

SC-ST Muslim & Women

through
Non Discriminatory Access
to
Livelihood

with special focus
on

NREGA

2011-2016

The
Empower Women
is powerful beyond measure and
beautiful
beyond description.

Executive Summery

KALP Samaj Sewi Santha, in collaboration with PACS initiated “ **Affirmation of Social justice and Economic Equity of SC, ST, Muslim, Women, through Non-discriminatory accesses to Livelihood , With special focus on NREGA**” Project which has been a wonderful journey to work with socially excluded communities in two districts ie Janjgir-champa and Baloda Bazar district. Over the period of almost 4 years of project’s duration, our mainly interventions were on non-discriminatory access to livelihood focusing on NREGA. We had a meaningful interventions into the life of the marginalised by engaging itself at two levels 1) Seeking new avenues of interventions and generating essential recourses for such process. 2) Continued the moral back up support emerged through the four years exercise.

The report captures all sorts of interventions made under PACS project in the major thematic areas of interventions. To achieve the project’s key objectives, formation of community based organizations (CBOs) community mobilisation and participation were the main strategies. capacity building specially on NREGA as an ACT, Government programs & schemes i.e. various pension schemes,, MDM, Social Justice Gender etc. and some relevant Acts like RTI, SC/ST Atrocities Act, and Domestic Violence Act, are some of them. For KALP it was a learning experience to mitigate issues of social exclusion that observed in terms of discrimination to get the various beneficial schemes, Government basic services, less or somewhere no participation in local governance (Panchayats) and decision making bodies and mandatory committees. . it was a great struggle for KALP to make them realize about the social exclusion itself and developing their understanding to raise their voices in an effective manner through their CBOs and further up taking entitled rights. Before PACS we did not work on social exclusion issues, intensively. The results achieved in this dimension are recognizable.

Women’s empowerment and community leadership capacities through CBOs are one of the key achievements over the period of time. CBOs leaders are turned up as empowered women in the local community to take lead on any advocacy issues and raise stronger voice in case of discriminatory practices at their level.

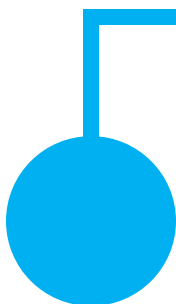
We can find in the report summary of all sorts of trainings program organized so as to capacitate firstly to the CSO and project’s staff, CBOs in categories of internal and external training, data and analysis of the key interventions over the period of time, thematic interventions and result in qualitative and quantitative manner, reflection of CSO and CBOs to be associated and change brought in the villages and targeted socially excluded groups. In the last four years with PACS, KALP has created a collective form of social structure such as community based organization. Through project we have facilitated in organization of CBOs clusters and initialized process to form stronger collectives at Block level and District Level. CBO Federations are adopting democratic process and members of socially excluded groups are representing themsevles from each target villages and Gram Panchayats in these collectives.

KALP has envisions that endeavor made with the socially excluded groups would lead them to be able to voice their opinion at other forums and networks, exercising their rights, using the power of knowledge imparted under PACS project. This has resulted into a lasting change in their well-being status in future in form of CBOs and Federations.

Today they are “From marginalised to mobilised community.”

Acronyms and abbreviations

BDO	Block Development Officer	MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
BPL	Below Poverty Line	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
CBO	Community Based Organizations	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBT	Capacity building trainings	NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	OBCs	Other Backward Castes
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	PACS	Poorest Area Civil Society Programme
DFID	Department for International Development	PCC	Project Coordination Committee
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency	PDS	Public Distribution System
ERPs	Elected representatives	PIA	Project Implementing Agency
EWRs	Elected Women Representatives	PO	Programme Officer
Gol	Government of India	PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
GP	Gram Panchayat	PS	Panchayat Samiti
GS	Gram Sabha	PwD	People with Disability
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	RTI	Right to Information
IPPE	Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise	R.S.	Rojgar Sahayak
IYA	Indira Awas Yojana	SC	Scheduled Castes
KALP	Kalp Samaj Sevi Sanstha	SEGs	Socially Excluded Groups
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	SHG	Self Help Group
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	SLMC	State Level Monitoring Committee
MIS	Management Information System	SRLM	State Rural Livelihood Mission
		ST	Scheduled Tribes
		VLC	Village Level Committee







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March 2016

KALP

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Chhattisgarh 495668

www.kalp.org.in

Vision of KALP

“Envisaged the society where poor/deprived/marginalized sections are socially and economically developed”

Mission of KALP

“Dedicated to give the society the opportunities of safe and healthy existence”

KALP is working continuously to improve the quality of life of weaker, deprived & marginal section of the society.

KALP believes that development and growth are investable & necessary.

Working at every level of the society we aim to develop knowledge, leadership, capacity & will for changes that are essential for real and lasting improvement.

About KALP

KALP SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHA is a not for profit, its non-political, non-governmental organization. KALP is registered under Madhya Pradesh Society Registration Act in 04th March 1997. KALP is also registered under of FCRA, 80G and 12A.

Origin and Brief History of the KALP

The head of the institution Mr. Basant Yadav had been working as a social working with various NGOs in Chhattisgarh. In early 1990s there were a group of rural youths in and around Sheorinarayan and Pamgarh. These youths were very much concerned about the people around, their living conditions, the poverty situation and felt that some sort of intervention is required. Hence had several round of informal meetings were held at different places. At the same time all of them were working within their limited capacity in order to enable the marginalised people and also to see that the excluded groups are benefitted.

Around 1995 this group become more active and slowly felt the need to work in a better and organised manner. It is under this context that Kalp Samaj Sevi Sanstha evolved. It was formally registered under the Madhya Pradesh Societies Registration Act in 1997. Since then it has been constantly active at various levels. Presently KALP is been actively engaged in with NABARD and NULM projects.

Key Themes and Target Community

KALP is working for the educational, social and economic empowerment of the poor and the marginalized people with a special focus on SC, ST, Muslim and BC women and other marginalized communities who are subject to innumerable social discrimination within the family and at community levels. Since the formation of KALP it has been its endeavor to work for the empowerment and well being of women by adopting appropriate interventions and strategies at community levels to address their concerns so that every intervention has its bearing and go a long way in building just and equitable societies. During these years, the interventions initiated by KALP were of education, skill development and training programs, awareness and advocacy programs on reproductive and child health, livelihood through SHGs, environment, low cost sanitation, general hygiene and disease prevention, etc.

About Dalit Sewa Samiti (Network Partner)

Dalit Sewa Samiti is a non-governmental, non-profit dalit Organisation. It is dedicated to ensure human rights for all. It was set up in year 2003, by the civil society activist Mr. Motilal Jhalriya in order to understand the problems of the marginalized groups, identify the causes of their marginalization and suggest policies for their empowerment. Since its inception, the Dalit Sewa Samiti has been working in the Bilaspur region of Chhattisgarh.

Between inception and now, the Dalit Sewa Samiti has undertaken a number of development programmes in the Janjgir Champa District, Chhattisgarh. The Dalit Sewa Samiti's major focus has been on SCs, STs, women and children.

About PACS Programme

Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) Programme is the initiative of the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID), to work with civil society in India to improve the uptake of rights and entitlements by socially excluded groups. [DFID](#) has appointed the [IFIRST consortium](#) as the management consultant for the PACS programme. PACS also has a [National Advisory Board](#) to oversee the project's implementation.

The four years programme (2011-2015) will supported civil society organisations (CSOs) in promoting inclusive local, district and state policies, programmes and institutions. It focuses on areas of livelihood, education, health, and nutrition. PACS reached out to eight million people in 90 districts from the seven states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and West Bengal. PACS targeted socially excluded groups: Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Muslims, women, and People with Disability (PwD). The programme is managed by the IFIRST Consortium on behalf of DFID.

About the Project

Project Title

"Affirmation of Social Justice and Economic Equity of SEGs, through Non discriminatory access to livelihood, with special focus on NREGA in 06 Blocks of Janjgir Champa and Baloda Bazar District"

The broad and specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- Building awareness and knowledge among women belonging to SC, ST, Muslim communities and women to benefit from the projects and programs of Government.
- Capacitating the women on various modes of development and exclusion and building a team of 1000 women in 151 villages for regular monitoring and intervention on such issues.
- Creating a demand driven approach for demand and supply for all governmental initiatives in terms of programs and projects;
- Creating critical approach and awareness level among the stakeholders especially among the women in the community on the delivery system of government programme and projects vis-à-vis the community.
- Ensuring effective delivery system at the community level by all government agencies through vigilant monitoring mechanism and systems; etc.
- Engage in an effective campaign, lobbying and advocacy both at the district as well as state level.

Project Goal

To develop dignified livelihood of SEGs thereby enhancing the social slandered and Human Rights by accessing MGNREGA and other Government schemes on non discriminatory way.

Project Coverage

Chhattisgarh State

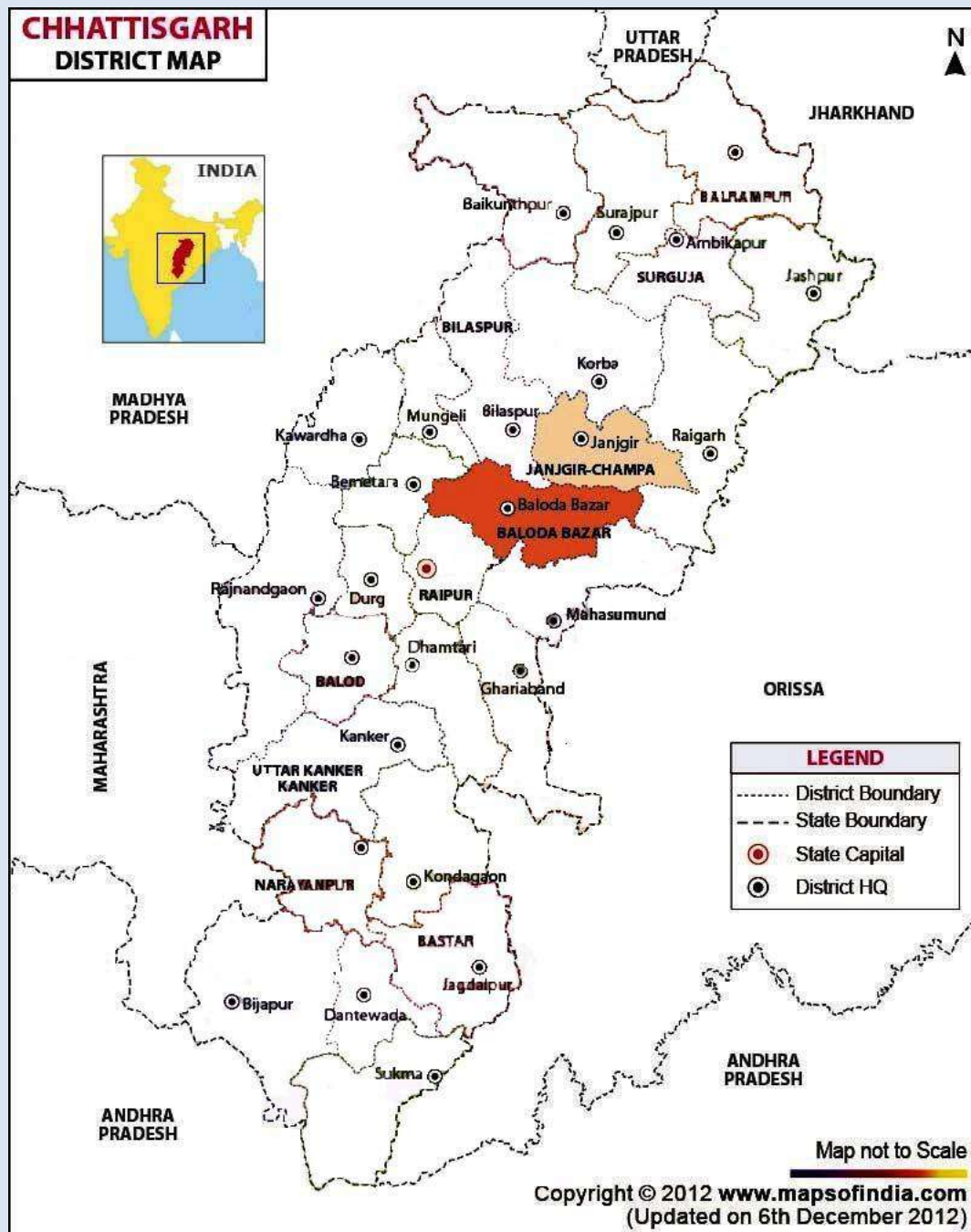
Two Districts:-
Janjgir Champa District
Baloda Bazar District

Six Blocks:-
Dabhara
Malkharoda
Jaijaipur
Bamhanidih
Nawagarh &
Kasdol

126 Gram Panchayats

151 Villages

Districts coverage under the project



Chhattisgarh State

Districts
27

Villages
20,308

Population
25,540,196

Population growth rate
22.59%

Population density
189 persons (/ sq km)

Sex ratio
991

Literacy rate
71%

Chhattisgarh has the densest
forests in India.
Over 44% of the states
land is under forest cover.

Source:
Chhattisgarh Population census 2011

Context of the area:

One of the youngest States of the Indian nation is Chhattisgarh Constituted on 1st November, 2000 also located in the heart of India. Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh are his neighbors. The climate of Chhattisgarh is mainly tropical, humid and sub-humid. The Mahanadi is the principal river of the State. The other major rivers are – Shivenath, Arpa Hasdeo, Jonk, Kelo, Indrawati, and Arpa.

