondence with department	156

Training Communty Cadres on Constitutional Values & Applicable Laws in India (26-28 JAN.2023:

Resource Persons: Balram jo, Phillip Kujur, Mithilesh Kumar, Alex Kerketta, James Herenj



The Constitution underpins the country's foundational values - i.e. **human dignity, equality and freedom** - and lays out the vision of a good society that the country seeks to become. By virtue of being a citizen, individuals undertake to obey the state. Most noteworthy, the constitutional values are those values which **safeguard the human rights of every citizen of India**. Moreover, these values ensure there should be no unfairness or injustice towards any citizen of India. There are many types of constitutional values in India. The Preamble is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose and principles of the Constitution. **Chapter 1** enshrines key constitutional principles and, because they are so important they are more difficult to change. Values **help us live with direction and purpose** – like a guiding compass.



The training program as organized in four phases as follows:

Phase	Topic Covered
I	• About Constitution, Preamble, Constitution values • Fundamental Rights • Democracy and Governance system • Gram Sabha , Difference between 5th and 6th schedule • RTI • RTE • MNREGA • NFSA • PESA/ Gram Sabha • FRA • Land Acquisition on the context of Constitutional Values • Gender inequality • Trickle-down theory • Drain down theory • Tribal advisory council
II	• Constitution's Preamble • Present social and political situation • PESA, • Right to Food, PDS • Rights of tribals • CNT (Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act), SPT (Santhal argana Act) and Schedule Area Regulation Act • Land Acquisition Right Mining and MNREGA. • Social, economic and political inequality. • 5th schedule area. Criteria for Declaration of Scheduled Area • Free legal Aid • UN declaration on rights of Indigenous people. • Article 244 and 5th Schedule area • PESA • Standing Committee of Gram Sabha • IPC, CRPC • FRA • Reformation of Gram Sabha and FRA claims

III	• Constitutional values • Constitution. Chapter 1 • Safeguarding human rights • Gram Sabha under PESA • Rights of Gram sabha in schedule area • Exposure visit of participants in mining area to know socio economic impact of mining • Scenario of PESA in Jharkhand • PRI • process for FRA • FIR Process and relevancy
IV	• Right to food campaign • IPC, CRPC, RTI,ICDS, PDS,FRA • Constitutional values and awareness • Constitutional values and present situation • Land Acquisition Act, the issues of Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Compensation, • Environmental Impact Assessment), SIA (Social Impact Assessment • PMMVY (Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana) • ICDS • Right to trust, right to equality, right to fraternity, justice • The functions of Gram Sabha and Panchayati Raj • PESA, MNREGA, and FRA • Strengthening grass root level governance was • Jharkhand Rajya Seva Dene ki Guarantee Adhiniyam Act • Panchayati Raj System" according to 73rd and 74th Amendment. • Fundamental Duties • MGNREGA. • Article 21 - "Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

<u>Training Methodology</u>: Lecture, Group discussion, Presentation, Film show, Field Exposure and FGD, Open session, Panel discussion & conclusion, Question hour, Case study.



PESA empowers Gram Sabha to **prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and take appropriate action to restore unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe**. The Gram Sabha must ensure that no land belonging to Scheduled Tribes is transferred to Non- ST status. Tola sabha is also a Gram Sabha, Basahat (Habitation) is recognized as Gram sabha, traditional system is practiced in village under schedule 5th area. Local disputes, traditions, marriage, worship, social integration is maintained in village as villagers take resolution.

<u>Following powers and functions have been provided to the Gram Sabhas:</u>

- Right to mandatory consultation in land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons.
- Protection of traditional belief, the culture of the tribal communities.
- Ownership of minor forest products.
- Resolution of the local disputes.
- Prevention of land alienation.
- Management of village markets.
- Right to control production, distillation, and prohibition of liquor.
- Exercise of control over money-lending.
- Any other rights involving the Scheduled Tribes.



