

Annual Report

Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS

2017-18



Krishna Nagar, Giridih (Jharkhand) PIN Code- 815 301 : INDIA

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From the Desk of the Secretary

Dear Friends,

I am feeling extremely happy in presenting the 18th edition of the report of Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS in form of **“Annual Report for the year 2017-18”**. Although this is a normal practice still it contains lots of feelings and ups and downs of the organization while going ahead.

Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS has very closely observed the changes within the community due to intervention of outsiders, even by the SPS itself.

Since the inception of the organization, SPS has strived to bring quality in life of the people that it has set out to improve and support. So far SPS has been able to mainstream thousands of children into education. Many improvements were achieved in the process of planning and governance of the municipality in Giridih and Bokaro through the urban governance programs of our organization. Many women in the rural and urban slums have been empowered and improved their lives through the small income generation activities.

Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS is thankful to the stakeholders, well wishers, donors and all those who have extended their help in carrying forward the activities for attaining the goal. The supports of the community members, CBOs and all formal and informal organizations cannot be forgotten.

I must thank the functionaries of the Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS for rendering their tireless services which helped immensely in bringing it up to this stage.

I shall be grateful to our auditors, bankers and all technical service providers also for their cooperation, guidance and support.

Last but not least, I shall be grateful to the social activists and all others who might have chance and interest to go through the report for passing their feed-back to me for the sake of improvement in future.

Umesh Kumar
Secretary
SPS, Giridih

Profile of Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS

Name and address of the Organization	Samajik Paivartan Sansthan-SPS Krishna Nagar,Giridih-815 301 Jharkhand, India
Phones	Land line : : 06532-226765 Mobile : 91-94315 31776/86037 04311
E-mail ID	sampsangrd@yahoo.co.in , sampsan481@gmail.com
Web site	www.spsjharkhand.ngo
Nature of the Organization-(Society/Trust)	Society, (Indian Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)
Legal status	
Registration Number and date	Registration No. 225/1999-2000 in undivided Bihar on 11.12.1999 and 20/2007-08 in Jharkhand on 09.04.2008
FCRA Registration Number and date	Registration No.: 337730009 Dated : 02.04.2003
Registration under 12A of Income Tax Axt 1961	No. CIT/ DHN/TECH/12A – 40/2007-08/755 Date: 30 th May, 2007.
Permanent Account Number - PAN in the department of Income Tax :	AADTS1372G
Bankers	Uco Bank, Giridih
Auditors	M/S Dutta P.Kumar & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Giridih
Chief Functionary and Authorized Contact Person with designation	1. Umesh Kumar, Secretary
Awards, if any	

Location

The registered Head Quarters of Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS is located in Krishna Nagar mohalla of Giridih. The mohalla Krishna Nagar is known by municipal ward as no. Giridih is the district Head Quarters. It is connected with Howrah-Delhi/Mumbai main line through Giridih-Madhupur loop line under ER. Efforts for connecting Giridih from Koderma are almost successful and likely to be operational within couple of quarters.

Connection of Giridih with Ranchi, the state head quarters through roads is readily available consuming 3 to 4 hours of drive and the distance is around 200 kilo meters.

Area of operation

Districts	Blocks	Panchayats (No.)	Villages (No.)	Population (No.)
Giridih	Giridih	24	256	140760
	Dumri	09	90	28254
	Pirtand	03	16	2736
	Birni	13	34	4623
	Urban area	05 wards	06 slums	5682
Bokaro	Urban area	04 wards	08 slums	4888
Dhanbad	Urban area	01 ward	02 slums	1500

