# ANNUAL REPORT-2020-2021




## Gram Swarajya Samiti Ghoshi

PRESENTED BY

GRAM SWARAJYA SAMITI, GHOSHI

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## From Desk of Secretary

It gives us imminence pleasure to present the annual report of the Gram Swarajya Samiti, Ghoshi for the year-2020-21. The activities report carried out with the support of various stakeholders will give you insight to develop understanding about the Organization. Since March-2020, we are the witness of hardship situation arises, due to Pandemic Covid-19 crisis. Many people have lost their lives due to Pandemic Covid-19, we as a secretary of the organization pray to the God to give strength to their family members.

The bygone year was challenging as well as inspiring. We continued our best effort to dedicate our might to better life of our people through our multiple Endeavour. We are grateful to the people, who provided us opportunity to serve them. Their level of engagement with our program had been become exemplary for us to further our action.

This report includes brief of activities carried out by GSSG to show case our determination for the people for which we stand. It will give reflection of impact of our effort on larger society in general and our concerned families in particular. This report will give insight of our future intervention to meet the changing need of our community. We are thanked to our patron mainly EU through Aga Khan Foundation, World Health Strategies, world vision, UNICEF, REACH Project, Leaders and Administrators of ULBs; Employees of GSSG and several institutions who helped us in terms of resources and technical skills to realize our vision of a peaceful and prosperous world

Secretary

GSSG

**Executive summary**

GSSG has developed keen sense of need of deprived people as it has existed in development arena for more than 3 decades. We value citizen centric approach and operational excellence. We try to tune ourselves with the priority of people, so that we work out innovative solution of socioeconomic issue of majority population. During the bygone Financial, we made important contribution in diverse area of community development.

Our effort ranges from environment and livelihood, safe drinking water, sustainable sanitation and hygiene, gender equality, Women & child rights, NTD, Population Stabilization, TB treatment and many more. We endorsed state schemes like Jal Jeevan Hariyali, Swachata Mission, RNTCP, RCH and put our might to ensure reach to the beneficiary.

We continued our struggle to facilitate environmental sanitation activities with our fullest might and tries our level best to bring change in Urban solid waste management practices in 3 ULBs of Bihar. We retain our focus on water quality issues with our emphasis on backward advocacy towards source conservation, optimal use as well as quality consciousness.

Public health had been our important pillar of community development response and we paid high attention towards it by expanding its horizon.

Bihar is among few states which failed to realize that exponential growth in population has implication on welfare services. The wealth created is subsided by high growth of population. State cannot be put on growth trajectory with checking Population explosion. We continued our effort towards population stabilization.

We continued our efforts towards making Revised national tuberculosis Control Program in Bihar a success as the state is one of the less performing states in RNTCP with a vast shortage of ground-level staff and low overall treatment success rate compared to its neighboring states. We continued assisting citizen leaders, volunteers, TB Champions and community to reach out needy individual and understand the support environment for the patient.

NTD has had been a grave challenge for Bihar and every year thousands of precious lives lost due to spread of the disease. Incidence of spread of Japanese fever among children is almost a

regular feature during summer. Disease like Filaria is not uncommon and so the Kala Zar Fever. We started working on this issue through our serious advocacy. We organized media sensitization workshop, community meetings, advocacy visit to health officials.

We came to know that a Pandemic named COVID 19 may affect India if proper containment measure will not be been undertaken. We organize media Platform for NTD discussion to discuss COVID spread also. The officials of Urban Local Bodies were sensitized for containment and preventive measures. .

GSSG always try to engage the all stakeholders as MP, MLA, PRIs members, Govt officials, Front line health workers and chairman/ward counselors of Municipal Corporation/parishad for the redressal of the basic issues of the community to minimize the challenges of the target area by respective role and responsibility for the community. It's the mandate of GSSG; identify the gaps and challenges implementation of different government scheme at grass root level for the welfare of the deprived group.

We conducted awareness activities among school & coaching Centre administrators on vital literacy.

GSSG conducted community meetings in slums and village area of Patna district to educate families about women right, trafficking prevention, social protection & privileges of women/girls, the state mechanism to assist them.

