

4 YEARS JOURNEY OF EMPOWERING SINGLE WOMEN

PACS JOURNEY
2012 - 2016



हमारा अधिकार • हमारी आवाज़
PACS
Our rights • Our voice

Four Years Journey of Empowering Single Women

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Shramajivi Mahila Samity and Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan extends heartfelt gratitude to single women, their families and the communities at large who have been instrumental to the Poorest Areas Civil Societies (PACS) project in Jharkhand.

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State Manager Speaks

Struggle for identity and livelihood has become everyday life for Single Women across Jharkhand. Working with single women has always been a cherished experience for me to reach out to the most vulnerable, insecure and socially excluded group in the society. Empowering single women on all the basic rights and entitlements as equals in the society while breaking male dominant social structures and taboos gradually have been some of the cherished social change processes during the PACS Journey (2012-2016).

Today, I could see a robust platform as Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangthan being facilitated and strengthened by Shramjivi Mahila Samithi (SMS) in Jharkhand and continue to provide solace to the single women in realization of rights and entitlements.

The change story being crafted by SMS-ENSS during PACS journey has been amazing and the social capitals being nurtured during the period in the form of women collectives will bring forth impacts not limited to only at the household level but will have larger bearing on the society where equal spaces would be created for Single Women as well.

I must thank and congratulate Ms. Purabi Pal for her dedicated leadership, passionate team members and women collectives of Shramajivi Mahila Samithi (SMS) and ENSS.



Johnson Topno
State Manager PACS
Jharkhand



From Directors Desk



We are grateful to PACS for the opportunity to express our journey during the year (2012 – 2015) with PACS program and share the experiences gained during this journey. SMS is working with marginalized community people especially single women headed family, socially deprived groups, using technology to present the real picture of the problems of the poor farmers and women and through dialogues and consultation for raising accountability of the government to mark their attention for the society betterment.

During the phase of journey Shramajivi Mahila Samity has a deep learn and grown from root to stem gradually and is able to stand distinctly with more stability, updated vision and line of thinking. The change in the situation has constantly made us to reorient ourselves and make relevant intervention towards improving the quality of lives of the focused group. SMS has concentrated on creating a positive environment for the single women headed CBOs; other excluded community, PRI, through land rights and livelihood promotion, community empowerment and accessibility to their rights and ensures an equitable social set-up.

This journey has been possible because of the warmth, affection and contribution of many women leader in the field, support of PACS national and state team, executive members, staff and colleagues, partners, volunteers, friends and those that co-journey with us. We would like to personally thank every one of you for your commitment and faith. We are confident that the younger women leaders will carry forward our dreams and vision.

I take the privilege to offer my gratitude to the resource organizations, grant organizations, community, fellow beings and my well-wishers who have helped and supported me in our endeavour to attain our goal of development, betterment and social mainstreaming with the grace of Almighty.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "P. Paul".

Purabi Paul
Director
Shramajivi Mahila Samity

Abbreviations

BPL	: Below the Poverty Line
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
DAC	: District Advisory Council
DFID	: Department for International Development
DRC	: District Resource Centre
ENSS	: Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan
FGD	: Focused Group Discussion
FRA	: Forest Rights Act
IEC	: Information, Education and Communication
MAKAAM	: Mahila Kisan Adhikar Manch
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NTFP	: Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	: Other Backward Classes
PACS	: Poorest Areas Civil Society
PRI	: Panchayat Representative Institution
PWD	: People With Disability
RSBY	: Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
SC	: Schedule Caste
SHARC	: Sannuel Haneman Associates & Research Centre
SHG	: Self Help Group
SMS	: Shramajivi Mahila Samity
ST	: Schedule Tribe

Executive Summary

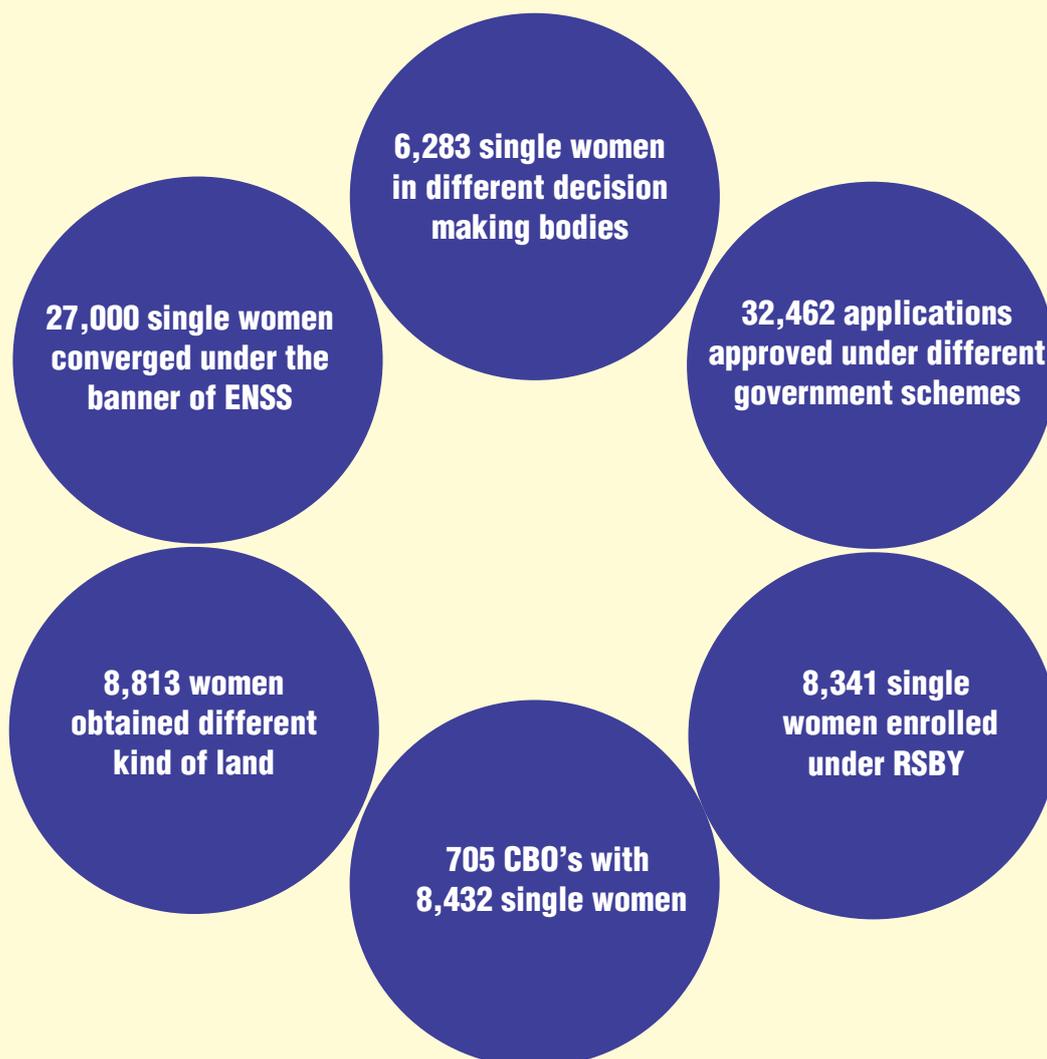
Shramajivi Mahila Samity (SMS) has been constantly working on deepening its understanding of the rapid changes taking place in women's lives across urban and rural spaces of Jharkhand. Since 18 years the organisation is tirelessly seeking ways to build gender-inclusive spaces to facilitate the single women's voices in the common forum. SMS implemented the Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) programme which is an initiative of the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID).

Women empowerment is the basic aim of SMS. Hence it established women rights

and CBO building as its topmost priority during the PACS programme. Gender based sensitivity by encouraging economic and social upgrading, check on women violence, women and adolescent girl's education and health, emphasis of self-governance and marginalized group participation etc. were other motives upon which the organisation stood for.

The organisation focused on exclusively the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Muslims and people with disabilities. It was seen as urgency to reduce the welfare gap between the socially excluded group and the majority of population.

Key Highlights of the Project



The outcome expected from this programme is livelihood rights, health promotion right and social security rights to all single women by empowering them.

In large the organization is trying to persuade women. They want to develop women's capacity by encouraging them to speak against the unjust. It gives the women all freedom and confidence to participate in decision making starting from village, block, district and state level. The organization also encourages women to claim their right on possession of property.

The target group has multi-dimensional needs to cope up with various problems. The immediate necessities are shelter, food, health services. The target groups are lacking social inclusion too. Their survival and security is endangered, suppressed and discriminated.

The activities performed were SMS selected different districts in Jharkhand and gauged the status of women there. The outcome of the activity revealed that eighty percent of women led families were not aware of government schemes designed for them. Those families were found in very bad condition, least interactive, under exposed, debt burdened and they all had lack of decision making abilities. Following this activity a group discussion took place where discussion was conducted across 361 houses in 19 villages.

Following this a block level awareness campaign was taken place. The purpose of the meeting was to motivate single women for membership enrollment, group formation and awareness generation over various issues in our society.

Membership drive was an essential and most needed activity of the hour. SMS played a pivotal role in bridging the mental gap between the underprivileged single women who belongs the excluded families. Members, volunteers and staffs strived dedicatedly to reach each and every single woman in Jharkhand. Be it a single women from hard to reach remote hamlet or situated at the foothills of dense forest, no stone was left unturned to extend the

supporting hand. The membership drive to associate underprivileged desolate women with ENSS is continuously increasing in numbers

ENSS membership has seen a boon off late. In the year 2012-13 these single women were imparted capacity building training across 297 blocks targeting single women attended the session. The capacity building training included leadership development, conceptual understanding pertaining to land rights, rights on community land, revenue land and forest land, health insurance, functioning of PRI, laws and acts related to single women and problems resolution at the local level.

SMS organized half yearly meetings with all the members of ENSS at district and state level to finalize the advocacy issues, creation of pressure groups and assess the progress of the implementation of the project. The issues related to single women who remained unsettled at block level were put forth at the district level along with various line departments and the district coelenterate. It helped single women to obtain the benefits of district level schemes. During the meeting at the district level, the decision for the empanelment of hospital and insurance agencies under RSBY scheme was undertaken

ENSS has encouraged the single women to participate in Gram Panchayat and get elected as well. The condition of single women and their problems, associating single women with the community and health related issues were the major discourse of discussion during the Panchayat level meetings.

Organization building at block and panchayat level is a continuous process of Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan which includes strengthening of existing Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the formation of some new CBOs. The membership drive of ENSS is also the essential activity of its block level committees. The role of field level facilitator and the project staffs remained significant throughout the project years for the effective

and proper functioning of the PACS programme.

RSBY scheme was view very useful as well as important for the single women of the low income group. But unfortunately the meager 15 per cent women were found possessing smart card around 2009 and 2010.

Hence SMS started the block level RSBY enrolment camp for all the single women members across every block once each year. In order to increase the awareness level regarding the usage of smart card, a total number of 54 awareness generation programme were held under PACS programme. Consequently a thorough assessment of 44 empanelled hospitals (Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and some privately owned hospitals) was carried out to check whether provisions of RSBY scheme are being implemented or not.

Therefore, In order to develop ENSS into a self-driven and an autonomous institution, the process of facilitation is currently underway. The participatory approach has been the basic focus of discussion and decision making process. The state level and national level forums converging over the same issues was linked for sharing of experiences.

In the facilitation process, SMS is extending all kinds of support to ENSS which ranges from the planning to draft bylaws, formalization of organization structure for ENSS and finalization of roles and responsibilities of the members at different level.

The organizations hard work has paid them of well. There has been an increase in homestead land entitlements of single women. Priority is given to women belonging from SC, ST, Muslims and other communities. A total of 1289 beneficiaries were there out of which 118 were granted government land where as the remaining attained their share over land out of partition in their families.

When land rights was a success at the ground level, eventually the organization saw an increase in the access of land and land development inputs to the single women without any discrimination being done. It was accessed that around 44 percent single women that is 6785 benefitted with community land that was provided to them. 1801 single women out of the total were ensured accessibility to their family land.

The PACS programme has achieved recognition in civil society organization and its network partner through proper implementation and implementation at the grass-root level. The Government of Jharkhand and its sister administrative establishments obliged the each and every effort of SMS and ENSS to end gender based discriminations on women. It has also ensured that socio-economic inclusion is a must for single women. Thousands of desolated single women are now brought into the mainstream of socio-economic progress. Hopefully, the international aid agency comes up more such programmes to promote and end the discrimination on women at large.

“I have learnt to speak out after joining PACS Programme. My hope flies on new wings. I am ready to fight for my rights now. I am ready to fight for rights of other women too. I am very thankful to organization like Ekal Nari Shaskti Sangathan and Shramajivi Mahila Samity.”

Anima Bara, Village-Bharno, District-Gumla

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SECTION A

Major Activities



Introduction

The Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) programme is an initiative of the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID). It works across seven of India's poorest states to assist socially excluded communities to claim their rights and entitlements in a more effective manner.

Basically, the programme focuses upon two thematic areas of intervention. These are –

- (a) **Accessibility to sustainable livelihoods:** PACS extends enormous support to socially excluded communities to improve their livelihoods through larger access to the state sponsored Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme, forest and land rights, inclusive livelihood models and skill enhancement trainings.
- (b) **Ensuring rights to basic services:** The programme is determined to assist socially excluded communities to access various government education and health nutrition schemes.

Area of Intervention in India

Currently the PACS programme is functional across 90 districts in seven states of India – Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These districts have poverty levels higher than the average for rural India (Planning Commission of India 2004-05) and substantial proportion of the district's total population who belong to socially excluded groups (Census 2001).

PACS works in 12 districts of Jharkhand with 15 Civil Society Organization (CSO) partners and 15 network partners. The projects cover 103 blocks, 4851 villages and 1590 Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

PACS target groups

- (a) **Socially Excluded Groups:** PACS has chosen to specifically focus on working to empower women, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Muslims and people with disabilities.

- (b) **Civil Society Organization (CSO) Partners:** The PACS programme is active with 85 Civil Society Organization (CSO) partners across seven states to help socially excluded groups to claim their rights and entitlements more effectively
- (c) **Community Based Organizations (CBOs):** Further 85 CSO partners work with over 14,000 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in 90 districts, 517 blocks and 21,552 villages. These CBOs are deeply rooted in local communities.

Aim of PACS programme

The major objective of the PACS programme is to reduce the welfare gap between socially excluded groups and the rest of the population by helping socially excluded communities to claim their rights and entitlements more effectively.

In other to fulfil this objective, it aims –

- (a) To strengthen 85 CSO partners to prioritize and work on issues that affect socially excluded groups.
- (b) To ensure that socially excluded groups are better represented and have a greater voice in committees (at village, block and district level), in CSOs and in government bodies.
- (c) To ensure that civil society works to make service providers more responsive and accountable to socially excluded groups.
- (d) To widely disseminate learning from the programme.

PACS programme want to leave an everlasting legacy of empowered communities that understand their rights and entitlements and have the confidence and skills to negotiate with others to claim them. Furthermore, it aspires to establish a society in which authorities are accountable to all their citizens, in which lessons and responsibility for change are shared and in which all have the opportunity to interact freely and productively with others and to determine the course of their own economic and social development.

About the Organization: Shramajivi Mahila Samiti (SMS)

Background

Shramajivi Mahila Samiti (SMS) is a civil society organization, started in 1995 and it is registered as a non-government organization under the Society Registration Act. SMS is constantly working on deepening its understanding of the rapid changes taking place in women's lives across urban and rural spaces of Jharkhand since more than one and half decades (18 years). SMS is tirelessly seeking ways to build gender-inclusive spaces and facilitate the single women's voices in realization of their rights.

The frequent changes in the socio-

economic pattern of the society have inspired SMS to re-orient and introduce relevant intervention towards improving the quality of the lives of the group focused. SMS in the current phase plans to concentrate on creating a conducive environment for the grassroots women led NGOs, livelihood promotion, women empowerment and poverty alleviation and thereby ensure an equitable social set-up.

Currently SMS is functional across 34 blocks comprising 11 districts in Jharkhand. Out of these, SMS is working with Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS) across 27 blocks of eight districts. The details of these 11 districts are as follows

SL. NO.	DISTRICTS	BLOCKS
01.	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa
		Chakradharpur
		Sonua
		Goelkera
		Manoharpur
02.	East Singhbhum	Dumuria
		Musabani
03.	Seraikela-Kharsawan	Nimdih
		Chandil
		Kukdu
04.	Palamu	Daltonganj
		Satwarba
05.	Lohardaga	Kisko
		Kuru
		Bhandra
		Senha
06.	Gumla	Sisai
		Bharno
07.	Bokaro	Kasmar
		Chas
		Chandankeyari
		Peterwar
		Jaridih
		Bermo
08.	Giridih	Debri
		Danwar
		Ganwa
09.	Dumka	Dumka
		Jarmundi
10.	Pakur	Pakur
		Pakuria
11.	Dhanbad	Dhanbad
		Govindpur

SMS has undertaken the right based approach to work on its theme of social exclusion. The major key themes are poverty, food right and security, health and education right, capacity development for the socially excluded groups, livelihood and resource right, adolescent health and right, skill development on NTFP and access by forest dwellers, women and maternal health, local governance and panchayati raj institutions (PRI), enhanced participation of women in democracy etc.

