

TRIBUNAL ON NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

Venue: Hotel Aditya, Raipur

Date: 07/11/2006

Background

It is a path-breaking initiative to provide legal guarantee and right to work and to transform 'the geography of poverty'. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 envisages securing the livelihood of people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of employment in a financial year to a rural household. The Act provides a social safety, especially a food and income security by facilitating participation of rural poor in the market economy with a higher purchasing power net for the vulnerable households and an opportunity to combine growth with equity. 200 districts are to be covered in the first phase of implementation. The main provisions of the Act are:

1. Employment to be given within 15 days of application for work
2. If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance in cash has to be paid @ of 25% of the wage fixed under the programme.
3. Employment within 5 km radius, else extra wages to be paid.
4. At least one-third beneficiaries have to be women.
5. Gram Sabha will recommend works.
6. Gram Panchayat to execute at least 50 per cent of works.
7. PRIs have a principal role in planning and implementation.
8. Transparency, accountability and social audit would be ensured through institutional mechanism at all levels.
9. Grievance redressal mechanism to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation.

NREG Programme marks a paradigm shift from all earlier and existing wage employment programmes because it is an Act and not just a government scheme. It gives for the first time legal guarantee and right to work enshrined under an act of Parliament to work. The rural poor households in the 200 districts will have the right to register themselves with the local gram panchayat as persons interested in getting employment under the Act. The Gram Panchayat upon verification will register the household and issue a Job Card which is a legal document entitling a person to ask for work under the Act. An amount of Rs.16, 419 crore has been proposed for the implementation of NREGA in 200 districts in 2006-07. The ongoing programmes of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) would be subsumed with NREGA in the 200 identified districts. The Act is a very bold step of the Government to efface poverty from rural India and flourish in the era of liberalisation and globalisation.

This programme was launched on February 2, 2006. The following districts have been identified in Chhattisgarh for inclusion in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme: Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Koriya, Raigarh, Rajnandagon and Surguja. The progress shown in the report pertains till the month of September, 2006 kindly see *Annexure - 2*.

Objectives of Tribunal:

1. Enquiry into the policy response by the state since February 2006 when NREGA came into force with reference to the following:
 - a) adequacy of measures taken by the state government consequent upon
 - b) communication channels of the NREGA for the villages and local self government and other governance institutions
 - c) support mechanism for the poor for availing the benefits of the scheme
 - d) systems introduced for smooth implementation including midcourse correction.
2. Investigation into grass root realities of implementation of NREGA in 11 districts of C.G. with reference to the following:
 - a) investigation into the efficacy of NREGA at grass roots level
 - b) profile of the population groups benefiting from the NREGA
 - c) hurdles in the implementation of the NREGA
 - d) progress in the implementation of NREGA
 - e) involvement of the local self government institutions
 - f) quantity and sustainability of the of the livelihoods generated
3. Assessment of NREGA in overcoming poverty of the people in the selected districts with reference to the following:
 - a) creation of ecologically sustainable infrastructure
 - b) creation of capacity for multiplying livelihoods by establishing productive socio-economic assets for livelihood security
 - c) enabling the poor to participate in decisions regarding the design of the project to make appropriate 'choices' in technologies, skill upgradation productive infrastructure.
 - d) impact on the income gaps
4. A detailed assessment of the role of civil society with reference to the following:
 - a) communication of the NREGA
 - b) the patterns of mobilisation of the rural poor for implementing the NREGA and making the government accountable
 - c) the extent of collaboration with the state, government and administration at the (district level and state level) as well as PRIs.

Chief Guests:

1. Mr. Rangan Dutta, Scientific Consultant, (office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Govt. of India)
2. Mr. Justice R.D. S. Kashyap (Retd.)
3. Mr. P.C. Mishra, Special Secretary, NREGA & Labour Commissioner, Chhattisgarh .Government
4. Ms. Shatabadi Pandey, Member, State Women Commission
5. Prof. Anil Kalele
6. Prof. Kondapukran
7. Mr. Pooran Pandey, CEO - VANI

Procedure:

1. Welcome

Mr. Nilesh, State Coordinator of Chhattisgarh welcomed all the participants in the workshop and urged them to participate actively in the tribunal. He also spelled out the objectives of the Tribunal.