Utilizing village resources like water, land, forest, river, minerals, etc, but people are not aware of their resources, assets, rights, their preservation, conservation. All these come under preview of Gram Sabha. Unless we allow, they cannot do anything, but they misguide us, utilizing our resources for their benefits. Policy is not favorable for us; Govt. does not want to disburse power, decentralization of power.

Many experts have asserted that PESA did not deliver due to the **lack of clarity, legal infirmity, bureaucratic apathy, absence of a political will, resistance to change in the hierarchy of power,** and so on. Social audits conducted across the state have also pointed out that in reality different developmental schemes were being **approved on paper by Gram Sabha,** without actually having any meeting for discussion and decision making.

Jharkhand scenario: Jharkhand adopted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act in 2011 by specifying its own rules and regulations extracted from the original version of the act passed by the parliament., Gram Sabha may monitor school, CHC also should be monitored by Gram Sabha., If we are organized everything is possible, if we are not united we can not avail our rights, individually we cannot form a pressure and claim. Community should go ahead to fight for their rights.



Importance of organization: Community organization efforts should bring about tangible benefits such as community change, problem solving, and furthering social justice. The primary need is not for individuals to adjust to their world, but **for environments to change so people can attain their goals.**

Village is center of development: Good governance demands respect for human rights, rule of law, strengthening of democracy, promoting transparency and capacity in public administration. The responsiveness of the state and its institutions to the needs and aspirations of the people, and inclusive citizenship are imperative to good governance. Democracy depends upon the equality of all human beings, their right to participate in social and political transformation and the right to development, to live in dignity. Panchayat Raj is a system and process of good governance. Villages have always been the basic units of administration in India since ancient times. The Gram Sabha can become the cornerstone of the whole Panchayat Raj institutional set-up, thereby the Indian democratic system. So in this paper focus is on Gandhian concept of Panchayat Raj. This is useful to development of India. So in 21st century this concept becomes powerful in the Nation. Exposure visit was arranged to see the coal mining area of Ramgarh and observe the issue and problems of villagers. Interface with the villagers was done to understand the impact of mining on villagers.

Link of exposure visit :

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GyTvl1zDCYgj0aVHy8AEwgWhmm_oL9zv/view?usp=share_link
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ixeDSDet8mqjc54QTLfKNFiKlMEw3X7k/view?usp=share_link
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SDcVMnxVTxj4u9D-qhwle1ZOuNHY-94D/view?usp=share_link

Indian Constitutional Values: On the Present Situation and Laws.



It was highlighted that it is essential for each member to understand Acts, laws, and the Constitution to deal with daily problems experienced in their fieldwork. Thus, the importance of the whole session was laid out.

The next twenty minutes focused on introducing the members and expanding on their fieldwork experiences. Members were asked to break into groups of two and learn about each other and their experiences in the field. They learned from what they saw in the field and afterward, participants were asked to write about their field experiences and focus on what they identified with. They were asked to describe the problems they saw in their fieldwork and, looking at the preface, they were asked to say which of their rights had been violated. In this section they mainly focus on Ramgad District of Charhiparhej mines and TATA mines (Chetandhurv and Dudhmatiyagao) in that problem people are facing with the connecting preamble, we have to tell that which fundamental right of the people has been violated.

The topics discussed in the first session included the Land Acquisition Act, and the Social Impact Assessment. On the Land Acquisition Act, the issues of Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Compensation, and employment. As per the 2013 law, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, compensation, and job had to be given. Mitigation related to Environment, Air, Water, and land was discussed. The process for Environmental clearance was discussed. The main focus is on a public hearing. It was explained that Rehabilitation was not simply granting people houses. It should include, social, economic, and political rehabilitation.



On Social Impact Assessment, the concept of home, market, hospital, community, and school was discussed.

It was made aware that as social workers, it is important to be knowledgeable on EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment), SIA (Social Impact Assessment), surveys, and detailed project reports.