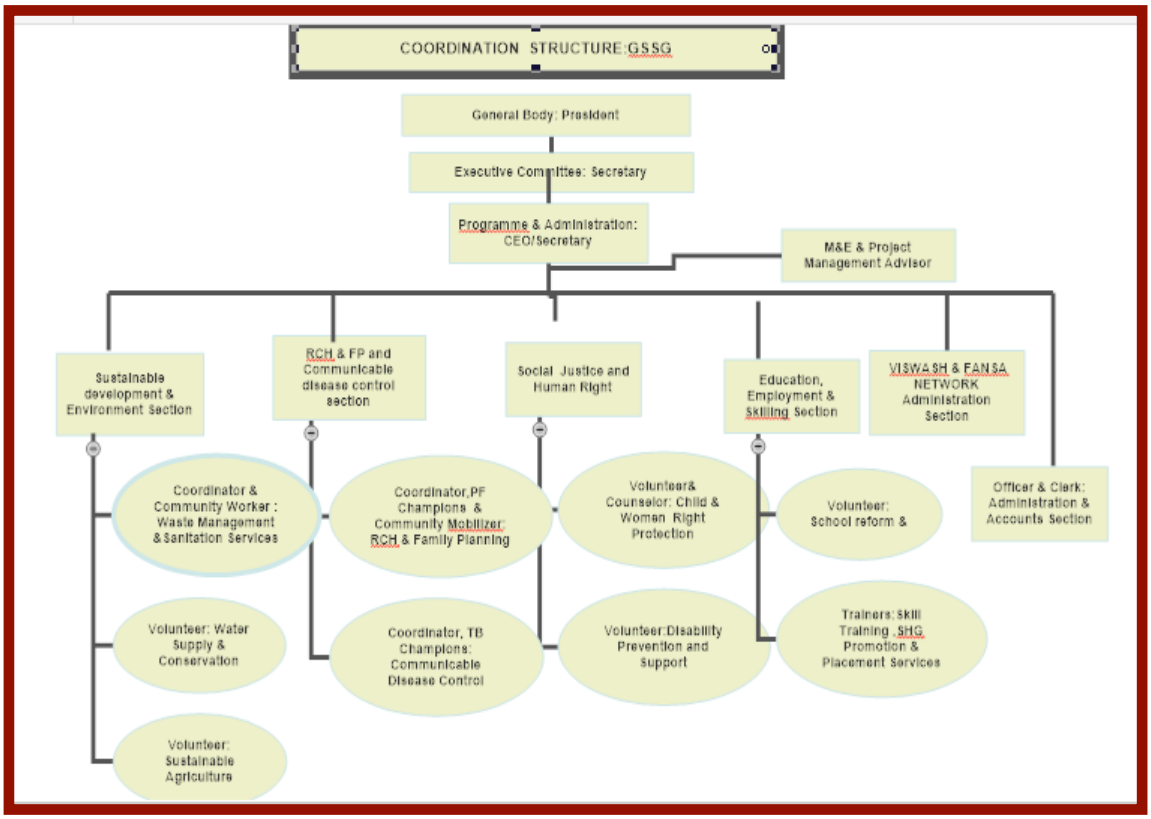
GSSG

Philosophy:
Any discrimination in name of religion, caste, race economic & physical status of an individual is crime against humanity.

**Vision:**.To inspire & empower people win poverty, respect human values and preserve nature

**Mission**: To work with community to end miseries surrounding them and become able to care mother earth.

## *Management Structure:*



We believe in democratic values which govern our action and decision. Overall Leadership is given by elected president. Apart from resolving on policy direction, General body approves, long term plan, annual plan, budgetary allocations and previous year annual report and audited statements, presented by the executive committee. The general Body meetings are being held on yearly and if required it can be held more than one approves the Annual times as per GSSG Bye laws.

The Organization has its 11 members Executive committee elected among membership of general body. Secretary leads the Executive Committee. Executive committee is supposed to implement policy resolve of General Body. Executive committee also guides business of the organization. The decision is taken in periodic meetings of governing body.

The day-to-day program management and administration is responsibility of the secretary of GSSG. He is assisted by the Program manager and Admin executive with full participation of core team to implement programs as per the laid down instructions of Governing board.

Besides this, there are other standing committees for the organization as mentioned below:

**1. Policy Review committee**: This is a three members committee. The members are from the governing board. The role of this committee is to develop policies in the organization as per the direction of the governing board of the GSSG to change/amend some of its policies for effective functioning of the organization.

2**. Program Advisory Committee**: This committee comprises a good number of subject experts from the development sectors and some expert of the governing body members. The committee members have huge expertise in development field. . this committee sits generally once in a year or as and required. The purpose of the committee is to guide and suggest to from GSSG's strategic planning, policy advocacy and other need-based program planning.

3**. Gender committee**: This committee comprises of governing board members especially the female members. The function of the committee is to handle the grievances/Complaints of the

female workers/staff to help and developing conducive and congenial environment for working female staff and forward recommendation to governing board for any amendment and action.

4**. Legal Advisory committee**: This a three members committee comprises of board members of GSSG. The purpose is to see the legal implications and recommends the governing Board with suggestion and corrective measures.

***Network Association of GSSG***

- ***Viswash- Bihar (Voluntary initiative for sustainable action on water sanitation and hygiene ) as convener.***
- ***FANSA (Fresh water Action Network of South Asia) as Convener.***
- ***BVHA (Bihar voluntary Health Association) As secretary***
- ***Member of Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (People's Health Movement)***
- ***Bihar WASH Alliance (Initiative by UNICEF-Bihar) as member***
- ***Member of family planning alliance (Initiated by Global Health Strategies)***
- ***Member of CCHT (collective coalition against Human trafficking) and district convener Jehanabad***
- ***Member of Bachpan Bacho Andolan***
- ***ATSEC (Action against Trafficking and sexual exploitation among women and children)***
- ***Women Power connect (WPC)***

# *Detail Activity Report*

GRAM SWARAJYA SAMITI GHOSHI (GSSG) is in existence from over 3 decades. The initial run was targeted to respond insurgency in Magadh region of Bihar through education and peace endeavor. The scope gradually widened. From south Bihar to whole Bihar, from education to integrated development, From only village to village and town.

The various dimension of our development intervention in year 2020-21 includes empowerment of Urban Local Bodies , water supply , water resource management and sanitation, peace and social justice, universalization of digital Literacy, skill mapping & skill up youth, self-help group development& micro enterprise creation, HIV/AIDS response, Reproductive and child health, Gender justice, policy and advocacy program, women/child rights, promotion of right to information, complimentary support in implementation of like PMAY , Public insurance schemes, Jal Jeevan Hariali ,MGNREGS etc.

In its more than two decades of Journey as social enterprise executed several development projects that brought changes in lives and livelihood of their targeted population. Many of such interventions had been recognized by international donors and our own government. It has also registered impressive presence in Social Sector of Bihar by facilitating organization of Civil Society Networks like VISWASH (Voluntary Initiative on Sustainable Water Sanitation and Hygiene), FANSA (Fresh Water Action Network of South Asia), BIWA (Bihar WASH Alliance), ATSEC (Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in women and Children) Bihar Chapter etc.

**Our stakeholders**

- **Family Unit (Women, Children and Youths)**
- **Community groups that deserve special attention (Divyang, Dalits, Widows and old age person)**
- **Community based formal and informal institutions**
- **Community leader and c champions or social cause (religious leader, NYK volunteers, citizen leaders, family Planning, Champions, TB Volunteers etc.)**
- **Policy Makers (Legislative assembly and members of parliament)**
- **Government officials of different departments.**
- **Law enforcement personnel**
- **Govt. frontline outreach Sanitation and health service providers**
- **Elected representative of Panchayati Raj institutions.**

| Location | Activity Carried Out |
|---|---|
| Whole Bihar State | State level advocacy in area of WASH, RCH/FP, TB Treatment, Trafficking prevention, Net working with likeminded organizations |
| Patna Town Slums(5 Slum Cluster) | Adolescent Health, community Health, Prevention of NTD, WASH, |
| Danapur( 15 Wards) | Assistance to Nagar Parishad in Solid Waste Management, Awareness, Training, Infrastructure Building |
| Khagaul(18 Wards) | Assistance to Nagar Parishad in Solid Waste Management, Awareness, Training, Infrastructure Building |
| Phulwari Sharif | Assistance to Nagar Parishad in Solid Waste Management, Awareness, Training, Infrastructure Building |
| Arwal | Axshaya project on TB, WASH program |
| Gaya | WASH program, Jal Jeevan Hariyali |
| Khagaria | CLTS training and Handpump Operation and maintenance, Village sanitary assessment |
| Madhepura | CLTS training and Handpump Operation and maintenance |
| Jehanabad | CLTS training and Handpump Operation and maintenance, WASH program, Jal Jeevan Hariyali |
| Vaishali | CLTS training and WASH Program |
| Nawada | CLTS Training and WASH program |

