KNOW MORE ABOUT MICA WORKERS

MAY 2022

JHARKHAND & BIHAR

RESPONSIBLE MICA INITIATIVE

GLOBAL MICA COMMITTEE

terre des hommes
stops child exploitation

Study on situation of house holds and workers reliant on mica picking to earn their livelihood in mica-belt of Jharkhand and Bihar (India)

KNOW MORE ABOUT MICA WORKERS

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EXECUTIVE SUMARY

Considering the widespread socio-economic vulnerabilities of children and their families in the mica mining belt of Jharkhand and Bihar, the Global Mica Committee (GMC) has commissioned this study in March 2021 to analyze the extent of dependency of the population and scope to bring sustainable changes in the lives of children and their families.

The findings of this study primarily depict the estimation of the villages across Jharkhand and Bihar wherein local people significantly reliant on mica picking to earn their livelihood and also unfold the situation of such households on various socio-economic indicators.

This study was primarily designed to obtain an overall estimate of the villages across Jharkhand and Bihar wherein local people significantly reliant on mica picking to earn their livelihood, and also to have an estimate of families (households), population (head count) engaged in mica picking, and to assess the community's socioeconomic status, with a focus on children's psychological well-being, using pre-defined socio-economic indicators in consultation with Global Mica Committee.

For this study, a mixed method approach was adopted, which included both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies, as well as pattern replication design and theoretically simulated procedures.

To achieve an empirical conclusion, 117 villages were chosen at random in Jharkhand and Bihar from a list of 890 villages provided by the GMC, with an additional 24 villages not on the GMC list. 3577 respondents from Jharkhand and Bihar were interviewed, including 87 PRI members (elected village representatives), 27 village level administrative representatives, 3349 households (Mica and non-mica), and 114 children. Women made up roughly 37% of the total number of responders.

Based on "village classification framework" evolved during the study in consultation with GMC, essentially confirm that there are 806 mica dependent villages out of which 345 are highly dependent[1], 141 have medium level of dependency[2], 225 have low level of dependency[3], and 95 villages falls under the category of less populated-but dependency may or may not be significant[4]. It is also evident that as per the village categorization framework, nearly 294 villages falls into the category of high size village (HSV)[5], 175 falls into medium size village (MSV)[6], 208 villages falls into the category of small size village (SMV)[7], and 129 villages are categorized as micro size village (MISV)[8].

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[1]Mica is a source of livelihood for more than 75% of households

[2]Mica is a source of livelihood for 51% to 75% of households

[3]Mica is a source of livelihood for less than 50% households

[4]Mica is a source of livelihood for less than 50% households in the village, but the number of dependent HHs are less than 20 in number.

[5]Village has more than 75 households

[6]Village has households between 51-75

[7]Village has households between 25-50

[8]Village has less than 25 households

The overall estimation confirms that there are around 49293 households dependent on mica dispersed across 806 villages of Jharkhand and Bihar. Out of which, approximately 44424 are in Jharkhand (Koderma and Giridih district) and 4869 are in Bihar (Nawada and Jamui district). This also translate to the fact that there are nearly 307431 people (head count) in some ways dependent on mica for their sustenance.

The data also reveal that nearly **23000 children** are not attending the school, out of which nearly 60.29% are girls (14292) and 39.70% are boys (9412). Similarly, the school going girls had completed 10 years of schooling is nearly 45% in Nawada, 54% in Jamui,59% in Koderma, and 63% in Giridih.

Explicitly, 958 **(88%)** of the 1091 respondents earn a significant portion of their income (42%) through mica collection and sale. Whereas contribution to their income from agriculture and other forest produce is nearly 26.24%, other sources such as labour etc is (28.29%) and a small contribution of 3.8% is coming through animal husbandry. To summarize, the livelihood dependency is largely on mix set of activities that is Farm and Non-Farm with a major income coming from mica. Interesting none of the responders acknowledges that mica is their sole source of income for their entire family.

It is crucial to note that mica has the economic capacity to generate cash income to support other activities to obtain basic inputs such as seed, fertiliser, raw materials, and basic food items for all categories of income such as farm or non-farm.

According to the general sample analyzed across Jharkhand and Bihar, women are discriminated against men in all aspects of life, including health and education, and wage discrimination is quite widespread.

This report also includes several chapters that go into great detail into the overall pattern of linkages with other social security programmes and other economic variables.

It is important to mention here that in 19 of the 117 sample villages, the work done by a few local NGOs in partnership with few international mica development initiatives in accelerating the social security linkages, overall development of the children and mica community is clearly visible and evident, and such partnership approach raises a great hope of a paradigm shift in near future.

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[9]Less than 18 years of age

SECTION-A

1.1 ABOUT THIS STUDY

Overall the study was largely divided into two parts (SCOPE A and SCOPE B). SCOPE-A was largely focuses on unfolding the robustness of methodology used by Global Mica Committee (GMC) to arrive at certain estimation of mica dependent villages and also to fine tune the methodology to arrive at a much scientific estimation.

Whereas, the SCOPE-B largely reveal the:

1. Estimated number of families involved in Mica picking across Jharkhand & Bihar.

2. Estimated population that is economically reliant on Mica picking.

3. An overview of the socio-economic situation of the community based on certain pre-defined indicators proposed by GMC. (list of indicators are given section-G,1.3 below)

For more details about results from SCOPE-A, please refer the Section E at the end of this report.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

This part of the study includes the quantitative and qualitative estimates to determine the number of households (HH) and people who rely on Mica picking for a living. A pre-designed qualitative questionnaire was designed and utilized to collect data in a scientific manner to examine several baseline indicators of children's psychological well-being and socioeconomic situations. The objective is to provide a comprehensive and evidence-based research that will aid in advocating for vulnerable children and members of the socioeconomically disadvantaged community that rely heavily on mica picking for their sustenance. All pre-defined socio-economic indicators were proposed by GMC.

1.3 THE LIST OF QUALITATIVE INDICATORS PROPOSED BY GMC

(A) Social wellbeing of children

1. Number of children having access institutional pre-school learning (anganwadi centers).

2. Number of malnourished children. (Anganwadi centers could also be one important

3. source for data collection)

4. Number of children not attending school.

5. Children having access to peer learning and sharing – Balmanch/Bal Sansad/ Any children specific forum(?)

6. Number of girls completing 10 years of schooling.

7. Children having access to child protection mechanisms (Village Level Child Protection Committee, School Management Committee)

(B) Socio-Economic wellbeing of families:

1. Number of families engaged in on- farm and off-farm livelihood activities.

(C) Access to social protection /social welfare schemes.

1. Number of families -MGNREGA job card holder and engaged for 100 days under MNREGA.

2. Number of families-Ayushman Bharat Yojna.

3. Number of families – housing schemes (IAY /PMAY).

4. Number of families accessed specific segment schemes (Old age pension, widow pension, Sukanya Samridhi Yojna, Widow pension)

5. Existence of type and nature of community based organizations (such as Self-help Groups, Kisan Club, Producers Committee, Village Water and Sanitation Committee, Village Health and Sanitation Committee, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee, Youth Club,etc.)

(D) Women and section with special needs:

1. Information about gender-based "workplace discrimination" and

2. inclusion/exclusion) on economic and social parameters.

3. Forums/avenues for active participation of women-sharing and learning to address women specific social issues/concerns.

4. Access to socio-economic entitlements for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)

5. Access to social protection entitlements for children with disabilities (CwD).

(E) Others:

1. Presence of NGOs working in the area (Name/Thematic areas of work/ geographic coverage).

1.4 DETAIL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A three- stage research methodology was used to obtain a research-based estimation that is free of any earlier assumption made by GMC or any other agency or secondary research and it is largely linked to the results of the study conducted under SCOPE-A. An estimation based on various statistical proposition and social research methodology has been used for an in-depth study of the village level HH from the sample areas.

THREE STAGE ▶
SAMPLING APPROACH

STAGE-I

The unit of inquiry for the quantitative survey at stage-I was the randomly selected HH from the randomly selected villages. The villages and HH were selected out of the list of villages finalized at SCOPE-A (Part-1) of the assignment. Here, we have used a multilayer sampling approach to reach out to nearly 10% of randomly selected **HH**[10] irrespective of their dependency on Mica picking with a **higher cap of 20** HH in each sample village that were narrowed under SCOPE-A (93 villages). Due consideration has been taken to ensure that each sample village and habitat (tola) are covered at this stage. The aim at this stage was to arrive at an estimation of Mica dependent HHs. 1843 HHs were contacted as respondents at this stage.

STAGE-II

The unit of inquiry for the quantitative survey at stage-II was all the **Mica dependent HHs only** from the randomly selected HH identified above at stage-1. Here, the higher cap of sampling was limited to 10 mica dependent HH in each sample village. Due consideration has been taken to ensure that each sample village and habitat (tola) are covered at this stage. The aim at this stage was to arrive at an estimation of Mica dependent HHs. 948 HHs were contacted as respondents at this stage.

STAGE-III

The unit of inquiry for the quantitative & qualitative survey at stage-III was all the **Mica dependent HHs only** from the randomly selected HH identified above at stage-II along with the village PRI members from the sample villages. Here, the higher cap of sampling was limited to 10 mica dependent HH in each sample village. Further, a set of two exclusively designed and pre-tested & validated schedules were used to gather the data directly from the Mica dependent HH and the village PRI members. 948 mica dependent HHs and 87 PRI members 27 village development officers were contacted as respondents at this stage.

Finally, all of the data was organized and cleaned to eliminate any data errors, and various matrix and probability techniques were used to extract information and comprehend the cross-relationships between various indicators and their direct and indirect effect on connected indicators. Finally, using the pattern replication design the pattern observed in the 93 randomly selected sample villages were theoretically simulated in 806 mica dependent villages to arrive at an overall estimation and assessment on different variables across mica dependent villages in Jharkhand and Bihar.

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[10]To capture an in-depth insight of mica dependent HHs, the sample limit was extended from 10 HHs to 20 HHs in each village at stage -I in contrast to 10 HHs that was proposed originally in the research protocol.

1.5 SAMPLE MATRIX AND RESPONDENT'S PROFILE (Jharkhand & Bihar)

Table 1.0

							TOTAL
No. of Mica dependent Villages selected	93						93
No. of repondents 'HH level'	1843						1843
No. of respondents 'PRI members'	87						87
No. of respondents 'Village development officers'	27						27
	Male	**Female**	**Transgender**				**TOTAL**
Gender of respondents 'HH level'	1157	686	0				1843
	Married	**Unmarried**	**Others**				
Martial Status	1191	647	5				1843
	Male	**Female**	**Total**				
Children (Less than 18 years of age)	66	48	114				228
	Illiterate	**Neo lierate**	**Upto 8th Std.**	**High School**	**Graduate**	**Post graduate**	
Literacy level	879	313	492	152	5	2	1843
	SC	**ST**	**OBC**	**General**			
Cateogory	879	313	492	152	5	2	1843

1.6 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS (STATE WISE AND DISTRICT WISE)

Table 1.1

	Male	Female	Transgender		Male	Female	Transgender		TOTAL
Gender wise segregation 'Respondents- HH level'	1157	686	0						1843
JHARKHAND	KODERMA			TOTAL	GIRIDIH			TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
	473	281	0	754	476	308	0	784	1538
BIHAR	NAWADA				JAMUI				STATE TOTAL
	132	59	0	191	76	38	0	114	305

	Married	Unmarried	Others		Married	Unmarried	Others		TOTAL
Martial Status	1191	647	5						
JHARKHAND	KODERMA			TOTAL	GIRIDIH			TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
	484	268	2	754	518	264	2	784	1538
BIHAR	NAWADA				JAMUI				STATE TOTAL
	106	84	1	191	83	31	0	114	305

	Less than 18 years	18-40 Years	40-60 years	Over 60 years	Less than 18 years	18-40 Years	40-60 years	Over 60 years		TOTAL
Age wise segregation 'Respondents-HH level'	114	1313	407	9						1843
JHARKHAND	KODERMA				TOTAL	GIRIDIH			TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
	46	536	166	3	751	48	551	171	5	775	1526
BIHAR	NAWADA					JAMUI				STATE TOTAL
	12	141	44	1	198	8	85	26	0	119	317

	Male	Female		Male	Female		TOTAL
Children	66	48					114
JHARKHAND	KODERMA		TOTAL	GIRIDIH		TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
	26	20	46	28	20	48	94
BIHAR	NAWADA			JAMUI			STATE TOTAL
	7	5	12	5	3	8	20

	Male	Female	Transgender		Male	Female	Transgender		TOTAL
Number of Adults in each respondent's family	3298	2864	0						6162
JHARKHAND	KODERMA			TOTAL	GIRIDIH			TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
	1341	1218	0	2559	1423	1212	0	2635	5194
BIHAR	NAWADA				JAMUI				STATE TOTAL
	176	156	0	332	358	278	0	636	968
	Male	Female	Others		Male	Female	Others		TOTAL
Number of Children (< 18 years of age) in each respondent's family	2961	2366	0						5327
JHARKHAND	KODERMA			TOTAL	GIRIDIH			TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
	1174	988	0	2162	1251	976	0	2227	4389
BIHAR	NAWADA				JAMUI				STATE TOTAL
	183	139	0	322	353	263	0	616	938

