

(i) Department of anthropology adopted Birhor village Tanda and took responsibility of their health, hygiene, and upliftment of their socio economic condition. The village is visited repeatedly, health status is checked and remedial measure is taken whenever needed. (Annexure –I) (ii) Department of Geography, Vinoba Bhave University has accepted social responsibility in addition to teaching and research. The Department has selected 18 slum areas and has started several programmes for their sustainable developments. Schemes have been started to enhance economic condition of people living in that area. Self Help Groups are set up for making people self dependent. (Annexure –II)

1. Title of the Practice:- Adoption of Birhor Tanda (Kandsar Village) for its holistic development

2. Objectives of the Practice: Birhor is a highly vulnerable primitive tribe and it requires special attention from administration, NGOs, educational institutions and other socially sensitive people. Department of Anthropology accepted this challenge and adopted this village with following objectives-

1. To promote habit of better hygiene leading to good health condition.
2. To observe food practices of Birhor and improve their nutritional status with the help of locally available resources.
3. To generate interest in primary education system and encouraging them for enrolment in conventional school system.

3. The Context: Birhor is a primitive as well as dwindling tribe and is confined to a small pocket of Jharkhand and some neighboring states. Population of this tribe is reducing fast and there are various regions for that poor health condition, lack of hygiene, low level of nutrition, low educational level and lack of proper attention from governmental authorities. The present practice was formulated to add this challenges and help residence of Birhor Tanda to improve their social educational and health status. The methodology was specially formulated and insitu approach was adopted. Door to door and focused group discussion and action oriented approach was adopted. The programme is still continuing and our aim is to benefit every single person of this Tanda(village). In Kandsar total no of household is 26 and total Birhor population is 156 .

4. The Practice: Development /Action Anthropology is an important branch of Social Anthropology. Our university is situated in an area having good representation of various tribes. A part from imparting knowledge regarding social behaviour of different tribes, their culture, their tradition etc. be also take up action and application oriented responsibility. Birhor is an important tribe found in Hazaribag district and they are the list of primitive tribe because of various reasons. PG Department of Anthropology, VBU, Hazaribag decided to study the life of Birhor and collect firsthand information of their status.

5. Evidence of Success: The programme is success and is evidenced by following successes stories

1. About 38 post-graduated students were asked to take project on different aspects of social, cultural, health and hygiene, women and child related problems and nutritional aspects of Birhor.
2. One Birhore youth, Shankar Birhor of Ramgarh passed intermediate examination. After rigorous counselling by our team persuaded him to take admission in graduate course.
3. A lady Sunita Birhorin delivered her baby in forest while she was gathering minor forest products. She was provided medical assistance and the baby was properly vaccinated by the help of medical officer. This action generated interest in PHC.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required: Kandsar is a village of Hazaribag district. It is situated in Katkamsandi Block and surrounded by the forest and hills. This small but attractive village is situated 18 Km south-west of Hazaribag on NH-100. These region is partially effected by the naxal-problem. There is a communicational problem because of their language is Birhori, i.e a tribal language. Data collection was done by Lingua-franca. As the area is a difficult terrain, hence staying their troublesome commodities of day to day are also not available and security problem was also a constants. As the tribe is basically hunter and gatherer, hence we got very little time to interact

with them. ANNEXURE – II 1. Title of the Practice ‘Adoption of Slums through Participatory Urban Slums Appraisal and Upgrading’ (The Department of Geography, VBU, has adopted 18 Slums under Hazaribag Municipality. At present successive surveys are being carried out by team comprising students drawn from Semester-IV of the Dept. of Geography. It fulfills the twin objectives of Project Based Pedagogy and at the same time Community Outreach and Extension Activities carried out by the Department of Geography Students and Faculty Members. The issues pertaining to the identification of problems, project planning, interaction and coordination with the various departmental agencies, execution and completion of projects are to be undertaken. 2. Objective of the Practice The aim is to improve the quality of life of the slum dwellers by:

- Analyzing the social, spatial and economic characteristics and dynamics of urban slums.
- Strengthening the capacity of local people and their institutions to engage with local authorities and other service providers for the sustainable provision of basic services.
- Scaling-up the delivery of basic infrastructure services for clean safe water, improved sanitation, better and affordable housing, waste removal and access to land tenure rights through collaborative efforts with local people and municipal authorities.
- Supporting income-generation activities and community managed savings and credit schemes that enable households to secure funds for the improvement of physical facilities.
- Sharing of experiences, and the adoption of more pro-poor policies and practices for slum upgrading and land tenure at local and regional/national levels.

3. The Context (The contextual features or challenging issues that needed to be addressed in designing and implementing this Practice.)

- The proliferation of slums appears to be, at present, an unavoidable part of urbanization in India.
- Contacting Slum/Local Leaders: As a first step in this Project/Practice, it was necessary to establish contact with slum/local leaders.
- Survey of the Slum: Before drawing up the plan of action, a comprehensive survey of the Slums was carried out. The Project Team should motivate the communities to involve themselves with Project for the development work undertaken by the Dept. of Geography, VBU.

4. The Practice (Description of the practice and its uniqueness in the context of higher education and the constraints/limitations, if any, faced.) The Practice is for in situ improvements to slum communities of Hazaribag Municipality. The programme is carried out following the Project Design as developed by the Dept. of Geography, which in many ways made flexible to meet the differing physical and social characteristics and needs of people living in different parts of the city. Constraints/Limitations: Lack of Institutional Funding and MoU with any Govt. Agency to carry out the Practice on such a scale. We need to make the Practice more visible and sustainable in nature by maintaining its continuity by involving the students of the rest semesters of the Dept. of Geography and going in for some specific MoU with the Govt. Agency.

5. Evidence of Success The Project (First Phase) was completed successfully by the Team. The project, in its first phase, was evaluated after its completion by the Department of Geography and shall involve members of the community in the onward phases. Significance of the Programme/Activity: One of the important services being rendered by the Survey Teams is disseminating information about the latest developments in non-conventional energy, low-cost housing, sanitation, nutrition and personal hygiene, schemes for skill development, income generation, government schemes, legal-aid, consumer protection and allied field. A liaison between Government and other development agencies like Banks, HUDCO, NHB, ISHUP, Swachh Bharat Urban, JNNURM, UIDSSMT, NLUM, RAY, RRY, AHP, Mission for ‘Housing for All’ by 2022, AMRUT, etc. is also to be made.

6. Problems Encountered and Resource Required Before drawing up the plan of action, a comprehensive survey of the Slums was carried out. However, some resource crunch and problems were encountered while

implementing the practice, are cited below: (i) To prepare, involve and motivate the students for this practice/outreach programme, especially, to benefit them in the roles assigned to them. (ii) Initial resistance from some parents of girl students. (iii) Initial lack of cooperation from the slum dwellers. Winning the support and cooperation of the local leaders. (iv) Very high expectations from the visiting teams of students by the slum dwellers. (v) Authenticity/accuracy of answers or data being provided by the Slum dwellers, initially. (vi) Lack of financial support for this practice. No institutional funding is used as of now for this practice. Financial support through creative funding and cost effective approach through common resource pool creation and sharing by the students involved and the faculty of the department. (vii) Difficulty in drawing attention of the municipality officials towards the problems of the slums. (viii) Lack of Secondary Data pertaining to Hazaribag Municipality/District.