2. About VANI

Mr. Pooran Chandra Pandey, CEO of VANI, explained about the role and functions of VANI at the National and State levels. He said that VANI and its members are playing an important role on broad based issues affecting the Voluntary Sector in India. VANI, with the help of members in different states has been making utmost efforts to advocate proper implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for meeting its noble objective.

3. Expression of views and Ideas on NREGP

Mr. Nilesh then invited all panelists to express their views on the status of National Rural Employment Gurantee Programme in the State.

Mr. Rangan Dutta stated that NREGP is a revolutionary step of the Central Govt. and the programme must succeed as it provides right to work to the people which ensures right to food and right to work. Since this is basically on anti poverty programme in rural areas for the first time to avoid hunger and to participate in the growing market, the civil soceity must play an active role in the project districts and evaluate the programme from the perspective of the target group of landless laborers and the rural poor.

He stressed the role of administration and requested P.C. Mishra to play a proactive role in this programme. Mr. Rangan Dutta drew attention of the scientific aspects of the programme, as it would decide the effect of this Programme and pleaded for keeping certain questions always in mind such as will it increase the purchasing power of the rural poor and improve their living strandeds? Will it create durable productive socio-economic assets for sustainable use by the poor to take them out of the poverty trap? Since NGOs have starting and specialized expertise in different sectors such as water and soil conservation, land development, watershed development, sanitation, horticulture etc., what will be the best way to link this programme with science and technology? NGOs should think of innovative ideas and programmes. For example, in Malaysia, jute and bamboo are being used in rural road

construction but in India, we are still not using this innovative technology in a big way.

NGOs must make earnest effort to organise for the rural poor and work with PRIs at Block, Panchayat level and Gram Sabha level by creating capacity in the NGO sector to provide technical assistance to implementing agencies through partnership for its success.

The next speaker, **Rtd. Justice Mr. Kashyap**, said that NREGP is an important programme to alleviate poverty. It is quite different from existing poverty alleviation programmes. Earlier, even 25% of amount for such payments was not reaching the beneficiaries at the grassroots level. Therefore, we and the Govt. have the responsibility to alleviate poverty through this programme. But the success of this programme depends on the role of Civil Society.

He felt that people at the village level are still unaware of this programme. We have to create awareness about this programme in remote rural areas as well. At the same time, one should ask problems of the rural poor and try to know why migration is prevalent in rural areas? According to Justice Kashyap, there is no alternative to agriculture. As there is no small industries sector at the village level and there is high exploitation of the rural poor by the dominant people. To promote social justice and equity; efforts must be made to educate the rural poor on health, education and provide livelihood opportunities in the village itself.

In most of the villages we find the same situation as was prevalent some 50 years ago. In most of the backward districts of India, there is hardly any infrastructure social and physical - no PHC, no health workers. Even NGO workers are not seen. Therefore, the need of the hour is social mobilization to remove these constraints.

Participating in the discussion, **Shri P.C. Mishra**, Rojgar Gurantee Commissioner and Secretary Govt. of Chhattisgarh NREGP, talked about the current status of the programme and administrative problems in implementation of NREGP as summarised below:

- a. Due to paucity of field staff the awareness programme at the village level could not be organised to the desired extent.
- b. Provision for administrative expenditure has not been increased from 2% to 5% as per the decision, creating staff constraints.

- c. The programme is being implemented in 690 panchayats of 11 districts in Chhattisgarh and to implement this programme, a panchayat sevak for each Panchayat and technical staff for a cluster of Panchayats are needed. However for this would not be possible unless the ceiling of 2% is raised Shri Mishra however assured that at present, the technical personnel will be appointed to measure the work. District Collector is currently functioning as District Programme Officer. The Programme office at Block level would be appointed very soon to look after the work and a panel to monitor and evaluate the work would be functioning soon.

Mr. Kondapurker said that we Civil Society must work for the rights of the villagers so that they may get due employment under the programme. We have to motivate people to work on 'Jal, Jungle and Zameen' so that they will get sustainable income. He asked how long shall depend on government? In the past the Govt. Dept. ran many poverty alleviation programmes but due to lack of follow up, these programmes could not fulfil the objectives. Therefore proper utilisation of the given resources must be ensured. He asked participants to motivate and facilitate villagers for direct marketing of rural products so that they could get good return and may improve their living conditions.

