



# GoI - UN Joint Programme on Convergence, Jharkhand NEWSLETTER

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## Message



The Planning Commission is pleased to know that the Jharkhand GoI-UN JPC team is sharing its work with the other UNDAF States through its newsletter. We are sure that this will give other States an opportunity to learn and espouse the good practices from Jharkhand and facilitate in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The Planning Commission appreciates these efforts and it is hoped that the newsletter will serve as a platform for knowledge sharing on the developments in district planning.

Best Wishes,

**Sat Pal Chouhan**

Adviser (MLP)

Planning Commission

Government of India



GoI-UN JPC की समाचार पत्रिका के द्वितीय अंक प्रकाशित करते हुए मुझे अपार हर्ष हो रहा है। विविध विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में अभिसरण स्थापित कर सहस्राब्दि विकास लक्ष्यों

तथा 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों को ससमय प्राप्त करना ही इस कार्यक्रम का मूल उद्देश्य है। इस अंक में हमने कार्यक्रम छाजित जिलों के **Success Stories**, स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा संबंधी विश्लेषण, **Case Studies**, कार्यक्रम के तहत संपादित मुख्य गतिविधियों आदि को स्थान दिया है। हम आपसे विषयपरक बहुमूल्य विचारों की अपेक्षा रखते हैं, जो निश्चित ही आगामी अंकों को और भी सारगर्भित करने में सहयोगी होंगे।

**अविनाश कुमार**, भा.प्र.से.

सचिव, योजना एवं विकास विभाग, झारखण्ड



I am happy to know that the GoI – UN Joint Programme on Convergence which was launched in Jharkhand is bringing out its second issue of the Newsletter. On behalf of UNDP, I congratulate Jharkhand team for the effort. A newsletter is a good form

of communication and sharing of learning and experiences and I am sure that other states have a lot to learn from the experiences of the Convergence team in the state of Jharkhand. I am glad to know that the state government of Jharkhand has signed MoUs with two resource agencies for the preparation of the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for five convergence districts. I know that Jharkhand is keen to begin work on the Decentralized District Planning (DDP), Gender sub-plan preparation under the programme by operationalising the guidelines of the Planning Commission. The Programme Management Unit (PMU) in New Delhi has extended support for Gender sub-plan to Chattisgarh and Rajasthan and will glad to extend the same support to Jharkhand.

Through this message, I would also like to highlight some of the UNDP components being commissioned by the national team which will receive special focus in the year 2011. The programme will strengthen its support to the State Training Institutions especially the State Administrative Institutes in the UNDAF states for developing training calendar, curriculum and modules on Decentralized Planning. We have already supported the preparation of an E - Learning Tool on Decentralized Planning for which one round of trainings have already been conducted in the 7 states and Master Trainers have been trained. Change Management and Results Based Planning are two important components of UNDP supported programme for Integrated and Inclusive Planning and the pilots have already been launched in demonstration districts in each state.

With these words I urge Jharkhand team to continue the good work and share their experiences on a regular basis. Team could also make use of the E-network formed and launched from the national level.

Best wishes,

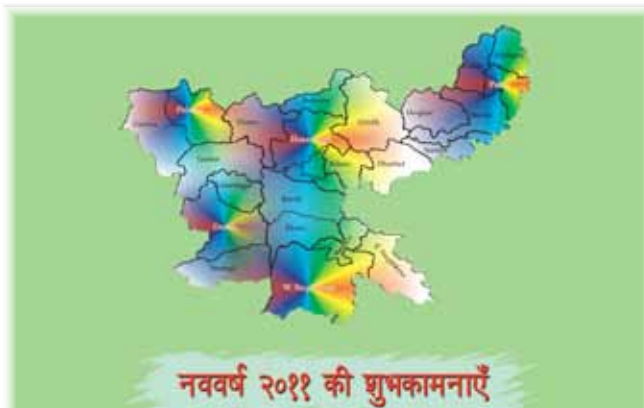
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## GOI-UN JOINT PROGRAMME ON CONVERGENCE

### PROGRESS UPDATE (AUG.–DEC. 2010)

#### State

- DHDR – MoU signed with two resource agencies for preparation of District Human Development Reports in five districts.
- Third State Convergence Committee (State Task Force) meeting held under the Chairpersonship of Development Commissioner.
- Convergence Matrix – Consolidated Convergence Matrix for ICDS, SSA, TSC, NRHM prepared by district teams shared in State Convergence Committee meeting. These will be discussed and finalized in State Level Consultation workshop.
- MDG – Template for analyzing status of education and health prepared. Report on status of education (MDG - II) prepared by all five districts. Key findings and suggestions will be shared with the department of HRD. Data compilation & report on Health related MDG in progress.
- Prepared note on key findings (under MDGs one to four) of MDG Report of Jharkhand by UNICEF for sharing with concerned departments. Facilitated identification of district development deficit.
- Document on five common denominators (essential facts) all functionaries must know prepared.
- Tracking of Flagship Schemes – Consolidated report of third quarter (July-September 2010) with key findings and suggestions based on analysis of flagship- MIS prepared by districts and shared with concerned departments.
- Training conducted on E-Learning Tools on Intergrated & Decentralized District Planning Process in SIRD.
- Decentralized District Planning – Notification for formation of District Level Committee (DLC) issued by the department.
- Capacity Assessment of ATI (SKIPA) & SIRD completed.
- Coordination with district and PMU, reporting and documentation of relevant activities.

#### Important Events

- State launch workshop on Change Management Initiative.
- Visit of Mr. Thomas and Mrs Shikha Wadhwa from Unicef, New Delhi.
- Visit of Mr. Ibrahim Hossein, Senior Portfolio Manager, Asia, UNV from Germany with Mr. Anoj Chettri, Country Head, UNV India to state & Gumla district
- Audit Clinic held in Ranchi for department A/C & Finance officials by UNDP, New Delhi.

- District Facilitators Meet in Manesar, Gurgaon in September 2010.
- UNVs meet in New Delhi
- Meeting of SPOs and Consulting Agencies for Change Management at Surajkund, New Delhi.

### Important Changes

- Shri Avinash Kumar, IAS took over charge as Secretary, Department of Planning & Development.
- Dr. Prakash Gurnani – UN Nodal Officer for GoI-UN Joint Programme was transferred to Gujrat.
- Ashok Soni (DF – Pakur), Baruna Dutta (DF – West Singhbhum) and Janisar Akhtar (DSO – Singhbhum) left project.
- Social mapping and facilitation of social audit under NREGA conducted in Kanchanpur, Hedlag and Govindpur villages for building Model Panchayat.
- Prepared District status report on Education (MDG-II).
- Prepared and presented health status (MDG 4 and 5) of the district at State Level.
- Prepared and shared draft report of the micro plan document of model village.
- Submitted a proposal for Innovative Schemes for the district.
- Finalised and updated Integrated District Action Plan for LWE
- Format developed and distributed to departments for HR mapping.

### West Singhbhum

- Integrate Village plan being implemented in 100 villages . 5 days village planning exercise completed in 100 villages. Baseline report being submitted. Process documentation on Integrated Village Planning process done.
- Village information centre established in 100 villages. Village Display board indicating the status of village on 26 indicators established in village information centre.
- District level committee and block level committee formed to review the work. Regular meetings being conducted to track the progress.
- Village level convergence committee formed.
- Status of birth registration analyzed through Household survey and Village profile. The status was shared in the district level committee
- Exposure visit to East Singhbhum of block coordinators conducted on Integrated Village Planning Process
- Orientation programme on integrated planning to panchayat functionaries of 15 blocks being conducted
- Analysis of fund utilization of major flagship programme done
- HR mapping of all the departments in the district has been done.
- Compilation and entry of report under LWE completed.
- District planning and monitoring unit operationalized.
- Status Report on education completed.
- Status report on Health is in process
- Documentation on status of traditional birth attendant prepared and shared with Department of Planning and Development.
- Regular monthly meeting of DPMU held by Nodal officer.

### Hazaribagh

- Prepared convergence matrix on Total Sanitation Campaign, submitted to state and shared it with District Officials.
- Submitted a proposal for Innovative Schemes for the district.

