

## Introduction of the Organization

**‘Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng’ (JJVS)** is a non - government organization. It had its humble beginning with its Founder member Ms. Mamta Kujur. After completing her post graduation she strongly felt the need to work for tribal community. She went to the villages and met people and created awareness on the social issues of the tribal community while trying to understand the issues of community members.

She had strong passion to work for the tribal community therefore she with her team, government officers, likeminded people and other social persons came together and started the organization **“Jashpur Jan Vikash Sanstha”** which is registered under the *Society Registration Act of 1973/44, dated 01/02/2003 in Chhattisgarh and under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, Registration No. 327580029 with Nature: - Cultural Educational Social, in 2009.*



**Ms. MAMTA KUJUR**

The organization has its main focus on Socio-economic development of the people of Jashpur based on Socio –Cultural awareness and Empowerment. It also aims for the integrated development of the tribal community. The organization received the FCRA in 2009.

At present JJVS is working in 57 Panchayats of four blocks of Jashpur district, Chhattisgarh, with the help of different Funding organizations, on various issues such as Tribal rights, implementation of government scheme, PESA, forest rights, Child rights and human trafficking, CBO empowerment, women empowerment and social issues – Alcohol, violence against women etc.

During the course of its work the organization realized that to work on right base it is difficult due to the political pressure.

Sl.no	JJVS Working Areas	No
1	Block	4
2	Panchayat	57
3	Villages	60
4	Communities	14

Therefore the organization mobilized a mass movement of tribal women and formed a federation of women named **AMMS (Adivasi Mahila Maha Sang)** to raise the political issues and fight for the rights and entitlement of the community. Now, under the banner of **AMMS** many right based activities are done.

One of the major issues of tribal community here in Jashpur District is **human trafficking**. With the help of UNICEF, JJVS is working for the prevention of human trafficking from last three year since 2012 in fourteen selected Panchayats of four Blocks of Jashpur District, Chhattisgarh.

According to the survey report conducted in 2012 – 2014, 227 Children were missing from the targeted area of 14 panchayats of Bagicha, Duldula, Jashpur and Manora. They had no contact with the family members. Through the continuous sensitization and community mobilization at various levels with the support of Unicef now most of the children returned back and those who are still outside they are now in touch with the family members. Only 11 Children are now missing from the targeted area. Missing children have been reported to police station. These 11 are missing from home for many years and now all are above 18 years of age.

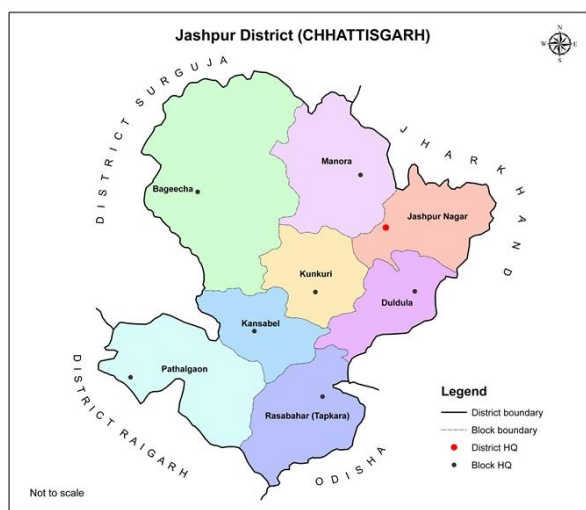
Still many children are missing from the remote villages of Jashpur and surrounding districts of Surguja Division of Chhattisgarh.

## ***Background***

Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh is tribal belt where majority of population is of tribal community.

Poverty, often cited as a major reason responsible for trafficking in children, is not the only cause. Loss of traditional sources of livelihood, growing unemployment, forced migration, and growing consumerism resulting from globalization have all contributed to the increase in child trafficking. The socio-economic situation and geographical location of the family add to the vulnerability.

Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh is rich in natural available resources, the land is fertile and forest products are in abundance. But the management of the available natural resources is the major concern of the area, which is adding to the poverty of the community.



Consumption of alcohol is high prevalence in the area which too has the contribution to the problem. Children are not given proper attention and guidance by the parents. Violence at the family specially, violence against women has added reason to the problem.

Average literacy rate of Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh is 67.92 percent as per census 2011. Male and Female literacy for the same is 77.32 percent and 58.61 respectively.

The project will cover the existing areas inhabited by Oraon tribes as well as other backward castes (OBCs). Additionally this will also concentrate on the Primitive tribes of Bagicha block, of Jashpur District. Education rate of Pahari Korwas of Bagicha is very low, which shows that people are not aware about benefits of education. Only a handful of children are attending the schools.

Education is being gradually commercialized in and around the area. Many private schools are being open with high charges and giving quality education. Thus private schools have become the icon of quality education in this district.

Whereas in every panchayat there are government schools up to primary or upper primary schools. But again the quality education and basic facilities are not up to the mark.

The ownership of the schools by the community is very poor. SMC (School Management Committee) is only in paper. They have no idea about their roles and responsibilities. Strengthening and building their capacity is a major concern.

When the children of these remote schools after completing the upper primary school go for the high school they are unable to cope up with their studies and they dropout. Thus eventually they become vulnerable to or victims of trafficking.

However the government of Chhattisgarh is trying its best to provide quality education in the school, yet it needs major push.

Lack of job opportunity and poor implementation of government schemes in and around the area are another factor which are leading to trafficking. People are ignorant and due to lack of awareness about the schemes they have very little access. Natural resources are in abundance but realization, ownership and management is very poor. The market values of the locally available natural resources are not understood. Community members lack knowledge on processing of natural resources for marketing.

Youths from Tikul and Galondah Panchayat of Jashpur Block are seasonally migrating to Andhra Pradesh every year to work in the sea, catching fish. They are working with minimum wages and facilities. Fortunately till now no one has been trafficked and missing. But there is every chance of becoming victims of trafficking. Creating livelihood opportunity at the community can be the solution of the problem. Over the year it has been seen that the crime rate is increasing in these two panchayat. Youth are getting involved in antisocial activities. The possible reasons as given by the elders of the community are being the border area impact of Jharkhand, seasonal migration and lack of guidance.

Some of the social practices of the community also adding to the problem of trafficking. Alcoholism and other harmful social norms, broken families/discord, witch hunting high elopement rate etc. Lack of guidance from the parents and fulfilling their moral responsibility is also the cause of the problem. Tribal community is an open community some are misunderstood its holistic meaning, very often traffickers take advantage of simplicity of the people.

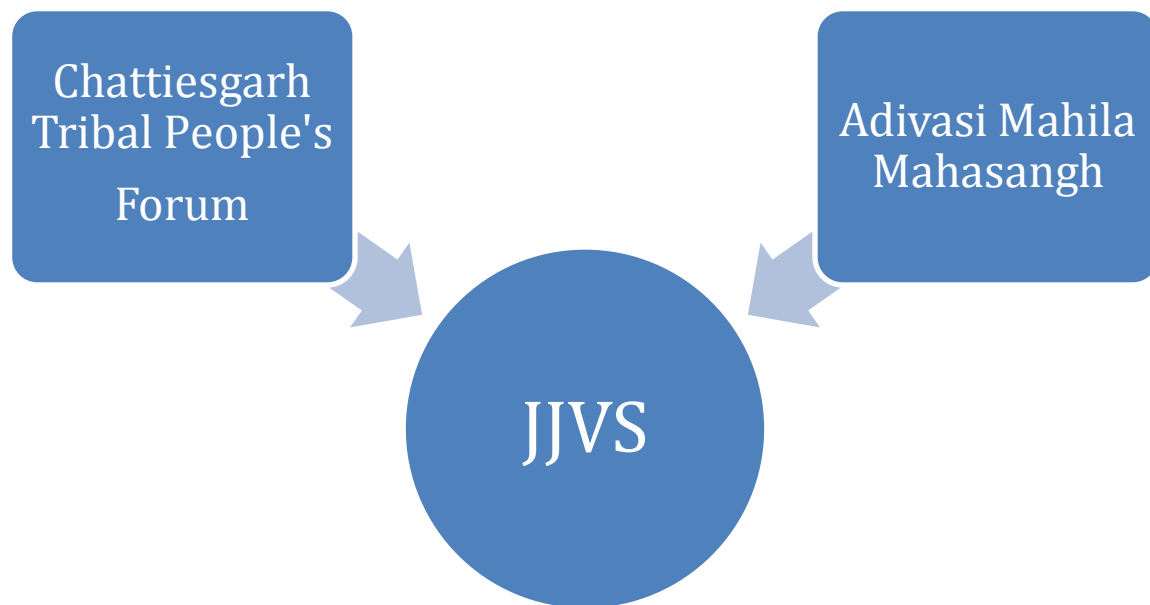
Witch hunting is still in practice in some of the villages. When any woman is called witch by the community members, very often either they are killed or tortured. Due to fear of the community they leave the village and migrate to big cities and in the process they are trafficked.

In a family if the parents are alcoholic children do not feel secured. It is seen that the children of alcoholic parents become victims of traffickers very easily.

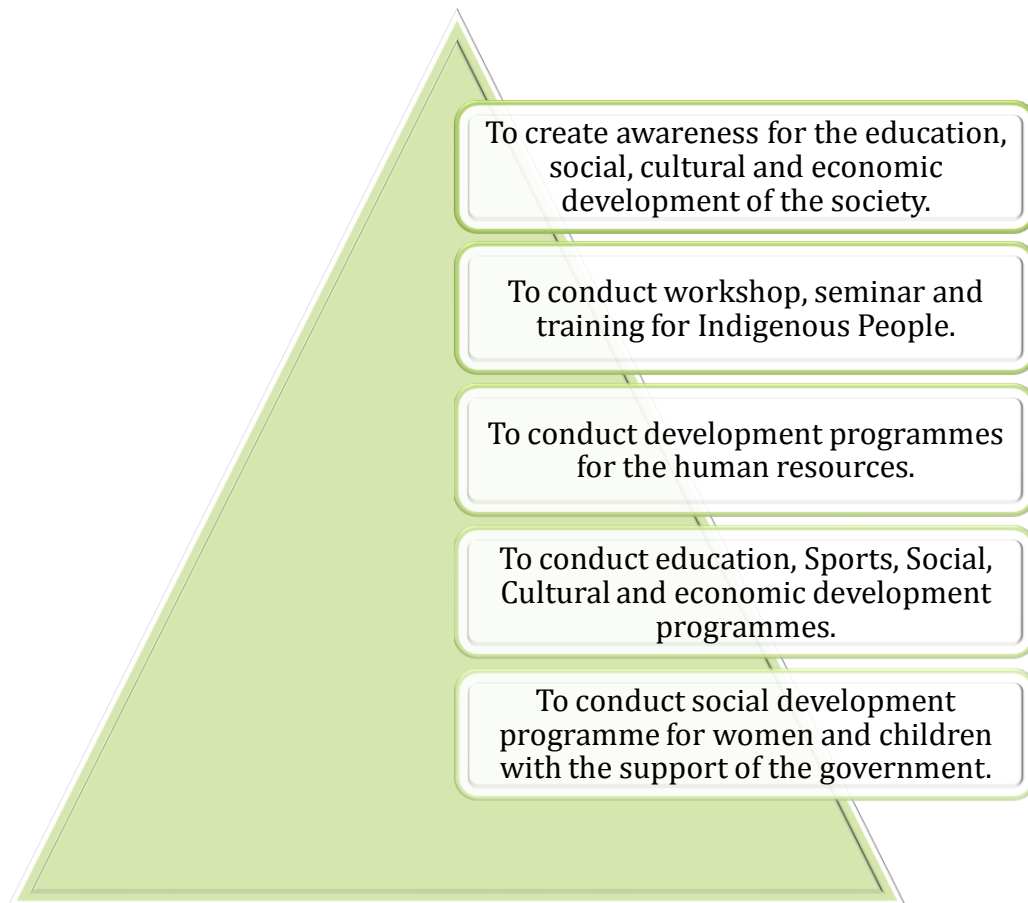
**No of Active members in field:-**

Sl no	Leaders & Committee	No
1	Youth Leader	52
2	Para leader	48
3	Traditional Healer(Byed)	19
4	SHG	12
5	Forest Management Committee	4