After Indian Independence, the princely states were merged with the Central Provinces and Berar to form the new state of Madhya Pradesh. Present-day Chhattisgarh comprised twenty seven districts of Madhya Pradesh. In 1998, the seven districts that make up present-day Chhattisgarh were reorganized to form 16 districts. Under this context Janjgir-Champa was split from Bilaspur. On November 1, 2000 16 districts were split from Madhya Pradesh to form the new state of Chhattisgarh. On August 15, 2011, Chief Minister announced creation of nine new districts that has come into effect from 2012 thus taking the total number of administrative districts in the state to 27.

With a geographical area of 135,000 sq km, Chhattisgarh is the ninth largest state in India and amongst the richest in terms of mineral wealth; it is endowed with all major minerals. The state also has mega industries in sectors including steel, power, mining, aluminum and cement.

Project background, context and rationale

The proposed project is to be implemented in 2 districts and 6 blocks and 151 Villages of Chhattisgarh state. Agro-climatically, the entire state falls in the category of Zone-VII (eastern plateau and hills zone) and can be sub-divided into three sub agro-climatic zones. Whereas Janjgir-champa and kasdol i.e. Baloda Bazar which comes under Raipur falls in central zone.

The Scheduled Caste communities in this proposed project area are Satnami, Suryavanshi, Ganda, Ghasia, Chamar and Ramnami, while Gond, Saura, Dhanwar, Kanwar, Bhijwar form the Scheduled Tribes. Although Dalits are in sizeable number amounting to nearly 12% in Chhattisgarh, their socio-economic and political status is too low. The social and economic indicators give the full detail of this fact. Politically they are still one of the most backward communities in the state. Exploitation, injustice and inequality exist in all spheres of life even today. Deliberate methods of keeping the Dalits and Adivasis divided are normally applied by the feudalistic system.

The fear that if the Dalits get united and wage a war against the caste hierarchy, then the millennium long methods of oppression would not continue is lying in the background of this. Internal conflicts and fights are spread through spreading rumors, hatred against specific targets grounds and so on. Feudal relationship is very active in rural as well as urban and sub-urban parts in the entire area.

Unable to break this jinx, they are victimized by the same system. The same had reflected in the form of atrocities on Dalits and Adivasis that increased by several times. Custodial deaths are the best examples in this line. Dalit and Adivasi women are frequently subjected to sexual violence, rape, murder, etc. Often it is considered that they are always available for sexual pleasure. Since many of them work as laborers, the upper caste managers make use of this opportunity to the best.

District-wise distribution of SC population shows that they have their highest concentration in Janjgir-Champa district (22.5%), followed by Bilaspur (18.5%), Raipur (16.2%) districts. Out of forty three (43) SCs, Chamar has the largest number, with a population of 1,659,303 (68.6% among SCs).

The communities being addressed through this project need a dignified means of living and a violent free status through proper access to these through the implementation of various programme and schemes. This is particularly in context of the women belonging to socially excluded communities. This project will address these vital aspects of exclusion by working with them. This will be done by rebuilding their confidence, supporting them in organising, mobilising them and by adopting various strategies and campaign to engage into a functional interface with government and administration. The proposed intervention under this project is to develop dignified livelihood and enhancing the social slandered and to forge a platform to demand their right.

In the context of poverty and deprivation NREGA serves the breathing space for the socially excluded strata. Though it guarantees only 100 days of employment, it is the permanent employment at the village level. Due many process and patterns due to which the services aren't reaching the people in the intended manner. This also raises questions on how could a welfare programme of the Government be turned not only as a welfare programme but at larger at a programme addressing the issues of the excluded one. NREGA in given context would be the best terms working on the larger plan of inclusive development agenda.

Problem that the project sought to address

- Discrimination, atrocities and exclusion on SEGs and Women
- Non-implementation of government schemes in SEGs settlements
- Exclusion and isolation of SC, ST and Muslims in the Panchayat Raj system
- NREGA and the non availability of employment for 100 days
- Discrimination in the distribution and allocation of work and worksites.
- Delay in payment and the tardy attitude of Panchayat and Block authority
- Lack of planning on NREGA at the village level

Key issues and the problem of the project area

Indian society is totally based on caste system practiced through religious sanctions, social system, and political governance which in the fact the major hurdle in the development of the socially excluded group. Which is constantly raised since the independence which is not understood by successive governments? The administrative officials were not able to address the issue too, therefore all governmental programme and welfare schemes have actually widened the gap between the upper cast vis-a-versa.

Untouchability, Discrimination and Exclusion against SEGs, Resulted in

- **Land rights of dalits/Adivasis and discrimination.**
- **Exclusion and isolation in the Panchayat Raj system**
- **Problems of Employment**
- **Problem within the NREGA being implemented through the panchayats**
- **Status of SEGs women**

MGNREGA a welfare schemes to address the question of poverty and deprivation, intends to generate rural employment. It would face the same fate if serious attempts are not made to turn in inclusive right at the beginning of the process.

Status of SEGs Women

In India Dalit women are looked down in all aspects of life. Discrimination is shown towards them in all spheres. Dalits have very low participation rates in education and higher education. And in case of education scenario only a small percentage of the total population of Dalit women are educated.

The reasons for the high rate of illiteracy among dalit women are many: resistance from the family, fear of insecurity in villages; lack of physical facilities like school transport and medical, The gender discrimination starts at the very early stage in the life of a dalit girl.



“Theory of change”

The girls are forced to take care of the siblings when the parents are away at work to work to earn for the family. Many girls are forced to get married at young age, which stop schooling. Because of the unlimited family, the burden fell on them which affected their health.

Most of the time they are not able to assist in family matters to their husbands. They often work as agricultural labourers, sweepers, servants etc. They are paid very marginal salary for the hard work in the field for the whole day. The condition of scavenger and sweepers is very deplorable and they remain the most vulnerable sectors among SC. Because of this, the position of the women deteriorated. Joint family system, property structure, early marriage, and permanent widowhood are the hurdles for the development of Dalit women.

Strengthening community and its leadership we invested considerable efforts in making the process 'people - led' by forming and strengthening village level institutions. Mobilisation of people's for forming CBOs around different issues. As such delayed payments, discrimination, non availability of work, benefits of strengthening of gram sabha, micro planning. Further, efforts were taken to build their capacity on NREGA as an ACT and other strategies on solving the different issues. In other words, the participatory approach was essentially a four years period of awareness building, advocacy, and knowledge building for key development actors working on non-discriminatory access for livelihood. In this way, the Programme contributed not only to generating knowledge needed for better implementation and programme planning, but also to building a strong movement of community .

We became sensitive to people's needs and priorities, and started realising how people negotiate rules. We could easily see which segment of the community was being excluded from participating in the collective initiatives. We also made efforts to create and strengthen local networks in an attempt to bring in everyone into the fold of the development process. We also understood the importance of communicating back to the communities. A dialogues with communities which was characterized by respect and partnership has enabled and motivated the local people to articulate their interests clearly, to become aware of their strengths, and to pursue initiatives spontaneously. During this process we learnt that always think of people's priorities. Give importance and priorities to peoples concerning issues. Do not go by what you think is feasible and needs to be done. Simultaneously build capacities of people on issues and let them take ownership for pursuing them on their own. This gives them sense of collective belongingness and responsibilities and accountable to each other.



Key strategies and approaches (Know your rights and work with dignity)

- **Formation of community based organisations (CBO)**

The first and broader strategy was to build up the power from within through the critical focus on women in this process. The greatest importance was given to the excluded women. These CBO were among the most active promoter of the project goal. They not only understood the issues but later on were able to make the decision and the independent action in actively participating in gram sabha, action to ban liquor from villages, to file the complaint against the illegal work in NREGA, to file the FIR against domestic violence, to meet directly to collector to raise the concerning issues etc.. These CBOs organised the women and community people and created a platform for them to come together and raise their voice. Today we have 151 community based organisation having more than 3500 membership and 1000 leaders and volunteers to working towards various development issues. These CBOs has kept regular monitoring and also provided essential suggestion. The intervention of strong CBO has influenced the decisions at the lowest level.

- **Community Mobilisation (Know Your Rights)**

The success of the each programme lies from the support of the grass root. The active participation and interest of the community are secretes of the success. KALP played a major role in creating an awareness and community mobilisation about MGNREGA and forms of discrimination at village level. Various strategies/method were used to mobilise and educate community like continuous awareness and sensitisation programmes, rallies, tola/para meetings, dissemination of the IEC materials, small films, experience sharing of stake holders, and coordination meetings with Service Providers and stake holders were some of the methods to mobilise the community at a large scale to claim their rights and entitlements.

- **Organising the community specially the NREGA workers**

In order to access the entitlements under NREGA, the community was made aware of various provisions and entitlements under the ACT. Along with this guidance on the various procedures to be followed was also provided. This would provide the workers a platform for articulating a collective voice and facilitating entitlements of rights and demand in rural areas and this strategy was proven to be much more powerful. This helped them to talk and learn on various issues and work towards them. This also helps them to get an opportunity for growth and enjoyment development.

- **Awareness programmes**

A pivotal and facilitating component of the project was sensitization and perspective building for the stakeholders at various stages of the program. Rallies, posters, pamphlets, slogans, were modes used for mass mobilisation. These awareness programmes were supported along with various trainings organized at the cluster level helped in environment building and raising awareness. Informal meetings (with both men and women) were organized to mobilize and strengthen the community.

Sensitization of government officials at block and district levels, through orientations and workshops explaining the objectives and concept of the capacity building programme. Sensitizing male associates and male family members was another useful initiative. Orienting male associates enlisted their support and encouragement.

- **Strengthening of Gram Sabha**

Gram sabha also called as “Lok sabha of the village” which has a key role for effective functioning of Panchayats and who has been given ‘watchdog’ powers and responsibilities to supervise and monitor the functioning of Panchayat. Taking this into consideration community was activated, oriented, and constantly assisted on the importance of active G.S. in development issues. They were also oriented on the clarity of their role in it. The special emphasis was given on the active participation of women and the marginalised people to be a part of the decision making on matters affecting their lives.

A multi-pronged communication strategy was also adopted to persuade the people to participate in the conduct of Palli Sabha / Gram Sabhas, the role, powers and functions of the members, was distributed to create awareness.

- **Micro planning at village level**

Involvement of the community in planning process i.e. “Down to up planning” was another methodology used. It helped community to identify their problems and to plan solutions. This methodology facilitates the identification, preparation and design of community based micro planning on the concerning Issues and prioritisation of them by community itself.

This mostly helped in mobilising the community to understand their situation, resolve their own problems and raises consciousness of their rights and entitlements. Preparation of recourse map, seasonal map, social map, survey, transit walk tools were used during this process. Facilitating and training of NREGA officials at block and district level in IPPE I and II have greatly helped in preparation of micro planning at village level.

IEC material

A major thrust of the IEC plan was in creating awareness on rights and entitlements to the wage seekers and transferring information (about the various provisions, rules issued, payments made, decisions taken in the scheme etc.) to the grass roots.

An extensive range of communication materials were developed keeping in mind the local needs and awareness level. Specially on the pertaining issues like Micro planning, Gram sabha entitlements of the MGNREGA act, RTI, A pictorial small book on MGNREGA, newsletters, pamphlets on the provision were disseminated regularly Kalajatha is a popular, traditional art form of folk theatre and is an effective medium of mass communication in the gram panchayats.

IEC

Rights & Entitlements

Application for work;

Unemployment Allowance

Work to be done;

Wage Payments

Worksite facilities

Permissible Works

Individual based works and forms of discrimination.

Network Works

Establishment of Networking and strengthening it from CBO to block and district level Forums have helped to build the sense of unity among community members specially women.

New forms were formed by bringing CBO members together Later on these forms were federated at the block and district level.

These networks created an enabling environment and advocated many issues. The realization of their collective strength, in turn, gave them confidence to take up initiatives and their success.

- **Capacity Building and mobilisation of Functionaries**

The success of NREGA is in how effective and efficient is the implementing agency at village level. As stated in act PRI is supposed to be the main agency who identifies, implements and monitors the work at grass root level. However it was found that there are gaps in-between functionaries and the functions due to lack of proper knowledge and skills. In case of many women PRIs it was very first time to come out right from kitchen to governance level. Hence it was very difficult for them to give the desired results. Hence series of capacity building training programmes were conducted for them to harness their expertise in mobilizing, creating awareness of issues, at the grassroots level, to train them to handle their roles and responsibilities independently and to participate effectively in panchayats affairs.

- **Interventions for Vulnerable Groups**

Awareness and information to vulnerable and their families about their right and entitlements under MNREGA were given during programme. Motivation and encouragement to join the opportunity was emphasised. For this the coordination meetings with rojgar sahayak and sarpanch were organised to take least one work which is suitable for Particularly Vulnerable Groups especially the aged and the disabled should be kept open at all times to provide work as per demand. Engaging in meaningful work not only ensured that they have a liveable income to support their families but also improves their feeling of self-worth and dignity.

- **Advocacy**

Advocacy and campaign at a local level was very essential in this process to raise the voice, awareness building and advocacy efforts. It was also used as key component and was taken up as a campaign tool through which the issues of the target group were exposed. Lobbying with panchayat authorities and government officials at various level has helped to create a space for interface between the people and administrative. Coordination and interface meetings among service providers and stake holders were also used to identify and raise the core issues. It also helped to identify the links and the strings of lapses, gaps and exclusion among stake holders and MGNREGA.

Summary of the key activities taken up under the project

As mentioned earlier, the focus of livelihood interventions were around “MGNREGA” .The proposed project would exploit the benefits of recent advancements in the sector to extend the livelihood opportunities on non-discriminatory way. Hence a baseline survey of the 151 was developed into a data bank. This was mix of village profile and samples of households to tap the real situation of village and Household. To address need of dignified means of living and a non-discriminatory access to MGNREGA and other various programme and schemes. This was particularly clear in context of the women belonging to SEGs lead to the formation of community based organisation CBOs were formed in all 151 villages.



