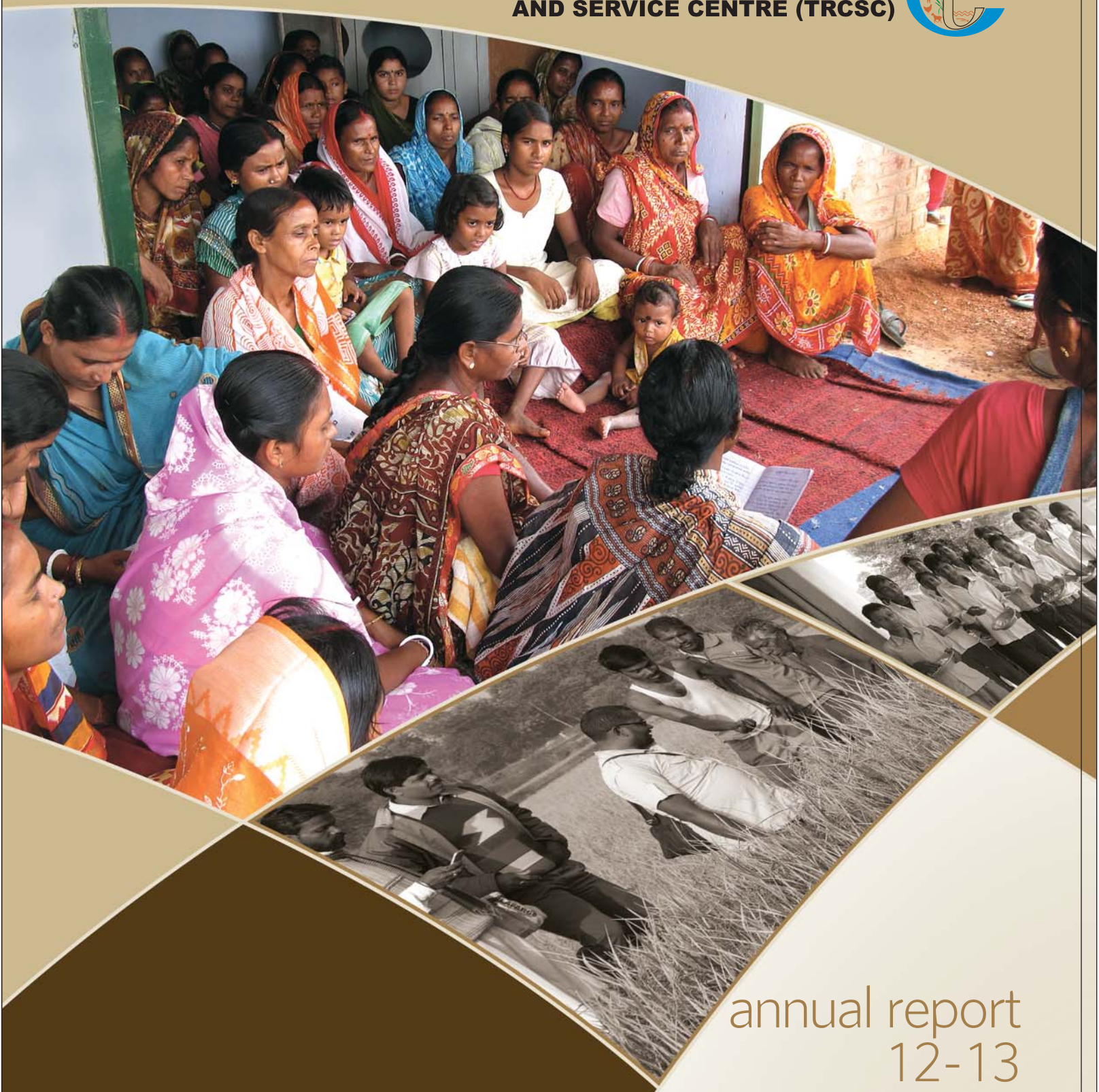


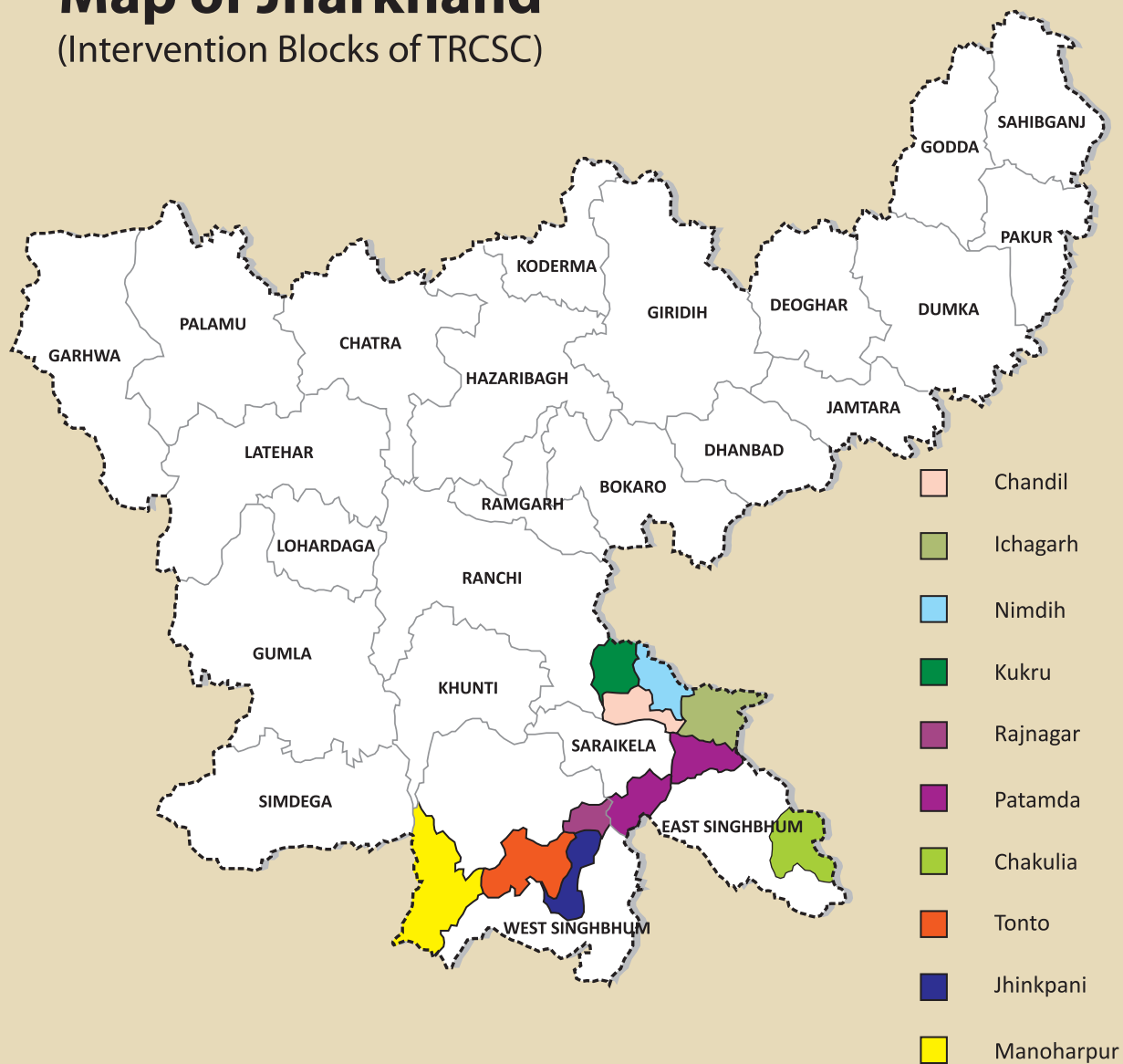
**TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE COMMUNICATION  
AND SERVICE CENTRE (TRCSC)**



annual report  
12-13

# Map of Jharkhand

(Intervention Blocks of TRCSC)

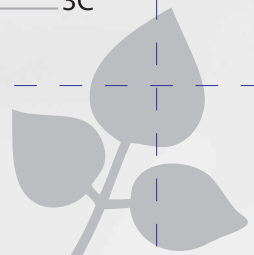




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## Forward

*Technology Resource Communication & Service Centre (TRCSC) is a registered non-government development organization engaged in sustainable rural development activities and strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions since last 2002. Encouragement of the community based organizations and institutionalizing their efforts for overall growth and benefit of the village people are the basic approaches of its rural development activities.*