Members of the Governing Board/General Body of Samajik Parivartan Sansthan

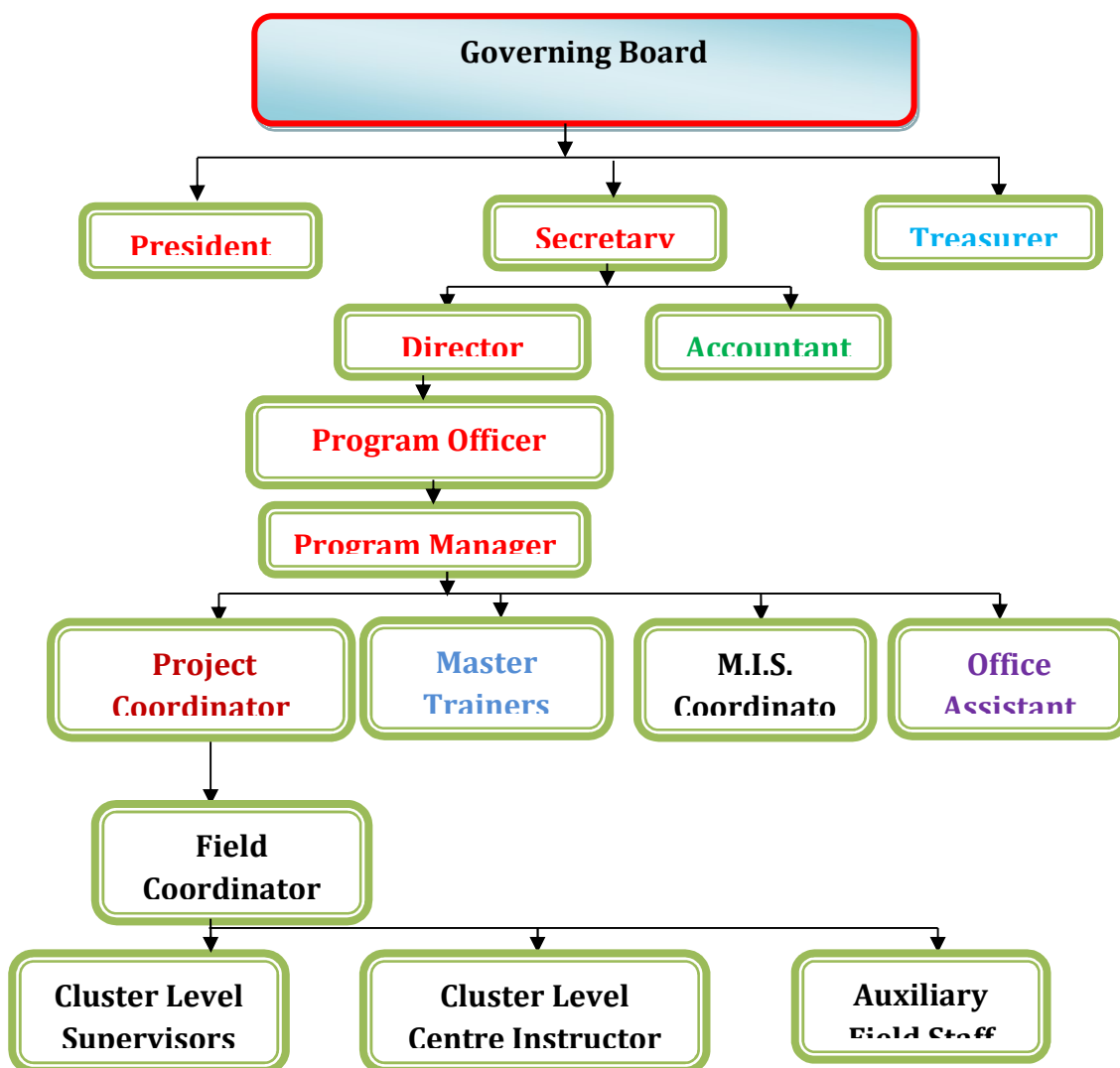
Serial No.	Name	Address	Mobile No.	Occupation	Designation
01	Ms. Sumita Kumari Kisku	Khukhra, Pirtand		Private Teacher	President
02	Shri Umesh Kumar	Krishna Nagar, Giridih	9431531776	Social work	Secretary
03	Shri Gopal Chandra	Saharjori, Chandankiyari, Bokaro	7352100834	Social work	Treasurer
04	Ms. Rakiba Prawin	Muslim tola, Purana Chas, Bokaro	8092135285	Social work	Member
05	Shri Vinay Kumar	Telidih, Chas, Bokaro	8540891857	Social work	Member
06	Shri Kailash Kumar Mahto	Dondlo, Bagodar, Giridih		Business	Member
07	Shri Chhotelal Sahu	Doranda, Giridih	9430315137	Service	Member

No members have been paid any sort of honorarium, remuneration or travel allowance during the reported period.