Prof. Anil Kalele compiled all the points spelt out by the speakers and drew the attention of the participants as to what Mr. P.C. Mishra, Special Secretary of NREGP had stated :

- staff shortage for the programme
- Non- positioning of Technical personnel
- Collector acting as DPO
- Delhi based NGOs unwillingness to conduct social audit in respect of NREGA programme in Chhattisgarh.

Prof. Anil Kalele also raised following questions-

- Are we ready to work in self awareness and self dependence in the state level?
- Is administration ready to work on this programme efficiently and with dedication?
- Do we have capacity and capability to accomplish the programme?
- Can we constitute monitoring committee with responsibility of taking decision on the spot?

He was of the view that there was large scale corruption in the administration. Transparency does not exist in real practice. The NREGP provides rights as well as duties which go hand in hand.

Summing up the discussion Shri Pooran Chandra Pandey, Chief Executive Officer, VANI referred to the important points made by the panelists and opined that to effectively participate in NREGA programme, civil society must develop capacity core competency and commitment to serve the rural poor. There Civil Society, the Panchayati Raj institutions must support and acknowledge each others work and to be aware of each others roles and responsibilities. He also made it clear that unless the physical programmes are prepared in a manner that ensures participation of the rural poor and creation of productive assets the sustainability of the programme will not follow. He thanked the panelists for their participation and the members of the Civil Society and stake holders for presenting reports on implementation and constraints and problems involved in various stages of the NREGA programme on the issue of social audit of the programme of social issue. Shri Pandey reminded the participants that by its very nature social audit are a kind of post project evaluation. In the early stage of this programme what is needed is concurrent evaluation in which NGOs should participate to provide positive support to the programme by organising the rural poor and helping the PRI's in preparing the project design and social mobilisation.

Participating in the seminar Ms. Shatabadi Pandey, Member, State Women Commission complimented VANI and its CEO for organising the tribunal on this vital subject and mentioned the role of women's commission in development of women and children in the state. She felt that to enable the rural women folk to derive due benefits of reservation and employment, there should be efforts to mobilise women's 'Self Help Groups' and in this effort the civil society could play an important role.

4. Presentation of the cases:

The participants from different districts of the state presented the ground realities / problems under NRRGP and the common issues and problems were identified which are as follows:

- a) Non- distribution of job card by sarpanch
- b) Negligence of entry in job card by sarpanch

- c) Missing of photographs
- d) Unavailability of job card
- e) Refusal and avoidance to accept application for job
- f) Engagement of labourers from outside of the panchayat for various works
- g) Non-provision of work within 15 days as stipulated under the Act.
- h) Women's reservation at work is not being provided
- i) Non-provision of statutory allowance for work at sites located at a distance beyond 5 Km from the village where the job card holder resides
- j) Payment of wage lower than the stipulated minimum wage
- k) False entries in muster roll
- l) Irregular payment of wages
- m) Non- payment of wages
- n) Lack of facilities at work place as stipulated in the Act.

Details are given in *Annexure -I*

The Findings and Recommendations of the Tribunals:

1. NREGA implementation in Chhattisgarh suffers from lack of due political commitment, inadequate staff and technical support due to shortage of funds available under the programme for meeting administrative expenditure and critically unclear perception about the kind of rural infrastructure in a broad sense that is required to create durable and sustainable productive base for generation of 'multiplier effects' in the rural economy through creation of wage employment and income and therefore market access of the poor.
2. There is need for a clear policy regarding the role of the voluntary sector in NREGA as reflected in government directives on the role of VO's in programmes such as water shed development, Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan, SGSY or SJSRY, without such clarity and a financial support system to enable the NGOs to mobilise the prospective seekers of employment, the rural poor will not be organized and be able to derive desired benefits from the programme.
3. The tribunal noted serious lapses as detailed above in the work of Panchayat in regard to wages unauthorised retention of job cards, withholding of job cards, deployment of job card holders to work in other ongoing schemes. These are totally irregular and indicative of corruption and misuse of funds which must be investigated by the State Government for drastic action and recommended action.
4. The voluntary sector should study the Act and the rules made there under and take up the task of mobilising eligible job seekers and take up their cases with Panchayats.
5. There should be a science and technology policy for the NREGA and instruments for application of technology in asset creation and skill development under NREGA.
6. To ensure that the rural poor women get there due, the State Women's Commission may take up with concerned authorities for providing support to

NGOs under the state women's component plan for mobilisation of women's group for gainful employment under this programme and to introduce innovations in this field similar to those in horticulture and SGSY.