*During the year 2012-13 several development projects have been implemented namely (i) Promotion of Horticulture (ii) Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI); (iii) Siskha Se Parivartan (Change through Education); (iv) Education and Skill Development of Adolescent (ESDA); (v) FLE (vi) People empowerment for Right to Livelihood; (vii) Strengthening PRI etc.*

*During the year 2012-13, a new activity has also been started for Education of the Children in Kukru block of Saraikela-Kharswan district supported by India Literacy Program (ILP, USA) through its Bangalore office. The other programs have been continuing as usual during the year.*

*The organization has been implementing several programs in 300 villages of 8 blocks of 3 districts of Jharkhand state either directly or through its networking grass root partners. All together now we are able to reach about 17328 families through some kinds of development interventions/programs for those families.*

*During the year 2012-13 we have started two new initiatives e.g (i) Model nursery and small nursery (ii) Mushroom spawn production unit which will help to the local farmers & women SHG members for economic development.*

*As far as achievements and impact of our intervention is concerned in crux, the hopes and aspiration created among the target area people towards improved quality of life. It has also been visualized that, the people of our target area started to dream and put their best effort to make success of those dreams. An attitude of self-confidence has built among the people. On behalf of our organization, we are helping them as a change agent only.*

*While presenting this annual report of our achievements in the field of Integrated Rural Development, we take the opportunity to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to Government of India, Government of Jharkhand, Panchayat Institutions, Non-Government Donor organizations within the country as well as abroad for their valuable guidance and financial support otherwise this could not be happened. We also extend our sincere thanks to our Board of Trustees, Advisors, Partners, CBO members, Colleagues and Volunteers, who have been devoted their time and energy for the noble cause. Last not the least, we convey our sincere thanks & regards to the community people and well wishers for their active participation and support.*

*Tapas Paik  
Chairman*

*Manas Kr. Das  
Secretary*



## TRCSC, Vision, Mission, Objectives and Core Competencies

**Technology Resource Communication and Service Centre (TRCSC), Jamshedpur, Jharkhand** was established in the year 2002 and registered as a charitable and non-profit making Trust on 27th November 2004, located at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand by a group of sincere, dedicated & professional in different disciplines, committed for sustained development of poverty strike, marginalized tribal, dalit and obvious backward communities.



### Vision

Create a just society where the people will live in harmony, ensure the facilities of basic needs through participatory holistic development to transform them into confident citizen.

### Mission

Empower the target area people and community based organizations through participatory planning, implementation, evolution and learning process.

- Identification and management of natural resources
- Livelihood promotion
- Promote gender equity
- Foster capacity building and education
- Ecological development
- Adolescents and women empowerment

### Objectives

- To reduce hunger, malnutrition, poverty through integrated farming, land water management, skill development and information dissemination.
- To enhance capacity and cooperation among the community based organizations, so that basic rights and entitlements are ensured.
- To promote functional literacy, education, training & entrepreneurship opportunities for the children, adolescents, youth and women.
- To create employment opportunities through individual or group based micro - enterprises; particularly in the field of processing agri-horticulture, animal husbandry, and fishery etc.
- To aware on community health, climate change, disaster management and foster community initiatives to address the issues.
- To organize action research, documentation, dissemination of reports & documents and service support to the community based organizations.



## Core Competencies

- Grounded rural development projects smoothly
- Introduction of innovative technology
- Resource mapping and micro planning
- Training, Research and Documentation
- Extensive knowledge on PESA and PRI Act
- Participatory planning and rapport with grass root people
- Commitment to the cause of the Children, Adolescents and Women
- Organic agriculture
- Hand-holding support

## Area of Operation

### Districts : 3

1. Saraikela-Kharswan

2. East Singhbhum

3. West Singhbhum

### Total Coverage:

No. of Blocks : 8

No. of Villages : 300

Total Family Coverage : 17328

## TRCSC key area of work

- Sustainable Livelihood and Food Security
- Education and Literacy promotion
- Water, Health and Hygiene
- Empowerment of Gram Sabha and Panchayeti Raj Institutions
- Promotion of Community Based Organizations

## TRCSC works towards

### Ensure food security by

- Promotion of SRI method of paddy cultivation
- Horticulture development in uplands and wastes lands
- Women Self Help Groups promotion and linkages with livelihood programs
- PEARL : People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood

### Foster Literacy, education and skill development by :

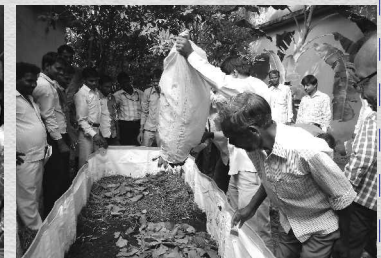
- Ensure pre-primary, primary and middle education for the children
- Education and Skill Development of Adolescents & Youth
- Functional literacy for the women and neo-literates

### Provision of sustainable water resources, health and hygiene by

- Aware on water rights for safe drinking, domestic use and irrigation
- Water conservation by recharging surface water resources
- Promoting ownership of water resources within the community
- Sensitize on health and hygiene issue

### Promotion of community groups by

- Formation and strengthening of children's club
- Youth club promotion at village level
- Mahila Mandal promotion at village level
- Women SHGs at hamlet level
- Yuva Manch & Mahila Mandal Federation at panchayat and block level





## 1. Sustainable Livelihood and Food Security

### A. Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

#### Background

Agriculture is the backbone of our country. Food security of the entire population of India is the most important pillar of sustainable livelihood. The significant issue is how a country like India with such a big population will ensure sustainable food security for its population at present and for future? To cope with the scarcity of food the only way to increase agriculture product especially the principle food like rice through innovative technology like System of Rice Intensification (SRI).

SRI is a combination of several practices those include changes in nursery management, water and weed management, time of transplanting, soil, nutrient, disease and insect/pest management, harvesting, processing and preservation etc.


#### Goal

Food security of the farm families in the intervention area.

#### Objectives

- To introduce new technology.
- To promote food security.
- To reduce cost of cultivation.

#### Target Area Coverage



Organisation	Working District	Block Covered	Village Covered	Families Covered (Nos)				Area Covered (Acre)			
				Old	New	Conv	Total	Old	New	Conv	Total
TRCSC	Seraikella	4	123	1000	2000	2727	5727	450	650	703	1808
TRCSC/DREAM	E. Singhbhum	1	112	0	1000	3853	4853	0	1000	1730	2730
SGUMS	E. Singhbhum	1	34	350	750	2114	3114	400	1600	2005	4005
SBMA	W. Singhbhum	2	10	0	200	0	200	0	212	0	212
IAMVS	W. Singhbhum	1	32	300	750	935	1985	100	300	309	709
SAHAYOGI MAHILA	Seraikella	1	34	300	750	399	1449	100	245	115	460
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>5450</b>	<b>10028</b>	<b>17328</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>4862</b>	<b>9919</b>





## Type of Activities

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit
1	Organized Awareness program	200
2	Organized farmers training (Old & New)	81
3	Organized exposure programme.	15
4	No of varieties transplanted.	24
5	Input distributed	
	Cono- weeder machine (Nos)	225
	Seed (Kg)	15000
	Fertilizer (Kg)	10000
6	No of Kisan Mela organised	6
7	Convergence with ATMA (No of district covered)	3
8	Attempt of Convergence with NFSM, KVK's and other line departments	Successful
9	Crop cutting, threshing, processing and bagging of individual farmers for common MIS	17328
10	Sample Survey (detail research data collection from 5x5 sq mt area)	1200

## Impact

Collection of paddy from field and threshing, processing, bagging etc. of individual farmers was done successfully. The production of paddy was good and gradually implementing. Most of the farmers were able to transplant was satisfied by getting good production of paddy.

Mostly farmers are not aware to cultivate paddy through SRI Technology. After massive awareness campaign, field training, exposure visit, distribution of IEC materials, meeting and personal contact people know about SRI and simultaneously system of root intensification in other crops like wheat, mustard etc.

In the initial stage people was not getting too much interest regarding SRI but after campaigning and completion of training program people went for demonstration. In the end of season farmers know the outcome of the SRI technique and too much interested for this low external input technology. Most of the small and marginal farmers who have problem of food security throughout the year were more interested regarding such beneficial technology. The technology gradually spread towards the surrounding of demonstration area of the villages. After getting support from Govt. departments and line departments people getting much more facility and adopt more and more SRI technique in their field today.