### Gumla

- District Level Committee formed in September 2010, and informed circulated to all concerned.
- Prepared Convergence Matrix for NRHM and forwarded to State as an input to develop the State Convergence Matrix.
- A CORE team proposed to DC for tracking of activities and plan for the convergence model villa
- Bi-monthly meeting of DPMU held.
- Supported the CTRAN consulting agency for Change management process study at the district, initial survey & Rapid Assessment work completed.
- Data on MDG II (DISE data on the state of primary and elementary education) was collected, analyzed and presented to the concerned departments and agencies
- Data for MDG 4, 5 collected
- Demonstration of convergence and decentralized planning through model village. Demonstration and hands on experience of planning through gram sabha, incorporating need based village plans on different sectors and making convergence village plans linking the proposals with the flagship schemes, banks and NGOs. Formation of village development committees in the model villages.
- Monthly review and planning meeting under chairmanship of DC on convergence model villages and flagship schemes participated by the village development committee members, line departments, banks, NGOs and media.
- Regular Joint review of flagship schemes with components of convergence.
- Documentary and other motivational film screened during monthly review and convergence meetings at the district (Model village Hiwera Bazaar, Gaon nahi chodab, drip irrigation, poultry farming, prawn culture etc.)
- Exposure visits of officials and community. Series of exposure visits conducted for the village committee

members of the identified model villages for convergence. Inter and Intra district exposure visits conducted for district officials. (Visit to Pakur district conducted)

- Capacity Building of community members on development sectors for enhanced livelihood
- Departmental resources used for training of villagers on dairy, fishery, goat rearing and agriculture.
- Compilation of sectoral annual plans into district plan 2011-12
- Directives issued to the departments for submitting the plans, follow up work in progress.
- Integrated Action Plan for LWE district prepared with the line departments and sent to Planning. Compilation and entry of reports in LWE MIS. Sharing the analysis and summary with the DC and the departments.
- Flagship tracking report (July-September 2010) of major flagship schemes against physical achievements done
- HR tracking format developed and in process of updating.
- Regular participation in interdepartmental meetings on key flagship programmes, with reports from the flagship scheme departments and follow-up through the Planning Department.
- DRI scheme implementation, enhancing utilization of resources available with Banks.
- More than 300 poorest of the poor beneficiaries linked with banks for enhanced livelihood for poverty reduction. (Convergent effort of District Administration, NGOs, Banks and urban local bodies.)
- Completed status report of Traditional birth attendants and their role after NRHM.

### **Palamau**

- Meeting of District Level Committee held during quarter
- Monthly meeting conducted by Nodal Officer, for August and September 2010.
- Report on MDG II has been prepared and shared with the district administrations, state cell and PMU

- Detail Profile of the proposed model Panchayat was developed and shared with the state team to demonstrate the process of integrated district plan in the district.
- District team members of DPMU are participating in district and block level meetings and preparing strategy for orientation. DSOs (UNVs), DFs and govt. officials are visiting villages of model Panchayat and interacting with villagers for decentralized planning process.
- DPMU is operationalized.
- District UN team has been supporting to IT based solutions i.e. regular updation of MIS under LWE, regular updation of MIS under MPLAD, BRGF schemes get entered into the Plan Plus
- Data analysis of ASER Jharkhand prepared by DPMU, Palamau.

### **Pakur**

- DLC Formed and meeting held on 19th Oct. 2010
  - Participation in monthly meetings of ICDS and health and Analysis of service data of ICDS and health on monthly basis done.
  - District UN team supported district planning officer in developing proposal under, BRGF Annual Action 2011-12 and Innovative Action for FY 2010-11.
  - DPMU is formed and functional . Fifth meeting of the DPMU held on 10th October 2010
  - Data on MDG II (DISE data on the state of primary and elementary education) was collected, analyzed and presented to the concerned departments and agencies.
  - Data for MDG 4, 5 collected.
- A Panchayat has been selected to develop as model Panchayat to demonstrating the inclusive participatory planning. Detail profile of the model Panchayat is developed. Selection of NGO is in process to work in Model Panchayat.
- Flagship analysis completed for key flagship schemes for the July – Sep Quarter
  - Prepared case study on the role of village Education Committee Members in the functioning of a primary school.

## **BASIRUDDIN – AN INSPIRING LEADER OF JHARKHAND**

“We wish to educate our children and turn them into proud responsible citizens of our country. We don’t want them to face our children the adversities and problems that we have faced in our childhood” This was the feeling of Mr. S. K. Basiruddin the president of Rahaspur Village education Committee (VEC). Rahaspur is a densely populated suburb situated adjacently to the urban area of Pakur block. Rahaspur school is the oldest school in Pakur as it was established in 1886. Rahaspur Upgraded High School is

the only govt. school for children of nearby villages. Due to poor involvement by Village Education Committee and school authority, the quality of education and facilities in the school was degrading day by day. Attendance of the teacher in the school was very minimal. Even parents felt that the future of their children was becoming dark due to the deplorable condition of their educational institution. Parents of girls were reluctant to enrol their children in this school due to lack of basic facilities. Days passed and the



*Basiruddin – standing third from left*

condition remained same, nobody took any initiative to bring change and improve the education and basic facilities at the school.

In these circumstances villagers became hopeless and were looking for a charismatic leader who could change the fate of their children and their search ended in the form of Mr. S.K. Basiruddin who is a lecturer in B.S.K. College Barharwa. Mr. Basir is an active and popular person of the village and committed towards community development. Villagers forced him and elected him as the new President of the Village Education Committee (VEC) in February 2008. Mr. Basiruddin was not very enthusiastic about his new role and was apprehensive about the support from the Government officials initially. But he had the support and pressure of the community from where he hails. Gradually he started organizing the school and rejuvenated the dormant “Parent teachers association” (PTA) and started raising the issues with the school administration as well as Government officials. He regularized the attendance of the teachers and took a keen interest towards his new responsibility and started visiting the school on regular basis. Due to this he gained a good reputation with the school authority as well with the other members of the Village Education Committee. Being a lecturer he was aware about the provisions of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and started negotiating with the concerned government officials regarding the same. He took initiatives and made the basic facilities available at the school. The attendance of the teachers also increased due to his regular monitoring. As teachers started coming, the education started to improve.

Due to his continuous and untiring effort teachers also started taking interest in the school activities. Earlier there was a discord between regular and para teachers but regular PTA meetings and pressure of the VEC developed a congenial environment in the school which in turn developed an ambience for better education in the school. Now schoolteachers and VEC are complementing each other and striving together for the better future of the children.

Now, due to improved facilities and seriousness of the teachers, parents also started feeling confident in

sending their children to the school for their bright future. Attendance increased to such an extent that children do not have rooms to sit. So, Mr. Basiruddin forced the management and built eight new rooms to accommodate the students. Even then the number of students is so high that still classes run in Panchayat Bhawan also. The best part was that previously the number of girl students was less compared to boys but now it is vice versa.

Basiruddin acclaimed with Rs. 20000/- by the state govt. on Jharkhand Establishment Day as ‘Best President of VEC Award’ in 2008 by then Chief Minister of Jharkhand. He utilized the award money by rewarding the first batch of matric students with a wrist watch each and the rest of the money was used for development of the school building. He took another initiative to build a high school especially to make education available for girls so that they need not to travel for their studies. He fought with his team and made available land from a local person for the construction of the high school building. There was no connecting road to the high school and it was difficult for the students to reach there. He also got a road constructed by donations from the community as well as rehabilitated three harijan families from the land by purchasing land in another location of the village with community donation only. With his effort and support of the community he has changed the then existing situation to a new paradigm of better education. The number of registrations for admission in the school is still increasing which will certainly increase the literacy rate in the community.

Mr. Sayeed Ansari, a fruit seller whose daughter is studying in class VII was delighted when contacted and outburst of his feelings for the VEC in following words speaks volumes –

*“Main roj din phal bechkar kamata hoon aur apne bachhon ki parvarish badi mushkil se karta hoon. Main khuch nahin pad paya par apni beti ko padte dekhkar bahut achha lagta hai. Yah sab kuch Basir bhai ke karan hi mumkin ho paya hai. Allah unko niyamay de.”*

Badruddin Miyan, a vegetable seller and whose son passed matriculation in first division had similar feeling and shared his feelings in followings words

*“Mere khandan me aaj tak koi paanchwi bhi nahin paas kiya hai aur mere bete ne first division me paas kar ke mere aur mere khandan ka naam ooncha kaiya hai. In sab ke liye main Basiruddin bhai ko shukriya ada karta hoon jinhon ne hamare andhere jindagi me roshni ka diya jalaya hai.”*

Really it has proved that community has the power and wisdom to change the face of the situation and leaders can do wonders if provided an opportunity as Mr. Basiruddin has changed the fate of thousand children and has guided them into becoming responsible and proud citizens of the country.

## HEALTH STATUS OF JHARKHAND COMPARES WITH LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The status of health in Jharkhand has been improving at a slow pace, and is still a far cry from the targets set for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and also the Eleventh Plan Monitorable Targets. Given that the state is spending 5% of its total disbursements on health, the figures do not compare favourably with the so called least developed countries. For instance consider the Under-5 mortality rate and Infant mortality rate (under 1) for Asia and Latin America and Caribbean countries, which has been reduced by almost half from 1990 to 2008. Interestingly all of them have higher literacy rates than Jharkhand, thereby showing that improvements in health and education is mutually beneficial to both sectors by leading to improved health and education outcomes. Measures for Improved service delivery and investments in health infrastructure has enabled them to face the challenge of maternal and child health.