The organization promotes women empowerment by establishing women rights and group formation, gender based economic and social upgrading, check on women violence, women and adolescent girls education and health, emphasis of self-governance and marginalized group participation, food security and livelihood development of women, children and single women empowerment.

Gender inequality which covers food, education and health right, reproductive health rights, adolescent girls right, access and control over natural resources and community resources are addressed key issues of the organization. Other major issues have been migration and trafficking due to utter poverty. It had considerable impact on the adolescent girls and young women. Some other issues addressed by SMS are domestic violence, witchcrafts, gender violence and molestation. These problems were more evident among single women, tribal women, dalit women and women from minority communities etc. SMS is also working on the issues of health and sanitation. It also strives towards declination of girl child ratio.

Vision

SMS is committed with a vision to empower women by education, economic

independence and leadership skills to develop a balanced and just society which may provide equal opportunities for both the genders.

Mission

- (a) To enable the tribal and other women to become self-dependent in the socio-economic spheres, motivating women's groups to be a part the decision making process and local self-governance;
- (b) To promote their education, ensure women's participation in eco-friendly land, water, forest management of the area and own up the responsibility of sustainable development.

Objectives

SMS envisages some of the main objectives and strives to concentrate its effort towards these issues which are mentioned below –

- (a) Provide a friendly and congenial platform for the women folk, especially the downtrodden, underprivileged and oppressed ones;
- (b) Ensure acceptance, recognition and human dignity to the aforementioned women classes;
- (c) To build awareness, confidence and motivate the women to improve their socio-economic condition;
- (d) To make women self-reliant and self-dependent to ensure their all-round progress and development;
- (e) To enable them to participate and get involved in the process of governance and decision making;
- (f) To empower the women; so that they can safeguard their rights, liberty, freedom of expression and thoughts.

“Due to continuous and dedicated efforts of ENSS, there has been steep decline in the torture on women, especially single women. This is not only a positive change but a revolutionary change for women in these districts. All thanks to PACS programme.”

Sushila Devi, Haricha, Lohardaga

CASE 1

Initiative Against Corruption

Rigri Laguri was hailing from tribal dominated West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. She was constrained to face viciousness of corruption. Fifty years old Laguri possessed a valid Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) job card.

She was dependant on her daily wage through the job card. Besides, Laguri had no other option to earn her livelihood. In search of a job, Laguri had submitted a request letter at the construction site. At first, the Manager in charge of the site refused to offer job to Laguri.

However, some days later, Laguri was offered job for mere seven days. Notably, the manager immediately made the payment for seven days in cash on the same day. Ironically, the payment in exchange of job if not made in account of the labourer concerned then it is a gross violation of labour laws.

Laguri was having saving account in the post office, which was operative too. In fact she was paid less than the actual amount. Hence, she was paid in cash to hide the truth.

Moreover, when Laguri went in search of work again. She was clearly instructed by the Manager to bring a co-worker with herself, only then she will get some work. She was forced to get someone with herself in return for work.

Hence, she took co-worker with herself. Indeed, Laguri and co-worker got the work. They were paid twenty rupees less than the actual payment. Co-worker, who accompanied Laguri informed about this malpractice to Rozgar Sewak named Ratna Purty. Purty assured Laguri of proper investigation over the issue.

Rozgar Sewak found the entire issue factual and complained to the higher authorities of MGNREGA. EKal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS) steamed up pressure upon the officials over this issue of corruption. Ultimately, the guilty manager was punished and as per the MGNREGA rules and regulations, the leftover amount was transferred to Laguri's bank account.

This way ENSS ensured justice and right to a tribal and needy single woman.

Empowerment of Single Women through Land Property Campaign and Health Promotion

“ The programme organised by Shramajivi Mahila Samity with the support of Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) has strongly influenced the women of Satbarwa in Daltonganj. These institutions have helped women sustain and stand out in the crowd to fight for their rights. Women have started participating in the system. In due course, participation in Panchayats, employment and even joining non-governmental organizations has increased. Now, not only men are a part of the system of employment, but even women are participating equally or more in agriculture to sustain themselves and their families.

In 2015 Panchayat elections not only a rise of women participation was there but also women encouraged each other to participate in elections. ”

Nirampa Devi, Village-Polpol, District- Palamu



Land

Property Campaign



Health Promotion

SMS – A PACS Partner CSO

Introduction

PACS is working with 15 Civil Society Organization (CSO) partners and 15 CSO network partners in Jharkhand. The projects run by these CSOs cover 12 districts, 103 blocks, 4851 villages and 1590 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Jharkhand.

Shramajivi Mahila Samity with under the guidance and support of Poorest Areas Civil Society has undertaken the project titled Empowerment of Single Women through Land Property Campaign and Health Promotion. It plays the role of strengthening the single women's association and their block level federations towards their access to revenue land and health promotion, land rights and livelihood promotion through right based approach.

SMS realized the following major accomplishments during the tenure of the PACS project –

- The demand for revenue land by single women increased;
- Single women's accessibility to land holdings enabled;
- Single women started developing the land for the purpose of cultivation;
- The rate of land entitlement increased without any discrimination;
- Increase in the participation of single women in the management of natural resources, forest committees, forest rights committees, market committees and agricultural committees of villages witnessed;

- Witnessed the growth across government sponsored seed distribution without any kind of discrimination;
- Observed considerable increase in business ownership and
- Ensured the effective approach of single women towards government aided capital support program for livelihood generation

Under the promotion of Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY), the state sponsored health insurance coverage scheme SMS performed the following activities –

- Increased awareness regarding RSBY amongst thousands of single women;
- Encourage maximum number of single women to participate, access and enrol under RSBY health insurance schemes;
- Ensured the speedy delivery of health service advantages to single women under below the poverty line (BPL) category through RSBY scheme and
- Witnessed considerable increase in awareness regarding access to basic health services amongst single women

Besides, SMS ensured the disbursement of widow pension to the eligible women. SMS along with its network partner ENSS facilitate the single women across eight districts of Jharkhand comprising 27 blocks, 257 panchayats and 1,160 villages.

Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan – the voice of the voiceless

Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS) is the federation of single women in Jharkhand. It came into existence in November 2005. Since then it faced tremendous challenges and had overcome many brutal experiences with great zeal and courage. It is slowly but steadily stepping towards the stages of development with full devour. It is functioning with its three level committees for serving the interesting of the entire single women in Jharkhand.

Purpose of the project

The purpose of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of single women through empowerment, access to land, land based livelihood and RSBY promotion. PACS have been supporting the implementation of the project from February 1, 2012 through January 31, 2016.

Theme of Project

The scope of project entails upon two broad themes –

- (a) Non-discriminatory access to livelihood rights through revenue land and
- (b) Non-discriminatory access to the right to basic services through health

Project Objectives

- (a) To develop the capacity of women led CBOs and encourage them to raise their voices against non-entitlement of

land, other resources and health facilities;

- (b) To develop women led CBOs to represent women at various levels of decision making – the village, block, district and state level;
- (c) To evoke policy advocacy, lobbying and rights-based campaigns; to make the government service providers responsive towards the issues of single women;
- (d) To launch advocacy and lobbying to enable single women led families to claim possession over family and community resources, business ownership and government land;
- (e) To ensure process documentation and capture learning through photography, video and case studies for wider dissemination

Target Districts	
Bokaro	Dumka
Giridih	Gumla
Lohardaga	Pakur
Palamu	West Singhbhum

Outcome Expected

(a) Livelihood Rights (Revenue Land):

- 40 per cent increase in homestead land entitlements of single women from SC, ST, Muslim and other communities;
- 60 per cent increase in access to land and land development inputs to the single women without any discrimination;
- 20 per cent increase in land ownership of single women i.e., registration, documentation, patta etc. from the panchayat and government department through demand generation and claim approval
- 60 per cent increase in participation of single women in the Panchayat Representative Institution (PRI) process, access and ensures various government schemes to overcome vulnerability and exclusion;

- 60 per cent increase in control and ownership for family and community property resources

(b) Health Promotion:

- 60 per cent increase in awareness among the single women's participation, access and enrolled under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY);
- 60 per cent increase in obtaining quality health services under RSBY of single women under below poverty line (BPL) category;
- 90 per cent increase in awareness among the single women to access the basic health services

(c) Social Security:

- 80 per cent of the widows receiving pensions

The Project

SMS along with its network partner CSO and the federation of single women in Jharkhand ENSS ventured into the implementation of project – Single Women Empowerment through Land, Property Campaign and Health Promotion from February 2012 through January 2016. It was sponsored by PACS, the UK government's DFID supported programme. It aimed to end discrimination against the most vulnerable section of society – the desolate, divorced and destitute women – the single women. It necessitated the mainstreaming of ostracized single women which was possible only through the adoption of comprehensive social inclusion policy.

Under the project SMS plays the role of strengthening the single women's association and their block level federations towards their access to revenue land and health promotion, land rights and livelihood promotion through right based approach.

Nature of the Project

SMS is implementing the project along with its network partner Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS). It is a federation of widows, separated, divorced, aged other single women and wields enormous influence and strong presence at the grass-root level in different districts of Jharkhand.

Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan has moved towards making up for the historical and social disadvantages of such single women and gone a step further and is on its continuous endeavor to make effort and change their status. The rigorous and continuous measures have cast an impact in the society at the outset though most of the single women lack their individuality and identity even today. It is continuous striving to raise its voice for the rights and welfare of the neglected sections of the society.

Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan has its 3 level committees to serve them with better co-ordination. At present ENSS

emphasises more on two aspects (i) association building (expansion & depth) and (ii) lobbying & advocacy for their betterment/security and improved quality of life

Single Women Before PACS Intervention

In Jharkhand, tribal, Dalit and other socio-economically deprived castes continued to be vulnerable as a consequence of least access to land ownership. The colonial land policy firmly established men's ownership and inheritance of land through legislation in tribal communities in India.

Earlier women were excluded from ownership of private property and in most indigenous communities; a young girl has right to maintenance till she marries. Widows hardly had any right over her deceased husband's share of land. Often they were cursed to abandon the properties and in-laws house and village. Due to scarcity of land, childless widows were often accused of being a witch or pursuing illegitimate affairs and chased out of the village in order to wield control over the land.

PACS Program has given the opportunity to single women for strengthening their association in order to assert their right over the land and livelihood issues in Jharkhand. However land rights & skill development through right based approach and empowerment is the most important and critical issue for the single women and SMS devoted itself to work and take challenges towards achieving these goals.

After the intervention of PACS initiative, the devotion and commitment towards the cause of single women fetched enormous recognition and acceptance due to its strong presence and outreach across hard to reach villages of Jharkhand.

Hence SMS categorically focused upon the following aspects in order to address the issue of social discrimination and social exclusion as necessitated by PACS –

- CBO Formation
- Lobbying and Advocacy

It aimed to ensure the strengthening of existing CBOs besides establishing new ones. Advocacy and lobbying sought secured and improved quality of life for single women. PACS has not only enabled us to expand our geographical outreach but has ensured to encompass new other issues indeed. We are addressing the major issues like discrimination, land rights of single women, gender equality, witch hunting etc.

As is believed that “Possession Makes Position”, following the same, we have set following five significant milestones during the PACS intervention –

1. Entitlement

It was witnessed before the intervention of PACS programme single women were incapable of striking conversation with the administrative and government officials in order to assert their rights of which they were eligible of. Many efforts were laid to link and associate these excluded set of women population with the state sponsored schemes and programme. They were linked to MGNREGA in order to ensure maximum jobs to maximum hands. Single women were associated with different pension schemes applicable. The engagement under PACS program resulted the submission of 29,050 applications for different government schemes such as job card, widow pension, Indira Awas etc. Significantly 14,912 applications were processed and disbursement of benefits approved. 1757 single women obtained labour card while 245 applications are under process.

2. Land Campaign

The right to land is a source of life, livelihood and social security for the rural women. Land empowers women and reduces their social, economic and political vulnerability. Women are intrinsically linked to land, being the producers of food and nutritional security. During the PACS project, it was observed that single women were often tortured in the name of witch. Single women were compelled to migrate once they were declared 'witch' and thus her husband

property and land were seized by force. They have been left helpless and exploited since ages which have posed severe threat to their existence.

In the above perspective, an extensive land campaign was launched in 2013 which ushered new area of social movement for the betterment of socio-economic conditions of single women.

As a consequence, a conducive environment across the bureaucratic and administrative set-up was established across the project intervention districts. The campaign mobilized around two Lakhs people including single women and different stakeholder about the objectives of land right campaign for single women. It necessitated the urgency of different stakeholders to consider the cause of single women the success of land rights.

3. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna

Jharkhand had witnessed the enumeration of BPL category families in 2007. Many single women led families lost the opportunity for recording their names in RSBY enrolment list during the survey. Hence in 2013 SMS initiated the campaign for the issuance of labour card for single women. The initiative was taken with the support of district officials in association with the department of labour. It eventually eased the criteria for the enrolment of single women under RSBY scheme. Thus SMS championed the cause of single women as far as the issue of health promotion and hospitalization is concerned. SMS is on its way to empanel more hospitals under the RSBY so that single women would not have to cover long distances to obtain medical treatment facilities.

4. Combating Discrimination

During the four years of PACs intervention 1178. Cases of discrimination associated with land, property, social and domestic issues were resolved. It has earned confidence amongst single women leaders that they committed to render voice in support of any single women who had been suffering the apathy of social discrimination and social exclusion. Today these women

are raising voice against each and every atrocity met by community. They have been encouraged in such a manner that any sort of discrimination and violence does not stand resistible to them. They have outrightly rejected the taboos like –

- Land tiling
- Checking migration and trafficking
- Ceasing the country made liquor shop production hearths
- Advancing land partition process for single women through gram sabha
- Checking the atrocities on single women by the police administration in wake of someone's vested interests.

5. Advocacy

In order to fulfil its two broad agendas of land entitlement and promotion of health schemes, SMS laid number of advocacy campaign at the district, state and national level. It harnessed rich dividends to ensure the fast pace of entitlement and land campaigns in particular and extension of different state aided schemes to single women in general. For the first time in Jharkhand, the state government acknowledged the visible strength of single women and potential advantages of these untapped human resources. Hence, the department of women and child development prioritized single women in the selection of Sahiya (Asha Worker) and Sevika (Aanganwadi Worker). Besides, 10 per cent of seats were earmarked for the girl child of single women across Kasturba Schools. The Government of Jharkhand candidly announced five per cent reservation for single women in primary teacher and panchayat sachivs.

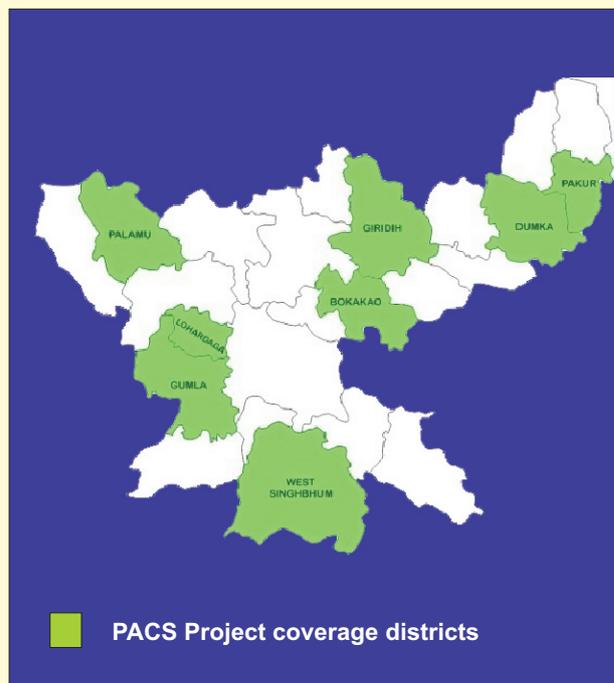
6. Sustenance of Leadership

SMS has ensured the participation of single women at every level of different decision making bodies. 6,283 single

women have been selected as the members across pachayat level decision making bodies like Mata Samity, Gram Shiksha, Health Committee, Water and Sanitation Committee, Forest Protection Committee besides Sahiyas and Ward Members. These women are leading the role of torchbearers for disadvantaged members of their communities. However, we have trained 297 women from across different intervention blocks for raking up the process of advocacy across different level along with the government functionaries. Today single women have obtained membership across number of decision making and policy formulation bodies at district, state and national level such as Livelihood Mission, State Migration and Trafficking Committee, NAWO etc.

Coverage Area

The project implemented across 27 blocks of Bokaro, Dumka, Giridih, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu and West Singhbhum districts in Jharkhand.