## B. Horticulture Development through NHM

### Background

*In our country with diverse soil and climate types comprising several agro-ecological regions, provides ample opportunity to grow a variety of crops other than the principle food like rice, wheat, sugarcane pulses etc. India has experienced a considerable degree of crop diversification in term of changes in the area under various crops.*

*Horticultural crops form a significant part of total agricultural produce in the country comprising of fruits, vegetables, root, tuber crops, flowers, ornamental plants, medicinal, aromatic plants, spices, condiments, plantation crops and mushrooms and have become key drivers of economic development in various parts of country. Recognizing the importance of horticulture sector in the growth of Indian agriculture, the fruit, vegetables, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants, flowers, mushroom and variety of plantation crops like coconut, areca nut, cashew nut and cocoa has been promoted, which could be a source of alternative agriculture production and use of existing non-cultivable land. Our activity of horticultural development aims at increasing the commercial production and productivity of all horticultural crops through adoption of improved technologies in crop production supported by state horticulture department.*



### Goal

Promotion of commercial horticultural crops for better livelihood management by utilizing fallow and bari land.

### Objectives

- To enhance production of horticultural crops, improve income support and nutritional security of small & marginal farmers of the targeted populations.
- To create opportunities for employment generation for skilled and unskilled persons on various horticulture development initiatives.
- Convert fallow land into productive land through horticultural initiatives.

### Target Area Coverage

- Chandil, Nimdih, Ichagarh and Kukru blocks of Seraikella-Kharsanwa district
- Total Panchayets covered – 35
- No. of villages covered – 49
- Total Families – 195
- Type of Beneficiaries – Small and Marginal farmers
- Type of communities – Tribal, Dalit, OBC

### Type of Activities

Organized meeting among community members for developing awareness regarding activities of NHM and selection of beneficiary as well as land by the active





participation of our field staff. After selection of beneficiary and land contact with vendors for structure preparation, collection of machineries and planting materials, preparation of land, manuring, plantation, interculture, water, nutrient, disease & pest management, harvesting, processing, preservation and marketing of following activities (as required) -

- Orchard development (Cashew – 200 Hec, Mango – 225 Hec, Guava – 23 Hec, HD Guava – 05 Hec.)
- Floriculture development (Marigold – 40 Hec, Gladiolus – 65 Hec)
- Medicinal plant cultivation ( Allovera – 25 Hec, Sarpagandha – 10 Hec)
- Aromatic plants cultivation( Lemon grass– 25 Hec)
- Vermi compost promotion (155 Unit)
- Creation of water resource (Bore well – 15 nos, Well – 10 Nos, Lift – 1 No, pond – 3 Nos)
- Construction of shed net house (2000sqmt)
- Training and exposure of farmers (Within the State – 02 Nos and outside of State – 02 Nos)
- Creation of Model Nursery (Mix fruit) – 4Hec (Mist chamber – 300sqmt, shed net House – 500sqmt)

- Creation of Small Nursery (Cashew) – 1Hec (Shed net House – 500sqmt)
- Creation of Mushroom laboratory at Dimna, Jamshedpur.

### Impact

- Farmers gradually know the importance of Horticulture development programme of NHM and took active participation after organizing huge awareness generation programme, meeting and exposure visit.
- Wasteland and uncultivable land is now used for alternative cash crop production.
- Increase wealth standard of people by alternative source of income through horticulture.
- Farmer gradually knows the importance of High-tech Agriculture and adopt these facilities after getting training and exposure.
- Increase the rate of adoption of new technology and un-common crops like cultivation of flower, medicinal and aromatic plants, mushroom etc. by small and marginal farmer.





## C. People's Empowerment for Accessing Right to Livelihood (PEARL) in 14 Villages of Saraikela-Kharsanwa district, Jharkhand

### Background

*Behind our concern for sustainable livelihood development lies the need to address the basic hunger experienced by these sections of marginalised population which is startling in proportion as evinced from the food security data. Thus the issue of utmost priority is food security which is easily achievable directly and indirectly given the rich natural resources of the area.*

*Power structures within traditional tribal society can sometimes be seemingly discriminatory and gender biased which include land & housing rights of women these often follow traditional customs which are interwoven into their cultural fabric which also prides itself as having the highest female to male ratios and the non-existence of dowry.*

*Tribal women are very hard working. They not only perform household works, but also work in the field, forest, industry, mines, construction sites, brick kilns etc. to earn wages. They contribute more than their husbands in raising the family income and maintaining their family. They are custodians of family, culture and traditions.*

*However, tribal women too are subjected to various taboos and prejudices imposed on them by tribal society and are often victims of witch hunts which are more often than not motivated by mundane economic self interests. The empowerment of tribal women is required so that they have a greater voice in the renewal and innovation that their communities must perform go through so that changes occur from within their culture and are not externally imposed on them.*



### Goals

Poverty reduction through sustainable livelihood opportunities for the 1680 socially and economically marginalized families of Saraikela-Kharsanwa district in Jharkhand state of India through 'rights based approaches'.

### Objectives

- To organize people in 14 villages and strengthening them for spontaneous response to their needs.
- To ensure entitlement realization (linkages with all food security and social security schemes) by the community through various capacity building initiative in 14 villages.
- To build the capacity of community on rights related to livelihood and employment opportunities for providing sustain food security
- To inculcate local resources and need base technical knowhow for employment generation and reducing period of food insecurity in 14 villages



**Target Area Coverage**

Gram Panchayat	3 (Bandu, Gudri and Gorangkocha)
Villages	14 villages
Tola (Hamlet)	31 Hamlet
House Holds	1813 (1660 Target families)
Total Population	8709 (Male-51.14% and Female-48.86%) 0-5 Age Group-14.27%
• Scheduled Caste	4.6%
• Scheduled Tribe	51.3%
• Others	44.1%
• Literacy Rate	33.8%

Source: Project data

**Type of activities**

- Sustainability with team building and leadership promote
- Technical expertise to CLA/LAC COOPERATIVE for agri-horticulture, lac, financial activities/services
- Capacity building of lac cooperative members on revival of traditional tribal rural livelihood
- Block level association for lac promotion and CLA members capacity building
- Block level networking with likeminded people/institutions for access livelihood options from the block for the target families.

**Present Status of CBOs**

- SHGs – 28 – (310 members) savings Rs. 1,80,600 Credit from bank Rs. – 8,25,000.00
- Kishan Club – 14 (212 members)
- Youth club – 10 (163 members)

**Impact/ Achievement**

- 30% of Gram Sabha already function properly
- 45% SHGs, Kisan Club, CBOs formed and now started functioning



- Number of livelihood programs implemented which increase the income of the families
- Various Government programs now percolated to the villages
- 450 village people has been trained on various livelihood and vocational skill
- 60% people of the intervention area are now well aware MGNREGS and other food security schemes.
- 30% of gram sabha are now taking initiative to implement development programs
- 45% of upland and wasteland converted in the productive orchard with active participation of the families
- Govt.-NGO intensive intervention produce grater result
- Active Gram Sabha helps for selection of genuine beneficiaries
- Gram Sabha intervention percale govt. schemes better to the field
- Beneficiaries interested on short term benefit rather than long term benefit
- Women participation produce better result than men

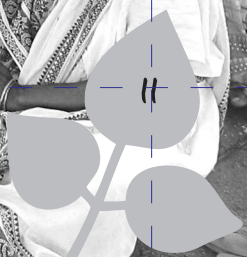


## D. Women- Self Help Groups (WSHGs) promotion and linkages with livelihoods

### Background

*Each one knows that, women are an integral part of every society and economy. All round development and harmonious growth of a nation would be possible only when women are considered as equal partners in progress with men. However, women have a low social and economic status in our country. In India empowerment of women is essential to harness the women labor in the main stream of economic development.*

*Empowerment of women is a holistic concept. It is multi-dimensional in its approach and covers social, political, economic and social aspects. Of all these facets of women's development, economic empowerment is of utmost significance in order to achieve a lasting and sustainable development of society. Self-Help Groups at the community/hamlet level are community based organizations which create savings from its members, loan and subsidies from Government as corpus fund, disburse micro-credit to the members and facilitate them to enter into income generation/entrepreneurial activities.*







### Quantitative achievement :

- SHG formed – 359
- Bank linkage – 145
- IGP activities started – 08
- Total savings – 538450

### Goal

Empowerment of women based on income enhancement and economic self-reliance

### Objectives

- To provide access to sustainable banking services to the poor households in rural areas by formation and nurturing of women SHGs
- To converge other development programs aimed at poor women/households through these groups
- To promote and support livelihood development programs for the poor through SHGs

