



# Annual Report 2017

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**SAMAJ PRAGATI KENDRA,  
Nalini Enclave Devi Mandap Road , Hesel, Ranchi,  
834001, Jharkhand**

**Telesphore Ekka, Secretary**

Samaj Pragati Kendra is a non-profitable humanitarian based civil society organization founded in 2001 working among most marginalized communities; tribals and dalits with the target groups of women, adolescent girls, children, farmers, unemployed youths in through empowering process of economic stability, skill training, organic farming, village entrepreneurships, health and cultural revivals in Jharkhand focusing the issues of poverty, unemployment, trafficking, migration and climate change.

**Origin:** Samaj Pragati Kendra is a non-profitable humanitarian based civil society organization founded in 2001 and working among major tribals e.g. Santhal, Munda Oroan and Kharia and primitive tribes e.g. Birhor, Paharia, Brijia, Assure etc. in the rural villages of Jharkhand. The target groups are women, children, girl child, marginalized farmers, and victims of trafficking, unemployed youths and people in difficult situations. The organizational activities are concentrated on the thematic areas as poverty alleviation, sustainable environment, sustainable agriculture, girl child education, providing skill training, economic self-reliance interventions, advocacy and liaisoning with CSRs of corporate and government ministries.

**Vision:** We envision empowered vibrant tribal community being led by women, embedded with tribal culture and rhythms, living delightful and dignified life based on human values of equality, justice and brotherhood.

**Mission:** To educate, organize and empower women and tribals, the *marginalized* communities, promoting development as liberating forces, to alleviate hunger, to achieve social justice, equality, and economic self-reliance, eco-friendly environment, ensuring higher participation of women, tribals and dalits.

**Thematic Area:**

1. **Save Girl Child;** Girl child education, save children empowerment of women, gender sensitivity,.
2. **Loving People;** Revival and appreciation of tribal culture and language.
3. **Save the Mother Earth;** conserve environment, water resource management, tree plantation and agriculture,
4. **ANKUR GIRLS;** Defender of women and girls from all forms of discrimination and violence.
5. **Skillful Hands;** i. Skill training to school dropout and unemployed youths  
ii. Village women Entrepreneurship promotion.  
iii. Training women in construction (WOMEN the BUILDERS)
6. **Advocacy, and networking;** health schemes, agriculture programmes, skill training.
7. **Health for All;** Mother and child care, safe drinking water, water and sanitation, health and hygiene, wellness center.
8. **Giving to Neighbor;** Fundraising to reach out to the poorest of the poor.
9. **Life in Services: Career Guidance, De-addiction, Rescue trafficking, Shelter Home**

**Objectives:**

- 1 Ensuring education of girl children among marginalized tribal communities.
- 2 Empowerments of women through SHGs and federations towards economic self-reliance, protect women rights, identity & dignity, safe motherhood and ensuring education to every girl child.
3. Skillful / Training women in Construction work.
4. Formation of ANKUR GIRLS cadre, training and empowerment.
5. Rehabilitate victims of trafficking, witch-hunting, widows and socially alienated women and girl children.

6. To conserve, protect, promote and develop the culture of the tribal and other backward communities; identify issues confronting them and devise plans for sustainable solutions.
7. Conserve runoff water to ensure sustainably and improve agriculture practices.
8. Employable skill training and human capacity development of youths to ensure livelihood to all families.
9. Collaboration in implementing government programmes
10. Ensure safe motherhood, decrease child mortality and promotion of nutritious food.

**Strategy:**

1. Putting the last first.
2. Be the voice of the unprivileged and marginalized.
3. Ensuring participation, understanding, appreciation and respect silent views of the stakeholders.
4. Strengthening and promoting CBOs in the empowerment process and sustainable development.
5. Acknowledging tribal values of communitarian life, tribal self-governance systems, tribal ways, culture and rhythms of life.
6. Learning government and corporate programmes, their strategies and reaching out to people benefits.
7. Develop stakeholders' potentials; create opportunities to serve these potentials for services of family, community and nation.

**Activities:**

1. Training Children clubs, youth clubs, and adolescent groups.
2. Formation of women CBOs, SHGs, UGs, empowering, them to fight against anti-women activities of the society.
2. Literate women and adolescent girls with life skills and promote girls child education to build an egalitarian society.
3. Formation and training of village-based CBOs Children club, adolescent girls group, youth clubs and farmers groups to promote entrepreneurship and sustainable development.
4. Strengthening existing traditional *gram sabha, parha, parganaith, Majjiharam, Kharia dhoklo mahasabha etc.*
5. Formation and promotion of **Maddait (Help) groups** in all the target villages of operational area.
6. Capacity building of local leaders to lead development interventions in the villages.
7. Special education programme for poor tribal girl children.
8. Transfer of improved technology to make agriculture profitable entrepreneurship in cash crops e.g. green vegetable, chilly, ginger, kitchen garden, orchard and flowery culture etc.
9. Safe drinking water, soil conservation, tree plantation and watershed management.