Geographical Summary of the Project Coverage

01	State
08	Districts
27	Blocks
233	Panchayats
1181	Revenue Villages
5086	Hamlets (Habitations)

Demographic Summary of the Project Coverage

Targeted Social Groups	Total Number of Households	
	Direct Reach	Indirect Reach
Scheduled Castes	6,804	24,051
Scheduled Tribes	9,557	34,631
Muslims	1,458	6203
Person with Disability	406	457
Women (other than socially excluded)	5,346	24,809
Others	729	9694
Total	24,300	99,845

Goals and Objectives

The purpose of the project is to reduce the vulnerability and agony of the single women through empowerment, accessing land, land based livelihood promotion and health insurance. Further it aims to fulfil the following objectives –

- (a) To develop the capacity of women led CBOs and encourage them to raise their voices against non-entitlement of land, other resources and health facilities;
- (b) To develop women led CBOs to represent women at various levels of decision making – the village, block, district and state level;
- (c) To evoke policy advocacy, lobbying

and rights-based campaigns; to make the government service providers responsive towards the issues of single women;

- (d) To launch advocacy and lobbying to enable single women led families to claim possession over family and community resources, business ownership and government land;
- (e) To ensure process documentation and capture learning through photography, video and case studies for wider dissemination

Duration

The duration of the entire project is four years. It commenced on February 1, 2012 and will conclude on January 31, 2016.

“Today I am able to introduce and aware all women in the organization about various programme the government has introduced over time. I am not even fighting for these women but also the patriarchy in my in-laws property. I fought for my space in the property and it was all because of the organization's unconditional support with me. I believe in victory, in victory over winning someone's confidence. If I can't win someone's heart then the whole helpfulness will go in vain.”

Nuniwala Oraon, Village-Ulbara, District-Bokaro

CASE 2

Strengthening of Faith towards Government Schemes

Bhanumati Devi's husband Hari Shankar Pradhan died in 2010. After spending some days in dearth of resources, she got associated with Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS). ENSS assisted her in transferring her name in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) red card issued on Hari Shankar's name. Thus, her social and economic condition improved considerably.

In the month of January, 2012 the process of allocating smart card kicked off at Bhanumati's village Pansuva. She even enrolled for the smart card issued by Rashtriya Suraksha Bima Yojna (RSBY) by paying thirty rupees to ensure medical insurance for her family. Hence, she gained the smart card.

In June 2012, RSBY held a camp at Chandri panchayat of Chakradharpur block. Every card holder was informed about the smart card usage and its importance at the camp. The card holders were even informed that the smart card could even be effective in normal fever, malaria etc.

Bhanumati shared her experience regarding the smart card camp. She informed that her daughter was suffering from malaria in the month of April, in the same year. Her daughter was admitted to Chaibasa Sadar Hospital. Bhanumati effectively used her smart card in her daughter's illness.

She explained that when her daughter was admitted to the hospital, the smart card had the balance of thirty thousand rupees only. During the time of discharge from the hospital Rs 656 was only deducted out of total amount. Besides, hundred rupees were paid to her as the travel allowance. The experience exchanged by Bhanumati strengthened the faith of other single women towards government's welfare schemes.

It influenced other single women to obtain benefit out of Rashtriya Suraksha Bima Yojna (RSBY) schemes. Other single women hailing from that particular area actively insured themselves and their family under health insurance scheme.

CASE 3

A Fight for a Womens Right

Roshan Khatoon lost her husband 5 years ago .She had four young daughters. She is living in a small house constructed on her husband's land. Roshan was earning her livelihood by cultivating on two bighas of land.

After her marriage, when Roshan came to her in laws place, she had her entire family. Roshan's husband had five brothers. The land was equally divided among all four brothers by her father in law. Roshan's husband was engaged at Masonry occupation. Roshan hardly had to go doorsteps, when her husband was alive.

Roshan started selling chuda house to house which she brought it from Giridih. Seeing her prosperity, her brother and sister in laws became jealous of Roshan's promotion. They started telling Roshan that if you have three daughters and no son. You can't get give the share land of your daughters. In that case you have given your land to my sons. My son will care of your daughters.

Roshan answered back saying that the lands that belong to his husband's are her property now. She will decide if or not to give it to her daughters. This is her right. The quarrel began among them to give the land to the elder brother's son. As Roshan is a member of Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS).

On July 13, 2013 she kept her problem in a meeting of Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS). The case was investigated by the organization and found out to be correct. Organization of the women approached his brother-in-law. Roshans husbands elder brother said that as she is not having any son so the land belongs to him.

On July 25, 2013 the organization called for the rural living area. During the meeting Roshan put her problems in detail. The villagers said that if she doesn't have a son that is not a problem. The wife has the right towards her husband's land. So Roshan has her right on the ground. If she wants then the ground can be given after her death, the eldest son or his son. Roshan is entirely free to make her own decision.

Then Roshan's brother-in-law - with her elder sister did not dare to do any harassment again. With the help of the organization she got the intervention on the ground of her husband which is her right.

Problem Statement

The non-entitlement of land ownership by the single women hailing from the socially excluded communities, the lack of accessibility to basic necessities, the extent of exploitation, deplorable health conditions of single women and their dependents and the apathy of violence at home and workplace across unorganized sector was appalling before the onset of the project. The widespread prevalence of witchcraft and socio-economic insecurity had further compounded the adverse situation of single women which was largely visible across length and breadth of the region.

Rationale

Most districts of Jharkhand have hills, forest cover, rivers and streams. One time agriculture is evident across most parts of the state due to high water runoff due to higher altitudes. As far as socio-economic aspect is concerned the majority of populace comprises of schedule tribes, schedule castes, other backward classes and Muslims. Many families are consisting of marginal farmers, landless labourers, daily wage earners and largely dependent on forest produce. Migration is rampant during the lean period in search of job

across the plains of West Bengal, Odisha, other metropolitan cities and state capitals.

Besides schedule tribes such as Santhals, Munda, Oraons and Hos the state of Jharkhand inhabits backward communities like Mahato, Teli, Kumhar etc. The inhabitants of region depend on forest and natural resources for their livelihood. The selected blocks of Rajdhanwar, Devri, Gawan, Kasmar and Chas have significant schedule castes and other backward classes wherein caste and community based discrimination is high. The women always remain at the threshold of gender disparity. The women and adolescent girls are duped and married and later trafficked to other states or countries.

Poverty struck and deprived families especially women of necessities of daily lives – food, clothing and shelter. Besides they are often vulnerable to social and domestic violence day in and day out. It is a tragedy that the SC, ST, Primitive tribes and Muslim families women are compelled to live with hunger, crushed dignity & inhuman life along with their children as they are excluded, poverty struck and discriminated socially and sexually.

From the findings of Survey

As per the study organized in the recent past titled Status of Single Women across 17 districts and 38 blocks inclusive of the present figures of the survey states that even eight per cent of single women are not linked with government sponsored welfare schemes. It was revealed that they have no devised means of livelihood which can be ensured. 90 per cent of the single women are subjected to social violence. Their miseries are multiple as it shows that they have no land or resources, thus migration with children is the only way out. Rather it can be said that their life is beyond humanity and sympathy. Their life is on the verge of invisibility and extinction.

As far as the socio-economic status of the target area of the single women was concerned, they were severely deprived of all basic facilities from every corner. Socially they were estranged, neglected, deprived, treated in a different attitude in the society as a whole due to imposed traditional thoughts and believes. Those

women were mostly engaged with bidi making, collecting and selling fodders and fuels from the nearby forest, work as daily wage-earners in agriculture field, brick-kilns, stone crushers units, construction workers/helpers at road repairing work etc. to earn their bread and butter in a miserable manner

CASE 4

Woman's Fight for Right

Renu had got married 20 years ago. Her husband had two Bighas of paddy land and build home on the three Katha field. She had a daughter, with whom she had cherished her beautiful dreams. Everything was going merrily.

Renu's daughter was hardly 10 years old when her husband died. Renu and her daughter had to fulfil the necessity of their life through the land which they had for cultivation. She also took care of her father in law. When her daughter got 18 years old, people started talking about her marriage. Henceforth, Renu Devi married her daughter. Consequently after her daughters marriage, Renu's father in law started disputing to grab her land. Renu Devi's husband had three brothers. Her husband was the youngest amongst them. He had bought the land from his own earnings. So naturally Renu turned out to be the natural heir of her husband's property.

Renu Devi's father in law started troubling her to transfer the land on his name. When she refused to do so, he started harassing her. As Renu Devi was associated with Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS), she explained her problem to the organization. The organization committee set up an inquiry on the matter on August 16, 2013. After the completion of inquiry, the committee found the investigation matter to be true.

On August 19, 2013, a panchayat meeting was been convened by the Organization. The committee turned out to be in favour of Renu Devi. For some days, everything was running in a smooth manner. But suddenly one day, Renu's father in law started abusing and fighting with her. Renu Devi again filed a complaint against her father in law. The organization filed a grievance against her father in law name and presented papers connected to ground in the police station.

Her father in law was summoned by the police station. He argued that as his son is no more so Renu has no right on his sons ground. Her daughter is also married now. He even said that the land can never be admitted to women. His son had bought the land, so the first right goes to me. The Organization handed over the documents relating to women's rights and the rights of the laws. Renu Devi deserves first claim on the land as the land is on her husband's name. ENSS ordered that Renu Devi shall take care of her father in law as long as he is alive. With the assistance of ENSS, now Renu Devi has full-fledged right on her land. Renu Devi realized the organization's strength and power because it is only due to the organizational support she is leading today a well-established life.

PACS Project vis-à-vis Target Groups

The problems of the non-entitlement of land ownership of the single women among the excluded communities, lack of accessibility of basic requirements, degree of exploitation, poor health condition, domestic, and work place violence in unorganized sector. Also, the problem of witchism, and socio-economic insecurity adding the vulnerability of single women is largely seen in the region.

The target group of single women across the target area has multi-dimensional needs to cope up with various problems. The immediate necessities are shelter, food, health services. The target groups are lacking social inclusion too. Their survival and security is endangered, suppressed and discriminated.

Among the tribal and other backward communities, the widow and single women are neither of parents nor of in-laws, no where they have any space to step. Witch burning is common where the victims are only single women. Own homestead land/residence with record as per law of the land, own agriculture land and fare source of income based on labour with dignity is the crying need of the single women.

In detail, the single women are sole bread winners of their families and hence their dependents are more vulnerable pertaining to shelter, food, health, diseases and other basic needs. They are prone to different kinds of health ailments despite several state sponsored health schemes. Another important necessity is to ensure livelihood, increase economic resources and skill development. The long history of social exclusion, discrimination and exploitation has rendered them on the edge of extinction of their present generation and their future. Hence the need to sustain their remaining life and community emerged as the crucial need of the project.

Further the cumbersome traditions and customs isolate them to indulge in

trafficking and migration. Their social curse renders them unable to access their rights, be it constitutional, legal, social or economic. Tribal women have no say in land and property of the family as per customary practices.

Thematic Areas

PACS specifically focuses upon the empowerment of socially excluded groups in India which primarily includes women, schedule tribes, schedule castes, Muslims and individual with disabilities. Likewise SMS has been constantly engaged with single women and firmly believes that single women in Jharkhand are socially excluded to a far extent.

Hence in order to reduce the vulnerability and agony of through empowerment, land entitlement, land based livelihood promotion and health insurance, SMS is all set to reduce the welfare gap between socially excluded groups of single women with the rest of the population in Jharkhand.

The project Single Women Empowerment through Land, Property Campaign and Health Promotion (Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana) broadly encompass two thematic areas of intervention which are mentioned below –

(a) Revenue Land Rights: Under the project theme, SMS seeks to

- Increase the demand for revenue land by single women;
- Enable single women's accessibility to land holdings;
- Ensure the development of land by single women and to promote cultivation;
- Increase the rate of land entitlement without any discrimination;
- Increase the participation of single women in the management of natural

resources, forest committees, forest rights committees, market committees and agricultural committees of villages;

- Witness the growth in government sponsored seed distribution without any sort of discrimination;
- Observe considerable increase in business ownership and
- Ensure the effective approach of single women towards government aided capital support programme for livelihood generation.

(b) **Promotion of Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY):** Under the promotion of the state aided health insurance scheme, SMS aims to

- Increase the awareness among single women regarding Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY)
- Encourage single women to participate, access and enroll under RSBY health scheme;
- Ensure the advantage of quality health services delivery to single women under below poverty line through RSBY scheme and
- Witness considerable increase in awareness regarding access to basic health services amongst single women.

Besides, SMS aims to ensure the delivery of widow pension to the eligible women as far their social security is concerned.

“In a very short span of time, we have spread resonating network of community based organizations to support single women and fulfill their basic necessities. We have not only introduced them to a lot of programme and activities but also encouraged them to fight for their rights.”

Jema Alda, Village-Barkulia, District-West Singhbhum

“I have seen a positive change in my personality now. Earlier I was reluctant to even talk to any government official. But things have changed now. Now, I have courage to fight for women's rights. I can keep fighting for our rights. This was all possible only after I joined PACS movement.”

Anoti Soren, Village-Dhobadangal, District-Pakur

CASE 5

ENSS Ensured Justice for Sukri

Sukri Devi (50) was married 40 years ago. Then, she was hardly 10 years old. Unexpectedly, Sukri lost her husband soon. She abandoned her in laws house and returned back to maternal abode. She is having a brother and sister as well.

Sukri's brother was younger; hence she had to take care of him. Her father arranged a thatched hut for there dwelling purpose, which was agreed upon by villagers too. Everything was running smoothly even after Sukri's father death. She had three nephews too. Her brother was suffering from asthma. His wife had died couple of years back. Sukri had to look after her brother and nephews too.

Apathy falls upon. Sukri's nephews started advocating relinquishing her away from the house as soon as they grew up. Dispute scaled up with the passage of each day. Sukri's nephew had regular quarrel with her. Sukri was bullied and thrown away out of the house. Sukri Devi was associated with Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS) long ago. She put the issue before the member's at montly meeting in July. ENSS constituted an inquiry team, which found the matter true. The organization urged community leaders to find the solution. The Villagers convened the meeting on July 17, 2013 and opined in favour of Sukri Devi. However, Sukri's nephews declined to follow the guidelines of villagers. ENSS informed the village head (Mukhiya) and sarpanch regarding the same. As a consequence, Mukhiya summoned the meeting on July 26, 2013. Mukhiya too supported Sukri Devi's stand. Again, her three nephews refused to lend ears to Mukhiya's opinion.

Sukri's nephews manhandled her and threw away out of the house. She was given refuge on rotational basis by ENSS members. ENSS informed police station about this entire incident on July 29, 2013. Police took all three nephews to police station. However, cops did not take any stern action against them. Before reaching ENSS members, all of them were released by the police station.

ENSS filed petition regarding the same issue in front of the superintendant of police (SP). All the three miscreants were again taken into and brought to the police station. Police broke the lock of Sukri's house and was given the possession. Police scolded up Sukri's nephews and warned of dire consequences if anybody dared to harm harm her in any manner. Her nephews were threatened of strict legal action. After that they were left. Currently Sukri is leading an esteemed life at her house.

SECTION B

Major Activities



Major Inputs to the Project

Rationale

Shramajivi Mahila Samity identified, inducted and introduced some of the most competent and suitable project staff to ensure the unhindered and effective implementation of the project among the community. Project director emerged solely responsible for project handling and reported to the chief functionary of the organization. The team leaders, accountant, documentation officer and office support staff remained accountable to the project director. The field organizers reported to team leader. The facilitators reported to the field organizers.

Process of Selection

The project staffs were selected after the

wider publicity through advertisements. Shortlisted aspirants were invited for written screening test followed by interview. The process of selection was supervised and monitored by board members and other external experts.

The field organizers and facilitators were selected from across the actively involved single women frontline functionaries who were capable and attached to field based activities since a longer period of time.

Male-Female Ratio

The entire project team comprised of female staffs since the project was based upon single women and the implementing CSO has the majority of female workforce too.

Training for project staffs of SMS							
Name of Training	Issues Covered	Name of Trainers	Training Facilitator	Year	No. of Training	No. of Trainees	
Training For Baseline Survey	Collection of Data, Data Compilation & Rectification of Data	Project Director, Team leader	SMS	2012	2	21	
Staff Capacity Building		Mr. Shradh Tiwary (SPWD), Mr. Rajesh Jaslos, Ms. Vasavi Kiro	SMS	2012	1	22	
Refresher Training	Capacity Enhancement and Working Skills	Rinkey Tiwary, Advocate Purabi Paul	SMS	2013	01	25	
Capacity Building on Land Rights and Livelihood Promotion for CBO's	trained over various livelihood generation schemes	Budheswar Mahato, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, PRADHAN, BAO, Birsa agriculture.	SMS	2013 2014	20	780	
Capacity Building on Advocacy and Lobbying for Members of State Committee	Methods of Advocacy and Lobbying and its Effective Implementation	Nutan Kumari, LEO Chandra Shekhar Pradhan, Atma Trainer	SMS	2013	01	42	
Training on Social Audit (MNREGA)	Capacity Building training of Social Audit (MNREGA)	MNREGA Deptt. (West Singhbhum)	PACS (State Office)	2013	01		
Capacity Building of ENSS members	Leadership Development and Conceptual Understanding of Land Rights	Rinkey Tiwary, Anjali Bose	SMS	2012 2013	08	297	
Staff Capacity Building	"W ithin" Learning Together	Naghma & Megha	PACS Prabah	2013 2014	05	8	
Justice through and by Legal Empowerment	Law & Right	Anju, Ambalika & Rajesh	PACS Marg	2014	01	3	
Staff training for annual survey	Land	Purabi Paul, Jyoti Kumari, Reeta Patro	SMS	2015		20	
Financial Management Training	Accounts in Tally	Purushottam	PACS	2013	01	01	
Website Management Training	Website Development & Management	India Internet	PACS	2015	01	01	

Capacity Enhancement Initiatives

Capacity enhancement initiatives have been one of the important and critical aspect of the project. It was carried out for SMS and ENSS in a parallel manner. As a measure of capacity enhancement, MIS and documentation training along with various capacity development programmes were held for the project staffs. In order to strengthen the association of single women association (ENSS) many different types of training were organized during the project period. Different exposure visits at model

PACS sites conducted to enhance pragmatic learning capabilities among staffs.