### Target Area Coverage

Chakulia block of East Singhbhum district and Ichagarh & Nimdih blocks of Seraikella-Kharsanwa district

### Type of Activities

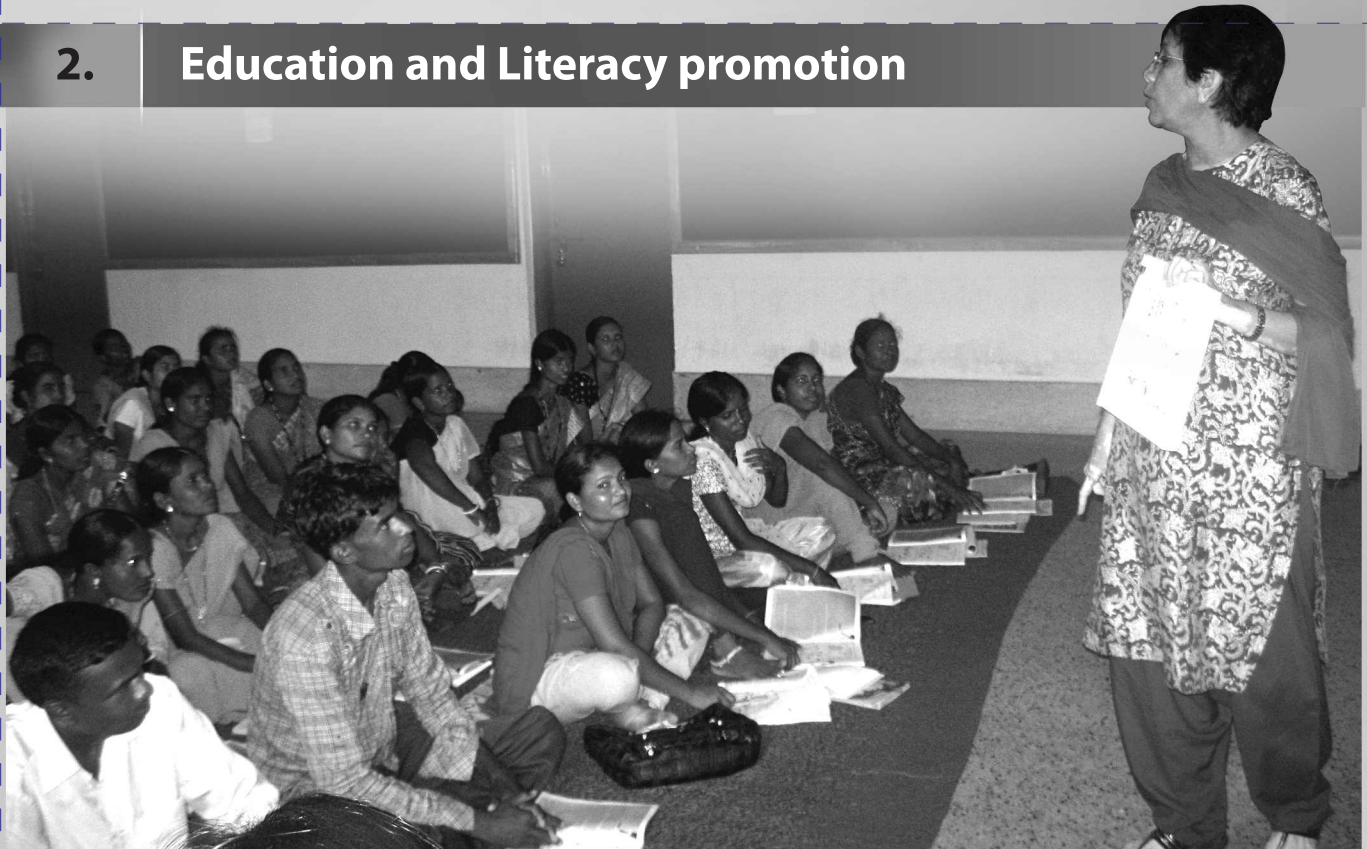
- Pre-formation and formation activities/ mobilization
- Training to group leaders, members and animators.
- Monitoring and development of MIS
- Opening of account in bank
- Linking with micro insurance
- Training related to livelihood and accounting etc.
- Linkage with bank, block and NABARD

### Impact

- The SHGs formed by women save money every month and mutually agree to contribute to a common fund to be lent to the members for meeting their productive and emergent credit needs.
- All the groups maintain the records such as membership register, minute's book, cash book, savings ledger and the loan ledger.
- They prepare action plans after a detailed discussion of their proposed activities. Every member of the group gets an opportunity to put forth her views.
- The SHGs have made a lasting impact on the lives of the women particularly in the target areas.
- The quality of life has started improving. There is an increase in their income, savings and consumption expenditure.
- It shows an improvement in their standard of living. The women have gained self-confidence gradually. They got an opportunity to improve their hidden talents after joining the SHGs.
- They can speak freely in front of large groups of people, external persons. They got recognition in the family and community. SHGs have also given women a greater role in household decision making.



## 2. Education and Literacy promotion



### A. Education and Skill Development of the Adolescents' (ESDA)

#### Background

*Adolescence Education Program is an important initiative that aims to empower adolescents with accurate, age appropriate and culturally relevant information, promote healthy attitudes and develop skills to enable them to respond to real life situations in positive and responsible ways.*

*Though the policy of the Government at present is to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all adolescents in the age group of 14-18 years through Centrally Sponsored schemes and formal Schools run by the state/provincial governments though all school going children not enrolled and continues formal school in our country. Non-formal education/ alternative education also initiated/implemented by several state governments and organizational/NGO effort to bring the school dropout children in schools.*





## Goal

Formal education of the children and youths aged 11-20 years and involve all children with some form of education including the drop-outs

## Objectives

- To extend literacy activities for marginalized and drop out adolescents
- To provide livelihoods opportunities through vocational training to the youth and linkup with Govt. schemes and other income generation activities.
- To promote leadership quality among the adolescents through formation of Children's club, Mahila mandal, Youth club and Federation.
- To raise awareness amongst the youth concerning future employment opportunities and career possibilities and family building through career counseling centre.

## Target Area Coverage

- 35 villages of 4 Gram Panchayats
- Household – 4667
- Targeted adolescents & youths - 4483
- Ichargarh block
- Kharswan-Saraikela district

## Type of Activities

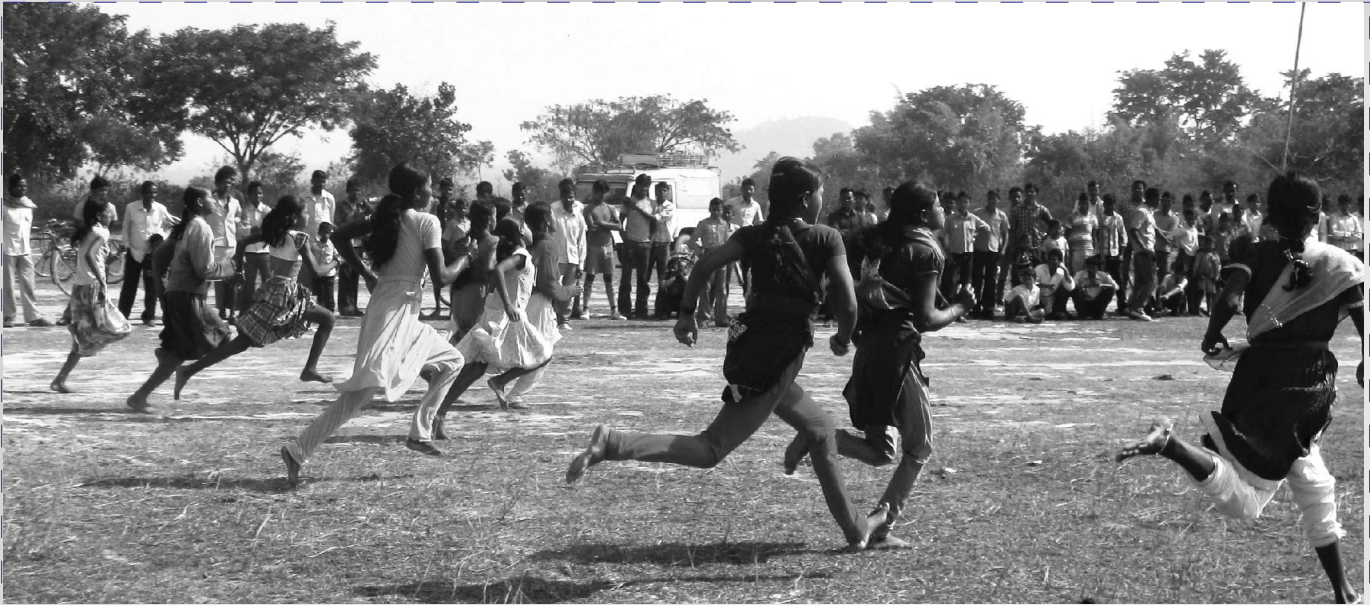
- Learning centres for dropout or left out adolescents
- Sensitization of the other stakeholders i.e. local school and community leaders
- Develop child friendly environment in project area
- Develop community awareness on child rights/education
- Reduction in child marriage and child labour
- Leadership quality development among the members of child club/youth club
- Ensure quality of education for the children
- Creation of livelihood options to unemployment youth through different vocational trainings
- Empowerment of women and adolescents.
- Research and study on local issues

## Impact

- Parents and adolescents now understanding of the value and importance of education gradually.
- 35 Learning Centers with 654 adolescents and 4 Resource centers have been opened in this way value and quality of education has been heightened in the target area.