**Table 1**

Countries and territories	Under-5 mortality rate		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Total adult literacy rate (%)
	1990	2008	1990	2008	2003-2008*
Bhutan	148	81	91	54	56
Cambodia	117	90	85	69	76
Ghana	118	76	75	51	65
Haiti	151	72	105	54	62
India	116	69	83	52	66
Lesotho	101	79	80	63	82
Pakistan	130	89	101	72	55
Papua New Guinea	91	69	67	53	58
Swaziland	84	83	62	59	80
Yemen	127	69	90	53	59
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49.7</b>
Asia#	87	54	63	41	80
South Asia	124	76	88	57	64
East Asia and Pacific	54	28	41	22	93
Latin America and Caribbean	52	23	42	19	91

### Health Expenditure

While the GSDP of the state has grown from 3506873 (in lakhs) in 2001-02 to 8302578 (in lakhs) in 2009-10, (more than double) the public expenditure on health continues to be low. In 2008-09 against a total plan outlay of Rs. 8,01,500 the percentage of actual expenditure was 4.11% which declined to 3.64% in 2009-2010 against a total plan outlay of Rs. 8,20,000 lakhs. It is evident that given the current levels

of investment, significant changes in improving health outcomes cannot be anticipated

### Availability of Skilled Human Resource

A major component of financing health investments comprises the availability of skilled human resources. According to the National Bureau of Health Intelligence figures the number of registered doctors and nurses has increased but again many more are still required and involves policy decisions to be taken in order to enhance the availability of such skilled human resource.

**Table 2**

Indicator	Latest Year	Value of Indicator	Base Year	Value of Indicator
Number of Doctors (With registered medical qualification)	2009	1701	2004	1234
Number of Nurses (Registered)	2008	5540	2005	337
Number of Hospitals Beds (Govt. Hospital)	2009	5494	2006	1410

### Health Challenges

These aggregates of the state for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). will be further increased if disaggregated by social groups of STs and SCs. As the figures suggest Jharkhand is in the same league as some of the least developed African and Asian countries. The state needs to give a serious thought on the public health care spending, which according to a study by Mita Choudhury (National Institute of Public Finance and Policy-2006) requires to be more than the estimated 2-3 percent of the GSDP, even for ensuring minimum health services which includes providing access to health facilities in the rural areas (both in the form of physical facilities and manpower), providing all households with access to safe drinking water and toilets, providing nutritional supplements to all children in the age group of 6 to 71 months, and to all pregnant and lactating mothers below the poverty line.

Notwithstanding the major reasons for poor health status in the state namely (i) Lack of infrastructure, (ii) Shortage of human resources and (iii) Lack of capacity building, the system has to deliver basic health care services to the poor if it really wants to fulfill the vision of providing quality health services to every citizen.

**Shelly J Kerketta**  
District Facilitator

GoI – UN Joint Programme on Convergence  
Ranchi, Jharkhand

# STATUS OF TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT (DAI) IN WEST SINGHBHUM DISTRICT

## Background

According to National family health survey-2 (2004-06) 76 percent of the birth in Jharkhand were assisted by traditional birth attendant. It points to the important role of traditional birth attendant for the large majority of births that occur at home.

Traditional birth attendants commonly known as DAI in Jharkhand have been rendering their services to the community from ages. They are self taught and are not licensed or certified. They are a link between community and health services. The focus of their work is assisting the pregnant women in child birth delivery and immediate post partum period.

## Socio-economic condition of TBA's

The women have been doing the work for last 20-30 years. They belong to a particular caste i.e. harijan (SC). The harijan families residing in these areas are the experts and have been doing this work from very early period. Other than harijans none of the families are practising this skill. They are well accepted in the community and can go to any house for delivery

Their economic condition depends on the income of the men folk. Usually they are dependant on agriculture and earn their livelihood as other villagers. TBA's contribution to the society doesn't contribute to their income as they gets some token money and rice.

## Current practices of TBA

TBA's are usually middle aged, illiterate women who assist pregnant women in delivery period. The TBA learnt the skill of delivery from their mother in law by escorting them to the delivery cases. Usually they start the work after 3-4 years of their marriage following child birth. They operate in a restricted area, like TBA in Tonto is covering both Tonto and Jhinkpani area. Each of them has a particular area divided according to their suitability but in case any of them is not available she can go to other area. The community acknowledges their importance and they hold a position of respect in the community. They are well known in the whole region and hold an identity.

They are called by the family of the pregnant lady by sending a message or visiting their house. If it is at distance then the family member take her in a vehicle or bicycle. They provide services to any family and at any time be it night or day. They donot take any kit with them. Once she reaches the pregnant lady's house she asks for a new blade, new thread, soap, mustard oil, and clean cotton clothes. She assists and supports the women for proper delivery without any problem and remains there still the child is born. She removes the placenta from the mother's body and cuts the cord. She cleans the baby and gives

gentle massage of mustard oil. If the baby cries then he/she is normal. If the baby doesn't cry then she holds him/her upright and slaps on the back. If the baby has some breathing problem then she does not cut the placenta because they believe that the baby will breathe from the mother's body. Once the baby is normal the placenta is removed.

In case of any complication they insist upon the family to take her to hospital. There are cases of complications where they insisted the family to take the women to hospitals. In the life span of their work they haven't come to the situation when the woman died just after the delivery. There are cases of still birth and death just after the birth of the child. The TBA's donot have fixed rate for their job but usually gets a token for their services in the form of rice and dal and some money.

Their skills will further improve through quality training. In this regard CARE had organized training programme for 15 days to upgrade the skill of Dai in the past. They were trained on hygiene practices to be maintained during the delivery. They were taught to use new blade, clean clothes, removing the placenta, breast feeding and bathing the child. After the training programme they started bathing the child that was not done earlier. But the training programme did not provide them with any certificate or kit.

## Condition of TBA's after NRHM

After the launch of NRHM health facilities are improving in the state and government is bound to improve institutional delivery. The institutional delivery in west Singhbhum has improved from 5 to 21 percent in 2009-10. The DAI's felt that people are now shifting towards formal health facilities but there is a still long way for 100% delivery in hospitals. There has been decrease in the load of delivery on Dai's from 10-15 to 3-5 in a month but they are confident that the skills earned by them would not go in vain and will be useful.

It was found there is no formal linkage between Dai, sahiya and ANM. Though they belong to the same area there is lack of coordination between them.

TBA meets a vital community need in supporting the women throughout pregnancy and child birth where the formal health care system is still to be established in villages. There is need to form a team of health personnel where each member should know their responsibility and should work in coordination for better mother and child care.

## Recommendation

There is need of partnering with these skilled health service providers (TBS), improve their skill through training and provide some incentives to them through NRHM.

Baruna Dutta, DF, West Singhbhum  
GoI – UN Joint Programme on Convergence

## STATUS OF QUALITY EDUCATION IN CONVERGENCE DISTRICTS OF JHARKHAND

Education is the perennial concern for all the time all over the world. The vision of Education for India is contained in its constitution “Free & Compulsory Education for all children upto the age of 14.” Since independence, government has expanded the provision of elementary education & many new programmes were introduced to improve the situation. Free and compulsory education to all children up to the age fourteen is constitutional commitment in India. The Parliament of India has recently passed Right to Education Act through which education has become fundamental right of all children of age group 6-14 year.

Elementary Education being the foundation of pyramid in the education system has been accorded high priority. To ensure “Education for All” the Department of School Education and Literacy has a multi pronged approach. Two flagship programmes are being implemented viz. the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM). While Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims to achieve universal elementary education of satisfactory quality by 2010, the MDM supports it by way of enhancing attendance of children and simultaneously improving their nutritional status.

SSA has produced remarkable advancements in the areas of increasing access to schools, bridging gender and social gap in education, reducing number of out of school children etc. Efforts towards achieving Universal Elementary Education have resulted in substantial increase in the physical infrastructure, teachers and enrolment.

Improvement in the quality of education is also one of the prime agendas of SSA. However in the absence other clearly identified, verifiable indicators of quality, it has focused mainly on students learning achievement levels. The reliance is mainly on the national sample surveys for classes III, V and VII/VIII conducted periodically by NCERT.

### ASER

Facilitated by Pratham, ASER (meaning impact in Hindi) is the largest household survey undertaken in rural India by people outside the government. It annually measures the enrolment as well as the reading and arithmetic levels and other quality indicators in the age group of 6-14 years to ascertain the quality of education being imparted in the rural areas of the country. ASER is conducted by a local organization or institution in every rural district of the country. The survey is being conducted since 2005 and each year, the entire effort from start to finish takes only 100 days. The report is released in January every year.

This report aims to analyse the ASER reports of the last three years i.e., ASER 2007, ASER 2008 and ASER 2009 for selected districts. The selected districts are the five convergent districts in which the GOI – UN Joint

convergent programme is operational and the district of East Singhbhum with a comparative performance of these districts with the state of Jharkhand. Each of the five selected districts is located in five divisions and hence performance of these districts on the selected indicators can be broadly understood as the performance of the respective division.

The selection of indicators is based on the consistency of data availability for the selected indicator over the last three years.