10. Immunization, community health, herbal medicine, mother and child care, linkages with government health schemes.
11. Skill training to unemployed youth, adolescent girls, and poor women for ensuring livelihood.
12. Career guidance, coaching classes for school dropout children and coaching classes for poor students preparing Matric Board Examination.
13. Raising funds to reach out to the neediest people.
14. Linkages with government project to reach the scheme to right families.

### **Impact with the community**

1. Total Target villages No. 180
2. Formation of 147 village organization (Traditional Gram Sabha)
3. 198 SHG with 3108 women members.
4. Total of Rs. 2,77,74,242 total saving.
5. 116 SHG groups active in productive activity.
6. Women SHG Federation No. 460 (Mahasangh).
7. Youth clubs no. 119 Children Club 20 Adolescent groups 17 Farmers 24.
8. Health beneficiaries 300.
9. School dropout children attending regular classes 171.
10. Matric examination preparation to 208 students.
11. Gram Sabha 120.
12. New reservoir structures no. 20.
13. CBO leaders 47. 14. Total Volunteers No. 85.

**Geographical Area:** Samaj Pragati Kendra operates development programmes in six blocks Maheshpur, Balumath, Namkum, Sarailkala, Dumri, Khunti, Thethaitanger and Mandar respectively five districts of Jharkhand namely Ranchi, Simdega, Pakur, Gumla, Khunti, Latehar and Ranchi. It covers total 180 revenue villages having 160000 populations. Only limited portion of the population is taken in the programme.



### **Collaboration**

Our sincere thanks to our development partners, collaborator and well wishers ANDHERI HILFE who are concern of we tribal people in Jharkhand, India. They have come forward to support us generously in our initiatives so that tribal may develop.

### **Target Villages:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State/ District</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Panchayats</b>	<b>Names of Villages</b>
1	Jharkhand/ District : Gumla	Dumri	Mazgaon Panchayat	1. Litiachunwa, 2. Luchut Pat, 3. Bhagitoli, 4. Tati, 5. LathaPorheToli, 6. Dahkul, 7. Dhamgara 8. Ekamba 9. Bartoli 10. SindriaToli 11. Kothi
2	Jharkhand/ District: Gumla	Dumri	JurmuPanchayat	12. Ganidhara, 13. Dumartoli 14. Deena 15. Sakhu 16. Batawal 17. Kathgaon Bataspur
3	Jharkhand/ District: Gumla	Dumri Block	Jai Ragi Panchayat	18. Anaberi 19. Kapasgutra
4	Jharkhand District: Gumla	Dumri Block	Nawadih Panchayat	20. Dumardarh

### **Number of Project Staff:**

<b>Full Time</b>	<b>Part Time</b>	<b>Volunteers</b>	<b>Total</b>
09	1	65	<b>75</b>

#### **1. Frame Conditions:-**

During the reporting period, project was implemented effectively. Perhaps we would have been even more effective if funds were available on time. Fund was not released in the first half due to some technical reasons.

#### **2. Development within the project holder's organization:-**

Number of staff members was increased from 8 to 10 for the effective running of the project. The new staff members were inducted properly. Though, the fund released quite late during this period yet the project was implemented successfully.

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#### **4. Project goal, objectives, and targets**

##### **Project Goal:-**

Improved Socio – Economic status of the Adivasi Community by influencing the policies and practice of Local Self Governance / Institutions.

##### **Objectives:-**

1. To strengthen the community based traditional institutions in 20 villages of Dumri Block of Gumla District.
2. To preserve and promote the Tribal culture, Language and heritage.
3. To promote income generating activities for increasing and strengthening family income.
4. Networking of different government agencies and programmes.

##### **Targets:-**

- Project Staff
- Volunteers
- Leaders of the existing CBOs
- CBOs of 20 project villages
- School Teachers
- Youth
- Children
- Women
- Self Help Group (SHG)

#### **5. Detail Description of the project activities and achievements**

##### **5. Project Orientation**

One day project orientation meeting was organized at Loordippa. 23 village leaders and 9 staff members were active participants. The objective of the orientation programme was to capacitate the village leaders and project staffs, clarifying project aims-objectives-goals, specific result oriented activities and creating clear road map to implement the project.