	Own House	Rent	Shelter	Other		Own House	Rent	Shelter	Other		TOTAL
Type of accomodation they are living	1824	19	0	0							1843
JHARKHAND	KODERMA				TOTAL	GIRIDIH				TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
	747	7	0	0	754	776	8	0	0	784	1538
BIHAR	NAWADA					JAMUI					STATE TOTAL
	188	3	0	0	191	113	1	0	0	114	305

	Kuchha House (Mud walls with Thatched roof)	Semi Pucca	Pucca House		Kuchha House (Mud walls with Thatched roof)	Semi Pucca	Pucca House		TOTAL
Type of House they are living	1119	632	92						1843
JHARKHAND	KODERMA			TOTAL	GIRIDIH			TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
	447	269	38	754	469	276	39	784	1538
BIHAR	NAWADA				JAMUI				STATE TOTAL
	113	71	7	191	73	33	8	114	305

Literacy level	Illiterate	Neo lierate	Upto 8th Std.	High School	Graduate	Post graduate	TOTAL
Overall Literacy level (Jharkhand & Bihar)	879	313	492	152	5	2	1843
JHARKHAND KODERMA	362	136	197	58	1	0	754
JHARKHAND GIRIDIH	366	141	208	67	1	1	784
STATE TOTAL							1538
BIHAR NAWADA	92	38	46	13	2	0	191
BIHAR JAMUI	57	17	27	12	1	0	114
STATE TOTAL							305

1.7 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MICA DEPENDENT RESPONDENTS

TABLE 1.2 (Mica Dependent HHs)

	Male	Female	Other			TOTAL
Total Respondents -Mica dependent HHs	605	343	0			948
How many members of their family engaged in mica picking (Average)	1.52	1.24	0			2.76
	Source is available within their own village	Source is outside their village				
From where they pick Mica/Dhibra	547	401				948
	Less than 1 Km	1-5KM	5-10KM	Above 10Km		
How far they commute to Pick Mica from their residance	229	306	231	182		948
	Less than 5000	5000 to 10000	10000-15000	More than 15000		
What is their average family income-All sources (in Indian Rupees)	411	389	124	24		948
	Agriculture, Other forest produce (%)	Animal Husbandry (%)	Other business Shops/ trading (%)	Mica (%)	Other source- Working as casual labour	
Income segregation	26.24	3.8	0.13	41.54	28.29	100
	Male	Female				
Daily average income per person by selling Mica	150-200 INR	70-120 INR				
	Male	Female				
How many days they pick mica in a year (approximately)	200	150				

2.1 VILLAGE SELECTION FRAMEWORK

GMC has proposed a new village categorization framework to reorganize the GMC's village list based on recommendations given under Scope-A of the study (refer annexure-1).

In Scope-B, the following criteria were used to further segregate the Mica-dependent villages.

Categorisation of villages		Categorisation of mica dependency	
Particulars	**Description**	**Particulars**	**Description**
High Size Village(HSV)	> 75 Households	High Level of Dependency (HLD)	Mica is a source of Livelihood for more than 75% of HHs in the village.
Medium Size Village (MSV)	51-75 Households	Medium Level of Dependency (MLD)	Mica is a source of Livelihood for 51% to 75% of HHs in the village.
Small Size Village (SSV)	25-50 Households	Low Level Dependency (LLD)	Mica is a source of Livelihood for less than 50% of HHs in the village but it should be above 20 HHs.
Micro Size Village (MISV)	<25 Households	Less Populated Dependency (LPD):It may or may not be significant	Mica is a source of Livelihood for less than 50% of the HHs in the village **but number of dependent HHs are less than 20**

2.2 RECATEGORIZATION OF VILLAGES AS PER NEW 'VILLAGE CATEGORIZATION FRAMEWORK'

Table 2.1

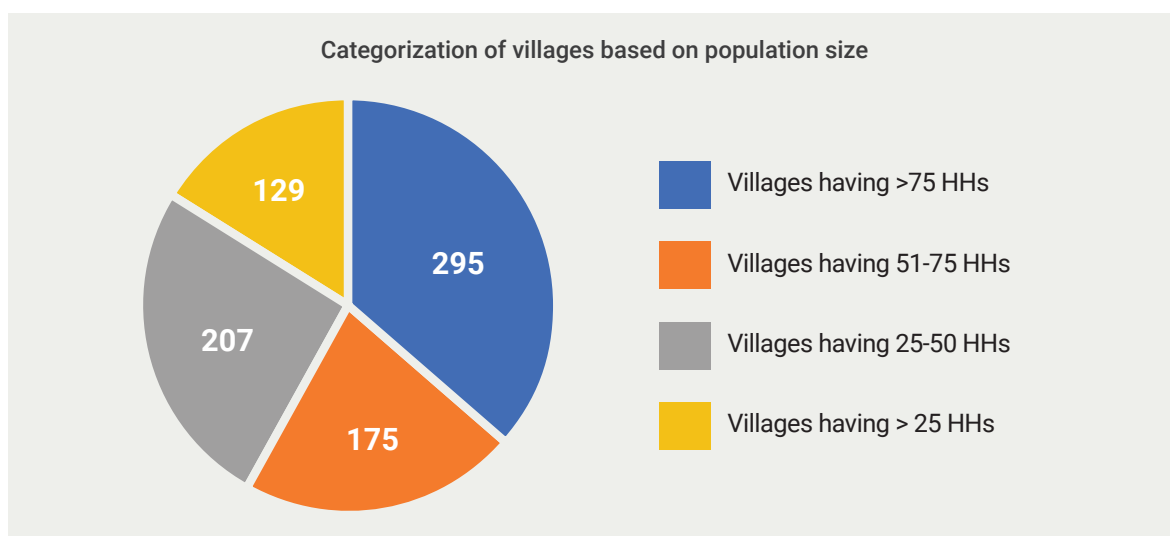| CATEGORISATION OF VILLAGES BASED ON POPULATION SIZE		CATEGORISATION OF VILLAGES BASED ON MICA DEPENDENCY
Particulars	Description	Particulars
	High Size Village(HSV) > 75 Households in a village	**High Level of Dependency (HLD)** Mica is a source of Livelihood for more than 75% of HHs in the village
JHARKHAND Out of 662 Villages	249 (37.67%)	310 (46.77%)
BIHAR Out of 144 Villages	45 (31.34%)	35 (24.63%)
	Medium Size Village (MSV) 51-75 Households in a village	**Medium Level of Dependency (MLD)** Mica is a source of Livelihood for 51% to 75% of HHs in the village
JHARKHAND Out of 662 Villages	112 (16.89%)	95 (14.29%)
BIHAR Out of 144 Villages	63 (44.03%)	46 (32.08%)
	Small Size Village (SSV) 25-50 Households in a village	**Low Level Dependency (LLD)** Mica is a source of Livelihood for less than 50% of HHs in the village but it should be above 20 HHs.
JHARKHAND Out of 662 Villages	181 (27.28%)	171 (25.83%)
BIHAR Out of 144 Villages	27 (18.66%)	54 (37.31%)
	Micro Size Village (MISV) <25 Households	**Less Populated Dependency (LPD): It may or may not be significant** Mica is a source of Livelihood for less than 50% of the HHs in the village but number of dependent HHs are less than 20
JHARKHAND Out of 662 Villages	120 (18.16%)	86 (12.99%)
BIHAR Out of 144 Villages	9 (5.97%)	9 (5.97%)

CATEGORISATION OF VILLAGES BASED ON POPULATION SIZE

Table 2.2

District	Villages	>75 HHS	Villages	51-75 HHs	Villages	25-50 HHs	Villages	<25 HHs	Villages	TOTAL Villages
Giridih	338	38.46	130	17.95	61	28.21	95	15.38	52	338
Koderma	324	36.84	119	15.79	51	26.32	85	21.05	68	324
JHARKHAND TOTAL	662		249		112		181		120	662
%			37.67		16.89		27.28		18.16	100.00

District	Villages	>75 HHS	Villages	51-75 HHs	Villages	25-50 HHs	Villages	<25 HHs	Villages	TOTAL Villages
Nawada	86	30.00	26	40	34	20.00	17	10.00	9	86
Jamui	58	33.33	19	50	29	16.67	10	0.00	0	58
BIHAR TOTAL	144		45		63		27		9	144
%			31.34		44.03		18.66		5.97	100.00

Categorization of villages based on population size

- Villages having >75 HHs — 295
- Villages having 51-75 HHs — 175
- Villages having 25-50 HHs — 207
- Villages having > 25 HHs — 129

Analysis and Conclusion based on New "Village Categorization Framework" proposed by GMC.

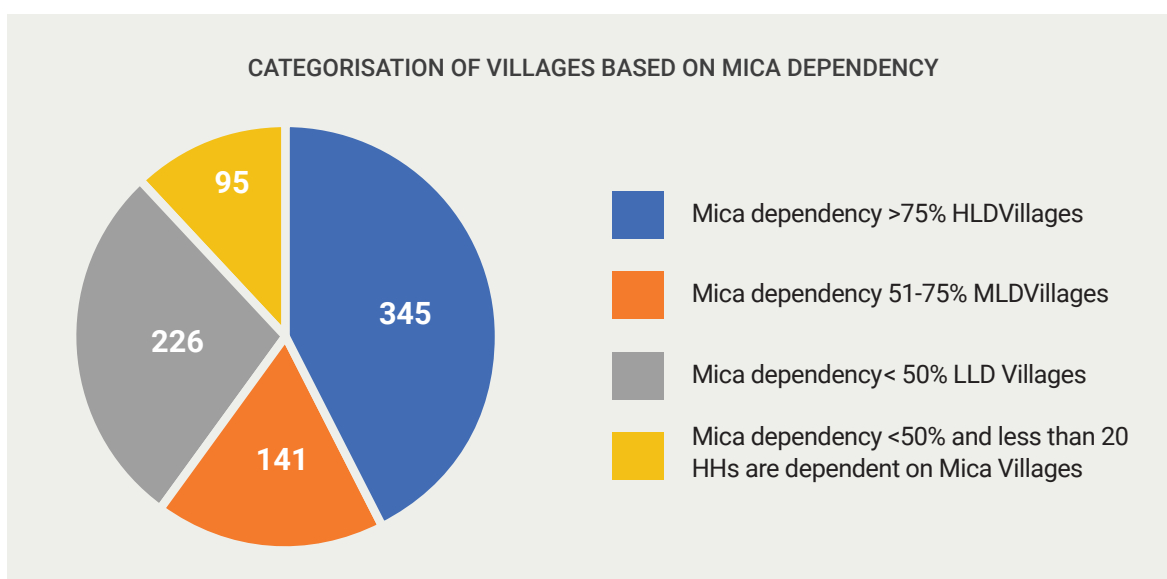## CATEGORISATION OF VILLAGES BASED ON POPULATION SIZE

❯ Nearly 295 villages out of 806 villages (GMC list) have more than 75 HH in each village, according to estimates. Around 175 villages (22%) have a population ranging from 51 to 74 HHs. Around 26% of the villages (207) have households with a population of 25-50 HHs. **It is important to note, just about 16% of the villages (129) had less than 25 HHs.**

CATEGORISATION OF VILLAGES BASED ON MICA DEPENDENCY\

Table 2.3

District	Villages	>75% HLD	Villages	51-75% MLD	Villages	< 50% LLD	Villages	<50% and less than 20 HHs are dependent on Mica	Villages	TOTAL Villages
Giridih	338	48.72	165	15.38	52	23.08	78	12.82	43	338
Koderma	324	44.74	145	13.16	43	28.95	94	13.16	43	324
JHARKHAND TOTAL	662		310		95		172		86	662
%			46.77		14.29		25.95		12.99	100.00

District	Villages	>75% HLD	Villages	51-75% MLD	Villages	< 50% LLD	Villages	<50% and less than 20 HHs are dependent on Mica	Villages	TOTAL Villages
Nawada	86	30.00	26	20.00	17	40.00	34	10.00	9	86
Jamui	58	16.67	10	50.00	29	33.33	19	0.00	0	58
BIHAR TOTAL	144		35		46		54		9	144
%			24.63		32.08		37.31		5.97	100.00

CATEGORISATION OF VILLAGES BASED ON MICA DEPENDENCY

- Mica dependency >75% HLDVillages — 345
- Mica dependency 51-75% MLDVillages — 141
- Mica dependency< 50% LLD Villages — 226
- Mica dependency <50% and less than 20 HHs are dependent on Mica Villages — 95

Analysis and Conclusion based on New "Village Categorization Framework" proposed by GMC.