Different sets of information, education and communication (IEC) materials concerning different issues were conceptualized, articulated and developed to boost the awareness generation and sensitization of the project across all the levels.

The summary of training support initiatives has been detailed under the following table

Training for ENSS member						
Name of Training	Issues Covered	Name of Trainers	Training Facilitator	Year	No. of Training	No. of Trainees
Panchayat Orientation camps	Social exculsion, formation of CBO's Strengthening of ENSS, membership campaign,	PRI member, AWW, FLW	ENSS	2012 2013	257	1620
Orientation of Block level awareness	Social exculsion, formation of CBO's Strengthening of ENSS, Land campaign,	Block level officials, PRI member, AWW, FLW	ENSS	2012 2013 2014 2015	324	8748
Orientation Training of CBO formation	SHG Orientation	LEO, AWW, BAO, Bank Manager	ENSS	2013 2014	20	780
Training for Convention at Block Level	Women rights, Demands on Land rights, Domestic Violence	Block Level official, PRI member, FLW and prominent community members	ENSS	2012 2013 2014 2015	108	32,400
Orientation camps on RSBY	RSBY enrolment, Hospitalization, Smart Card	RSBY officials (District labour department)	ENSS	2012 2013 2014	81	12150
Orientation on formation and strengthening of federation	Formation ,functioning strengthening, of federation,	District cooperative officers	ENSS	2015	27	2025
Strengthening of Members of Sate & District Committee	Methods of Advocacy and Lobbying and its Effective Implementation	Nutan Kumari, LEO Chandra Shekhar Pradhan, Atma Trainer	ENSS	2012 2013 2014 2015	36	1438

Human Resource Management of the Project

The PACS project has been managed by the following human resources -

Designation	Number of Position	Roles and Responsibilities
Project Director	01	Implementation of activities as per the approved plan of action; Monitoring, linkage, reporting, advocacy, project management, project progress assessment and media advocacy; To deliver the progress and financial reports to PACS from time to time; Strategy planning for effective fulfilment of the project goals and objectives;
Team Leader	01	Capacity building of staffs; Development of IEC materials; Guidance and motivation to field organizer; Problem resolution; Coordination of block, district and state level meetings and conventions; Consultation with government departments at the block and district level; Verification of the reports etc.
Documentation Officer	01	Documentation of all reports; Submission of reports to funding agencies; Data updation; Publication of newsletters; Articulation of various reports and case studies and Finalization of best practices.
Accountant	01	Accounting, book keeping and financial management; Preparation of accounts statement; Delivering the accounts and progress report to PACS office within stipulated time frame.
Office and Administrative Support Staff	01	Responsible for all kinds of official work i.e., data entry, filing systems (inward and outward), computer work, purchase and stock maintenance and Assisting the field based staff in computing the data and documentation etc.
Field Organizer	02 Targeted 27 blocks were divided between the two	Coordination at block level, reporting, liaisoning with local government and media; Organize training for target beneficiaries; Establishment of linkages and Facilitation of association members to block level advocacy.
Facilitator	14	Each one were responsible for two blocks each; Conducted and coordinated all the block level activities which includes block level meeting, advocacy etc. with the help of field organizer; Regularly submitted monthly report to field organizer and Strictly maintained the records under prescribed and approved formats.

Key Activities and Interventions Conducted During the Project

Year	Key Activities and Interventions
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Capacity Building Training Baseline Survey Awareness Meeting at Block Level Membership Drive for ENSS Panchayat Level Camps ENSS Meeting of District and State Level Committees Creation of Database to Track the Status of Entitlements Under Revenue Land, Health (RSBY) and Livelihood Scheme Creation of Demand and Generation of Application for Land Access Generation of Application for RSBY and Widow Pension Block Level Convention State Level Convention of Single Women Media Advocacy Documentation of Cases State Level Convention of Single Women Alignment with National Level Single Women's Rights Forum
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Meeting at Block Level Membership Drive for ENSS Capacity Building of ENSS Network Members ENSS Meeting of District and State Level Committees Creation of Database to Track the Status of Entitlements Under Revenue Land, Health (RSBY) and Livelihood Scheme Campaign Over Land Entitlement and RSBY Formation of SHG and Other CBOs Creation of Demand and Generation of Application for Land Access Generation of Application for RSBY and Widow Pension Capacity Building on Land Rights and Livelihood Promotion Activation of Increased Representation in Village Bodies Block Level Convention Capacity Building for Advocacy and Lobbying for State Level Committee District Level Public Hearing State Level Convention of Single Women Media Advocacy Documentation of Cases Alignment with National Level Single Women's Rights Forum
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Meeting at Block Level Membership Drive for ENSS ENSS Meeting of District and State Level Committees Creation of Database to Track the Status of Entitlements Under Revenue Land, Health (RSBY) and Livelihood Scheme Creation of Demand and Generation of Application for Land Access Generation of Application for RSBY and Widow Pension Block Level Convention Submission of White Paper State Level Consultation for the Creation of State Women Policy with Special Reference to Single Women Issues State Level Convention of Single Women Media Advocacy Documentation of Cases Alignment with National Level Single Women's Rights Forum Campaign Over Land Entitlement and RSBY Formation of SHG and Other CBOs Capacity Building on Land Rights and Livelihood Promotion Activation of Increased Representation in Village Bodies
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Meeting at Block Level Membership Drive for ENSS ENSS Meeting of District and State Level Committees Creation of Database to Track the Status of Entitlements Under Revenue

Strategies Involved

The key strategies of the project were categorized under four different theme outputs. The key strategies in the project area are mentioned below –

Output 1	Stronger civil society organizations prioritize and raise issues of socially excluded groups in PACS targeted areas (Communities, CBOs and CSOs)
	<p>(a) Develop capacity of CSO staff relating to the problems of single women issues of the excluded communities to help the CBOs (single women groups/ federations) to raise their voice. The other CSOs at the district level and PACS partners networked to raise the voice and</p> <p>(b) Capacity building of the CBOs (individual/ single women groups/ federations/ district and state level various committees) to raise their voice against non-entitlement of land, other resources and health facilities ensured.</p>
Output 2	Women and Socially excluded population are better represented and have more voice in CSOs, government decision making bodies and committees at village/ block/ district/ state levels (Communities, CBOs and CSOs).
	<p>(a) To create a cadre base of single women-led groups/ institutions to represent in various level of the single women groups and government decision making bodies in gram Panchayat, block, district and state level and</p> <p>(b) Campaign on land entitlements will be organized by single women groups to have more voice within the groups and government decision making bodies</p>
Output 3	Civil society works to make service providers more responsive and accountable to socially excluded groups (advocacy and engagement with the government at district and state level)
	<p>(a) Policy advocacy, lobbying and right based campaign were launched to make the government service providers more responsive towards the issues of single women and</p> <p>(b) Advocacy and lobbying was carried out to groom the single women headed families to entitle them possession over family resources, community resources, business ownership and government lands.</p>
Output 4	Society ensures learning and wide dissemination of PACS lessons (Communication and learning)
	<p>(a) SMS and its network partner documented all events, progress and learning of various activities through photography, video, case studies documentation, MIS and ensured it dissemination and wider publicity and</p> <p>(b) Strong links with the district; state and national level forums for wider dissemination of single women issues learning were established.</p>

In order to meet the objectives of different anticipated output, the set of various activities were undertaken and accomplished. The summary of activities accomplished under Output 1 is summarized below under different activities.

Output 1	Stronger civil society organizations prioritize and raise issues of socially excluded groups in PACS targeted areas (Communities, CBOs and CSOs)
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Activity 1: Capacity Building Training for Project Staffs

Four days long capacity development training programme was held at Vikas

Maitry in Ranchi. Six resource persons imparted training to 21 project staffs. The training was based upon the status and causes of exclusion of single women,

gender discriminations, land and resources, livelihood, government schemes, the importance of Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan and its responsibilities, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY),

reporting and documentations along with leadership qualities enhancements among staffs.

The distinguished trainers cum resource persons were –

Mr. Rajeshwar Prasad	State Manager, Department of Labour
Ms. VaswiKiro	Member, State Commission
Mr. Santosh Mukherjee	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra
Mr. Sharad	SPWD
Mr. NikhileshMaity	VikasBharati
Mr. Johnson Topno	State Manager, PACS Jharkhand

Staff Refresher Training

The project reflection training was held from May 2, 2013 through May 5, 2013 at Tribal Culture Centre at Sonari in Jamshedpur. It aimed to develop the potential of the project staff to meet the objectives of the project. Basically it was the kind of orientation exercise over the issues concerning the project and the implementation of the planned activities.

Activity 2

(a) Baseline

A baseline study was required to know the actual status of single women across the target areas of Jharkhand. SMS selected Bokaro, Giridih, Lohardaga and Palamu districts to understand socio-economic status, issues and agony of single women and their children.

Before the commencement of the baseline survey, an initial training was held for 25 participants who were supposed to record the details during the study. The study kicked off on March 22, 2015. The survey covered the four districts by the end of June. It record date from around 65 villages. Consequently data went for the process of tabulation and analysis. The key information sought were government schemes and non-entitlement of land.

The studies revealed that mainly 80 per cent of women led families were not aware of government sponsored schemes. During the course of the baseline survey not even a single house was met with toilet facilities. Women led families were found to be least confident, interactive, under exposed, debt burdened, prone to health disorders and lack of decision making abilities. 2665 single women were surveyed, which was 12 per cent of the total target population.

(b) Focused Group Discussion

The external expert on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) conducted Focused Group Discussion (FGD) to measure the service delivery gaps, access to key provisions under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna along with the key learning and way forward. Actually, it was the annual survey aimed to evaluate the progress of the project during 2012 (the first year of the project implementation). FGD was twice conducted across randomly met 361 households in selected 19 villages. All the survey formats and reports were submitted to PACS. The survey enabled to review and evaluate the progress of the project and insisted for the adoption of new ideas to yield better results.

Activity 3: Awareness Meeting at Block Level

Block level awareness meetings were regularly held at each block in every month. The purpose of the meeting was to motivate single women for membership enrolment, group formation and awareness generation over their issues and difficulties. The facilitators eased its execution with different groups. Continuous input and knowledge sharing constituted one of the most important aspect of these meets. The PRI functionaries were invited to attend the meetings for the sake of knowledge enhancement.

The data and evidences of social discrimination, laws and acts related to land access, health facilities especially Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Forest Rights Act (FRA) scheme, besides the implementation of key provisions like the use of smart card, benefits availability etc, domestic violence, Right to Information (RTI) and information related to government schemes were raised and shared during these meetings,

Outcome

- During the tenure of 48 months and across 27 blocks, the awareness meetings at block level witnessed the presence of 1262 single women comprising 661 Schedule Tribes, 226 Schedule Castes, 72 Muslims, six people with disabilities and 297 members from other social groups and categories.
- These meetings enabled the platform for knowledge sharing regarding the schemes and rights of single women
- It enabled the capacity development of single women leaders for entering into liaisoning with the government authorities successfully
- It encouraged single women to raise their voice against any sort of discrimination vetted against them
- It ensured the opportunity towards the formulation of strategy for the speedy

resolution of pending applications

- It led to the dissemination of information associated with the process of attaining benefits from different schemes
- It taught single women to tackle the case of discrimination effectively and enthusiastically

Activity 4: Membership Drive

SMS played pivotal role in bringing most of the single women from excluded communities/ families under the umbrella of single women federation called Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS) in order to address their issues, difficulties and suffering.

Members, volunteers and staffs strived dedicatedly to reach each and every single woman in Jharkhand. Be it a single women from hard to reach remote hamlet or situated at the foothills of dense forest, no stone was left unturned to extend the supporting hand. The membership drive to associate underprivileged desolate women with ENSS is continuously increasing in numbers. The panchayat members conduct meetings at village or Tola (hamlet) level to develop close contact with single women. ENSS member inform, educates and communicates these women about the association, its working and methodology with which the issues of single women are resolved. Eventually when the single women are found able and competent enough to combat deprivation, they are encouraged to trigger movement from their own end. The single women who are convinced with the core ethics and principles of the association are offered the membership of Ekal Naris Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS) for the entire life. Once anybody attains the membership of ENSS, ENSS provides full support and cooperation from the organization throughout their life.

Outcome

- Around 27000 single women were enrolled from across 27 blocks of eight districts by the end of the tenure.

Activity 5: Capacity Building of ENSS Network Members

In the first two years (2012 and 2013) of the project, block level single women leaders were imparted capacity building training. Total numbers of 297 block level single women leaders attended the session. These group members later emerged as the agents of change.

The capacity building training included leadership development, conceptual understanding pertaining to land rights, rights on community land, revenue land and forest land, health insurance, functioning of PRI, laws and acts related to single women and problems resolution at the local level.

In the process, 11 members were drawn from each block to function as the key persons in the committee of ENSS. Four capacity building programme were organized cover appropriate representation from eight districts during the first and second year each.

297 ENSS federation members are trained about the leadership building and project issues. Eventually the block level ENSS members are today more responsible towards block level federation. They voice their opinion against discrimination, land rights, access to government sponsored schemes etc.

Outcome

- 297 block level ENSS core member were trained and they trained 762 members from block committee.
- 1059 leader single women raise their voice against discrimination in various community level issues as a result 398 cases were resolved.
- 27,000 single women were linked with the block level Single women federation (ENSS), out of this 6283 member were attained their position in various decision making bodies.
- 297 members attended altogether six different capacity building training and this members addressing the exclusion issues of the community.

Activity 6: Panchayat Level Camp

Awareness generation and sensitization programme on gender discrimination, land rights, Rashtra Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) enrolment and various rights based approach for single women were organized at the level of Gram Panchayat. The condition of single women and their problems, associating single women with the community and health related issues were the major discourse of discussion during the panchayat level meetings. These panchayat level camps were held every year.

Outcome

- A total number of 28 camps were organized which was attended by 754 single women which constituted of 477 schedule tribes, 70 schedule castes, 35 Muslims, 10 women with physical disabilities and 162 other members.

Activity 7: Block Level RSBY Enrolment Camps

The RSBY scheme is very useful as well as important for the single women of the low income group. But unfortunately the meager 15 per cent women were found possessing smart card around 2009 and 2010.

Hence, the block level RSBY enrolment campaign launched to meet the following two main objectives –

- (i) To increase awareness regarding RSBY scheme among the single women and to motivate them to access and enroll under RSBY scheme and
- (ii) To increase the number of single women in obtaining quality health services under RSBY scheme.

SMS started the block level RSBY enrolment camp for all the single women members across every block once each year. The camps were organized in coordination with the district level functionaries of RSBY and insurance agencies. As per the notification from the state government, the enrolment camps were held during the first quarter of each year. SMS project staffs contacted every

household with the assistance of list provided by the Aanganwadi Workers (Sevikas). Project staffs, mitras and CBOs members helped during the distribution of smart cards. In order to increase the awareness level regarding the usage of smart card, a total number of 54 awareness generation programme were held under PACS programme. Consequently a thorough assessment of 44 empanelled hospitals (Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and some privately owned hospitals) was carried out to check whether provisions of RSBY scheme are being fulfilled or not.

Outcome

- Increased awareness ensured the enrolment of 16000 members out of which 8341 are single women;
- 1853 number of total hospitalization till date;
- 100 cases resolved during the public hearing across eight districts;
- 173 Swasthya Mitra were selected in 3 districts;
- SMS staffs are regularly attending DRC meeting where the issues concerning enrolment or hospitalization are raised;
- Grievance redressed by the insurance company, DKM and DPM;
- 2065 single women obtained the service of labour card.

Activity 8: Institution Building in New Blocks

Organization building at block and panchayat level is a continuous process of Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan which includes strengthening of existing Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the formation of some new CBOs. The membership drive of ENSS is also the essential activity of its block level committees. The role of field level facilitator and the project staffs remained significant throughout the project years for the effective and proper functioning of the PACS programme.

Outcome

- 241 awareness meetings were organized at 27 blocks along with 729 panchayat level meetings to cater overall growth and enhance the potential of single women;
- 19 new blocks were included during the project tenure.