Fr. Zephyrinus Baxla, project director pointed out the aims and objectives of the project to the participants and he clearly emphasized the active and demanded sincere commitment from the participation for the success of the project .

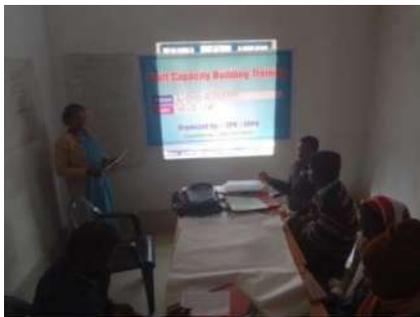
Second part of the session was taken up by Mr. Ajit Ekka, Project Manager. The session was on developing action plan for implementing the project. It was an open discussion session where the participants discussed about the activities and finalized the implementation plan and expected result of the project.

The project orientation meeting was a helpful for the participants to understand the aims, objectives and expected result of the project. It helped to finalize action plan for the smooth implementation the project.

### **Staff capacity building Training:-**

One day Training was organized at Loordippa for the project staff on reporting. All the project staff participated in the training. The purpose of training was to enhance the reporting capacity and ensure quality documentation process. The training session was taken up by Mr. Ajit Ekka, Project Manager.

During the session the resource person of the day addressed different aspects of reporting.



He started the session with meaning and definition which followed the types and structure of reporting. He laid major emphasis on the reports and documentation of the project activities.

At the end of the session there was an open discussion on designing the format to document and report the project activities.

The training enhanced the knowledge of project staff on report writing. As a result format of activity report and monthly report was finalized. The training helped the staff to improve report writing and improve quality reporting.

### **Strengthening of Traditional Community base institutions 'KhadKhorha' (Child Club) at the village level.**

Two village level meetings were organized for '*KhadKhorha*' (*Child Club*) in Bartoli and Dumberdarn village. 65 members of '*KhadKhorha*' participated in these meetings where male and female participants were 19 and 46 respectively. The objective of organizing meetings was to strengthen the '*KhadKhorha*'.

Issues which were covered during the meeting were Child rights and right to Education Act. 2009.



The facilitator, explained to the children about Child Rights in language children could understand. He covered all the four rights, Right to Survival, Right to Protection, Right to Participation and right to Development.



While explaining Right to Protection the facilitator also touched upon the Child Trafficking issues. The facilitator explained to the children, the process by which the agents traffic the children from village and sell them in the metropolitan cities. While explaining, the facilitator shared following reason for which children are trafficked:-

- a. Adoption
- b. Child labor in factories and hotels
- c. Beggary
- d. Domestic work
- e. Antisocial activities
- f. Marriage
- g. Organ transplantation

Further, explaining Right to Development, the facilitator, explained the children about their right to education. He said that every child under 14 has the right, to free and compulsory education. He also added that government is supplying books, uniform, scholarship and even food for the children. Therefore it is the responsibility of children to come to the school daily and study well.



The facilitators conducted games and action songs to motivate the children. And he also urged them to participate in the monthly meeting regularly.

Strengthening meeting with 'KhadKhorha' inspired and motivated the children.

It has been observed that after the meetings, the children are more enthusiastic in the school and their presence in the school is improving.

### **Strengthening of Traditional Community based institutions 'JokhKhorha' (Youth groups) at the village level.**

Two village level 'JokhKhorha' meetings were organized in Dumberdanr and Sakhu villages. The total participants in the meeting were 48 where male and female presences were 17 and 31.

The objective of organizing meetings for 'JokhKhorha' was to strengthen the group by capacitating the members on rights and entitlements.

Main agenda of the meeting were:-

- To create awareness about Chotanagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act 1908 and Santhal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act 1949
- The changes proposed by the state government in CNT and SPT and its impact on tribal community.

Both the acts are meant to safeguard and protect the land and territory of tribal community.

The facilitator explained to the participants the acts and its major articles and provisions. His major focus was on how these two acts protect the Land and Territory of the tribal community.

After explaining them he went to the recent changes proposed in CNT and SPT by Jharkhand government.

He told us that in May 2016, the state government had proposed amendment on Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT), and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT) which was greatly harmful for the tribal community and could have pushed the community towards its extinction.

### **Some major changes proposed :-**

Section 21 bars tribal land uses other than agriculture, construction of ponds, well and brick making. It has been proposed to amend empowering government to make rules for non-agriculture use of the agriculture land. For non-agriculture use of the land, a tax has to be paid that would be decided by the revenue officers.