CATEGORISATION OF VILLAGES BASED ON MICA DEPENDENCY

- Nearly 345 villages out of 806 villages (GMC list) are estimated to be extremely reliant[11] on mica for their livelihood, accounting for 43 percent. The field data also reveal that the primary breadwinner in such HHs spends about 150 to 200 days per year collecting mica to support their livelihood. The data also show that nearly 141 villages (18%) have a livelihood dependency of between 51 and 75 percent[12], with the majority of HHs in these villages relying on a mix economy to support their livelihood, which primarily includes agri-based livelihood activities, unskilled labour markets, or temporary migration in search of work (3-4 months in a year). Around 226 villages (28 percent)[13] rely on small farm-based economies, selling forest produce, working as unskilled labour, fishing in a few parts of Nawada & Giridih, and selling mica for a significant chunk of their livelihood.

- Interestingly, nearly 95 villages out of 806 mica villages (12%)[14] have a population of less than 20 HHs, and nearly half of the population in these villages is dependent on mica, with the rest of the income coming from other small income-generating activities such as selling forest produce, vegetables, selling traditional craft-based utilities, working as unskilled labour, and so on.

- In all income generation categories, the income from animal husbandry was roughly 3.8 percent of total income, while small commercial businesses (shops/trading) were contributing around 0.13 percent of total income.

- It is crucial to note that Mica plays a key role in creating cash to support other activities to obtain basic inputs such as seed, fertiliser, raw materials, and basic food items, since mica has economic potential to generate cash for local villagers in all categories of mix income.

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[11]Mica is a source of livelihood for more than 75% HHs in the village
[12]Mica is a source of livelihood for 51% to 75% HHs in the village
[13]Mica is a source of livelihood for less than 50% of HHs in the village ,but the number of HHs are more than 20
[14]Mica is a source of livelihood for less than 50% of HHs in the village, but the number of HHs are less than 20

SECTION-C

3.1 FINDINGS & CONCLUSION

3.1.1 Estimated number of villages reliant on Mica picking across Jharkhand & Bihar.

806
VILAGES

Note: Please see the detailed study attached as Scope-A for district-by-district estimates of mica-dependent villages.

3.1.2 Estimated number of families involved in Mica picking across Jharkhand & Bihar.

49293
FAMILIES

Note: Please see the detailed study attached as Scope-A for district-by-district estimates of mica-dependent families.

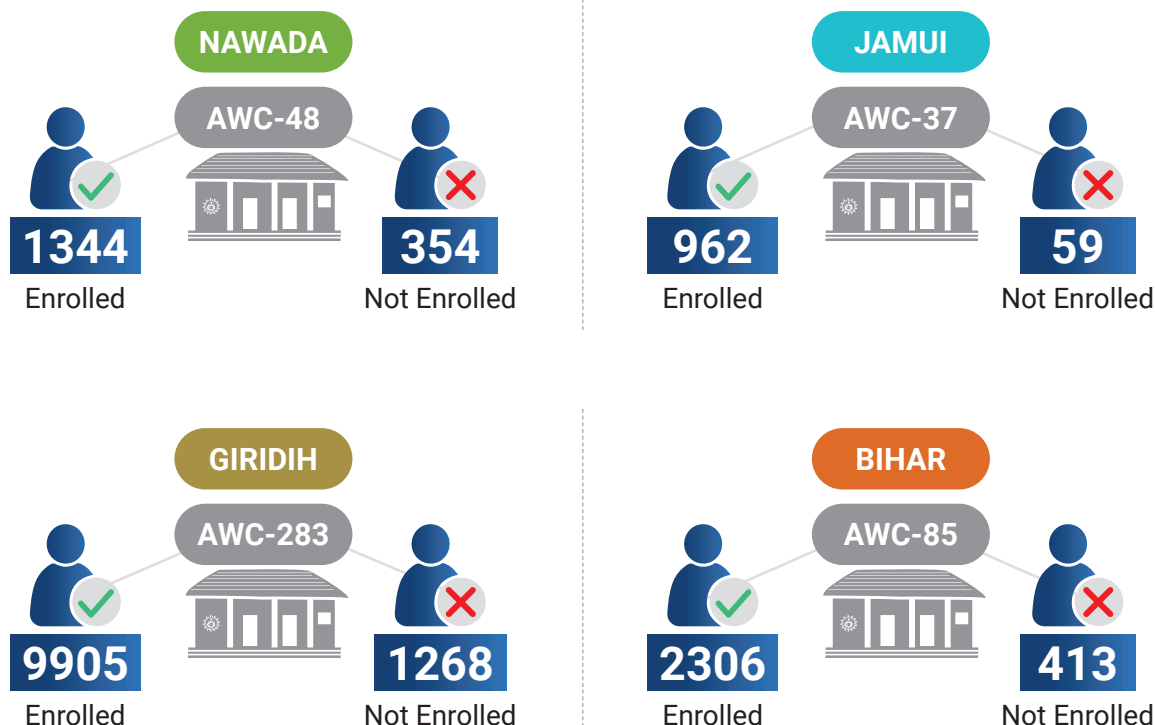### 3.1.3 Estimated population that is economically reliant on Mica picking.
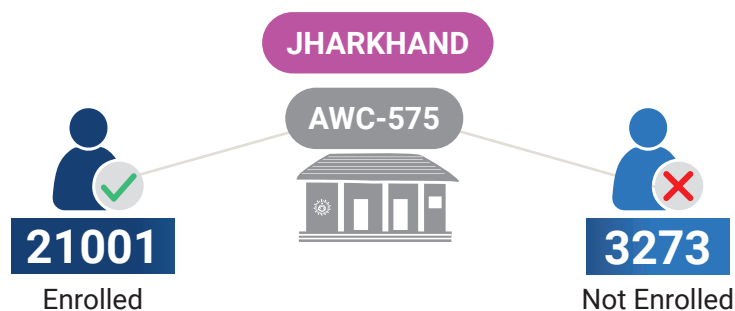
307431
POPULATION

3.1.4 Overview of the socio-economic situation of the community based on certain pre-defined indicators proposed by GMC.

❯ According to the data, there are about 93,384 HHs spread across 806 villages with a population of nearly 5.82 lacs people. Significantly, nearly 49,293 families (households-HHs), or 52.78 percent of such HHs, rely on mica for a significant portion of their income.

❯ Based on the responses of 948 mica workers, it was determined that the bulk of them spend close to 150-200 days each year collecting and selling mica. In comparison to male family members, women spend almost 150 days each year collecting mica, and a considerable percentage of their time is spent on other home-based activities that do not contribute economically to the family income.

❯ This finding also suggests that mica plays an important part in the life of such villagers in terms of sustaining their families and meeting their day-to-day requirements and aspirations of youngsters and children.

(A) Social wellbeing of children (Mica dependent villages)

A.1 Number of children having access institutional pre-school learning (anganwadi centers).

NAWADA

AWC-48

1344
Enrolled

354
Not Enrolled

JAMUI

AWC-37

962
Enrolled

59
Not Enrolled

GIRIDIH

AWC-283

9905
Enrolled

1268
Not Enrolled

BIHAR

AWC-85

2306
Enrolled

413
Not Enrolled

JHARKHAND

AWC-575

21001
Enrolled

3273
Not Enrolled

Analysis and Conclusion

❯ According to estimates, almost 2306 children (0-6 years) are enrolled in Anganwadi centres (AWCs) in the districts of Nawada and Jamui in Bihar, while nearly 413 are not. This represents a 16 percent difference in the number of needy children who are not yet enrolled in AWCs.

❯ The figures also show that in the Jharkhand state districts of Koderma and Giridih, over 21,000 children are enrolled in Anganwadi centres (AWCs), while about 3273 are not. This represents a 14 percent disparity in the number of needy children who are not yet enrolled in AWCs.

❯ It's also estimated that out of 806 mica-dependent villages, roughly 660 have functional AWCs, with beneficiaries taking advantage of some of the services that AWCs are supposed to provide. Based on the data gathered throughout the study, it is difficult to say whether all AWCs provide the six pre-defined services to their beneficiaries.

❯ Respondents were dissatisfied with the overall service delivery of the AWCs in roughly 17 of the 93 sample localities (18%). Poor infrastructure, inadequate facilities, a lack of needed equipment, and AWC staff absenteeism were some of the top concerns highlighted by respondents as reasons for poor AWC delivery.

❯ Nearly 146 villages, according to estimates, do not have AWCs, may have have mini AWCs, or are combined with the adjacent villages.

❯ It is crucial to note that the number of children enrolled in AWCs does not truly represent the total number of children that use AWC services. Parents are frequently unaware of their children's enrolment in AWCs, according to respondents. This demonstrates a lack of community awareness and necessitates strong collaboration between PRI members, AWC workers, line departments, and local NGOs to raise community awareness.

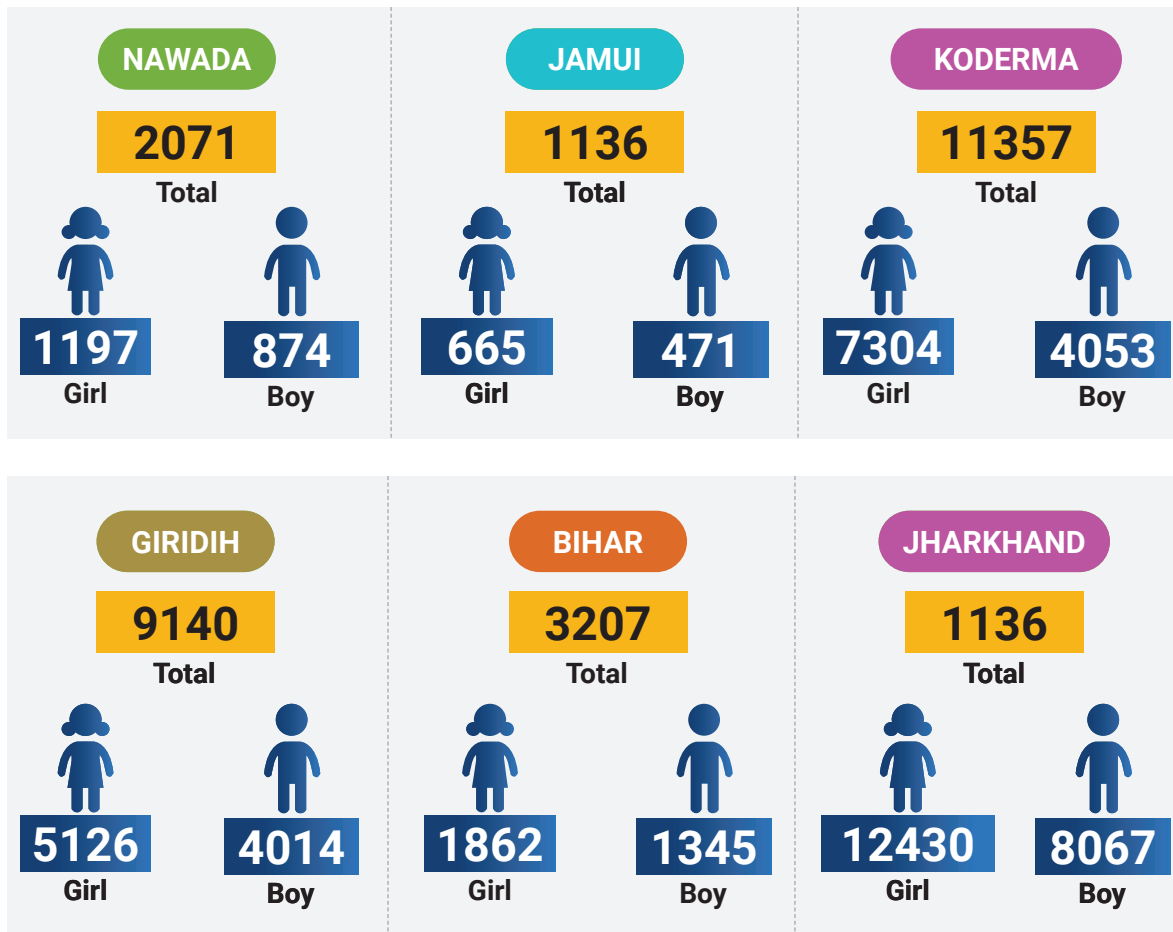## A.2 Number of malnourished children registered with Anganwadi centers.

JAMUI > 161 Malnourished children

NAWADA > 229 Malnourished children

KODERMA > 1428 Malnourished children

GIRIDIH > 1395 Malnourished children

BIHAR > 391 Malnourished children

JHARKHAND > 2823 Malnourished children

Analysis and Conclusion

❯ The above data is primarily organized based on the information revealed by PRI members across 93 villages (87 respondents) and Village development officers (27). As a result, this is essentially a formal count of malnourished children registered with AWCs, and it does not reflect the real number of malnourished children in villages.

❯ It was difficult to obtain information regarding malnourished children directly from respondents at the community level, as the majority of them were completely unaware of how to determine whether the children were malnourished or healthy.