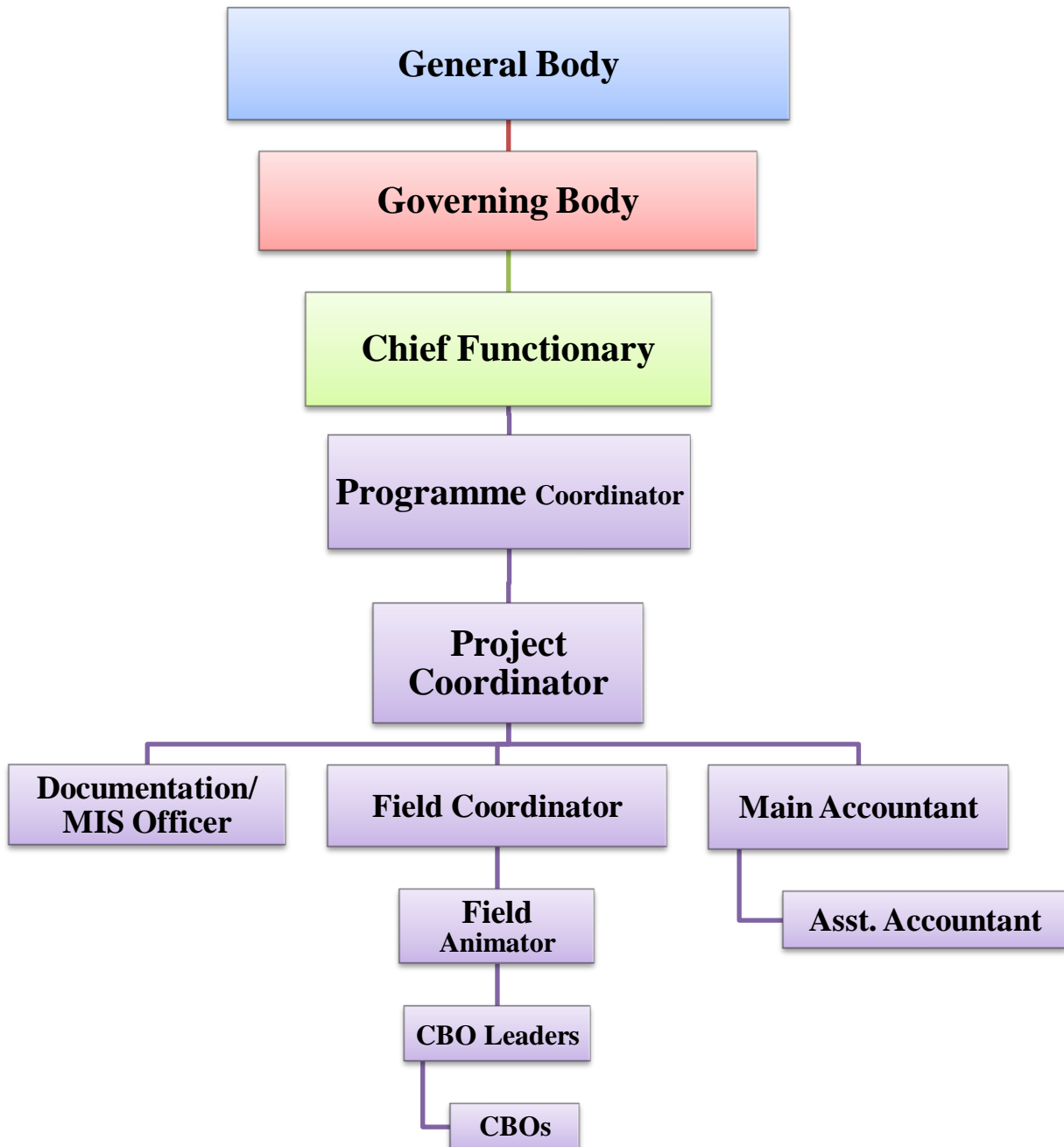
## JJVS working as a Network



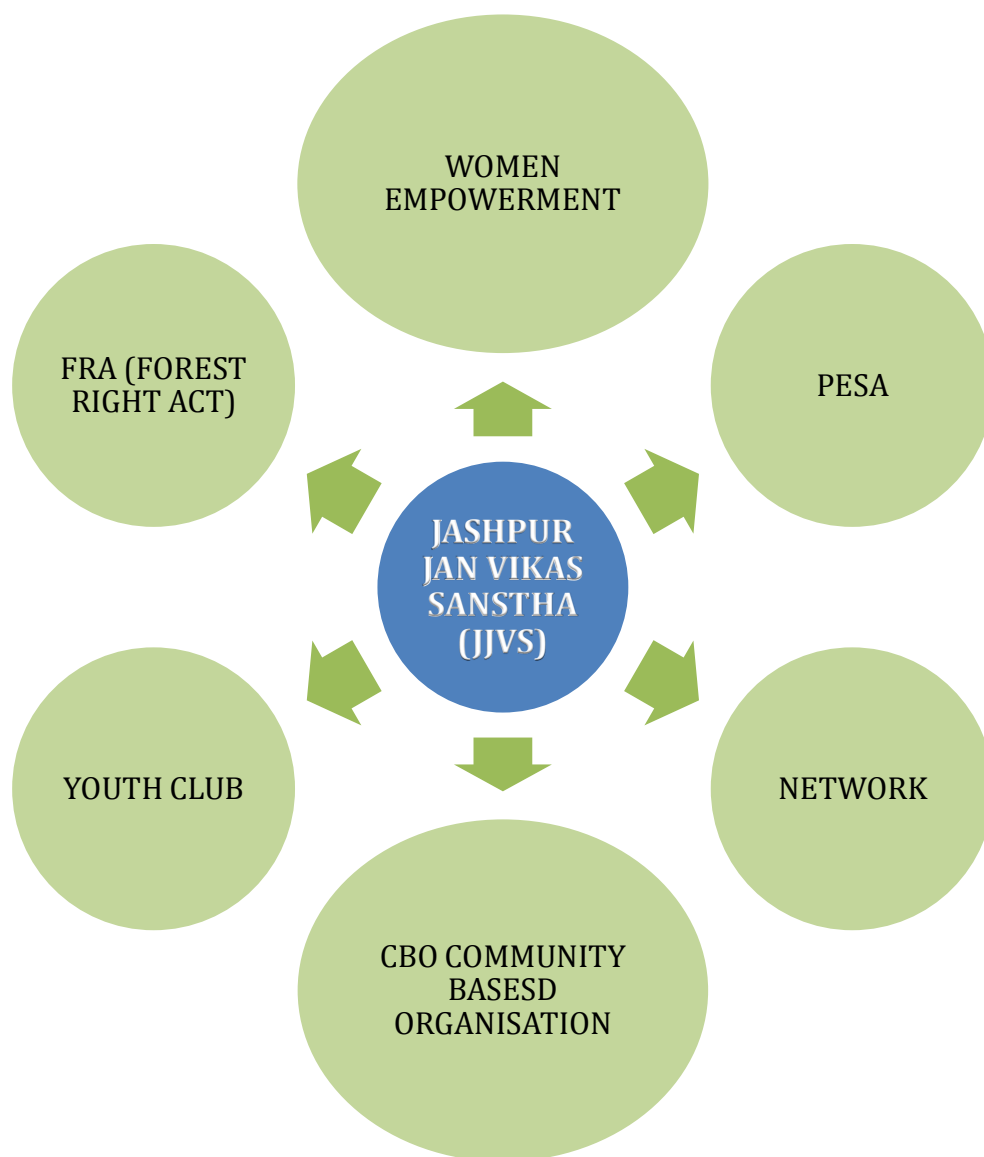
## Objective of the Organization



## Organization Structure



## Domains of the organizations





# Activities of the Organization

## Activities 1.Youth club

- Pasting posters and pamphlets against violence
- Donate sports equipment to the school for betterment of sports education among children
- To solve the conflicts between communities
- Work for Human trafficking victims for their rehabilitation and protection.
- Baal Club
  - Trough JJVS which work under ICPS(Interrelated child protection scheme)for child rights established Baal Club for their basic needs education, sport education and Health.

## Activities 2.Women Empowerment

- Rally against women violence
- Established SHG group
- Ghatbandhan of women and child development department with police department
- Health
  - Smart Card- jaspur district give free medical facilities for five year. It's a renewal card system in every five year. For using the facilities of the smart card its compulsory to mention the entire family member names, it gives 30000 for 5 years if they didn't use the card then the amount return back to the govt.

## Activity 3: Tribal Empowerment through women's leadership & forming CBO's

- Training for CBO Leaders & members,
- CBO Empowerment
- PDS
- TRIBAL RIGHTS
- TRIBAL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
- GRAM SABHA EMPOWERMENT
- Farmer Club Meeting
  - Farmer Club strength
  - Implementation of Govt. plans
- Block Awareness Program
  - Individual Right
  - Community Right
- Give knowledge about PESA rule
- Basic rights of pahadi korwa

#### **Activity 4: Networking on Tribal Issues training on tribal rights and Advocacy**

- Cluster meeting for women organization
- Training on PDS, FRA 2006
- Cluster meet in Alori & Surjula Panchayat
- District level Indigenous day celebration, 8<sup>th</sup> March Womens day celebration
- MNREGA union gatan and registration
- Information about forest resources and its management
- Information about Indian constitution and its Rule
- Nukkad Natak was played on the various themes such as:
  - Witch hunting- which is widely believed that this is still prevailing in the community of various tribes.
  - Consumption of alcohol and its bad effects: Consumption of alcohol is the part of rituals of the community but the excess of it is always bad which ruins the many family economically and physically.
  - Trafficking: Trafficking in person and exploitation of the tribal is one of the major issues of the Surguja Division which was effectively played by the local communities.