## Activities Executed 2020-21:

### 1. WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE

**1.1 "Rapid Testing of SatoTap - Lixil innovative product for hand washing and water conservation initiatives through grey water management in one panchayat in Jehanabad district".**

**Background**: Safe water and minimum level of sanitation/safe hygiene practices is prerequisite of healthy survival of human race, it determines the quality of life. At present covid pandemic situation safe hygiene practices/hand washing becomes very important for the survival of human

being. Unfortunately poor state like Bihar is lagging behind in terms of access of physical infrastructure, finance and information resource. In recent years good work has been done by the state but it is not enough to mitigate dire need of sanitation services and information regressive behavioural practices of people living in poor socio-economic setting is important impediment in successful sanitation outcome. Players like Panchayti Raj institutions has not been mobilized adequately and are ill informed about the different aspect of sanitation as for example the consequences of poor sanitation harmful traditional practices and their roles in terms of availability of physical and non-physical infrastructure. Data of existing situation is not adequately collected from remote villages which affect sanitation program.

Innovation in hand hygiene products and services has seen a steep increase since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Innovations are needed to fill gaps in the supply of products and services and must be adequate to meet people's needs and demands. This rapid product testing protocol suggests a methodology and process to quickly gather feedback from potential future users and those who are closely familiar with their product preferences. To device a full roll-out strategy for the product, a complete market assessment, including all actors along the supply chain needs to be conducted.

**Objective:**

I. To explore acceptability level of an innovative SATO Tap in terms of users friendliness and conservation of potable water.
II. To understand and find limitations of SATO tap fittings.
III. To identify micro management of grey water by household and experiment of innovative soak pit for decentralised system of water management.
IV. To minimise the wastage of drinking water.

Outcome:

1. Initial experience regarding the uses of SATO tap has been started and the community is feeling that this is very useful and help in to save water.

2. Community and households are aware of the decentralised grey water management and initiated steps and participated to construct soak pit at household level.
3. Finally, 28 soak pits have been constructed at the public places i.e. Schools, Bank Aganbari center etc

# No Touch Hand Wash Units:

The Project ICT based public feed back System-Rapid Pro launched on 22 Nov 2019 at Gaya and based on practical experiences on the feed back of the community, GSSG evolved in the streamlining the mission, JJHA which a flagship program of the state. But outbreak of pandemic 19 and lock down in the country for a long and a directive circulated for restriction on any community meeting, it was requested by inspirational districts for conducting such activity which can support system as well as Community in restricting spread of COVID19.

As per the final approval from UNICEF Bihar, GSSG started working on No Touch Hand Wash Units for the aspirational districts and started development of NTHW with three basin system through registered vender at Khagaul.

After that GSSG had contact with District Authority as well as District consultant UNICEF for getting the location for installation of System. In this course, GSSG visited District Sitamarhi and had discussion with Consultant of aspirational districts.

Finally GSSG received a lot of 8 NTHW systems for installation at Sheikhpura District But out of that we installed two N T H W Units at Bihar State Disaster Management (BSDM).

Bihar State Disaster Management:- GSSG has installed two No Hand Wash Units at Bihar state Disaster management Department. One system was installed near meeting Hall and one was placed near reception area for suitable area. The NTHW system was given in the presence of Mr. Anil Kumar Upadhyay, Deputy Secretary, BADM.







No touch hand wash Installed at different districts of Bihar

## Supporting Local Authority for Accountable, Responsive and Transparent System for Solid Waste Management in Bihar

### Overview of SWM project:

Urban WASH has had been neglected here in Bihar which resulted in periodic outbreak of water borne diseases in cities. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 envisaged creation & enabling of local self-governments in urban areas of India. Accordingly Government of Bihar has also created favorable environment for growth of ULB in the state. As per constitutional arrangement WASH services comes under ULB domain. Unfortunately ULB is under capacity to serve their people in terms of Water supply, sewerage and solid waste management. Small cities witness even worst condition of Solid and liquid waste management. State is facilitating reform in ULB. In order to make ULB more and more effective & efficient Private sector/citizen sector Participation were encouraged.

On above background, this SWM project was envisaged so that a role model would come out in area of SWM which could be replicated further. This very project is generously granted by European Commission (EU), guided by Aga Khan Foundation, & executed by GSSG. The project area is three ULBs (Nagar Parishad/City councils), namely, Danapur Nizamat, Phulwari Sharif and Khagaul. The project aimed to assist ULB authorities for accountable, responsive & transparent system of SWM.The project promotes decentralized approach to municipal solid waste management and is to contribute to the larger sanitation and WASH initiatives of GSSG. The project aim to attain following noble objectives:

- Improved capacity amongst ULBs for effective delivery of SWM services.
- Development of a robust, sustainable and environmentally viable model for effective solid waste management in urban areas.

- Increased citizen participation in and around SWM.
- Engagement and Capacity building of other key stake holders for sustainable SWM initiative.
- Establishing formal linkages with market for dry waste for improved livelihood opportunity.

Key activities performed under the project is as follows: House Hold Survey on SWM practices; Ward Profiling; Identification of citizen leader; volunteers; rag pickers; sanitation workers; SHGs members & Trained/Sensitize them in SWM & streamline them; Assist ULB in ODF+ activities; Construction and operation of Demo Material Recovery Facility, Mini waste segregation centre, Pilot concept of reduce, reuse, recycle municipal solid waste.

## 2. Key Result Area

1. Intensive citizen engagement in solid waste management activities & develop them as pressure group for accountable SWM municipal Governance

2. Increased level of SWM awareness among people and improved environmental sanitation outlook in program area.

3. Streamline lesser known but important stake holders like rag-pickers and Waste merchant and improvement in their status.