The brief report concerns the performance of the districts on the selected indicators for which data has been consistently reported by ASER for the last three years. These indicators include: enrolment in anganwadi, district wise status on out of school children, learning levels of children in Grades I – II and in grades III – V. Thus, in this report an overall attempt has been made to understand the progress of education sector over the last three years with a focus on understanding the trends in improvement of quality indicators at the primary level.

### PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED DISTRICTS ON KEY INDICATORS

**Children attending Anganwadi or Preschool (Age 3 – 4):** it is one of the important indicators to assess the status of early childhood care and education in the districts. The state average of enrolment is nearly 70 percent. The district wise performance of enrolment in anganwadi/balwadi is as follows:

Year	Highest	Lowest
2007	Hazaribagh (87.8 %)	Palamu (66.5%)
2008	Hazaribagh (92.7%)	Palamu (50.7%)
2009	Hazaribagh (80.3 %)	Pakur (47.4 %)

**Children (Age 6 – 14) out of School :** This indicator reports on the percentage of children in the age group 6 – 14 who are out school i.e., children who were never enrolled or have dropped out of the school due to some reason. The district wise performance of enrolment in anganwadi/balwadi is as follows:

Year	Highest	Lowest
2007	Pakur (6.8%)	Hazaribagh (1%)
2008	Pakur (7.9%)	Hazaribagh (1.8%)
2009	Gumla (8%)	Hazaribagh (1.7%)

**Children (Std I – II), who can read letters, words or more :** This indicator captures the ability of a child, enrolled in grades I and II, who can read letters and words or can perform other higher tasks. Ability to recognise letters, read words and easy sentences in one’s own language is an important attribute of quality of education.

Year	Highest	Lowest
2007	Hazaribagh (89.3%)	Pakur (67.6%)
2008	Hazaribagh (80.2%)	Gumla (51.3%)
2009	Hazaribagh (83.3%)	Gumla (66.8%)

**Children (Std I – II), who can read letters or more in English :** Ability of a child to perform reading tasks in English for a corresponding or a lower grade is another important indicator to assess the quality of education being provided. The comparative performance of the selected districts on this indicator is presented in the table below:

Year	Highest	Lowest
2007	Hazaribagh (75.2%)	Pakur (40.4%)
2008	Hazaribagh (74.4%)	Gumla (51.3%)
2009	Hazaribagh (56.9%)	Pakur (32.2%)

**Children who can read Std I text :** This indicator captures the ability of a child on its reading abilities for a text which is correspondingly lower to its grade. The comparative performance of the selected districts on this indicator is presented in the table below:

Year	Highest	Lowest
2007	Gumla (73%)	Pakur (52.1%)
2008	Hazaribagh (65.4%)	Pakur (54.5%)
2009	Palamu (64.6%)	Pakur (31.6%)

**Children (Std III – V) who can read sentences in English :** Children enrolled in Std. III – V should be able to read easy sentences in English. The performance of the districts is as follows :

Year	Highest	Lowest
2007	Palamu (23.1%)	Gumla (14.5%)
2009	Hazaribagh (18.1%)	Pakur (3%)

**Children (Std I – II) who can recognise numbers 1-9 or more :** Arithmetic skills are an important test of a child's cognitive abilities. The first step to developing arithmetic skills is to develop numeracy abilities by recognising numbers. The performance of the districts is presented in the table below:

Year	Highest	Lowest
2007	Hazaribagh (85.6%)	Palamu (63.5%)
2008	Hazaribagh (79.4%)	Palamu (49.5%)
2009	Hazaribagh (80.5%)	Palamu (68.8%)

**Children (Std III – V) who can do subtraction or more :** One of the other important numeracy skill is the ability to do simple arithmetical tasks such as addition, subtraction and division. The performance of the districts is presented in the table below:

Year	Highest	Lowest
2007	Hazaribagh (68.2%)	Pakur (53.7%)
2008	Hazaribagh (54.8%)	Pakur (39.5%)
2009	Hazaribagh (52.5%)	Pakur (30.9%)

## CONCLUSION

Hazaribagh is the most consistently performing district on all the selected indicators among the five convergent districts. On the other hand Pakur is the worst performer. This is confirmed by the poor literacy levels as reported by the Census 2001 for the district of Pakur.

Though significant achievements have been made since the inception of SSA, the quality of education has lost focus. This has resulted in some of the districts performing very poorly in the state of Jharkhand.

There is an urgent need to improve the quality indicators such as reading, writing, numeracy and comprehension skills so that the progress made during the last several years does not fritter away. There has to be an increasing focus on skill based education.

The education department must develop mechanisms to institutionalise the monitoring of quality indicators in order to be able to review the progress regularly.

There has to be increased focus on disadvantaged and educationally backward areas and social groups that are lagging behind. This focus should include higher resource allocations, capacity building for preparation and implementation of strategies based on identified needs, more intensive monitoring and supervision and tracking of progress. The focus on the most vulnerable groups of children who are still out of school would require partnership with NGOs and a commitment to rights based, equity oriented approach.

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GoI – UN JPC  
Palamu District, Jharkhand

## Training Programme on E-Learning Tools



## SHG CASE STUDY – DETERMINED TO TRANSFORM

Village Kanchanpur in Katkamsandi block of Hazaribagh consists of 476 households with a population of approx. 3029. The literacy rate of women is very less. Chinta Devi is a native of Pipra Tola under village Kanchanpur. She has two sons and a daughter, who are presently studying. Her Husband is a deed writer in Kutcherry at Hazaribagh. In the initial stage the condition of the women was poor due to economic and social exploitation. Women were not allowed to go out of their house by their husbands or family head. Guided by the zeal to empower the women in her village and fulfill her passion for social work, Chinta Devi, started uniting the women. In 1998-99 she convinced 10 women of her community to form an SHG, for doing Bhajan and Kirtan in the nearby temple and the group did the religious ceremonies for 12 months. In the latter stage Chinta felt that the women were economically helpless and they had only the advantage of subsistence food and cloth from the earning member of their family either by head of the family or by their husband. Chinta started thinking of supporting the women for their economic advantage through inter loaning and each of the SHG members started monthly savings of Rs. 10.

In the beginning of formation of the SHG she was highly obstructed by their husbands for going out, they were depressed by the word useless effort. Chinta Devi also discussed the issue with their male counterparts.

Inspired by the motivation of Chinta Devi, 10 more women joined the group and the name of the group was given as “Aradhana Swayam Sahayata Samuh”.

The Anganwari Sevika working in the village came to know about this group and she conveyed about the SHG to Child Development Project Office of Katkamsandi Block. Chinta Devi was called by the CDPO at the block and listed the SHG in “Swam Siddha Balvikas” for immunization and distribution of Ration. Chinta Devi with the help of the group members started doing the allotted job as a challenge and did it for 4-5 years.

Again CDPO asked her to form BPL group in the entire village of Kanchanpur, accordingly she formed 6 more groups. Lady Extension officer also supported her, in the formation of more groups namely Kalyani, Ekta and Kiran Mahila Mandal and linked 4 SHGs with Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK), Hazaribagh.

KVK sister Prafulla intervened at the Block and consequently all the 4 SHGs were provided with Rs. 25000/- to start some income generation activities under SGSY.

All the 4 SHGs started Goatery. Male goats were given by KVK for cross breeding and local goats were reared by the

individual women members of SHGs. This enabled them to earn Rs. 1000-2000/- for one year from goatery benefitting every individual member of SHG. From this income all the members deposited Rs. 100 in the group account in a meeting.

After the repayment of loan of Rs. 25000/-, each of the 4 SHGs get a loan of Rs. 2.5 lac each. Indira Group applied for Seed Store, Kalyani Group for ready made girls' Shringar Store, Ekta group for Ration Shop and Kiran Group for goatery on a large scale. Apart from it many of the individual members selected other income generation activities such as agriculture, ration shop, chips making, mushroom cultivation, preparing vermi compost etc.

The group members earned between Rs. 1000-1500 p.m. by doing various income generation as above and every month they deposited Rs. 500+200 (as interest) during the monthly meeting on the 9th of every month.

Earlier the women were not sure of joining the group and thus hesitated to deposit the monthly saving, also they were advised against doing so by the male / head members of the family. Chinta being a female knew the problems of the women in terms of their poor financial status lack of decision making power in terms of expenses in the family, pocket money for urgency etc. So in the beginning she had to face a lot of problems.

When the members started earning all the women other than those belonging to SHGs also got motivated and started forming groups. At present about 25-30 women SHGs exist in Kanchanpur village.

KVK sister sent the list of SHG members to the Central Government and arranged exposure visit for 50 women to KVK, Delhi consequently, the members of the group learnt pickle making, and cultivation using varieties of hybrid vegetable seeds.

All the 4 groups will get a loan of Rs. 5 lac. at the end of this year after fully repaying Rs.2.5 lac. to do small business either in group or individually.