#### **Activity 5: Implementation of Forest Right Acts**

- District level advocacy ,meeting
- State level meeting with other organization ,Adivasi Jan Man Adhikar Manch
- National level advocacy with interstate tribal women (mainland india) including three states Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand

#### **Activitiy 6: Monthly staff meeting**

- Collection of quarterly reports
- Collection of monthly reports
- Staff motivation meeting
- Planning strategy for action plan.

## Target Group

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE COMMUNITY

WOMEN

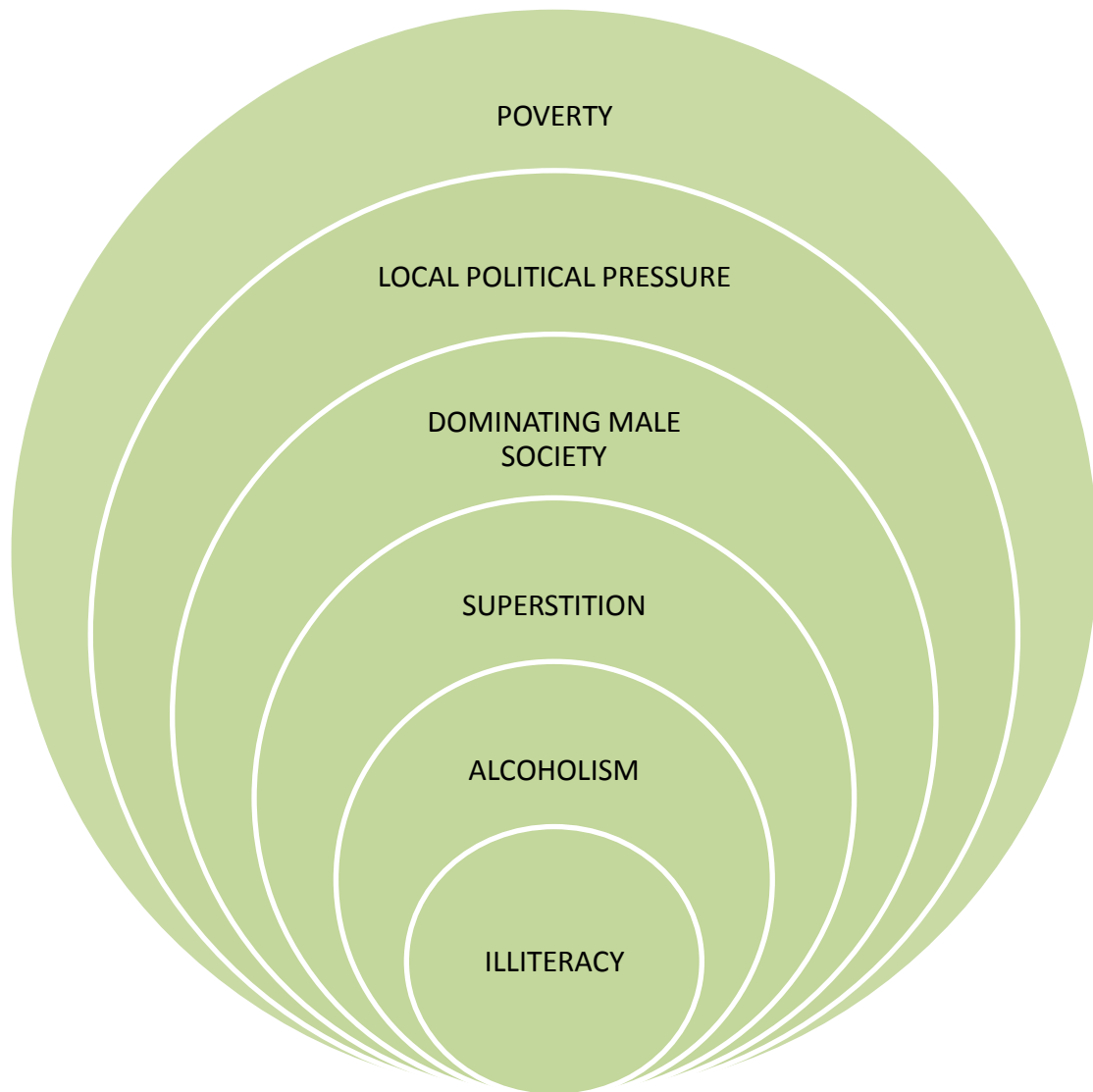
HUMAN TRAFICKING

DROPOUT CHILD

FRA

PESA

## Challenges



## Achievements

### COMMUNITY RIGHTS

- People of indigenous community are aware of their rights like FRA & PESA.

### EDUCATION

- Importance of EDUCATION is being understood. Awareness in favour for Child Education is substantially increasing. Statistics shows the increase in school going attendance.

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- Women are independently putting out their views without hesitation, simultaneously gaining economic & social independence through SHG.

### GOVT. SUPPORT

- GOVT. Agencies are working for the awareness & right implementation of various GOVT. schemes and policies for the welfare of the community. The community people are active in Panchayat and are strongly opposing the corrupt measures prevailing in Panchayat Level.

### HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- People are aware of the Cons. of Human Trafficking and are trying to protect their people in their own level. However the poverty has been proving a very fatal issue in the scenario.

### CULTURAL AWARENESS

- Community people are aware how to protect and secure their culture norms etc.

# **Organization Financial Policy**

## ***Financial Planning & Budgeting***

### **1 Budget Management**

- a. A Budget is an estimate of the amount of money to be received and to be spent for a specified purpose in a given time.
- b. Budgets set a framework for reporting and analysis.
- c. Budgeting never stands completely alone, but rather flows out of the managerial process of setting objectives and strategies and of building plans. It is especially and intimately related to financial planning.
- d. While accounting, separate sub-codes to be created for every activity under the main grant code, so that the utilization of the budget can be monitored activity-wise.

### **2 While Planning the Financials**

- a. The whole team needs to be involved in budgeting process.
- b. Objectives of the program along with activity plans must be completed before starting the budgeting process.
- c. List out the resources required to achieve these activities and cost them.
- d. Budget should be as detailed as possible with justifications and break up of costs matched against each activity.
- e. When budgeting for subsequent years/phase, cost increases due to inflation, exchange rates etc would need to be kept in mind.
- f. All expenses have to be reviewed against the budget on a monthly basis.
- g. The project management shall verify the quarterly reports against the budget, analyze causes for variance and take appropriate action.”

## **Financial Policy**

### **Monthly Expenditure Report**

A Monthly Expenditures and Variance Report that reflects the expenditures incurred during the month for each line item and the total expenditure incurred for the month. It also gives the cumulative expenditures incurred to date and the available balance on the budget.

### *Internal Control Measures*

In addition to setting up adequate internal control measures, Management shall from time to time perform these checks to safeguard assets:

## **1 Management Information Report**

The Finance/Accounts Officer prepares and consolidates the Reports and submits it to the Relevant Persons as the case may be, with a copy to the Finance Manager.

This report is under 4 heads and is explained below:

- **Bank & Cash Balances:** This will reflect the utilization of funds received and also will furnish broad indication of how much has been spent on Grants and on office/admin expenses. The opening and closing balances should be in agreement with the Bank Book.
- **Analysis of Expenses against Budget:** This is the variance report on Management of Expenses budget and reflects whether the trend of expenses have to be reviewed in order to avoid any negative variation and take corrective action as necessary.
- **Grant Utilization Status:** It is necessary to review on a monthly basis the utilization status of grant budget in order to ensure that the actual spending is as per the planned budget and the phasing of utilization.
- **Fixed/Consumable Assets:** The Assets Register needs to be maintained as per the format authorization of the same need to be done on a regular basis.

## CASE STUDY

NAME: BIMLA DOM  
AGE: 17 YRS  
FATHER: RUPSAI RAM  
MOTHER: RUPMANI BAI  
VILL: KASTURA BAJARTOLI  
PANCHAYAT: KASTURA  
P.S: DULDULA

In the month of MAY 2014 BIMLA went to NEW DELHI with SHANKAR DOM who is a resident of KINMIRA, JHARKHAND. Shankar is related with bimla as Nephew from her maternal side. Her father Rupsai Ram went to Shankar's place at kinmira after getting the knowledge of her absence, and demanded for her enquiry from shankar's elder brother whose in-laws are from Kastura itself. He was suspicious about her departure without informing her parents.

After this event Shankar's elder brother went to Delhi and returned back with Shankar. He then told Bimla's parents Rupsai & Rupmani that Bimla doesnot want to come back therefore they i.e Shankar & his brother came back leaving her in Delhi. She has started working as a house maid and will return after 3-4 months. Then her father demanded for the Mobile No. of the persons' with whome she is staying but they denied saying they don't have it with them.

When being informed of the situation the members of JJVS went to Bimla's home and enquired from her parents about her well being. On enquiring 5-6 times for several days they could not get the satisfactory information about her. Finally they planned to lodge a FIR in the police station DULDULA.

In the mean time the resources from JJVS were able to contact Bimla and found out that Bimla's father was an alcoholic and used to abuse her and they were facing severe financial problems. Due to this she decided to leave home. After the discussion with the members of JJVS MADHU, MAMTA & PRADEEP who went to Delhi to meet her , Bimla came back on 25/11/2014. The members of JJVS had a meeting with Bimla's parents along with her. Their she expressed her desire to continue her studies.

The principal of Kastura High School , Firma Tirkey was contacted from the members of JJVS for the readmission of Bimla, the Principal & Management staff of the school stated that they are unable to take her back because of the mid academic session & Education Officer's pressure for going against the rules .

They also informed that Bimla was not attentive in school earlier when she was studying there, they however wanted to keep her irrespective to her problems, they have made an arrangement for her in which she had to study & work at free time at staffs home to overcome financial needs.



Her schooling was scheduled from next academic session, in mean time the members from JJVS suggested her to go for Tailor Training & Mushroom fertilization training, for which she agreed, then SANJAY NIKUNJ & MAHILA BAL VIKAS were contacted by JJVS for the same. The training at SANJAY NIKUNJ has not yet started.

She is now staying at home and helping her parents in agriculture. The efforts for herself employment training are in progress. Her father has been taking care of his family after being confronted by the members of JJVS.