In order to strengthen CBOs continuous various Capacity building trainings and workshops on NREGA, PRI, on social justice and equity for women, and other livelihood training programmes were arranged for women in terms knowing their rights and duties. The key aspect was to deal with fundamental rights, to identify forms of social exclusion. Most of aspects under these ACT were explained and captured peoples experience in similar situation. This has helped the grassroots people to understand their right and duties. It has also helped them to claim their entitlements at a larger scale in a dignified manner. This also helped to educate and nurture the PRIs. This process also helped to take the support of panchayats at one end and advocacy and interface at the higher level NREGA Information centers at block level were the point of information collection and disseminations.

Numbers of capacity building trainings were arranged during the intervention period. The basic premise of this exercise was the idea that informed and well trained women and leaders will be equipped to handle their roles and responsibilities independently and will be in a better position to participate Capacity-building approaches sought to enhance the understanding of various benefits and women rights. This enabled them to mobilize other women and community members on various issues.

Gender sensitization was taken up in some areas where consciously included the men in training wherever possible, activities included strengthening women's collectives and developing information dissemination mechanisms. Several innovative and successful actions were taken under this subcomponent like elected representatives and mahila samelan facilitated dialogue and better coordination.

Consolidated the knowledge and capacities of women the district level convention led to cap the emergence of a district-level women's federation. CBO started to use the weapon of RTI to sought the information, Filed the complaint against discrimination and domestic violence in Dabhara and

bhamnundhi block and the community enabled regular interaction to discuss local issues, the provisioning of services etc.

People from different rural areas were filled with for information and with their issues and crisis. These issues and crisis were documented for further campaign and advocacy activities. The village level sanghatans CBOs regular meetings has helped on a large scale as an ongoing campaign through meetings, IEC materials, rally, nukkad-natak etc. for building awareness among people in terms of understanding their rights under MGNREGA and other Government schemes. This also helped for more and more people to join the process.

The large scale of Mass awareness on MGNREGA and other issues has helped to awaken the concern officials to take the action. Peoples convention become the voice of the people from the grass root level. It provided and opportunity and platform for people to speak of the field realities the key officials of block and district level, members of CBOs and community elders shared their experiences and ideas. It also helped to create a space for dialogue and interaction with administrative and the people.

Coordination and consultations meetings with block and district level panchayats were used as the forwarding levels of interface with ERPs and government authorities. The focus of this meeting was to inform them about the different efforts made through this project and also to make them responsible towards the questions of livelihood aspects at the local level. This helped to link up the people from the grass root with the district authorities, officials and other key persons and evolve a trustful relationship between them. This also helped to smoothen the process and implementation of the desired activities.

District level consultation has supported the larger process and efforts of lobbying, advocacy and lobbying. This has also categorically helped in discovering the common concerns and the planks to discuss and find possible solutions to the question through available openings. Media Advocacy, campaigns, fact finding reports newsletters etc. were the tools of advocacy and learning of experiences. They acted as mouth piece of the project.

The Change Story of the Project

Significant changes

Emergence of strong women leadership at grass root level

Women have potential to bring change, but they often lack organisation, mentoring and guidance due to lack of time and multiple roles to be played. On the other hand they have the most information of what will work and what not. They are also the best source of information and social networks at community level. Taking this into consideration and believing on their capacity the women leadership was identified, trained, and strengthen to take the initiative to raise the issues at various levels. Number of trainings, workshops and exposures were used to bring out their potential. They not only grabbed the every opportunity afforded but also have created opportunities for themselves. We ensured that young women have access to building these skills that help them move to success public speaking, writing, negotiation, and effective networking. And today a team of very strong women leaders at grass root level that has not only raised the issues of NREGA but also other village development. They are strong enough to do direct interface with concern authorities and speak out the problems. Many times they seek the solutions also. Emergence of strong women leadership at grass root level is major change during this process.

Increased participation of marginalised community

It is important to note the role of community-based organisations in mobilising and organising the marginalised community specially the poor women to increase their participation. The CBO pressure also led to an appointment of the only female mate in bhamnindhi block from SC community. They have become confident enough to have a direct interaction with concerned officials irrespective of block or state. They also participate as resource persons in various training programmes. To increase SEGs participation in the Scheme, major initiatives were being taken including opening individual bank/post office accounts for all women workers, identifying and providing Job Cards to widowed, deserted and destitute women, old people and physically handicapped people who qualify as a household under the Act in special circumstances.

Representation at the Panchayat

Organising the community and creating a platform for them to come together and raise the voice for their rights CBO members were encouraged to represent themselves in the panchayat elections. Interventions and support were the part of the various strategies in terms of strengthening people's voice from within. This has helped CBO member to strongly affirm their positions at various panchayats level. This was also promoted by enhancing qualitative and quantities participation of women in gram sabha, various committees and raising voice. The results were significant and marvellous. Today more than 30 CBO members from SEGs have participated in panchayat elections and are now representing their communities in the form of panch and Sarpanch.

Major Achievements

151 Community Based Organisation formed

3500 membership of the CBOs

11654 recommendations at block level

Recommendations accepted 9982 (86%)

Work Demand- 21157

Work received- 21157

6380 peoples received delayed payment

30 panch and sarpanch elected from CBO members

9720 individuals received others schemes benefits

46 Women received maternity benefits under MGNREGA

Micro plans in 50 villages, 20 plans recommended and accepted by gram sabha.

Social Audit Process in 06 Gram Panchayats

47 RTI applications to obtain various informations

04 FIR filled to stop illegal works under MGNREGA

First female Mate appointed in Bamhanidih block

Major Achievements

15 Cases of discrimination identified and addressed

Other benefits of MGNREGA to 1524 families

Facilitation of four days IPPE training at district and block level in Janjgir champa & Baloda bazaar districts

Participation of Women in Gram Sabha increased by 70%

From competitors to Resource agency

At the initial stage service providers and government officials looked at us as a competitor even some of them as an enemy considering their power and effect on it. What is need and role of an NGO in MGNREGA was the biggest question, negligible and many times negative response from the service provider's did not hamper our motivation and goal.

On the other hand slowly but steadily various coordination meetings, workshops and experience sharing helped to give the clarity of our role. Calling block POs as a resource person during awareness programme, meetings with beneficiaries at work site helped to solve the many issues among stake holders and service providers. Capacity building of PRI was helpful at village level as they also realised their roles and responsibilities in NREGA which they found very much helpful. Community mobilisation for effective gram sabha, conducting social audits and micro planning were another contributing factor to strengthen KALPs identity.

Increased Awareness about rights/ Entitlements

During this process, slowly and steadily the villagers and community started becoming aware about their rights and entitlements. People became aware about the Gram panchayats and also made the Sarpanch and concern officials accountable and answerable for the money spent for different schemes. Process also helped people to claim their rights under widow /old age pension, written application of work demand in NREGA and taking receipt of it, follow up for delayed payments, seeking maternity benefits, demanding facilities at workplace of NREGA, identifying work for their and seeking benefits of various other Government schemes During the entire process of awareness and campaign the team was constantly interacted with beneficiaries and explain them about the rights and entitlements of the NREGA and other government schemes. "Jan Adhikar Rally" was supported by more than 600 beneficiaries where the pending requests under MGNREGA were taken to Lokpal. This rally was supported even from the beneficiaries from the PACS non-intervention areas. More than 1100 requests from 50 total villages in the district was put up in front of the Lokpal. On which Lokpal took immediate action and helped more than 500 people to receive their delayed payments. NREGA conventions were another platform where beneficiaries had direct contact with officials and put up their demands. Media campaign was one of the key factors to mobilise not only the people but even concern officials also.



Increased participation of women in Gram Sabha

Good governance creates good environment for people's participation and empowerment of poor. Also the supervision of government programmes by Gram sabha is possible only if women participate effectively in the gram sabha believing on this special meetings were held to sensitised women to participate actively in Gram sabha. Various interventions have been very much successful. This has resulted in holding the sarpanch and sachiv accountable as community and CBO member felt that the Gram Sabha takes place on paper or without quorum, CBO members mobilised community to participate in the Gram sabha. There has been an improvement in overall participation of women in the Gram Sabha by 70%. There is active participation from these women, who make the Sarpanch accountable for the work undertaken in the village. There is a plan to influence the MGNREGS planning of the village Panchayat in coming years. Villages received huge response from women for gram sabha specially held for social Audit.

Micro planning at village level

Village level micro planning was done in 50 villages. The special feature of this planning was an active participation of community in it. Their participation helped to identify the work, the place and also the left out beneficiaries, they also prioritised the works in their respective villages. This “Down to Up” planning helped to build the trustful relations among the service providers and stakeholders. The other positive side of the planning was that community made sure that the work identified during this process was put up in and sanctioned in gram sabha, and the work has been implemented.

Till now under MGNREGA 01 cr. Rs work has been implemented in PACS intervention villages which includes C.C. roads, provision of hand pumps for drinking water, pahuch marg, construction of Anganwadi and samata bhavan, land levelling, nail nirman and many individual work in NREGA with in community. Identification and action on discrimination in NREGA was another positive result of the micro planning. The community felt very much motivated and happy to be the part of the development planning process. This method also helped us to gain a deeper understanding of the community. It was made sure to involve the community members from the very beginning of the process.

Timely Capture of Work Demand (Kam mango Abhiyan)

In Chhattisgarh the NREGA work is divided into two parts one is pre monsoon i.e. from Jan to June and other one post monsoon i.e. from October to December. These are the pick time for the NREGA work taking into this into consideration the work force was mobilised to put up their maximum written work demand through the campaign of Kaam Mango Abhiyan rallies. Application to register the demand was made sure at the village level. The purpose of KAAM MANGO ABHIYAN was to motivate the Job Holders to ask for work. This campaign was run in the areas of intervention. Small rallies were conducted in all the associated villages, distribution of pamphlets to motivate the villagers to apply for job cards, open a bank account and ask for work through written applications were also the part of this continue campaign. To make this more effective empowerment of anganwadi workers, school teachers, and SHGs were empowered to receive the applications for work. In many cases door to door survey was also done to capture the demand. People also demanded work at the block level for their village by putting a plea with the MNREGA officer. They have been successful in making everyone at the village and block level accountable for their work. Orientation & training to all Field Assistants of capturing demand, and payment of unemployment allowance in case the work is not providing within 15 days of application for work was provided.

More than 100 days employment in intervention areas

KALP has been working to ensure greater employment opportunities for the landless SEGs and women under MGNREGS. Capacity building trainings and campaigns on NREGA act have lead towards great awareness on the provisions and entitlements under the Act. Under the right of demanding the work, many beneficiaries from villages of interventions have decided to demand work under MGNREGS by formally applying for work.

Strategies like identifying the work at villages, Micro planning at village level, supported their work demand they also participated in the Gram Sabha and demanded for social audit to know about the expenditure under MGNREGS.

As a result of consistent engagement, many households received employment for more than, 100 days in a year under NREGA in the intervention period.

Key challenges

Lack of knowledge–

The biggest challenge is, NREGA workers are largely illiterate, poor and at the bottom of social hierarchy, they cannot give their demands “formally” in “Writing” that prevents workers from exercising their rights in demanding work under NREGA.

Delay in wage payment-

It seems it is the universal problem of NREGA which continues to plague the NREGA. They are delayed months, sometimes year; hence it becomes very difficult to get back people in streamline of the programme.

Inadequate Awareness–

MGNREGA provides the rural poor a right to demand for work for 100 days in a financial year. But people's efforts to get jobs under this scheme have been stymied by the fact that Governments have done nothing to encourage people to register demands. . Due to lack of awareness about the provisions of the Act, People are unaware of their basic entitlements and rights under MGNREGA. Sometimes even the officials deliberately do not give out this information. Poor awareness not only leads to corruption but also to poor management of the scheme and thus true potential of the MGNREGA is not being realized.

Being UNORGANIZED-

In spite of large number of provisions under MGNREGA being in favor of workers, they could not enjoy their entitlements, such as getting work for the stipulated 100 days, unemployment allowances and basic amenities at the work site, on account of being unorganized. It seems to be a setback for the workers under the Act.

Unheard voice of the community-

There is a space for communities to speak, however concern authorities do what they want to do so the voices are not heard and this makes it very difficult for any change to occur.

Interference of local Politics-

This is very prominent at village level. This is also due to fear of losing traditional leadership base and monopoly at grassroots level in villages and vested interest of the leaders.

Hurdles and disturbance-

Some service providers, traditional leaders and contactors as they felt that people would be sensitized and will start questioning them. They argued and presurise us saying sensitizing the community is not necessary and should be avoided. They felt threatened when people started demanding their rights and entitlements.

Negative approach of the service providers-

Dealing with high ranking service providers who treats CSO either as competitor or opposition and are unwilling to support the cause. On the other hand to deal with service providers against whom people or CBO members have filled complain.

Lack of active participation of PRIs -

The main implementing agency lacks the interest and active participation for the effective implementation of NREGA, specially women PRIs. On the other hand dealing with (proxy) i.e. Sarpanch pati which is all time challenge at rural area. It becomes challenging to communicate and educate women PRIs.

Dormant Gram Sabhas-

Panchayati Raj Institutions are the designated agencies for the implementation of NREGA. Gram Sabhas which are required choosing the shelf of projects are dormant or non-functional in real sense. Hence reviving and activating these GS were critical challenge itself.