- Staff were appointed and oriented; Job and responsibilities were assigned to them.
- 35 Mahila Mandals and 35 Yuva Manchs were formed at village level.
- Leadership qualities among the volunteers were being built up.
- Women came forward for taking new initiatives
- Revival of Lac cultivation in the project area
- 33 adolescents earning money through different (Hand pump repairing, Mushroom cultivation, vegetable cultivation, fishery etc)
- 6 youth getting job at different sectors after completion of 3 months residential training on computer.
- Cases of diarrhoea and Malaria decreased, due to village cleaning programme
- Quality of Mid day meal improved in 4 schools due to promotion of Nutritional garden at school campus.
- 11 Mahila Mandals of Lepatanr Panchayat raised voice against illegal distillation of country made liquor.

## Other Information

### *The project management -*

- The project is maintaining the records like attendance register, individual folder for each Adolescent to track the progress of each Adolescent. The folder will also contain the quarterly assessment result of each Adolescent.
- There is monthly evaluation for the entire Adolescent and the progresses are referred to plan the targeted intervention for each Adolescent as per the need.
- The Program Coordinator and the Field Coordinators would visit the centers once in every 2 weeks and would submit his/her observation report to the Organization.
- The project would also have the quarterly meeting with the parents of the adolescent girls/boys and keep record of the minutes.



## B. Siksha-Se-Parivartan (Change Through Education)

### Background

*The importance of Elementary Education for strengthening the social fabric of democracy through provision of equal opportunities to all in terms of accessing elementary education. As far as Government effort is concerned, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is implemented as India's main program for universalizing elementary education. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children through the achievement is not satisfy till date.*

*All children between the ages of 6-14 years need to get free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. It provides for children's right to an education of equitable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. Most importantly, it provides for children's right to an education that is free from fear, stress and anxiety.*

*Siksha Se Parivartan 'Change through Education' is a project to ensure children's enrollment in school, motivation to the parents and other stakeholders especially in primary and middle level education to ensure and foster Right to education in the target area. We have been unable to enjoy even other fundamental rights in an untrammelled manner owing to erosion in human values across the society and rampant corruption.*





## Goal

Ensure education of the children in the target area in convergence with Govt. AWW and School

## Objectives

- To enrollment all school going children
- To sensitize the parents and school teachers
- To advocate regarding RTE Act
- To strengthen Bal Club
- To strengthen and sensitize the CBOs, PRI and SMCs
- To organize life skill development sessions
- To built networking and alliance building at the district and state level
- To strengthen the CBT committees
- To organize soft skill development training

## Target Area Coverage

- 19 villages of 3 Gram Panchayats
- Household – 2265
- Ichargarh block
- Saraikella-Kharsanwa district

## Type of Activities

- Orientation/strengthening community based monitoring through capacity building

- Strengthening capacity and motivating bal sansad/panchayat level on child right and life skill.
- Monthly meeting with bal sansad
- Annual child meet on children day at cluster level
- Life skill development of school going children
- Meeting with all stakeholders
- Networking and allence building
- Strengthening capacitiog of role and responsibility of SMC on SDP
- Follow-up workshop for SMC

## Impact

- Regular collection of village wise, first hand information with regards to status of implementation of RTE act activities or issues.
- 86 SMCs Members are capacitating of role and responsibility of SMCs on SDP,
- Three Cluster Level Associations regularize activities of SHGs for their development.
- Decreasing dropout rate in school.
- SMCs are conducting meeting regularly on Right to Education related issues.
- Learning







## C. Fostering Literacy & Education

### Background

Jharkhand is amongst the newly formed states of India. It was earlier part of the state of Bihar and on 15th November 2000, it became a separate state by itself. 54% of people live below poverty line of which is a large number of the Schedule tribe people who have been historically marginalized and deprived.

Jharkhand ranks quite low in the educational development index, which includes 22 variables such as access to education, infrastructure, teacher absenteeism and other education outcome indicators. Children who are unable to go to school are mostly engaged in income generating activities in their village or migrate to other areas.

Kukru Block has been formed with the objective, that this particular region being isolated and located in the remote part of the district, and due to the lack of communication the development has not been hampered. This block comprises of 9 panchayats, 5 panchayats were separated from Ichagarh Block and 4 panchayat were separated from Nimdih Block of Seraikella-Kharsawan district.



### Goal

Ensure Child Rights through promotion of Education through strengthening AWCs and Schools

### Objectives

- To ensure quality services to children of age group of 3-5 years through ICDS
- To extend literacy activities for 6-14 years of boys and girls and drop out children
- To promote leadership quality among the children through formation of Mata Samity, and Bal Sansad
- To raise awareness amongst the community concerning importance of Literacy and Education
- Empowering School management committees for ownership village level schools through capacity building on RTE guidelines

### Target Area Coverage

- 25 villages
- 5 Gram Panchayats
- Kukru block
- Saraikela-Kharswan district

### Type of Activities

- Distribution of Teaching Learning materials and Play (TLM) materials to 38 AWCs
- Training on 'creative teaching methodology,
- Distribution of Sports and Play materials to 45 schools

### Impact:

- Schools are on the process to conduct activities as per guidelines and are cooperative.



- Gradually ILP-FLE team is being accepted by school children and school authorities to conduct school level activities.
- 45 SMC were strengthen at village level and are being capacitated.
- Leadership qualities among the Bal Sansad members were being built up.

## Other Information

### Findings of AWCs

- AWCs in the Kukru Block were not providing proper services as per government guidelines.
- The AWCs those were not functioning properly have been aware of TRCSC and field staff existence in their respective areas and are trying to improve.
- In Gundlidihi AWC children do not come as all the children go to nearby private School in Kuda.
- AWC of Sopada is in ruined state, no kitchen and lack cleanliness.
- After TRCSC staff frequent visits, AWCs of Jargo, Kuda, Letemda, Adardih, Edeldih, and Ichadih have been regularly following activities as per guidelines. Yet improvement is needed.



## Finding in Schools

- During our earlier visit Schools activities were regularly going on, but RTE guidelines are not followed.
- Schools are not found open on time, and dispersal happened early. Only CRC level School kept schools opened till prescribed time.
- Mid-Day meal has been prepared, yet failed to draw children to schools. Attendance in all the school found less about 50%.
- All Schools have been visited, and all the teachers have known TRCSC is operating in the area for the betterment of Schools through RTE guidelines.
- Through frequent interaction and personal contacts, schools allow TRCSC staff to carry on activities with the children.
- MS Kukru, RMS Datam, in Kukru Panchayat, UMS and NPS Kuda Schools could be one of the model schools, in Chowra Panchayat.
- SMC training has been organized by SSA in CRC level within a year, yet roles and responsibilities are not able to follow and totally unknown.