It was proposed to amend Section 49 (1) to empower the government to transfer tribal land for social welfare projects like hospital, schools, *anganwadis* (day care centres) and linear projects like pipelines, roads, etc. The cost of the transferred land shall not be less than the compensation fixed under the Federal Land Acquisition Act.

Section 13 of SPT Act has been proposed to amend to align with the motives of CNT Act amendments. Section 13 has been proposed to amend to allow the government to use the tribal land for purposes other than agriculture.

The facilitator clarified to the participants that the amendment has opened doors for land grab and complete dilution of tribal land rights.

He also urged the youth to unite and raise their voice against injustice.

As a result of the awareness meeting it has been observed that the participants enhanced their knowledge of the CNT, SPT Act and the changes proposed. Members of youth group took active participation in protest rallies at block, district and state level.

### **Strengthening of Traditional Community based institutions 'AyangKhorha' (Women group) at the village level.**

Self-reliance of CBOs is one of the key focuses of the project. SKP strongly believes that knowledge enhancement leads towards self-sufficiency. Therefore, two meetings were organized to capacitate the women of 'AyangKhorha'. The meetings were held in Natawal and Dumberdarn villages and total number of women participants was fifty seven.

The main agenda of the meeting were:-

- Gender violence
- To create awareness about Chotanagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act 1908 and SanthalParganas Tenancy (SPT) Act 1949
- The changes proposed by the state government in CNT and SPT and its impact on tribal community.

The facilitator brought light on the issues of gender domestic violence. During the discussion women raised that beating and abusing of women by drunkard husband is common in few families of the village.

After having understood the seriousness of the issue the 'AyangKhorha' took the decision to stop the domestic violence. The first decision they

took was to stop the sale of country liquor in the village. And the second decision they took was that the women group will go to the fellow victim family and make the husband understand the gravity of the matter and to stop altogether any form of violence to his wife.

The decisions were actualized in the village and as a result in both the villages, sale of liquor and violence against women has reduced to great extent.

The second agenda of the meeting was Chotanagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act 1908 and SanthalParganas Tenancy (SPT) Act 1949 and the proposed changes by the state government.



This issue was essential to discuss in the group because it was going to affect the very existence of the tribal community.

The facilitator explained to the group the major articles and provisions of CNT and SPT Act. After having made it clear about the acts

facilitator explained to the group about implications of the changes proposed by the state government and its harm to the tribal community.

The discussion on CNT and SPT Act was an eye opener for the women. They enhanced their knowledge on CNT and SPT Act and as a result they took active part in defending their rights

### **Strengthening of Traditional Community based institutions 'Bang Khorha' (Association of men) at the village level.**

'Bang Khorha' is one of the major pillars of 'Kurux Community'. It plays a major role in village governance. Therefore meetings were organized to enhance the knowledge of 'Bang Khorhas' of Deena and Sakhu Villages. 68 members of the 'Bang Khorha' participated in the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting were:-

- To create awareness about Chotanagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act 1908 and Santhal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act 1949
- The changes proposed by the state government in CNT and SPT and its impact on tribal community.

The facilitator enlightened the participants on the changes proposed by the state government in CNT and SPT and how these changes had become the cause of major concern for the tribal community of Jharkhand.

After having explained the acts to the participants the facilitator brought threw light on the major changes proposed by the state in Section 21 and Section 49 (1) of Land Acquisition Act and Section 13 of SPT Act which allows the government to use the tribal land for purposes other than agriculture and transfer tribal land for the so called public and social welfare projects.

The open discussion on Chotanagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act 1908 and Santhal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act 1949 and the changes proposed by the state government, helped the members of 'Bang Khorha' to understand the seriousness of the issue.

### **Strengthening of Traditional Community base institutions and 'Padda Sabha' (Gram Sabha) at the village level.**

'Padda Sabha' is the pillar of 'Kurux' Community. Good governance of the village depends on the success of 'Padda Sabha'. It is therefore essential to build the capacity and enhance the knowledge of the members of the 'Padda Sabha.

Two meetings were organized for Charkatoli and Luchutpath villages.

The agenda of the meeting were:-



- Government schemes
- Chotanagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act 1908 and Santhal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act 1949
- The changes proposed by the state government in CNT and SPT and its impact on tribal community.

The changes proposed in CNT and SPT Act by the state government was being the major concern of the time for the tribal community, the facilitator, initiated the open discussion for the 'Padda Sabha' on the provisions of the acts and the changes proposed by the state government.

He clarified the changes proposed in Section 21 which bars tribal land uses other than agriculture, construction of ponds, well and brick making. It has been proposed to amend empowering government to make rules for non-agriculture use of the agriculture land. And in section 49 (1) proposes to amend to empower government to transfer tribal land for social welfare projects.