Elections

Elections (including by-polls and state elections) also disrupt the process. Early this year (in March 2014) witnessed a disruption in the NREGA due to the imposition of the election code of conduct and of by-polls. Absence of confirmed employment, refusal of work to applicants and a ban on starting new works in these areas are forced laborers to migrate in search of work.

Exclusion and Discrimination

The proposed interventions under this project was to develop dignified livelihood of socially excluded people to enhance their social standards and rights by accessing various government programmes at village and gram panchayat level and also to create a platform for eligible beneficiaries to demand their right full share. During this period various forms of direct and indirect forms of discrimination were addressed in service delivery system and at community they were in MDM, land rights, in NREGA and in social sphere.

In social sphere -

Sarpanch of Taldevari wanted to take away the word "Dalit" from Sanghatans. For this he played all the tricks, even he has tried to break the Sangthans for some extended he was successful also. When it was known, immediately Sanghatans meeting was called had detailed discussion and sensitised them on types, the aspects and the ways of discrimination? In this regard Sanghatans and CSO members had numbers of meetings with sarpanch and other elders of the community were held, this issue was also raised and discussed in gram sabha. At last the CBO members decided to give written complain to collector, after knowing this sarpanch agreed to work with coordination and harmony with us and word "Dalit" remain as it is.

Kamrid village of Bhamnindhi block Mid-day Meal was prepared by the group of women belonging to socially excluded group. Suddenly one day they came to know that food they cooked was not allowed to eat by other cast of children. This continued for quite a long time they took this matter to principal but it was vain. One of them came to know about the CBO and their work. The MDM group approached CBO members and discussed the matter. Even though there were meetings and discussion the concern persons did not acted upon. At last the group was guided and supported to lodge the complaint in special police station against this discrimination as on 26th March 2013. After their interference the matter was solved. The truth was that the other group of upper class wanted to take over the charge of Mid-day-Meal.

Another case in Jhinka village 4th standard children from excluded communities were made to sit separately this was notice by CBO leader and some community members. The issue was raised during CBO meeting and it was decided to have coordination meetings with sarpanch, community leaders, school principal, teachers and parents. After number of meetings and follow ups by CBO members, and staff now all the students were made to sit together.

During social mapping CSO found that in many villages of Jaijaipur, Bhamnindhi and Kasdol block the NREGA work has not been done in he concentrated area of excluded communities specially the roads, and hand pumps for drinking water. And this was something least expected. These matters were immediately were brought to the notice of concern officials, raised the issued in coordination meetings at block and district level and with ERS. During IPPE CSO with the help of community made sure that all their areas are included in micro plan on priority basis, and this was not the end there it was made sure that the execution of the work is been done. As on today these villages have access to roads and water easily.

In case of illegal encroachment on land of excluded group in dabhara and kasdol block helped the affected families.

In Nagjhar village of Malkharoda block and in some villages of kasdol block, ST population at NREGA site ST people were not drinking water given by OBC person, when this case was identified, team visited the site, had meeting and discussion with both the parties in presence of rojagar sahayak. Discussed the issues and type of discrimination been done by them self and resolved the matter at work place to some extend.

The case of discrimination was filed up from with district janpad and SDM on 28th April 2015, as the computer operator job was not given to the selected boy from SC community from kachanda village, but it was given to the relative of sarpanch belonging to the upper cast. The follow up at district level have helped to retain his job, now he is working as a computer operator at block level.

In case of illegal encroachment on land of excluded group in dabhara and kasdol block helped the affected families to lodge complain in special police station. Dasru singh from kasdol who belongs to ST community had lost some land in encroachment to higher cast family. He was guided and support in all the manners by CSO. Today he has not only received back his some land but now he is the sarpanch of his village who is now fighting for his people. Another family is still awaiting for the justice.

Its heart breaking to see that in 21st Century also discrimination still remains in the society and works like under current though it is in another forms. The need is to do ceaseless efforts to identify the sources and to recognise the value of the inclusion and create a new leadership within the community of excluded group.



Women Role in the Programme Interventions

NREGA is perhaps, an opportunity for rural India as it guarantees one of the crucial rights, right to work envisaged in the Article 41 of the Indian Constitution. Many different programmes/schemes have come up to uplift the women from poverty and vulnerability of life. One such women friendly programme is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which was enacted in 2005.

In the year 2011 when KALP intervened in the villages under PACS project it was decided to socially mobilise the community on the initiative coupled with intense awareness campaign and advocacy disseminating right-based provisions under MGNREGA. Hence formation of CBO specially emphasising the women and that also from excluded group was one of big basic strategy used for the community and mass mobilisation. The women have played significant role in it. The programme has had considerable impact in villages. Women are emerging as vocal and powerful leaders, comfortable in talking with male government officials and are working towards empowering themselves and their communities.

Awareness and Mobilisation

Women have taken active part and supported to conduct of awareness and publicity campaigns from ward to district level. To arrange the home visits of the left out beneficiaries, small –small meetings to discuss the concern issues which helped in registration of workers and distributing job cards, demand for work, etc. Slowly this movement has supported the people who were unconvinced about the effectiveness of the initiative, and later on ho have shown their interest and joined the campaign.

Appointment of female mate

Appointment of first female mate (Mrs. Radha Khunte) in Taldevari village of Bhamnindhi block is a major help to identify work opportunities for women, mobilise SHGs for work, and prepare of micro plan at her village. She also supervised the worksite facilities and coordinated workers and make necessary arrangements at the worksite. **This contribution helped to get 100 days work to more than 35 families in that village.**

Demand generation and work implementation –

The role of the women in the implementation of works included Identification of works during micro planning and in the preparation of the village development plan, to increase the work demand specially for single, widow and deserted women.

Enthusiastic Participation

Village organization meetings and cluster level meetings were organized at regular intervals to sensitize the community. Regular participation helped to build their capacity for speaking out in the meetings, and increasing capacity of interaction with other stake holders and service providers besides strengthening the demand mechanism at the grass-root level of programme implementation to ensure communities active participation, called for a collective action was another major contribution of the women. As a result, number of women were identified and trained as resource persons.

Women entering in the politics

Their interventions are reflected in the fact that there was a perceptible decline in the number of dummy candidates, and in the rejection of nominations. There was increased voter participation and [30 CBO members contested election] on reserved seats, as well as from general seats. Women's collectives were Instrumental in identifying potential women candidates and in helping them to file their nominations and further seen that their CBO members have won the elections.

Raising women issues in gram-sabha

The gained benefits of women as community can be understood by increased presence in the gram-sabha, increasing number of women in speaking out in the meetings, increasing capacity of interaction etc. Their presence in gram sabha have been increased by 70 % who have realised many women related issues like water, toilets domestic violence etc and sought out the solutions for village development. On the other hand they promoted the participation of women in community planning and the monitoring of works through community meetings and social audit processes. The campaign for social audit in which women played a major role has contributed to enhance awareness and increased participation of the other beneficiaries. Community level empowerment of women is one of the great achievements of their own interventions.

Examples of GS For instance, in district of janjgir-champa, which is noted for its adverse sex ratio, 15% of the issues raised in *panchayat* meetings related to female ie sanitation, poor school conditions specially for girls, domestic violence. Similarly, 25% of the issues raised in the *gramsabha* were related to women.

Building of network and federations

Vast networking is build up throughout the district. This has facilitate the regular interactions, exchange of experience, collectively raising the issues, acting as a recourse persons, facilitating participation of their group members etc are some of the major contribution of them. These networks have further strengthened and stabilized. Through federation at various levels which have further ensured the upscale and sustainability them. The most significant impact has been the solidarity established amongst women through the networks and forums.

There is insignificant participation of women in planning and implementation. Presence and active participation in Gram sabha, raising the issues before Govt. Officials, Putting of work demand, arrangements during training programme, acting as a recourse persons, sharing of experiences with other block, Active participation in workshops/ meetings, Celebration of women's day, etc. Social participation has improved as a result of their intervention. Women find the CBO meetings and worksite a vibrant and exclusive space for social interaction. They get to discuss their issues such as domestic violence, alcoholism amongst men and other matters related to their situation as women. Several women reported breaking of patriarchy barriers and being permitted to do so. There were also instances reported when women undertook collective action to address their concerns.

Project Impact for strengthening the organizational systems

At organisational level project impacted in the form of strengthening the organizational documents, up gradation of H.R and finance policies. Streamlining the accounting system by introducing tally, strengthening total accounting in internal control system, legal and statutory compliance in time bound period and capacity building of accountant and GB members on all finance related matters, related record keepings and their specific roles.

Networks, alliances and forums promoted

This has provided an opportunity to engage with the most vulnerable and poor section of the society who struggle to sustain their livelihood. Implementation of the project has seen emergence of natural leadership amongst this section and with raised enthusiasm, finding the way through the formation of CBOs they have begun to get organized and work for securing their entitlements. Regular CBOs meeting and discussion took place in the form of networking meetings. These meetings were conducted at gram panchayat levels where they were made aware about the MGNREGA, RTI Act and other government schemes. Along the time CBO became strong with emerged leadership who were raising various issues at gram panchayat level. But there was a problem that all the concerning people cannot go to block and put their problem. Hence the idea of block federation was emerged which is presenting the villages at block level. But it was also realised that there are many issues which needs to be taken to the district level and above as authority at block creates problem. In this course the need getting organised at district level was strongly felt. Keeping this view in mind district federations was formed, so that they can take part in asserting their entitlements and rights to higher authority.

These federations are meeting quarterly where the unsolved issues of blocks are brought forward for the solution. District federation gives guidance and support to block generation as when necessary. Till now federations not only raised the NREGA issues but they are more sensitive towards women's issue. These federations have been given various capacity building and skill building trainings under PACS project. Today the block and district federations are looked as upon from the sustainability point of view.



Interventions to strengthen community leadership and action

The first step towards community development process was formation of a group of active and committed community members (both male and female) who can come up with the issues, suggestions and lead the action. Thus a Community Based Organization (CBO) was formed. The foremost objective of formation of CBO was to provide a platform to the community where they can discuss the issues, prioritize them for being addressed, discuss solutions, plan and share responsibilities for action. KALP Social Mobilization team not only helped in organizing the group but also developed the capacity of its members through different trainings enabling them to play their role in the development of the area. The CBO is the representative body at village level and have major women representation from socially excluded group in it.

Encouraging local leadership

It is good to have team members belonging to the local communities. They have a better rapport with people in villages. Community listens and respects them. It also helps to carry out the new ideas into the community. The local leadership was identified, encouraged and was build up. With increased awareness on larger issues affecting their livelihood the CBO leaders were actively participating in campaigns. To spread the awareness further, they have taken up campaigns at the village, gram panchayat and district level. In order to play this role and community based organisations they were supported by block and district federations. This helped them to create and implement effective communication and advocacy plans, and to deal with government agencies, media, and broader constituencies. They also have a key role in communication and social mobilisation to engage communities at local level. For example, they have played major role to advocate eradicating discriminatory practices.

Involving more women

By involving more women, we have had a multiplier effect in the community. As stated earlier the power was build up with in through the critical focus on women and the greatest importance was laid in excluded women. With women as a leader and trainers around, more women have joined the CBO, and took the initiative as a leader in solving the issues. With improved skills, income and training abilities, the status of women has improved, both in the families as well as in the society. They came together to share their concerning issues and find solutions and in the development process.

Facilitating participation

They started listening more and talking less - unlike before, facilitation was key in encouraging a true participation. This happened over a period of time. Facilitating participation meetings at the village level provided people with an opportunity to discuss important issues and concerns. In these meetings, people started discussing the main issues related to their social, economic and environmental situation and the causes of deprivation and resourcelessness. Community shared their working processes and practices, highlighting issues like delayed payment leads to migration, uncertainty of the work or their increasing dependency on external inputs, they talk about factors beyond their control; apathy of government officials towards them, corruption I These awareness meetings brought in a new perspective: of taking up the leadership and initiative to fight for the community.

Learning from each other-

Effective learning could happen if these leaders can learn from the experience of fellow leader who were already engaged in varietal development. This was also a key issue for building confidence and self – esteem. Number of meetings and discussions with other block leaders helped to exchange the views, sharing of experiences and case studies for learning new way and motivation to move ahead. An attitude of sharing and learning developed within communities, spreading knowledge and skills and empowering others in the community. We can now see a greater involvement of community people in the programme. They are confident with the skills and abilities they have gained during the programme, and proud of their knowledge.

Trainings and follow-ups-

Believing on, that the success of any training programme depends on the quality of follow - up that is carried out after the training. The field workers have been able to provide this regular follow - up. Their visits helped to continue the activity without any problem. Village wise monthly meetings were organized to deal with upcoming problems and to develop the future strategy. In case of emergency, he/she would attend to the problem immediately. This regular follow up has had a great impact on the adoption of the activity. Leaders were also trained on advocacy, organizational and programme development, as well as monitoring and evaluating interventions to assist in determining how effective strategies were

KALP has formed /
strengthen 151 CBOs
in two districts of
Janjgir-champa and
Baloda bazaar.

In these CBOs 90% is of
women participation.

Further CBOs have also
taken the form block and
district federations where
1100 members are
representing them.