❯ The data shows that on average, each AWC in the village had about 4.78 malnourished children in Nawada, 4.36 malnourished children in Jamui, 4.89 and 4.93 malnourished children in Koderma and Giridh districts of Jharkhand respectively.

❯ Based on observations, responses from the field, and other secondary data, the true number of malnourished children is roughly three times higher than what has been reported to AWCs. Lack of capacity of Anganwadi workers in recording proper health measurements, lack of working equipment in AWCs, some administrative reservations by the line department in registering an increased number of malnourished children, and lack of awareness and financial support system with vulnerable families to reach out to malnourish treatment centres (MTC) are some of the reasons shared by a few PRI members behind such gaps. Respondents stated that MTC treatment is free of charge, but that in a few cases, parents who earn a living on a daily basis have returned from the MTC because they were unable to sustain their other family members due to a lack of financial support.

A.3 Estimated number of children not attending school.

NAWADA
2071
Total

1197
Girl

874
Boy

JAMUI
1136
Total

665
Girl

471
Boy

KODERMA
11357
Total

7304
Girl

4053
Boy

GIRIDIH
9140
Total

5126
Girl

4014
Boy

BIHAR
3207
Total

1862
Girl

1345
Boy

JHARKHAND
1136
Total

12430
Girl

8067
Boy

Analysis and Conclusion

❯ This information is derived based on direct responses from 1843 respondents interacted during the research, including 114 adolescent children, and 87 PRI members from the sample villages.

❯ In the vast majority of cases, passing the eighth grade (when children reach the age of 14) has been established as a standard educational requirement by the majority of parents. With this low pattern, any child under the age of 18 who has just finished the eighth grade (free and obligatory education as per SSA guidelines) and is not pursuing higher education up to the age of 18 as expected, would still be classified as a child not in school.

❯ It's worth noting that 81 (87 percent) of the 93 sample villages have a primary school (1st to 5th Grade) within the community. It is also important to note that 62 (67 percent) of the 93 sample villages have middle school (5th to 8th Grade) facilities, while just 18 villages (19 percent) have secondary school (9th and 10th Grade) amenities.

- For majority of the children, it is essential to commute up to 12-14 kilometers (going and coming) in order to attain the middle or secondary school in their nearby villages. This commuting usually takes up to two hours of their everyday schedule.

- The youngsters also revealed that the majority of girl children spend 2-3 hours daily fetching drinking water, as well as another 2-3 hours doing various auxiliary domestic chores.

- The data from 93 sample villages reveals that 31.79% school-aged girls and 22 % of school-aged boys in Nawada are not attending the school. Similarly, in Jamui 30.52% girls and 20.57% boys, in Koderma 26.64% of girls and 14.46% of boys, and in Giridih 22.59% of girls and 16.38% of boys are not attending the school and many of them dropped the school at the age of 12-13 years.

- Nearly 2071 children (6-18 years) from 86 villages in Nawada are estimated to be out of school. All children under the age of 18 are regarded as potential children who could become involved in any type of economic activity, which could lead to them being forced into child labour in the long term. This translates to an average of approximately 24 children not attending school in each mica-dependent village in Nawada. This should not be interpreted to mean that these many children are not enrolled in school, there is a greater chance that they are enrolled but now have dropped due to various reasons. Furthermore, the data was obtained during the time (July 2021-October 2021) when schools in Jharkhand and Bihar were shuttered owing to COVID's influence.

- Similarly, 1136 children from 56 villages in Jamui, 11357 children from 324 children in Koderma, and 9140 children from 338 villages in Giridih are estimated to be out of school. This reveals that on average 20 school going age children in Jamui,35 in Koderma, and 27 in Giridih are potentially not attending the school.

- The data also flagged out that the number of girls not in school is higher than the number of boys. As a result, girls are more likely to be exploited in any sort of economic activity.

ABOUT BAL SANSAD & BAL MANCH

The literal meaning of the phrase **"Bal Sansad"** is Children/Student ("Bal") and Assembly/ Parliament ("Sansad"). That is the Student Parliament in every middle school. The Bal Sansad is an elected body of the school which identifies issues, initiates problem solving approaches and drives impactful changes in their school. They act as an inspiration to work with the limited resources and high aspiration for their school. They are the democratic voice of the entire student body.

Similarly, **"Bal Mach"** is a village-level children's forum that follows the same model, but their outreach is considerably broader, as they address issues affecting children in the community in addition to school-related issues. The children's overall exposure in Bal manch was found to be significantly broader, and here all children, regardless of their enrollment in school or age group, could be a part of it and learn through experience sharing, various activities, and other means-supported by few NGOs in the region.
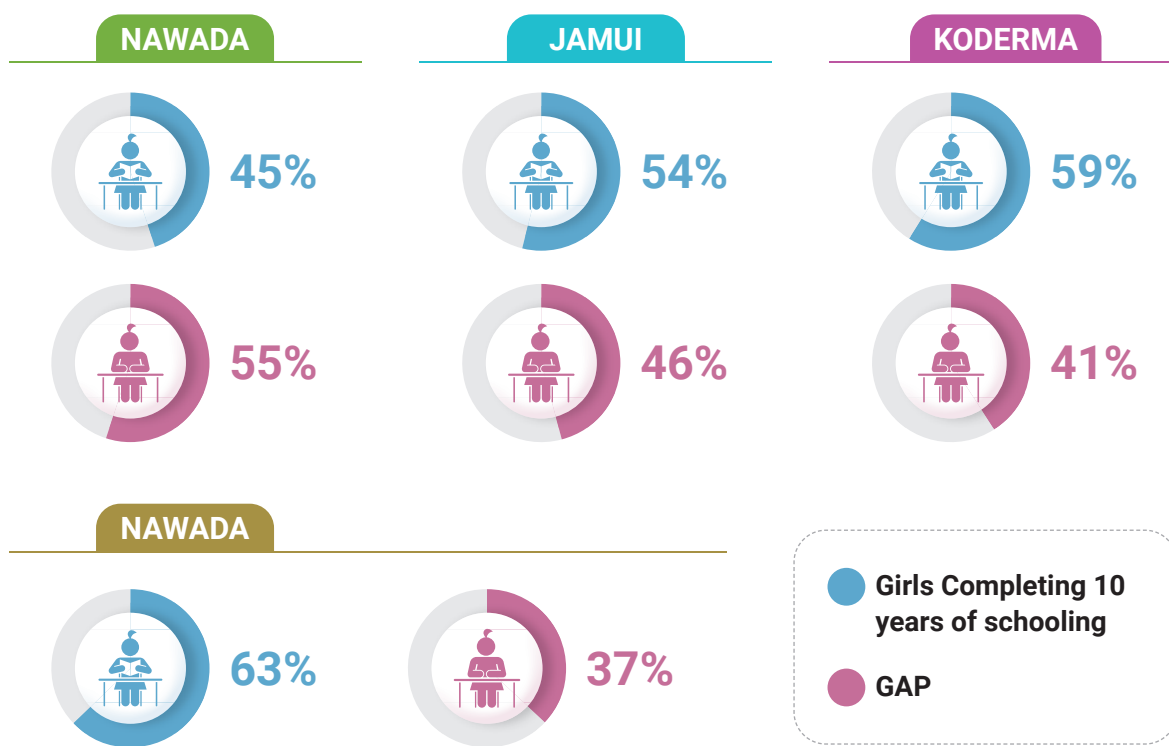
Analysis and Conclusion

According to the information gathered from 114 children across 93 sample villages, 76 (67 percent) were found to be enrolled in the school, and roughly 21 school going children (28 percent) were aware of the Bal Sansad in their school. When asked about their Bal Sansad electoral representatives, the majority of them had no idea. When asked about the work they do under the "Bal Sansad," the comments were similarly fragmented, focusing mostly on cultural events within the school, cleanliness in the school etc.

When asked about their involvement with **"Bal Manch"**, 32 of the 114 children (28 percent) said that they are part of the Bal Manch in their village. It's worth noting that the children that took part in the Bal Manch were encouragingly vocal, articulative, expressive, and had high expectations. These children's responses also confirm that "Bal Manch" provides them with a better environment in which they learn through activity-based learning, personal development, taking care of their neighbors' children (peer supporting system), and local village level issues. For them Bal Manch is a forum in which they can share their concerns with a high level of trust. The respondents stated that through Bal Manch, they were able to raise awareness about child marriage, identifying children not attending school, domestic violence, raising knowledge about COVID during lockdown such as use of mask and maintaining physical distancing, and it gives them confidence to participate.

It is worth mentioning here, that out of 93 villages, we have found existence of such Bal Manch in nearly 19 (21 percent) villages only. And such Bal Manch are supported by local NGOs in support from few international development agencies focusing on development of mica dependent villages.

Bal Manch were shown to be extremely beneficial among children in general, while their presence in many mica-dependent villages is currently relatively restricted and here Local NGOs and development agencies together can play a critical role to scale up such initiative.

A.5 Percentage of girls completing 10 years of schooling out of those enrolled with schools.

NAWADA

45%

55%

JAMUI

54%

46%

KODERMA

59%

41%

NAWADA

63%

37%

● Girls Completing 10 years of schooling

● GAP

Analysis and Conclusion

A supporting analysis of above has been already recorded under the qualitative indicator A-3 (page-24).

Furthermore, the foregoing data, in conjunction with direct responses from 48 girls out of 114 children (42%) suggests the following as the cause for a large reduction in girl child enrollment before finishing 10 years of schooling:

❯ Child marriage is a prevalent occurrence in Nawada, Jamui, Koderma, and Giridih districts. As a result, the majority of parents are resolved to marry their girl child before she reaches the age of 18.

❯ Due to prevalent social norms, a lack of awareness, and social pressure, girls attending higher education still face social stigma in the above districts.

❯ Non-availability of the secondary/higher secondary schools in the nearby vicinity is also a significant barrier for them in attending higher education. It was observed that girl child having some means of commuting such as bicycle have better probability of completing 10 years of schooling.

> ❯ Surprisingly, 23 respondents (48 percent) said that having an elder brother in the family who is also in school makes it simpler for the girls to pursue higher education. This is because the family feels a sense of security when the daughter leaves the house to go to school.

> ❯ Surprisingly, 39 respondents (81%) believe that it is easier for a girl child to pursue higher education if her parents and relatives are educated and have some form of regular income/financial security. It was revealed that, in the majority of situations, educational resources are more likely to be spent on their brothers, if they are in school.

A.6 Children having access to child protection mechanisms (Village Level Child Protection Committee, School Management Committee)

ABOUT CPC

A Child Protection Committee (CPC) is a community-based group including duty-bearers, who are primarily responsible for creating and promoting a child friendly and safe community environment wherein all children's wellbeing, safety and rights are protected. CPCs is responsible for monitoring, reporting and responding to the issues of child protection in the community. The CPCs is also responsible for planning and take up innovative activities to raise awareness in the community about the issues of local child protection concern. The CPCs shall work in close coordination with the District Child Protection Unit for activities in the community on child protection issues. The CPC shall also develop Annual action plans to address issues of child protection, CPCs shall refer and report cases to higher level of protection committees and District Child Protection Unit set up by Integrated Child Protection Scheme in Jharkhand. The CPCs shall also engage various stakeholders and duty bearers to raise awareness on children's rights and protection at the community level.

The CPCs shall be formed at two levels, one at the village and second at the block/ward level. The District Child Protection Unit shall coordinate at the district level for child protection, whereas overall coordination in the state will be done by Jharkhand State Child Protection Society.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

It was revealed that in most of the villages such committees are formed as replied by the Sarpanch. However, majority of the children and parents from the community were not much aware about any such committee and not even aware about its function and significance.

For any sensitive child related issues such as violence, exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking and other violation of child rights, majority of the children and parents do not have any clear connection with such CPCs and majority of them either speaks to elected PRI members as their first priority or speaks to local NGOs working in their villages as revealed by the respondents.

In few villages, children also revealed that the "Bal Manch" (Children Forum) formed by them in support from local NGOs is also an effective platform for them to discuss and keep a vouch on any such issues in the village. So far, in few sample villages children from Bal Manch were instrumental in stopping child marriage, bringing their fellow drop out children back to school, and this also helped them in nurturing new learning and communication skills for their overall development.

It was strongly observed that few local NGOs are playing a very crucial role in development of such forum and it is evident that NGOs and other community based organization can play a vital role to support CPCs by empowering them by bridging the gap between the community and the concerned government departments.

ABOUT SMC

The Right to Education Act provides various opportunities to community members for participation. School Management Committee (SMC) is a form of community interaction and involvement in school functioning. The idea behind the formulation of SMC is to involve communities to take an active role in the planning, implementation and monitoring of developmental programmes for the school. It creates a feeling of ownership among the primary stake holders (parents) and helps in building the partnership and networking between the school and community.