4. Increased private sector partnership in SWM

5. Improved decentralised and productive management of Solid waste to minimize burden of SWM management by ill resourced ULBs

6. Significant improvement in the capacity of ULBs for transparent SWM governance and effective delivery of SWM services

**Conclusion and way forward:** Effort of community mobilization and enabling of ULBs is bringing fruits. We felt that ULBs are exhibiting more accountable behavior. Community is becoming more and more resilient on issues of SWM. It is needed to further consolidated the ongoing action in future. More emphasis is needed on Training, Public consultation /Public hearing, infrastructure etc.

| **Programme Effectiveness Mapping** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sl | Area | Remark |
| 1 | SWM services Access | Outreach of Door to door waste collation has been increased and now 90% ward have access of waste collection services . Although regularity has yet to be ensured in many wards. Corona spread halted the serious effort of ULBs. The other important hindrance is lack of adequate resources. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Service continuity | Frequency of waste collection services is now more reliable Despite COVID spread services continued except for initial total lockdown. Although regularity has yet to be ensured in many wards. |
| 3 | Waste Segregation at Source | Around 3000 house hold are segregating waste at their home . Even schools is coming out to follow two bin system and demand is coming for needful support. Scale and scope of waste segregation in to be expended in near future. |
| 4 | Decentralized recycling | 12 house hold are now producing Organic manure out of the house hold waste. We focused our effort towards decentralized practices of resource recovery in which house hold was our central attention. As per feedback from community leaders, our effort has also led to resource recovery out of solid waste in form of organic manure. Uses of old cloth for replacement of plastic bags was also seen though less frequent. A training center name waste to best can be incepted in which people can be trained how to make useful product out of rags. |
| 5 | Visual /Asthetic presentation of wards | Relatively better outlook of the ULB as there were unruly scene found everywhere when in kick started the project. Market place were unattended for days in terms of waste generated. Open space were scene as dumping ground of waste and picnic place of stray dogs. Now markets are better managed in terms of SWM. Heap of garbage in open ground is rare in our functional boards |
| 6 | Health Impact | Health impact is now visible as in case of spread of communicable diseases which was in lower side than previous year. Moreover, COVID 19 spread gave test drive to our efforts which resulted in improved containment resulted into lower incidence in our functional areas than the neighboring one. |
| 7 | Resource Recovery | We focused our effort towards decentralized practices of resource recovery in which house hold was our central attention. As per feedback from community leaders, our effort has also led to resource recovery out of solid waste in form of organic manure. Uses of old cloth for replacement of plastic bags was also seen though less frequent. MRF centre is gradually becoming functional and mini segregation centre where ever land is available has also been taking momentum. |
| 8 | Follow up of Policy and regulation | As we propagated, SWM rules in community, within institutions, we witnessed visible impact. Now the marriage hall (ill known for poor management of solid waste generated during events) now communicate to concerned ULBs for timely disposal of waste. We hold community accountable for non-follow up of SWM rules & Periodic circular of plastic ban during our community consultation sessions and individual meeting with Leaders. Though much has to be done related to community awareness of the rules and regulations |
| 9 | Innovation | We encouraged culture of innovation at different level of SWM. Houses practicing resource recovery is itself an innovative practice for our ULBs. |
| | Micro Finance and Livelihood | ULB made effort to convince rag pickers to supplement work of front line sanitation workers. Rag Pickers were organized in groups /SHGs .They are now doing so as they run the mini waste segregation centre. ULBs have developed conducive environment for them to improve their livelihood opportunities. The MRF centre is proposed to be run by existing SHG in MRF |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | locality. |
| | Cost Recovery | The SWM project achieved important mile stone in their advocacy effort to sustain the project by sharing the cost of SWM activities. It has been decided that ULBs will raise invoice of SWM fee along with holding tax invoice and collect them withholding tax.<br>People were sceptical to give SWM fee as the services was not regular and the quality of services of inferior. The SWM services has been improved substantially which has minimized the resistance from citizen |
| Note: This map is based on feedback collected from Citizen Leaders/ward members and ULB staff | | |

# THE GOLD HAND SHAKE:
# WOMEN WHO BRANDED ORGANIC MANURE PRODUCED FROM KITCHEN WASTE

## Case Study 1:

Name: Mrs. Shanti Devi
Husband name: Mukesh Kumar Sharma
Ward no:16,Baddi Khagaul Devi Eshtan,Khagaul
Nagarparishad: Khagaul
Mob:8873767448



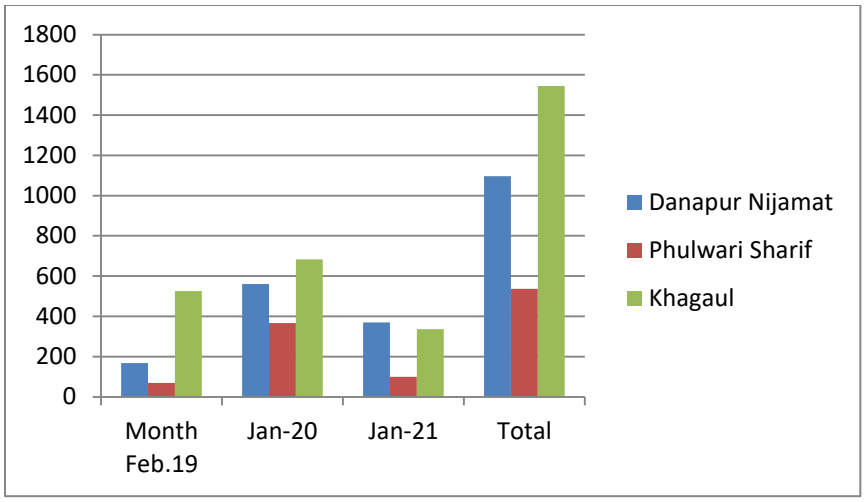
Since last two years under the SWM program home composting is one of the major activity which has really changed the human behaviour .This supporting local authority for accountable, responsive and transparent system for SWM has

played a pivotal role in changing the mindset of the people about the waste. Before implementation of program people were not aware about the use of solid waste earlier. Mrs Shanti devi is one of the permanent residence of ward number 16 Of Khagaul Nagar Parishad. Her husband Dhananjay Sharma is a businessman and she is house wife and has two daughters and one son. Gardening and plantation is her passion she use to have lot of good small flower plants and also growing different types of vegetables. One day our team visited her house while on door to door visit. Our team visited her house and asked that what you are doing with the home waste. She said that I use to throw this solid waste in the dustbin of Nagar Parishad. She was not aware about the importance of wet waste and dry waste. Our team explained in detail how to prepare home compost from the wet waste and earn money from the dry waste. Previously she use to throw the kitchen waste due to lack of knowledge. Team also explained about the importance of organic compost and its preparation from the wet waste. She use to purchase chemical compost for the gardening purpose from the market. She was very much convinced by this no cost technology and agreed to start it .After three four days she called our team and said to tell the further process of preparation of composting. After 45 day s the compost was ready and then she uses that for her gardening. She observed that there was really a drastic change in the growth of flower and plants. Now she is also source of inspiration for her neighbours and relative. Whenever our team cross her house feel sense of pride and she also thanks our team for this innovative idea. She has been selected for excellences award her best performance and fulfil the criteria of the reward selection process**.**