7. A grievance redressal mechanism is necessary at the GP level involving G.P, Block Staff and NGO's to ensure that the poor households get their due and to midcourse corrections are made in the programme.

Future Strategy and Action Plan:

1. Formation of Kala Jatha who may organise awareness compaign among panch and Sarpanch though cultural programme.
2. Advocacy with the state govt on regular basis by the Civil Society.

Vote of thanks:

Mr. Nilesh Munje, State Coordinator of CG, thanked all the chief guests and participants for their active participation in the tribunal by articulating their views, ideas and short comings in the implementation of NREGP in the state.

Annexure -2

CASE: 1

District: Kabirdham

Blocks: Bodla – 14 Panchayats & Pandaria – 4 Panchayats

Declaration of Scheme: 5th February, 2006

Work Started: 5th May, 2006

Type of Work: Road Construction, Pond digging & Pond rennovation

Work Implemented by: Panchayat

As Gramodaya Kendra, Kavardha stated that the community of both blocks are facing the following problems:

1. There is **irregularity in wage payment**. Till todote the Panchayat has not made the payment.
2. **Malpractices**
 - **Less Payment:** In Kukrapani Panchayat Rs. 58/- per day is paid against Rs. 58.83 mentioned in the job card.
 - **False Signature in the job cards:** There is false signature done by the panchayat in village Raali and the wage amount swallowed by the panchayat.
 - **No T.A. and Extra Amount:** It is clearly mentioned in the Act that if the concerned department can not provide within 5K.M. radius they are supposed to pay T.A. and extra amount for workers who are working outside the mentioned distance. It is observed in Kukrapani Panchayat that working area distance is more than 5 K.M. but they are not being provided the given provision in the Act.

3. No wage payment has been made within 15 days which against the Act.
4. Shortcomings in the implementation of the programme:
 - Many people are not aware of the programme since the concerned department/agency has not organized awareness programme in the village or panchayat level.
 - No officials are appointed to look after NREGP eg. District Programme Officer, Block Programme Officer, etc.
 - Delay in job card distribution and obtaining jobs.
 - The minimum wage is mentioned Rs. 60/- per day in the job card but members are getting less than the mentioned amount.
 - Working sites facilities: It is observed that drinking water is provided in the working area but other facilities such as first aid, shed, crèche etc. are ignored.
 - It is also observed that below the age group of 14 and above the age group of 60 are engaged in the work and obtained 100 days work which Act does not allow.
 - The responsible agency at the block level has ignored to receive the application for the work from the villagers as well as the sarpanches at the panchayat level do not see the importance of the application for job.

CASE: 2

**District: Rajnand Gaon, Block : Mohla, Panchayat: Amadulla,
Village: Pahatolla
Nos. of Families: 95
Job Card Issued: 95**

Type of work: Renovation of Pond implemented by Panchayat

Mr. Deonath with twenty co-workers filed the case against Sarpanch of the village for paying them low wage as per mentioned minimum wage Rs. 60/- per day in the job card.

CASE: 3

**District: Bilaspur, Panchayat: Kala Village: Takhatpur
Nos. of families: 07
Job Card Issued: 0**

Type of Work: Fencing by Panchayat

Mr. Bharatlal Suryavanshi S/O Sri Chaitram Suryavanshi lives in Takhatpur village. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat was appointed to conduct the survey of that village to provide job cards. After completion of survey Mr. Bharatlal approached to the Sarpanch and submitted an application for the job card. But he has not received job card and without holding job card he got 11 days of work in fencing construction. The poor Bharatlal has received wages of 5 days and rest of the amount is remaining with Sarpanch.