### **An unpropitious village – Jharhapath. Case of Missing Children**

Jharhapath village under Gajma Panchayat of Jashpur District Chhattisgarh is a remote village situated at the border of Chattisgarh and Jharkhand. It is place which tells the story of poverty and unemployment, being located geographically at the border of two states i.e Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand, has been a stronghold of antisocial, miscreants. The unpropitious situation of unemployment, Poverty and lack of awareness of Govt. Upliftment Plans for them, led to the trafficking of 17 minor children's, 11 Girl and 7 Boys of the village. Who all have turned into Adults as in the current date, and have been working at various metro cities of India. Their families, when enquired about their whereabouts, does not have any clear knowledge, rather they are not much bothered. The positive is that they are in contact with their children through telephones & are provided with finances from them. Hence they don't inform the Police or Panchayat about their departure.

Jharhapath is an abode for 41 families from Asur Munda and Bhainhar Tribes, out of 41 families 18 families are such whose Child either girl or boy has been truant since last 6 years. They were lured by the glamour of Big Cities & Good income and made victim of trafficking. Matter in fact they are forced to work as House Maid or laborers for mere 5000 – 10000 INR per month, and often have been abused or manhandled. The family members of the 11 Girls tells when they left the village they were studying at 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Classes. On questioning for why have they allowed their childrens to go with strangers, they cried for their helplessness saying agriculture sustains them for 6 months only, they have to accept the fate for survival .

A girl from the same village is missing since 5years, according to her Mother Sohri Bai, she was studying in class 9<sup>th</sup>, when a resident of the same village, Jharhapath, took her with him by tempting her of a good life & money without any knowledge of her family .Shohri Bai tells that she was unable to trace her daughter since then.

When this case came into notice of Ms Mamta Kujur of JJVS, she elucidated the situation to Sohri Bai and convinced her to go to police; eventually Sohri Bai lodged a complaint at the Asta Police Station, Jashpur.

According to Ms Mamta Kujur, JJVS – The survey conducted by the members of JJVS has shown some astounding inferences, All 17 of them, 11 Girl & 7 Boy, left the village at the minor

ages, and are Adults now. The lack of basic infrastructure and livelihood measures, are thwarting them from coming back to their village. This scenario can be seen in many other villages too, which are located in the remotes of Jashpur District. Circumstances are such earlier people of Placement Agencies from Jharkhand used to come and take the villagers to Metro Cities, the Irony is now the villagers once trafficked are working as an agent and taking other villagers with them to Big Cities. A girl from the same village Jarhapath is working in Haryana, she took her younger sister, who was studying in class 10<sup>th</sup>, with her in the month of May 2016, with the efforts of the members from JJVS, her Mother & Brother had left for Haryana to get her back. This entire case shows how this problem has been turning out to be a greater threat, and entire village is getting into these Placement Agencies's clutches.

The Govt. need to understand the situation and develop the grass root infrastructures to aid the villagers, As one of the villagers stated “ Agriculture provides them for only 3-4 months, many years ago a Pond was constructed under MANAREGA scheme, there has been no development since then”. The Police can also form a strategy with the alliance of Jharkhand Police for vigilance & prevention of Trafficking.

### **Success story of Chatori Village SHG group**

Village (Chatori) Block- Manora Dist. Jashpur C.G

SHG Name-Monika SHG

Total Member-15

President-Smt.Pushpa Tigga

Secretary-Jabaria Minz

Monthly subscription for the group is Rs10/per month. This group has taken the responsibility to run grocery shop. The food item is bought and distributed by the women. They are giving the food items to the 5 villages of their panchayat. The main objective behind running the grocery shop is the correct distribution of food items among the villagers. They get 384 quintal rice, 3 quintal sugar and 95kgs of salt every month. At present the current saving of this group is 1 lakh INR and they are willing to work in future.

# Narrative Report January-March-2015-2016

## 1 - Conduct meeting and training on children clubs

Date: - 5th January to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2015

Location: - Godaamba, Rauni, Bukna, ghordega, Chichli and Kurkuria

**Short description of activity:** On this date we had organized meeting and training on children clubs.

Date	Village name	Activity	with whom	No. of participants
5 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2015	Godaamba	Conduct meeting and training on children clubs	Children,SMC and School authority	12
7 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2015	Rauni			24
9 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2015	Bukna			24
12 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2015	Chichli			27
15 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2015	Kurkuria			13
	Ghordega			22



Children club meeting & training at RAUNI

## 2 - Follow up of FRA applications and filling of community forest rights

**Date: -** 7<sup>th</sup> March and 15<sup>th</sup> April 2015

**Location: -** Rauni and Chichli

**Short description of activity:** On this date we had conducted FRA 2006 meeting.

Date	Activity	Village name	No. Of participants
7 <sup>th</sup> march 2015	Follow up of FRA applications and	Rauni	33
15 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	filling of community forest rights	Chichli	38



FRA follow up meeting at Rauni



### 3 - Conduct meeting with SHG

Date: - 20<sup>th</sup> January to 22<sup>th</sup> June 2015

Location: - Godaamba, Rauni, Ghordega, Kurkuria, Sulesa and Geeta

Short description of activities: On this date we had organized SHG meeting

Date	Activity	Village Name	No. of SHG	Name of SHG	No. Of SHG Members	Saving money	Years
20 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2015	Meeting with SHG	Chichli	2	Khudia Rani and Laxmi	10x2=20	1700(Laxmi)	4
26 <sup>th</sup> Feb to 30 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2015		Rauni	3	Tirath, Jaymaa Santoshi, Surajmukhi	10x3=30	3500(jay maa santoshi)	5
6 <sup>th</sup> March 2015		Ghordega	1	Purnima	10	1200	6
8 <sup>th</sup> April to 15 <sup>th</sup> April 2015		Kurkuria	4	Aditya, Durga, Sahar Santosh, Sita	10x4=40	10000(Aditya)	12
18 <sup>th</sup> May 2015		Sulesa	1	Jay Bhawani	10	20000	5
22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2015		Pakri Toli	1	Geeta	10	5000	4



SHG meeting at CHICHLI - 20/01/2015

#### **4. Workshop on PESA:**

**Date: 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> January 2016**

**Place: JJVS- Gholeng**

**Participants: 110 women from 25 panchayats,**

**Objective:**

- Understanding the basic concepts of PESA and self governance in the 5<sup>th</sup> Scheduled area.
- Understanding the concept of Gram Sabha and its power, role & responsibilities of Gram Sabha.
- Empowering of CBOs
- Initiating leadership in their own community
- Developing future strategies for the effective implementation of the PESA.

**Resource Persons: Anima & Sr. Sumitra**

Three days workshop on PESA had been organized at JJVS- Gholeng, in this workshop 110 women from 25 panchayats participated actively. Two resource person had been invited to facilitate sessions. As mentioned above objective major topics discussed in the workshop were:

- Local Self Governance
- Scheduled Area
- Panchayat (extension to the Scheduled Area) Act 1996( PESA)
- Key provisions of the PESA
- Gram Sabha( Village Assembly)

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the training Resource person Sr. Sumitra emphasized on the Leadership among the community and the empowerment of women of the project area. Because lack of women leaders in the community participation in the decision making process is very poor. Resource person also emphasized on the participation of women in all type of activities/program. Especially in the Gram Sabha of the villages. Because all the decision are taken for the development of the Gram where only voice of men are heard. The active participation is required to be empowered. At the end of the day and the last session was to develop the future strategies specially on implementation and accessibility of the govt. policies and schemes specially for the tribal of the project area.

#### 4.1 Networking:

##### Regional Level Networks workshop on PESA

**Place:** Aasha Tribal Development Center Ambikapur, Surguja Chhattisgarh

**Date:** 19-20<sup>th</sup> January 2016

**Organized By:** Jashpur Jan Vikas Sansthan, Gholeng

##### Detail of organizational wise participants:

Si. No.	Name of organization	No. of Participants		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Jashpur Jan Vikas Sansthan Gholeng, Jashpur	4	2	6
2	Asha association in Surguja for Human Advancement Ambikapur, Surguja	4	1	5
3	Gyan sagar Ambikapur, surguja	8	1	9
4	Prabhav Tribal Development And Research Society Balrampur	2	1	3
5	Aadivasi Sewa Mandal Baghima, Balrampur	5	0	5
6	Chetna Gramin Vikas Sansthan	1	0	1
7	Jan Shikshan Samiti Sitapur, Surguja	3	0	3
8	Aadivasi Mahila Jagriti Sangh Kodaura, Balrampur	0	1	1
9	Gram Jan Adhikar Manch Sargari, Balrampur	1	1	2
10	Satya Sadhak Samaj Evam Suraksha Vikas Samiti	1	0	1
Total		29	7	36

The workshop began with introduction of the participants and expectations from the workshops. Since most of the participants belonged from the village working with the grass root level communities had been participating first time in such kind of workshop had no Idea about the workshop. Hence they were very much enthusiastic to know about the subject matter.

**Sharing of Objectives of the Workshop:** One of the forum member shared about the purpose and objectives of the workshop. That was:-

- To identify major challenges and gaps in the existing legislation and policies hence capacitating tribal people to understand in the context of our work for the communities.
- To understand and PESA Guidelines and discuss among the people to define their communities priorities in relation to the governance of tenure and explore practical actions to implement the guidelines to strengthen the recognition and protection of their tenure right and customary tenure system.

After that the resource person was welcomed to facilitate the sessions. First of all he share briefly about the national and state level laws and policies which are implemented to ensure the rights of the tribal people specially in the state of chhattisgah , he also specifically explained about the governments poorly implementations of the acts and policies which have been enacted by the central govt. and due to it how the tribal people of the states are being deprived of their rights, specially of right of land and natural resources which are available in the states.

Further he explained about the objectives one by one what generally this guideline seeks they are:-

- Improve tenure governance by providing guidance and information on internationally accepted practices for system that deal with the right to use, manage and control land, fisheries and forest.
- Contribute to the improvement and development of the policy, legal and organizational frameworks regulating the range of tenure rights that exist over these resources.
- Enhance the transparency and improve the functioning of the tenure system.
- Strengthen the capacities and operations of implementing agencies, judicial authorities, local governments, organizations of farmers and small scale producers, of fisheries, and of forest users, pastoralists, indigenous peoples and other communities, civil society, private sector, academia, and all persons concerned with tenure governance as well as to promote the cooperation between the actors mentioned.