Numbers of meetings held during the reported Period and number of members present

- a) General Body : 2 Meetings; presence of members 6 and 7 respectively.
Executive Body : 1 Meeting; Presence of members 7

Organizational structure of Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS



Networking with other organizations

Serial No.	Network	Role	Issues
1.	Jharkhand Right to Education Forum-JRTEF	Membership in state level committee	Right to Education-RTE
2.	VIBHA-VANI	Member	Sustainable Development through Innovative Technology
3.	Alliance for Immunization & Health-AiH	Member	Immunization and health
4.	Sukhad Virodhi Abhiyan-AVA	Member	Repeated drought in Jharkhand
5.	White Ribbon Alliance-WRA	Member	Women and child health

Genesis of Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS

The organization was founded by a group of young social activists who were involved in different educational and social development initiatives in different parts of Bihar. It has specific focus in the areas of primary education for at-risk children, urban governance and slum area development, disability and women's empowerment in Jharkhand. SPS has a very strong and committed bunch of staff that sacrifice their joys and happiness to be the joy and happiness of other have not's of the society. SPS is proud to be the flag bearer of quality primary education, urban governance and participatory urban planning. The organization, through its various programs and activities, has managed to win the hearts of so many rural people in its area of operation. With its strong community support and the local government, has gone far in the areas of its focus and work.

Initially the organization was engaged in micro-finance and livelihood activities which gave rise to the idea of bringing quality into education as it was the hardest task in the rural areas to be fulfilled by the then govt. It was necessary that an initiative be taken to bring quality into the children in the schools and give them a good start to their lives and career. The organization has specific focus in the areas of quality primary education for at-risk children, urban governance and slum area development and women's empowerment. In the primary education the founding members had the opportunity of being elected as the state level master trainers and board members of primary education in the block and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-SSA. This has given considerable support and enthusiasm in working for the rural kids whose education otherwise would be left half-baked and which would not help in getting anything in life.

Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

To propagate the programs like community organization, teaching, training, orientation, and motivation, research activities, capacity building exercise and sensitization activities for development of society with focus on weaker section

Mission

To rebuild a clean, beautiful homogenous and classless society in which all can get sufficient opportunities to have employment and dignified living without any differences like sex, religion, caste or creed.

Objectives

- ❖ To bring awareness among people about their roles and responsibilities regarding education and other social elements.
- ❖ To improve quality in education up to secondary level and bring children in the rural areas under its reach.
- ❖ To initiate income generation activities for economic development of women in the rural areas of the district which would give a holistic and inclusive approach to the development agenda of the organization.
- ❖ To bring sensitization in the rural areas about the present quality of education and how could it be improved.
- ❖ Awareness campaigns to educate people on environment protection, health& hygiene.

Accomplishments during the reported period

Education

“Continuation and Expansion of Access to Quality Elementary Education” focused on the pupils who are eager to learn but are left out in the mainstream of schooling due to various social, economical, cultural and personal (intellectual) reasons. This project was run in the rural areas of the district where the reach of the education and its impact was less than the expectation. This project was in continuation of the previous one **‘Strengthening Education Mainstream in Giridih’ (SEM)** which saw that there was a need to focus the attention on the upper primary and high school level of education. In the previous project the target group was from primary level to the upper primary level.

The project area covered the Giridih block of Giridih district. It covered 72 schools of 60 identified villages under 7 educational clusters. The technicality of the project covered the students from primary level to upper primary and high school level. The names of all the 7 clusters are Leda, Dhanaydih, Rajpura, Patrodih, Gadisirampur, Chaitadih, and Belatand.

The scope of the project was that the vulnerable rural children are covered in this particular project especially the drop outs, out of school, children with learning difficulties/slow learners and girls in specific. The children were from every group and sections of the society and there was no bar for any children whatsoever to be taken under the project. Girl children were given priority as the baseline findings suggest that there was high rate of girl children enrolled in govt. schools than boys, which looked as the mindset of the people revealed, that girls were warded off as waste of money and resources so no investments on them. People in the rural areas give priority to boys which give girls very minimal opportunity to have access to quality education or higher education as such. This project focused more on these issues. Apart from children, other major aspects covered by the project were the School Management Committee, Village Education Committee, Mata Samities, Anganwadi workers, PRI members, Parents-Teachers' Associations and School volunteers. In total this project was designed to best suit the interest of the community and was a community based program and activity which covered all the major stakeholders of the community and the schools.

The main goal of the project was to improve access to quality education for at-risk children in Giridih district in 6-14 age groups, and the overall objectives of the project were:

- To mainstream and retain 4680 out of school children into formal system of education at age appropriate learning levels.
- To build up capacity among the representatives of SMCs, PRIs, Teachers and Mata Samities.
- To improve and strengthen quality education system and capacity in 60 formal schools

for at risk-children of 8 educational clusters in Giridih block of Giridih district.