Some key achievements of CBOs

Total ban on liquor in 14
villages of Janjgir-champa

In Malkharoda block
Sarpanchs of Chotesipat and
Charpara villages were
forced to return the money
back to 40 families which
were taken illegally for
preparation of ration and
window pension card

Sarpanch from Semaria
village has to resign from
his post against the
corruption charges
(Development Fund) the
issue was raised and
complaint was filled by CBO

After long gap of three
years work of Anganwadi
Bhavan was completed

CBO- A legacy of empowered citizen

KALP under PACS project has been envisioned to be implemented from 2011 to 2015 with a two-pronged strategy involving

- (i) Direct implementation of activities in 151 villages reaching 80,000 individuals through 151 community-based institutions and common interest groups, and
- (ii) Advocacy and outreach activities aimed at strengthening processes in project areas on community based approaches of non-discriminatory access to livelihood promotion. Formation of CBOs and Community mobilization has been central to KALP's strategy of encouraging up to 3400 CBO members to work for non-discriminatory access of livelihood under NREGA. With the objectives of Ensuring community participation and involvement which will in future lead to ownership. And developing capacity of community to manage their issues for sustainable development

The creation of CBO networks was intended to provide a platform for this work so that efforts could be coordinated and communication and enhanced. From early on, the program encouraged and facilitated the development of informal groups of community members as part of its strategy.

This was done by-

- First contact visit.
- Meeting with key community people
- Ensuring female representation and participation.
- Numbers of capacity building Training/orientation of CBO members.
- Regular monthly meeting of CBO to share progress and discuss issues.
- Development of Participatory Village Development Plan.
- Resource mobilization.
- Facilitation to CBO in developing linkages / liaison with service providers / authorities / stakeholders.

As community mobilization gained momentum and leaders emerged, some informal groups matured into community-based organizations. The CBOs engaged members in promoting concerns of NREGA, and other issues of concern, including reducing social stigma and discrimination. As CBOs developed, one of the major issues they faced was gaining for their members the rights and access to social entitlements that are due to them including inadequate working facilities at work sites, discrimination and various government schemes for social protection and development. CBOs have played a critical role in ensuring that communities remain active to address the issues. A number of CBOs successfully took NREGA and other issues development issues from block to district level. They enacted as a channel to route development information and other resources required improving livelihood accesses in their villages. They are playing a significant role in enforcing public awareness on participation in developmental activities.

Active participating in planning and decision, the CBO gained confidence in their ability. By solving their problem they became more self-reliant. The energy and confidence of the CBOs came from having already achieved results, including organizing, which many members would not previously have considered possible. Some members of the groups were leaders within their respective CBOs and brought experience in organizing, managing, and motivating their other. Some also had experience interacting with government authorities, and other stake holders.

Several key inputs to CBOs were given-

- Building their capacity to deal issues brought up by CBO and community members.
- Strengthening the lines of communication.
- Organizing advocacy activities at the block and district level
- Building skills in public speaking and facilitation, leadership etc.

KALP always believed that effective community participation leads to social and personal empowerment. Community should always be brought into focus through participation and effective participation leads to empowerment. Understanding their needs, recognizing their potential and self-realisation are the contributing factors of empowerment which gives significant results. Activities related in Involving community in decisions making had helped to long term commitment. On the other hand capacity building and training have groomed new leaders, volunteers, and trainers to take over. Leadership development, networking with both local and external organizations and registration with Government body are identified and discussed as sustainable strategies to strengthen CBOs.

At this level active participation and strong CBOs have helped to create new systematic structure of block and district federation. The block federation represents the villages and district federation is having representation of blocks who will try to resolve the raised issues at village level and if not they will go to the district and state. The federation members have become more confident. Especially the women they no longer require to be escorted by male relatives to meetings .They even spent 2/3 days away from their home to attend block/ district trainings and meetings. These federations and network at grass root has emerged in such way that they have fully taken over by the people with complete autonomy the community who will raise the issues.

Some key achievements of CBOs

Sarpanch of Kapisda has to reallocate the Gram swachata Abhiyan to SEGs which he has given to higher cast of people

In sonadha village FIR was filed against sarpanch and Riojgar sahayak who allowed JCB in NREGA. This news was covered by electronic media under C.G. news.

Ban on illegal practises of gambling in villages and imposing fine in case of rules breaking them.

Micro plan budget of 27 villages were put up and sanctioned in gram-sabha the execution of the work was also ensured by the CBO.

NREGA work was reopened in four villages of jaijaipur and Dabhara blocks where number of labourers received the work. (i.e. in Gadamore, Junvani, Sukhapali and Thangan)

A major indicator of success of the programme is that although, formations of CBOs had initially restricted its interventions, people specially from non intervention areas requested our support and guidance to form the CBOs to help them.

"KMA will help many people to get timely livelihood which will further help to create an assets at village level.

Concern officials should extend all support to make this abhiyan successful
"Collector Janjgir Champa,
Mr. Anbalangan P.

KALP is the "Positive NGO" was the remark of Mr. Taran Sinha then CEO of Janjgir district now presently working as a secretary to additional commissioner of MGNREGA in Raipur.

"This is first time we are doing micro planning at village level among community, it would have been very much difficult if KALP would have not guided and supported us.
Mr. Santosh Gada,
PO, Jaijapur block

Effective Engagement with Service Providers

There was a genuine need to work with authorities. Engagement of service providers is not easy as in Chhattisgarh state CSO are either looked at as an enemy or a competitors. Working on livelihood question i.e. is MGNREGA and that also non-discriminatory way was more challenging. Challenges were in the form of remaining neutral or silent, acting with prejudices, many time unnecessary inquire on CSO etc.

But it was also very important hence coordination meetings, trainings and workshop were one of the major strategies to engage and sensitise the service providers towards various throbbing NREGA issues. It was also important to inform them on the different efforts made through this project and to make them responsible towards accesses to livelihood NREGA aspect at the local level. The key idea to invite key officials at block and district level, members of other CSOs CBOs and community elders will also share their experience. This has helped to create large space of dialogue with the administration. This has also helped to create a space of interaction and to bring before authorities the specific cases to which they have responded.

On the second level consultation and meetings with block and district level elected panchayat representatives was meant to link up the people from the grass root with block and district key persons. On one hand it was to sensitize them on their roles and responsibilities specially related to NREGA and towards socially excluded group. It has also helped to evolve the trustful relationship between them. This has also helped to smoothen the process. This has also supported the larger process and efforts of advocacy and lobbying. This has categorically helped in discovering the common concern and the planks on which the work has been done. Dialogues with policy makers have certainly seen some major changes. In the course of time the authorities were kept updated and were involved in the process. This has helped widening visibility and recognition among stakeholders from panchayat to district levels. Acceptance and support from Government Officials and service providers have been widen up all these years.

NREGA officials facilitating as a resource persons in various training programmes

facilitation of district and block POs and Rozgar sahayaks as a recourse persons during various trainings have not only helped to get valuable inputs and guidance to the participants, but it also helped to solve many on field problems of stake holders and also the service providers. Service providers also came to know that the awareness programme is not just for asking their rights but the labourers are also been made aware of their responsibilities this has also helped to change their outlook. The direct first hand interaction between villagers and concern officers and service providers had desirable impact of raising people's confidence level. Their apprehensions and hesitation was reduced.

Intervention of Lokpal

When first time Lokpal addressed the big convention of NREGA in Janjgir and received huge numbers of applications on various issues related to NREGA. After that her visits to field, inquiring and meetings with people, on site visits have helped more than 1090 people to get their delayed payments from various blocks. She also took strict action against the persons who were responsible for it. When this news was heard Community people and even PRI from other villages and blocks started to get in touch to get their delayed payments. On the other hand Rojgar sahayaks and sachivs from other villages also started to get their payments. Those who were unable to do so due to some technical problem had discussed it and requested to get more time to act upon. This is the very good step taken by the KALP to give the justices to poor and neglected section of the society. It has set an example for other NGO Ms Shashikanta Rathod (MGNREGA-Lokpal) Janjgir.

Acceptance and recognition

Introduction of project activities and staff by sarpanch helped to facilitate the process to make things easy and accessible. In many incidents at block and district level CEOs and POs sent an official letters to the support the activities. At Janpad level, Janpad president issued a letter to respective members and asked them to attend the meetings. This has helped to get good number of representatives during meetings and some of the issues were sought by them, Jaijapur Janpad president gave personal instruction to CO to focus on the excluded group, provision of hall for meetings and trainings at further stage Sarpanchs and ERS from non-intervention villages and blocks ensured to sought the guidance and inputs on NREGA. They also helped to arrange awareness programme and coordination meetings in their villages. Sarpanch of Hardi village (Non intervention village) openly accepted that “KALPs project interventions have helped to reopen the NREGA work”.

Collector launching KMA (Kam Mango Abhiyan)

The KMA had its own effect on the programme. The launching of this abhiyan was done by district collector Mr. Anbalangan. This event was attended by sachivs, Rojgar sahayaks, sarpanch and community people. This abhiyan received I thousands of work demand has poured in and to which service providers responded very positively. Enthusiasm and encouragement for laborers were the added advantage of this event. On the other hand service providers were happy as many of them were able to complete their given target.

Facilitating IPPE (I & II)

Four days training and facilitation of IPPE I and II to the block and district officials were done by KALP. Further KALP has played major role in preparation of micro plans at village level, Rojgar sahayaks, sarpanchs and sachivs helped for further implementation of plans. This facilitation helped villages to prepare 50 micro planning's of their own, and timely inputs and guidance on field for government team.

KALP has helped to build positive relations among labourers and us.

Mr. Saukhilal Yadav,
Rojgar sahayk, Mukta.

It is very first time in our village there so many people have come to attend the Gram Sabha. RathBai, from community said during social audit and gram sabha process.

Today KALP is standing as resource agency. Block and district NREGA officials seeks the guidance and support as n when necessary. They are also seeking our interventions for their other programmes like swachatta Abhiyan, for conducting vishesh Gram sabha etc. On the other hand they are also extending full cooperation at field from their side. Dabhara block CEO has provided office space in Janpat for NREGA information centre.

It is significant to note that KALP was also the part of the National team while preparing the manual of IPPE I. As on today KALP is been recognised as resource agency at block and district level.

Responsive and responsible towards people's issues-

This was reflected during micro planning. Needs and problems of the people were not only to priortise but various works were also implemented. Calling upon gramsabhas and sanctioning number of works, reopening of NREGA work after long gap , giving the receipts of the work , providing correct information of job cards, and when NREGA work will reopen the work in the villages, answering to numbers of RTI applications.

Social Audit (Gaining the confidence)

KALP has facilitated social Audit process in six villages. Active participation of community and support from service providers were very significant during this process. Sarpanch and concern NREGA officials not only accepted the findings but also the solutions were sought solutions during gram sabha. This has great impact on the motivation and confidence of people on system to some extent. Block POs have given valuable inputs during report sharing of Labor Budget and Social Audit at SIRD, Nimora. Formal launch of “Janjgir JanPahal” a district federation working on the development issues, was launched in the presence of NREGA officials and EPRs are receiving positive response to sort out many issues.

Learning's and Legacy

- Nurturing local rural leadership is more effective to mobilize community on issues around social accountability and transparency.
- Capacity building of community can be done effectively only by bringing them together on a common platform. These platforms increase their confidence and courage and bring about changes in the way they think.
- Women's networks are an important medium of empowerment and change; they should be given formal recognition. They can play an important role in monitoring development issues in their villages, a role that they should be encouraged to pursue
- Mobilizing support from male members to create positive environment for the empowerment process was seen as an essential requirement of the programme.
- In case of women elected representatives the basic training on the role and functioning of PRI is instrumental in bringing women out of their assigned roles and spaces and helping them claim their rights and function effectively.
- Experience sharing, information dissemination and exposure visits and large gathering) must be an important component of any exercise that seeks to empower community.

Voices from the community

“KALP and PACS project have helped me to realize my strength which has given me opportunity to serve my community”.

Radha Khunte

From house wife to CBO leader to panch.....A journey

Radha Khute is an example of a woman who owes her initiation into politics to the policy of reservation for women, with the benefit of reservation in 2000, the post of panch of the Taldevari gram panchayat was declared reserved for women. Radha has completed her studies till the 10th standard but could not pursue further because she was married off at an early age. Her husband is well educated having done Masters in two subjects. He decided to return back after his studies to be a farmer on his land rather than joining any job in a city. She is proud of the fact that her husband is quite supportive for Radha to devote time for the CBO. This has created favourable conditions for her to go out of home and village for strengthening the CBO and interest of the women members. Her children go to school irrespective of gender.

Radaha Khute a, an active president of one of CBO in the village, was elected to the post. Over the next five years. In the next elections (February 2014), the post was open to candidates of both sexes. However, Radha, in spite of all odds and despite a number of strong male opponents contested and was elected She has since created a definite political space for herself and made a mark at the village, block and district levels. Radha's journey into politics began with her joining as a CBO member which was formed in her village in 2012. Her interest, sincerity and leadership qualities helped her to become the president of the CBO with support from KALP. Various trainings/ workshops and experience sharing from KALP have helped her to be dynamic in her functioning. Mean while she came to know that Gram Sabha takes place on paper and with our quorum. Sensing her duty as a panch she not only mobilised her ward members but also whole village to take active participation in Gram sabha At Gram Sabha meetings, she made it a point to inform the people about government schemes and discussed with them on how best these schemes could be implemented. The active participation of the community ensured that the Sarpanch is accountable for the work under taken in village and there will be effective implementation of NREGA in the village. Radha and other women in the village were also given basic training in forms of discriminations, social justice, gender etc on the basis of this she and her team is taking action towards various community development works. It has been noticed that now villagers have also started to take note of her work and supporting her. She has been instrumental in convincing the people of her village about the need for effective implementation in NREGA. She has ensured that the working of anganwadi is been regularised. Today five out of six public distribution outlets in the village are run by SHGs, and this has led to considerable improvement in their functioning. She is also working hard to strengthen the forum and federation activities.

In 2013, she organized a unique programme in the village – a Women's day Meet at the community hall in the village. More than 200 women took part in this first of its kind meet. This meet broke the stereotypical image of women and gave them an opportunity to explore a different dimension of their personalities. Since then this dt is celebrated with very much energy and enthusiasm Radha has several other initiatives in mind, which she wants to implement. She has the people's support and is confident that she can bring more improvement to her village.