SMC plays an important role in accomplishing the goals of RTE Act. It helps in mobilizing public awareness as well as building a strong sense of ownership of government policies and programmes. The basic idea behind the SMC is to increase the say of community stakeholders in the functioning of the school. As per the Act, the SMC will work towards enhancing parents' community participation in the school functioning and provide mechanisms for more effective management at school level. It also provides a platform where community and school pool resources for better management of the school.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

SMC Formation:

In majority of the sampled villages, it was observed that SMCs were constituted by picking the members from community by school teachers or principals, instead of following the procedure of elections as suggested in RTE act.

Lack of awareness and No regular meetings:

Responses from the members revealed that no regular meetings were organized i.e. bimonthly as per RTE act. Even some of them were informed on that day to go and attend the meetings

without any agenda. While some of them who were aware that they are the members of SMC of the schools were never oriented about their roles and responsibilities. However, in few sampled villages it was also found that few NGOs are doing some remarkable work to empower the SMCs as revealed by the respondents.

Preparation of School Development Plan (SDP):

It was observed that majority of the SMC members were not even aware of what SDP is and what is their role. Interestingly, in some of the areas where NGOs provide ongoing handholding support to SMC members, the outcomes are quite apparent and successful, as evident by the responses from SMCs and by the children as well from the same village.

Monitoring of Grants:

Discussion further revealed that SMCs have no say in any financial matters but few of them reported that they were asked to sign the bills at times.

(B) Socio-Economic wellbeing of families

B.1.Number of families engaged in on- farm and off-farm livelihood activities.

TABLE 2.4 (Mica Dependent HHs)

	Male	Female	Transgender			TOTAL
Total Respondents -Mica dependent HHs	1157	686	0			1843
Below 18 years of age (children)	66	48	0			114
Total Adult repsondents	1091	638	0			1729
Livlihood is based on 100 % ON FARM based activities	6	0	0			6
%	0.55	0.00	0.00			
Livlihood is based on 100 % OFF FARM based activities	487	293	0			780
%	44.64	45.92	0.00			
Livlihood is based on MIX actvitities ON FARM and OFF FARM both	598	345	0			943
%	54.81	54.08	0.00			
100% Livlihood is based on Mica collection and selling	0	0	0			0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Agriculture, Other forest produce (%)	Animal Husbandry (%)	Other business Shops/ trading (%)	Mica (%)	Other source-Working as casual labour	
Income segregation	26.24	3.8	0.13	41.54	28.29	100

Analysis and Conclusion

Under Section H, point 2.2, a preliminary analysis of community dependence on mica has already been reported (page 15). The following are the results of a more in-depth examination of OFF-FARM and ON-FARM livelihood reliance.

❯ The findings also show that just 6 (0.55 percent) of the 1091 adult respondents rely entirely on agricultural activities (on farm) for their livelihood. In general, these are households with more than 10 hectares of land under their possession.

❯ 44.64 percent of respondents (487) acknowledge that they rely only on off-farm (non-agricultural) activities to support themselves. This group of HHs makes a living off-farm by collecting mica, working as daily wage labour, or working as unskilled or semi-skilled labour in the nearby town; very few (23 respondents, or 2.10 percent) works in factories or full-time organised jobs, or working as mason, carpenter, tailoring, fitter (Electrician/Plumber), or running small shops, micro-level trading, or temporarily migrate to earn a living.

❯ 54.81 percent of respondents (598) acknowledge that they do not have any single reliable source of income. Rather, they make a living by selling whatever resources they have, such as mica (a major source), vegetables, agricultural labour, farming (having small land), forest produce, traditional craft-based utilities, and so on.

❯ Explicitly, 958 (88 percent) of the 1091 respondents earn a portion of their income through mica collection and sale.

❯ Curiously, none of the responders acknowledges that mica is their sole source of income for their entire family.

❯ It is crucial to note that mica plays a key role in creating cash to support other activities to obtain basic inputs such as seed, fertiliser, raw materials, and basic food items, since mica has economic potential to generate cash for local villagers in all categories of mix income.

(C) Access to social protection /social welfare schemes

C.1 Number of families -MGNREGA job card holder and engaged for 100 days under MNREGA.

ABOUT MGNREGA

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

NAWADA
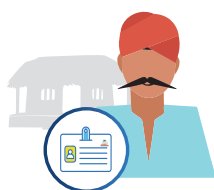
4013

HHs with MGNREGA Card

38%

Engaged for 100 days of work

JAMUI
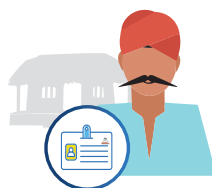
2902

HHs with MGNREGA Card

32%

Engaged for 100 days of work

KODERMA
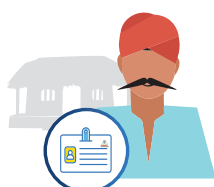
26670

HHs with MGNREGA Card

37%

Engaged for 100 days of work

GIRIDIH

29808

HHs with MGNREGA Card

48%

Engaged for 100 days of work

BIHAR

6915

HHs with MGNREGA Card

35%

Engaged for 100 days of work

JHARKHAND

56478

HHs with MGNREGA Card

43%

Engaged for 100 days of work

Analysis and Conclusion

❯ The sample data across 93 villages largely confirms that majority of the respondents are aware about the MGNREGA program.

❯ Out of 1729 HHs, it was evident that nearly 64% in Nawada (114 out of 179), 67% in Jamui (71 out of 106), 61%in Koderma (432 out of 708), and 76% in Giridih (559 out of 736), are enrolled with MGNREGA program.
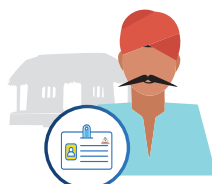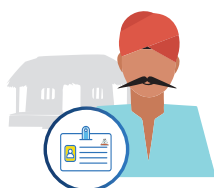
❯ Nearly 38% of the respondents in Nawada, 32% in Jamui, 37% in Koderma, and 48% in Giridih are receiving 100 days of work those enrolled with MGNREGA program.

❯ It was also evident that the majority of respondents were unaware of their rights to unemployment allowance if they had not received the guaranteed 100 days of unskilled work under the MGNREGA programme.

❯ It was also discovered that one of the major reasons why the majority of HHs refused to enroll in the MGNREGA programme is the lack of required resident proof such as birth certificates, voter cards, and ration cards etc, as well as their limited access to PRI members and inability to express their concerns and voices.

❯ This government programme was found to be effective in the villages because it allowed respondents to find work when they had no other options throughout the year, such as during the rainy season (mica collection is completely halted during this season), non-farming season (there is less demand for daily labour in the agricultural field), and so on. Workers in Jharkhand and Bihar who labour under the MGNREGA programme receive 194 Rs. per day on average, based on several parameters prescribed under the MGNREGA guidelines.

C.2 Number of families engaged with "Ayushman Bharat Yojna".

ABOUT AUSHMA BHARAT YOJNA

The Ayushman Bharat Yojna (ABY), now called the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY), aims to be one of the world's largest health insurance schemes. It provides a health cover of Rs. 5 lakh to families living below poverty line (BPL) on floater basis covering all members of the families. Beneficiaries for the scheme are picked up from the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) of 2011, and in addition it also covers beneficiaries meeting 10 other criteria such as Primitive tribal, legally released bonded labour, manual scavengers, beggars, SC, ST, casual manual labour living as landless households etc.

PM-JAY

HHs Eligible for Ayushman Bharat | HHs Linked with Ayushman Bharat

NAWADA
327 | 2149
34%

JAMUI
2266 | 1418
38%

KODERMA
24702 | 16032
35%

GIRIDIH
21889 | 12509
43%

BIHAR
5537 | 3567
35%

JHARKHAND
46592 | 21889
39%

● GAP
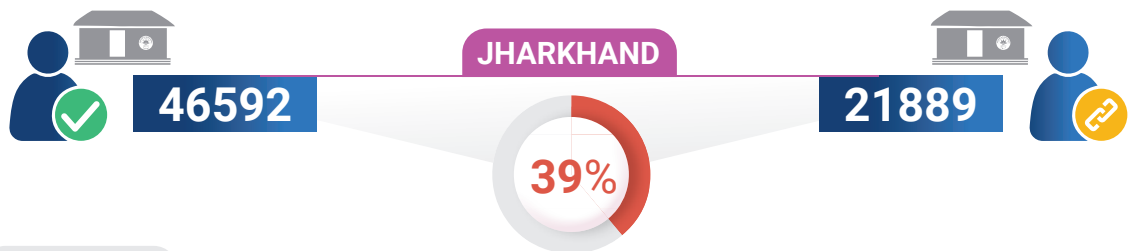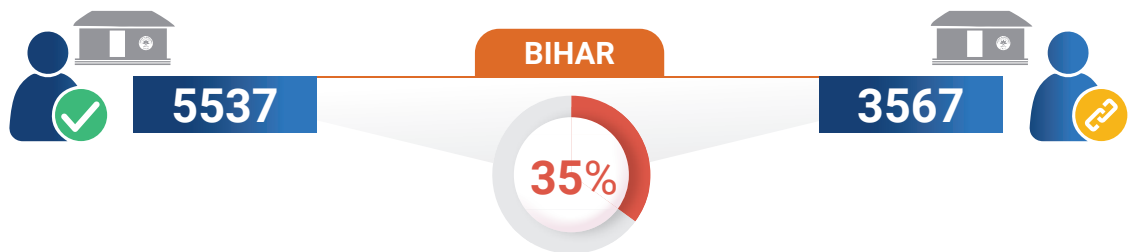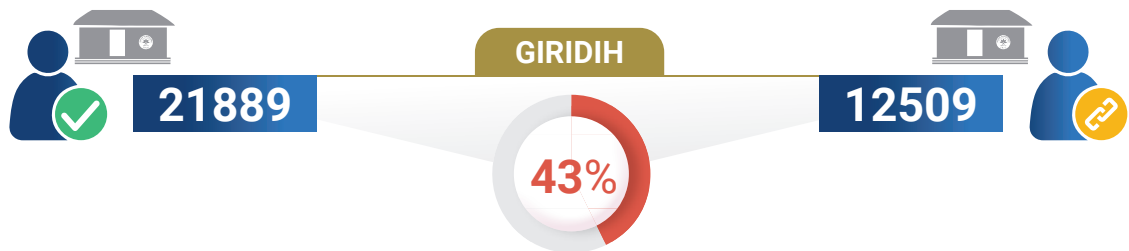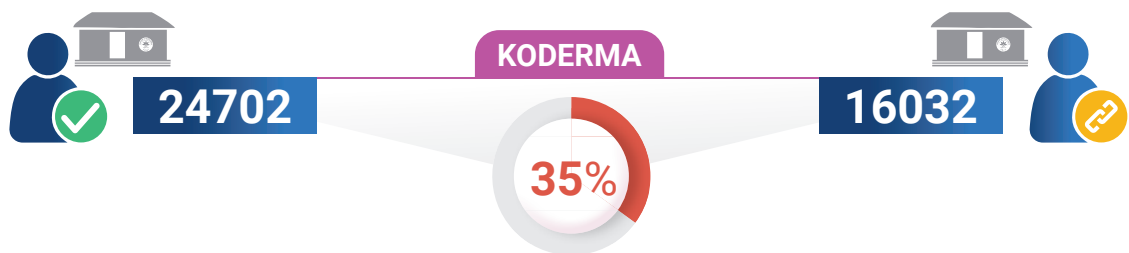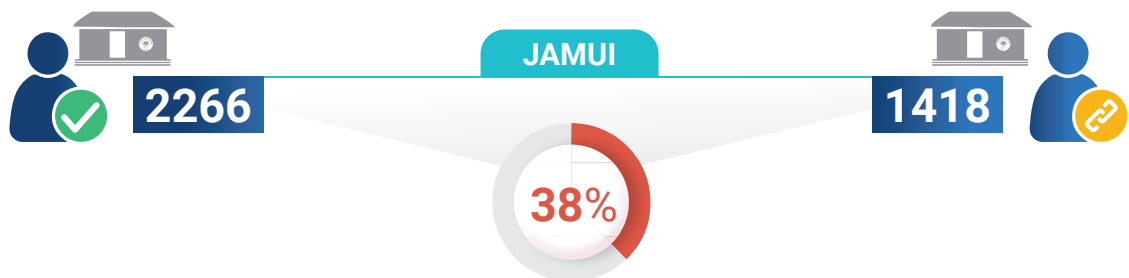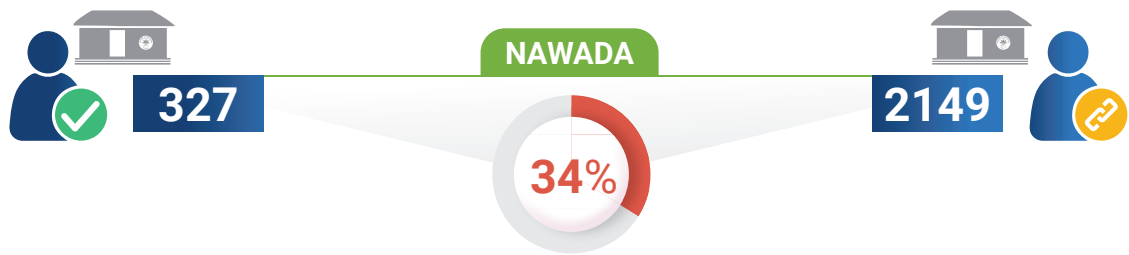
Analysis and Conclusion

❯ According to Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) of 2011, out of 1729 HHs, it was noted that nearly 52% in Nawada (93 out of 179), 52% in Jamui (55 out of 106), 56% in Koderma (396 out of 708), and 57% in Giridih (419 out of 736), are eligible for the enrollment under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme (rural health insurance scheme).