His appeal and expectation is obtaining job card as soon as possible from Mr. Shankerlal Yadav, Sarpanch of that particular village and delegation of Block authority as well as remaining wage must be paid to him.

CASE: 4

District: Kabirdham, Block: Bodla, Panchayat: Piparkhunta

Nos. of families: 223

Job cards issued: unknown

Work Started: May 2006

Type of Work: Pond Renovation – 2 by Panchayat

Mr. Sawailal, S/O Shri Dharam Singh says that under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme two pond renovation work was started. My wife and I worked for 20 days (40 mandays) in the month of May and June 2006. In the month of August they paid me Rs. 1006/- only the rest of the amount Rs. 1347.20/- did not pay me. The next payment was made on 19th October 2006 the then I requested to Pradhan and Secretary of the Block to pay me rest of the amount. The Pradhan and Secretary straight forward denied to pay me said amount by articulating that all payments have been made to you earlier.

My Appeal and expectations are:

- **The remaining amount of Rs. 1347.20/- must be paid to me as soon as possible.**
 - **The panchayat has paid low wage, it must be checked.**
 - **In job card everything should be filled up clearly.**
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CASE: 5

District: Kabirdham, Block: Bodla, Pachayat: Murghunsari

Nos. of families: 282

Job cards issued: 247

Work Started: May 2006

Type of Work: Pond Renovation by Panchayat

Mr. Jagdish Markamsays that he has given his labour 8 days on the above mentioned work. The Sarpanch declared the wage Rs. 58.83/- per day. On 17th July 2006 Sarpanch paid him Rs. 398.64 at the rate of Rs. 49.83/- per day. Mr. Jagdish wanted the reason of low payment then Sarpanch answered that low rate or underpaid due to negative evaluation of the work.

The appeal of Jagdish Markam is that daily wages should be paid at the rate of Rs. 58.83/- per day anyway because labourers are not responsible for negative evaluation.

He says that the sarpanch and secretary do not measure the work properly everyday.

CASE: 6 -

District: Kabirdham, Block: Bodla, Panchayat: Kesmarda

Nos. of families: 306

Job Card Issued: 0

Work Started: May 2006

Type of Work: Pond renovation in Baki village by Panchayat

Mr. Ramkishore S/O Sri Dhodha worked 18 days in the above mentioned work in Baki village but he has been paid wages of 6 days and till latest information he has not been paid rest of the amount. The second case is that all job cards of the village are with Sarpanch. Whenever villagers ask for the job cards he threatens by saying that I will give back all job cards to the government.

Appeal of Rajkishore in this case are:

- Pradhan and Sarpanch must pay him rest of the amount of 12 days.
 - The Sarpanch must distribute job cards to the applicants/villagers.
 - There is fear of false entry in the job card since Sarpanch has been keeping all job cards with him.
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CASE: 7

Districts: Kabirdham, Block: Bodla, Panchayat: Baijalpur

Nos. of families: 301

Job cards issued: 235

Work Started: May 2006

Type of work: Pond renovation, fencing, Road construction by Panchayat and Plantation by Forest Department in Baijalpur village

Mr. Ram Singh, S/O Bidulram with his wife worked total of 19 days (38 man days) in pond renovation. The payment of this particular work was made in the month of July 2006. The Sarpanch has not entered a total man days in Ram Singh's job card.

Second case with him is that spouse worked for seven days (14 mandays) in the plantation work and were paid 14 days labour but the forest department asked to give back the amount of seven days wages and he did so. Still he has not received the remaining amount of 7 days work.

In this situation his appeal is:

- There is irregular and false entry in the job cards such type of malpractices must be stopped.
 - He has worked in the plantation work but in the job card they have entered my son's name who studies in class XII instead of my name.
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CASE: 8

District: Bilaspur, Village & Panchayat: Takhatpur

Ms. Madhurima Singroul from Jan Seva & Lok Kalyan Samiti highlights three cases in her project area are the following:

Case: 8.1

The Sarpanch of Mochh Panchayat, Block Takhatpur supervises the work of mud construction of Jorapara village. Mr. Dilip Tolani, Journalist says that the Sarpanch has brought three labourers from Bilaspur town even availability of labourers in this particular village.