The session on the first day ended on the note that all members as social workers, need to think

from a social welfare perspective and have a holistic vision

Conclusion: -

The four phases training each of 3 days about the constitution, preamble, constitutional values democracy, applicable laws, acts, schemes and policies gave a lot of ideas about the various things related to our constitution rights. Community and local leaders participated and learnt about their fundamental rights, duties, provisions of applicable acts, policies, barriers, legal support. The training was participative, informative, and interactive as well. The activities made the sessions even more interesting and this information will be propagated by the local leaders to the population and will increase awareness among citizens.

Training on Mushroom Production

Training on Mushroom Production	
Date: 25-27 October 2022 **Devi Venue: Badgad (Garhwa)** **Sushil Ekka** **No. of participants: 32,**	**Resource Person: 1. Usha** **2.**

Introduction: Raw material used for Oyster Mushroom: Husk Cutter, Paddy Husk(Cut into pieces of 1-1.5 inches, lime stone of Bevistin, Water for soaking paddy husk, Plastic bag, Rubber band, Seed or Spawn, hanging rope**.**



About Oyster Mushroom: Mushrooms are **a rich, low calorie source of fiber, protein, and antioxidants**. They may also mitigate the risk of developing serious health conditions, such as Alzheimer's, heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. They're also great sources of: Selenium. Oyster mushrooms are a popular type of mushroom linked to several health benefits. In addition to being highly nutritious, they may **promote heart and immune system health, encourage healthy blood sugar control, and provide antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.** Mushrooms are a low-calorie food that packs a nutritional punch. Loaded with many health-boosting vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, they've long been recognized as an



important part of any diet. For instance, mushrooms raised with exposure to ultraviolet light are a good source of **Vitamin D**, an important component in bone and immune health. Oysters are **a rich source of vitamin D, copper, zinc, and manganese**. These micronutrients, in combination with calcium, are thought to be key to slowing or even preventing bone loss in older women due to osteoporosis. Additionally, dietary sources of these minerals are thought to be more effective than supplements.

Oyster mushroom can be cultivated on wide variety of substrates like wheat straw, paddy straw, maize straw/cobs, cotton hulls, saw dust and so on. In fact it can be grown on any cellulosic waste. In India we normally grow it on wheat or paddy straw. It is more suitable for our country as:

- It can be grown on wide range of agricultural, horticultural and forest wastes
- There is no need of compositing, its cultivation technique is easy and it can be grown on small scale in huts
- It can be grown in tropical part of our country as there are number of varieties that can grow between 20-30°C. Moreover, we also have varieties that can grow below 20 °C. These species also vary in color.
- It has a short life cycle and mushrooms can be easily sun-dried
- It is a nutritious mushroom with medicinal benefits (like presence of cholesterol lowering compound -lovastatin)

Cultivation Process:



The first step is to prepare the substrate. Composting of the substrate is not required for cultivation of oyster mushroom species. As already mentioned, number of cellulosic waste like wheat straw, paddy straw, corn cobs, saw dust, cotton hulls, etc., can be used for cultivation depending upon the availability. Most commonly used substrate in our country is wheat straw followed by paddy straw. We should ensure that the substrate used is not exposed to rains after harvesting. We can pasteurize or sterilize

the substrate or even use it as such. Let us learn different methods of preparation of substrate.



We soak the straw in water as such overnight and used for cultivation. To make the pH slightly basic, you may add lime powder (1%) in the water. We soak the straw overnight, take it out and air dry before spawning. It must be ensured that the straw is fresh, that is, not exposed to rain. The spawning rate is kept more, i.e. 4%. Normally we add about 2.5% spawn on wet weight basis. It may be proper to keep moisture slightly less and also close the bags for higher carbon dioxide production. Due to natural high humidity, it becomes possible to cultivate this mushroom in simple huts.