**Progress Statistics:**

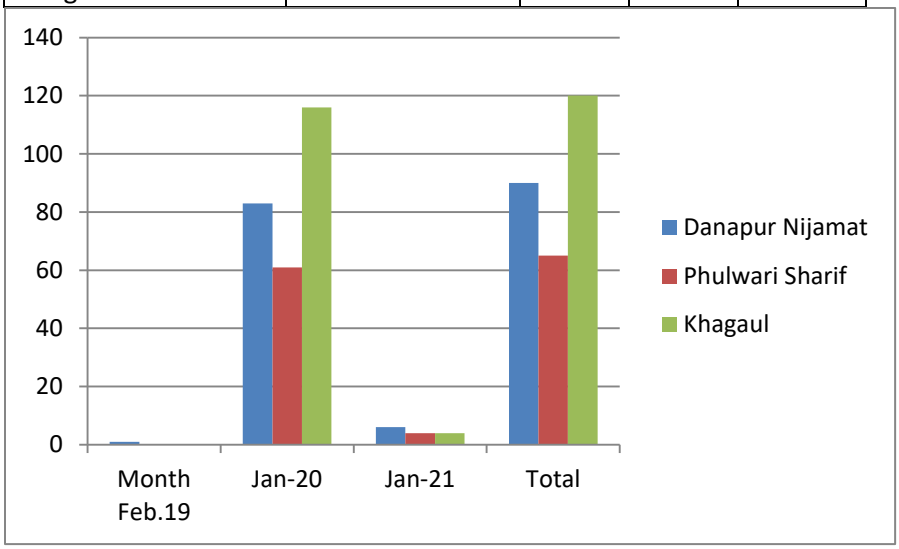
Citizen Leader Cumulative figure:

| Citizen leader identified Cumulative Figure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ULB name | Month Feb.19 | Jan-20 | Jan-21 | Total |
| Danapur Nijamat | 168 | 560 | 369 | 1097 |
| Phulwari Sharif | 70 | 366 | 100 | 536 |
| Khagaul | 525 | 683 | 337 | 1545 |



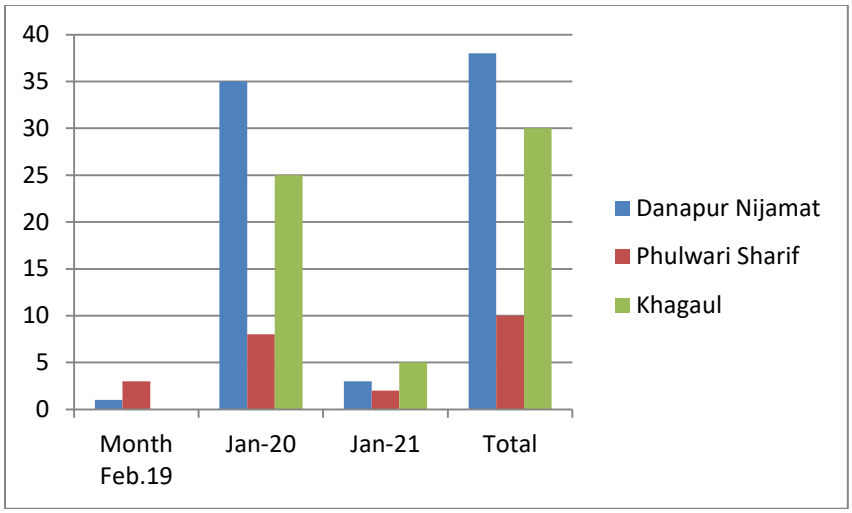

**2. Rag Pickers**

| Rag Pickers Cumulative Figure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ULB name | Month Feb.19 | Jan-20 | Jan-21 | Total |
| Danapur Nijamat | 1 | 83 | 6 | 90 |
| Phulwari Sharif | 0 | 61 | 4 | 65 |
| Khagaul | 0 | 116 | 4 | 120 |



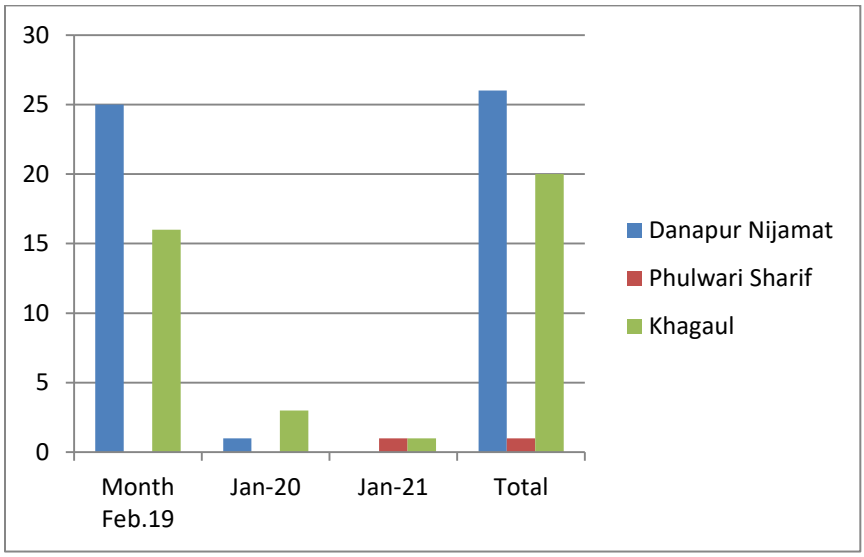

3. Kabari merchant:

| Kabari merchant Cumulative Figure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ULB name | Month Feb.19 | Jan-20 | Jan-21 | Total |
| Danapur Nijamat | 1 | 35 | 3 | 38 |
| Phulwari Sharif | 3 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Khagaul | 0 | 25 | 5 | 30 |