Activity 9: District and State Level Committees Meeting of ENSS

SMS organized half yearly meetings with all the members of ENSS at district and state level to finalize the advocacy issues, creation of pressure groups and assess the progress of the implementation of the project. The issues related to single women who remained unsettled at block level were put forth at the district level along with various line departments and the district coelenterate. It helped single women to obtain the benefits of district level schemes. During the meeting at the district level, the decision for the empanelment of hospital and insurance agencies under RSBY scheme was undertaken.

Consequently the recommendations on land rights, pensions, health facilities, against domestic violence, implementation of DV Act and various other new welfare schemes for single women has been put before the state and the central government. Notably the government has approved many of these recommendations too.

Outcome

- The state level committee formed including 21 districts 62 blocks and 72 members for carrying out advocacy and lobbying efforts with the concerned stakeholders to foster change at policy level.
- A total number of 64 district level and eight state level meetings were held during the entire project period.
- 135 members from the targeted 27 blocks attended the district consultation including 61 schedule tribes, 20 schedule castes, seven Muslims and 35 other members.

The district and state level ENSS committees have emerged influential as far as the formulation of strategy for the advocacy and lobbying is concerned to foster change.

Activity 10: Facilitating the process of ENSS as an Autonomous Institution

In order to develop ENSS into a self-driven and an autonomous institution, the process of facilitation is currently underway. The participatory approach has been the basic

focus of discussion and decision making process. The state level and national level forums converging over the same issues was linked for sharing of experiences.

In the facilitation process, SMS is extending all kinds of support to ENSS which ranges from the planning to draft bylaws, formalization of organization structure for ENSS and finalization of roles and responsibilities of the members at different level.

Output 2

Women and Socially excluded population are better represented and have more voice in CSOs, government decision making bodies and committees at village/ block/ district/ state levels (Communities, CBOs and CSOs).

Activity 1: Database creation on the status on entitlements under revenue land, health (RSBY) and livelihood scheme

The database creation was aimed to ensure the situational analysis of the target group between the prior period of implementation and during the course of implementation the project over the issues concerning violence, discrimination, land, resources, RSBY and health, government sponsored entitlements and livelihood promotion.

Database creation assisted in evaluating reach of ENSS in the form membership enrolment, leadership development and coverage of geographical area. Database enables for the regular follow-up with the

block office and other line departments to seek the status of application generation and fulfilment of demand.

The data collected is thus used in advocacy and lobbying with different stakeholders at any level for the sake of recommendation and drafting the policy paper for the rights of socially excluded groups.

Outcome

- 53,064 applications were generated under different government schemes such as MGNREGA, job card, widow pension, Indira Awas Yojana and social security etc. Notably 32462 applications have been approved so far.

Schemes	Applied	Benefitted
Widow Pension	5511	2018
Old-age Pension	5117	2381
Indira AwasYojna	4126	1289
Family Benefits	59	49
Disability Pension	1127	34
Annapurna	110	372
Antodaya	2226	1452
Job Card	8526	7150
Job Application	6,327	4702
Seed Dispersal	250	80
Labour Card	2065	2065
BPL	1012	111
Lal Card	6582	2355
Ration Card	3029	2293
RSBY	8000	8000
Total	53064	32462

Single women have reposed their faith in ENSS because of the disbursement of benefits under various state sponsored social welfare schemes. They are enthusiastically participating in raising their voice and asserting for their rights and entitlements.

Activity 2: Campaigning Land Entitlement and RSBY

The rationale of campaign based upon the two broad questions as to why land entitlements are the need for single women and how single women can access the RSBY for the betterment of their health.

Shramajivi Mahila Samity in association with ENSS came forward to launch an effective land campaign to create positive and conducive environment over the land rights for women. During the PACS project period (2012-13) SMS reached to the conclusion that there is a common and persistent problem of land snatching from the single women. It was observed that the single women especially widows, abandoned and divorced ones are vulnerable to torture in the name of witch. Hence these kind of single women are more likely to migrate in search of bread and butter. The land holdings of single women are often seized by force and they are left homeless. The trend of exploitation has been continuing since ages and proving gruesome for single women to thrive and survive in the society.

Land Entitlement Campaign

In preview of the facts, an elaborative and extensive land campaign started in 2013 which ushered an emergence of hope among single women across Jharkhand. It was held at 62 blocks of 20 districts in Jharkhand for the past two years. Under the initiative, an awareness programme for land entitlement of women is done at a grass-root village level. There must be equal sensitization of block officials for its easy and hassle free execution and mounting of pressure at district level for its final approval. Lead Team was formed to spearhead the campaign. Different set of activities are prioritized. Tasks are divided,

targets are set and slogans are designed. Different phases of campaign, routine meetings, monitoring, aims and objectives were determined and various activities of claimants were activated. Media was active in to carrying out publicity and promotion. Single women who were earlier deprived of land and residence can today take possession over community and forest land. The entire activity was taken across 800 villages and 204 panchayats. The Allocated land holdings have been utilized in a different manner.

This campaign has resulted in increase of manifold resources and has registered growth in ratio of female population. Women have being linked with land resources. Benefits of Kishan Credit Card are also provided to single women. Government is sensitized to carry out the procedure of land allotment in a smooth and dynamic manner.

ENSS has noticed increasing demands for revenue land. We are contemplating every possibility to develop more and more such land to increase vegetable cultivation. Today government is providing single women with seeds to engage them in agricultural occupation. Thus single women have registered considerable increase in agrarian occupation. (Single women are today actively associated with natural resource management groups, forest committees, forest protection committees, Market committees and agricultural committees etc.).

If land entitlement rights will be granted to women then it will be advantageous affairs since they are more attached to agrarian practices and other land related activities. Women are managing their land holdings in more progressive manners. It has significantly promoted the concept of ownership. Hence, ENSS firmly believes that land alone can establish and assert identity of women especially desolate ones. In this campaign, 54416 single women are directly associated whereas around two lakhs other committee members have registered their support and cooperation. Under the aegis of this campaign, the data of allocated land holdings are mentioned below –

Sl. No.	Types of Land	No. of Applications	No. of Women Applied	No. of Women Obtained
01	Government Land	328	328	118
02	Community Land	617	9255	6535
03	Forest Land	267	267	29
04	Forest Land	1860	1860	1691
Total		3072	11710	8373

The campaign has been spread state-wide where it took the shape of mass movement.

Campaign on National Health Insurance Scheme

The Government of India has introduced National Health Insurance Scheme (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana). It was implemented by Ministry of labour and Employment. It commenced in 2008-2009. It aims to benefit families below poverty line, job card holders under MGNREGA scheme, footpath vendors, other labourers, rickshaw pullers and labourers from different unorganized sectors through health insurance.

In order to ensure health insurance benefits for single women under National Health Insurance Scheme, a series of awareness camps were organized at panchayat level. Numbers of awareness campaign were held at 27 blocks of eight districts in 2012-2013. 233 smart cards were generated in 2012 in response to these awareness campaigns. Number of smart card gradually increased with the increase in number of awareness campaigns. In 2013 alone, the number of smart card generated was 2553. Till the end of 2015, 17284 people had smart card across 35 blocks of 20 districts. Out of all these entire figures, 9284 smart card holders were single women.

Smart card enrolment camps are being held to register the names of smart card holders. Department of Labour shares route chart before any such enrolment campaign. Aanganwadi Sevikas retain the programme schedule of smart card enrolment campaigns. Sevika distributes slips as per schedule. As per schedule smart cards are generated at enrolment camps. In any of the beneficiary remains absent during the camp days, they are supposed to contact Department of Labour and get it done at district level.

In order to classify single women in labour category; labour card are generated for the

same. ENSS is in touch with employment enforcement officer to generate labour card for its members. Along with the receipt of 100 rupees deposited at State Bank of India and the duly filled application form for labour card is submitted before Department of Labour. Department of Labour provides labour card. It ensured the recognition of single women as the labour which benefitted their children with different scholarships and other government sponsored incentives. Labour card favours participation of single women at different capacity building programmes. It also provided the basis of distribution for different aid materials among single women. Women labour were provided with bicycles, sewing machines etc. 2384 single women hailing from across 30 blocks along 15 districts. 2062 single women gained out of the initiative.

Activity 3: Dissemination of Communication Materials on Land Rights and RSBY

SMS ensured the dissemination of appropriate and effective Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as flex, three fold brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, CBO registers and flip card to improve the reach of block and panchayat level single women to have better access to government schemes. The dissemination was carried out in collaboration of district and state administration from 2012 till 2014.

Flex Materials: It described the roles and importance of women in Gram Sabha and explained the necessity of land entitlements for the single women. These materials were appropriately displayed across gram sabha meeting in 27 blocks. The flex for the schedule and non-schedule area were developed separately in accordance with their respective provisions.

Folders on Land Rights: Single fold brochures upon land rights of single women under Panchayati Raj Act was conceptualized, articulated and disseminated. It comprised all the information about the role of gram sabha in providing the landless women with land, process of applying for land claims and documents required for the application.

a. Pamphlets: A threefold pamphlets was documented on RSBY schemes, procedures of enrolment to obtain the smart card under the scheme and its many fold importance.

b. Three-Four Folders: A folder narrating the methods of group formation (SHG) and its advantages towards attainment of economic stability was designed, developed and disseminated all across the villages of project target areas. It aimed to foster awareness generation among and ensure the orientation for the formation of Self Help Group (SHG). Around 2000 such folders were distributed amongst SHG and ENSS members of 27 blocks in eight districts.

Activity 4: Formation of SHG and Strengthening of Other CBOs

Shramajivi Mahila Samity's rich and diverse experience across social development has significantly contributed towards the formation and development of Community Based Organization (CBO) across 27 blocks of eight districts in Jharkhand.

SMS encouraged and promoted two distinct types of CBOs – the one which addresses the issues and problems and inculcates the ability of leadership among single women so that they can tackle their problem and fight for their rights and the other which tries to break the vicious cycle of poverty and reach towards sustainable livelihood.

Outcome

- 705 SHGs were formed adding 8462 members comprising 4461 schedule tribes, 1620 schedule castes, 517 Muslims, 27 individuals with disabilities and 1837 women from other backward classes;

Activity 5: Demand Creation and Application for Land Access

The generation of application for the creation of demand for lease of land ownership, credit linkage, below the poverty line category enlisting and livelihood option promoted for single women. After the generation of application regular follow-up was undertaken for the fulfillment of demand at the block level along with the line department. The application generation initiated at the panchayat level and continued up to the state level. The copy of application was forwarded to all the hierarchies of administrative set-up to avert any risk of confusion or communication gap at any level.

Outcome

- The block level committees' of ENSS mobilized 14,580 applications altogether across 27 blocks of Jharkhand;
- 7,317 women accessed homestead land which is 30.11 per cent against the 40 per cent target set compared to five per cent (baseline survey) before the commencement of the project;
- 1,289 beneficiaries obtained Indira Awas;
- 118 women were granted government land;
- 1,801 women achieved right over land after the settling down of family disputes and
- 4,000 women attained their share over land out of partition in their families.

Sl. No.	Types of Land	No. of Applications	No. of Women Applied	No. of Women Obtained
01	Government Land	328	328	118
02	Community Land	755	10360	6785
03	Forest Land	489	489	109
04	private Land	2180	2180	1801
Total		3752	13357	8813

Activity 6: Application for RSBY and Widow Pension

The single women and their family members were undertaken into Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) so that none of the individuals could be deprived of health treatment. The process of enabling coverage under the health scheme kicked off at village and panchayat level. Single women leaders active at gram panchayat level were entrusted with the responsibility to enroll left over single women under the scheme.

In order to ensure social security for all the

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015
RSBY Enrolment	2,430	4,860	9720	7290
Hospitalization		1003	1230	230

- SMS ensured the application of the following government sponsored schemes across its districts of intervention

Schemes	Applied	Benefitted
Widow Pension	5511	2018
Old Age Pension	5117	2381

Activity 7: Capacity Building on Land Rights and Livelihood Promotion

Capacity building sessions were organized on land rights and livelihood promotion for the single women at gram panchayat and block level. The training began in the second year of the project period followed by the formation of SHGs in the first year. The capacity building was also held on credit linkage and income generation for the single women SHG members.

eligible single widows in the project area, ENSS with the help of its CSOs leaders facilitated the process of putting applications for pension to all the eligible single widows. CBOs in advocacy with the block and district administration strived to ensure pension facilities to 100 per cent eligible single women.

Outcome

- 24,300 applications were generated for RSBY enrolment across 27 blocks by the block level committees of ENSS;

Outcome

- 250 SHGs were imparted training out of 675 total numbers of SHGs over various livelihood generation activities in and after the second year;
- 20 capacity building programme were organized in a group of 25 members over land rights and livelihood promotion opportunities.

Sl. No	Livelihood	No. Of Group	No. of Associated
1	Vegetable Cultivation	150	1800
2	Rice from Paddy	27	405
3	Animal Husbandry	36	432
4	Puffed Rice	67	804
5	Forest Product	36	360
6	Bangle Production	20	200
7	Poultry	20	312
8	Tent House	22	264
9	Sewing-Embroidery	24	288
10	Ration Shop	60	700
11	Paddy Machine	10	110
Total		472	5675

Activity 8: Activation and Increased Representation in Village Level Bodies/ Committees

The single women were encouraged and promoted to participate in the village various bodies such as Village Education Committee (VEC), Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHND), Mata Samity and Gram Sabha to assert the recognition, honour and dignity as the part of inclusion process.

Outcome 2

- 6,283 single women represented various village level committees across 1,160 villages

Activity 9: Convergence of Government Schemes for Entitlement of SGSY/ NFSM/ ATMA/ MRNREGA/ NRLM

The gram panchayat and block level single women groups have made link and convergence with various departments for their own benefits. Applications were submitted by the members to obtain various state sponsored schemes. SMS staffs undertook lead role for the convergence as well as the follow-up.

Outcome

- 32,462 single women have been linked to various government programme over the project period.

Activity 10: Formation of Block Level SHG Federation

Block level single women SHG Federation

were formed at the block level for sharing of experiences, build strength raise voice and solidarity.

Outcome

- 27 block level SHG federations were formed in third year of the project period;
- The federation members share experiences, solve local problems and prepare livelihood plan for the members;
- Discussion held with financial institutions and the market linkages were established for its members.

Activity 11: Block Level Convention

The block level conventions were organized with all the single women at each block once in a year. It aimed to ensure the platform for sharing of experience, problems, strategy formulation, progress and achievements. It remained important for single women since it emerged an opportunity for annual block meet. The massive gathering at the block level mounted pressure upon the block functionaries to resolve impending issues and enhance solidarity among members.

Outcome

- A total number of 108 block level conventions with the total participation of 5400 women were present.

Output 3

Civil society works to make service providers more responsive and accountable to socially excluded groups (advocacy and engagement with the government at district and state level)

Activity 1: Capacity building for Advocacy and lobbying of State Level Committee

The effective implementation of the project at the state level necessitated the urgency of capacity building programme for the state level committee members. It mainly involved the strengthening of various attributes amongst the single women

members of the state committee, which primarily includes dialogues, formulation of memorandum and resolutions, submission of demand of charters and follow-up of various activities.

Under the activity, 30 state level committee members were imparted two-days training. The first training was organized during the second year of the project period. Single women led CBOs proposed various themes

during the capacity building training where the joint planning and monitoring of activities were performed.

The capacity building training for advocacy and lobbying was organized at VikasBharati in Ranchi from December 17, 2013 through December 18, 2013. It witnessed the active participation of 42 members from 27 blocks of eight districts.

Objective

- To upgrade the method of advocacy and lobbying;
- To encourage lobbying with government over different women issues;
- To build up members for face to face interaction programme with government authorities and
- To impart knowledge over tabulation, submission of memorandum and resolutions

Outcome

- The procedure of advocacy and lobbying gained acceptance
- It encouraged dialogue with various government officials and functionaries
- Members gained significant knowledge over drafting of memorandum, resolution and recommendation
- It enabled the method of follow-up practice among the members concerned.

Activity 2: Consultation with the District Administration

The unsettled issues of single women at the block level were referred at the district level, which after due consultation with the line departments of the district concerned were resolved in an appropriate manner. In certain instances, the cases were even taken up to the deputy commissioner. The consultation with various government departments helped to prioritize the single women in the disbursement of government aided schemes. Various schemes of the district level too directly reached single women.

The consultation initiative with the district administration mounted significant pressure to resolve the impeding issues at the block administration for the immediate result. It also favoured to introduce different government programme like ATMA, which were yet to be launched. It also facilitated the approval of land leases to single women along with the instant resolution of land related impeding disputes at the block level.