Group work and discussions were held after going through the objectives. During the group discussions the major topics discussed were what are the major problems faced during the implementation of the work in the communities or what are the aspects that community members know about their rights as well as to what extent the Govt. supports are extended to access those rights. After group discussions the following major issues were highlighted they are:



- Due to lack of proper implementation of the provisions of various acts and policies community members are being deprived of their rights.
- Forest rights are not implemented properly hence most of the tribal families who are the inhabitants from decade are deprived of their entitlement.
- Gram Sabhas are not strengthened hence the community participation in the decision making is very poor. It is still seen in the village that tribal people are being dominated while taking such decisions.
- PESA Act is poorly implemented in the tribal area so self governance practices by the tribal community are either diluted or being dominated.
- Community member lack awareness on various acts and policies hence unable to raise their voices.
- Indifferent attitudes and behaviours towards tribal is seen clearly by the Govt. officials.



Further it was discussed that having all the above issues what are the major programs/ activities are going on in the community to get their rights? The participants shared that:

- Constant efforts are being made for the Individual and Community Forest Right entitlement in some of the blocks we have succeeded in getting individual forest Right entitlement.
- Community leaders are being made aware and capacitated on the various provisions of FRA and PESA.
- Community members of Balrampur District have constantly opposing against the development of elephant corridors in the sanctuary.
- In most of the villages forest lands have been converted into Revenue land and entitlement has been given to communities.
- Strengthening Gram Sabhas( Village level meeting) on the various provisions of PESA act.
- Struggles have been going on against mining, displacement, compensation and settlement in some of the area of Surguja Division.

After group discussions and presentation further sessions were carried out specially on the

- a) Legal recognitions and allocation of tenure rights and duties in the context of national and state, especially of Chhattisgarh.
- b) Tribal peoples and other communities with customary tenure system in the context of Chhattisgarh State.

After brief discussions the two days workshop sessions were ended with vote of thanks giving to all the participants, Resource person and supporting organizations.

### 5. Surguja Division Activities:

5.1 Workshop at district level: District level workshop had been conducted in the District of Surguja, Balrampur, Surajpur and Jashpur through the help of Chhattisgarh Tribal People's Forum. There are 6 active CSOs and 2 community leaders who had been actively participated and conducted the workshop on PESA at panchayat and district level.

1. Panchayat level awareness on PESA: all the CSOs conducted two each panchayat level workshop on PESA Covering 16 panchayats of the four district of the Surguja Division. More than 1000 men and women were actively participated in the program and came to know about the various provision of the PESA. The process of the program was to conduct meeting at the panchyat and to share the various provisions of the PESA. Pumphlets had been printed and shared with the community members to capacitate the provisions and articles so that the right information and knowledge could be disseminated.
2. District level workshop on PESA: after conducting panchayat level workshop District level workshop was conducted in the District Balrampur, Surajpur & Surguja. Around 700 community members took part in this workshop. The major topics discussed in the workshop were:



- Basic concepts and provision of the PESA act 1996.
- Chhattisgarh State 2<sup>nd</sup> amendment Act 1997, Article – 129(a) - Definition, 129( b) – Formation of village and village council/assembly, 129(c)- Power & duty of Village council, 129(d) Rights and power of village council, 129(e) provisions of Reservation, 129(f)- Power of block and district council.
- Rights & power of Village assembly in the scheduled area.

At the end of the workshop action plan/strategies were developed to carry out the awareness program on PESA at the village level by the community leaders and volunteers.

- Formation of rules on PESA for self governance

### ***5.2 Regional Level Convention and workshop:***

#### **Workshop:**

Place: JJVS- Gholeng, Jashpur.

Date: 29<sup>th</sup>- 30<sup>th</sup> March 2016

Participants: Networks of Surguja Divisions, Districts of Surguja, Balrapur, Surajpur & Jashpur. No. of participants : 45

Resource Persons: Mr. Animanand Ekka, Mr. Jungsai Poya

Two days sharing workshop for network partners had been organized at JJVS Gholeng Jashpur. The major objective of the workshop was sharing of the experiences of the local organizations on indigenous knowledge & wisdom, culture and their practices along with the ground level realities of the tribal communities of the Surguja Division. The resource person facilitated to share the status and situation related to tribal communities, self governance, implementation of the policies and acts and the schemes: below given is the outcome of the sharing:

- Traditionally the concept of the self governance is understood by the community but it is not in functions.
- Though it is a scheduled area but laws and policies are not implemented properly.

- Local authorities, e.i. district level officers are not very much supportive with regard to implementation of PESA, Forest Right Act.
- The Govt. system and team are irresponsible towards the development works.
- Political pressure is more and always dominating the tribal communities,
- Illegal encroachment of lands by other powerful communities.
- Communities are being migrated for various reasons.
- Mining is going on rapidly in the area hence displacement, resettlement are major problems in the districts of Surguja, Surajpur etc.
- Lack of caste certificate of tribal communities specially of PVTG, are not getting Govt. Jobs. Along with their identity is being lost.
- Leadership among the tribal is not very much strong, hence they are still being dominated by the other communities.
- Govt. welfare schemes are not implemented properly in the area hence most of the eligible persons are being deprived of it.
- Trafficking in person cases are also seen specially of tribal girls and boys in the area



Major strategies which came out during the workshop for future action were:

- District and state level advocacy/ discussions on the Proper implementation of FRA & PESA
- Empowering of Gram Sabha and increase the active participation of women in the Gram Sabha and decision making process.
- Strengthening CBOs to minimize the trafficking and to monitor the effective implementation of the Govt. Schemes.
- Increase the creation of assets under MGNREGA activities.
- Increase the women membership in the Forum.



### 5.3 Convention:

Place: Surjula, Dist. Jashpur

Date : 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016

Participants: Network partners- CBO, Local leaders, Community Leaders- Pahari Korwa, Dihari Korwas & Oraon.

RP- Anima, Kripa Shanker Bhagar, Community Leaders

The convention started with the welcoming of the participants by the local community singing Oraon folk songs and giving bouquet. After that introduction and sharing sessions were conducted. Community leaders invited the community members to perform the culture program/ folk songs and dances of various tribes such as Oraon, Pahari korwa, Dihari Korwa. Through the songs and dances all the traditional festivals and cultures were explained which are traditionally still practices in the community.

Performances of Nukkad Natak/  
Street Play by local communities:

Nukkad Natak was played on the various themes such as:

- Witch hunting- which is widely believed that this is still prevailing in the community of various tribes.
- Consumption of alcohol and its bad effects: Consumption of alcohol is the part of rituals of the community but the excess of it is always bad which ruins the many family economically and physically.
- Trafficking: Trafficking in person and exploitation of the tribal is one of the major issues of the Surguja Division which was effectively played by the local communities.



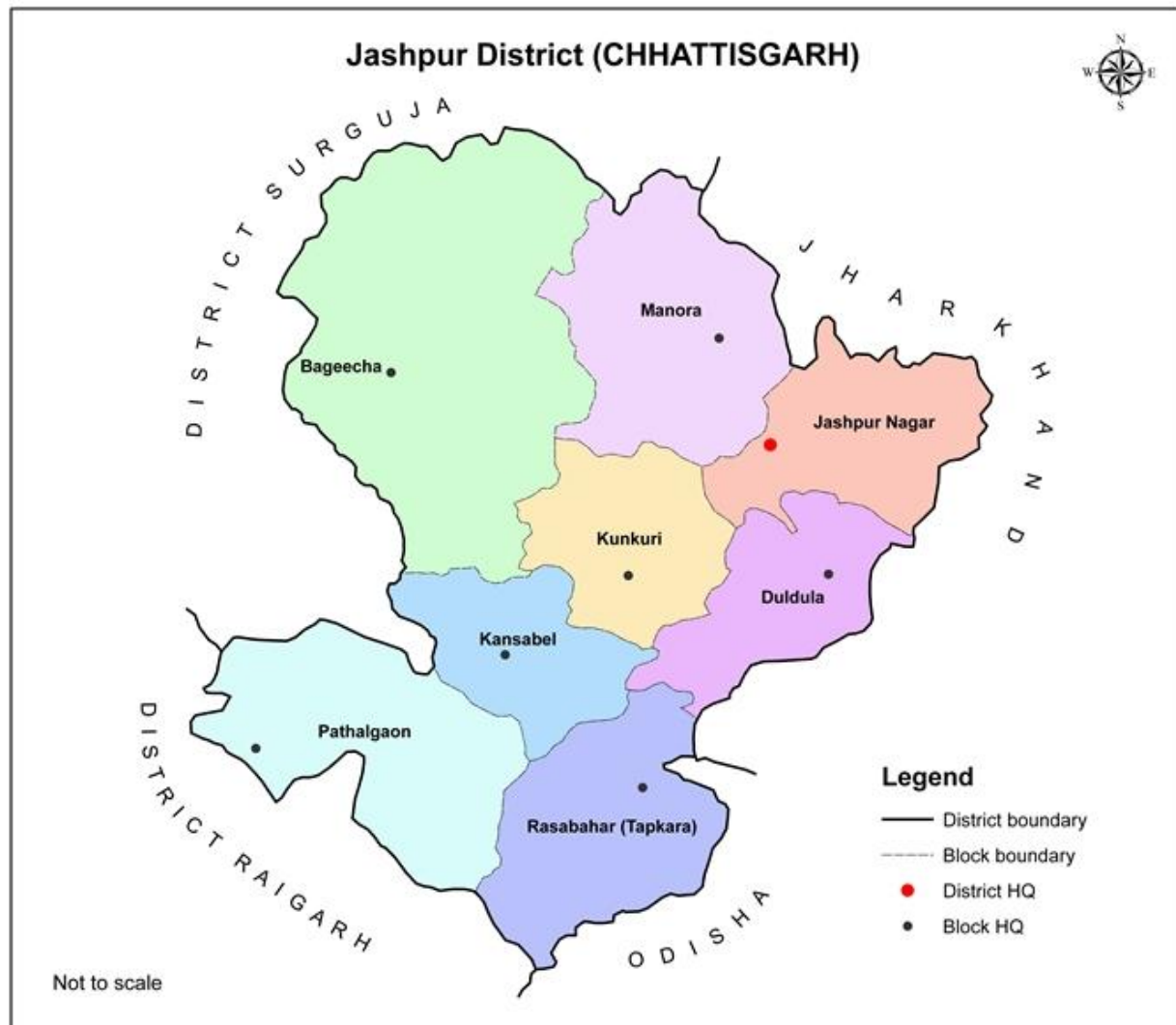
## 6. Community Forest mapping activities

Activities	Date	Venue	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Information & Training provided
Contribution to community mapping activities in Manora block	17-20 Oct 2015	Chhatori	45	21	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Forest Right Act</li> <li>➤ Forest Right Claim</li> <li>➤ Forest Management Committee</li> <li>➤ Resource (Forest) Management</li> <li>➤ Mapping</li> </ul>
	1-4 Nov 2015	Khutapani	45	23	22	
	6-9 Nov 2015	Surjula	73	38	35	
	15-18 Nov 2015	Bhimsella	72	37	35	

**235** community members from four villages took active part in community boundaries and the resources of each community were mapping. Now the sketching and development of map is in progress.