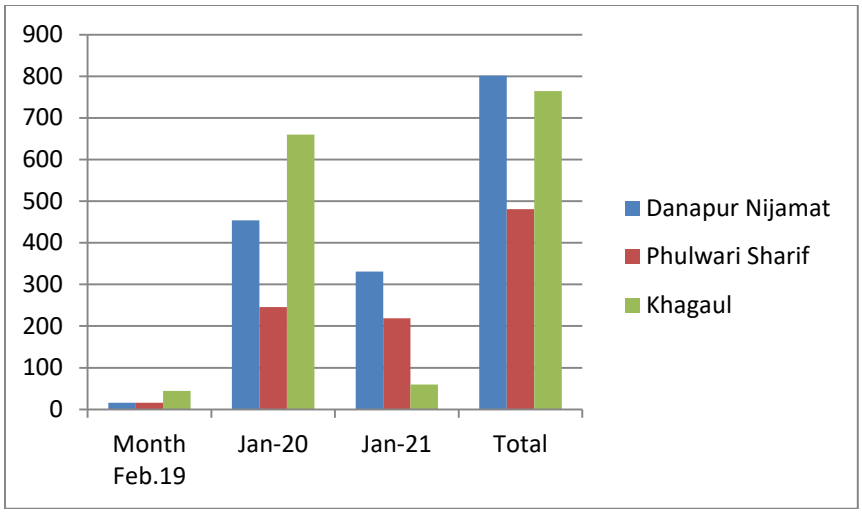

4.SHG Cumulative Figure:

| SHG Cumulative Figure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ULB name | Month Feb.19 | Jan-20 | Jan-21 | Total |
| Danapur Nijamat | 25 | 1 | 0 | 26 |
| Phulwari Sharif | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Khagaul | 16 | 3 | 1 | 20 |



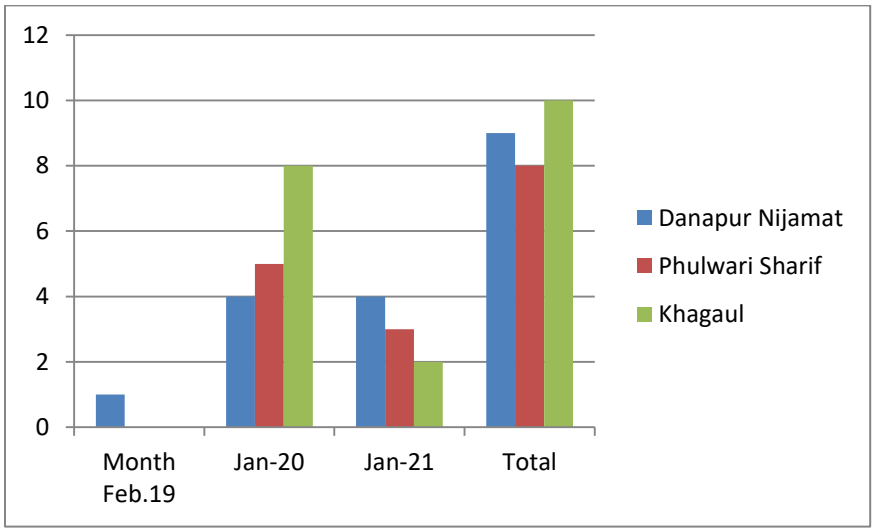

5.Home compost Cumulative Figure:

| Home compost Cumulative Figure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ULB name | Month Feb.19 | Jan-20 | Jan-21 | Total |
| Danapur Nijamat | 16 | 454 | 331 | 801 |
| Phulwari Sharif | 16 | 246 | 219 | 481 |
| Khagaul | 44 | 660 | 60 | 764 |



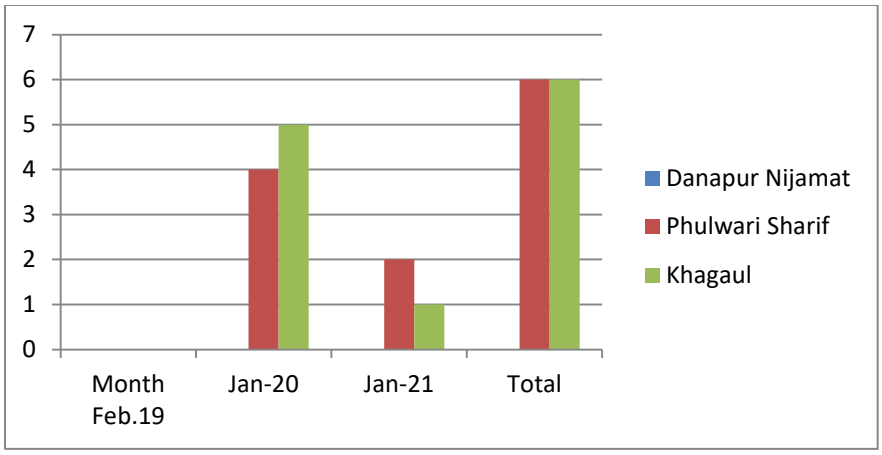

6.Temple Composting Cumulative figure:

| Temple compost Cumulative Figure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ULB name | Month Feb.19 | Jan-20 | Jan-21 | Total |
| Danapur Nijamat | 1 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| Phulwari Sharif | 0 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Khagaul | 0 | 8 | 2 | 10 |



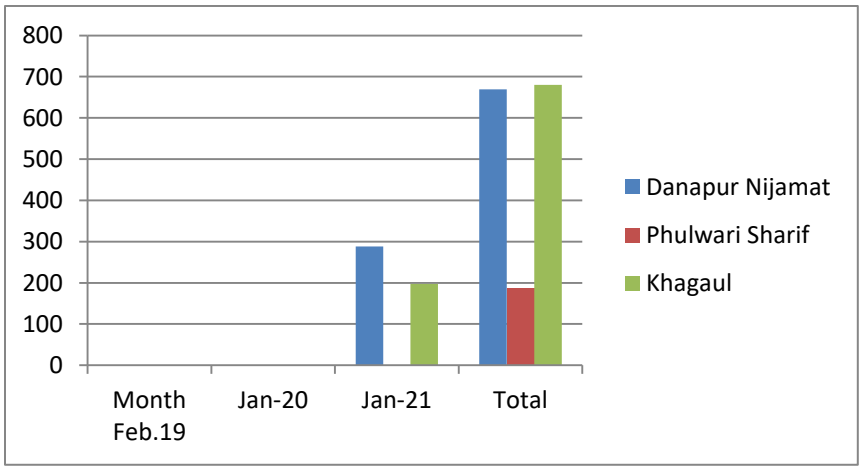

7.Group composting Cumulative figure:

| Group compost Cumulative Figure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ULB name | Month Feb.19 | Jan-20 | Jan-21 | Total |
| Danapur Nijamat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phulwari Sharif | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Khagaul | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 |