Case: 8.2

Shri Nekram Patel, Sarpanch of Homanpur Gram Panchayat, Block Takhatpur has mad irregular payment to Miss Nirmal Ghat Pachri as community members of the same Panchayat stated.

Case: 8.3

Source: Members of Samiti, Sri Dilip Tolani – Journalist and Programme Officer from Takhatpur

8.3.1 Shri Lalram Yadav, Mothe Gram Panchayat, Job Card No. 23, Registration No. 158 has applied for job but did not get job for more than 15 days of his application date. It is also observed in the Panchayat that Photographs in the job cards are missing.

8.3.2 The photographs of the villagers are taken unorganized manner. The consequence of this is that officials themselves find difficulties in identifying and categorise the photos village and family wise.

8.3.3 The officials of the area misinterpreted among the villagers that the photographer will visit the villages only once as well as they were not told the date and time of coming so that many were missed and photographer never visited the villages again.

8.3.4 In about 4-5 panchayats wage payments are pending for last four to five months.

8.3.5 Due to unavailability of job cards in the Block level, the 60% villagers yet to receive job cards.

CASE: 11

Mr. Sanjay Sharma from Sarguja Grmyothan Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Ambikapur says that his organisation is sensitising the local community on National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in the project area. He has different types of cases in the implementation of NREGP but he draws our attention on few cases which are as follows:

1. Mud Road Construction work is going on in Ambikapur Block under National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemme. But thos who are engaged in the work have not yet received Job Cards. The Sarpanch of the area is keeping all job cards with him. The villagers are not knowing that what Sarpanch is writing in the job cards. Secondly, the workers are not getting minimum wage as well as there is irregularity in payment.
The people of the area are not aware about the programme and the government officials have not yet made their efforts on the awareness programme at grass root level. It is also observed that the officials are not accepting application for job from the villagers.
2. It is the case of Ambikapur Block, Gram Panchayat Podi, Karra and Khajuri that the one person from village are holding job cards of the villagers. The people get threat of him and they never approach to that person to ask job cards. Due to no job cards people are unable to demand job from Block.
3. The Sarpanch and Secretary from Pampapur Gram Panchayat, Block Ambikapur are not accepting Application for job. The S.D.M. also visited this particular village and directed Sarpanch and Secretary to accept the Application for job but both did not listen to him as the result people are moving here and there in search of work.
4. A total of 67 persons from Visarpani Gram Panchayat, block Manpaat have applied for job on 7th October, 2006 but till todote have not got any work in the block or village level.

Sanjay says that such type of cases are coming in our project villages at the same time we are organising awareness camps. As a result we have helped about 20000 villagers in 14 blocks to apply for job to get the work under NREGP but till date non of them have got jobs.

CASE: 12

District: Sarguja, Block: Prem Nagar, Panchayat: Kataroli

Nos. of families: 76

Job cards issued: 76

Scheme started: February, 2006

Work Accomplished: 0

Mr. Sahiya Ram s/o Late Shri Thiru Ram says that thrice he has submitted an application to Sarpanch for job. The concerned officials from the Block asked to include him where work is being implemented by the Panchayat or other department but due to insufficient work in the area he has not got work till todote.

Annexure- 2

STATE: Chhattisgarh Month : September		STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NREGA DURING 2006-07													
S. No	District	No. of Rural Households (2001 Census)	Estimated Rural BPL Families	Applications registered	Job cards issued			Demand for Employment				Employment provided			
					Number	% to Rural House holds	% to Application for registration	Household	% of Households to Jobcards Issued	Individual	No. of Person per households	Household	% of Households to Employment Demanded	Individual	No. of Person per households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bastar	232755	86259	187000	187000	80.34	100.00	53893	28.82	67252	1	53893	100.00	67252	1
2	Bilaspur	297867	110390	204079	190695	64.02	93.44	57245	30.02	91239	2	57245	100.00	91239	2
3	Dantewada	134062	49683	128342	114000	85.04	88.83	111412	97.73	123059	1	111412	100.00	123059	1
4	Dhamatri	113119	41922	106000	106000	93.71	100.00	43165	40.72	121725	3	36205	83.88	90100	2
5	Jaspur	142423	52782	139098	139098	97.67	100.00	65705	47.24	73023	1	65705	100.00	73023	1
6	Kanker	120781	44761	110015	108000	89.42	98.17	54260	50.24	84337	2	54260	100.00	84337	2
8	Koria	83917	31100	75653	75653	90.15	100.00	35239	46.58	73997	2	35239	100.00	73997	2
9	Raigarh	234809	87020	197284	195212	83.14	98.95	34272	17.56	98705	3	34272	100.00	98705	3
10	Rajnandgaon	201884	74818	189718	177325	87.84	93.47	76756	43.29	173700	2	76598	99.79	173451	2
11	Sarguja	357920	132645	325872	325872	91.05	100.00	108447	33.28	271118	3	108447	100.00	271118	3
	Total	2023402	749873	1772900	1726855	85.34	97.40	695642	40.28	1302463	2	688524	98.98	1270589	2

