

2018-2019



# JAN UTTHAN SAMITI

RANCHI, JHARKHAND



**ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019**



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## **HISTORY**

A team of rural development professionals from Xavier Institute of social service (XISS), Ranchi who were highly sensitive to the causes of disparity exploitation and poverty envisage the idea of Jan Utthan Samiti as a development organization in the year 1985. In the initial years of their career, they served different capacities. During the course of involvement, they realized that there was a gross disparity between development theory and its practices. What was being called the vision of the community was actually that of the organizations. They also realized that participation in the development process was again of the organization and not of the community, activities were organizations centered and not people/community centered.

This realization led them towards exploring ways of establishing a just society, free from exploitation and to establish a body which could provide a platform for experimentation and materialization of innovative thinking by putting people in the core of the development initiatives and enable people to manage, own and control their destiny. As a consequence, these professionals spearheaded the task of establishing Jan Utthan Samiti (JUS) in the year 1986.

Since its inception JUS has a strong belief in people's participation democratization. It has always practiced innovative thinking, experimentation and adopting need-based strategies and interventions. Over the years, JUS with its team of trained and determined professionals has persistently endeavored to live up to its expectations and prove its potential by addressing people's need as a partner in the struggle. JUS management style and overall approach embark of visionary leadership, innovation and participation. In more than past three decades of its existence, JUS has matured in terms of organizational capacity to handle and address different issues based on emerging needs of the area and people and has proved its potential.

## **DRIVING FORCE**

### **Vision**

Establishing an equalitarian, self-reliant and cultured society that is free of exploitation.

### **Mission**

To make people aware, organize and catalyze the process wherein they are self-dependent and can decide for themselves.

### **Objectives**

JUS aims for ensuring decent standard of living for poor and deprived masses of Chhotanagpur in the fields of education, health, economic, culture and environment with emphasis on:

- Initiating action research on issues related to area and community.
- Providing capacity building training among people.
- Taking up field projects on experimental basis for new idea/concepts. Networking and advocacy on issues of community concern.
- Striving for gender sensitization and gender development

### **Strategies**

- People's participation.
- People's knowledge/experience.

- Generating critical awareness among people.
- People's organization

### **OPERATIONAL DISTRICT & BLOCKS**

JUS operational area is whole of newly formed Jharkhand state (earlier it was Chhotanagpur plateau). However, the concentration of activities is so far in 60 villages in Khunti district.

### **TARGET GROUP**

The women, children, landless, agriculture laborers, marginal and small farmers belonging to Tribal and Dalit communities are the main target groups.

**(Gender is cross cutting theme)**

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **Coordinating office**

The coordinating office at Ranchi operates from a rented house for proper coordination, liasoning and effective communication. This office is equipped with required staff and materials.

#### **Field Office**

The Samiti has its own field office in one acre of land at village Kapariya in the district of Khunti acting as Development Resource Center. It is equipped with required staff, materials and moderate facilities to accommodate 30 trainees on residential basis. Field level coordination, liasoning, communication and implementation of development programmers and schemes are done.

### **THEMATIC AREAS**

- People's Institution and Governance.
- Sustainable Livelihood Development.

## ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THEMATIC AREAS

### PEOPLE'S INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE

Sl.no.	Proposed activities	Achievements	
		Quantitative	Qualitative
1	SHG Cooperative – Training to women.  Linkages with bank.	20 women members were given training for 04 days on different aspects of SHG cooperative as well as to follow the process in linking to the banks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One number SHG cooperative is in the process of formation.</li> <li>▪ The trained women members are equipped with knowledge and technical aspects for managing SHG cooperative.</li> </ul>
2	Training to PRI members and opinion leaders – PRI members.	20 members from existing Gram Sabha of 10 villages were identified and trained for 03 days on different topics required for strengthening Gram Sabha and its smooth functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ With built in capacity on the topics covered during the training all the trained members are playing active and meaning role which leading the Gram Sabha for further strengthening.</li> <li>▪ Demonstrating capacity in developing village plan, decision making, taking up village issues and effective liasoning with different Govt. Departments.</li> </ul>
3	Training to other Social & cultural Institution.	As per the suggestion of village committees the activities has been shifted to 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the project period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It has been planned to implement during Jan-March 2020.</li> </ul>
4	Opening – information cum counseling center for all farmers.	Program shifted to 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the project period and its reason has been given in the audit report (refer management comment – page no 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It has been planned to implement during Oct-Dec 2020.</li> </ul>
5	Organizing workshop / seminars for villagers on entitlements and right.	60 members from 10 operational villages participated in one day workshop organize during	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The participants are now well aware about different rights and entitlements of villagers.</li> </ul>