8. Citizen leader trained cumulative figure:

| Citizen Leader trained Cumulative Figure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ULB name | Month Feb.19 | Jan-20 | Jan-21 | Total |
| Danapur Nijamat | 0 | 381 | 288 | 669 |
| Phulwari Sharif | 0 | 186 | 0 | 186 |
| Khagaul | 0 | 483 | 197 | 680 |




Livelihood program

**PROGRAM NAME- Strengthen SHG members on Domestic Violence and govt. Rules for them through training and small films**

Introduction:-

The combinations of economic and social stress caused by the pandemic as well as restrictions movements then women and girls facing violence and abuse in our country. Violence within the home is universal across culture, religion, class, and ethnicity. The hidden nature of domestic violence against women prevailing

in the rural areas. Thus, wife beating is seen as an excessive reaction if the woman gives cause for jealousy or does not perform her “wifely” duties adequately, such as having meals ready on time or adequately caring for children. This is further complicated by a common belief that violent acts are an expression of love and merely a desire to help the subject be a “better” person.
Total 12274 SHG members were given training on Domestic violence against women in Pulwari Sharif, Danapur Block. As per report of NFHS in Bihar 142 cases registered at Mahila police station this year, however 5-6 cases on an average of domestic violence registered per day before pandemic. During the training period a lot of difficulties were faced by the trainer from Jeevika .Even though The BPM of Jeevika of Phulwari Sharif and Danapur Block supported and helped to make success of this program.
Objective:
1. To Arise awareness among women of community groups on domestic violence act 2005/amendment in act and root cause of the domestic violence.
2. To reduce the case of domestic violence.
3. To inform the women of community organisations about the government support system and fascinated centre and also awareness on Gender equality.
4. To make themselves strong and brave on this matter in civil society.
5. To guide the all team of SHG on Domestic Violence and gender equality.
6. To provide awareness on equality in gender and also solves domestic violence issues.

Methodology: -

The following types of methodologies are mentioned below.
1 Identification of Jeevika members
2 fixing of dates with CM and Jeevika group
3 TOT of group leaders/SHG women
4 Visualise though the short films
5 Group Discussion/sharing of few case studies
6 Questions answer sessions
7 One to one interactions.

**Education:** We this year acted for promotion of digital education in village school. We organized meetings with Teachers and education administrators of Public & Private school and

coaching centers for primary and middle standard student and discuss the need of digital literacy among children. Apart from this, we conducted WASH literacy in Government schools and focused towards proper maintenance of school toilets constructed in school under different schemes. Apart from this, behavior change and hygiene promotion activities were also conducted in targeted schools.

**6. Social Intervention:** We arranged meeting in Patna slums to understand trafficking of Girls /women (The reason, source, transportation and destination). We organized several meetings with different stakeholders and community to sensitize on the issue of trafficking in Patna & Gaya district Our activities like meeting with PRIs, CBOs, communities were taken up. We had has been working to improve condition of slum women and girls live in slum area from several years. Drugs and alcohol abuse is common in slum clusters. Women are worst victim of violence due to use of alcohol and drugs by the male members of such settlement. The women are also not aware of their rights & legal protection against such violence. They don't know the platform which may assist them in difficult circumstances. We conducted to reach women of slum cluster of Patna, Danapur, Khagaul and get them informed about their privileges, the state mechanism to assist them.

## Media Clippings

### कोविड 19 महामारी से बचाव हेतु स्वच्छता कर्मियों के बीच सुरक्षित हाइजीन किट का किया वितरण

नवबिहार दूत संवाददाता

**खगौल।** ग्राम स्वराज्य समिति घोसी के द्वारा नगर परिषद खगौल में स्वच्छता कर्मियों के बीच कोविड 19 महामारी से बचाव हेतु हाइजिन किट का वितरण किया गया। इस किट में सेनिटाइजर मास्क, दास्ताने एवं डिटोल साबुन उपलब्ध था। जैसा कि सभी जानते है कि कोविड 19 के बचाव में हाथो की धुलाई एवं सेनिटाइजर से हमेशा हाथ साफ करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। चूकि स्वच्छता कर्मियों को इस रोग से प्रभावित होने में अति संवेदनशील माना गया है। इसलिए स्वच्छता कर्मियों को हाइजीन किट के साथ साथ विटामिन की गोली भी शरीर में रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपलब्ध कराई गयी। विदित हो कि ग्राम स्वराज्य समिति



घोसी विगत दो वर्षों से आगा खान फाउंडेशन के साथ खगौल, दानापुर एवं फुलवारी शरीफ नगर परिषद में ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन हेतु कार्य कर रही है। आज स्वच्छता कर्मियों को कोविड 19 से बचाव हेतु संस्था के सचिव राम शंकर शर्मा के द्वारा आवश्यक सलाह एवं सुझाव भी दिया गया। इस अवसर पर संस्था के कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक सुनील कुमार शर्मा, क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी मुकेश कुमार मंडल एवं प्रशासनिक पदाधिकारी अतुल कुमार के अलावे नगर परिषद के अन्य कर्मी भी उपस्थित रहें।



ग्रुप लोन का काम किया जाता है। लोकन अभा बधन बक के माध्यम स भा कर सकत ह।

# पूर्व डीजीपी एस. के भारद्वाज के हाथों स्वच्छता कर्मियों के बीच हुआ सुरक्षित हाइजीन किट का वितरण




नवबिहार दूत संवाददाता

**खगौल।** आगा खान फाउंडेशन द्वारा नगर परिषद खगौल, फुलवारी शरीफ एवं दानापुर में स्वच्छता कर्मियों के बीच कोविड–19 महामारी से बचाव हेतु पाँच सौ हाइजिन किट का वितरण पूर्व डीजीपी एस. के भारद्वाज, आगा खान फाउंडेशन के स्टेट प्रोग्राम मैनेजर ए तकनीकी पदाधिकारी नितेश चंद्राकर, ग्राम स्वराज्य समिति घोसी के सचिव राम शंकर शर्मा द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से किया गया। इस किट में सेनीटाइजर, मास्क, दस्ताना एवं सेभलोन साबुन उपलब्ध था। जैसा कि अब हम सभी को मालूम है कि कोविड 19 बीमारी से बचने के लिए हाथो को साबुन अथवा सेनीटाइजर से धोना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। चूकि स्वच्छता कर्मियों को इस रोग से प्रभावित होने में अति संवेदनशील माना गया है। इसलिए स्वच्छता कर्मियों के बीच हाइजीन किट का वितरण किया गया। विदित हो कि विगत दो वर्षों से आगा खान फाउंडेशन एवं ग्राम स्वराज समिति खगौल समेत दानापुर एवं फुलवारी शरीफ नगर परिषद में ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन हेतु कार्य कर रही है।