❯ The field data further reveals that out of 1729 HHs, nearly 34% in Nawada (out of 93 beneficiaries), 52% in Jamui (out of 55 beneficiaries-HHs), 56% in Koderma (out of 396 beneficiaries-HHs), and 43% in Giridih (out of 419 beneficiaries-HHs), are not yet linked to the Ayushman Bharat Scheme.

❯ It was found that out of 93 sample villages, nearly 19 villages (21%) have received the associated health card (golden card) with a tune of nearly 68% HHs. Whereas the progress with regard to ABY/PMJAY in the remaining 74 villages (79%) was found comparatively slow.

❯ The data based on information received from 87 PRI members and 27 village development officers reveals that in 93 sample villages nearly 3705 HHs (61%) out of 6027 eligible HHs are linked with the ABY scheme.

❯ In contrast, out of 1729 sample HHs, nearly 72% of the HHs (1245) were found eligible for enrollment under ABY. However, only 46% of these HHs (573 HHS) were found linked with the ABY scheme.

❯ The data also reveal that that out of 573 HHS, 34 HHS have benefited from ABY in some way. At the same time, 424 out of 573 HHs (74 percent) were unsure how to use the ABY card in the event of an emergency.

❯ Surprisingly, the outcomes in 19 villages where a few local NGOs are working with backing from several international agencies are virtually double in comparison to those in villages where NGOs are not present. According to the data, approximately 71 percent of HHs in 19 NGO-supported villages are enrolled in ABY, compared to only 46 percent in non-NGO-supported villages.

❯ It is worth noting that in the 93 villages studied, the involvement of various mica development initiatives and local NGOs in accelerating social security linkages was clear and positive.

C.3 Percentage of families enrolled with housing schemes (IAY /PMAY) out of those eligible for the scheme.

ABOUT Indira Awas Yojna (IAY)/ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)

Aim of Indira Awaas Yojana is to provide financial assistance to the rural houseless poor families and those living in dilapidated and kutcha houses living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) for construction of house and also to provide house sites to the landless poor as well.

NAWADA

24%

76%

JAMUI

26%

74%

KODERMA

29%

71%

GIRIDIH

29%

72%

● Familes Enrolled with IAY/PMAY   ● GAP
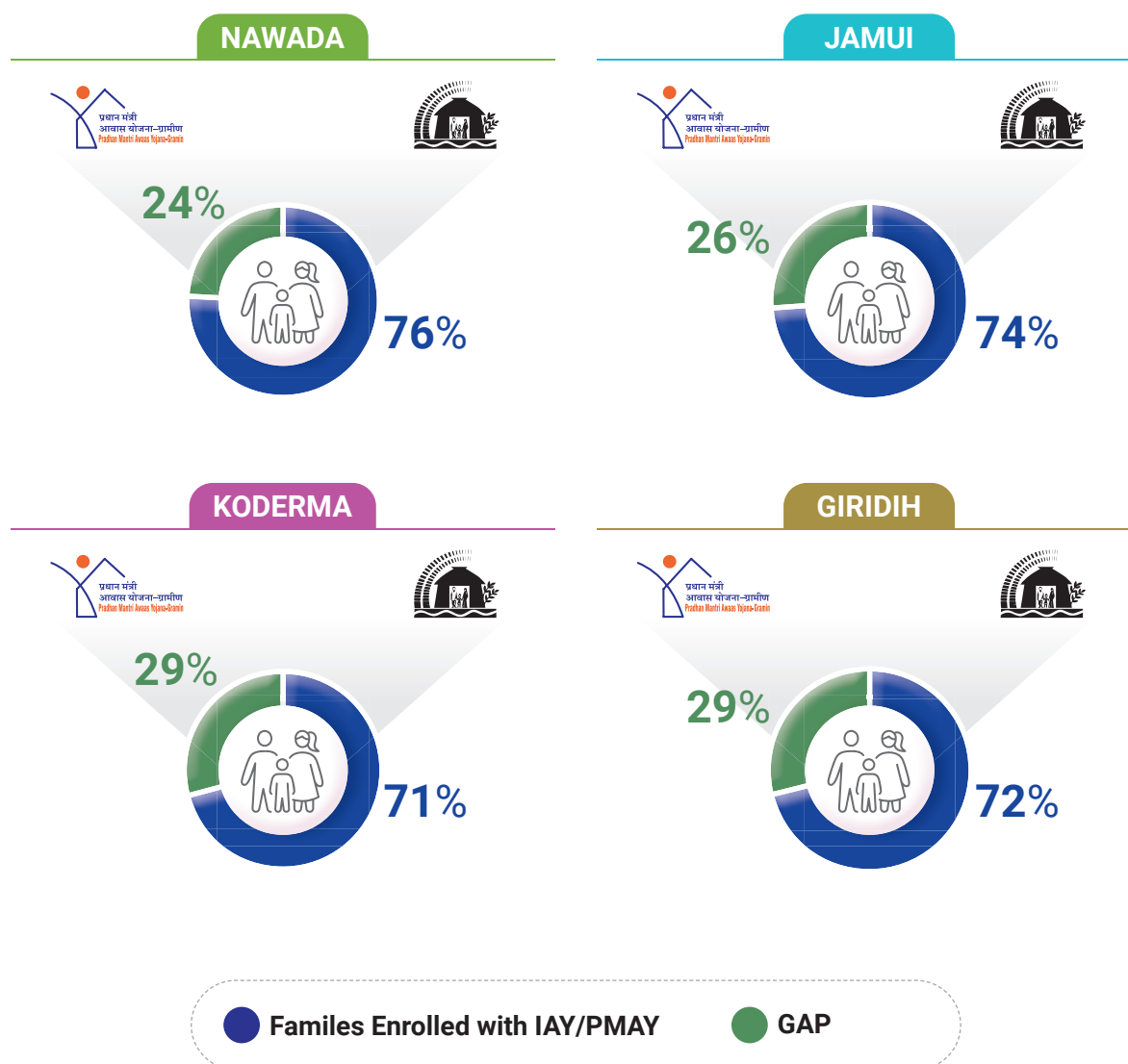
Analysis and Conclusion

- The data analysis confirms that out of 1729 HHs, nearly 639 HHs (37%) are eligible to avail benefits under IAY/PMAY.

- The eligibility of HHs under IAY/PMAY in the 93 sample villages are- 292 out of 730 HHs in Nawada (40%), 174 out of 450 HHs in Jamui (39%), 1609 HHs out of 4932 HHs in Koderma (33%), and 1718 HHs out of 4680 (37%).

- It was also evident from the data that in Nawada 76% of HHs, Jamui 74% of HHs, Koderma 71% of HHs, and in Giridih 72% of eligible HHs are linked with IAY/PMAY.

- The key constraint for the HHs who have not yet joined the IAY/PMAY were a lack of knowledge about the linking process and a lack of supporting paperwork to get the benefits. It was discovered that in villages where PRI members and local NGOs were engaged actively, the success rates were significantly higher than in communities where NGOs and their coordination with PRI members were lacking.

Analysis and Conclusion

Old age pension

The scheme is implemented as part of the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. It is a non-contributory scheme and provides a monthly income for citizens or to refugees above 60 years, who have no other source of income. And should be below poverty line (BPL)

- Nine respondents over the age of 60 were called in 93 sample villages to obtain firsthand information on old age pensions. Although they were all deemed to be qualified for the plan. However, just 6 out of 9 were receiving the old age pension of 600 rupees a month.

- The remaining 1720 respondents from various sample HHs claimed that the old age pension is normally received by 6 out of 10 old age beneficiaries.

- The complexity of the supporting documentation, as well as the time it takes to coordinate with village/block level personnel, was cited as a major barrier to 40 percent of the eligible people not receiving the benefits.

Widow pension

Under this scheme, the widow who is not getting any other government grant or pension, and the age 18 year or older, is to be paid at the rate of 600.00 rupees (six hundred) per person per month.

- Out of 1843 HHSs in the 93 sample villages, 334 HHs (18%) were identified as those who should be eligible for the widow pension payment. Only 238 HH (71 percent) of the 334 HH were taking advantage of the scheme.

- In the villages, there is still an approximately 29% linkage gap in connection to widow pension scheme. It is crucial to highlight that this gap may be particularly wide in places where no NGOs are active, as NGOs have been found to be quite instrumental in expediting the linkages with the local government.

Sukanya Samridhi Yojna

The Mukhymantri Sukanya Yojana is a development scheme launched by Jharkhand government that has been aimed for better future of girl child in the state. In addition, the scheme will protect girl child from child marriage and provide them adequate nutrition. Under the Mukhyamantri Sukanya Yojana, girls born in this state will attain monetary grants. The money will be distributed in several installments. The payment has been planned in phases. Each phase has been timed meticulously so that female applicants can complete their education, without worrying about money.

All female children, born in this state will attain as much as Rs. 30000 from birth to 18 years. In case the applicant does not tie the knot even at the age of 20 years, Jharkhand authority will offer additional Rs. 10000. This money will help the candidates to start something professionally. Thus, the total benefit comes to Rs. 40,000.

❯ It was found that out of 1843 HHs almost all the HHs were eligible for the scheme. However, only 354 HH (19%) were availing benefit under this scheme. The average linkage across sample villages in Bihar was around 17%, and in Jharkhand it was around 21%.

C.5 Existence of type and nature of community based organizations (such as Self-help Groups, Kisan Club, Producers Committee, Village Water and Sanitation Committee, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee, Youth Club,etc)

Analysis and Conclusion

Self-help Groups

❯ SHGs were found in about 67 villages (72 percent) out of 93 sample villages, where beneficiaries do some type of savings and also engage in some kind of microeconomic activities.

❯ Interestingly, out of 1843 sample HHs,589 HHs (32%) were found linked with some SHGs or even aware about SHGs roles and advantages. It is recommended to dig further into the existence of SHGs in the mica villages, their actual linkages with beneficiaries, and its overall evolution over the period. Such a brief investigation under this study may not be the most reliable technique to assess the existence of SHGs and the value they add to the community.

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee

❯ Based on responses from 87 PRI members and 27 village development officers, such committee exists in all the 93 sample villages and having their meeting on periodic basis.

Youth Club

❯ No relevant information could be extracted from respondent on this.

(D) Women and section with special needs:

1.1 Information about gender-based "workplace discrimination" and inclusion/ exclusion) on economic and social parameters.

What is Discrimination?

Everyone has the right to be treated fairly and respectfully. When a person is treated disfavourably or when a person's dignity is violated based on the group, classes, or the other categories to which they are perceived to belong is considered discrimination. Discrimination could be based on some common characteristics such as; Age, Disability, Ethnicity, Gender, Marital status, National origin, Race, Colour, Religion and other belief, Sexual orientation and Family status.

What is workplace discrimination?

Discrimination at work may occur between colleagues, employee and employer, or between an employee and a third party. Specifically, it's the unfair treatment of an employee or candidate based on the class or category to which they belong, rather than on individual merit.

Analysis and Observations:

Gender equality is a crucial measure of human rights. Since 2000 the Millennium Development Goals, it is approved that reducing gender gap or achieving gender equality and women empowerment are the wings for true   progress.

Across 93 villages, in close discussion with 948 mica dependent HHs, out of which 343 respondents (36%) of them were female, it was revealed that there are persistent and pronounced wage variances between women and men in all parts of the Bihar and Jharkhand. A momentous component of these wage differences can be endorsed to differences in workplace and worker characteristics, which are probable to mirror variances in worker efficiency. Though, a huge part of these variances remains inexplicable, and it is general feature them to discernment by the owner that is engrained in bias against female workforces. Unequal pay or wage discrimination refers to circumstances in where women are salaried/waged less for the same work than the men.

On average, it was noted that approximately women are paid 30 percent less wage than men in majority of the unorganized type of work, irrespective of the nature of employment or type of employment, the edifice of economic structures in the state.

Women are discriminated against men in all aspects of life, including health and education, according to the general sample analyzed in Jharkhand and Bihar. The discrimination based on gender in the society can be envisaged on various outlooks. On the basis of the sample analyzed, it can be concluded that in male-controlled society women are at the receiving end of all the social evil. The sex ratio, infant mortality rate, level of education, drop out of girls at the time of higher education, volume of social security linkages of woman in comparison to men, work participation of women, ratio of women's representation as the elected PRI member at village level, are a few strong evidences to prove gender discrimination in the region.