“The Janjgir JAN PAHAL (district level federation) will be a voice for our rights within the district and maybe beyond.”

Budhwara Bharti, President, district federation

“Today I know what the rights and the benefits of MGNREGA”.

Sarita bai Sarwa, CBO member, Kasdol

The Power of collective strength

“Since I got married and came to this village I do not remember that we never had CC roads in our area village. We have mud tracks that run through our village. In the rainy season, the mud roads are full of slush and dirt, which was making very difficult for the villagers to travel. Specially for the children. Most of villager have cattle’s with cattle, using the roads and keeping the straying cattle together in a herd, was not less than the circus. Moreover, cycles and carts get stuck in the mud. We work either on farms or as a daily labour. This was very difficult for families who have to use this road regularly. Many of us has to fetch the water from the tap during the summary season which was located near the road

Luckily KALP was working in our village providing us various trainings and constant inputs and guidance on the livelihood accesses of NREGA. They encouraged us to form the CBO to fight collectively for the concerning issues of the women and NREGA. Some women who suffered a similar plight brought the matter of road at the CBO meetings.



Mean while KALP organised a big campaign for preparation of labor budget involving our CBO members and community. Sensing the importance of participation our CBO and community members took active part while preparing the labor budget all the women came together and decided to take up matter of road in micro planning. We brought the Rojgar sahayak and newly elected Sarpanch to the road to make them aware of the situation. We also participated in Gram sabha and made sure that the raised issues are sanctioned in Gram sabha. Now we have a good CC road and we women are very proud of it. Through this we have recognised the importance of collective strength and now nothing will stop us to do good work for village.

“We are relived from the mud roads, now we are having good CC Road. We are very much thankful to KALP & PACS for helping us to identify this problem through Micro-planning”.

Kunti Lahare, CBO Leader, Jaijaipur

Reflection from the CSO

The PACS Programme started in 2011; we have covered two districts and 151 villages having highest concentration of socially excluded group. The programme focused on the non-discriminatory Access to livelihood of socially excluded group, specially focusing on NREGA to enhance their livelihood in dignified manner ensuring accesses to entitlements and other employment opportunities. The SEGs were the key stakeholders of this entire process. Participation and community based impact were the important components in this journey. Capacity building training programmes/workshops helped people in organising programmes, planning, monitoring and accessing the situation at village and district level and lobbying at different levels. They were sensitised and trained in process of observation of changes at accessing their rights and to address the issues of exclusions. This has lead to participatory planning of activity, monitoring the results and to become more accountable.

Through this we were able to reach 80,000 populations. Where 80% population belongs to SC and 20% belongs to ST. CBOs and federations are formed to have a common platform and to raise their voice collectively. Today we have more than 3400 CBO members ship and 1000 trained volunteers in the form of social capital. Today we have 30 elected representatives from our CBO members in various villages.

Report sharing, circulation of newsletters, case studies, creation of IEC material etc this data generated and documentation created the learning process at various levels and for advocacy on the other side. This has also contributed towards attracting the attention of concern officials for exploring new ways and opportunity. PACS has helped us to identify and under stands new forms of discriminations and the issues that have been in some way or other left off the site. It also helped us to strengthen the space of excluded communities and to create a wider the spectrum of better opportunities.

PACS has also helped to bridge the gap in between stake holders and service providers. Their outlook has changed towards excluded community and understood their strength in unity. On CSO level PACS has given vast visibility and recognition to KALP both at block and district level and helped to emerge as a recourse agency and working on livelihood issue.

On organisational level the much appreciated capacity building has included financial / HR Policy development, Governance, Strengthening finance system, Skills to linkage with the external environment and internal organisational development processes in more systematised way.

Implementing PACS project is a lifetime experience. We being a small CSO were the first time for us to implement the FCRA project. And we are very much thankful to PACS who not only gave us an opportunity but also had faith on implementing ability. This has helped us to serve the unserve section of the society. Their support and guidance has brought us long way which is unbelievable.

Abhishek Yadaw
President, KALP

Annex 1

PARTNERS: SUCCESS STORIES SUBMISSION FORM

To be in with a chance of receiving a visit from a professional photographer/storyteller, please briefly answer the 9 questions below. 2 to 5 stories (ideally on different themes).

SUCCESS STORY / story of change

Name of Partner						
State						
1. What is the theme of your story? <i>Put an X in the relevant box</i>	MGNREGA		Land Rights		Forest Rights	
	Health		Nutrition		Education	
	Legal Literacy		Women's Empowerment		CBO Empowerment	
2. Who is this story about?	<i>Name of individual or community</i>					
3. Where is this story based?	<i>Name of district, block and village</i>					
4. What was the problem for the individual/community?						
5. What work have you/CBO partners done to address the problem for that individual/community?						
6. How has this work benefitted the individual/community?						
7. How has the project helped to address discrimination for that individual/community?						
8. What is the wider picture?	<i>How many other people/households/communities are you working with on this issue as part of PACS?</i>					
9. Can we visit this individual/community?	<i>If there are any constraints in travelling, please let us know.</i>					

Annex 2

Annex 2: Analysis on some of the key indicators based upon data from MIS and thematic tracking (according to the themes applicable for the project)

MIS data

Training and Sensitization Events

Table1: Number of Training and Sensitization Events

Types of Events	Progress (Total Number of Events)	Per cent of Total
Internal Staff Training	11	6.7
External Training	152	93.3
Total Training and Sensitization Events	163	

Table 2: PACS Output Focus of Training and Sensitization Events

PACS Output Indicator	Progress (Total Number of Events)	Per cent of Total
Output 1: Stronger civil society organisations priorities and raise issues of women and socially excluded population in PACS targeted areas	95	57.9
Output 2: Socially excluded population are better represented and have more voice in CSOs, Government decision making bodies and in village committees	62	37.8
Output 3: Civil Society Organisations make service providers more responsive and accountable to socially excluded people	7	4.3
Output 4: Civil society ensures wide dissemination of PACS lessons	0	0.0
Total events	164	100

Table 3: Participants in Training and Sensitization Events

Participants	Progress (Total Number of Participants)	Per cent of Total
PACS Project Staff	1035	66
Government Officials	400	25
Front Line Service Providers	128	8
Media Persons	33	2

PRI and Village Committee Members	910	58
CBO members	4,249	270
Community Members	247	16
CSO Members	106	7
Others	108	7
Total	7,216	

Table 4: Level of Training and Sensitization Events

Level	Progress (Total Number of Events)	Per cent of Total
State Level	2	1
District Level	22	13
Block Level	139	85
Village Level	-	-
Total	163	

Output 1: Stronger civil society organizations priorities and raise issues of women and socially excluded population in PACS targeted areas

CBO Formation and Development

Table 5: CBOs Formed

	Progress	Per cent of Total
CBOs formed	151	
CBO Members	3,362	
CBO Members from SEG	2,658	79.1
Number of CBOs led by SEGs	151	100.
Number of CBOs who are members of Federations		

Table 6: Types of CBOs formed

	Progress (Total Number of CBOs)	Per cent of Total
Labour Union/Group		
Farmers Group		
Human/Dalit and /Tribal Rights Group	151	100.
Forest and Land Rights Group		
Village Monitoring/Development Group		
Self-Help Group		
Producers Group/Cooperative		
Common Interest Group		

Youth Group		
Women Group		
Children Group		
Others		
Total		

Table 7: SEG Members Distribution in CBOs

	Progress	Per cent of Total
SC Members	1682	80.9
ST Members	376	18.1
Muslim Members	18	2.2
PWD Members	3	0.4
Total SEG Members in CBOs		

Addressing Discrimination

Table 8: Number of Discrimination Cases

	Progress	Per cent of Total
Number of discrimination cases identified	15	
Number of discrimination cases where action was taken	15	

Table 9: Thematic Coverage of Discrimination Cases

Theme	Number of cases identified		Number of Cases where action was taken	
	Progress	Per cent of Total cases	Progress	Per cent of Total cases
MNREGA	8	40	8	40
Forest Rights				
Revenue Land	1	5	1	5
Skills Development				
Education				
Health				
SC/ST Atrocities Act				
Domestic Violence Act				
RTI				
Others	11	55	11	55
Total	20		20	

Table 10: RTI Applications

	Progress	Per cent of Total RTI applications
Number of RTI claims - made/filed	47	100

Number of RTI claims - addressed/response received	47	100
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Table 11: Advocacy Meetings with Government Officials

	Overall Progress
Number of Advocacy Meetings with Government Officials	36

Table 12: Levels of Advocacy Meetings with Government Officials

Level	Progress (Total Number of Meetings)	Per cent of Total Meetings
National Level		
State Level		
District Level	9	25
Block Level	27	75

Table 13: Thematic Coverage of Advocacy Meetings with Government Officials

Theme	Progress (Total Number of Meetings)	Per cent of Total Meetings
MNREGA	35	46
Forest Rights		
Revenue Land		
Skills Development		
Education		
Health		
Nutrition		
SC/ST Atrocities Act	3	4
Domestic Violence Act		
RTI	2	25
Others	36	47
Total	76	

Table 14: Advocacy Meetings with Other Stakeholders

	Overall Progress
Total Number of Meetings with other Stakeholders	34

Table 15: Levels of Advocacy Meetings with Other Stakeholders

Level	Progress	Per cent of Total Meetings
National Level		
State Level	1	3
District Level	6	18
Block Level	26	79
Total	33	

Table 16: Thematic Coverage of Advocacy Meetings with Other Stakeholders

Theme	Progress (Total Number of Meetings)	Per cent of Total Meetings
MNREGA	34	45
Forest Rights		
Revenue Land		
Skills Development		
Education		
Health		
Nutrition		
SC/ST Atrocities Act	7	9
Domestic Violence Act		
RTI		
Others	34	45
Total	75	

Table 17: Recommendations Proposed

Level	Number of Recommendations Proposed		Number of Recommendations Accepted/Adopted	
	Progress	Per cent of Total	Progress	Per cent of Total
National Level				
State Level				
District Level	2	13.333333	2	13.33333333
Block Level	13	86.666667	13	86.66666667
Total	15		15	

Table 18: Thematic Coverage of Recommendations Proposed

Theme	Progress (Total Number of Recommendations)	Per cent of Total
MNREGA	15	48
Forest Rights		
Revenue Land		
Skills Development		
Education		
Health		
Nutrition		
SC/ST Atrocities Act	2	6
Domestic Violence Act		
RTI		
Others	14	45
Total	31	

Table 19: Social Audits, Public Hearings and other Community-Service Provider Interface Meetings

	Progress	Per cent of Total Meetings
Number of Social Audits and Public Hearings	46	
Number of Villages Covered Under Social Audits and Public Hearings	264	16
Total Number of Participants	1,701	

Table 20: Thematic Coverage of Social Audits, Public Hearings and other Community-Service Provider Interface Meetings

	Progress (Total Number of Events)	Per cent of Total Meetings
Theme		
MGNREGA	46	100
Forest Rights		
Revenue Land		
Skills Development		
Education		
Health		
Nutrition		
Total	46	

Thematic Data

Note- Please provide the data on the basis of indicators under PACS themes. Please also mention the source of verification of given data at the end of each table. The data needs to be filled from 2012 to 2015.

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA)

Key indicator	Unit of Measurement	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Achievement
Registration for MGNREGS	No. of Job Cards Issued	226	785	183	282	1476
SEGs participation in registration for MGNREGA	No. of households from SEGs to whom Job Card has been issued	220	655	162	260	1297
Jobs provided under MGNREGA.	No. of households who have availed job under MGNREGA due to efforts under PACS project	0	317	8935	11905	21157
SEGs participation in access to jobs under MGNREGA.	No. of households from SEGs who has been provided with jobs under MGNREGA	0	302	6980	8717	18699
Average annual access to jobs per households.	Average no. of days for which households in project area were provided with jobs under MGNREGS.					
SEGs average annual access to jobs per households.	Average no. of days for which SEG households in project area were provided with jobs under MGNREGS.					
Timeliness in payments under MGNREGS.	No. of households who reported to have received payments for jobs under MGNREGS					

	within 15 days					
Timeliness in payments under MGNREGS for SEGs.	No. of SEG households who reported to have received payments for jobs under MGNREGS within 15 days					

Annex 4: Key letters / GOs and MoUs with the government and other stakeholders

कार्यालय जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर जिला-जांजगीर चांपा(छगग0)
क्रमांक/1324/मनरेगा/ज.पं./2014-15 जैजैपुर दिनांक 23 / 09 / 2014

प्रति,

सरपंच, सचिव, रोजगार, पटवारी
ग्राम पंचायत मनला परमाडीह, जैजैपुर
जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर (छ.ग.)

विषय:- ग्राम पंचायत में IPPE प्रशिक्षण हेतु।

विषयांतर्गत लेख है की IPPE प्रशिक्षण हेतु आपके ग्राम पंचायत को चयनित किया गया है। दिनांक 24/09/14 प्रातः 11:00 बजे जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर से, दल आपके ग्राम पंचायत में प्रशिक्षण हेतु जायगी। सभी ग्रामवासियों को अधिक से अधिक सहभागिता निभाने के लिये सूचित करें।

कार्यक्रम अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर

① सचिव
मनला
परमाडीह

2 R. L. Me
सचिव
परमाडीह

③ S. S. S.