Recently sister of KVK has selected the 4 SHGs for the formation of Community Based Organisation (CBO), all the 4 group office bearers were called at KVK, Hazaribagh and a committee of 15 members was formed and named as “Udyam Vikas”. As a CBO they will get 10 Lac for village development. For this a new account has been opened in the Cooperative bank, till date the amount of 10 lac has not come in the account but the progress of the group is not hindered.

**Ram Pravesh, Mini & Sudhir** (DPMU, Hazaribagh)  
GoI-UN Joint Programme on Jharkhand



## FROM WAGE LABOUR TO OWNER : TRIBAL WOMEN OF JHARKHAND SETTING EXAMPLE IN POULTRY REARING AND GOVERNING CO-OPERATIVE

Poultry is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in India. In compared to agricultural crops the broiler production has been increasing at a rate of 12 - 15% per annum. India is the 6th largest producer of poultry meat in world, generating the employment of 3 million people. Broiler production trend has been increasing tremendously but the current per capita consumption is only 1.2 kg against world's per capita consumption of 11 kg annually. Annual increase in broiler consumption itself can create sustainable livelihoods for 60,000 small farmers in today's table bird market.

In India around 70% of people are dependent on agriculture. For landless farmer, marginal farmer and



another fast growing broiler rearing. Seeing broiler rearing successful more women are now joining the cooperative. Now there are 317 women members in the cooperative. Each member has its own poultry shed ranging from 300 to 500 Sq.ft and the cooperative has its own feed mill.

This poultry activity is helping members in economically and socially empowering process. This activity has changed the economy at their household level. Last year (2009 - 2010) total production was 877.58 MT and Sales turnover was 528 Lakh. Members earned Rs.51.25 lakh, with an annual average income Rs.18568/member. Now most of the members are earning more than Rs.3,000/ per month. Seeing its profitability around 90 % members are now considering poultry activity as the primary source of income. As they are supplementing family income significantly, hence they are playing very important for their family's household decision making process. From the earnings members are now leading healthy life with dignity and making provision for children's education in a sustainable way. Most of the members have repaid their loan outstanding to the bank and co-operative from their profit itself and they are now investing their own profit in building additional shed or expansion of shed so that they can rear more birds to increase their income.

Before undertaking poultry activity women use to go to forest to collect fuel wood and outside the village to work as a wage labourer in stone crushers and road repairing works earned Rs.20-30/- per day to meet the household



in agro climatically vulnerable region agriculture has inherent limits. In this context poultry rearing is found to be one of the best potential source of income for the rural poor. Poultry rearing is a traditional occupation of the poor. Couple of decades ago rearing poultry in India was backyard activity. A significant feature of India's poultry industry has been its transformation from backyard activity into a major commercial activity. This transformation for commercialization has only been possible because of the sizeable investments, scientific advancement, available technology, easily adaptable skill, increasing demand, quick return on investment, no social taboo and its wide acceptability. Rearing poultry in rural context not only provides sizeable income also plays a major role in the empowerment to women.

With the objective strengthening own livelihoods through poultry rearing 13 tribal women SHG members of Potka block (East Singhbhum district, Jharkhand) with help from PRADAN (a national level NGO) formed a co-operative in the year 2002 and named it POTKA GRAMEEN POULTRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD (PGPS). It was registered as a Co-operative Society under the Jharkhand Self-supporting Co-operative Society Act of 1996. Initially members started kroiler rearing but as the activity was not very successful due to long period of rearing, less growth in respect to feed consumption, less demand in market and less return on investment. Later in the year 2003 members shifted to





expenses of their family. Now they have stopped wage labour work as they are earning more through poultry rearing by staying at home.

### Vision

Open frontiers for more rural needy women by creation of livelihood through the activity of poultry rearing to maintain healthy life with dignity.



### Mission

Expanding both horizontally by promoting new members and vertically by extending existing farm size to increase market share of small holders and also by rendering quality service like best quality input, techno-managerial help, capacity building, so that maintain sustainability in the market by producing quality goods at cost-effective rate.

### Governance

General body constituting all women rearers is



the policy making body of the co-operative. It elects 11 members which formed governing body to execute day to day activities of the co-operative. Governing body meets once in a month and reviews all financial, managerial, operational issue of the cooperative. Now governing board member becomes more responsive and active in decision making process of the co-operative which has been reflected monthly meeting, village level meeting and growth in the cooperative.

Currently PGPS has 6 office staff including one CEO-cum-Production Manager, One Accountant, two office Assistants, one Central Supervisor and one Feed mill Manager. There are also 12 field supervisors who help members in production.



To assess accuracy and transparency of all dealings PGPS has an elaborate Computerized MIS system named "Udyogmuni" which keeps all financial and stock related data in a systematic manner. Besides that PGPS also maintains financial data in Cash book, Bank book and in Cheque register manually.

Now women are managing their co-operative without support from PRADAN. They have set an example in Jharkhand. Many people from various parts of India and also from abroad are visiting the cooperative and learning the success story from members.

Earlier members were confined to their houses. Now members are involved in mobilizing credit from bank, approaching govt. departments for work, meeting people's representatives to address their issue, attending meeting in their SHGs as well as in the meetings of the co-operative, in and outside their villages. They are also participating in various training programmes. This in turn has helped in empowering these women and to be become confident to lead life with dignity.

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Chief Executive Officer (CEO),  
Potka Grameen Poultry Co-operative Society (PGPS)  
Potka Block, East Singhbhum, Jharkhand

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## IMPROVING STANDARD OF LIFE THROUGH DRI

### Gumla

On discussion with the lead bank regarding the schemes that can promote livelihood opportunities for the urban poor, we came to know about the DRI scheme (Differential rate of interest). This is a scheme available at all the nationalized banks which commits the banks to provide 1% of their outstanding advance amount of previous year to the poorest of the poor people of the community (often not known to most of the people). The scheme allows a maximum of Rs.20000/- loan to individuals below poverty line @ 4% differential rate of interest, i.e. Rs 4/- per Rs. 100/- in a year, and the interest is charged on the remaining principle amount to be returned. The time allowed to repay the loan is for five years.



*This is what is available as "HOUSE" for some of the DRI beneficiaries*

We started this scheme in the urban and semi urban areas of Gumla. We are advantaged by the presence of missionary organizations like Missionaries of Charity and SITARA in the district who were approached to provide their support in this initiative. The organizations helped in identifying the real needy beneficiaries in the urban/semi urban areas and organizing them in form of a committee to guide them in taking livelihood options. With their positive support and the support from the Bank of India we could start the DRI scheme with 19 beneficiaries. The initial 19 beneficiaries comprises of the families who were either occupied in rag picking, wage works in stone crushers, vegetable selling, fish selling at local markets, rickshaw pulling on rental basis, maid servants at the nearby houses etc. Most of them had the dream to expand their business and move towards a better standard of living but were not able due to primarily lack of adequate capital amounts. With the coordinated efforts of the District Planning Office, Banks and local institutions these families were linked to the scheme with amounts ranging from 2000/- to 7000/- as per the specific needs for their respective business. Today 3 of them are pulling their own rickshaws, 3 have improved their fish selling business and others have started similar small business like selling of confectioneries, bangles,



*They have started selling 10-15 kgs of fish in the local baats twice a week.*

and fast food/tea stalls. In the second phase another 20 beneficiaries were identified for the scheme and linked to Bank of India. Till date 32 beneficiaries have already been reimbursed with the loans, amounting to Rs.4.5 lakhs (approx). The best part of the process is they have started returning the loan instalments to the bank regularly. The beneficiary committee now sits regularly every month for a day of two to review the status of their income and returns at the Missionaries of Charity premises.

They have started depositing their partial savings in a corpus fund of the samittee and it has grown to Rs.2200/- over such a small period.

The replication of the scheme has started on its own having demands from all the urban areas of the district. Meanwhile other banks namely Punjab National Bank also has come forward to implement the scheme with the district administration in a big way. Another missionary organization of the district called SITARA has joined us and is working hard in identification and guiding the interested beneficiaries to link them with the scheme.

The newly elected urban representatives are showing keen interest to come forward and support the poorest of the poor families of their areas with the scheme. Already we had organized meetings in quite a few of the wards with the elected urban representatives, beneficiaries, NGO and the bankers following which a mega loan camp of DRI was organized in the district where 200 beneficiaries were



provided loans under DRI, through Punjab National Bank. 40 rickshaw pullers who were earlier pulling rickshaws on rent and were getting exploited are now having their own rickshaws. Similarly this scheme has brought smiles on many such faces who are striving for a better standard of life but needed this small support from the society.

We found that the convergence of Planning office,

banks, urban representatives and credible local institutions/ organizations can take this type of schemes to a long way benefiting the poorest of the poor through providing meaningful livelihood for a better standard of life.