### 3. Water, Health & Hygiene

#### Background

*In Jharkhand entire population does not have access to safe drinking water & sanitation. Rural sanitation coverage is very low. About 30% of habitations have partial facility with drinking water. All habitations do not have safe drinking water as source contains Fluoride, Arsenic & Iron. There are lack of domestic water and irrigation water too.*

*Water conservation, Right to water and Sanitation advocacy, promotion of Health, hygiene urgently required to enable people to increase control over and to improve their health status as a whole. Health promotion not only embraces actions directed at strengthening the skills and capabilities of individuals but also actions directed towards changing social, environmental, political and economic conditions to alleviate poverty and improve health status. Improvement of health and hygiene is closely related to water. So without water access better health and hygiene will not a success.*





## Goal

Create awareness, empowerment, strengthen water management systems e.g. the right to water and sanitation, the rights of management and preservation of the natural resources and foster better health

## Objectives

- To sensitize regarding water related issues
- To create awareness on Diarrhea management and Malaria prevention
- To create awareness among the migrant labors, adolescents and youths regarding HIV/AIDS
- To sensitize relating to sanitation and hygiene
- To organize health education training for the adolescents, women and people in general

## Target Area Coverage

- 8 blocks • 3 districts

## Type of Activities

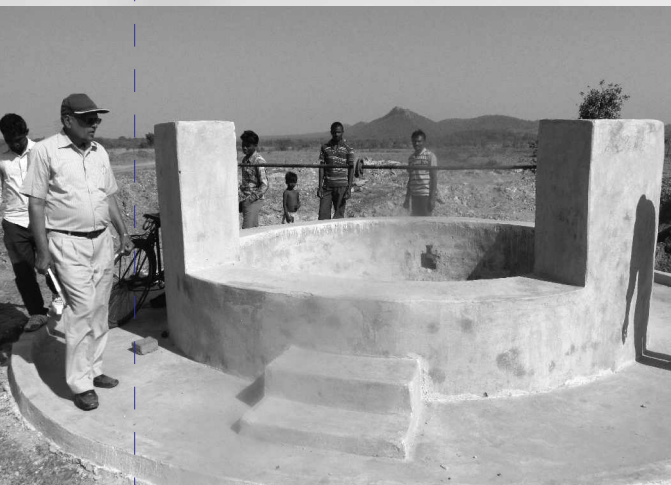
- Advocacy on water and sanitation rights
- Diarrhea prevention • Awareness on Malaria
- Training on HIV/AIDS
- Health Education to the Adolescents

## Impact

- Mothers of the target area are now well aware about Diarrhea management.
- Youths and migrant labourers are now well aware regarding spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Families are now using bed-nets due to the camps/campaign.
- The health behaviors of the adolescents of the target area has now changed gradually
- The target area people understand the importance of water and sanitation
- This reduces family expenses for disease treatment

## other Information

- The target area people are now demanding for safe water to the Gram Panchayats and Block authorities.
- There was not such situation to maintain water level < 1" / > 1" or alternate drying & wetting due to dependence of agriculture on rain water. Irrigation was done in few cases where there was availability of sufficient irrigation sources. We provide machine and pipe to lift water and promote agriculture successfully.





## 4. Empowerment of Gram Sabha and Panchayati Raj Institutions

### A. Strengthening Gram Sabha & Panchayati Raj Institution

#### Background

*In Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Institutions have been functional since early 2011 only, the communities which remained marginalized for decades can now be empowered to identify their rights and duties. Motivational drives and awareness campaign can be a help in strengthening the representation of such communities so that they can raise their voice in order to enhance the uptake of benefits of existing programmes for village development and poverty alleviation. The powers assign to Panchayats, especially to Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayats, have yet to come into proper practice in Jharkhand. Gram Sabha is one of the integral and central features of the*



*73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment and it is also seen as a means to ensure direct democracy in rural areas. While the hopes raised through the amendment are high, a large extent, citizens' participation in the Gram Sabha is not satisfied. So this Gram Sabha and Panchayati Raj need to be strengthen.*

#### Goal

Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions right from the Gram Sabha

#### Objectives

- To strengthen and qualifying Gram Sabha representatives and elected PRI representatives for equitable economic, social and sustainable development
- To make functional the Gram Sabhas for development of the discriminated population groups e.g. Adivasi, Dalits and women.
- To ensure transparency and accountability in information dissemination regarding government development schemes
- Alliance building on panchayat, block, district and state level ensure village development

#### Target Area Coverage

- 18 villages of Panchayats
- 3 Panchayats
- 1 block-Ichagarah
- 1 district–Saraikela-Kharsanwa

#### Type of Activities

- Strengthening and capacity building of Office bearers of Gram Sabha on function, roles and responsibility and time to time handholding support to them.
- Orientation and capacity building of PRI members including Panchayat Secretary on function, roles and responsibility.
- Orientation of SHG members on local self governance function and women's role in Gram Sabha.





- Capacity building of Gram Sabha office bearers, VDC, CBO leaders, village level link persons and ward members on micro planning.
- Orientation training on Social audit for the Gram Sabha office bearers and CBOs.
- Training on different schemes and programs for the Gram Sabha office bearers.
- Assisting Gram Sabha office bearers in preparation of 3 model Village development Plan
- Orientation and training on RTIs related to Right to Food and its application to redress the grievances for the CBOs e.g. SHGs, Farmer's clubs.
- Project initiation workshops at Block and district level to share the larger objectives of the program.
- Interface meeting with PRI, Gram Sabha office bearers, Govt. Line depts., MLAs, Media.
- Regular liaison with Govt. Line depts., financial institutions along with Gram Sabha.
- Annual Media Conference to disseminate the learning and findings of the project.

### Impact

- Strengthen and capacity building Office Bearers of Gram Sabha on function, roles and responsibility and time to time handholding support to them.

- Capacity built of PRI members (including Panchayat Secretary) on function, roles and responsibility.
- Enhance capacity of SHG members on local self governance function and women's role in Gram Sabha.
- Knowledgeable on different schemes and programs for the Gram Sabha office bearers.
- Sensitization of the PRI members, Gram Sabha office bearers and Govt. Line depts.
- 857 families has demanded and got Job
- Community based monitoring team is now looking after government service delivery mechanism.

### Other Information

- 18 CBM team has been formed at 18 project villages, they look after government facilities, monitor service delivery mechanism.
- 18 villages of 3 panchayats (Nadisai, Chintia, Lepatanr) of Ichagarh block have made village development plan through Gram Sabha and submitted at Block through Gram Panchayat.



## 5. Promotion of Community based organizations

### Background

*Formation and strengthening of CBOs in rural areas is an urgent need for the ownership building among the rural communities. So any development organization need to start work on building CBOs like Women's Group (Mahila Mondal), Youth Clubs, Children's and adolescents Group and Farmers group etc. Such groups need to use participatory processes to provide opportunities for people to share knowledge, common experiences and problems. Through their participation members help themselves and others for gaining knowledge and information useful for them.*

*Though community-based organizations are small, informal organizations, indications are that they provide various services towards the development of rural communities and can be used as channels to route development information and other resources required improving living conditions in rural communities. CBOs are however, constrained from providing a more diverse range of services to their communities due to certain basic weaknesses. Leadership development, networking with both local and external organizations and registration with an official public agency are identified and discussed as sustainable strategies to strengthen CBOs, improve upon their service delivery standards and place them in a position to tap available opportunities to develop the communities they are located in.*





## Goal

Form and strengthen CBOs to take ownership of all development initiatives for their own development and sustainability

## Objectives

- To strengthen the Community based organizations
- To form various groups at the community and village level
- To provide training to the Group leaders and members
- To form Federation of groups
- To form Water users groups

## Target Area Coverage

- 5 blocks
- 2 districts

## Type of Activities

- Formation of Mahila Mondal
- Formation of women SHGs
- Formation of Kishan Club
- Formation of Youth Club and Child Club
- Training of Mahila Mondal members and Women SHGs

- Training of Kishan Club, Youth Club and Child Club members
- Formation of block level Mahila Mondal and Youth Federation
- Linkage with Govt. Departments and Financial Institutions

## Impact

- Various Community based groups are now functioning enough to initiate various development activities at the village/community level
- The group members feel empowered as under an umbrella of a group
- Various groups started own programs
- The members understand the importance of group

## Other Information

- 359 women SHGs and 35 Mahila Mondal formed and promoted
- 30 Kishan Clubs and Water users committee form and promoted
- 35 Child clubs and 55 Youth clubs has been formed and promoted
- 1 block level Mahila Mondal Federation promoted
- 1 block level Youth Federation promoted

## 6.

## Research, Documentation and Publication

- Study on School Management Committee (SMCs)
- Develop & Printing of Poster on Climate Change
- Preparation & development of rules, regulations & bylaws of Cluster Level Association (CLA)
- Preparation of prospective and business plan for Birsa Munda Lac Cooperative
- Development of MIS of 359 nos. of Women Self Help Groups





## 7. New Initiatives

### **Model Nursery**

*As on today availability of genuine variety and good quality of fruits and vegetables saplings is very much important for early, quality and large quantity of fruits & vegetable production which stimulate the marginal & small farmers to ensure good earning from orchard and vegetable cultivation as an alternative source of income.*