Whereas in Section 13 of SPT Act has been also proposed to amend in order to allow the government to use the tribal land for purposes other than agriculture.

The facilitator emphasized on the negative implications of the amendments. He said that in the long run the ownership of the land will go away from the hands of the tribal community and it will affect the livelihood of the community. The discussion awakened the minds of the members of 'Padda Sabha' to think about the issue and take necessary

action.

#### **Formation of Panchayat Level 'Jokh Khorha' (Youth Group):-**

Four Panchayat level youth group meetings were organized at four Panchayat (Namely Majhgoan, Jurmu, Nawadih and Jairagi).

The objective of forming Panchayat level 'Jokh Khorha' was to provide platform for the youth for meaningful interaction with youth groups of the project area and self-learning, fruitful discussion of the issues and taking up decision for action.



The formation of Panchayat level youth group was initiated at the village level. The village level youth groups were interacted with the projected staff and shared with them the aims and objectives of forming Panchayat level youth group. The representatives of village level youth group were

selected for Panchayat level youth group from each village.

The representatives of each village formed Panchayat level youth group in their respective panchayats. Now the groups are organizing themselves for social action. One of the actions which were taken up was cleaning of the village from time to time. And another result which was seen was that the youth group started to value their rights and entitlements. As it was seen, that, in the recent protest rally at block level against the amendment of CNT, SPT Act and proposed state policy, the youth participation of project area increased to great extent.

### **Leadership training for the youth Leaders**

Two Leadership training were organized for two different batches.

63 members of Jokh Khorha Participated in the training.

The first part of the training was on confidence building and knowing one self. The resource persons made the participants to reflect about themselves in different ways like drawing, solo acting, song, Chart paper etc. after the reflection the participants one by one presented themselves through different ways.



The second part of the training was on building leadership where the resource persons explained the participants meaning, definition and types of leadership. They also explained to the participants about leadership skill and quality and ways to develop them.

The resource persons asked the participants for group discussion and do roll play for better understanding the

concept.

From the feedback given by the participants it gave the impression that the training was very useful and helpful for them. Majority of the participants said that the training was a great help for them to understand their respective groups in the village and lead the group.

As a result of the training it is seen that the leaders of the youth group organizing their groups better than the earlier. The youth groups are being regularized in some villages. Youth group are taking up income generating activities such as Lah cultivation in Sakhu Village by youth group of the village.



### **Register for 105 CBOs to maintain their minutes and records:-**

50 CBOs are given register for record maintenance and report writing. The CBOs are writing their meeting report and maintaining their reports.

**Three Days Seminar on the provisions under 5th & 6th schedules, PRI, PESA, tribal sub plan and UN declaration on Rights of Indigenous people and in-depth knowledge & practice of government policies and provisions on Social Security Schemes, RTE, PDS, MNREGA,MDM,ICDS etc. :-**

Three days seminar was organized on '5th & 6th schedules, PRI, PESA, tribal sub plan and UN declaration on Rights of Indigenous people and in-depth knowledge & practice of government policies and provisions on Social Security Schemes' in two units.

The total participants of the seminar were 121 where male and female participation were 55 and 66 respectively.

The resource persons of these two workshops were Mr. Erenius Xalxo, Social worker and president of Catholic Sabha of Gumla Diocese, Mr. Joy F. Baxla, Social worker and Jyotisna Tirkey, Social worker.

The main objectives of organizing the workshops were to build the knowledge of Community members on their rights and entitlements so that the community members could become aware of their rights and entitlements and assert the same.

The three resource persons took the session on three different topics Mr. Erenius Xalxo, spoke on '5th & 6th schedules and PESA act of Indian constitution. In his session he systematically explained all the provisions of '5th & 6th schedules and he correlated them with PESA. He also made it clear to the participants about the benefits under 5th & 6th schedules which the community should get, Gumla being the 5<sup>th</sup> schedule area. He also shared the about the facts of not implementing the same.

Mrs. Jyotisna Tirkey took the session on **UN declaration on Rights of Indigenous community.**

**And Mr.** Joy F. Baxla, took session on tribal sub plan and Social Security Schemes. First half of his session was on tribal sub plan which followed the social security scheme.

The workshop was a great help for the community members to reflect on the issues and it gave new insights. As a result participation in Gram Sabha has increased particularly the women. Putting up their issues in the meeting and demanding for their rights and entitlements. This year numbers of families and community benefited from the government schemes. Participation in protest rally against the amendment of CNT and SPT act and proposed state policy at block level and district level increased. These are some of the indication that the community members are becoming aware of their right and entitlements and demanding the same.