		the reporting period to sensitize and aware them on different rights and entitlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enlightened participant's later aware other villagers during village meetings about various rights and entitlements.</li> </ul>
6	Organizing Interactive session with concerned officials & villagers.	55 participants took active participation in interactive session with concerned officials organized during the reporting period devoting one full day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiation of collective participation with well understanding about service delivery mechanism.</li> </ul>
7	Building Capacity of project staff.	20 participants (project staffs & key representatives from 10 operational villages) were trained for 04 days under this activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve in working skills, efficiencies with innovative approach to deliver their duty.</li> <li>Significant changes in attitude and self-belief.</li> </ul>

## SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Sl.no.	Activities	Achievements	
		Quantitative	Qualitative
1	Training to Farmers on SRI method of paddy cultivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 farmers were trained for 03 days in SRI method of paddy cultivation and preparation and use of green manure in order to enhance the per acre productivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training equipped the farmers with knowledge, techniques and skills on SRI.</li> </ul>
2	Training on Pulses and oil seed cultivation to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 farmers were trained for 04 days on practicing improved method of cultivation of Pulses &amp; Oil seeds.</li> <li>Required inputs were provided to all the trained farmers which they used in the farm land using the learned skill and knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pulses and oilseeds cultivation using improved variety of seeds and acquired knowledge and skills have increased the productivity by 30%.</li> <li>Selling of the part of the produces supplemented family income up to Rs. 7500 per family.</li> <li>Other villagers encouraged and motivated to adopt the</li> </ul>

			improved method of cultivation.
3	Vegetable cultivation training to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 06 days training on intensive cultivation of vegetables grown during summer, rainy &amp; winter seasons were given to 52 farmers.</li> <li>▪ Required inputs were provided to all the trained farmers.</li> <li>▪ Following the learned skills, techniques and knowledge all the trained farmers used the inputs for vegetable cultivation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The cultivation of vegetables in three main seasons using learnt skills and techniques increased the per acre productivity.</li> <li>▪ Besides on consumption it has also supplemented the family income ranging from Rs. 3000-4000 per month per family.</li> <li>▪ Additional income through increased productivity created positive impact among other villagers.</li> </ul>
4	Organizing farmers fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 53 farmers participated in farmers fair to exhibit their agriculture produces.</li> <li>▪ On an average 05 farmers from each operational village participated in the fair.</li> <li>▪ Different of vegetables, cereals and pulses were put for exhibition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The farmers fair has contributed mutual competition to display quality products.</li> <li>▪ It has encouraged them for improving their agriculture practices with use of quality seed, green manures etc. as well as new techniques and skills.</li> </ul>
5	Practice of organic/green/compost pit/vermin compost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 03 no's of compost pit were constructed at 03 operational villages for demonstration purposes to promote the preparation of organic manure and its use in agriculture practices.</li> <li>▪ Required materials were provided under the project were as labor and other support contributed by the respective village community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The demonstration to prepare of green manure in compost pits has had motivation of impact among the fellow villagers.</li> <li>▪ Majority of them constructed compost pits at their respective backyard, prepared green manure using household wastage and used in cultivation practices.</li> <li>▪ It has reduced the cost of cultivation and</li> </ul>