We spawn the pasteurized straw @ 2-3% spawn on wet weight basis. Two-five kg wet substrate can be filled in each bag. In other words, one kg dry straw will require about 100 g of spawn. Spawn can be mixed thoroughly or put in layers inside the bag. Bags are kept inside room or any hut and can be kept on ground or in tiers or can be hung from the roof or rack with the help of nylon rope Small perforations are made in the bags. Bags are kept at temperature 24±2°C. Spawn run takes about two weeks when whole bag becomes white. No light or fresh air is required for spawn run. Rather it is better to keep the rooms closed.

For induction of fruiting, the bags require diffused light and fresh air for 3-4 hours daily for production of normal fruit bodies. Large holes can be made in the bag or whole of polythene can be removed. In 3-4 flushes, one kg of dry straw can yield 0.5 to 1.0 kg fresh mushrooms The temperature during cropping is kept around below 20°C or around 25°C (depending upon the species) and humidity is maintained above 85%. Temperature requirement will vary with the species. The development of colour will vary with temperature and duration of fruit-body on the bag.

We harvest the mushrooms by twisting and we may cut any straw of substrate that may be there on the stalk. Do not water the bags before harvesting. We can easily sun, dry oyster mushroom in open or in cabinets. The drying temperature should not be high (>60°C) as mushrooms dried at higher temperature do not rehydrate properly and also have poor smell. We can powder the dried mushrooms and powder can be added to biscuits, various other bakery products, health foods, etc. We can also make pickle of oyster mushroom after blanching just like button mushroom. As this mushroom produces lot of spores, workers should invariably wear masks inside the cropping room. For oyster mushrooms to form proper fruits, **they need the right combination of light, humidity, and fresh air throughout most of the growing process**. Maintaining adequate levels of both humidity and fresh air can be a challenge.

Two days workshop on Gram sabha a constitutional Institution

Two days workshop on Gram sabha a constitutional Institution	
Date: 8 -9 October, 2022	Venue :
Forest Rest House , Betla	No. of participant: 39

Participants are from NSK, Child line, APPI and all staff of Multi Art Association. Sunil Minz told that in self introduction session, participants will have to introduce him with name, nature of work in field, experience, learning, challenges. Accordingly all the participants introduced him selves.



Organization Strength, Tribal Rights and issues (PESA, Displacement):

Nearly 104 person including field staff, coordinators, office staff are working in the organization, so now we are expanding our family and we are rich in human resource. Now we need a commitment to work with dedication and result oriented. Organization is mostly working on tribal rights specially land rights, right to work, right to food, entitlements of social security schemes but at grass root we are establishing the constitutional values among the tribal community. Sunil Minz told that there are many issues in Jharkhand, PESA rule has not been finished in Jharkhand, it is in process but how much time it will take we cannot say. Before PRI there is a traditional system of Gram sabha in 5th schedule area, traditional leaders are presiding the Gram Sabha, but as of now it is not happening. Gram Sabha is in clutch of Govt. machinery, traditional system is not practiced, participation of community is very low, women participation is also very low, and women voice is not raised in Jharkhand. There is displacement in mining area; mining lease is also required resolution from Gram sabha, lease holders are taking approval from Gram sabha in illegal manner. Gram sabha is not happening, some middle men are active and they are taking Gram Pradhan in confidence and are compelling Gram Pradhan for stamp and signature only. We have to check these practices and we have to change this scenario. As we know without approval of Gram Sabha any mining activity is prohibited in village boundary. There is need to aware the community and Gram Sabha that Gram Sabha should be happen in actual and no blind signature should be done on register.