1.2 Forums/avenues for active participation of women-sharing and learning to address women specific social issues/concerns.

Analysis and Conclusion

- SHGs were found in about 67 villages (72 percent) out of 93 sample villages, where beneficiaries do some type of savings and also engage in some kind of microeconomic activities. Such platform is also used by women to share their concerns and issues, and this also act as a platform for them to learn new learnings.

- In 28 of the 93 villages, women were found to frequently attend Anganwadi sessions led by Anganwadi workers, which provided them with opportunities to learn new things about their health, children's health, adolescent girls' health, and so on.

- In 19 villages out of 93 sample villages, it was found that NGOs are engaging women very often to share new learning and also empowering them to participate in various mainstream activities and enable them to become self- sustainable. The respondents also revealed that many times for their community or family issues they prefer to connect with local representative of the NGOs as their first priority.

- NGOs are frequently engaging women in 19 of the 93 sample villages (21%) to share new information while also empowering them to participate in many mainstream activities and enable them to become self-sustaining. The respondents also stated that when it comes to community or family difficulties, they prefer to contact local representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as their first choice.

1.3 Access to socio-economic entitlements for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)

NAWADA	JAMUI	KODERMA	GIRIDIH	
122	78	467	489	Male
79	67	273	260	Female
201	145	740	749	Total

BIHAR

Male: 200

Female: 146

Total: 346

JHARKHAND

Male: 956

Female: 533

Total: 1489

- Male
- Female
- Total
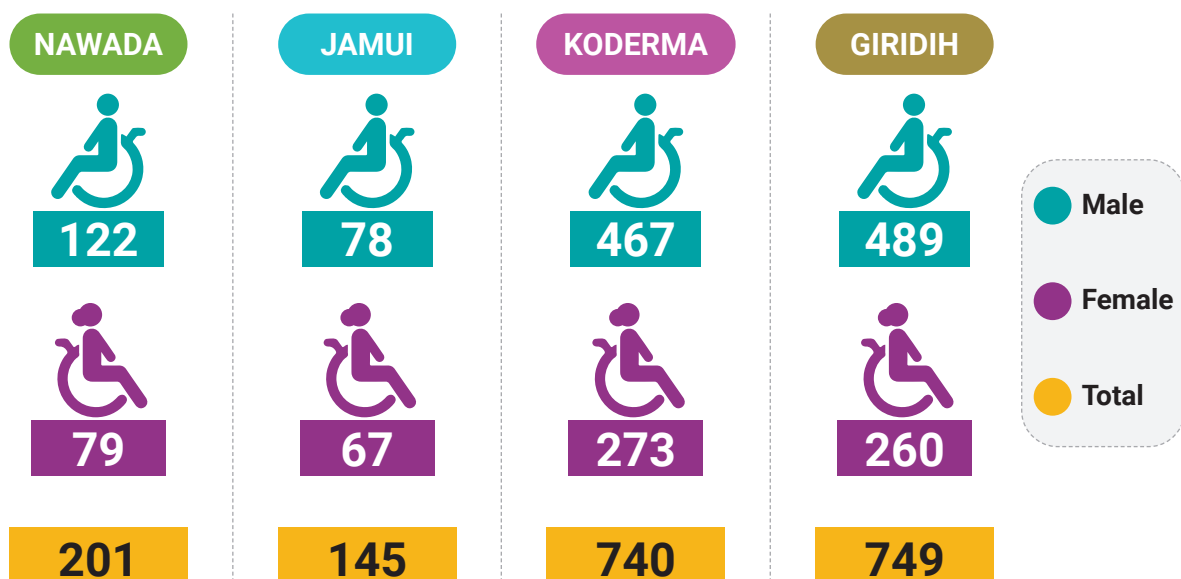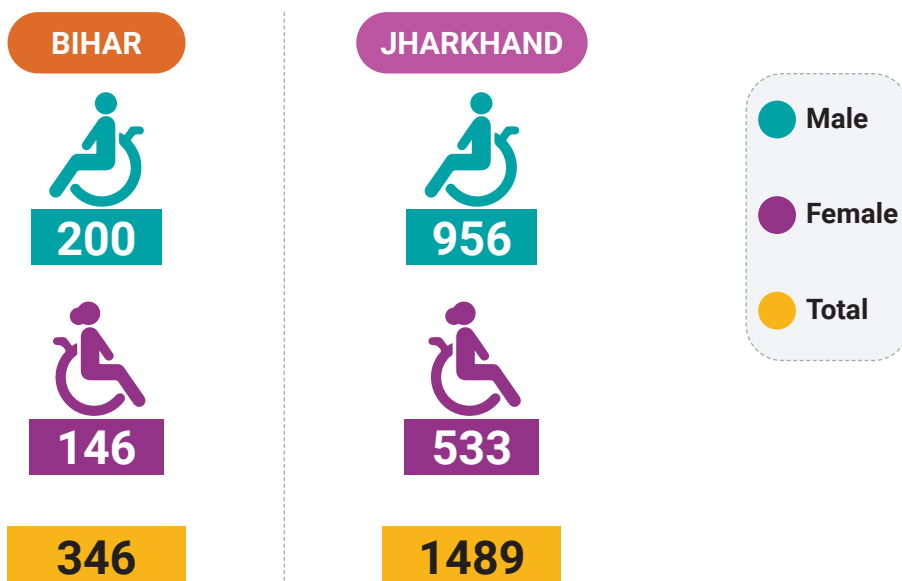
Analysis and Conclusion

- ❯ As per responses received from 87 PRI members and 27 Village Development officer, almost all the person with disabilities are receiving the eligible benefits under various schemes of the government.

- ❯ Data from above source revealed that in Nawada nearly 2.33 person, 2.50 In Jamui, 2.19 in Koderma, and 2.31 person in Giridih are registered under person with disability in each village.

- ❯ Direct responses from 1843 HHs, on the other hand, suggested that the true number of people with impairments is over 2.5 times higher than what has been recorded. This needs to be looked into further to get a better understanding of the situation on the ground, as the current study may not be appropriate to comment on this community perspective.

- ❯ One of the main reasons cited for the gap is the communities' inability to secure a disability certificate from the health authorities, which they found cumbersome and difficult to obtain.

1.4 Access to social protection entitlements for children with disabilities (CwD).

NAWADA

41

24

65

JAMUI

26

17

43

KODERMA

141

108

249

GIRIDIH

113

148

261

BIHAR

67

42

109

JHARKHAND

289

221

510

● Girl ● Boy ● Total
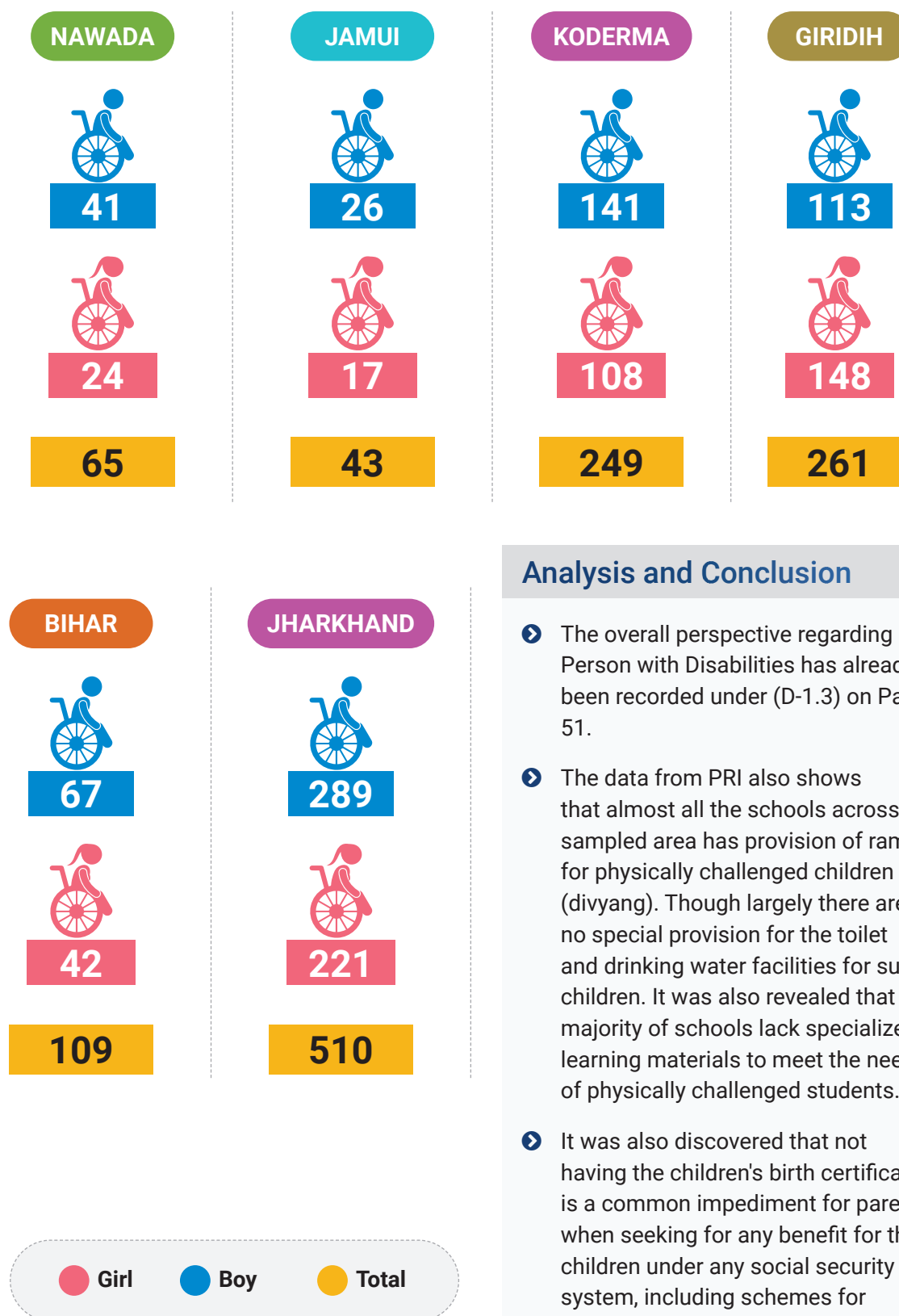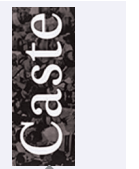
Analysis and Conclusion

❯ The overall perspective regarding Person with Disabilities has already been recorded under (D-1.3) on Page 51.

❯ The data from PRI also shows that almost all the schools across sampled area has provision of ramp for physically challenged children (divyang). Though largely there are no special provision for the toilet and drinking water facilities for such children. It was also revealed that the majority of schools lack specialized learning materials to meet the needs of physically challenged students.

❯ It was also discovered that not having the children's birth certificates is a common impediment for parents when seeking for any benefit for the children under any social security system, including schemes for children with disabilities (CwD).

FACT SHEET- MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES

S.No	INDICATORS		JHARKHAND		JHARKHAND TOTAL	BIHAR		BIHAR TOTAL	TOTAL OF BOTH THE STATES
			GIRIDIH	KODERMA		NAWADA	JAMUAI		
1	ORIGINAL ESTIMATION OF MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES BY GMC		373	367	740	94	56	150	890
3	REVISED ESTIMATION ON MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES BASED ON IN DEPTH SURVEY BY 3T		324	338	662	86	58	144	806
4	OVERALL ESTIMATION ON TOTAL HHs (Mica +Non Mica) ACROSS ALL THE MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES		38880	43876	82756	6278	4350	10628	93384
5	OVERALL ESTIMATION OF MICA DEPENDENT HHs ACROSS ALL THE MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES (ONLY MICA)		20560	23864	44424	2922	1947	4869	49293
6	OVERALL ESTIMATED POPUATION OF ALL THE MICA DEPENDENT HHs		127470	149628	277098	19196	11137	30333	307431
7	OVERALL ESTIMATED POPULATION BELOW 18 YEARS OF AGE ACROSS ALL MICA DEPENDENT HHs		58343	68485	126828	9439	5476	14915	141743

#	Description		Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6	Col7
8	OVERALL ESTIMATED POPULATION BELOW 6 YEARS OF AGE ACROSS ALL MICA DEPENDENT HHs		11173	13101	24274	1698	1021	2719	26993
9	OVERALL ESTIMATED ADULT POPULATION (ABOVE 18 YEARS OF AGE) ACROSS ALL MICA DEPENDENT HHs		69127	81143	150270	9757	5661	15418	165689
10	OVERALL ESTIMATED SCHEDULE TRIBES (ST) POPULATION ACROSS MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES		13398	1601	14999	17	539	556	15556
11	OVERALL ESTIMATED SCHEDULE CAST (SC) POPULATION ACROSS MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES		17209	24389	41598	5183	1949	7132	48730

PART − 1 (Scope A Study)

1. ABOUT ASSIGNEMNT

India is one of the world's largest producers of Mica, which is used globally across many industries, from Cosmetics to Aeronautics. Jharkhand and Bihar are the top mica producing states known for their quality grades of mica and geographical hub of Mica. Though Mica mining is formally banned in both the states due to certain policy issues, but inadequate efforts on alternative livelihoods have forced the population to remain dependent on Mica mining and other associated activities exclusively as survival needs. According to the estimate based on various studies as shared by Global Mica Committee (GMC)[15], there are around 300,000 informal workers involved in this trade. Their livelihood largely depends on Mica picking and processing according to estimates published by different civil society organizations. However, the details of such habitats and any evidence-based estimation is not available in the public domain.