A total number of 48 consultation meetings with deputy commissioner, deputy development commissioner, district social welfare officer and land revenue deputy collector were held. 43 recommendations were put forth in run up to these consultation meets. Eventually, it led to the demand generation for partition among the family by 860 women along with 167 claims for inclusion into the forest committees were made by the single women. Besides 28 women claimed for the allotment of government land before the circle officer

Outcome

- Five primary health centres registered the sign of technical improvement under RSBY norms such as the installation of card reader software;
- Oxford Hospital and Satanjala Hospital at Chakradharpur in West Singhbhum and Jharkhand Nursing Home along with primary health centre at Kasmar in Bokaro were empanelled under RSBY;
- Interface meetings with five deputy commissioners, two land revenue deputy commissioners and one sub divisional officer across five different districts were held which led to the acquisition of land data in one block. Demand letters were forwarded to different line departments for the same;
- 6,785 women obtained 'Kachha Bandobasti' from the Gram Sabha over community land in the schedule area;
- Consultation also led to the revival of widow and old age pension across all the eight project districts which had remained undisbursed for one year. It benefitted 736 pending pensions were released;

- Sixteen public hearings were held across five districts in order to resolve various disputes concerning RSBY scheme. 140 issues were raised by the single women during these hearings. 100 such disputes were resolved immediately while other impending problems were consequently addressed during the follow-up process;
- SMS and ENSS jointly drafted a chapter on the single women which was later incorporated into the State Level Women Policy report titled “Women in Special Condition”. The policy was passed by the Government of Jharkhand on October 20, 2014.

Activity 3: Block level Coordination Meeting

The block level Single Women Committees enthusiastically coordinate each and every effort with the concerned block offices, block development officers and officials of respective line departments. It eased into the establishment of a direct linkage between single women groups and block authorities for the speedy leveraging of schemes and resources.

Outcome

- Total number of 108 block level consultation meetings were held across all the project blocks over the issues of land entitlement and property rights, livelihood promotions, right to information, RSBY, hospitalization, block level advocacy for the implementation of government schemes and
- Consequently it increased awareness over different issues and rights pertaining to different government schemes.

Activity 4: District Level Public Hearing

Different number of district level public hearings was organized in close coordination with the departmental officers of government administration. It aimed to

enable direct dialogue over critical issues and problems concerning single women. These district level public hearing placed issues of single women in front of district officials, produced sufficient testimonials to ensure face-to-face discussion and resolved issues immediately.

Outcome

- 18 district level public hearing meetings were held on RSBY and MGNREGA across Pakur, Dumka, Palamu, Giridih, West Singhbhum, Gumla, Lohardaga and Bokaro. 16 public hearings were based on the themes of RSBY enrolment and hospitalization whereas two public hearings were based on MGNREGA;
- 100 out of 140 cases pertaining to RSBY enrolment and hospitalization was resolved while 40 disputes related to MGNREGA scheme were addressed.
- 1509 total participants witnessed the event categorically included 829 schedule tribes, 286 schedule castes, 14 persons with disabilities, 174 Muslims besides 206 representatives from other communities;

Activity 5: Submission of White Paper

SMS sought an effective policy formation and implementation for the betterment of single women across the state. A 'White Paper' based upon the findings and collected data regarding single women in Jharkhand was drafted submitted before the state government during the third year of the project implementation.

The major aspect of the white paper submission activity was to assert due pressure upon the state government in order to draft proper state level women facts provided. It also aimed to create appropriate pressure on the government for the prioritization of single women issues across government schemes and its effective and unhindered implementation.

State Level Women Policy – Some of the Major Declarations

- It urged to extend essential services to widows, divorced, aged and destitute women for their rehabilitation;
- The state government of Jharkhand launched few more schemes for single women on October 16, 2014 according to which five per cent single women shall be preferred in the appointment for the primary teaching positions and panchayat sachivs (Panchayat Secretary). It also sought to promote 30 to 50 per cent women across every field such as government services, political proceedings etc.;
- It sought to promote gender equality. The state government is currently exploring the provision for gender based budget and
- It expressed strong commitment to reduce violence against women.

Activity 6: State Level Consultation on visiblising women as a farmer

The Jharkhand govt is on its move to formulate a state women policy for which SMS is acting as a facilitator through ENSS and other state level women network. SMS &ENSS were play role to prepared a chapter on single women – its provisions, laws and guidelines for the govt. for drafting provision & schemes for their betterment. The other state women policies have no chapter on single women hence the Jharkhand women policy are act as an example for them. -On 20th October 2014, women policy is passed by the State Govt. of Jharkhand.

So SMS has organized a regional level consultation in association with Mahila

Kisan Adhikaar Manch (MAKAAM) on September 29-30, 2015 on the rights of women over land and livelihood resources.

SMS and ENSS ensured the platform for the single women to assert demand over community, government and forest land in order to obtain ownership. They facilitated numerous CBO federations at grass-root level to ensure maximum participation in decision making bodies such as the village panchayat and its various village level standing committees.

The consultation was planned to gain enriching experiences and learning from the states of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh to explore viability for collective action in order to tap potential benefits from land and livelihood resources.

The following recommendations were put forth by the participants –

- Availability of loan for women;
- Provision for women participation during the selling of family land;
- Awareness generation amongst women for rights and property;
- Active participation of women in all kinds of decision making;
- Provision for land lease ownership;
- Women should be decisive for yielding;
- Strict norms for migration so that none of women could be separated from land;
- Extensive sensitization programme towards women across banks and administrative structure;
- Provision for individual card for women in MGNREGA programme;
- Urge for the participation of male community and larger society for the improvement of status of women farmers;
- Provision should be made for landless women to obtain the possession over land;
- Individual cards should be drafted for “KenduPatta”;
- Women should be capable enough to claim land;
- Extension of proper health facilities to the women farmers;
- Women should have ownership over the home, land and other kinds of lease and
- Women should be allowed to affix rate for forest products.

Outcome

- A charter of demand for women farmers drafted encapsulating the experience of fellow participants. It recommended the state to restructure its policies over rights to resources;

Activity 7: Media Advocacy

SMS and ENSS approached press and media for collaborative efforts to create conducive environment to raise the issues of single women. All the print and electronic media entities of national repute were engaged and networked across the entire eight project districts. The initiative was taken to ensure adequate coverage of issues concerned with single women. Simultaneously SMS and ENSS jointly organized series of press conferences on regular basis to disseminate the apathy of single women in Jharkhand. It served an important medium to circulate the causes and concern of single women for the wider publicity. It actually sought the proper

attention of government authorities, people's representatives and intellectuals etc.

Outcome

- Press conferences were held at Bahu bazaar and Vikas Bharati in Ranchi on January 24, 2013 and September 25, 2014 respectively;
- It ensured positive atmosphere and suitable platform to embark upon the issues, problems, cases and day to day struggle of single women across different districts of Jharkhand;
- It mainly focused on scopes and procedure to procure special, community and forest land for single women to ensure means of sustained livelihood and
- The issues concerning dignity, rights and entitlements for single women gained prime motto of elaborate discussion.

Output 4

Society ensures learning and wide dissemination of PACS lessons (Communication and learning)

Activity 1: Case Documentation

An extensive attempt was made to identify and articulate successful case studies and success stories to track and record each and every happenings and achievements concerned with the activities of the project. The achievements from across all the project blocks, districts and state were shared at various national level platforms.

Ekal Ki Pahal – Kal, Aaj aur Kal

The booklet introduces the stories of all such single women who have been the victims of atrocities and suppression within their family and community. It has been depicted through the booklet that how Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan played instrumental role in transforming their lives in a positive manner. It was published in order to sensitize the government administration and society at large. It serves as the classic set of examples for

thousands of single women and hence influences them to emancipate themselves out of oppression through the strength of organization.

Badlao Ki Dastaan (Stories of Change) Documentary

Based upon the true events of Singhpur and Muhulsadi Panchayat, *Stories of Change* is a documentary which unfolds an inspiring journey of will and grit of the women from Kasmar block in Bokaro district of Jharkhand.

This documentary is an apotheosis of the famous maxim God helps those who help themselves. It engulfs two stories unveiling alongside meandering with time through tides of struggle. The journey of Yamuna Swayam-Sahayata Samooh (an SHG) and Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan briefs that where there is will there is always a way. On one side where the Yamuna Swayam-

Sahayata Samooh stood against the protection of forest land and came out in numbers joining hands and enlightening other villagers as well as the forest officials about the conservation of tree.

Following an adjacent pavement ENSS from Murhulsadi panchayat portrays another brave story of grit and determination which eventually led to rehabilitation of the village male fraternity from alcohol eventually resulting in prosperous days ahead.

In examples like Samalabala and Rabni Devi there lie stories of inspiration, determination, leadership and team efforts which is only the beginning of a better more focused and developed future of rural India.

Activity 2: Join to National level Single women's Rights Forum

SMS and ENSS are already the members of national level Ekal Nari Adhikar Manch. All the three members from Jharkhand state attended executive member training

programme in 2012. Legal training programme was conducted in Rajasthan. Two members from Jharkhand attended the legal training programme and implemented it across Jharkhand too. Our members from ENSS have contributed in different programmes of national forum.

Activity 3: Hamari Pahachan

It is a journal of single women which highlights some of the extraordinary and combatant initiatives laid down by single women groups, federations and civil societies across different parts of Jharkhand. Various success and failures to various approaches in dealing with the issues of single women have been broadly reviewed and explained. It has been successful in promoting and publicizing the cause and concern of single women under the aegis of Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan. Beginning in the year 2012 SMS was published hamari pahachan later on this magazine was published by SHARC organization.

“ I am proud to announce that my village has elevated from there stereotypes. It has elevated from the common notion of caste, creed and sex. There is still a long way to go and PACS seems to make my dream come true.”

Afsana Begum, Village-Manoharpur, District-West Singhbhum

“ Earlier we all were financially dependent on our families for even a penny. My situation has changed after I joined this organization. We could not avail of good standards of living, leave besides luxuries as we were dependant on others for our daily needs. Today we have solutions to all such problems. Schemes like Indira Awas Yojana, MGNREGA and ration cards have helped us in all ways. The most essential for our healthy being, we all have smart cards now.”

Parwati Devi, Village-Sriramdih, District-Giridi

SECTION C

Major Activities



दुमका जागरण

संपत्ति पर मिले महिलाओं को बराबरी का हक

• एकल महिलाओं को दी गई पैतृक संपत्ति में अधिकार की जानकारी

अविवाहित, विधवा महिलाओं के अधिकारों पर भी चर्चा को गई। चर्चा के दौरान यह बताया गया कि पैतृक जमीन व संपत्ति पर महिलाओं को भी बराबर का अधिकार है। ऐसी महिलाएं जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है वे सामुदायिक जमीन, सरकारी जमीन, वनभूमि, गैर मजबूत जमीन हासिल करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के समक्ष आवेदन कर सकती हैं। बैठक में संगठन ने निर्णय लिया कि सांसद शिव सोरेन को मांग पत्र सौंप कर दुमका संसदीय क्षेत्र के एकल महिलाओं जमीन को हकदारी सुनिश्चित करने को मांग की जाएगी।

इस अवसर पर सुहागिनी टुडू, मेरेलीना टुडू, चम्पा देवी, छालो देवी, मजबून बीबी, फूलमनी देवी, सहयोगी शांति सोरेन, रीना देवी, रासमनी हेम्वम, सरस्वती सहित समन्वयक रीता सरकार उपस्थित थीं।

संबाद सहयोगी, दुमका : एकल नारी सशक्ति संगठन को दो दिवसीय बैठक शुकवार को आत्मा प्रशिक्षण केंद्र में शुरू हुई। बैठक में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के संबंध में विस्तार से चर्चा की गई। इस मौके पर संगठन की ओर से तलाक़शत,

अनदेखी सतबरवा प्रखंड के पोंची व रबदा में जननी सुरक्षा योजना के सामुदायिक अंकेक्षण के दौरान उभर कर सामने आए मामले महिलाओं को लाभ से वंचित रखने की हो रही साजिश

भास्कर नवज, मेदिनीनगर

आदिवासी व दलित समुदाय के महिलाओं के जननी सुरक्षा योजना के लाभ से वंचित रखने की साजिश चल रही है, यह मामला सतबरवा प्रखंड के पोंची व रबदा में जननी सुरक्षा योजना के सामुदायिक अंकेक्षण के दौरान उभर सामने आया।

राष्ट्रीय दलित मानव अधिकार अभियान, मण्टी आर्ट एसोसिएशन व एकल नारी सशक्ति संगठन द्वारा सतबरवा प्रखंड पोंची व रबदा पंचायत में सामुदायिक अंकेक्षण की जा रही है।

पोंची व रबदा पंचायत में किये जा रहे सामुदायिक अंकेक्षण के प्रथम दिन पोंची पंचायत विभिन्न गांवों से करीब 100 से अधिक जननी सुरक्षा योजना के लाभुक व सहिया, आंगनबाड़ी केंद्र के सेविका व सहायिका तथा स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में कामने के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने भाग

सामुदायिक अंकेक्षण के बारे में जानकारी देने और कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित महिलाएं।

लिया। कार्यक्रम में खमडीह के सहिया रीता देवी, पोंची के सहिया रीना देवी और रबदा की सहिया शांति देवी को सम्मानित भी किया गया। सामुदायिक अंकेक्षण में एसीडीएचआर से तारापद, मिथिलेश कुमार, एकल नारी सशक्ति संगठन से पुनम विश्वकर्मा, पुनीता, सहिया रीता देवी, रीना देवी, बीटीटी नविन व अनजय जीतेन्द्र सिंह, शांति देवी, संजु देवी, ममता देवी, सुरशोला, मुला कुबेर, प्रमोला देवी सहित साप्ती संख्या में समुदाय की महिलाओं ने भाग लिया।

Achievements vis-à-vis Outputs

Output 1: Stronger civil society organizations prioritize and raise issues of socially excluded population in the programme target area.

- a. SMS emerged strong enough to project its work across regional level;
- b. The project staff members are confident enough to assert the fulfillment of people's right;
- c. The staffs are capable of striking result driven dialogue with the government functionaries and other policy makers;
- d. 768 CBOs were formed at villages spread across 27 target blocks of eight district in Jharkhand;
- e. The membership of network partner ENSS rose to 27,000 who are raising voice against gender discrimination in every sphere.

Output 2: Socially excluded population are better represented and have more voice in CSOs, government decision making bodies and committees at village /block/district/state levels

- a. 6,283 women attained membership across different decision making bodies at village and panchayat level;
- b. 53,064 applications were generated to obtain different government schemes;
- c. 32,462 applicants received benefits under different government aided schemes;
- d. Rs. 9,28,27,350 was leveraged by the linkage programme with government schemes;
- e. Rs. 53,43,746 was saved by the newly formed SHGs;
- f. Rs. 44,54,080 credit linkage was extended to SHGs from banks;
- g. 7,317 women accessed homestead land;
- h. 14.7 per cent women were granted lease rights by panchayat and gram sabha.

Output 3: Civil Society works to make

service providers more responsive and accountable to socially excluded population.

- a. Five per cent reservation ensured for the single women in the primary teacher and panchayat sachiv vacancies;
- b. The amount of old age and widow pension hiked from Rs. 400 to Rs. 700;
- c. Vidhwa Samman Yojna introduced in order to benefit young widows;
- d. Excluded migrant families were issued labour card on the insistence of labour department;
- e. The department of labour initiated issuing labour card on the name of single women;
- f. 10 per cent of seat were reserved for the girl child of single women;
- g. The department of women and child development prioritized the selection of single women for the purpose of Sahiya and Aanganwadi Workers (Sevika);
- h. A white paper was introduced on the status of single women in Jharkhand which necessitated the inclusion of single women issues in the prioritization of state sponsored schemes and its implementation.

Output 4: Civil society ensures learning and wide dissemination of PACS lessons.

- a. 742 cases of gender based discrimination related to land, property, witchcraft etc. were addressed during the course of four years long project period;
- b. A short documentary film was featured depicting the struggles and success of single women in order to boost self-esteem and confidence amongst other single women;
- c. A short compilation of 20 success stories concerned with the rights and fights of single was conceptualized, developed and disseminated

CASE 6

Pramila took hold of Husband's Land

Pramila Soren (45) was married to Sonaram Hembrom. Both of them had no offspring. Her husband was tribal priest (Naiki). He was allocated five bighas of land from the government. They had the land receipt too. They were earning their livelihood by cultivating the same land.

Pramila's husband died of prolonged illness on May 25, 2004. After that villagers prevented Pramila to perform Naiki's job. The priesthoodship was awarded to Sonaram's nephew Babudhan Hembrom. He started performing Naiki's role, however died on February 17, 2012. Consequently, Babudhan's wife Sheelwanti was given the responsibility of Naiki.

Pramila had the point that when her husband died, villagers prevented her from discharging Naiki responsibility. Even the land allocated on the basis of Naiki duty was snatched away from her and given to Babudhan Hembrom. People were opined upon the logic that women are not supposed to perform Naiki's job. Then how come after Babudhan's death, her spouse was sanctioned this responsibility?

When Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS) made an effort to enter into the dialogue process with villagers, then they were suggested to contact the village headman (mukhiya). ENSS held meeting villagers on November 27, 2012, which was attended by Mukhiya too.

ENSS questioned that if when Sheelwanti can get hold upon Naiki's land then why come Pramila was deprived of the same right? Villager's replied that Sheelwanti was ensuring the Naiki's responsibility through ther brother; hence she deserves the right on land. ENSS then suggested that the same could be ensured by Pramila too, therefore she also deserves right on the land.