Organization entitlement based approach and Gram sabha an institution in constitutional frame:



Primarily we have stared NSK to link the community with MNREGA, pension, PDS, later we felt that in this manner we cannot ensure sustainability, so we should empower Gram sabha so that after our exit Gram sabha would carry over these activities and it will ensure sustainability. So organization is working in rights based approach where community will lead and our role is to facilitate. When Gram sabha will empower, it will be active for ensuring its rights as per norms in PRI. PRI rule has given lots of provisions and rights of Gram sabha in 243 G of PRI, any schemes, infrastructure development work, mining, natural resource management, and social security schemes linkage, FRA/ CFR/IFR cannot be taken with resolution passed in Gram sabha, but at ground level we see that all is happening and resolution of Gram sabha is a formality, without quorum Gram Sabha is happening, signature are being taken door to door, women are not participating , standing committee if defunct , so there is need of mass awareness generation , capacity building, motivation, exposure to that community in actual may involve in decision making . Gram Sabha is constitutional body as we see Lok sabha and Vidhan Sabha, there is no difference, and any resolution taken in Gram sabha cannot be violated by block / district level officials / Govt. servant. We have tom work in this direction, Gram Sabha has to be empowered in such a way.

Gram Sabha in schedule area: PESA is a legislation which extends the provisions of Panchayats to the Fifth Schedule Areas. These areas have preponderance of tribal population. This Act is called "The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996". In short form this is popular as 'PESA". A Village shall ordinarily consist of a habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets. PESA, every village shall have a Gram Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

Gram Sabha Power under PESA :

1. Safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.

ii. Approve plans, program and projects for social and economic development before such plans, program and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level.

iii. Identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other

program.

iv. Certification of utilization of funds by the Panchayat for the plans, program and projects for identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programs.

v. Right to be consulted before making acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas.



vi. Right to plan and manage minor water bodies in the Scheduled Areas.

vii. Recommendations prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals and for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction in the Scheduled Areas.

viii. Power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant.

ix. Ownership of minor forest produce.

x. Power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe.

xi. Power to manage village markets.

xii. Power to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes.

xiii. Power to exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors. xiv. Power to control over local plans and resources for such plans including tribal sub plans.

Result achievement of NSK: One year plan: NSK one year result and achievement was discussed in which linkage with pension, MNREGA, PDS, and other social security schemes social audit, have been done through NSK. In some area claims under CFR/IFR were also done , all these have been captured in reporting format, however there is need to rectify the reporting format because all the activities are not captured in this format such as activities regarding empowerment of Gram Sabha

Conclusion and way forward: Phillip Kujur told that we cannot focus on expanding the area of work rather than doing concrete work in small area, and then we can find some result. Above plan is also very spread and we can short list, our strength is limited and if we want result we will have to be confined.

Active Gram Sabha Indicators: James Herenj told that we should be clear that how an active Gram Sabha will be measured we should develop some common indicators like –regular meeting, participation, participation of women, register, documentation, correspondence, traditional leaders participation, Gram secretariat .

Discussion on organizational policy- Financial, advance, HR, procurement, sexual harassment policy, and FCRA were discussed in details among the participants and consent was taken. It was also felt that some amendment was also needed in travel, HR policy**.**

Vote of thanks: Organization president Jitendra Singh concluded the session**,** and with vote of thanks the workshop was finished.

Uchhawabal Gaon Ganrajya Day Celeberation :



Gaon Ganrajya Divas was organized in Ucchwabal Village , Manika block, Latehar. Villagers under leadership of Gram Pradhan , Mahavir Prahaia celebrate Gaon Ganrajya Divas every year on 22 December. Cultural activities, traditional music, folk songs, dances are performed and worship are performed in village. Villagers from surrounding areas participate and Gram Pradhan from other villages participated and shared their experiences and present situation of Gram sabha, PESA, and Govt. policies & programs. More than thousands of people, women, youth participated and enjoyed the tradition of their tribal culture.