			increased the productivity.
6	Horticulture - Training to farmers on fruit bearing plantation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 participants were given training on different aspects of horticulture for 03 days.</li> <li>▪ Different species of fruit bearing plants were provided to 20 trained participants whom they planted in their respective backyard.</li> <li>▪ Plantation was done following the process which shared during training program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The trained farmers will get benefits from horticulture practices from next year onwards.</li> <li>▪ But it has demonstration effect among fellow villagers to go for fruit bearing plantation.</li> </ul>
7	Pisciculture – Training to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 participants were trained on Pisciculture for 03 days. The trained farmers were given inputs like Pisciculture kits, Spong (baby fish) and feed by the fishery department for fish rearing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The fish rearing using new techniques, quality Spong and quality feed has increased the productivity two times more.</li> <li>▪ Community fish rearing helped in developing mutual understanding and cooperation among villagers.</li> <li>▪ Equal sharing of dividends supplemented the individual family income.</li> </ul>
7.1	Renovation of Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 02 No's of community ponds were renovated at 02 operational villages involving community.</li> <li>▪ Rs. 10000 for each pond has been transferred in the respective community's bank a/c as promotional amount.</li> <li>▪ The amount has been used by the community for renovation purpose.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Remarkable example of people participation and contribution.</li> <li>▪ The renovated ponds were used for community Pisciculture and Ducklery. The catchment area of ponds used for community vegetable cultivation.</li> <li>▪ The water procured rainy season fulfilled the requirement of the community.</li> </ul>



8	Duckery Training to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 45 women were identified and trained on duckery for 04 days.</li> <li>▪ 20 women were provided with seed money inputs under the project.</li> <li>▪ 25 women purchased ducks and other required inputs by taking loan from their respective Self-help groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The duck rearing has been proved beneficial for the beneficiaries who supplemented family income ranging from Rs. 1500 – 2000 per month per family.</li> <li>▪ More families showed interest to adopt duck rearing.</li> </ul>
9	Dairy Training to farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 03 days were devoted to train 20 participants on Dairy management.</li> <li>▪ Resource person as well as district dairy department personnel have facilitated 03 days training program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Learned management skills and proper feeding of milch cattle's enhanced the production of milk.</li> <li>▪ Vulnerability of different deceases of milch cattle's has been reducing to great extent.</li> <li>▪ Production of milk per cattle increased up to 30%.</li> </ul>
10	Lac cultivation - Training to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 identified farmers were trained on Lac cultivation and its management for 03 days.</li> <li>▪ Resource person and Officials from Lac Research Institute, Ranchi trained the farmers with value added method of traditional Lac cultivation.</li> </ul> <p>(Lac cultivation is the traditional practices of villagers in the area)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Productivity of Lac has been increased up to 25% per family through practicing value added traditional method of Lac cultivation.</li> <li>▪ The income of per family in monetary term increased up to Rs. 5000/-</li> </ul>
11	Exposure Trip for farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A group of 13 farmers from the operational villages visited Organization (An Odisha based Misereor partner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use of techniques learned through the exposure by farmers in their respective farm field proved beneficial in terms of reducing the</li> </ul>

		organization) for 03 days.	<p>cost of agriculture practices and increasing in the productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The learned techniques and its practices were shared with fellow villagers. It was widely accepted and showed interest to follow it.</li> </ul>
12	Grading of cereals & vegetables - Training to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 35 members were trained for 02 days on cereals &amp; vegetable grading for marketing purposes.</li> <li>▪ External resource person and officials from District agriculture department, Khunti shared different aspects of grading of cereals &amp; vegetables for better marketing and to earn reasonable prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The participants benefited through following the learning's.</li> </ul>
13	Collective Marketing of produces – Training to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 farmers from 10 operational villages were given training on the collective marketing of produces.</li> <li>▪ Sessions of 02 days were facilitated by external resource person who through different methods building the capacity of participants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ After training the participants practiced the collective marketing of their produces in local markets which help them for better bargaining and prices.</li> </ul>
14	Market Linkages Training to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 farmers were trained on market linkages for 02 days in order to get better prices of produces.</li> <li>▪ Resource person involved for facilitating for sessions of 02 days.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ After training the trained participants formed a group for linking with existing local markets particularly with the traders for selling out of the agricultural produces.</li> <li>▪ To great extent they have succeeded in linking which are now helping them to sellout their produces without much trouble.</li> </ul>