**Workshop on Tribal art, tradition, culture and tribal language for CBO Leaders**

Two workshops were organized on Tribal art, tradition, culture and tribal language for CBO Leaders. 64 CBO leaders participated in the workshop. The sessions were facilitated by



Zephyrinus Baxla, Project director, Mr. Ajit Ekka Project Manager, Mr. William Xess and Mr. Marianus Kujur, Project staff.

The main purpose of organizing the workshops were:-

- To create better understanding of once traditional culture, language and value system
- To have adequate knowledge of tribal culture and practices.
- To promote Tolong Siki (Kurux Script) to preserve and promote Kurux Language.
- To promote tribal arts

In both the workshop after the input session on the topic by the resource persons of the workshop

The participants were asked to reflect on the present situation of Kurux community and its culture, and value system

During the sharing session some of the issues which was realized by the participants and shared were:-

- Kurux community is slowly losing its traditional culture, language and value system which needs to be given attention taken care by the community.
- The younger generation of Kurux Community is losing their interest on their own traditional culture, language and value system.
- Traditional instruments of the community are vanishing day by day
- Kurux Community has lost most of the arts of the community, very few arts are remaining with the community.
- Governing system of the Community is weakening



During the sessions Zephyrinus Baxla, Project director gave emphasis on the need of reviving the Kurux Community values. He was of the opinion that the only way to save the community is preservation of tribal Identity and the way he proposed was Promotion of Kurux Language through Tolong Siki (Kurux script), Culture, Tradition and Identity.

The workshops were an eye opening for the participants. The sessions compelled the participants to reflect and take up action for preservation and promotion of Kurux culture, language art and value system.

As an outcome of the sessions one of the decisions taken was promotion of tribal art through weaving centre. Where tribal dresses will be designed, manufactured and promoted. The process is already initiated at the centre. Another outcome of this interaction was that some of the village communities have banned DJ sound system and encouraged only traditional instruments in the social gatherings and functions of the community.

### **Awareness/ training for SMC Members and school teachers on Kurux language and Tolong Siki :-**

Two trainings were organized on Kurux language and Tolong Siki (Kurux script) for School teachers and SMC members of the project area. 57 school teachers and SMC members participated in the training in two batches.

The purpose of conducting this activity is to introduce “*TolongSiki*” in Schools of Project villages both Government as well as private schools.

In the first half of the session was on understanding the importance “*Tolong Siki*”for Kurux Community, in which Zephyrinus Baxla, Project Director and Founder of First Kurux School at Loordippa, explained his vision for the Kurux Community his mission for the Kurux School.



Later he also pointed out how his mission of Loordippa School was in tune with the Indian Government provisions on mother tongue as medium of instructions in primary stage under Right to Education Act 2009 (Article 350A).



The “*TolongSiki*” (Kurux Script) created by Dr. Narayan Oraon in 1989 and was promoted so well by Loordippa School that its recognition by the Jharkhand government came in 2009.

As a follow up of the workshops staff members are interacting with school teachers and SMC members at their respective villages and schools and convincing them to start classes on “*Tolong Siki*” in respective schools. Some of the government schools in the area are already having Kurux teachers and refer to our NGO for any help they need.

## Skill Training

One of the major objectives of forming SHG (Self-Help Group) is to ensure economic empowerment through increase in family income. Women participation in income generating activities. For skill enhancement of SHG women the center has started Tailoring



training center Computer, motor mechanical and electrical trainings for women and youths.



### Strengthening of SHGs



Strengthening of SHGs was given major focus during this period. Regular meeting of 36 SHGs of the project area was monitored. 18 SHGs are linked with the Jharkhand state livelihood mission.

### Promotion of Kitchen Garden and vermin composed: -

Three trainings were organized on Kitchen garden and vermin compost. The training was organized at the centre. 111 (Male - 58 Female - 53).Farmers, participated in the training programme.



The main objectives of the training were:-

- To enhance the knowledge of participants on vermin compost
- To promote eco-farming
- To promote tradition medicine for the medical needs



- To promote kitchen garden

During the training the resource persons explained the participants the process and method of making vermin compost and its advantages. He also shared his knowledge on some of the traditional and locally available medicine for plants and crops.

The construction of vermin compost pit for selected farmers in the villages is in the process. It will be completed in project extension period.

**Constructions of 2 check dams for irrigation and to prevent soil erosion:-**

To facilitate irrigation and prevention of soil erosion one check dam is constructed in Bartoli village on the way to Kothi village. 60% of total expenses was contributed by community members and only 40% was



supported by the project. The community members gave their labor as contribution.