At the end of three years, the program saw the results of the project on the ground as expected. After the end-line survey it was seen that almost 90% of the project target was achieved. However, the program needed to be phased out in a slow process with the support and ownership of the communities and therefore it was necessary to carry on the activities in the field even after the project period. This was done through the no-cost extension period where no extra budget was sought from the trust to continue the activities. This extension period would bring the activities to a peak and give the communities ample and sufficient opportunities to understand evaluate and own them. Few of the activities in the program were to be owned and continued further by the communities which will be sustained by the

communities such as the Bal Mela, running of supplementary learning centres (SLC), community meetings, SMC and Mata Samiti meetings etc. The selected activities which were to be carried out by the communities are detailed below.

Extended Activities

Centres

In the extended period i.e. from May 2017 to April 2018, there were 5 RCC, 3 FCC and 3 SLC run for continuing the support to the children in the target clusters and schools. A total of 11 centres were run with 352 children who were in the target groups. In the baseline survey the children ranked D grade in the SPS grading system and were included in the centres for improvement of their standards. After the completion of the extended period the children were mainstreamed to their respective schools.

Centres	Cluster	Centres	Number of Children
FCC	Patrodih	Partand Jambad	32
	Rajpura	Kolharia Khawa	25
	Chaitadih	Kusumbha	35
RCC	Rajpura	Ranidih	30
	Gadisrirampur	Koymara	31
		Jhalakdiha	31
	Leda	Simariya	31
		Leda	34
SLC	Leda	Lahardhab	36
		Tatokiyari (Bajto)	40
	Patrodih	Simariya	27
Total		11	352

Community Mobilization (Bal Mela)

The Bal Mela was a central and attractive activity of the program in the quality education initiatives. These programs gave a feeling of togetherness, learning and brotherhood in the children when they met other children from other parts of the block through this platform, to learn, play, laugh and share their moments together. This was strongly advocated by SPS for its continuation and sustainability. Most of the communities and SMCs have agreed to conduct the Bal Mela even after SPS phases out from the target areas. The SMCs and the PRI



members have pledged that they would mobilize the funds for the program and SPS would give the technical inputs and support to them. The communities are promising and this has been a great achievement for the children and the schools.

Remedial Coaching Centres

The villagers have understood the concept of remedial coaching centres that too with a talented and trained teacher who boosts the learning capacities of the children in the target communities and the schools. Few of the remedial coaching centres and special learning centres such as Lahardhab,



Tatokiyari (Bajto), Simariya, Jhalakdiha, Kusumbha, Leda, Koymara etc. will still continue to function with the support of the villagers and community members. The sustenance of the centres will be taken care of by the community members and they would take care of the payment of the teachers as well. SPS will support them with technical inputs such as training, capacity building of the teachers, some TLMs etc. The SMC and Mata Samities too will continue to extend their support and will make sure the drive for quality education is continued till the achievements of the targets.

Community/PTA Meetings

The life-line of the programs was the community meetings which were conducted once a month to draw attention of the community members and the villagers towards the learning capacity and activities of their children in the remedial coaching centres. The meetings were platform for



discussions, learning and dissemination of information which helped in discussing about the programs and the running of the centres, and the improvement of the children. The Parents'-Teachers Association (PTA) is one of the basic tool to bring the teachers, parents and guardians of the children together in one platform to discuss various issues related to the children and

their learning capacity. The PTA gives a platform to discuss the progress, future perspectives and the learning capacity of the children between both the teachers and the parents. This practice has been adopted by the school teachers as well as the parents who have continued to conduct PTA and community meetings in their respective schools and communities.

Extra-Curricular Activities

The practice from SPS on conducting extra-curricular activities such as school level activities such as essay competitions, singing, dancing, sports etc, participatory assessment of the learning progress of children, exposure to other schools, school picnics etc.



visits
has

been very fruitful and enthusiastic for the children in the target areas. The schools and the SMCs have promised to conduct these activities on regular and periodic intervals so that the spirit of learning and progress of quality education is continued.