**Subir Kumar Das**  
DF, Gumla

GoI – UN Joint Programme on Convergence

## गरीबी उन्मूलन की नई अवधारणा

गरीबी उन्मूलन हेतु विगत कई वर्षों से चलाई जा रही विविध योजनाओं में परंपरागत गतिविधियों पर आधारित आजीविका को समुचित स्थान नहीं दिये जाने के कारण समावेशी विकास की अवधारणा झारखण्ड सहित पूरे भारत-वर्ष में प्रभावित हुई है। परंपरागत सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कौशल रखने वाले, गरीबों का एक बड़ा तबका विकास में अपना योगदान इन कारणों से देने में असमर्थ रहा है। उनके हुनर को योजना की प्रक्रिया में शामिल नहीं किया जा सका है। इस आलेख में इन्हीं गरीब, परंपरागत हुनर रखने वाले निर्धन वर्गों की आजीविका के बहुआयामी क्षमताआधारित संभावनाओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है ताकि राज्य में समावेशी विकास सही मायने में हो सके।

हम सभी अवगत हैं कि झारखण्ड राज्य में विविध समुदाय अपने परंपरागत, सामाजिक आजीविका संबंधी हुनर के महारथी हैं। ऐसे कई महा दलित, आदिम जनजाति समुदाय के लोग साँप, चूहा पकड़ने, बन्दर, भालु नचाने, लाह की चूड़ी, काँच के बरतन बनाने, मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने, जैसी कलाओं में सदियों से माहिर हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति परंपरागत रूप से फेरी वाला, चूड़ी वाला, टेला वाला, कबाड़ी वाला, आदि नामों से जाने जाते हैं। ऐसे पेशेवर व्यक्तियों का पेशा ही उनके गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने की पहचान है।

हम समावेशी विकास की बात करते हैं, लेकिन वस्तुतः विकास की मूलधारा में शामिल होने के लिए उन्हें उनके कौशल को छोड़कर अन्य राह पर चलने के लिए विवश करते हैं। यह विकास की विडम्बना है। इन नये कार्यों में, जाहिर है वे असफल होते हैं, एवं वे व्यवस्था के हास्य का पात्र भी होते हैं कि वे कुछ कर ही नहीं सकते। उनकी स्थिति जल बिन मछली जैसी हो जाती है। वे गरीबी की सीढ़ी में एक पायदान नीचे खिसक जाते हैं।

अतः सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक संरचना पर आधारित जीविकोपार्जन में लगे ऐसे समुदायों को अपने पेशा या हुनर, जिसमें वे पीढ़ियों से पारंगत हैं, से हटकर दूसरी गतिविधियों में लगाना सर्वथा अनुचित प्रतीत होता है। यदि किसी महादलित को गाय पालन, टेलरिंग आदि के लिए या किसी मदारी या सपेरा को मुर्गी-पालन के लिए या फिर किसी फेरी वाले को मधुमक्खी पालन के लिए योजनायें दी जायें या उन्हें ऐसा करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाय तो यह अनुचित है। ऐसा करने से जहाँ एक ओर हम इन परंपरागत समुदायों की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को खो देते हैं वहीं इन समुदायों को नए हुनर आधारित व्यवसाय अपनाने

में वर्षों लग सकते हैं। पेशेवर समुदाय के लोगों को अन्य पेशे में लगाने पर हमें दूसरी हानियाँ भी हो सकती हैं जैसे सर्प-विष प्रतिरोधक दवाइयाँ, लघु वन्योत्पाद के जीवनोपयोगी इस्तेमाल के ज्ञान का लुप्त होना।

समावेशी विकास की जो वर्तमान प्रक्रिया है, वह अगर ऐसे ही चलती रही तो आनेवाले समय में न केवल ये पेशेवर गरीब परिवार अपने पेशा से दूर होने पर और गरीब हो जायेंगे बल्कि इनके जो परम्परागत ज्ञान हैं, वे भी लुप्त हो जायेंगे।

यह सर्वविदित है कि प्रति वर्ष पूरे विश्व में 30,000-40,000 लोग साँप काटने से मारे जाते हैं तथा इनका 25 प्रतिशत (यानि लगभग 10000) भारत में घटित होता है। यहाँ साँप पकड़ने वाले महादलित समुदाय की उपयोगिता स्पष्ट परिलक्षित होती है जो अपना योगदान साँप पकड़ने, उसका विष निकालने तथा दवा बनाने की गतिविधि में दे सकते हैं। इन समुदायों को "सर्प पार्क" की स्थापना व प्रबंधन जैसी गतिविधियों में भी लगाया जा सकता है। हर गाँव में छोटे-छोटे सर्प-पार्क खोले जा सकते हैं, जहाँ स्कूली बच्चों के साथ-साथ जन साधारण भी आकर अपना मनोरंजन तथा ज्ञानवर्धन कर सकेंगे। इस प्रकार पार्क से होनेवाले आय से इन परिवारों को नियमित आमदनी प्राप्त होगी, एवं वे गरीबी रेखा से उपर उठ सकेंगे। यह एक इको फ्रेण्डली कार्य भी होगा।

इसी प्रकार इन समुदायों को चूहे पकड़ने जैसे गतिविधियों में महारथ हासिल है, जो खलिहान में चूहों द्वारा नष्ट कर दिये जाने वाले फसल के एक बड़े अंश को बचाने में कारगर हो सकते हैं। वर्ष 1984 में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा "इरूला" जनजाति की मदद से, प्रोजेक्ट के तहत चावल की फसल को चूहों से होने वाले नुकसान को रोकने जैसा कारगर कदम उठाया गया था, जिसके परिणाम काफी उत्साहजनक रहे। लगभग 2 लाख चूहे इनके द्वारा पकड़े गये तथा कई टन अनाज बचा लिये गये। इसके अतिरिक्त चूहों के माँस का, वैश्विक माँग के आलोक में निर्यात कर भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमायी जा सकती है। इससे भी इन परिवारों की गरीबी हट सकती है। यह सर्वविदित है कि मुर्गी, बकरी, सुअर, माँस की तुलना में फीड कन्वर्जन रेशिओ, चूहे की माँस में कई गुणा अधिक है।

हड़िया, जो झारखण्ड राज्य में आदिवासियों द्वारा प्रमुखता से बनाया तथा उपभोग किया जाता है, को परिष्कृत कर मद्यपान के क्षेत्र में गोवा के 'फेनी' तथा रूस के 'वोदका' के समकक्ष शराब बनाने की भी झारखण्ड में काफी संभावनायें हैं, जिनसे

यहाँ के गरीबों को आय-अर्जन का नया बेहतर विकल्प प्राप्त हो सकता है। फेनी, जो नारियल के वृक्ष से प्राप्त होता है, स्थानीय ताड़ी के समान ही है। इससे फेनी की भाँति स्थानीय उत्पादकों को काफी राजस्व की प्राप्ति हो सकती है। इसी प्रकार वोदका और कुछ नहीं वरन् हड़िया स्वरूप, चावल से बनाया जाने वाला मादक पेय ही है जिसकी माँग विश्व स्तर पर सम्पन्न तबकों के एक बड़े वर्ग द्वारा किया जाता है। वर्तमान समय में झारखण्ड में हड़िया, गरीब महिलाएं बनाती हैं एवं उसे गरीब व्यक्ति ही पीता है। हड़िया के वर्तमान स्वरूप का सबसे बड़ा अवगुण यही है। इसमें गुणात्मक सुधार (Value Addition) कर ऐसा बनाया जाए कि Bear Bar के पैटर्न पर हड़िया बार खोला जा सके। जिससे कि हड़िया सम्पन्न लोग पी सकें जैसा गोवा में फेनी-बार तथा रूस में वोदका-बार का प्रचलन है। हड़िया बेचने वाली हजारों महिलाओं को गरीबी रेखा से उपर उठाने का इससे बढ़िया अन्य उपाय नहीं हो सकता है।

हुक्का पीना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक पुरानी परम्परा है। हालांकि यह केवल गरीबों में ही नहीं बल्कि संपन्न परिवारों के लोगों में भी प्रचलित है। जयपुर एवं मुम्बई में हुक्का पर आधारित आधुनिक हुक्काबार स्थापित किया गया है, जिसमें कोई भी जा सकता है। आवश्यक भुगतान के साथ वैसे ही हुक्का पी सकता है जैसे बीयर-बार में बीयर पी सकता है। यह एक ऐसा उदाहरण है जो यह साबित करता है कि पारम्परिक हुनर को कैसे आधुनिक व्यवसायिक गतिविधियों में बदला जा सकता है। ठीक इसी प्रकार हड़ियाबार को भी कमर्शियल गतिविधियों में बदला जा सकता है।

शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक घर की रसोइयों से प्रतिदिन जूठन तथा कचड़ा भारी मात्रा में बाहर निकलता है, जिसे "धोइना" भी कहा जाता है, का उपयोग भी सूकर-पालन/मूर्गी पालन के क्षेत्र में सूकरों/मुर्गियों के खाना के रूप में किया जा सकता है। यदि हम प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रतिदिन 200 ग्राम की दर से इस प्रकार के कुल रसोई कचरा का आकलन करें तो पाएँगे कि राँची शहर में लगभग 200 टन कचरा प्रतिदिन व्यर्थ में फेंक दिया जाता है। यदि इनका उपयोग गो-पालन तथा सूकर-पालन में बतौर चारा करें तथा इस प्रक्रिया में पूर्व से कूड़ा बीनने तथा कचरा साफ करने वालों का संरचनात्मक तंत्र विकसित करें तो जहाँ एक ओर कचरा-प्रबंधन गतिविधियाँ सुनिश्चित की जा सकती हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर पशु आहार के रूप में पौष्टिक व मुफ्त चारा की प्राप्ति के साथ-साथ रोजगार के नये अवसर भी मुहैया हो सकेंगे। ऐसा ही सफल प्रयास झारखण्ड में बिरसा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के एक वैज्ञानिक डा० एस. के. सिंह ने राँची में किया है, जिसे रोजगार के नये विकल्प के रूप में अपनाया जा सकता है तथा इस प्रकार के जूठन के संचयन, परिवहन तथा उपयोग में कई लोग लगाए जा सकते हैं जो कूड़ा बीनने वाले वर्ग से हैं।

झारखण्ड राज्य में कई ऐसी जड़ी-बूटियाँ पायी जाती हैं जिनका चिकित्सीय उपयोग है, और वैश्विक बाजार में इनकी भारी माँग है। बिरहोर जनजाति सदियों से ऐसी जड़ी-बूटियों का प्रयोग करती आ रही हैं और हाल में ही CSIR ने अपने Medical

Journal में तीस से अधिक ऐसी जड़ी-बूटियों की महत्ता को मान्यता दी है। "चित्रक" इनमें से एक है, जिसे पेट संबंधी तथा स्तन कैंसर के इलाज में कारगर पाया गया है। अतः इस क्षेत्र में भी बिरहोर समुदाय के लोगों को उनके हुनर के आधार पर प्रशिक्षित कर नियोजित किया जा सकता है।

कागज के पैकेट बनाना, तरह तरह के देशी खाना बनाना, लकड़ी के खिलौने बनाना, रद्दी चुनना, पत्ते की चटाई बनाना, छाल की रस्सी बनाना, ढीवरा चुनना, रूगड़ा चुनना, घोंघा पकड़ना, कंकड़ा पकड़ना इत्यादि सभी हुनर, गरीबों की परम्परागत हुनर हैं, जो विकास के दौर में उनसे अलग हो रहे हैं, एवं वे गरीब से गरीबतर हो रहे हैं। यदि इन सभी में प्रशिक्षण, मार्केटिंग, Value addition इत्यादि की व्यवस्था की जाय तो सभी व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ बनकर इनकी गरीबी दूर करने में सक्षम हो सकती हैं।

इस प्रकार परंपरागत कौशल व हुनर पर आधारित आयोजना समावेशी विकास का एक आयाम हो सकती है जिससे हम सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों की रक्षा के साथ उन्हें रोजगारपरक बना सकते हैं, जो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को निश्चित ही सकारात्मक एवं समावेशी दिशा में ले जा सकेगी।

**सुधीर प्रसाद**

प्रधान सचिव, पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग

**हरिहर दयाल**

अर्थशास्त्री

**संतोष कुमार सिंह**

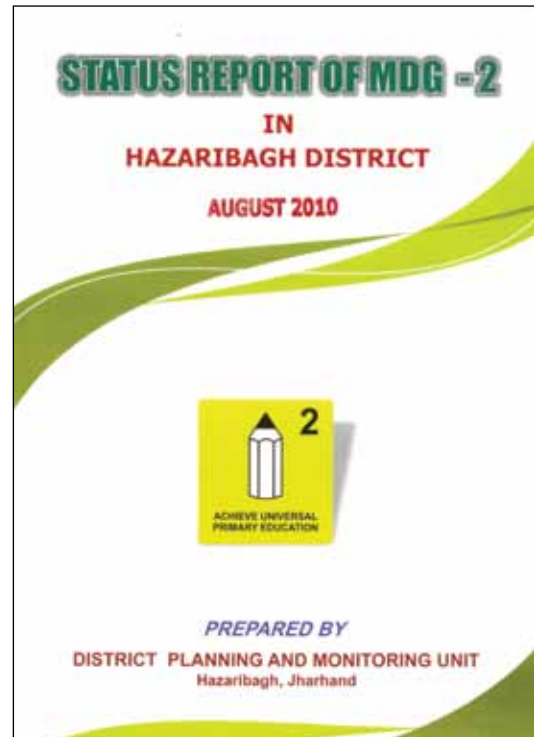
सांख्यिकी पर्यवेक्षक

GoI – UN Joint Programme on Convergence

**शैली जे. केरकेट्टा**

District Facilitator (DF)

GoI – UN Joint Programme on Convergence



झारखण्ड की अर्थव्यवस्था का स्वरूप व इसके पिछड़ापन के कारण इसकी आर्थिक संरचना एवं विशेषताओं से स्पष्ट परिलक्षित होता है और यही कारण है कि आज तक झारखण्ड गरीबी और बेरोजगारी के दुष्क्रम में फँसा हुआ है। झारखण्ड ही नहीं वरन् समस्त भारत में गरीबी की परिभाषा में “उचित जीवन स्तर” के स्थान पर “न्यूनतम जीवन स्तर” को स्वीकार किया गया है। गरीबी मापने की ‘निरपेक्ष विधि’, जिसमें आवश्यक आय या प्रति व्यक्ति उपयोग-व्यय की राशि पर सरकार ने ‘Below Poverty Line’ खींचने की नीति अपनाई, जिसकी विसंगतियाँ अलग से चर्चा का विषय है। यहाँ मैं गरीबी व बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान से जुड़े एक नए विकल्प की चर्चा, जो झारखण्ड के लोगों की कला एवं संस्कृति से जुड़ी है, करना चाहता हूँ।

अर्थशास्त्र में “ऐतिहासिक शोध नीति” का विशेष महत्व है, जो मानव समाज तथा संस्कृति विशेष की संस्थाओं तथा प्रणालियों का आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से अध्ययन करती है, और यही दृष्टिकोण एक नये विकल्प के रूप में झारखण्ड राज्य की आर्थिकी को एक नया आयाम दे सकती है।

आगे बढ़ने से पहले मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि जिस विकल्प की चर्चा मैं करने जा रहा हूँ, वह आयोजना में नियोजन के वर्तमान प्रावधानों से अलग, संभावना भरी नयी गतिविधि है, जिसमें सांस्कृतिक-आर्थिक गतिविधियों पर आधारित गरीब जनजातीय विक्रेताओं तथा अमीर सामान्य क्रेताओं के बीच कला एवं संस्कृति पर आधारित वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं की सीधी व स्थानीय बाजार व्यवस्था का प्रावधान सम्भव है।

राजस्थान में जयपुर शहर से लगभग 15 कि०मी० दूर ‘चौकी धाणी’ स्थल पर मेरा साक्षात्कार ऐसी ही आर्थिक गतिविधि से हुआ, जहाँ राजस्थान की विभिन्न जनजातियाँ अपनी कला व संस्कृति का एक स्थल पर, एक साथ व्यवसायिक प्रदर्शन करती मिलीं। मोटे तौर पर यह एक ‘मेला-सह-रेस्तरा’ है, जहाँ राजस्थानी संस्कृति से ओत-प्रोत गतिविधियाँ यथा राजस्थानी लोक नृत्य, Dance of Fire, रस्सी पर करतब, कठपुतलियों का खेल, हुक्का पीना, ज्योतिष विद्या, वाद्य यंत्रों का वादन आदि कलाओं का प्रदर्शन एक साथ आपको 10 एकड़ के मानव निर्मित ग्रामीण परिवेश में, आपसे मोटी रकम लेकर खाने के साथ परोसी जाती हैं, और आप पुनः आने की इच्छा के साथ सुखद अनुभव लेकर वापस लौटते हैं। यद्यपि इस व्यवस्था का प्रबंधन निजी क्षेत्र के हाथों में है, पर लगभग 300 जनजातीय परिवारों को इस प्रक्रिया से एक सम्मानजनक रोजगार प्राप्त है, जो ज्यादा आय, ज्यादा बचत, ज्यादा पूँजी-निर्माण, ज्यादा उपभोग, ज्यादा प्रति व्यक्ति आय, ज्यादा जी०डी०पी०/एन०एन०पी०, ज्यादा राष्ट्रीय आय जैसी आर्थिक सिद्धान्तों को चरितार्थ करती है।

इसकी कई प्रच्छन्न विशेषताएँ यथा स्वरोजगार के नये अवसर, संस्कृति का आर्थिकी से सह-सम्बन्ध, पर्यटन के नये विकल्प, पूँजी-निर्माण दर में वृद्धि, पलायन पर रोक, कुटीर उद्योग एवं हस्तकला का संरक्षण तथा विकास, घरेलू बचत,