# ANNEXURE

## JASPHUR MAP





कुनकुन • पत्थलगांव • बगोचा • कांसाबेल • अकिरा • लोदाम

**ग्रांड रिपोर्ट-1** | बड़े शहरों में जाने के बाद भी 17 अभी भी अपने परिजनों के संपर्क में हैं, दिल्ली हरियाणा में कर रहे घरेलू काम

# जरहापाठ से छह वर्ष में 18 नाबालिग फंसे तस्करों के जाल में, एक अब तक लापता

राजिबत पांडेय | जशपुरनगर

झारखंड बार्डर से लगे ग्राम पंचायत गजमा के आश्रित ग्राम जरहापाठ क्षेत्र कभी बंदमार्गों का अड्डा होने के कारण आज भी विकास की राह ताक रहा है। यहां के लोगों को गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, बेवसी ही इनकी कहानी है। ना दिन में कोई काम मिलता है और ना ही शासन के योजनाओं की जानकारी। इसी के आड़ में इस गांव के 11 किशोरियां और 7 किशोर नाबालिग उम्र में यहां से गायब हो गए। 17 तो अब बालिग हो चुके हैं लेकिन वे वहां काम के बहाने रम गए। परिवार को यह पुरुषों की पुर्नर्गत नहीं की बच्चियां क्या कर रही हैं। बस उन्हें पैसा मिल जाता है और परिवार भी पैसा पा कर चुप हो जाता है।

झारखंड बार्डर स्थित कई गांव में मानव तस्करी का खेल निर्बाध गति से चल रहा है। लेकिन परिवार के संपर्क में रहने के कारण वे पुलिस तक को बताना मुनासिब नहीं समझ रहे हैं। इस गांव की एक बच्ची तीन वर्ष से लापता है। जिन्हें समझाशा देने के बाद इन्होंने 27 अक्टूबर को आस्ता थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज करा कर बच्चों को खोजे जाने की गुहार लगाई है। जशपुर जिले के झारखंड के दुमरी थाने से लगे हुए ग्राम पंचायत गजमा के आश्रित ग्राम जरहापाठ में 41 परिवार असुर मुंडा, भईहर जाति के लोग निवासरत हैं। यहां 41 परिवार में से 18 परिवार ऐसे हैं जिसके परिवार में से पिछले 6 वर्ष से अब तक कोई ना कोई बच्चियां या लड़के शहरी चक्रवर्ध व पैसा का लालच देख कर यहां से मानव तस्करी का शिकार बनाया गया। यहां से दलालों के द्वारा ले जाए गए बच्चे बच्चियां जब यहां से गए तो नाबालिग थे। अब ये सब बालिग हो चुके हैं। परिवार वाले बताते हैं कि यहां से गए 11 बच्चियां जब यहां से गई तो ये 7 की, 8 की पढ़ रही थी। उन्हें तो यह बताया गया कि उनके बच्चों को काम दिलाने के लिए ले जाया गया है - श्रेष्ठ पेज 12 पर

**पुलिस के पास दर्ज मामले**

वर्ष	मामले	नाबालिग	बालिग	ब्रामद
2008	24	33	07	40
2009	06	17	05	22
2010	11	23	10	32
2011	20	29	31	59
2012	31	34	29	62
2013	19	24	11	35
2014	18	20	20	38
2015	07	मात्रे में 17 लोगों को मुक्त कराया		

**अगस्त 2016 तक 08 मामले में 11 लोगों को अब तक मुक्त कराया जा चुका है**

**सीधी बात** | मित्राचारंकर जयलपाल, एनबी जामपुर

बार्डर क्षेत्र में दबे घुपे मानव तस्करी अब भी जारी है इसे रोकने के लिए वच प्रयास किए गए हैं? मानव तस्करी को रोकने के लिए एनजीओ और सरकार के साथ मिलकर अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। इसके लिए गांव-गांव में चलिता खाने का भी प्रयोजन किया जाता है। परिचित खाने में ऐसे मामले आने पर इस पर त्वरित कार्यवाई की जाती है। जरहापाठ में पिछले 6 वर्षों में अभी तक 18 लोग तस्करी के चंगुल में पकड़ कर हरियाणा और दिल्ली में हैं वया इन्हें लाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा इस मामले में अभी अपराध कायम नहीं है। इन मामलों में अपराध कायम होने पर इन्हें वापस लाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

एक बच्ची पिछले 5 वर्षों से अपने माता पिता के संपर्क में नहीं है। उनके परिजनों आस्त में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई है, उसके पतासाजी के लिए कोई योजना पुलिस बनाई है इस मामले में विवेचना की जा रही है। विवेचना पूरी हो जाने के बाद बच्चों को वापस लाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। बार्डर क्षेत्र के गांव में झारखंड के तस्से मानव तस्करी और पलायन के शिकार हो रहे हैं इसे रोकने के लिए कोई रणनीति बनाई गई है या नहीं? मानव तस्करी को रोकने के लिए लगातार अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। पुलिस के जागरूकता के कारण मामलों में कमी आई है।

## 1 पहले झारखंड वाले ले जाते थे अब परिजन खुद ले जाते हैं

इस गांव में चौधवले वाली बात यह है कि पहले इस गांव से झारखंड के लोग इन्हें काम के बहाने बाहर ले जाते थे। लेकिन अब जो पहले से गए हुए हैं वे अपने परिजनों को ले जाते लगे हैं। इसी गांव के एक परिवार के दो लड़कियां हरियाणा गई हुई हैं। उनकी छोटी बहन ने बताया कि वह अभी 8 की में पढ़ती है और माई मास में उससे बड़ी वाली बहन को उसकी बड़ी बहन वहां काम दिलाने के लिए ले गई है। मां और माई उन्हें लेने के लिए चंडीगढ़ गए हुए हैं। इस घटना से यह ताक हो गया कि वह गांव बुढ़ी तरह से प्लैन्मेंट एजेंसियों के चयन में फंसा हुआ है। पहले दलाल ले जाते थे अब उनके परिजनों को ही मंजूर बन कर उन्हें ले जाया जा रहा है और कोठियों में काम दिलाया जा रहा है।



लज्जा किशोरी की मां



मानव तस्करी के शिकार हुए परिवार

काम मिलना तो यद्यो जारो बाहर - इस गांव के जमीनों का बर्त है कि एक ले से ऐसे क्षेत्र में बसे हैं जहां से बाहर की दूरी अधिक है और गांव में खेती के लिए कोई काम नहीं 13 से 4 मस के लिए उनके भोजन की व्यवस्था खेती से हो जाती है इसके बाद उनके पास पैसा दकत बिताने के लिए कोई काम नहीं रहता है इसका कहना है कि शासन की वच वच योजनाएं हैं इसकी जानकारी उन्हें नहीं है। बहुत पहले अनुरोध से एक तलाब बना था उसके बाद आज तक वहां कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। लोग तो यहां आने से भी कतराते हैं।

## एक है पांच वर्ष से लापता, अब जाकर हुआ रिपोर्ट दर्ज

इस गांव की एक किशोरी जब 9 की कक्षा में पढ़ती थी तो गांव के ही एक बच्चियां ने उसे बहुत कुत्सा कर खीन करार अपने सख ले गया था। शिकायत पता पांच वर्ष के बाद भी नहीं चले पाया है। उसकी मां सोहरी बाई कहती हैं कि मेरी बच्ची का कभी पता नहीं चला और ना ही उन्हें कोई बलात् की उसकी बच्ची है कहां। तो यह कहती है कि मेरी बच्ची को लकर दिया को। 27 अक्टूबर को सोहरी बाई ने आस्ता थाने में इसकी रिपोर्ट दर्ज कर कर पुलिस से गुहार लगाई है।

## 5 से 10 हजार में सब कर रहे घरेलू काम

झारखंड बार्डर स्थित इस गांव के लोगों ने बताया कि 17 लोग इस गांव से गए हैं जिसमें से 11 किशोरियां हैं। किशोरियां हरियाणा की कोठी में घरेलू लोकतवी का काम करती हैं और उन्हें पांच हजार से लेकर दस हजार रुपय महीना मिल जाता है। परिजनों का कहना है कि यहां तेजवार धरा नहीं होने के कारण अब उनके ये बच्चे उनके संपर्क में ले रहते हैं। लेकिन वे यहां अना नहीं चाहते। अब वे अपने बच्चों को वापस आने का इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

इस गांव में हमने सर्वे किया तो पाया कि 11 किशोरियां व 7 किशोर नाबालिग उम्र में ही यहां से बाहर चले गए थे। जे अब बालिग हो गए हैं। यहां तस्करों को जबरन लाने पड़ती है। गरीबी के कारण यहां के लोग दलालों के आंसे में फंस कर बाहर गए हैं। बाहर के यहां मूलमूल सुविधा उपलब्ध करा कर विशेष शिफारशी करनी चाहिए। झारखंड पुलिस के साथ ठोस रणनीति बन कर संयोजित क्षेत्रों से ले जाए जा रहे बच्चों को पुलिस रोक सकती है। ममता कुजूर, अधिकारी महिला वच अरजपुर



आयोजन

सम्मेलन में महिलाओं को पाठ क्षेत्र की बुराईयों की जानकारी देकर अंधविश्वास दूर करने का किया प्रयास

# महिलाएं हुई कुरीतियों के प्रति जागरूक

भास्कर न्यूज़ जशपुरनगर

अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस पर रविवार को बगीचा ब्लॉक के छिछली में जशपुर जन विकास संस्था घोलेंग, पहाड़ी कोरवा मंच, स्वयं सहायता समूह के तत्वावधान में महिला सम्मेलन किया गया। सम्मेलन का मुख्य विषय था 'हमारा विकास हमारे हाथ'। सम्मेलन में पंडरापाठ, रौनी, कामारिमा, छिछली व अन्य गांव की करीब 500 महिलाएं जुटी।

सम्मेलन में युवाओं ने नुक्कड़ नाटक एवं सामाजिक गीत के माध्यम से पाठ क्षेत्र में होने वाले सामाजिक बुराईयों को दिखाने का प्रयास किया और समाज की कमजोरियों को खत्म करने का आह्वान किया। नुक्कड़ नाटक में अंधविश्वास, टोनही, शराब, महिला हिंसा के विषय में बताया गया। साथ ही हिंसा को खत्म करके ही घर की शांति से विश्व की शांति की ओर बढ़ने का आह्वान सामाजिक समुदायों को किया। बिना सामाजिक सहयोग के हिंसा नहीं रुक सकती का संदेश