At present the farmers of the village are preparing the soil for cultivation.



The Check Dam at Sakhu is under construction but the work is yet to be completed.

Due to heavy rain in the last rainy season the canals of the dam at Dina constructed earlier by Loordippa was badly damaged. Thanks to the initiative of NGO members of SPK/AndheriHilfe money has been sanctioned by the government for the heavy repairs needed.



**One day seminar on government schemes and Banks facilities for the SHG with different stakeholders (Government departments, Banks):-**

Two seminars for two different batches of SHG members were organized on government schemes and Bank facilities for the SHGs. 78 members of the SHG participated in the workshops.



The major objective of organizing the workshop was to create awareness on government schemes and Bank facilities for SHGs and to introduce the SHGs to different schemes given by the SHG groups for income generating activities by the government.

The first half of the session was on bank



facilities and loaning system of the bank for the SHG groups and the second half of the session was on different government schemes for SHG groups for income generating activities. The resource persons of the days elaborated on the works of the department and available funds for SHGs.

The participants of the seminars became aware about the schemes available for SHGs and Bank Facilities. They were also able to clarify the misconception about the Bank loan system as they were hesitating to take even the subsidy loans for income generating activities.

### **Cultural Gathering**

This year two cultural gatherings were organized at two different occasions. They are namely, '*TolongSiki*' (Kurux Script) Day and '*Karam*' (one of the traditional feast of Kurux Community) Celebration.

### **Tolong Siki' (Kurux Script) Day Celebration**

On 12<sup>th</sup> March 2017 '*Tolong Siki*' (Kurux Script) Day was celebration was organized for the first time in the project area at Bartoli village by Samaj Pragati Kendra (SPK). '*Tolong Siki*' (Kurux Script) was made general for all the schools teaching Kurux as one of the subjects of public exams and have adopted it as medium of instruction at the primary level by the Jharkhand Government on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2016. To mark this day '*Tolong Siki*' (Kurux Script) day is celebrated.



Over three hundred community members and school children participated in the event.



The chief guest of the programme was Mr. Vinod Bhagat, social activist of Jharkhand. Guest of owner was Gajender Oraon, social activist.

The main purpose of organizing the event was to create awareness on '*Tolong Siki*' and make the community members understand the great importance of the step taken by the government

The Event was marked with awareness speeches and cultural gathering.

Main speaker of the day was Mr. Gajender Oraon. In his speech he emphasized on the need of preservation of Kurux Culture and heritage. He said that, only way to save Kurux culture and tradition is '*TolongSiki*'.

Mr. Vinod Bhagat, the chief guest of the event in his speech explained to the gathering the reason for which '*Tolong Siki*' (Kurux Script) Day celebrated. He also added that it is important for



the Kurux community to mark the day to create awareness in the community and safeguard 'Kurux' community.

The celebration created awareness on 'Tolong Siki'. Community members understood the importance of 'Tolong Siki'.

### **Karam Celebration**

"Karam" (One of the traditional feasts of Kurux Community) was celebrated at Loordippa on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2017 with the cooperation of 20 project villages. Over 2000 community members participated in the celebration. The chief guest of the event was Mr. Raj Kumar Toppo, Regional officer, AndheriHilfe, Bhubaneswar and the guest of honor were Dr. Etwa Oran, Project Director and Founder of Kurux School, Loordippa and Mr. Kapil Toppo, another great Kurux leader and Community enthusiast.

The theme of the feast was same as the last year revival of Tribal culture, tradition and promotion of tribal language through Tolong Siki (Kurux Script).

The objectives of celebrating "Karam" Feast were:

- ❖ To promote tribal Culture, tradition and language through 'Tolong Siki' (Kurux Script).
- ❖ To create fellow feeling among the community members
- ❖ To revive the traditional feast
- ❖ To promote tribal art



'Karam' celebration started with 'Karam' rituals which were conducted by the 'Baiga' (Traditional Priest) once the rituals and prayers were over the community members gathered together for the cultural programme. The cultural programme was kept on the competition basis. 17 villages of project area participated in the competition. And Sakhu Village came first in the traditional dance competition. To mark the day and make it more meaningful different stalls were put up for exhibition cum sale. The stalls were put up by the villagers where they exposed their traditional food items, art and agriculture products.



The chief guest, Mr. Raj Kumar in his address to the community, appreciated the community members for their effort to unite the community and promote tribal culture and tradition. He also shared that it was the first opportunity to participate such kind of occasion.

Dr. Etwa Oran, Project Director and Founder of Kurux School, Loordippa spoke on the theme of the day and



stressed on the need of revitalizing Kurux Community through active promotion of language, culture, tradition and fellow feeling for survival and progress.