Library

SPS through its intervention in the schools has tried to improve the capacity and functioning of the school level libraries and learning centres. So far there have been 45 libraries set up in the target schools. The schools were supported with books, TLMS, cupboards, shelves etc. for the setting up the libraries in the



schools. The school program volunteers were put in charge for the functioning and maintenance of the libraries. The volunteers were given training, activities support to run the libraries smoothly and help children learn better and effectively. They were given hand-on trainings on different activities in the libraries such as story-telling, story writing, character formation, character drawing etc. The volunteers did very well in conducting and regulating the libraries with a register, name list and other formalities in the libraries. The efforts have

escalated to a greater level and have been in the list of SPS best practice which most of the schools in the target clusters have adopted.

Teachers' Training & Demo Classes

Teachers from the govt. schools have been given periodical and regular training on the development of teaching capacity, TLM making, pedagogical support etc. They have been given training on the teaching methods through demo classes which were adopted into their respective schools thereafter. In the last 3 years so far 170 teachers out of the 263 teachers have been trained on different aspects of quality education, teaching methodology and development of teaching-learning aids. A total of 396 demo classes have been conducted by the SPS teachers in different schools and clusters on various subjects such as English, Maths & Science. The demo classes focused on the difficult areas and hard spots of learning in the curriculum and classroom teaching. The teachers were particularly advocated on the methods of joyful learning and classroom environment for the better attendance and retention of children in the schools. These practices will be continued even after the closure of the project and SPS intervention. The trained teachers are already bearing fruits of the learning that they have made.



End-line survey

The end-line survey revealed that the learning progress of the children has improved and the quality in the children as well as the target schools has increased. If we look at the table below, in FCC from January 2016 to December 2017 there is a shift in the grades of the students in the target schools. For example in 2016 a total of 79 students were in the A grade but in the end-line in 2017 a total of 389 students were in the A grade. Likewise a total of 162 students were in A grade at the baseline which increased to 1016 students in the end-line in 2017, a total of 880 students were ranked in the D grade which was the lowest but at the end-line in 2017 it reduced considerably to 187 students.

Digital class for quality education

Digital classes for quality education have been started during the year 2014 in Giridih district of Jharkhand state with the technological and financial support

from e-Vidyaloka. SPS is engaged from the very beginning. Focus of the program has been to enable digitally the children in the rural India and fill the gaps of the shortage of teachers in the govt. schools and teaching the students over internet (Skype) from various parts of the world near and far.



SPS has been given the sole responsibility to carry out its digital classroom program in the targeted Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas- KGBVs in the district.

Highlights

In the year 2017-18 SPS has been able to cover a total of 8 schools with 11 centers and more than 1350 children from 6th, 7th and 8th standard. Along with these schools SPS too looks after 3 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay and 6 centers and 380 students. SPS looks after the setting up of the system in the identified schools, enrolment of children, recruitment of class assistants and district coordinator who looks after the day-to-day functioning of the centers and the program.

For the expansion and scaling up of the program to more schools and centers, SPS wishes to grow with the strength and support of e-Vidyaloka and any other like-

minded agency for reaching out to many more schools and children in the rural areas of the district.

Impact

- SPS has been a very good partner in the eVidyaloka program and has carried out the program very successfully in the district.



- Apart from the organization the staff and supporters of SPS have been honored and appreciated by eVidyaloka for best coordinators and best class-assistant awards.
- The district govt. has entrusted the functioning and monitoring of the eVidyaloka classes in the KGBVs of the district which expands to other blocks.

Urban Governance

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene related issues are a serious challenge to most of the urban settlements and more severe in the identified eight municipal wards where high concentration of excluded communities are living in. In absence of a health seeking behavior poor water, sanitation and hygiene status results into poor performance in health, income and potential of the community and leading to perpetual poverty arising out of debt and deprivation. The community mobilization process on a pilot basis was must to educate and organize people and encourage people's participation in management of local sanitation and hygiene facilities and also to introduce a few area specific innovations to address the basic challenges of WASH.

At present the municipal services related to WASH are not working well in small and medium towns. Peoples' participations in these initiatives are not taken into consideration in the planning and implementation process. The project seeks to develop local institutions at ward level to trigger their participation which will help the urban local body to sustain the practices with improved health seeking behavior at community level and mobilizing local resources for increasing outreach of such services. Local community based organizations involved in the

service delivery process will also ensure timely revenue for the services and improve its performance

Goal

By December 2018, to have visibly improved water, waste and sanitation services and strengthened local governance and participatory mechanism in selected 8 municipal wards of Chas Municipal Council and Giridih Municipality in Jharkhand by using community based people centric management approach and proactive engagement with local government.