महिला सम्मेलन में नुक्कड़ नाटक का प्रदर्शन करती महिलाएं।

भी महिलाओं ने ग्रामीणों को दिया। इस मौके पर आदिवासी सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम भी हुए। कार्यक्रम में ममता कुजूर ने कहा कि हमें अपनी संस्कृति, नाच, गान एवं बोली को संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन करना है।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस सम्मेलन का मुख्य विषय हमारा विकास हमारे हाथ है। यह तभी संभव है जब हम अपना सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक संशुद्धिकरण करेंगे। पाठ क्षेत्र में पेड़ पोधे कट गए और जमीनें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। जंगल कम होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में बारिश कम हो रही है एवं जल स्तर नीचे जा रहा है। इस लिए अपनी जमीनों में पेड़ लगाने की आवश्यकता है।

इस सम्मेलन में छिछली सरपंच गणेश एदगे, उप सरपंच सनमाइत समाट, वाई पंच मुन्नी रवि, सुनीता पैकरा मुख्य रूप से शामिल थे। कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए श्रीमती सुष्मा कुजूर, श्रीमती लीमा टोप्पो, ममता तिग्गा, प्रदीप टोप्पो, केराबिन टोप्पो एवं रविकांत एदगे ने अहम भूमिका निभाई।

DAINIK BHASKAR 10/3/2015 INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY CONFERENCE – AWARENESS AGAINST SUPERSTITION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMENS

## संस्कृति का संरक्षण व संवर्धन जरूरी : कुजूर

अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस का नारा  
हमारा विकास हमारे हाथ

जशपुर नगर. अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस दिनांक 8 मार्च 2015 को छिछली, ब्लॉक बगीचा, जिला जशपुर में जशपुर जन विकास संस्था घोलेंग, पहाड़ी कोरवा मंच जिला जशपुर, स्वयं सहायता समूह के तत्वावधान में अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस छिछली र में मनाया गया। सम्मेलन का मुख्य विषय हमारा विकास हमारे हाथ। इस दिवस को मनाने के लिए पण्डरापाठ, रौनी, कामारिमा की महिलाएं भी उपस्थित थीं जिनकी संख्या लगभग पांच सौ से ज्यादा थी। इस सम्मेलन को मनाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए जशपुर जनविकास की संयोजिका कु ममता कुजूर का प्रयास यह है कि हमारी ग्रामीण महिलाएं भी कुछ बन कर राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपना और अपने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का नाम रोशन करें। महिलाओं को



मंच को सम्बोधन करती ममता कुजूर.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस के इतिहास को बताया गया कि किस तरह से महिलाओं ने एक जुट होकर संघर्ष करके इस दिन को अंतरराष्ट्रीय

दिवस घोषित कराया तथा महिला संगठन द्वारा संगठित होकर गांव से लेकर विश्व स्तर तक महिलाओं के सवाल एवं मुद्दों को एक मंच पर

आकर कैसे समाधान करना है। सम्मेलन में कामारिमा, छिछली, रौनी एवं पण्डरापाठ की माताओं को युवा महिलाओं ने स्वागत किया तथा युवाओं ने नुक्कड़ नाटक एवं सामाजिक गीत के माध्यम से पाठ क्षेत्र में होने वाले सामाजिक बुराईयों को दिखाने का प्रयास किया तथा समाज की कमजोरियों को खत्म करने का आह्वान किया। नुक्कड़ नाटक में अंधविश्वास, टोनही, शराब, महिला हिंसा के विषय में बताया गया तथा हिंसा को खत्म करके ही घर की शांति से विश्व की शांति की ओर बढ़ने का आह्वान सामाजिक समुदायों को किया। बिना सामाजिक सहयोग के हिंसा नहीं रुक सकती का संदेश दिया। आदिवासी सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम का प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया। सुश्री ममता कुजूर के द्वारा कहा गया कि हमें अपनी संस्कृति नाच, गान एवं बोली को संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन करना है। इस सम्मेलन का मुख्य विषय हमारा विकास हमारे हाथ है यह तभी संभव है जब

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NAV BHARAT TIMES 10/3/2015 INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY CONFERENCE – AWARENESS AGAINST SUPERSTITION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMENS



आयोजन

कार्यशाला में हुई वनों के अधिकार के संबंध में हुई चर्चा, जैव विविधता का संरक्षण और पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाने पर दिया जोर

# ‘जंगल निवासियों को मिले वनों का सामुदायिक अधिकार’

भास्कर न्यूज़ | जशपुरनगर

जन विकास संस्था घोलेंग द्वारा गुरुवार को शहर के विजली टोली में स्थित शहीद बख्तर साय एवं मुंडल सिंह स्मृति भवन एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें अनुसूचित जन जाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकार समिति की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (2007 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 2) पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई।

कार्यशाला में जशपुर ब्लॉक के गलौडा सराईटोली कोयलेगा, लुईकोना, मनोरा ब्लॉक के पंचायत



शहीद बख्तर साय एवं मुंडल सिंह स्मृति भवन में जुट समाज के लोगों को संबोधित करते विशेषज्ञ।

पटिया, करदना, ओरडोह, हरौडीया, खोंगा, खुटापानी सुरजुला, बागोचा ब्लॉक के पंचायत छिछली, रौनी, कुमारिमा के वन अधिकार समिति के पदाधिकारी, सरपंच व सचिव

उपस्थित थे। कार्यशाला में वन में निवास करने वाले ऐसी अनुसूचित और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासियों के जो ऐसे वनों में पीढ़ियों से निवास कर रहे हैं, पर उनके अधिकारों को

अभिलिखित नहीं किया जा सका है वन अधिकारों वन भूमि में अभिभोग को मान्यता देने और निहित करने वन भूमि में इस प्रकार निहित वन अधिकारों को अभिलिखित करने

के लिए संरचना का और वन भूमि के संबंध में अधिकारों को ऐसी मान्यता देने और निहित करने के लिए अपेक्षित साक्ष्य की प्रकृति का उपबंध करने के अधिनियम के बारे में बताया गया। इसके अलावा वन निवास करने वाली अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासियों के मान्यता प्राप्त अधिकारों में दीर्घकालीन उपयोग के लिए जिम्मेदारी और प्राधिकार, जैव विविधता का संरक्षण और पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को बनाए रखने में निवास करने वाली अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य परंपरागत। शेष पेज 12

वन अधिकारों के बारे में बताया

कार्यशाला में सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और व अधिकारों के जानकार विजय भाई ने लोगों को वन अधिकारों की महत्ता और अधिकारों के बारे में विस्तार से बताया गया। उन्होंने वन अधिकार समिति के जिम्मेदारी, ग्राम सभा की जिम्मेदारी, उपखंड की जिम्मेदारी एवं जिला स्तर पर जिम्मेदारी के बारे में बताया। कार्यशाला में सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता ममता कुजूर ने कहा कि सामुदायिक वन अधिकार मिलने पर समुदाय की जिम्मेदारी बढ़ जाएगी। अपने वनों को संरक्षण और संवर्धन कई गांव के समुदाय के लोग कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने वनों की संरक्षण के लिए नियम और काबू बकाए हैं।

DAINIK BHASKAR 18/6/2016 CONFERENCE ON FOREST RIGHT & COMMUNITY RIGHTS

## महिला हिंसा के खिलाफ एकजुट हुई महिलाएं, निकाली रैली

भास्कर न्यूज़ | जशपुरनगर

समाज में हो रही महिलाओं के प्रति हिंसा को लेकर अब जिले की महिलाएं एकजुट होने लगी हैं। इसे लेकर घोलेंग की जनविकास समिति, आदिवासी महिला महासंघ जिला जशपुर, रायपुर, महिला शांति छत्तीसगढ़ एवं ऑक्सफेम इंडिया के संयुक्त बैनर तले 16 दिन का विशेष अभियान चलाया गया।

इसी कड़ी में गुरुवार को महिलाओं ने शहर में रैली निकाली। रैली में नारेबाजी करती महिलाएं लोगों को महिला हिंसा के प्रति एकजुट होने के लिए जागरूक करती रहीं। गुरुवार की दोपहर करीब 1.30 बजे महिलाएं बाजारडांड बलराम मंच के पास एकत्र हुईं। वहां से



रैली की शुरुआत हुई। रैली बलराम मंच से विवेकानंद कॉलोनी, संगम चौक, जिला पंचायत रोड होते हुए कलेक्टोरेट पहुंची। वहां पहुंचकर रैली सभा के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गई। रैली को कई महिलाओं ने संबोधित किया। मुख्य वक्ता मालती तिकी ने कहा कि समाज में महिलाओं के प्रति लगातार हिंसा बढ़ती जा रही है। इसे समाज के लोगों के सहयोग के बिना

खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता। साथ ही इसमें प्रशासन और सरकार के सहयोग की भी जरूरत है। उन्होंने कहा कि महिलाओं के प्रति किसी भी प्रकार की हिंसा सभ्य समाज में एक कलंक है। इसे मिटाने के लिए महिलाओं को जागरूक होने के साथ एकजुट होना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि यह अभियान घर से लेकर विश्व में शांति की आशा में चलाई गई है।

DAINIK BHASKAR MARCH FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMENS

## HELPING HANDS

S.NO	FUNDING AGENCY	PROJECT NAME	DURATION	DATE
1	TDH	Promotion of sustainable livelihood of korwa community(primitive tribe)with the special focus to farmer women	12 Months	1 January to 31 <sup>th</sup> December 2015
2	UNICEF	Addressing child trafficking in Jashpur district of the State of Chhattisgarh	23 Months	January 2015 to January 2017
3	CASA	Development Initiative in Chhattisgarh		1 April 2015 to 1 April 2016
4	AIPP	Supporting forest rights and natural resources management of Adivasi in India		1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015
5	AJWS	Adivasi Women's Leadership Development in Chhattisgarh		1st August 2015 to 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2016
6	OXFAM	16 Days Workshop on Women Violence	2 Months	21 November to 10 December 2015
7	HIVOS	Strengthen the local women led collective and ensuring Implementation of PESA in Chhattisgarh.	3 Months	January to March 2016

## AIPP Field Area

Sl.no	Block	Panchayat	Village
1	JASHPUR	Tekul Luikona Glogonda Devidadgao	Saraitoli Luikona Glogonda Korengrenga
2	MANORA	Ordih Hadhadiya Surjula Khatapani Kardana Patiya Khoga	Ordih Beldih Surjula Khatapani Kardana Borokona Bhimsela, Khoga
3	BAGICHA	Kamrima Chichali	Kamrima Chichali

## CASA Filed Area

Sl.no	Block	Panchayat	Village
1	BAGICHA	Pandrapath	Pandrapath Chundrapath Umarsemra Bhabhari Tendpath
2	BAGICHA	Chichali	Chichali Komrapath Chakraghat Dalitbasti
3	BAGICHA	Kamaria	Kamariya Labdha
4	BAGICHA	Roni	Roni Dalitbasti Bartoli Beechbasti