कार्यालय जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

Phone- 07817222199, E-Mail : zp-janjgir.cg@nic.in



क्र./1308/MGNREGA/जि.प./2015
प्रति,

जांजगीर, दिनांक : 19/07/2015

1. अध्यक्ष/समाध्यक्ष/सदस्य,
श्री/श्रीमति.....
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)
2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी/कार्यक्रम अधिकारी,
जनपद पंचायत-बम्हनीडीह/जौनपुर/नालखरीदा/डभरा
जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)
3. सरपंच/सचिव/रोजगार सहायक,
श्री/श्रीमति.....
ग्राम पंचायत-तासदेवरी/पोडीकला,
जनपद पंचायत-बम्हनीडीह,
जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)
4. सरपंच/सचिव/रोजगार सहायक,
श्री/श्रीमति.....
ग्राम पंचायत-जर्वे/मुस्ता,
जनपद पंचायत-जौनपुर,
जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

विषय :- कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था द्वारा मनरेगा अंतर्गत सोशल ऑडिट से प्राप्त शिक्षकों पर विचार-विमर्श एवं मनरेगा से अन्य मुद्दों पर चर्चा हेतु आयोजित जिलास्तरीय बैठक में उपस्थित होने संबंधित।

संदर्भ :- कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था, सुकुल पारा, खरीद, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा का पत्र /KACP/1649/97/159/2015-16 दिनांक 17.07.2015

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विषयान्तर्गत कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था द्वारा प्रस्तुत आवेदन अनुसार माह भाई एवं जून, 2015 में निर्धारित ग्राम पंचायतों में सामाजिक अकेलापन की प्रक्रिया की गई एवं ब्लॉक स्तर पर सरपंचों का मनरेगा एवं पंचायती राज विषय पर प्रशिक्षण भी किया गया। साथ ही ग्राम एवं ब्लॉक स्तर पर प्राथीनों एवं जन प्रतिनिधियों के साथ मनरेगा अंतर्गत अन्य मुद्दों पर भी जागरूकता एवं संगठितियों का आह्वान भी किया गया है।

अतः उक्त संबंध में दिनांक 29.07.2015 को स्थान-हॉटल ड्रीम पॉइंट, जांजगीर में समय दोपहर 01:00 बजे से बैठक आयोजित की गयी है, जिसमें आप सभी निर्धारित समय पर अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज कराने का कष्ट करें।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी

जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

जांजगीर, दिनांक : 19/07.2015

क्र./1309/MGNREGA/जि.प./2015

प्रतिनिधि :-

1. कलेक्टर, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा की ओर सूचनार्थ सादर सम्प्रेषित।
2. अध्यक्ष, कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था, पोस्ट सुकुलपारा, खरीद, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.) को सूचनार्थ।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी

जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

कार्यालय, जनपद पंचायत कसडोल
जिला-बलौदाबाजार-माटापारा (छ.ग.)
(महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना)

--: ज्ञापन :-

क्रमांक / 437 / एमजीएनआरईजीए / IPPE-II / ज.पं / 2015
प्रति,

कसडोल, दिनांक 26/09/2015

सरपंच, सचिव एवं रोजगार सहायक
ग्राम पंचायत.....

विषय :- महात्मा गांधी रोजगार गारंटी योजनान्तर्गत IPPE-II हेतु ग्राम नियोजन दल GPT प्रशिक्षण में उपस्थिति की सूचना।

संदर्भ :- आयुक्त महात्मा गांधी नरेगा नया रायपुर छ.ग. का पत्र क्रमांक / 3055 / वि-7 / MGNREGA/IPPE-II/2015 नया रायपुर दिनांक 21.09.2015।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत लेख है कि महात्मा गांधी नरेगा अंतर्गत IPPE-II के तहत ग्राम नियोजन दल GPT का प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया गया है। उक्त प्रशिक्षण बी.आर.टी सदस्यों एवं कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना है। उक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में ग्राम नियोजन दल को नियत स्थान, व समय में उपस्थिति हेतु सूचित करें।

क्र.	कलस्टर का नाम	संबंधित ग्राम पंचायत का नाम	दिनांक/स्थान समय- प्रातः 10.30 बजे से
1	कसडोल	मल्दा, मुडपार (म), मडकड़ा, झबड़ी, वैजनाथ, खैरा, बरपाली, बलौदा, गिघौरी, पुलनी, घटमड़वा, खपरीडीह, कुम्हाररी, खपराडीह, मोहतरा (ह), कोटियाडीह, हसुवा, अमोदी, धमलपुर, कटगी, सेल।	03.10.2015 से 06.10.2015 जनपद पंचायत कसडोल.
2	गिरौद	कोट (श), डेराडीह, सुकली, बरेली, मटिया, मड़वा, नवरंगपुर, नरधा, गिरौद, कौवाताल, मानाकोनी, दर्सा (म), सोनाखान, महाराजी, अर्जुनी (म), भुसडीपाली, चिखली, देवतराई, कंजिया, नवागोंव, राजादेवरी, नगेड़ी।	03.10.2015 से 06.10.2015 ग्राम पंचायत गिरौद
3	गोलाझर	चौदन, गोलाझर, वेचरापाली, झूमरपाली, अमरुवा, छतवन, रिकोकला, रंगोरा, बया, धमलपुरा, कुरकुटी कोसमसरा (ब), थरगोंव, नगेड़ा, बिलारी (ज), नगरदा, छाता, कुरमाझर, कुशभाठा, सोनपुर, बरपानी, कुशगढ़।	03.10.2015 से 06.10.2015 ग्राम पंचायत गोलाझर
4	कसडोल	कोसमसरा (क), सेमरिया, टेमरी, बोरसी, बगार अर्जुनी (ब), परसदा, भिमौरी, खुडमुडी, पुटपुरा, मुडीपार, बल्दाकछार, खैरा (ब) अवरदाई, पिपरछेड़ी, बार, नवापारा, मुडपार (ब), रवान, डेबी, आमगोंव, बड़गोंव, चरौदा (ब)।	03.10.2015 से 06.10.2015 जनपद पंचायत कसडोल

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत कसडोल

पृ.क्रमांक / 438 / एमजीएनआरईजीए / IPPE-II / ज.पं / 2015

कसडोल, दिनांक 26/09/2015

प्रतिलिपि :- 01. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला पंचायत बलौदाबाजार-माटापारा (छ0ग0) को सादर सूचनार्थ।

02. अध्यक्ष कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था ब्लॉक कसडोल एवं जांजगीर-चांपा को सूचनार्थ।

03. बी.आर.टी सदस्यों को सूचनार्थ। लेख है कि उक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित होकर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत कसडोल

कार्यालय जनपद पंचायत डभरा, जिला-जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)



क्र. / 86 / MGNREGA / ज.पं. / 2015-16
प्रति,

डभरा, दिनांक 03.06.2015

सरपंच, (सर्व)
ग्राम पंचायत
जनपद पंचायत डभरा

विषय :- पंचायतीराज एवं मनरेगा में सरपंचों की भूमिका विषय पर प्रशिक्षण।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत दिनांक 09.06.2015 को जनपद पंचायत डभरा में पंचायतीराज मनरेगा में सरपंच की भूमिका विषय पर जनपद पंचायत डभरा एवं कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था द्वारा प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया जाना है।

अतः दिनांक 09.06.2015 को प्रातः 11.00 बजे से जनपद पंचायत डभरा में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में अपनी सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करें।

पृ.क्र. / 87 / MGNREGA / ज.पं. / 2015-16
प्रतिलिपि :-

01. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.) की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
02. अध्यक्ष, कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था जांजगीर की ओर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत डभरा
डभरा, दिनांक 03.06.2015


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत डभरा

कार्यालय जनपद पंचायत-बम्हनीडीह जिला-जांजगीर चांपा (छ.ग.)



क्र./678/MGNREGA/ ज.प./2015

बम्हनीडीह, दिनांक: 05.06.2015

प्रति,

सरपंच/सचिव/ग्राम रोजगार सहायक
ग्राम पंचायत तालदेवरी/ पोड़ीकला
जनपद पंचायत बम्हनीडीह

विषय :- जनपद पंचायत बम्हनीडीह अंतर्गत चयनित ग्राम पंचायत तालदेवरी एवं पोड़ीकला में मनरेगा अंतर्गत सामाजिक अंकेक्षण किये जाने के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:- 1. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला पंचायत जांजगीर चांपा का पत्र क्र./2482/जि.प./स्टेनो/क.स. से.स./2015 जांजगीर, दिनांक 11.05.2015
2. "कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था" का पत्र क्र./कल्प/1649/97/149/2015-16 दिनांक 03.06.2015

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उपरोक्त संदर्भित विषयांतर्गत लेख है कि कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था द्वारा ग्रामों में मनरेगा विषय पर ग्रामीणों में जागरूकता एवं पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों के क्षमता विकास हेतु कार्य किया जा रहा है।

इसी संदर्भ में बम्हनीडीह ब्लॉक अंतर्गत ग्राम पंचायत तालदेवरी एवं पोड़ीकला में मनरेगा अंतर्गत सामाजिक अंकेक्षण हेतु "कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था" द्वारा चयन किया गया है। दिनांक 06 जून 2015 से 10 जून 2015 तक ग्राम पंचायत तालदेवरी एवं दिनांक 12 जून 2015 से 15 जून 2015 तक ग्राम पंचायत पोड़ीकला हेतु तिथि निर्धारित की है।

अतः आपको निर्देशित किया जाता है कि उक्त तिथियों को ग्राम पंचायत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण कराने हेतु समुचित व्यवस्था एवं सामाजिक अंकेक्षण कराना सुनिश्चित करें।

श्रीमती नम्रता आनंद डोंगरे
(डिप्टी कलेक्टर)

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत बम्हनीडीह

बम्हनीडीह, दिनांक 05.06.2015

पृ.क्र./ 679/MGNREGA/ ज.प./2015

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला पंचायत जांजगीर चांपा (छ0ग0) को सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
2. अध्यक्ष "कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था" को सूचन अध्याक्ष "कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था" जिला जांजगीर चांपा को सूचनार्थ।

श्रीमती नम्रता आनंद डोंगरे
(डिप्टी कलेक्टर)

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत बम्हनीडीह

कार्यालय जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

क्र./ 2484 / जि.पं. / स्टेनो / क.स.से.सं. / 2015

जांजगीर, दिनांक 11, मई 2015

प्रति,

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जनपद पंचायत बम्हनीडीह / जैजैपुर / मालखरौदा / डभरा
जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

विषय :- जनपद पंचायत स्तर पर कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था को सहयोग प्रदान कर-
बाबत।

संदर्भ:- अध्यक्ष, कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था शुकुलपारा खरोद जिला जांजगीर-चांपा का पत्र क्र
/ कल्प / 1649 / 97 / 143 / 2015-16 दिनांक 11.05.2015

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संदर्भित पत्र के अनुक्रम में कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अंतर्गत जिले के 105 ग्रामों के ग्रामीणों में जागरूकता एवं पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों के क्षमता वृद्धि, जिसमें मुख्य रूप से वंचित समुदाय (अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति एवं अल्पसंख्यक) हेतु परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। संदर्भित पत्र के छायाप्रति संलग्न कर आपकी ओर भेजी जा रही है। कृपया तत्संबंध में आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान करते हुए नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें एवं कृत कार्यवाही से इस कार्यालय को अवगत करावें।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

(विश्वेश कुमार IFS)

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा

जांजगीर, दिनांक 11 मई 2015

पृ.क्र. / 2485 / जि.पं. / स्टेनो / क.स.से.सं. / 2015

प्रतिलिपि:-

01. कलेक्टर, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा की ओर सूचनार्थ सादर संप्रेषित।
02. अध्यक्ष, कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था शुकुलपारा खरोद जिला जांजगीर-चांपा को सूचनार्थ।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी

जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा

कार्यालय जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

क्र./ 2482/ जि.पं./ स्टेनो/ क.स.से.सं./ 2015

जांजगीर, दिनांक 11 मई 2015

प्रति,

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी,
जनपद पंचायत बम्हनीडीह/ जौजपुर/ डभरा
जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

विषय :- चयनित ग्रामों में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (Social Audit) प्रक्रिया हेतु अनुमति एवं सहयोग प्रदान करने हेतु।

संदर्भ:- अध्यक्ष, कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था शुकुलपारा खरोद जिला जांजगीर-चांपा का पत्र क्र./ कल्प/ 1649/ 97/ 142/ 2015-16 दिनांक 11.05.2015

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संदर्भित पत्र के अनुक्रम में कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अंतर्गत सामाजिक अंकेक्षण प्रक्रिया हेतु तीन दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण एवं ग्राम पंचायत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण प्रक्रिया का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इस सामाजिक अंकेक्षण प्रक्रिया का उद्देश्य ग्रामीणों एवं मनरेगा मजदूरों में प्रक्रिया की जानकारी व समझ बनाना तथा जागरूकता लाना है, ताकि सामाजिक अंकेक्षण की प्रक्रिया में ग्रामीणों की पूर्ण सहभागिता हो सके।

अतएव आपके जनपद पंचायत के अधीन 02 ग्रामों का चयन किया गया है। जिसमें मनरेगा अंतर्गत संपरीक्षा समिति के सदस्य, कल्प ग्रामीण संगठन के सदस्य एवं ग्राम के युवा वर्ग से कुछ युवाओं को चयनित कर प्रशिक्षण दिया जावेगा। इस हेतु सामाजिक अंकेक्षण-प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रक्रिया के संबंध में प्रशिक्षार्थियों का विवरण, गतिविधियाँ एवं प्रशिक्षण दिनांक संबंधी पत्रक संलग्न कर आपकी ओर प्रेषित है। कृपया तत्संबंध में नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें एवं कृत कार्यवाही से इस कार्यालय को अवगत करावें।

संलग्न- उपरोक्तानुसार।

(विश्वेश कुमार IFS)

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा

जांजगीर, दिनांक 11 मई 2015

पृ.क्र./ 2483/ जि.पं./ स्टेनो/ क.स.से.सं./ 2015

प्रतिलिपि:-

01. कलेक्टर, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा की ओर सूचनार्थ सादर संप्रेषित।
02. अध्यक्ष, कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था शुकुलपारा खरोद जिला जांजगीर-चांपा को सूचनार्थ।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा

कार्यालय, जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर, जिला जांजगीर-चाम्पा (छ.ग.)