स्वच्छता कर्मियों को कोविड 19 से बचाव हेतू पूर्व डीजीपी एस के भारद्वाज द्वारा आवश्यक सलाह एवं सुझाव भी दिया गया। इस अवसर पर संस्था के क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी मुकेश कुमार मंडल, नगर परिषद के पूर्व उपाध्यक्ष सुनील यादव सहित अन्य लोग उपस्थित थे।

दैनिक भास्कर जहानाबाद 25-08-2020

दैनिक भास्कर **मगध**

**लक्ष्य से भटकी योजना** • रतनी प्रखंड मुख्यालय के गांव में हो रही मनमानी, पेयजल की आपूर्ति की जा रही बाधित

# नल-जल योजना का हो रहा है दुरुपयोग पीने के पानी से पटवन कर रहे किसान

विनी तिवारी | जहानाबाद

सरकार की महत्वकांक्षी हर घर नल जल योजना कहीं कहीं लाभ से भटकती जा रही है। रतनी प्रखंड मुख्यालय के रतनी गांव में यह योजना पूरी तरह से दम तोड़ती दिख रही है। गांव की दो अलीक नहीं खारी टंकी खराबी में बिलखाहट 25 घरों में भी नल जल का कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है। ग्रामीण पेय के कई रक्षक पंप ने साल भर पूर्व पीएचईडी द्वारा एक बोरिंग कराया गया है। बाद में कुछ परिजनों में चहल भी बिछाया गया है पर 10 घरों में कनेक्शन भी किया गया है लेकिन बोरिंग स्थल के पास के घरों में भी नल जल योजना का पानी नहीं मिलता है। गांववासी की जल प्रबंधन में जल समिति एवं स्वच्छता का जतन लेने ग्राम स्वराज समिति के सचिव रामशंकर सिंह अपनी टीम के साथ पहुंचे तो वहां की स्थिति देख चौंक रह गए। बोरिंग से पानी का पटवन किया जा रहा था जबकि पेय के तौर पर पीने के पानी के लिए ग्रामीणों को समस्या करना पड़ रहा है।

## पाइप बिछाने के दौरान तोड़ी गई गलियों का पीसीसी अब तक नहीं हो पाया है



**अमैन पंचायत में योजना चालू होने के साथ ही हुई बंद** | इस संबंध प्रखंड के अमैन पंचायत में भी नल जल योजना दम तोड़ती दिख रही है। वार्ड क्रियान्वयन समिति द्वारा पोलगुर नल्के में लगाई गई योजना चालू होने के साथ ही पूरी तरह से बंद हो गई है। यही अमैन पंच के भी 80 घर नल जल के माध्यमों बाई पेजल होते दिख रहे हैं। वार्ड नंबर 9 के घरों में पानी नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। वार्ड नंबर 6 के जल मैनेजर की एक पानी टंकी टूटी हुई है। पहल बिछाने के दौरान तोड़ी गई नलियों का पीसीसी अब तक नहीं हो पाया है। जिसमें लोगों को अपने जमीन में पोखरों का सहारा करना पड़ता है। प्रखंड के अधिकारियों ने मामला के मामला सुलझाने के लिए नोटिस दिया गया है।

## पाइप से बोरिंग का कनेक्शन नहीं होने की वजह से घरों में नहीं पहुंच पा रहा पानी

वार्ड सदस्य अर्जुन प्रसाद व ग्रामीण रामप्रकाश कुमार ने बताया कि सात घर पूर्व बोरिंग किया गया था बाद में पाइप बिछाया गया एवं 10 घरों में कनेक्शन भी किया गया लेकिन घर में पहुंचने वाला पाइप से बोरिंग का कनेक्शन नहीं होने की वजह से घरों में पानी नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है वहीं दूसरी ओर पंप का पटवन किया जा रहा है। वार्ड सेक्टर 4 के रानेश कुमार, किरतेश कुमार ने बताया कि इनके वार्ड में ना ही बोरिंग किया गया है और ना ही सप्लाय कनेक्शन हुआ है। इसी प्रकार मिलीजुली स्थिति वार्ड नंबर 6 एवं राज के लोगों की भी है। जहां नल जल का पानी नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। वेलकेन पानी की आस में सरल घर से टकटकी लगाए हैं। ग्रामीणों ने बताया कि कई बार पीएचईडी विभाग के कनीय अभियंताओं का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया किंतु नतीजा सिफर निकला है। घरों में पानी आज तक नहीं दिया गया है।

## कार्य पूरा करने का संवेदक को दिया गया है निर्देश

रतनी गांव का सफलता पूर्व में दोषपूर्ण था। उक्त गांव में दो बोरिंग का वार्ड नंबर 4, 5 ,6 ,7 एवं ऑपरेटर एवंसर के कार्यालय परिसर में भी पाइप बिछाकर हाउस कनेक्शन देय था। किंतु हर वार्ड के सभी सूची में लगभग 110 घरों को ही कनेक्शन देने के लिए सूचित किया गया था। जो दोषपूर्ण था। हाउस कनेक्शन से अधिकांश टाक्ष वंचित रह जा रहे थे। अगले माह तक कार्य पूर्ण करने का संवेदक को निर्देश दिया गया है। कार्य में तिलिसिया बरतने वाले संवेदक पर कार्रवाई की जाएगी जिसमें भी उनके की राशियों काटित नहीं की जाएगी

चंद्र भूषण कुमार, कार्यपालक अभियंता, पीएचईडी, जहानाबाद।

गैंराज में लूट की ऑटो की सूचना पर ... जालसाजी के आरोप में