*National Horticulture Mission has taken initiative to specify the Nursery Standards by Specifying Infrastructure required for setting up of Model Horticulture Nursery in the state of Jharkhand.*

*A recognized Model Horticulture Nursery should function as a reliable source of supply of quality planting material for horticulture crops to the farmers.*

*With a view to ensure availability of Good Quality planting material as outlined above, TRCSC has set-up a model nursery at Rudia village of Chandil block of Seraikella-Kharsanwa district.*

*In this context TRCSC has set-up a 4 hector model nursery to meet the requirement of sufficient quantity of fruits and vegetable saplings as well as 1 hector small nursery for production of quality cashew plant at Rudia with the financial support from Jharkhand State Horticulture Mission, Ranchi and loan from Bank of India, Mango-Dimna Chowk branch, Jamshedpur.*



### **Mushroom Spawn Production Laboratory**

*It has been found from the recent trend that the majority of the non-vegetarian population in the country specially in eastern India turn their food habits towards vegetarian and this has increase the demand of Mushroom due to adequate nutritive value.*

*In recent years mushroom cultivation in India has witnessed a tremendous growth with respect to the type of mushrooms and their productivity. The mushroom market is growing continuously mainly due to Increasing interest in their culinary, nutritional and health benefits. On recognizing the importance of mushroom as an eco-friendly alternative for agro-waste recycling, capability to provide better nutrition for the vast vegetarian population, employment generation and a good income source,*

*TRCSC has set up a mushroom spawn production laboratory at Dimna, Jamshedpur for supplying quality spawn to the growers and entrepreneurs with the financial support from Jharkhand State Horticulture Mission, Ranchi and loan from Bank of India, Mango-Dimna Chowk branch, Jamshedpur.*

*We have also been providing technical training and guidance to growers and entrepreneurs for uninterrupted Mushroom production throughout the year.*

*This has create an opportunity to the women SHG members and youth to earn money on the one hand and solve the unemployment problem on the other hand.*



**TRCSC Network Partners**

SL.No	Name of the organization	District	Block	State
1	Singhbhum Gram Unnayan Mahila Samity(SGUMS)	East Singhbhum	Chakulia	Jharkhand
2	Sahayogi Mahila	Saraikella-Kharsawan	Rajnagar	Jharkhand
3	Indira Adivasi Mahila Vikas Samity	West Singhbhum	Monoharpur	Jharkhand
4	Shikshit Berojgar Mahila Samity (SBMS)	West Singhbhum	Jhikpani, Chaibasasadar, Tonto	Jharkhand

**TRCSC as member of Networks**

SL. No	Name of the	Place
1	Sukhar Virodhi Abhiyan (SVA)	Ranchi, Jharkhand
2	State Alliance for Accessing Livelihood (SAFAL)	Ranchi, Jharkhand
3	Jharkhand Primary Education Forum	Ranchi, Jharkhand
4	Fresh Water Action Network, South Asia (FANSA), India	Jharkhand Chapter
5	Jharkhand State RTE Forum	Jharkhand Chapter
6	Civil Society Network for Child Rights	Ranchi, Jharkhand

**Advisory members**

Name	Address	Expertise
Mr. Ardhendu Sr.Chatterjee	Barasat Garer Dhar (West), Chandannagar, Hooghly, West Bengal-7212136 Mob: 09830073241, E.Mail-ardhendu.sc@gmail.com	Ecological Farming and Natural Resource Management
Dr. Ramesh Sharan	Pro. of Economics, Ranchi University, 252, New AG Co-operative colony,Kadru,Ranchi,Jharkhand. Mob.-9431325536, E.Mail-ramshsharan@rediffmail.com, rsharan58@gmail.com	Economics
Dr. Asit Baran Das	Bidhan Pally, Near Sauce Factory,Madhyamgram, Kolkata-129, Mob.-09432893595, E.Mail-debanjanhit@gmail.com	Food Technology
Fr. Halan Bodra	Director, Samekit Jan Vikas Kendra, Patel Bagan, Sundarnagar, Dist.-East Singhbhum. Mob.-9430187295, E.Mail-director@sjvkjharkhand.in	Integrated Rural Development
Mr. Rakesh Kumar	Senior Manager, TATA STEEL, 137, New Baradwari, Behind Janta College,Sakchi,Jamshedpur. Mob.-09204058307, E.Mail.-Rakesh7.kumar@tatasteel.com	Agri- Horticulture



## Board of Trustees

Name	Address	Qualification	Occupation	Designation
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Mrs. Eunish Hembram	At & P.O Gorangcocha, P.S Ichagarh, Dist Seraikella, Jharkhand, Mob -9835334961	Intermediate	Social Worker	Member



## Resource Agencies

- Jharkhand State Horticulture Mission, Govt. of Jharkhand
- Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), New Delhi
- Society for Participatory Action & Reflection (SPAR), Kolkata
- Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development (SPWD)
- Center for World Solidarity (CWS), Secundarabad
- Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai
- Gene Campaign, New Delhi
- India Literacy Project(ILP), USA
- District Soil Conservation Office, Jamshedpur
- ATMA, Saraikela-Kharswan and East Singhbhum
- Tagore Society for Rural Development, Patamda
- Sahayogi Mahila, Rajnagar

## LEGAL STATUS

Name	:	Technology Resource Communication and Service Centre (trcsc)
Registered Address	:	House No-1554, Near Shiv Temple, Dimna Basti, PO- MGM College, Jamshedpur- 831018, Jharkhand, India
Working Address	:	Welfare Tower, Flat No-109, Beside Transport Nagar, Dimna Road, PO- MGM College, Jamshedpur-831018, Jharkhand, India
Status	:	Registered Under Indian Trust Act 1860, Registration No-6652, Dated: 27/11/2004
PAN	:	AABTT0526B
TAN	:	RCHT00470B
12A	:	Tech/CIT/Jam/2008-09/1775-80 (Dated: 21/05/2008)
80G	:	ITO/Tech/Jam/80G/2008-09/4091-93 (Dated: 19/09/2008)
FCRA	:	337820053 (Dated: 01/09/2005)
EPF	:	JH/JAM/0016317
Our Banker	:	Bank Of India & State Bank Of India
Statutory Auditor	:	S. Sahoo & Co., New Delhi

## STAFF & SALARY STRUCTURE

Salary in Rs.	Male		Female		Total
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	
0 < 5000	6	4	11	27	48
5001 < 10000	16	3	1	0	20
10001 < 20000	4	0	0	0	4
20001 < 30000	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>74</b>



**S. Sahoo & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

To

**The Board of Trustees**

**TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE COMMUNICATION  
& SERVICE CENTRE (TRCSC)  
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand**

We have examined the attached Balance Sheet of **TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE COMMUNICATION & SERVICE CENTRE (TRCSC)** as at 31st March 2013 & the related Income & Expenditure Account on the said date.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the **TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE COMMUNICATION & SERVICE CENTRE (TRCSC)**'S management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in India. These Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial Statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an identified financial reporting framework and are free of material misstatements. An audit includes, examining on test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial Statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

On the basis of the information and explanation given to us, we are of the opinion that:

- (a) the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of **TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE COMMUNICATION & SERVICE CENTRE (TRCSC)**, as at 31st March, 2013, and
- (b) the Income & Expenditure Account gives a true and fair view of the results of operation of **TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE COMMUNICATION & SERVICE CENTRE (TRCSC)** for the year ended on the date stated above.