Executive Summary

The initiatives and intervention of SPS in the target wards of both the cities Giridih and Bokaro has seen the anticipated fruits of last one year in terms of access to better facilities of water, sanitation and waste management by the people of the communities. The issues relating to water, sanitation and waste management has been addressed at different levels and with different groups, committees and stake holders like the youth (peer) groups, women groups, ward level committees, city level networking, Zila Nagarik Sangathan, local CBOs etc. The interactions and dialogue has led to tangible technological solutions to water, sanitation and waste management issues in the target communities.

SPS in the last year has been able to construct and revive water sources in the communities for drinking as well as other household uses. Number of community and household toilets has been constructed / repaired which will be of help in preserving and protecting environment from the pollution of open defecation and possible health hazards for slum dwelling communities around. Likewise many dump yards have been constructed in the communities for better and safe disposal of household as well as community trashes and wastes.

Apart from all the technical solutions to community problems SPS has given importance to community mobilization, awareness and sensitization activities through community meetings, trainings and discussions on topics and issues of water, sanitation and waste management.

This report will enumerate all the targets achieved in the last year which is the second year of the project year 2017 in both the towns of Giridih and Bokaro.

Integrated community based urban water, sanitation and waste management in small towns and peri urban areas of Chas and Giridih.

The project entered into the second year from the month of May 2017. Most of the activities set for the year were launched during the first year of intervention. However, two major activities were implemented during the period under reporting. These are **COMPLETION OF WATER MODEL** and **EXPOSURE VISIT**.

Besides, activities related to community empowerment such as holding of community meetings, capacity building of the SHG members and office bearers; interface meeting took place frequently during the reported period.

The training of ward level committees further accelerated the initiatives. The ward committee members have become active participants in the discussions and meetings and help in taking forward the work of the organization in the target wards. Exposure visits of the ward committee members, community leaders and other ULB representatives to different sites and models on water sanitation and waste management has helped to broaden the ideas and outlook regarding the same. This has increased their interest and zeal for better contribution towards the initiatives in their communities. The formation and activation of a citizen forum in the municipality is expected to give more open constructive support to the work and initiatives of the organization in the town.

1. Key achievements (What have you achieved during the reporting period)

Below are some of the major achievements of the project during the reporting period.

- Two peer groups each of women and girls were formed. Both the groups are active and participating in the community development activities. It was not in practice prior to the project.
- Ward committees are enthusiastic and are proactively engaging themselves in the meetings, trainings, exposure visits and any other development activities that take place in the community.
- A community toilet has been constructed with the support of the community members which helps in eradicating open defecation in the area.
- A community library has been set up in the community which has increased the interest and zeal of the children and the school results of the students in the community.
- The ULBs and ward level committees are active, are eager to participate in meetings, trainings and workshops. They show an increased interest in the work and initiatives of the project.
- There is an environment of better and safe cleanliness in the target ward in comparison to other wards in the municipal corporation. Ward No-2 shines out as one of the best and most clean wards in the whole of Municipal Corporation.

Sr. no.	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
1	Community Mapping Exercise	1. Community resources on water, sanitation and waste management are identified and located. 2. A detailed report on the community mapping/baseline is ready at hand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active involvement of the community • Working document is available
2	Community Mobilization	The target communities and habitats are aware of the importance of access to safe drinking water, availability and its need. The communities are eager	The understanding of the need for access to safe drinking water in the

		and ready to participate in the installation of water structures in their respected areas.	community is increased and people are proactively demanding safe and pure drinking water.
3	Community Water Sanitation Model	The installation of RO water filter model in the target community is in progress. This system will provide access to safe drinking water in the target communities.	The health status of the community improves with the access to safe drinking water through the RO filter model.
4	Awareness and Mass Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The communities have understood and are aware of the need and importance of safe drinking water, proper sanitation practices. 2. The community has adopted safe and healthy sanitary practices as a result of the meetings and trainings on the safe drinking water, sanitation and waste management. 	The community is very much aware and the health seeking behavior of the community has increased. The health status of the community is improved in comparison to the past.
5	Municipal Level Interface Meetings	The local ULBs are actively participating and contributing to the development of the wards and communities through proper dialogues and discussions.	A sense of responsibilities towards the communities is developed in the ULB representatives.
6	Training of Ward Level Committees	The ward level committee members are actively participating and engaging themselves in the community development and progress.	Participatory community development models are taking place.
7	Exposure visit	6 community leaders and ULB representatives are utilizing and have replicated the experience that they have had about the practices on water, sanitation and waste management.	Best practices are replicated from other sites.