क्रमांक/220 /स्व.भा.मि.ग्रा./ज.पं/ 2014-15

जैजैपुर, दिनांक 05/03/2015

प्रति,

सर्व सरपंच/सचिव

ग्राम पंचायत

जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर

विषय :- दिनांक 08 मार्च 2015 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस आयोजित करने बाबत।

संदर्भ :- मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत का पत्र क्र./949/स्व.भा.मि.ग्रा./जि.पं./
2015 जांजगीर, दिनांक 04.03.2015

उपरोक्त संदर्भित पत्र के माध्यम से आदेशित किया गया है कि दिनांक 08 मार्च 2015 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस आयोजित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

अतः 08 मार्च 2015 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में प्रत्येक गांव में विशेष बैठक आयोजित किया जाना सुनिश्चित किया जावे। जिसमें गांव के सभी महिलाओं की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित किया जावे। जिसमें शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता के बारे में जागरूकता लायी जाये।


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर

पृ0क्रमांक/221 /स्व.भा.मि.ग्रा./ज.पं/ 2014-15

जैजैपुर, दिनांक 05/03/2015

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. कलेक्टर, अध्यक्ष जिला जल एवं स्वच्छता समिति जिला जांजगीर-चाम्पा की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
2. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, सदस्य सचिव जिला जल एवं स्वच्छता समिति जिला जांजगीर-चाम्पा की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
3. खण्ड स्तर समन्वयक, मितानीन जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर अपने स्तर से मितानीनों के निर्देश जारी कर ग्रामों में महिलाओं जागरूकता फैलाने हेतु कार्यक्रम आयोजित करें।

4. कलेक्टर, जिला जल एवं स्वच्छता समिति जैजैपुर


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर

कार्यालय जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

दूरभाष : 07817-222199

ई-मेल zp-janjgir.cg@nic.in



क्र. / 1570 / MGNREGA / जि.पं. / 2014-15

जांजगीर, दिनांक 18/09/2014

प्रति,

आयुक्त,
महात्मा गांधी नरेगा,
विभागाध्यक्ष कार्यालय,
इन्द्रावती भवन, ब्लाक-2, द्वितीय तल
नया रायपुर

विषय :- महात्मा गांधी नरेगा अंतर्गत जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर एवं मालखरौदा में सघन सहभागी नियोजन अभ्यास (IPPE) के क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत महात्मा गांधी नरेगा अंतर्गत सघन सहभागी नियोजन अभ्यास (IPPE) के क्रियान्वयन के तहत लेबर बजट बनाए जाने हेतु ब्लाक नियोजन दल (बी.पी.टी.) का गठन कर लिया गया है। क्रमशः दो चरणों दिनांक 22.09.2014 से 25.09.2014 एवं 26.09.2014 से 29.09.2014 तक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया है।

जिले के जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर एवं मालखरौदा में नये कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति होने एवं अनुभव की कमी के कारण उनके द्वारा ब्लाक नियोजन दल को प्रशिक्षण देने में कठिनाइयां होगी।

कृपया अनुरोध है कि जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर एवं मालखरौदा में जनपद नियोजन दल के प्रशिक्षण के लिए जिले हेतु नियुक्त एस.आर.टी. दल की संस्था कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था के द्वारा प्रशिक्षण कराए जाने की अनुमति प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें।

(तारन प्रकाश सिन्हा)

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा

पृ.क्र. / 1571 / MGNREGA / जि.पं. / 2014-15

जांजगीर, दिनांक 18/09/2014

प्रतिलिपि :-

01. कलेक्टर, जांजगीर-चांपा की ओर सूचनार्थ सादर प्रेषित।
02. अध्यक्ष, कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था, लिंक रोड जांजगीर की ओर सूचनार्थ।
कृपया अनुमति की प्रत्याशा में निर्धारित तिथि को ब्लाक नियोजन दल का प्रशिक्षण कार्य संपादित कराए जाने का कष्ट करें।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा

D:\2014-15\Letter-OFC.doc\265

क/ 1351 / पंचा.शाखा. / ज.प. / 2015
प्रति,

मालखरौदा दिनांक 05/06/2015

सरपंच/ सचिव
ग्राम पंचायत
जनपद पंचायत मालखरौदा।
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

विषय:- दिनांक 07.06.2015 की आवश्यक बैठक की सूचना ।

संदर्भ:- मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.) का पत्र क्र. /24/जि.पं./स्टेनो/क.स.से.सं./2015 जांजगीर, दिनांक 12.05.2015

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संदर्भित विषयान्तर्गत लेख है कि कल्प सेवी समाज संस्था शुकुलपारा खरौद, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.) द्वारा सरपंच, सचिवों को पंचायतीराज सशक्तीकरण एवं महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी योजना में ग्राम पंचायतों की भूमिका के संबंध में विस्तृत जानकारी (प्रशिक्षण) दिया जावेगा। उक्त प्रशिक्षण दो चरणों में निर्धारित है। प्रथम चरण में 38 ग्राम पंचायत एवं द्वितीय चरण में 37 ग्राम पंचायतों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना निर्धारित है। यह सूचना प्रथम 38 ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए जारी की जा रही है। द्वितीय चरण की ग्राम पंचायतों की तिथि पृथक से जारी की जावेगी।

अतः आप दिनांक 07.06.2015 को अपरान्ह 12:00 बजे से जनपद सभा हॉल में अनिवार्य रूप से उपस्थित होना सुनिश्चित करें।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत मालखरौदा
मालखरौदा, दिनांक 05/06/2015

पृ.क्र./ 1352 / पंचा.शाखा. / ज.प. / 2015
प्रतिलिपि:-

1. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.) को संदर्भित पत्र के परिपालन में सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
2. अध्यक्ष कल्प सेवी समाज संस्था शुकुलपारा खरौद, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.) को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
3. श्री गुलाब सिंह चन्द्रा समाज शिक्षा संगठक/ प्रभारी अधिकारी बैठक एवं अन्य व्यवस्था को सूचनार्थ एवं पालनार्थ।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत मालखरौदा

कार्यालय मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जनपद पंचायत कसडोल
महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना
जिला - बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा (छ0ग0)



-:: झापन ::-

क्रमांक/256/ MGNREGA/ ज.पं./2015-16

कसडोल दिनांक 04/06/2015

प्रति,

सरपंच

ग्राम पंचायत

विषय :- प्रशिक्षण में उपस्थिति के संबंध में।

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विषयांतर्गत कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था जांजगीर द्वारा दिनांक 10/06/2015 को पंचायत अधिनियम, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा एवं ग्रामीण विकास में ग्राम पंचायत के कार्यों के संबंध में सरपंचों का प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया है।

अतः आप दिनांक 10/06/2015 को प्रातः 11 बजे जनपद पंचायत सभा कक्ष में अपनी उपस्थिति देकर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करें।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत कसडोल

पृ.क्रमांक/257/ MGNREGA/ ज.पं./2015-16

कसडोल दिनांक 04/06/2015

प्रतिलिपि :-

कल्प समाज सेवी संस्था जांजगीर को सूचनार्थ ।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत कसडोल

कार्यालय जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

E-Mail : jp-jaijaipur.cg@gov.in



क्रमांक / 109 / ज.पं. / 2015
प्रति,

जैजैपुर दिनांक 28.05.2015

सरपंच / सचिव / रोजगार सहायक
ग्राम पंचायत मुक्ता

- विषय :- ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था को सहयोग प्रदान करने बाबत।
संदर्भ:- 01. जिला पंचायत पत्र क्र/2482/जि.प./स्टेनो/क.स.से.स/2015 जांजगीर दिनांक 11 मई 2015
02. अध्यक्ष कल्प समाज सेवा संस्थान सुकुलपारा खरौद जिला जांजगीर चांपा का पत्र क्र./ 1649/97/142/2015-16 दिनांक 11.05.2015

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संदर्भित पत्र के अनुक्रम में कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था मनरेगा अंतर्गत ग्रामीणों में जागरूकता एवं पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों के क्षमता वृद्धि जिसमें मुख्य रूप से वांछित समुदाय (अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति एवं अल्पसंख्यक) हेतु परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन किया जाना है।

अतः आपके ग्राम पंचायत में कल्प समाज सेवा संस्थान द्वारा दिनांक 29.05.2015, 30.05.2015 एवं 31.05.2015 को सामाजिक अंकेक्षण का कार्यक्रम एवं जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, बैठके, प्रशिक्षण आदि कार्यक्रम संस्था द्वारा आयोजित किया जावेगा। जिसमें आप अपनी सहभागिता देना सुनिश्चित करें।

पृ.क्रमांक / 110 / ज.पं. / 2015

प्रतिलिपि :-

- 01 मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा को उनके संदर्भित पत्र के संबंध में सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
02 अध्यक्ष कल्प समाज सेवा संस्थान सुकुलपारा खरौद जिला जांजगीर-चांपा को सादर सूचनार्थ।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर
जैजैपुर दिनांक 28.05.2015

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर

कार्यालय जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर,
जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

E-Mail : jp-jaijaipur.cg@gov.in



क्रमांक / १२६ / ज.प. / २०१५
प्रति,

जैजैपुर दिनांक २३.०६.२०१५

सरपंच / सचिव / रोजगार सहायक
ग्राम पंचायत जर्वे

- विषय :- ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था को सहयोग प्रदान करने बाबत।
संदर्भ :- ०१. जिला पंचायत पत्र क्र. २४८२/जि.प./स्टेनो/क.स.से.सं/२०१५ जांजगीर दिनांक ११ मई २०१५
०२. अध्यक्ष कल्प समाज सेवा संस्थान सुकुलपारा खरौद जिला जांजगीर चांपा का पत्र क्र./ १६४९/९७/१४२/२०१५-१६ दिनांक ११.०५.२०१५

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संदर्भित पत्र के अनुक्रम में कल्प समाज सेवा संस्था मनरेगा अंतर्गत ग्रामीणों में जागरूकता एवं पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों के क्षमता वृद्धि जिसमें मुख्य रूप से वंचित समुदाय (अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति एवं अल्पसंख्यक) हेतु परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन किया जाना है।

अतः आपके ग्राम पंचायत में कल्प समाज सेवा संस्थान द्वारा दिनांक २४.०६.२०१५ से २७.०६.२०१५ तक सामाजिक अकेक्षण का कार्यक्रम एवं जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, बैठके, प्रशिक्षण आदि कार्यक्रम संस्था द्वारा आयोजित किया जावेगा। जिसमें आप अपनी सहभागिता देना सुनिश्चित करें।

कार्यक्रम अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर

प्रक्रमांक / १२७ / ज.प. / २०१५
प्रतिलिपि :-

जैजैपुर दिनांक २३.०६.२०१५

०१. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा को उनके संदर्भित पत्र के संबंध में सादर सूचनार्थ संप्रेषित।
०२. अध्यक्ष कल्प समाज सेवा संस्थान सुकुलपारा खरौद जिला जांजगीर-चांपा को सादर सूचनार्थ।

कार्यक्रम अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत जैजैपुर

कार्यालय जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

Phone- 07817-222199,

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क्र./ 2025 / MGNREGA / जि.पं. / 2015-16

जांजगीर, दिनांक : 24/09/2015

प्रति,

सर्व मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जनपद पंचायत
जिला जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

विषय :- IPPE-2 अन्तर्गत BRT का जिला स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करने बाबत।
संदर्भ :- छ.ग. शासन पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग मंत्रालय महानदी भवन नया रायपुर का पत्र क्रमांक/2891/वि-7/मनरेगा/ IPPE-II/2015 तथा रायपुर, दिनांक 02.09.2015.

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विषयान्तर्गत IPPE-2 के तहत ब्लॉक चार्ज अधिकारी/मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी एवं BRT दल का एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन जिला पंचायत के सभाकक्ष में दिनांक 28.09.2015 को आयोजित किया गया है। अतः आपको निर्देशित किया जाता है कि अपने जनपद पंचायत के ब्लॉक रिसर्स टीम (BRT) के साथ प्रातः 11:00 बजे IPPE-II के संबंध में चाही गई जानकारी (BRT & BPT की सूची एवं छपाई हेतु सर्व प्रपत्र की संख्या, एम.आई. एन्ट्री की प्रगति की जानकारी) के साथ जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा के सभाकक्ष में उपस्थित हों।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)

पु.क्र./ 2026 / MGNREGA / जि.पं. / 2015

जांजगीर, दिनांक : 24/09/2015

प्रतिलिपि :-

01. आयुक्त, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा परिषद, विभागाध्यक्ष कार्यालय इन्द्रावती भवन द्वितीय तल नया रायपुर की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
02. कलेक्टर, जांजगीर-चांपा की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
03. जिला संसाधन दल श्री अभिषेक राय (कृष), जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा की ओर सूचनार्थ। दिनांक 28.09.2015 को BRT दल का प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न करावे।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत जांजगीर-चांपा (छ.ग.)