In this regard, mukhiya suggested convening meeting on December 15, 2012. Mukhiya said in the meeting that Pramila's husband was Naiki and the government land was allocated on his name too. Therefore, Pramila has the first right on the same piece of land. Now, if Pramila wants that Sheelwanti too should be accommodated on the same land, she can.

Pramila agreed upon to offer crops to Sheelwanti grown on the land. ENSS ensured Pramila's right on her husband's land.

CASE 7

Leelawati Won Fight Against Her Own

Leelawati Devi (40) is a single woman hailing from Naxal affected Sigardih village at Rajdhanwar block of Giridih district. Her father was a poor farmer. She was deprived of education and hence studied till class ninth. Consequently, Leelawati was married at the tender age of 14 years of her age in 1988.

Leelawati was married to Sahdev Turi of the same block. They had two sons, whom they wanted to educate sincerely. But alas! Leelawati's husband died of malaria in 2000. Therefore, she was left overburdened with various responsibilities.

Leelawati's elder as well as younger brother in law started tormenting her. When anguish reached at its peak, Leelawati's mother took her back. Soon, Leelawati started another inning of her life at her maternal village. She worked as daily wage earner and fed her family. Suddenly, she lost her father too. Then after, she had to bear the brunt of her mother's responsibility. She was left helpless.

She came in touch with Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS). She understood the objective and work culture of the organization and soon realized its importance in her life. She took two decimals of land transferred on her name by requesting her mother. Leelawati started constructing her house on the same land.

In the meanwhile, her brother Ghokal Turi inferred in between and quarreled with Leelawati. However, she didn't give up and completed the construction work. On the basis of proactive participation, Leelawati reached higher rungs of the organization and occupied membership of its state committee team. In order to sort out the issues of single women, she was designated as the vice-president of the organization too.

Earlier, Leelawati was hesitant while in conversing with government officials. But after getting in contact with ENSS, now she unhesitatingly enters into the dialogue process with any officials.

Leelawati ensured the association of 958 single women from Devri and Rajdhanwar blocks to ENSS. She is relentlessly endeavouring to sort out their issues.

Key Milestones

1. Increased homestead land entitlements of single women with a priority from ST, SC, Muslim and other communities

- 7,317 women accessed homestead land which is 30.11 per cent against the 40 per cent target set compared to five per cent (baseline survey) before the commencement of the project.
- 1289 beneficiaries obtained Indira Awas;
- 118 were granted government land;
- 1801 women achieved right over land after the settling down of family disputes and
- 4000 women attained their share over land out of partition in their families.

2. Increase Access to Land and Land Development Inputs to the Single Women without Any Discrimination

- 43.61 per cent single women accessed community land against the 60 per cent set target compared to meagre five per cent as witnessed in the baseline outcome
- 6785 women benefitted with community land was provided to single women and
- 1801 single women were ensured accessibility to their family land.

3. Increase land ownership of single women

- 14.70 per cent single women were provided lease rights (patta) against the set target of 20 per cent at the behest of village panchayat and gram sabha which stood at marginal two per cent before the implementation of the project

4. Increase participation of single women in the PRI process, access and ensure various government schemes to overcome vulnerability and exclusion

- 71 per cent single women participated in the PRI process which was considerably much higher than the target of 60 per cent. The findings of baseline survey had revealed that earlier the negligible one per cent of the target group had participated across the PRI processes. It has significantly ensured single women's access and reach to government aided schemes. Perhaps it proved to be the initiative to end gender based discrimination thereby vanquished vulnerability and social exclusion.
- 43.61 per cent single women occupied control and ownership over family and community property resources. It remained little below the targeted figure of 60 per cent. However, the outcomes of the baseline survey had stated that only five per cent women were previously capable of wielding influence and command over family and community resources.
- 50.3 per cent against the targeted 60 per cent women were imparted significant awareness in order to increase the participation for enrolment under RSBY scheme. Baseline survey had demonstrated that mere five per cent of single women were familiar with the advantages of RSBY scheme.
- 90 per cent single women gained information and knowledge over access to basic health services thereby meeting the cent per cent target. Earlier just 10 per cent of the targeted audience had any information over access to basic health services.

CASE 8

Fought on Own & Encouraged Others the Same

Murti Devi is a single woman from a poor Dalit family. She is having two sons and two daughters. Her husband died seven years back, when her children were too young. Murti Devi is all alone and nobody is there to look after her.

After her husband's death, Murti Devi was accused of being characterless. She was held responsible for her husband's death within 10 years of marriage. They pressurized upon Murti to fetch money from her maternal house to perform memorial (Shradh) ceremony of her husband. She asked for some money from her father and mother. Her husband's last rites were performed when her mother gave 20 kilo grams of rice and rupees five hundred.

Murti Devi started feeding all her four children. After discharging all her household responsibilities, she goes to forest to collect woods. Her younger and elder brother in laws was opposed of these activities. They started oppressing Murti. They queried that who is going to feed you? Go to your maternal house. She replied that, she has been brought to this home after her marriage. Does, she loses her right after my husband's death? She has four small kids, who too have equal right on this house.

Murti use to visit Mahato's family at Khudivera village. She uses to get food over there. She has to feed her kids out of that food. She joined Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS) in 2006. Murti's society accused her of being a wrong woman. Despite, such mud slandering Murti Devi refused to quit the organization.

She was thrown out of her house on July 7, 2007. She was not given even single grain of any cereal. Murti Devi kept the issue in organization's meeting. She informed ENSS that her father in law was working in CCL. After his death, her elder brother in law got the job on his place. Then why she should be deprived of that?

In this regard, ENSS summoned meeting on August 16, 2007. Murty Devi put the issue at meeting. It was decided in the meeting that since Murti Devi's father in law's job has been given to her elder brother in law, hence Murti Devi deserves one third of his payment along with cereals, utensils, clothes, beddings etc. The house needs to be partitioned. Today, Murti Devi is associated with ENSS on the full scale. She openly protest atrocities committed against any single women. She has played instrumental role in order to process widow pension scheme forms from other single widow women. This way she helped other single women too.

CASE 9

Might have been uprooted

Rekha Devi (40) is a single woman, who hails from a poor backward class family. Her husband died 15 years ago. At that time, she had three small kids. She had never dreamt of crossing doorsteps in search of job. Her husband was the sole bread earner of the family.

Drastically, everything changed after her husband's death. Now she had to take care of her family. She turned out to be responsible to feed the starving stomach of her children. She was economically broken down.

Even her father in law denied her providing cereals grown out of the family's land. He forced her to move out in want of job to earn her livelihood. She had to face pathetic condition. She was left alone and shattered.

In order to look after her children, Rekha asked her father in law for some piece of cultivable land. She said him that she is going to get it cultivate from labourers. But, her father in law Bhikhu Ram Mahato declined her request. Rekha also had an elder and younger brother in law too. Both of them had no objection over granting a piece of land to Rekha. However, father in law proved out to be adamant.

Rekha Devi shared her problem with Ekal Nari Sashakti Sangathan (ENSS). It agreed to intervene into the matter. The inquiry team formed by ENSS found the issue true to its knowledge on March 18, 2013. ENSS convened panchayat meeting on March 25, 2013. Panchayat was informed of Rekha Devi's issue.

Panchayat ordered to continue the delivery of the part of harvest as before. Father in law refused to lend ears to the suggestion lend by panchayat. Hence, ENSS was forced to threaten Rekha's father in law that if he declines rights to her daughter in law then the organization shall be compelled to lodge police complaint.

Eventually, Father in law agreed to sanction a piece of land to Rekha Devi. It was ordered to sign a written agreement in favor of Rekha Devi; however her father in law denied doing so.

Currently, Rekha is leading an esteemed life. She firmly believes that she could have been uprooted from her own land in the absence of ENSS.

Social Capital/ Assets Developed

- 768 CBOs are made at village level in 27 target blocks ,8 districts and 1 state level committee;
- 27,000 single women are the member of ENSS. This force of single women is raising their voice against discrimination done with the single women in every sphere and for their rights;
- 6,283 women achieved membership of different decision making bodies at village and panchayat level;
- 53,064 applications are submitted for the disbursement of benefits under different government schemes out of which 32,462 applications were sanctioned;
- Rs. 9 ,28,27,350 (Nine Crores Twenty-Eight Lakhs Twenty-Seven Thousands Three Hundred and Fifty Rupees) were leveraged through the linkages with different government sponsored schemes;
- Total SHG's formed have saved Rs. 53,43,746 and obtained Rs. 44,54,080 as the credit linkage from banks. Thus the total capital worth 97,97,826 accumulated;
- 7,317 single women accessed homestead land where 1289 owned land under Indira AwasYojna, 118 women were granted government land, 1801 women procured land through settlement and 4000 women were benefit out of partition in their families.

“ I have worked rigorously to bring about a significant change by implementing livelihood associated benefits for single women in our society. To put this into practice, I encouraged and supported them to practice poultry and farming practices. Those women have emerged successful and hence leading a dignified life today. ”

Sunaina Devi, Village-Patna, District-Giridih

CASE 10

Mogha Kuwar's Enlightening Feedback on “Smart Card”

A lady named Mogha Kuwar resides in a small community at Hulaad village. She belongs to a lower middle class family with endless financial problems.

She has a joint family of seven members. Due to their financial instability, they face continual difficulty in leading a decent life. But, this women non-government organisation Sharmjivi Mahila Samiti (SMS) cooperation in her village changed their lives forever. This organization was talking about the health facilities provided to the lower middle class women through a “smart card”. In this program, Mogha Kuwar was one of the keen listeners. With the little courage and belief she approached the members of SMS.

It worked wonders for her. The health card she possessed provided her free medical facility. Before this program she never knew she could avail free medical check-ups through this card and get her fatal and deadly disease treated.

After receiving information from Poonam Vishwakarma who is the head of the organization, she elaborated her family issues before them. Mogha's fifteen year old granddaughter Savita Kumari complains of constant abdomen pain. Mogha asked the organization people to help her avail and benefits and the process of utilizing the benefit of the health card.

On October 18, 2013 Mogha with the help of the organization people got her granddaughter treated in national affiliated Lifeline Medical Centre. Savita got treated with her smart card number 20020307312002677. They didn't had to pay anything for Savita's treatment. With all the test and treatment done it came out that Savita is suffering from appendix. Her operation which could have cost Rs. 8000 was done for free with this health card. Her granddaughter got operated on October 24, 2013. Modha was more than happy that her granddaughter is relieved from this daily pain of appendix. She was operated successfully. This card appeared like a silver lining in there gloomy life. Her hardship paid her well.

Modha wanted to join the organization and work with them at the first place. But then she pledged to help the needy women of her village. She helps everyone with the health card and its benefit. She is helping women of her village overcome from all health issues.

Recognitions

The PACS intervention fetched sheer recognition to civil society organization and its network partner through their manifold implementation initiatives at the grass-root level. The Government of Jharkhand and various administrative establishments obliged the each and every effort of SMS and ENSS to end gender based discrimination and to ensure socio-economic inclusion of single women. Thousands of desolated single women were brought into the mainstream of socio-economic progress.

Most the district administration left no opportunity to ensure proactive role of both the organizations across some of its most important district level committees. SMS and ENSS were recognized as the women specialized organization under the following district level bodies –

- District Resource Centre (DRC)

- District Advisory Council (DAC) and Women Cell
- District Child Protection Unit

Likewise SMS attained due recognition at the following state level joint programme planning and advisory bodies such as –

- State Livelihood Mission
- State Migration and Trafficking Committee
- State PCPNDT Committee

Besides ENSS has been significantly endorsed by Jharkhand State Women Commission. It has helped single women associated with the organization to obtain benefit in terms of NRLM and JHALSA. Single women are also getting apt consideration at local police stations.

Further SMS is privileged to represent state over the invitation of national government due to its association with NAWO.

“The organization's activities helped me to transform the socio-economic status of single women at my village. Perhaps, it was the most satisfying accomplishment of my life.”

Emlen Bagey, Village-Nawatoli, District-Lohardaga

Challenges Faced

The target groups were found to be difficult to locate, contacted and organized since most of them were hailing from below the poverty line category and often engaged themselves earning bread and butter for their children. Perhaps, it the critical most challenge faced during the implementation of the project.

To bridge the gap between the people in power and underprivileged section of society emerged another posed kind of challenge whereby despite the realization of crisis faced by the target group, they failed to introduce amendments at the policy level which could have significant impacts upon the lives of desolate and socially excluded ones. The entire purpose of introducing amendments suffered a serious setback with too many loopholes and clear guidelines.

Changing the general perception of the society with regard to identifying and leveraging single women as the PRI members, frontline functionaries and appropriately representing across different government bodies of the village level committee ever remained tough and tedious. The prevailing male dominance resisted any sort of reforms introduced to end gender based discrimination and impart legitimate sharing across various village level standing committees.

The scepticism of government officials towards the status of single women and the process of land and scheme related entitlements faced severe challenges. Single women experienced tremendous resistance when the official authorities were pressurized to fast track the execution of impending issues concerning single women. It deprived numbers of deserving single women to obtain benefits out of various entitlements sought to earn a proper living.

Besides, single women had to overcome numerous hurdles in order to strengthen the organization by making it deeper, wider and stronger. Last but not the least, it was extremely tiresome to follow-up the officials concerned in order to access the information on the land data.

Some of our staffs were afraid of frequent Maoist led strikes. The Maoist insurgents were eyeing strategic locations to destabilize state government. Some of the staffs out rightly refused to return back to the fields. Staff and security emerged as the cause of major concern.

Most of the banks failed to recognize illiterate and desolate single women which hindered the process of bank account opening for their respective SHGs.

Measures Taken

SMS took all the possible initiatives to recognize working single women as labourers. Hence labour cards were issued to single women with the active support of department of labour. The government authorities and officials concerned were regularly sensitized over the entitlement issues of single women. It ascertained the process of granting land entitlements to single women. Eventually it benefitted in the disbursement of state aided various schemes such as RSBY, MGNREGA etc.

Further SMS kicked off advocacy campaign at the state level with the assistance of PACS office to ensure the unhindered process of land entitlement through the department of land and revenue. The government officials and policy makers were sensitized through a

constant advocacy and consultation approach in such a manner that it paved the way for long standing policy level change.

No stone was left unturned to strengthen the previously established as well as newly formed CBOs through different kinds of income generation programme. SMS and ENSS are bound to bring about drastic radical transformation at the though process of society to ease the fulfilment of rights concerning single women.

Both the organizations are deeply committed and dedicated to ensure all the possible help required to CBOs so that they can raise their issues and solve on their own.

“ Woman can fight for her land rights freely now. This freedom and courage to fight for just has been instilled by organization like ENSS and programme like PACS. Moreover, now women are not only free to speak about their problems in Gram panchayat but they have already stepped into the administrative wings of the village panchayat too.”

Rubi Mahato, Village-Jhargaon, District-West Singhbhum

Good Practices/ Innovation

SMS in association with ENSS introduced couple of new initiatives in order to extend every possible assistance to socially excluded and marginalized section of single women. Single women were identified as the sole bread earner of their families. Single women were denied the recognition of labour before the intervention of the PACS project in Jharkhand.

As a CSO partner SMS along with its network partner ENSS endeavored to ensure the issuance of labour card for single women. It was the maiden effort laid by any known civil society organization since the creation of Jharkhand. Consequently labour department issued labour card to 2065 single women unleashing their potential as the significant labour force. It led to the advent of new dawn in the lives of single women.

Most importantly the department of labour circulated a letter for the issuance of labour card for the migrant labourers after successive dialogue process. Hence the excluded migrant families also attained due recognition from the department of labour.

Under the recommendation from deputy commissioners of the schedule area, SMS and ENSS encouraged and mobilized 6785 women for obtaining community land from the gram sabha concerned. Out of 10360 claims made 6785 women

provided 'Kachcha Bandobasti'.

Scalability

The PACS project touched new heights and set impacting milestones as far as the outreach and scalability across demographical and geographical parameters are concerned. SMS implemented the project across eight districts of Jharkhand but it spread across 21 districts due to strong influence and presence of network partner ENSS across 21 districts. Hence it speaks the enormous volume of the PACS intervention from the scalability point of view.

Sustainability

The PACS intervention across grass-root level is meant to be sustainable since most of the CBOs instituted during the project period are beneficiary to single women. Members hailing from these groups are currently influential across different policy making bodies. Numbers of SHGs formed at hundreds of villages are assisting single women towards the fulfilment of many livelihood generation schemes in a pragmatic manner. Hence the civil society organization is quiet ascertained towards the sustenance of the project implementations since considerable social capital asset has been developed till date.

The Way Forward

SMS has been constantly engaged with single women and firmly believes that single women in Jharkhand are socially excluded to a far extent.

The PACS intervention across grass-root level is meant to be sustainable since most of the CBOs instituted during the project period are beneficiary to single women. Members hailing from these groups are currently influential across different policy making bodies. Numbers of SHGs formed at hundreds of villages are assisting single women towards the fulfillment of many livelihood generation schemes in a pragmatic manner. Hence the civil society organization is quiet ascertained towards the sustenance of the project implementations since considerable social capital asset has been developed till date.