List of Participants:

SN.	Name of the participants	Organisation
1	Rakesh Rai	Gramothan Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Sarguja
2	Dhaniram	Sarguja
3	Deshiram	Sita Nadi, Dhamtari
4	Shukla Prasad	Sita Nadi, Dhamtari
5	Mahadev Dhrew	Sita Nadi, Dhamtari
6	Yogesh Agarwal	Rajnandgoan
7	Mohan Singh	Gramodya kendra, Kawardha
8	Jadish Markam	Bodla, Kawardha
9	Ramsingh sahu	Bodla, Kawardha
10	Sarwaylal Baiga	Piper, Kawardha
11	Ramskishor	Bodai, Kawardha
12	Sahaya	Kataroli, Ambikapur
13	M. Japhar	Astha, Nagri
14	Krishna Prasad Sinha	Jagruti Seva, Sanstha, Abhanpur
15	Kashiram + 3 participants	Gramodya, Kabirdham
16	Manu Patel	Pahari Korba, Raigarh
17	Aiwani	Sarguja
18	Shard Devangan + 2 participants	Beladula
19	Aphlatan Rana + 4 participants	Abhyaran panchayat, Raipur
20	Arjun Singh	Jan Jagriti Kendra, Raipur
21	Phiranram	Jan Jagriti Kendra, Abhanpur
22	Ganguram Netam	Jan Jagriti Kendra, Abhanpur
23	Malikram	Lok shakti mohala
24	Jyotish verma	Lok Shakti sanstha, mohal
25	Pramod Kumar	Jagruti Sanstha, Abhanpur
26	Sarit Say	Adhikar manch, sarguja
27	Pitwasi Bhoy	Adhikar manch, sarguja
28	karti Ram	Adhikar manch, sarguja
29	Jogiram	Adhikar manch, sarguja
30	Devendra Baghel	CG, Gramin seva samiti

31	Vinay Kashap	Shilpi samaj sevi sansthan, Khurd
32	Provin sultana	Shilpi samaj sevi sansthan, Khurd
33	Surendra Jena + 3 participants	Samarthan, Raipur
34	Shrinivas Row	PRIYA, Raipur
35	Anil	RIDE, surguja
36	Debushish Dush	RGVN, Raipur
37	Basil	Jharkhand
38	Jeetendra sonkar	Raipur
39	Vijay Laxman	Raipur
40	Dilip	Takatpur
41	Shivekant Verma	Shilpin samj seve sansthan
42	Jagdish Pradhan	Raigarh
43	Galdi george + 2 participants	Dalit Morch, Raipur
44	Durga Jha	Raipur
45	Vinayak	Dalit mukti morch, Raipur
46	Babu Shai	NCAS
47	Parver Sultana	Bilaspur
48	Alok Sukla	Nadi Ghati Morcha
49	Sumit	CHRI
50	Anrhumah	CHRI
51	Ravi bhai	SGVS, Sarguja
52	Nilesh	VANI
53	Subodh Pnadey	Mahila Morcha
54	Rajendra Mhanty	Hitvada press
55	Shalikram soni + 3 participants	Janjgir-Champa
56	Devangan	Raipur
57	Manoj Jangade	Yuva Kalyan parishad, Bilaspur
58	Rahul	Mahila Morcha
59	Rajesh	Snkalp, Raipur
60	Victor	SHRC, Raipur