Challenges and obstacles

a) Challenges faced while implementing the project and how you handle them

Below are some of the obstacles and challenges that have been faced while implementing the project.

- The whole of the habitats are settled in the land of the mining companies which makes it difficult to own any personal land or property in the region. Thus the non-availability of land makes it hard for any construction work that could benefit the mass in the area. Due to lack of land the project has sought to construct any models within the community land itself which is small and congested.
- There is no pure water coming out from any boring or deep boreholes. This makes it difficult to provide fresh water to the residents through boreholes or any open wells. The area is filled with coal mines and the water quality is adversely affected and is not

potable. The project has opted for the best possible means of purifying the water by installing water purifier i.e. RO filtering system.

b) Management and administrative challenges

- SPS has experienced that usually the municipal management is seen functional at two levels: the 1st level is at the elected representative and the 2nd is at the executive level. The elected representative (ward member) is at the ULB level and the Chief Executive Officer-CEO/Executive Officer-EO is at the executive level. Due to irregular transfer and posting practices within the Govt. institutions, the EO/CEO is not able to establish a close rapport with the community members. The elected member has his/her own priority of work based on favourable voters/local politics. Sometimes, it does not fit to the priority of the SPS. This has to be dealt very carefully.

Allied Activities

Health Awareness & Action

A new partnership has taken place with the Alliance for immunization and Health, with CHAI organization, to bring awareness and communication drives for complete immunization and health awareness. The goal is to promote community awareness and sensitization on the necessities and importance of complete immunization in the local target areas of Giridih.

The major activities are:

- Imparting training to front-line health workers such as community mobilizers, ASHA, ANM, Anganwadi etc. on the issues of health, immunization and awareness in the communities.
- Developing master trainers on Social Behaviour Change and Communication for the promotion of the idea of complete immunization in the target areas.
- Developing consensus with the target communities for reducing child mortality rate in the area with adherence to complete immunization cycle/routine and promoting health seeking behaviour for both children and mothers.

Our Donors

The organization is grateful to all the support and help that it has received from its donors, supporters, well-wishers and below are some of them to be named:

- National Foundation for India, New Delhi.
- TATA Social Welfare Trust, Mumbai, India.
- SUPPORT, Hazaribagh (NABARD)

- Nagar Parshad, Giridih
- e-Vidyaloka Trust, Bangalore

Case Studies

CASE STUDY-1(EXCEPTIONAL CHANGE)

“JO SUNA, DEKHA AAUR KIYA WO KABHEE SOCHA NA THA”

(Heard, seen and done but never thought)

(Statement of the beneficiary partners of Integrated Community based Urban Water, Sanitation and Waste Management in Small Towns and Peri-urban Areas by SPS in Bauri Mohalla of Chas, Bokaro with the financial support of NFI)

It was the 16th of January 2016 when Bauri mohalla of Chas block in Bokaro district came in close contact of Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS. The mohalla contains 210 HH of exclusively bauri (Scheduled Caste). We remember what a difficult task it was to manage a meeting of the bauri community members! Thank God, that the women were seen more interested and motivated to listen to us than the male members. It so happened because SPS took the issue of problem of drinking water they fetch from long distance. No male members helped them in it.

Holding repeated community meetings the female members were able to understand the objective of intervention of SPS in addressing the issues of the poor health of children, men, women and mothers in the community and the root cause was diagnosed to be dirty surroundings, unsafe drinking water and unorganized life style of the people of the bauri mohalla.

In course of interaction with the ward commissioner, Mrs. Lata Devi and Amulya Bauri, the representative of the municipality it was clear that the Municipality is not sufficient to motivate the bauri community member in bringing change in the existing practices of life style.

SPS emphasized on the issues of safe and clean drinking water, proper sanitation practices and waste management in the community. The people understood the intentions and purpose of SPS and agreed to follow the tips to improve and change themselves so that it could be seen in the community. They were sensitized and made aware of the devastating issues. The issue of water in the community was very important and necessary.