The sustainability of the position and status of single women that is made during the PACS intervention, it is important to have their participation at every level in different decision making bodies. 6,283 single women are selected as a member in different decision making body like Mata Samity, Gram Shiksha, Health committee, Water sanitation, Forest protection committee, Sahiya, Ward member etc. As a member of these committees the women are proving themselves in making right decision for their communities. 1003 women from different intervention blocks are trained for leading the advocacy

process at different level with government functionaries.

Today, single women are the members of different decision and policy making bodies at state and national level like, Livelihood Mission, State Migration and Trafficking Committee, NAWO etc.

Hence this project has reduce the vulnerability and agony of through empowerment, land entitlement, land based livelihood promotion and health insurance, reduced the welfare gap between socially excluded groups of single women with the population in Jharkhand. Thus, SMS will take forward this legacy and try to pull funds from the state government as well as donor agencies. We would also try our level best to explore some of the others areas for interventions with regard to the concept of single women.

The SMS and ENSS both with the experience and developed social capital during the project is to be work in legacy in various dimensions like the different CBO's and block level federation are going to be linked with NRLM as well as the groups and the members are attaining sustainability. SMS is moving forward with the learning's and experience gained during the period and take it to another themes which will be important for single women association like skill building, recognize women as a farmer and grab all the facilities which the male farmers get.

Highlights of Major Achievements

- **27,000** single women obtained the membership of ENSS from across 27 blocks of eight districts in Jharkhand.
- A data bank has been created to track the socio economic progress of **26,668** single women in 8 districts.
- **297** block level ENSS core member were trained and further they trained 762 members from block committee.
- **1,059** leader single women raise their voice against discrimination in various community level issues as a result 398 cases were resolved.
- **6,283** members obtained different positions across various decision making bodies.
- **16,000** family has been enrolled under RSBY scheme out of this 8005 were single women headed family
- **1,853** number of total hospitalization witnessed till date.
- **173** Swasthya Mitra was selected across three districts of West Singhbhum, Gumla and Lohardaga.
- **2,065** single women obtained the service of labour card.
- **53,064** applications generated under different government schemes. Out of which 32,462 applications have been approved so far.
- **705** SHGs formed with 8462 members comprising 4461 schedule tribes, 1620 schedule castes, 517 Muslims, 27 individuals with disabilities and 1837 women from other backward classes.
- **Rs. 9,28,27,350** (Nine Crores Twenty-Eight Lakhs Twenty-Seven Thousands Three Hundred and Fifty Rupees) were leveraged through the linkages with different government sponsored schemes.
- **8000** single women accessed homestead, community, Forest and family land.
- **6,785** women obtained *Kachha Bandobasti* from the Gram Sabha over community land in the schedule area.
- **160** out of 230 cases pertaining to RSBY enrolment and hospitalization were resolved during Public hearing event in year 2013-2014.

ANNEXURE

Details of Membership: Year-Wise

SN	DISTRICT	Block Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	Not Answered
1	Bokaro	Bermo	1	6	918	108	1
		Chandkyari	8	104	593	265	2
		Chas	0	240	752	128	
		Jaridih	33	42	417	262	1
		Kasmar	68	91	361	33	2
		Petarwar	0	48	1038	103	34
2	Dumka	Dumka	46	91	564	126	24
3	Giridih	Dewri	242	16	116	235	284
		Gawa	176	229	490	81	1
		Rajdhanwar	48	54	200	835	322
4	Gumla	Bharno	98	8	39	1013	
		Sisai	126	128	309	674	13
5	Lohardagga	Bhandra	5	9	768	132	
		Kisko	16	33	110	561	2
		Kuru	4	1	132	726	1
		Lohardagga	0	41	539	268	3
		Senha	0	39	316	478	14
6	Pakur	Paku	73	3	96	70	863
		Pakuria	33	43	212	16	424
7	Palamu	Daltanganj	28	240	225	592	11
		Satbarwa	32	177	283	266	11
8	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	8	53	364	640	8
		Chakadharpur	282	732	25	62	37
		Goikera	66	579	101	9	36
		Manoharpur	767	1228	285	53	19
		Sonua	229	754	104	76	24
36			2389	4989	9357	7812	2137

Total - 26,684

Details of Membership: Block-Wise

SN	DISTRICT	Block Name	Block wise Member
1	Bokaro	Bermo	1066
		Chandkyari	1036
		Chas	1120
		Jaridih	768
		Kasmar	733
		Petarwar	1399
2	Dumka	Dumka	883
3	Giridih	Dewri	701
		Gawa	903
		Rajdhanwar	1803
4	Gumla	Bharno	1065
		Sisai	915
5	Lohardagga	Bhandra	911
		Kisko	783
		Kuru	892
		Lohardagga	884
		Senha	881
6	Pakur	Paku	866
		Pakuria	703
7	Palamu	Daltanganj	1075
		Satbarwa	739
8	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	1075
		Chakadharpur	1144
		Goikera	797
		Manoharpur	2353
		Sonua	1189
	Total - 26,684		26684

Details of Membership: Religion-Wise

SN	DISTRICT	Block Name	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Sarna	Not Answered
1	Bokaro	Bermo	12	356	121	377	
		Chandkyari	51	135	41	477	
		Chas	129	235	21	419	1
		Jaridih	33	1020	10		4
		Kasmar		753	187	68	32
		Petarwar	8	868	25	222	
2	Dumka	Dumka		753	14		1
3	Giridih	Dewri		708	18	5	2
		Gawa		1011	122	266	
		Rajdhanwar		664	23	9	8
4	Gumla	Bharno		688	210	5	1
		Sisai		1618	166	7	13
5	Lohardagga	Bhandra	17	283	38	718	9
		Kisko	18	176	37	638	15
		Kuru		1038	28		10
		Lohardagga		695	37		7
		Senha		219	93	603	1
6	Pakur	Paku	27	147	179	429	1
		Pakuria	8	148	116	631	1
7	Palamu	Daltanganj	3	195	37	652	
		Satbarwa	7	247	178	435	14
8	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	5	164	4	926	6
		Chakadharpu r	3	774	22	356	4
		Goikera	26	267	4	526	1
		Manoharpur	56	448	161	1681	8
		Sonua	5	824	0	359	2
			408	14434	1892	9809	141

Total - 26,684

Details of Membership: Based on Social Category

SN	DISTRICT	BLOCK NAME	SC	ST	MINORITY	DISABLED	OBC	GENERAL	Not Answered
1	Bokaro	Bermo	341	104	0	1	620	0	1
		Chandkyari	207	164	185		381	67	32
		Chas	240	160	6		516	198	1
		Jaridih	226	16	9		357	203	2
		Kasmar	493	36	18		183	1	2
		Petarwar	199	380	0		778	42	1
2	Dumka	Dumka	157	560	32		44	0	12
3	Giridih	Dewri	297	52	18		105	270	1
		Gawa	573	3	157		168	0	2
		Rajdhanwar	421	18	92		900	368	14
4	Gumla	Bharno	79	686	27	1	193	1	79
		Sisai	80	650	0		102	0	32
5	Lohardagga	Bhandra	4	139	0		111	657	
		Kisko	69	184	384	11	134	11	1
		Kuru	11	564	82		119	28	88
		Lohardagga	68	634	22		159	0	1
		Senha	121	469	140		120	17	14
6	Pakur	Paku	205	399	122		107	0	33
		Pakuria	9	617	77			0	
7	Palamu	Daltanganj	494	529	0	4	34	17	11
		Satbarwa	394	298	0		37	7	5
8	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	18	920	0		127	4	6
		Chakadharpur	23	357	12		748	0	4
		Goikera	14	557	3	1	214	0	9
		Manoharpur	234	1362	6		727	2	22
		Sonua	98	533	0		556	0	2
			5075	10391	1392	18	7540	1893	375

Total - 26,684

Different Categories of Single Women

SN	DISTRICT	BLOCK NAME	WIDOW	ABANDONED	Handicap	husband is in Jail	MARRIED	OLDAGE	UNMARRIED	Not Answered
1	Bokaro	Bermo	1021	42					3	
		Chandkyari	853	65			21	47	45	
		Chas	1029	73			18			
		Jaridih	698	54					16	
		Kasmar	580	5					7	146
2	Dumka	Petarwar	1371	23	4	2				
		Dumka	684	113					11	
3	Giridih	Dewri	658	43						
		Gawa	797	18			16	44	28	
		Rajdhanwar	1602	195				5	0	
4	Gumla	Bharno	957	81			12	15		
		Sisai	688	16			185	58	2	
		Bhandra	895	15						
5	Lohardagga	Kisko	688	52					40	2
		Kuru	728	143					21	
		Lohardagga	858	21			2		3	
		Senha	766	23			77		11	4
		Paku	864	7						2
6	Pakur	Pakuria	688	6					8	2
		Daltanganj	779	290			8			1
7	Palamu	Satbarwa	356	365			12			15
		Chaibasa	1062	27					7	6
8	West Singhbhum	Chakadharpur	765	80				50	206	43
		Goikera	753	18				1	36	5
		Manoharpur	2112	44			34	3	122	14
		Sonua	718	109				363		1

Total - 26,684

Number of Women in Critical Condition

S.N	DISTRICT	BLOCK NAME	DISABLE	HIV
1	Bokaro	Bermo	1354	
		Chandkyari	42	
		Chas	124	
		Jaridih	776	
		Kasmar	84	
		Petarwar	32	
2	Dumka	Dumka	26	
3	Giridih	Dewri	10	
		Gawa	18	28
		Rajdhanwar	8	
4	Gumla	Bharno		
		Sisai	2	
5	Lohardagga	Bhandra	2	
		Kisko	3	
		Kuru		2
		Lohardagga		
		Senha		
6	Pakur	Paku		
		Pakuria	18	6
7	Palamu	Daltanganj	126	
		Satbarwa	102	
8	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa		
		Chakadharpur	14	
		Goikera	2	
		Manoharpur		
		Sonua		
			2743	36

Total - 2,779

Details of Male and Female Children

SN	DISTRICT	BLOCK NAME	MALE CHILD	FEMALE CHILD
1	Bokaro	Bermo	1793	1819
		Chandkyari	1314	1371
		Chas	1468	1686
		Jaridih	980	1000
		Kasmar	892	1062
		Petarwar	2716	2278
2	Dumka	Dumka	1229	986
3	Giridih	Dewri	1528	1233
		Gawa	1168	1297
		Rajdhanwar	3318	2835
4	Gumla	Bharno	1659	1408
		Sisai	1592	1232
5	Lohardagga	Bhandra	1942	1497
		Kisko	1866	1549
		Kuru	1514	1363
		Lohardagga	1706	1417
		Senha	1411	1302
6	Pakur	Paku	1310	1045
		Pakuria	963	771
7	Palamu	Daltanganj	2855	2010
		Satbarwa	1776	1161
8	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	2166	1887
		Chakadharpur	908	1045
		Goikera	1078	962
		Manoharpur	2984	2560
		Sonua	1071	1480
			43207	38256

Total - 81,463

Details of Membership: Occupation-Wise

SN	DISTRICT	BLOCK NAME	Agriculture	Agriculture Labor	Business	COOK	Depend	Govt_ Job	House wife	Labour	MAKING TOKRI	PAULTRY FARM	Private Job	TAILORING	TEACHER	CARPENTER	Not Answered
		Bermo	128		3				2	917			3				13
		Chandkyari	432							587							17
		Chas	534		14					586							
1	Bokaro	Jaridih	196	3	9				2	565							2
		Kasmar	88		1				3	635							6
		Petarwar	916							472			2				9
2	Dumka	Dumka	358	50	3					368							27
		Dewri	201							495							4
3	Girdih	Gawa	197	62	37		44			555			6				2
		Rajdhanwar	385	16	6			2	36	1375							18
4	Gumla	Bharno	911	140		1				23				2			1
		Sisai	818	8						19					4		9
		Bhandra	893		8					9							8
		Kisko	170						284	261	1	2	2			1	59
5	Lohardagga	Kuru	164		3					724							3
		Lohardagga	858	15	25				7	18	1						
		Senha	102							761							17
6	Pakur	Paku	660		3					190							13
		Pakuria	514							181							6
7	Palamu	Daltanganj	776		152					115			5				25
		Satbarwa	408	1	119					197			3				10
		Chaibasa	45						14	1023							7
		Chakadharpur	55	52	24					957			3				53
8	West Singhbhum	Goikera	67							725							8
		Manoharpur	163		1				8	2159							29
		Sonua	15	1	23					1132			3				15
			10054	348	431	1	44	2	356	15049	2	2	27	2	4	1	361

Total - 26,684

Details of Beneficiaries Under Different Government Schemes

BLOCK NAME	Annapurna	Antyodaya	B.P.L	Handicap pension	Indira Avas	Job Card	Job under Manrega	Labor Card	Lal Card	Pension	Ration Card	RSBY	Sarna Card	Smart Card	Widow pension
Bermo	27	46	12	5	2	303	312	3		95		13			
Chandkyari	10	21			39	268	205			71	44	648			15
Chas	46	90			80	491	364		97	246		394		6	141
Jaridih	5	31	2	3	41		5	61	153	1	5	607			58
Kasmar	12	31	3	17	27	147	95		42	6		615			132
Petarwar	30	56			18	656	358		56	298		624			226
Dumka	34	57			15	154	169		54	162		0		6	14
Dewri	33	37			21	91	66		51	214		318		2	37
Gawa	47	65	10	6	37	156	109	67	74	78	7	664	1	6	177
Rajdhanwar	46	63			58	261	104		182	264	3	133		15	142
Bharno					10	507	269		25	1	427		1	412	192
Sisai					1	179	145		20	39	296			96	24
Bhandra						610	469		13	41	498	145		8	
Kisko						291	216			24	1	9			5
Kuru	9	7			42	346	296		6	12	71	243	1	4	105
Lohardagga						839	592			77	326				40
Senha	8	2			57	205	136		103	67	99	260		18	63
Paku	15	26			24	1	6		3	31	2	510		1	22
Pakuria	25	40			11	1	7		2	88	219	612		1	41
Daltanganj					2	187	156		181	86	103	816	1		
Satbarwa						130	109		141		16	483			42
Chaibasa						695	419		37		30				35
Chakadharpur	19	230	84	3	229	551	426	45	103	28	62	455			278
Goikera		130			88	442	368		263	179	22				44
Manoharpur	6	520			481	623	405		743	268	61	9			174
Sonua					6	336	198		6	5	1	9	1	1	11
	372	1452	111	34	1289	8470	6004	176	2355	2381	2293	7567	5	576	2018

Total - 35,103

Beneficiaries of Land Entitlement

S.N	DISTRICT	BLOCK	Community_Land	Own_Land	Govt_Land	Forest_Land
1	Pakur	Paku	465	68	18	29
		Pakuria	317	37	13	8
2	Dumka	Dumka	292	58	16	5
3	Bokaro	Bermo	285	33	0	0
		Chandkyari	272	47	18	18
		Chas	191	43	27	17
		Jaridih	228	37	0	8
		Kasmar	173	93	17	7
		Petarwar	255	44	9	17
4	Giridih	Dewri	73	9	27	7
		Gawa	165	196	7	6
		Rajdhanwar	442	122	4	4
5	Gumla	Bharno	95	35	9	3
		Sisai	248	0	0	0
6	Palamu	Daltanganj	420	91	28	21
		Satbarwa	137	50	17	7
7	Lohardagga	Bhandra	93	0	0	0
		Kisko	5	35	15	10
		Kuru	112	52	19	11
		Lohardagga	10	0	0	0
		Senha	56	0	12	0
8	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	511	82	17	9
		Chakadharpur	321	115	27	21
		Goikera	149	50	0	0
		Manoharpur	429	38	7	3
		Sonua	333	44	15	11
			6077	1379	322	222

Total - 8,000

Income Details of Women Members

1001 - 4000	4001-8000	8001-12000	12001-16000	16001-20000	20001-25000	25001-30000	35001-40000	45001-50000	50001-60000	60001-70000	70001-80000	80001-90000	90001-100000	above 1 lakh
128	3	520	122	3		1								
30	1	960	5		1								1	1
272	2	758	86											
2	59	665	35	3				1						
35	278	400	14			1					1			1
63	12	816	342					2			2			
249	19	375	126	10		3								
		679	4											
98	176	581	15		2									
142	174	1301	114											
947	12	8	16	8	49									
576	20	1			245									
6	839	38												
216	379	14	9											
4	718	85	39	37	1						1	1		
6	840	20	1											
2	620	141	71	23	1					2				
29	44	626	120					1	1		1			22
6	136	426	72			1		1	1	1	38			11
911	100			1										
585	130													
	1059													
42	912	116									4			
33	716	19	1											
136	2143	32											1	
57	534	545										1		26
4575	9926	9126	1192	85	299	1	4	4	2	3	48	2	1	61

Total - 26,366

4 YEARS
4 YEARS
4 YEARS
4 YEARS

4 YEARS
4 YEARS
4 YEARS
4 YEARS
4 YEARS
4 YEARS
4 YEARS
4 YEARS



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