15	Organic Certification – Training to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 farmers were trained for 02 days on the process require for organic certification of agriculture produces.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The training helped in acquiring both technical and managerial skills as well as developed linkages with concerned Gov. Departments and other institutions.</li> </ul>
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## STRENGTHENING HUMAN CAPABILITY

### Building Capacity of project staffs. (12 days)

12 days were devoted during the year in order to building capacity of project team members and volunteers, (village youths deputed by Gram Sabha to extend support to project team for implementation of development activities in the operational villages).

15 participants including volunteers attended the training program which was organized at Samiti's resource center, Kapariya. External resource person and senior members of project team facilitated the sessions of 07 days organized in phases.

The different village issues, its specification, project management, effective and meaningful implementation of activities, monitoring, evaluation and report writing were covered as main topics during 12 days training under the building capacity of project staffs.

The participants were also trained and acquainted with Govt. development schemes and programs so that they can share these with village committee members.

### Outcomes and Results

**The performance standards have increased and results are active and alert participation in meetings, training programs and discussions at various levels on issues of community concern. Staff members are more vocal to share and provide inputs to the community members in the village meetings being facilitated by them.**

## JUS STAFF & GOVERNENCE

### JUS Staff

JUS perceives that building the program team is one of the prerequisites as project management is not a one person operation. Team building involves a whole spectrum of management skills required to identify, commit and integrate the various tasks into a single program management system. JUS has a blend of senior development professionals, middle level development professionals and front line managers (25 nos.).

With this diversity comes incalculable energy and optimism. Senior bear the responsibility of overall management of the organization's affairs and extending necessary support and guidance to the

project team for planning and execution, mid-level professionals are responsible for planning and execution, coordinating and liaising with different stakeholders. While the front line managers or field workers are from the operational area itself who possesses in-depth knowledge of the local socio-cultural fabric. There are village level volunteers who have a supportive role to play in program execution. The services of external consultants and resource persons are taken in addition to the team especially in areas that need technical expertise. JUS has good professional relations with several academicians, subject specialists who render their professional support and guidance as and when required.

## JUS Governance

Several competent and committed development professionals who come from diverse professional arena as having their own distinguished record of public service and delivering crucial responsibilities for governing the operations of the JUS the general body of JUS.

The General Body of JUS has 11 members including two community representatives. From this general body, 7 elected members form the executive committee of the Samiti that bears the responsibility of governing the day-to-day functions of the organization. The members of executive committee are:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS (2017-2018)		
Name	Designation	Present Involvement
Mr. S. S. Singh	Convener & Co-founder	Presently Faculty of Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar.
Mrs. Marsha Bhengra	Asst. Convener	Presently School teacher in Government run school at Jamshedpur.
Mr. A. K. Parira	Secretary & Co-founder	Fully involved in organizational activities.
Dr. R. K. Pandey	Treasurer	Fully involved in organizational activities.
Mr. S. Anand Kumar	Member & Co-founder	Presently Administrative Officer of Damien Foundation (Govt. of Bihar).
Mr. A. Ahmad	Member & Co-founder	Presently Asst. Co-ordinator Xavier Institute of Social Service (XISS) Ranchi.
Mrs. Helena Tete	Member	Presently President of South Vihar Welfare Society for Tribal

## RESOURCE PROVIDERS & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & AUDIT

### Resource Providers

JUS is fortunate to have the support of its donors and support agencies that have put their trust and equipped organization with the required resources and the capacity to intervene. The donors extended the necessary financial, technical support, guidance, mentoring and stood firmly behind JUS's endeavors.

### Financial Management & Audit

JUS follows a systematic financial management system with the well-established accounting policy and procedure manual. The policy and procedure manual guides the organization to record and monitor financial transactions. Opportunity to work with donors has played a pivotal role in improving the financial management practices of JUS. The standard financial management practice by a reputed state and national level NGOs has also been followed by the Samiti.

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