Women Technology Empowerment center:

In collaboration with **Aali**, the organization is providing awareness, legal information and support women for justice. To provide justice to these women, the organization help by coordinating with the police stations and judicial institutions The organization coordinates with the judicial institutions by conducting case studies of women harassed by women violence through its case workers in these identified blocks of Sarawak, Medininagar, Bishrampur and Chainpur blocks of Palamu Women Empowerment Program on technology advancement is being implemented for young girls of villages Singra, Jod, Nimian, Pokharaha and other surrounding villages of Medininagar. The program has been started with 40 girls for the purpose of increasing leadership and capacity among girls in the age group of 14-25 years. In this center, such girls have been given opportunity, who are from the weaker section of the society and financially weak, efforts are being made to make these girls aware of the technology by connecting them with computer education, Along with this, by conducting workshops from time to time the girls were made aware about their rights, livelihood skills, self decision maker and self reliant.

CHILDLINE 1098 Service

Collab Child line has been started by the organization in Latehar district headquarters since December 2020 in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India and Child line India Foundation. Under this service, the team members of Child Line are always ready to serve the children 24 hours a day. Child-line team is making aware about 1098 service and organizes other programs like outreach, open house, painting competition, friendship with child line in all the blocks. In consultation with CWC, children in need after verification were handed over to parents or sent to shelter home.

Case details :

Type of Case	Number of Case
Incoming call	62
Outgoing calls	97
Linkage with schemes	105
Missing and run away children	39
Education related	67
Medical	7
Child marriage	5
Child trafficking	10
Death related	5
Kidnapping	1
Civil unrest	1
Sexual abuse	14
Child labor	21
Physical / emotional abuse	4
Love attraction	7
Disability / mental illness	4
Street children	10
Disaster affected	32
Restoration	4
Abuse and violence	1

Cluster Facilitation Program

Cluster Facilitation Project which focuses on providing rural livelihood under MGNREGA to aspirational and other backward regions of the country was launched in the State. CFP launched at an auditorium located on the second floor of Project Bhawan. At Ranchi Even after this, due to the efforts of the government, employment opportunities were provided in rural areas through MGNREGA and JSLPS. Many schemes were taken under MGNREGA. Along with this, the work of connecting a large number of people with self-employment was done through JSLPS. Today the farmers are upset due to lack of rain, for this the work of rejuvenating the closed river drains was started through water committees. However, the success was not achieved according to the target and we are still trying.



This will bring a big change in the schemes related to MGNREGA. The first version of this scheme was launched in 2014 in 74 blocks of 21 districts, which is now being implemented across the country. The CFP project is being implemented in different blocks of 23 districts of the state. The plans from the CFP will now be more scientific. The plans will be GIS based. Also, plans can be made according to the need of the area. The plans will be GIS based. Also, plans can be made according to the need of the area. Multi Art Association is engaged in Manika block of Latehar and Senha block of Lohardaga to implement CFP program in association with local administration.



Covered Area under CFP:

District	Block	Covered Gram Panchayat	Covered Villages
Latehar	Manika	15	84
Lohardaga	Senha	11	53
Total -2	**2**	**26**	**137**

Activities undertaken:

Block	District level Training	Block level Training	GP Level Training	Training on Plantation	NRM Schemes	Non NRM Schemes
Manika	2	1	15	2	1396	188
Senha	2	1	11	3	408	114
Total -2	**4**	**2**	**26**	**5**	**1804**	**302**







Mahila Sabha



Multi Art Association found that Mahila Sabhas are one of the ways to initiate discussion and generate interest among women, regarding women's issues. Finding their voices in an environment such as theirs, is challenging but an important step in making them confident to voice their issues, not just amongst themselves but in public settings (such as a Gram Sabha meeting) as well. This activity was initiated in association with JAGORI. . Capacity building and orientation of team was done by JAGORI . Mahila Sabha is organized to address issues related to women. Rights and entitlements , their issues. Women realized the importance of organizing women and empowering them. For her Mahila Gram Sabha is an important space for women to realize and meet often. As part of her work in villages, of Chiianki,(Palamu) Barwadih (Latehar) organizing women's meeting has been one of her passion. Organising women and inviting them for a meeting is not an easy task given the patriarchal culture prevalent in the villages of these area . Women realize the strength of their collective gathering and that too for their own cause. Due to her efforts, women have managed to hold meetings in villages of both the blocks. The objectives of organizing Mahila sabha are as follows:

- Giving women confidence to voice their issues
- Improving participation of women in the Gram Sabha
- To promote women's participation and leadership



MAA focused its efforts on ensuring Mahila Sabhas were held before the four mandatory Gram Sabhas and institutionalized it in the regular process which gram panchayat officials followed when organising a Gram Sabha. The aim was to include the decisions taken by the women in the Mahila Sabha for discussion in the Gram Sabha and after discussion, get them included in the annual Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Organising a Mahila Sabha requires intensive engagement with the community, panchayat elected representatives, block level and panchayat officials, and health workers like Sahia and anganwadi workers. The mobilisation process starts at least 15 days before the Mahila Sabha was due to be held. Regular home visits, door-to-door calls and informal dialogue with women at social events like marriages, councelling on child marriage, women violence , school program with girls were organised. In the interactions, community volunteers share information like date and time of the Gram Sabha and the importance of women's participation in the sabha. During home visits, it is recommended the volunteer speak to all family members, especially male members who generally treat such meetings with suspicion and may be hesitant to send the women of the household to "frivolous" meetings. Speaking with women in common public areas such as the anganwadi and health centres were also very helpful in reaching out to more women.

Coverage Area :

District	Block	Panchayat	Village
Palamu	Sadar Medininagar	Chianki	Suakodia,Ganke,Pokhraha,Rajwadih,
		Singra	Singra, Jod, Sikki, Khanwa, Bajraha
	Paton	Paton	Paton, Shakuwa
	Chainpur	Chainpur	Nimia, Shahpur,Birsa Chowk
Latehar	Barwadih	Ukamad	Muru, Ukamad,
		Kuchila	Baridohar,Barichhatan, Kuchila
		Ked	Lukumkhand, Rabdi, Gadi,

Our Governing Body List

Name	Address	Education	Designation
Jitendra Singh	Village-Chema, PO-Rockey Kala,Block-	ITI	President
Mithilesh Kumar Viswakarma	Near-Bazar Samiti, Sudna, Daltonganj,Palamu, Jharkhand	MARD	Secretary
James Herenj	Village- Chiro,Post &Thana- Chandwa, Latehar, Jharkhand	ITI	Treasure
Tagren Kerketta	Village-Kalkhajri,PO-Paraswar,Block-Badgad, District-Garhwa, Jharkhand	BA	Member
Anjana Gresh Huhad	Gram-Homia,PO-Bairia,Block-Ramkanda,District-GarhwJharkhand	BA	Member
Subhash Lohra	Village-Ked, Chhipadohar, Latehar	Matric	Member
Virendra Kumar Paswan	Village- Bhudwa, PO-Kakekala, Block-Paton, District- Palau, Jharkhand	BA	Member

Consolidated Income Expenditure Statement

PROJECT NAME	INCOME	EXPENDUTIRE
AZIM PREMJI PHILANTHROPIC INITIATIVES	5591000.00	3704486.00
ROBERT F CENNEDY HUMAN RIGHTS	87174.00	82590.00
GGF TRINING (FCRA)	2127427.00	916258.00
GGF-COVID(FCRA)- Prev. Bal.	468882.00	468882.00
DAF (FCRA)- Prev. Bal.	38030.00	38030.00
UUHIP(FCRA)	3142644.00	4894539.00
CHILDLINE	920224.00	1079100.00
CHILDLINE -ECM	60150.00	60150.00
CFP	1678068.00	2087471.00
MULTI ART ASSOCIATION -CONTRIBUTION	61400.00	-
TOTAL BANK INTEREST - NON FCRA	98357.00	-
TOTAL BANK INTEREST FCRA	85994.00	-
TOTAL	**13890468.00**	**13331506.00**

++++++++++++++++ Thanks ++++++++++++++++++