Dated: 14/05/2013

Place: New Delhi



**CA Subhjit Sahoo, FCA**

MM NO: 57426

Partner

For and on behalf of

**S. SAHOO & CO.**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



**Abridged Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2013**

<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
<b>Fund Balance &amp; Loan</b>		
General Fund	3,902,538.03	2,425,182.00
Assets Fund	1,168,678.20	483,784.20
Secured Loan	2,024,540.00	-----
<b>Current Liabilities &amp; Provisions</b>		
Current Liabilities	2,902,924.00	968,740.00
Unspent Grant Balance	5,208,862.64	7,472,876.00
Unutilised Subsidy	438,325.50	-----
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15,645,868.37</b>	<b>11,350,582.20</b>

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	2,487,453.70	483,784.20
<b>Investment</b>	1,104,150.03	25,000.00
<b>Current Asset, Loans &amp; Advances</b>		
Loans & Advances	96,074.00	102,381.00
Grant Receivable	2,345,010.00	1,359,532.00
Cash & Bank Balance	9,597,290.64	9,372,785.00
TDS Receivable	15,890.00	7,100.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15,645,868.37</b>	<b>11,350,582.20</b>



## Abridged Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2013

INCOME	2012-13	2011-12	EXPENDITURE	2012-13	2011-12
<b>Foreign Sources</b>			Programme Cost	26,472,979.00	18,696,243.00
IGSSS, New Delhi	746,227.00	658,257.00	Administration Cost	751,715.00	664,189.00
SPAR, Kolkata	277,382.00	273,537.00	Non Recurring Cost	870,498.00	121,696.00
Centre for World Solidarity, Secunderabad	611,486.00	357,932.00	Bank Interest Refund	-----	144,365.00
LEAD, Ranchi	-----	5,000.00	Depreciation	173,459.00	-----
Gene Campaign, New Delhi	82,145.00	73,879.00			
India Literacy Project, USA	443,965.00	-----			
<b>Total Foreign Sources (A)</b>	<b>2,161,205.00</b>	<b>1,368,605.00</b>			
<b>Indian Sources</b>					
Government Grant	19,331,165.00	14,172,930.00			
SPWD, New Delhi	976,721.00	1,099,777.00			
Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai	4,295,194.00	1,182,987.00			
NABARD, Ranchi	(200.00)	683,716.00			
TSRD & Shayogi Mahila, Jamshedpur	79,157.00	-----			
Gram Vikas Kendra, Jamshedpur	-----	7,500.00			
TRCSC Own Sources	2,471,180.00	1,432,356.00			
Contribution & Donations	197,194.00	1,080,889.00			
Bank Interest(Indian & Foreign)	234,391.03	42,921.00			
<b>Total Indian Sources (B)</b>	<b>27,584,802.03</b>	<b>19,703,076.00</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>28,268,651.00</b>	<b>19,626,493.00</b>
			<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>	<b>1,477,356.03</b>	<b>1,445,188.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>29,746,007.03</b>	<b>21,071,681.00</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29,746,007.03</b>	<b>21,071,681.00</b>



## लाह व मशरूम की खेती का प्रशिक्षण

चांडिल। टेक्नोलॉजी रिसोर्स कम्युनिकेशन एंड सर्विस सेंटर जमशेदपुर के तत्वावधान में ईचागढ़ प्रखंड के शंकरडीह में तीन दिवसीय लाह का प्रशिक्षण तथा नागासरेंग में मशरूम की खेती के प्रशिक्षण शिविर का रविवार को समापन हुआ। शिविर के दौरान लेपाटांड, चिमटीया, तुता एवं नदीसाई पंचायत के दर्जनों महिलाओं को जानकारी दी गयी। प्रशिक्षक डॉ. सुरेश प्रसाद साहू ने महिलाओं को जानकारीयां दीं। मौके पर दुलगेचंद सिंह मंडा, मानस कुमार दास, डॉ. किरण सिंह आदि मौजूद थे।



## छह सौ किसानों के बीच बीज वितरण



प्रतिनिधि ■ चांडिल

राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन के तहत टीआरसीएससी के द्वारा रविवार को चांडिल, ईचागढ़ और नीमडीह प्रखंड के छह सौ किसानों को बीज वितरण किया गया। इसमें अलावा चांडिल प्रखंड के रहिया में, नीमडीह प्रखंड के शिवरी में मुखिया कुमारी मंगली सिंह मंडा और

## घरेलू हिंसा पर सेमिनार आयोजित



चांडिल। चांडिल डैम स्थित शीश महल में शनिवार को टीआरसीएससी जमशेदपुर और युवा मंथन संस्थान रांची की ओर से घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम पर सेमिनार का आयोजन हुआ। इसमें पांच प्रखंडों की महिलाओं ने हिस्सा लिया। मुख्य अतिथि प्रखंड प्रमुख ललिता उरांव ने घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम, दहेज प्रथा, स्वयं सहायता समूह और पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों की भूमिका की दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षण दिया। इस मौके पर अंजलि बोस, बरनरली चक्रवर्ती, गौरांग सुंदर

## शिक्षकों का तीन दिवसीय आवासीय प्रशिक्षण शिविर



चांडिल। टीआरसीएससी के तहत पंचायत समुदाय शिक्षकों एवं सहायक के भाग लिया। मौके पर टीआरसीएससी के सहायक निदेशक डॉ. किरण सिंह ने प्रशिक्षण का शुभारंभ किया।

## लाह एवं मशरूम की खेती के लिए प्रशिक्षण



चांडिल। ईचागढ़ प्रखंड के नागासरेंग संस्थान केन्द्र में मशरूम और लाह की खेती के लिए प्रशिक्षण शिविर का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें अलावा चांडिल प्रखंड के रहिया में, नीमडीह प्रखंड के शिवरी में मुखिया कुमारी मंगली सिंह मंडा और

## नागासरेंग में महिला व किशोरियों को सिलाई कटाई का प्रशिक्षण



चांडिल। टीआरसीएससी की ओर से 9 गांवों के स्थानीय महिला व किशोरियों को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने के लिए सिलाई का प्रशिक्षण तीन महीने के कोर्स के दौरान दिया जाएगा। इस प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन नागासरेंग स्थित उपायुक्त मुख्यालय अतिथि निवास में किया जा रहा है। प्रशिक्षण का शुभारंभ नागासरेंग के उपायुक्त ने किया।

## अब नहीं मिलेंगे शराब बेचने और पीने वाले



चांडिल। ईचागढ़ के चार गांवों के 11 महिला समूहों का आंदोलन रंग लाया। अब नहीं मिलेंगे शराब बेचने और पीने वाले।

## तामारी में महिला प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित

नीमडीह (रिपोर्टर) : चांडिल अनुमंडल क्षेत्र के तामारी स्कूल प्रांगण में बुधवार को एक दिवसीय महिला प्रशिक्षण शिविर का आयोजन किया गया। टीआरसीएससी के फ़िल्ड कोर्डिनेटर गौरांग सुंदर माझी एवं अनुप बनर्जी ने महिला अधिकार पंचायत राज सह ग्रामसभा का प्राथमिक पर प्रशिक्षण दिया। इस अवसर पर महिलाओं को पंचायत सह ग्रामसभा के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी गयी। इस मौके पर महिला समिति, मां लक्ष्मी

## महिला दिवस पर खेलकूद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन



चांडिल। टीआरसीएससी की ओर से शुरुआत को ईचागढ़ प्रखंड के चिमटीया पंचायत के सख्ताडीह में महिला दिवस का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में चिमटीया, तुता, नदीसाई और लेपाटांड पंचायत के महिलाओं ने भाग लिया। कार्यक्रम के प्रारंभ में महिलाओं ने प्रभात फेरी निकाली। इस अवसर पर महिलाओं ने 'हम झारखंड की नारी हैं, फुल नहीं बनना' का नारा दिया। प्रभात फेरी के समापन के बाद एक सभा का आयोजन किया गया। मौके पर वार्ड सदस्य दुर्गा लाल ने कहा कि आजादी के बाद ने कहा कि महिलाओं को अपने हक के लिए शिक्षित बनना होगा। इस अवसर पर खेलकूद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। सभी विजेता प्रतिभागियों के बीच उप मुखिया अनादी माझी ने पुरस्कार का वितरण किया। सभा में बीना महतो, मालती लाल, कुंती लोहरा, पुर्णिमा, निता देवी, निवारण, बलराम, जगन्नाथ समेत अनेक महिलाओं ने भाग लिया।

## किशोर-किशोरियों के जीवन कौशल पर प्रशिक्षण



चांडिल। टीआरसीएससी जमशेदपुर और जेटीटी मुंबई के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में किशोर-किशोरियों के जीवन कौशल पर हॉली क्रॉस सभा में आयोजित चार दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण रविवार को समापन हो गया। चार दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण में 103 किशोर-किशोरियों ने भाग लिया। प्रशिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य उनके जीवन कौशल को जानकारी देना था, ताकि वे आगे चलकर देश का अच्छा नागरिक बन सकें। इस अवस्था में होने वाले शारीरिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक बदलाव की जानकारी उन्हें दी गयी। ऐसे में होने वाले बीमारी और उससे बचाव की भी जानकारी दी गयी। मुख्य प्रशिक्षक के रूप में एमजीएम अस्पताल जमशेदपुर के डॉ. मतीन साह, टीआरसीएससी के डॉ. सुरेश प्रसाद साह, मार्टिन कन्देबा, निवारण कलिंग, अलिन महतो, बीना महतो एवं कुंती लोहरा आदि उपस्थित थे।





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