By now the community members came to conclusion that the water quality they use for drinking purposes is very poor and harmful. They should use some easy methods to filter the water. But the local filtering methods were obsolete and out dated; moreover there were minerals in the water which would not be filtered even if the local methods were used. SPS with

the a new idea of filtering water through RO purifying system introduced and the community people agreed to participate and support in it.

With the support of the community, ward commissioner and SPS the construction and installation of the water filtering system was set up in the ward. The water is taken from the deep boring through motor and pumped into overhead tank. It is filtered through the RO system then stored and distributed. The RO water is available to 85 HH only and the rest population is able to use drinking water through 8 stand posts.

The lives of the people in the community have improved considerably after the installation of the water system and there is an improvement in the health and behaviour of the people.

The women and girls in the community are happy to have purified drinking water. It would considerably reduce number of water born diseases and infections.



Case Study :- 2 (Expected Change)

Jahan Chaah Wahan Raah

(Where there is will there is way)

Kandu Tola, Pethiyatand, Pachamba is a very crowded mohalla of Ward No. – 1 of Giridih Municipality in Giridih district of Jharkhand. When Samajik Pariwartan Sansthan started its work there, it was felt that there was a great problem of availability of drinking water. About 10 to 12 years ago, the then MLA of Giridih had provided Deep Boring with Motor pump and two water tanks of the capacity of 2,000 litres each. This system worked for some time and the people used to take water from there as a centralized source of drinking water. But after some time, the system totally collapsed because there was no one to look after and take care of the system.

After the intervention of the SPS, a proposal came from the people of the locality to renovate the above mentioned system and for this a committee was formed. After a several meetings and long discussions, it was decided that with the help of the SPS, community will also contribute, so that a sense of ownership may develop.

SPS provided two water tanks of 2,000 litres capacity and the community contributed two water tanks of the same capacity. In this way, four water tanks were installed, the motor pump was repaired and repairing of the structure and wall painting was done. Fittings of new pipes was also done.

Today, the whole system is working smoothly. There are 217 households in this locality, in which 65 households are of SCs. All the households are the beneficiaries as most of them are getting pure drinking water in their house through pipelines. The committee controls the functioning of the whole water supply system and for this, Rs. 30/- per month is contributed by each household. A care taker has been appointed and the committee pays Rs. 1000/- per month for this. In this way, the renovated water supply system is running smoothly and it's a great example of community participation for betterment with a small fund support of NFI.

BEFORE INTERVENTION



AFTER INTERVENTION



**Case Study-
(Below**

3

Expectation)

Location : Ward No. 15,Swarnkar Mohalla,Chas,Bokaro (Jharkhand)

**DER HAI ANDHER NAHEEN
(It is late not impossible)**

Samajik Pariwartan Sansthan-SPS started it's intervention in January 2017 in Swarnkar Mohalla of Bokaro Municipal area with the financial assistance of NFI under a project entitled "Integrated

Community based Urban Water, Sanitation and Waste Management in Small Towns and Peri-urban Areas.”

The objective of the intervention has been to organize the community, particularly women and adolescent girls, to empower them in terms of knowledge and skills to improve their socio economic status and make them capable in accessing the facilities available with the municipality and the government.

The mohalla contains 14 HH of SC and 247 HH of OBC.

According to the operational strategy of SPS motivation of the community members is in progress satisfactorily. Two groups of women, consisting 15 members in each, are formed. They are following the norms of SHG and conduct regular meeting to discuss local issues. Issues are mainly related to unavailability of safe drinking water and unemployment among the female members of mohalla.

SPS has trained the women of both the groups in manufacturing paper bags in replacement of the existing practices of using plastic bags by the people. After being trained in the skill they have started manufacturing paper bags and earning approximately Rs.7000/= per month in each group.

The Swarankar Mohalla is identified as Ward No. 15 in the area of Bokaro Municipality. Ms Anita Devi is the Ward Commissioner. In spite of sincere efforts of the functionaries of the SPS the ward commissioner could not be motivated to take care of her ward. There are serious problems of obtaining safe drinking water and employment opportunities for working women and men of the mohalla. It is anticipated to solve these issues by accessing available facilities with the Municipality of supply of safe drinking water through stand post and skill oriented training for women and men of the mohalla.



Samajik Parivartan Sansthan-SPS in the eyes of media

SAMAJIK PARIVARTAN SANSTHAN
SRI KRISHNA NAGAR, GIRIDIH (JHARKHAND)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2018.