विलुप्तप्राय कला एवं संस्कृति को नयी साँस, बाजार व्यवस्था का नया स्वरूप आदि हमें प्रेरित करती हैं कि हम अपने राज्य में भी ऐसे विकल्पों को योजनागत करें, जिससे निश्चय ही झारखण्ड राज्य की गरीबी व बेरोजगारी जैसी सामाजिक समस्याओं में कमी आयेगी। ऐसा नहीं है कि उत्पादन के साधनों की लभ्यता में हम किसी राज्य से कमतर हैं या हमारे यहाँ सांस्कृतिक विविधताओं की कमी है। लगभग 3 करोड़ लोग, 32 जनजातियाँ, 13 अल्पसंख्यक जनजातियाँ, 79.7 हजार वर्ग कि०मी० जमीन, 29.2% वन क्षेत्र, लोक गीतों की लंबी श्रृंखला, कई लोक नृत्यों का अस्तित्व, विविध वाद्य यंत्र, कई अभ्यारण्य तथा उद्यान, जलप्रपात, कुटीर उद्योग एवं शिल्प उद्योग आदि से हमारी कला व संस्कृति की समृद्धि का स्पष्ट बोध होता है, जिसे हम झारखण्ड की आर्थिकी से जोड़ सकते हैं।

बाजार के नियमों के अनुरूप ऐसे विक्रेताओं को क्रेताओं के संपर्क में लाने हेतु उपयुक्त बाजार व्यवस्था का प्रावधान सरकार द्वारा कुछ बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाना श्रेयस्कर होगा यथा ऐसे प्रस्तावित “कला-केन्द्रों” की अवस्थिति शहर से निकट हो, विधि-व्यवस्था के आलोक में अपराध मुक्त क्षेत्रों का चयन किया जाय, पूर्व में स्थापित अभ्यारण्यों, उद्यानों, पक्षी अभ्यारण्यों, जलप्रपात क्षेत्रों, वन क्षेत्रों का चुनाव किया जा सकता है। साथ ही यह भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि ऐसे प्रस्तावित कला-केन्द्रों की स्थापना आदिवासी गाँवों के निकट की जाये, जिन्हें प्रतिदिन केन्द्रों में प्रदर्शनार्थ आना है। कला एवं संस्कृति आधारित स्वयं सहायता समूहों को बैंकों से साख मुहैया कराना, गाँवों से ऐसे समूहों को कला-केन्द्रों तक तथा शहरों से कला-केन्द्रों तक पर्यटकों को लाने व ले जाने के लिए बस सेवा की सुविधा मुहैया कराना, इन कला-समूहों का सामूहिक बीमा तथा इनके परिवार सदस्यों के लिए शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा कल्याण से संबंधित प्रावधान करना, सामान्य तथा निधि-प्रबंधन हेतु सहकारिता से संबंधित गतिविधियाँ, बिजली, पानी, सड़क की व्यवस्था आदि कार्यों का निष्पादन विभिन्न विभागों के ‘duojtsal’ से सफलतापूर्वक किया जा सकता है। आवश्यकता है, एक प्रयास की, एक पहल की जो इन विकल्पों को योजनागत कर राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को एक नया आयाम दे सकें।

संतोष कुमार सिंह, GoI UN JCP State Cell

### Tilwari Model Village, Gumla



## S.G.S.Y. & MGNREGA CONVERGENCE : “A SUCCESS STORY”

Raso Devi, a resident of village - Jiddu, Tola-Hundru in Angara Block of Ranchi District, Jharkhand belongs to Schedule Tribe Community and is a marginal farmer having nearly 1.5 acres of dry land. She lives in her Kaccha Khaprail house with her husband, Jagdish Munda, two sons and a daughter. 35 years aged Raso Devi studied up to IXth Class and her husband completed his XIth. Their children are studying in class II, III & IV.



*Raso Devi of Shanti Mahila Mandal*

The life of Raso was quite piteous before joining SHG, SHANTI MAHILA SANGH, HUNDRU. The major activity of her SHG is vegetable cultivation. Irrigation was primary need to cultivate their land but in absence of adequate water resource cultivation of vegetable was badly affected. So the group decided to diversify from their main activities to goat and piggery rearing.

In the village a pond and well was approved under MGNREGA, since the water was prime need of the group so they grabbed the opportunity to work in the project. Under MGNREGA, one irrigation well and a pond not only provided employment opportunity but also provided a source of irrigation. Raso and her family



*Field of Raso Devi*

got employment for 24 days in 07-08, 100 days in 08-09, 48 days in 09-10 and 60 days in 10-11. To maximize water efficiency, to prevent water run-off, deep percolation, drip-irrigation system was introduced to the SHG. A loan of Rs.37,600/- was sanctioned per beneficiary under S.G.S.Y. Each beneficiary got irrigational facility in 25 decimal(1000 Sq. meter) of land. The source of water is well and Pond constructed under MGNREGA. The SHG Group is cultivating vegetables and cash-crops like Chilli, Bitter-gourd, ladyfinger, tomato etc. In return, SHG members are receiving competitive market price in nearby bazaar and hat. The expected income is Rs. 50,000 per 1000 sq.m of cultivation area in a year with three cycle of crop. Raso Devi is already having Rs. 33000/- in her saving account.

Now they are planning for a small vehicle to market their product in more competitive market.



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## RECENT INITIATIVE FOR CHILDREN

A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) called Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) W.e.f. 2009-10 provides setting up of District Child Protection Societies (DCPS) in every district of the state.

### Role of DCPS

- Identify families & children at risk and carry out situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances including street children. Sec 62 of the JJ (Care & protection of children) Act 2000 provides that every state Govt. shall constitute Child Protection units for every district.
- Financial Assistance on cost sharing basis 75% by centre under ICPS.
- ICPS provides for establishment of institutional

mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of ICPS including performance of DCPS.

New Bill on protection of children from Sexual Offences.

- The Child Labour ( Prohibition & Regulation) Act. 1986 prohibits the employment of children in 18 occupations 65 processes & regulates working condition of children in employment.
- Working children in age group 5-14 as per census 2001 is 407200 in Jharkhand.
- Prosecution launched during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is 119.

**Shelly J Kerketta**  
District Facilitator  
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## “CHANGE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES FOR INTEGRATED DISTRICT PLANNING”



The preparation of district level plans is in progress in different states of India. During district plan preparation process it has been recognized that the process of preparing such plans could be improved substantially by bringing in changes suggested in the manual prepared by the Planning Commission. This would involve changes in policy framework, organizational structures and operating systems. Some of the states have already initiated such changes and in Jharkhand it is being initiated under the Capacity Development District Planning (CDDP) project under GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence.

To strengthen such efforts and bring about sustainable systemic changes in the decentralized planning process that could bring in greater dividends to the investments being made, a project on Capacity development through Change Management process fostering convergence for Integrated District Planning is being implemented in Gumla district of Jharkhand under the CDDP project under GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence.

The project objective is to :

- Prepare a decentralized planning process baseline in selected district through rapid assessment of the ground situation hindering integrated district planning.
- Asses the capacity need of the plan facilitating bodies by identifying the capacity gap.

- Develop methodology and models for introducing change management process.
- Experiment the developed change management model.
- Dissemination and sharing of finding at district and state level for policy incorporation.

CTRAN Consulting, a National level Consultancy and Advisory Agency is facilitating the change management process in Gumla district of Jharkhand with the support of Government of Jharkhand from Aug. 2010.

The process started with the State level launching workshop which was organized in the state capital Ranchi under the chairmanship of the Development Commissioner Mr. S.K. Choudhary, IAS on 11th Aug.2010. As a next step in the project CTRAN Consulting started rapid assessment of ground reality of the planning process in the district in close coordination of District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU) Gumla. The tools for the process were designed by highly experienced and professional team of CTRAN keeping in mind the local constraints and it was shared with EPOS and UNDP before finalizing. To further ensure its compatibility with local scenario in Jharkhand, pilot testing exercise was under taken in Khijari block of Ranchi district. The selection of blocks, Panchayat and villages were done in consultation with DPMU and block officials with emphasis to ensure better geographical coverage of the district in the process. Besides this eight line departments, at block level and eleven line departments at district level, with direct stake in the developmental initiatives of the district have also been covered in RA process. The Rapid Assessment tried to ensure both Qualitative & Quantitative assessment through Consultation & Stakeholder Participation, Interview, Focus Group Discussion. The RA process aimed to Map the local planning process, Identify the convergence issues, Strength & Weaknesses in planning, and finalize change management strategies. RA Process has completed, data entry, analysis and report writing is in progress.



*The Hindustan Times, Ranchi 22nd Nov. 2010*  
**UN officer visits Gumla villages**



*The Times of India, Ranchi, 25th Nov. 2010*  
**UN volunteer's pat for Gumla women**

**भारत के मानचित्र पर उभरेगा तिलवरी : इब्राहिम**

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