Such celebrations are helping community bonding. It also gave a platform to consciously think and reflect about the present situation of the community and come up with the action plan for reviving and promoting the culture and tradition of Kurux Community.

## **6. Project contribution to other development activities in the target area**

Major focus of the reporting period was to strengthen the community based CBOs. The project has made positive contribution to the community, especially capacity building of the CBOs and enhancing their knowledge on rights and entitlements.

Major issue of the period for the tribal community of the target group and whole state was changes proposed by the state government in CNT and SPT Act. The project played the key role in creating awareness about CNT and SPT Act. And the Changes proposed by the State, which, is harmful for the tribal community of the state. The collective effort by the tribal community in which we too contributed a major and sincere part managed to prevent the passing the bill.

The project played the key role in capacity building of SMC (School Management Committee)

### **Awareness meeting with SMC(School Management Committee), Teachers and Parents**

Six Awareness meeting on right to education and role and responsibilities of SMC (School Management Committee) was organized for SMC members, Teachers and Parents of six villages (Tati, Natawal, Dumberdarn, Kapaskutra, Ganidara and KothiJatradippa) of the project area.



Agenda of the meeting were:-

- Right to education Act 2009
- Role and responsibility of the SMC members.



The provisions of 'Right to Education' were explained to the participants by the facilitator and given greater emphasis on the role and responsibilities of SMC members. He said that, the overall management of the school is in the hand of SMC. Therefore the success of school depends of the activeness of the SMC.

Role and responsibilities of SMC shared

by facilitator were:

- Helping teachers to enroll the children in the school
- Inspection of the activities of the school and attendance of Teachers and Children
- Inspection of midday meal
- Management and inspection of school development fund
- Organizing regular meeting of SMC

The awareness meeting on role and responsibilities of SMC capacitated the SMC members. And SMC members took to resolution to organize regular meeting and to take active role in managing the school.

### **Social Security schemes:-**

Awareness generation on government scheme empower the community members to demand for the entitlements schemes.

### **Achievements of the activity:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Social Security schemes/ Programmes</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
1.	Pradhan Mantri Awas (House)	19
2.	Shed for Goatery	16
3.	Shed for piggery	11
4.	Shed for poultry	10
5.	Dobha (Small pound)	43
6.	Toilet	253
7.	Chabutra	3
8.	Bridge	2
9.	PCC Road	7
10.	Check dam	1
11.	Aganwari centre	1
12.	Drain	1

### **Improvement of Mid – day meal:-**

Capacity building of the SMC members on their role and responsibilities brought result. The members started giving time for school and monitoring the school activities.

And as a result the quality of mid – day meal improved to satisfactory level in 11 schools of the project area.

### **Attendance of children in the school increased:-**

Another achievement through the training of SMC is that the attendance of children improved in the schools of project area.

### **Leadership Building: -**

Through the project activity strengthening of traditional community based CBOs 47 Social Leaders were given handholding support to lead their respective CBOs. And as a result they are successfully managing their CBOs.

## **Violation against the women:-**

Strengthening of CBOs, especially 'Ayang Khorha' and SHGs brought result in reducing the violence against women. In Natawal village women came forward to stop the sale of liquor in the village, because it was the root cause of violence against women in the village.

## **Problems and Challenges:-**

Earlier interventions and rapport building with the community was a great help for the reporting period. It helped to implement the project effectively.

Unavailability of fund was an issue of the period. Timely fund release could have brought greater result. However project continued and brought positive result in the target area.

Another problem faced by the team was alcoholism as usual. In certain villages few members of the community were drunk and disturbing but it was tackled by the CBO leaders.

Since the women group taking up proactive role in stopping the sale of Liquor the consumption is reducing to certain stage.

## **1 Short Description of monitoring and evaluation system applied:-**

Community participation and involvement of all stakeholders is the main focus in the project implementation monitoring and assessment. The staff members regularly report the involvement of different stakeholders in the monthly meeting, monthly planning and progress report etc. The findings of the reports, problems are shared with the people and their suggestions and inputs are taken for improvement of the project.

## **2 Summarized appraisal and self-Assessments:-**

During the project implementation the organization has mainly focused on three aspects:

- a. Awareness building
- b. Capacity developments
- c. Organizing the people for action

Major emphasis was given to awareness building in their rights and entitlements. Secondly the capacities of the leaders of the community have been built up. Thirdly, people are organized into different groups/ CBOs but much more has to be done in strengthening them.

To summarize, the outcome of the project implementation was a successful one since the community understood their rights and entitlements and the needs to assert them through community participation.

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