## UNICEF Field Area

Sl. No	DISTRICT	BLOCK	PANCHAYATS	VILLAGES
1	JASHPUR	JASHPUR	Bara Koronja	Bara Koronja
2				Chota koronja
3				Hajari toli
4			Tekul	Tekul
5				Saraitoli
6				Nowartoli
7			Baragalonda	Patratoli
8				Baragalonda
9				Chota galonda
10			Piri	Piri
11				Bhudkela
12				Bengta
13			Sitonga	Sitonga
14			Lokhandi	Ghulmul
15			Jholonga	Jholonga
16				Kuring
17				Mudatoli
18			Aara	Ghoraghat
19				Ketar
20		DULDULA	Chapatoli	Hataklata
21				Kainkachhar
22			Barpani	Barpani
23				Kasenbandh
24			Kastura	Kastura
25				Pakartoli
26				Saraitoli
27		MANORA	Ordih	Ordih
28			Harradippa	Beldih
29			Khonga	Bhimsela
30			Katabel	Katabel
31				Daonapath
32				Ambapath
33		BAGICHA	Pandrapath	Chundapath
34				Uparsemra
35				Tendpath

## TDH Field Area

Sl.no	Block	Panchayat	Village
1	Bagicha	Sardhapath	Sardhapath Ghordenga Pakritoli Kurkuriya Aambadipa
2	Bagicha	Roni	Roni
3	Bagicha	Chichali	Chichali
4	Bagicha	Sulesa	Susela Karamghat Bundkona Aambakona

## AJWS Field Area

Sl.no	Block	Panchayat
1	Manora	Surjula Khutapani Kardani Talasili Pandarsili Allori Patiya Harsapath Tempo Saraitoli

**The list of SCHEDULED TRIBES applicable in CHATTISGARH state at the CENCUS OF INDIA, 2011.**

SL No	SCHEDULED TRIBES
1.	Agariya
2.	Andh
3.	Baiga
4.	Bhaina
5.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6.	Bhattra
7.	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8.	Bhil Mina
9.	Bhunjia
10.	Biar, Biyar
11.	Binjhwar
12.	Birhul, Birhor
13.	Damor, Damarla
14.	Dhanwar
15.	Gadaba, Gadba
16.	Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi

17.	Halba, Halbi
18.	Kamar
19.	Karku
20.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
21.	Khairwar, Kondar
22.	Kharia
23.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh
24.	Kol
25.	Kolam
26.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya
27.	Korwa, Kodaku
28.	Majhi
29.	Majhwar
30.	Mawasi
31.	Munda
32.	Nagesia, Nagasia
33.	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
34.	Pao
35.	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
36.	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Korba district, (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan, Gunderdehi, Dhamdha,



Balod,  
 Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district,(v) Chowki,  
 Manpur and Mohala Revenue inspector circles of Rajnandgaon  
 district,(vi) Mahasamund,Saraipali,and basna tahsils of  
 Mahasamud district,(vii) Bindra-navagarh, Rajim and Deobhog  
 tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava  
 tahsils of Dhamtari district.

<b>37.</b>	Parja
<b>38.</b>	Sahariya, Saharia, Seharla, Serla, Sosla, Sor
<b>39.</b>	Saonta, Saunta
<b>40.</b>	Saur
<b>41.</b>	Sawar, Sawara
<b>42.</b>	Sonr

## Jashpur District Indigenous Census according to 2011

(Block wise data)

Block	Total Population			ST Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female
Bagicha	<b>171711</b>	<b>86023</b>	<b>85688</b>	<b>121195</b>	<b>60365</b>	<b>60830</b>
Kansabel	<b>76735</b>	<b>37840</b>	<b>38895</b>	<b>47849</b>	<b>23493</b>	<b>24356</b>
Jashpur	<b>96360</b>	<b>48449</b>	<b>47911</b>	<b>54977</b>	<b>27301</b>	<b>27676</b>
Manora	<b>60695</b>	<b>30710</b>	<b>29985</b>	<b>48740</b>	<b>24542</b>	<b>24198</b>
Kunkuri	<b>95300</b>	<b>47657</b>	<b>47643</b>	<b>46765</b>	<b>23104</b>	<b>23661</b>
Duldula	<b>50840</b>	<b>25092</b>	<b>25748</b>	<b>25023</b>	<b>12271</b>	<b>12752</b>
Farsabahar	<b>108498</b>	<b>53496</b>	<b>55002</b>	<b>64631</b>	<b>31610</b>	<b>33021</b>
Pathalgaon	<b>191530</b>	<b>95480</b>	<b>96050</b>	<b>121198</b>	<b>60045</b>	<b>61153</b>
Total						
Jashpur	<b>851669</b>	<b>424747</b>	<b>426922</b>	<b>530378</b>	<b>262731</b>	<b>262747</b>

# AUDIT REPORT FINANCIAL YEAR 2015-2016



**BINIT KUMAR JINDAL**  
Chartered Accountants

C/o Shri Prahlad Jindal  
Main Road Kunkuri  
District- Jashpur  
Chhattisgarh- 496225  
t (07764)250174/  
09425574974  
vinitbinu@yahoo.com

## AUDITORS REPORT

To  
The Management Committee  
JASHPUR JAN VIKAS SANSTHA  
GHOLENG, DISTT: JASHPUR (C.G.)

1. We have examined the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, Income & Expenditure Accounts and Receipts & Payments Accounts for the year ended on that date. These Financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our Audit.
2. As far as possible printed Bills/Receipts should be obtained.
3. Books of Accounts should be maintained neat & clean. The Appropriate Authority should sign every page of cash book.
4. Suggestions given by us during the course of Audit should be strictly adhered to improve account.
5. Erasures, alterations and mutilation of figures in the vouchers, cash book ledger and other account records should be avoided as far as possible.
6. We have conducted the Audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards are required that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amount and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the "Accounting Principals" used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believed that our Audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
7. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, in the manner so required and give a true and fair view;
  - a. in the case of Balance Sheet of the state of the Samiti as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, and
  - b. In the case of the Income & Expenditure account, of the Surplus of the Samiti for the year ended on that date.

Place : KUNKURI (C.G.)

Dated : 30.6.2016

For, BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

  
(BINIT KUMAR JINDAL)  
PROPRIETOR  
M NO. 401898

JINDAL & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MAIN ROAD KUNKURI,  
DT- JASHPUR (C.G.)  
PHONE -9425574974 (M)  
07764-250174 (O)

JASHPUR JAN VIKAS SANSTHA, GHOLENG, DISTT- JASHPUR (C.G.)  
RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2016

RECEIPT	AMOUNT	PAYMENT	AMOUNT
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>		<b>Expenditure</b>	
Cash In Hand &	92,864.00	Office & Other	
CBI-2152800362	14,50,661.00	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,92,950.38
SBI-30797743321	844.00		
PNB 6105000100006195	3,855.96		
CBI-2152800373	76,028.00		
	16,24,252.96		
<b>MEMBERSHIP FEES RECEIVED</b>	1,800.00		
<b>ANUDAN RECEIVED</b>		<b>PROGRAMME EXP.</b>	
TDH	5,90,872.00	TDH	7,43,660.00
AJWS	3,20,700.00	AJWS	4,95,975.60
AIPP	18,11,987.00	AIPP	24,21,897.00
CASA	10,28,820.00	CASA	11,06,683.50
OXFAM INDIA	20,000.00	OXFAM INDIA	20,000.00
UNICEF	4,94,725.00	HIVOS	4,28,951.00
	42,67,104.00	UNICEF	5,54,860.00
			57,72,027.10
<b>LOANS &amp; ADVANCES RECEIVED</b>	86,644.00	<b>LOANS &amp; ADVANCES REFUND</b>	
<b>BANK INTEREST RECEIVED</b>		<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	
CBI-2152800373	3,610.00	Cash In Hand &	
CBI-2152800362	17,313.00	CBI-2152800362	992.00
SBI- 30797743321		SBI-30797743321	844.00
PNB 6105000100006195	975.00	PNB 6105000100006195	31,268.98
	18,288.00	CBI-2152800373	6.50
			33,111.48
	<b>59,98,088.96</b>		<b>59,98,088.96</b>

Place : KUNKURI  
Dated : 30.06.2016

For, BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(BINIT KUMAR JINDAL)  
PROPRIETOR  
M. NO. 401898

BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MAIN ROAD KUNKURI,  
DT- JASHPUR (C.G.)  
PHONE - 9425574974 (M)  
07764-250174 (O)

JASHPUR JAN VIKAS SANSTHA, GHOLENG, DISTT- JASHPUR (C.G.)  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2016

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>MEMBERSHIP FEES RECEIVED</u>	1,800.00
Office & Other			
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,92,950.38	<u>ANUDAN RECEIVED</u>	
		TDH	5,90,872.00
		AJWS	3,20,700.00
		AIPP	18,11,987.00
		CASA	10,28,820.00
		OXFAM INDIA	20,000.00
		UNICEF	4,94,725.00
			42,67,104.00
<u>PROGRAMME EXP.</u>		<u>BANK INTEREST RECEIVED</u>	
TDH	7,43,660.00	CBI-2152800373	3,610.00
AJWS	4,95,975.60	CBI-2152800362	17,313.00
AIPP	24,21,897.00	SBI- 30797743321	-
CASA	11,06,683.50	PNB 6105000100006195	975.00
OXFAM INDIA	20,000.00		18,288.00
HIVOS	4,28,951.00		
UNICEF	5,54,860.00		
	57,72,027.10		
To Surplus	(16,77,785.48)		
	<u>42,87,192.00</u>		<u>42,87,192.00</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 ST MARCH 2016

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	PROPERTIES AND ASSETS	AMOUNT
<u>GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT</u>		<u>CLOSING BALANCE</u>	
Balance as per last year	16,98,799.96	Cash In Hand &	
Add. Excess of Income over Exp.		CBI-2152800362	992.00
Transferred to Balance Sheet	(16,77,785.48)	SBI-30797743321	844.00
	21,014.48	PNB 6105000100006195	31,268.98
		CBI-2152800373	6.50
			33,111.48
<u>LOAN RECEIVED</u>		<u>ASSETS</u>	
Opening Balance		ACTIVA	49,857.00
(+) Received	86,644.00	TVS	24,690.00
(-) Paid			74,547.00
	86,644.00		
	<u>1,07,658.48</u>		<u>1,07,658.48</u>

Place : KUNKURI  
Dated : 30.06.2016

For, BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(C.G.)  
M.N. 401898  
(BINIT KUMAR JINDAL)  
PROPRIETOR  
M. NO. 401898