Hence, considering the widespread socio-economic vulnerabilities of children and their families in the Mica mining belt, GMC believes that it is pertinent to assess the extent of dependency of the population and scope to bring sustainable changes in the lives of children and their families.

1.1   KEY OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Prior to this study, GMC has made an estimation of the mica dependent population based on certain primary data collection using a consultative approach by engaging members of the Panchayti Raj Institutions (PRIs), Civil society organizations, and Government's front-line workers such as ASHA workers, ANM, and few others. However, much of the relevant secondary data highlighting any robust estimation of mica dependent population is not available on public domain.

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[15]Global Mica Committee (GMC) is a network of 30 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and GMC is working for the cause of children and their families in Mica mining belt of Jharkhand and Bihar.

To inform /support/facilitate Government, lawmakers, and Mica supply chain actors and CSOs to streamline (including allocation of resources) their interventions that render sustained improvement in life quality of Mica dependent children and their families.

01

To map the Mica habitations with significant dependency of the communities on Mica picking as primary source of livelihoods.

The four-key objectives of the study are:

04

02

To gather scope for designing/adaptation of appropriate action plans based on findings of the study.

To estimate the population of Mica pickers and their socio-economic conditions.

03

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK & APPROACH

The standard methodology suggested by GMC in approaching this assignment is to split the whole assignment into two separate scopes of work: SCOPE-A & SCOPE-B.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE:

The assignment's geographical scope of the assignment was confined to the states of Jharkhand and Bihar.

SCOPE-A [PART-1]

The scope of work was limited to the following under SCOPE-A (Part-1)

Evaluate and validate GMC's technique for mapping 2,800 villages across four districts and classifying 890 villages (out of 2,800) as Mica dependent villages.

Assess GMC's approach for estimating the degree of mica dependency (High, Medium, Low) across 890 identified villages.

Validation shall help in adjusting the estimation of the Mica -dependent villages and extent of Mica dependency.
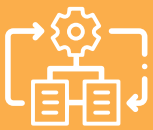
In case, the methodology used by GMC is deemed insufficiently robust or unsatisfactory, a new robust methodology will be suggested to go deeper into the re-mapping of mica-dependent villages as well as the extent of mica-dependency (low, medium and high).

Additionally, the results of SCOPE-A (Part-1) enable the researchers to begin the estimating procedure for SCOPE-B (Part-2). This is permissible if GMC's assumption/estimation is found validated and robust. if the validation findings under SCOPE-A (Part-1) are discovered to be negative, a re-estimate will be performed utilising a rigorous scientific technique to eliminate the data estimation error, and the new results will be utilised as a fresh data input for SCOPE-B (Part-2) to proceed.

SCOPE-B [PART-2]

The researchers will estimate the number of families involved in Mica picking throughout the final list of Mica dependent villages based on the results of SCOPE-A (Part-1).

Using the results of SCOPE-A (Part-1), the researchers will estimate the population that is economically reliant on Mica picking.

Using specified indicators recommended by GMC, the researchers will gather baseline data in a scientific way to assess the psychological well-being of children and the socioeconomic situations of the community in the designated sample region.

PART – 2 (Scope A – Study)

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted under both the given scopes are a mixed method approach that includes both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. Qualitative research will give context to and complement quantitative estimation findings. Quantitative estimate will be mostly used to complete SCOPE-A [Part-1] of the assignment.

SCOPE-B [Part-2] of the assignment has included quantitative and qualitative estimates to determine the number of households (HH) and people who rely on Mica picking for a living. A pre-designed qualitative questionnaire was designed and utilized to collect data in a scientific manner to examine several baseline indicators of children's psychological well-being and socioeconomic situations. The objective is to provide a comprehensive and evidence-based research that will aid in advocating for vulnerable children and members of the socioeconomically disadvantaged community that rely heavily on mica picking for their sustenance.

2.1 METHODOLOGY USED FOR SCOPE-A

Under this scope of the assignment the aim is to validate the methodology used by GMC to arrive at Mica dependent villages, therefore a parallel comparative research methodology has been designed to conduct a comparative assessment.

Here, we have used a four-stage multi-layered research methodology that was broadly focusing on obtaining a research-based results to identify the deviation of estimation (assumptions) made by GMC with the results obtained by the research agency (3T). The positive or negative deviation will be projected in term of percentage from the standard results obtained during estimation.

STAGE-I	At stage-I, the mining department, the geology department, the rural development department, the Indian Bureau of Mines, and various secondary data sources served as the unit of inquiry for the qualitative and quantitative surveys. The aim of stage-one is to validate through credible sources that Mica is predominantly widespread in two Jharkhand districts and two Bihar districts (a total of four districts), as GMC expected in their original study. The districts affected include Koderma and Giridih in Jharkhand, and Nawada and Jamaui in Bihar.
STAGE-II	At stage-II, the district mining office, rural development office, forest department, JSLPS[16], and various secondary data sources served as the unit of inquiry for qualitative and quantitative surveys. The aim of stage-two is to confirm through credible sources that around 2800 villages are geographically located near four Mica-dominant districts in Jharkhand (Koderma & Giridih) and Bihar (Nawada & Jamuai), as GMC predicted in their original research.
STAGE-III	At stage-III, village level functionaries , PRI members[17] served as the unit of inquiry for qualitative and quantitative surveysThe aim of stage-three is to validate through credible sources that around 890 villages are economically dependent on Mica collection for the sustenance of their family. (Mica is either a primary or secondary source of their income)
STAGE-IV	At stage-IV, the qualitative and quantitative surveys were conducted on village level households (HH) and the results were cross-verified with government departments, government agencies, and other important respondents identified under the various stages above. Stage four's objective is to confirm that the criteria used by GMC to evaluate the amount of Mica dependence are consistent with scientific research methods and this will be utilized for the final adjustment under Scope-B during the in-depth survey.

[16]JSLPS- Government of Jharkhand has created an institutional architecture through Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) for fight against poverty, enabling and empowering for the poor to access better livelihoods and improve their standards of living in Jharkhand in a mission mode. JSLPS aims to improve rural livelihood options and work towards social and economic empowerment of rural poor and women and has developed several self-help groups (SHGs) and SHG's federations in the rural areas.

2.2 SAMPLE UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

Based on the results of Stages 1 and 2, it is determined that Jharkhand and Bihar are the top mica producing states, renowned for their high-quality mica grades and geographic centre for mica. Preliminary field study has established that ten blocks[18] in four districts in these two states, namely Koderma, Giridih, Jamui, and Nawada, have been identified as mica dominant areas. This area is referred to as the universe for the sake of the current research (Table1). U

Secondary and primary data collected at stages 1, 2, and 3 reveal that nearly 1501 villages fall under these 4 districts and 10 blocks regardless of whether they are Mica dependent or not.

Table 1: Sample Universe for the current study

Potential Universe of the Villages				
State	District	Block	No. of villages	Total
Bihar	Jamui	Sono	185	185
	Nawada	Rajouli	163	163
Jharkhand	Giridih	Deori	269	589
		Gawan	137	
		Tisri	183	
	Kodarma	Chandwara	88	564
		Domchanch	130	
		Kodarma	94	
		Markachcho	108	
		Satgawan	144	
				1501

Source: SECC GoI-2011[19] and India Village directory https://vlist.in/district

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[17]Panchayati Raj (Council of five officials) is the system of local self-government of villages in rural India as opposed to urban and suburban municipalities. It consists of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through which the self-government of villages is realized.

[18]For planning purpose, a district is divided into four levels-Tehsils, Blocks, Gram Panchayats, Villages. Block is a district sub-division for the purpose of rural development department and Panchayati Raj institutes. Cities have similar arrangements under the Urban Development department. Tehsils (also called Taluks) are common across urban and rural areas for the administration of land and revenue department to keep tract of land ownership and levy the land tax.

[19]The Ministry of Rural Development Government of India commenced the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011, in June 2011 through a comprehensive door to door enumeration across the country. This is the first time such a comprehensive exercise has been carried out for both rural and urban India. It is also expected to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators relating to households across the country.

2.3 TARGET POPULATION OF THE STUDY

890 villages have been identified as mica reliant in earlier research by the Global Mica Committee, out of a universe of 2800 potential villages. As a result, the entire population of these 890 mica-dependent villages is deemed the target population (universe) for the current study to validate and quantify the real population participating in mica picking. According to 2011 socioeconomic census statistics, each village has an average of 140 households.

DISTRICTS	Potential Mica dependent villages (GMC)			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	TOTAL
KODERMA	283	52	32	367
GIRIDIH	272	78	23	373
JAMUI	12	32	12	56
NAWADA	79	8	7	94
TOTAL	646	170	74	890

2.4 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY FOR VALIDATION/ESTIMATION

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE AT STAGE -IV UNDER SCOPE-A AND UNDER SCOPE-B

A two-stage sample approach has been utilized to validate/estimate household dependence on Mica at stage-IV under SCOPE-A [Part-1] and the same will be used under SCOPE-B [Part-2].

2.5 SAMPLE SIZE & SELECTION OF SAMPLE VILLAGES

Sample size: The sample size is calculated using one proportion formulae which is given below.

Sample size $\quad n = \frac{Z^2 * p * q}{d^2}$

Here z = 1.96 at 95 % confidence level

 p = population proportion = 890/1501= 59%

q= 100-p = 41%

d= Expected precision = 10%

Hence the sample size n= 92.93 ≈ 93

Therefore, 93 villages from target population will be selected for the study.

2.6 SAMPLING METHOD FOR VILLAGE SELECTION

Systematic Random Sampling with proportional allocation.

The current investigation needs a deliberate and scientific selection of villages to explore and corroborate GMC's findings from the list provided by GMC in Table 1. The villages under the list are classified as mica-dependent on a high, medium, or low scale[20]. Nearly a total of 10% of villages in each category will be sampled.

The current investigation needs a deliberate and scientific selection of villages to explore and corroborate GMC's findings from the list provided by GMC in Table 1. The villages under the list are classified as mica-dependent on a high, medium, or low scale . Nearly a total of 10% of villages in each category will be sampled.

Table 3: Distribution of sample mica dependent villages in study area

DISTRICTS	Sampled Mica dependent villages			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	TOTAL
KODERMA	30	5	3	38
GIRIDIH	28	8	3	39
JAMUI	1	4	1	6
NAWADA	8	1	1	10
TOTAL	67	18	8	93

Further, the mica-dependent villages will be selected using a systematic random selection technique from each district according to their level of reliance on Mica for their sustenance as outlined by GMC. The sample villages were selected using the following steps:

i.   All villages were categorized according to the GMC's criteria for mica reliance, namely high, medium, and low.

ii. Within the category the villages were further sorted according to district wise and block wise (refer to excel sheet attached herewith).

iii. The sampling code was assigned to each village.

iv. The sampling interval K is determined by following formulae.

K = N/n = 890/93 = 9.57 ≈ 10

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[20]Dependency level (HIGH)- Villages where over 75% of community people have their primary/secondary source of livelihood as mica collection, Dependency level (MEDIUM)- Villages where 50%- 75% of community people have their primary/secondary source of livelihood as mica collection, Dependency level (LOW)- Villages where less than 50% of community people have their primary/secondary source of livelihood as mica collection

**The above criteria are applied by GMC during their preliminary investigations.

[21]Sampling interval is the distance or time between which measurements are taken, or data is recorded. In research terms, also referred to as 'nth selection', this is when we select every nth participant (sampling unit) in the list; this sampling interval produces a random selection from throughout the total population.

Here N is total no. of villages in district of underlined category; n is sample size of the category and district wise.

ii.   Random number generation for first village (refer to excel sheet attached herewith).

iii. Sampling of other villages using the sampling interval approach, i.e. after the first village, every tenth village is chosen till the sample size is reached.

Table 4: Random numbers process for 'nth selectin' using a sampling interval technique

District	Random number		
	High	**Medium**	**Low**
Koderma	47th	28th	17th
Giridih	87th	43rd	2nd
Jamui	5th	11th	7th
Nawada	44th	6th	2nd

2.7   LIST OF RANDOMLY SELECTED VILLAGES

Refer Table 5 in annexure

2.8 SAMPLING METHOD FOR HOUSEHOLDS' SELECTION

Sample size:

The households will be chosen from a sample of villages as mentioned under Table 4; therefore, the sampled villages will be considered as the target population for household selection. For this investigation, a formula established by Krejce and Morgan to estimate the minimum acceptable sample size was employed at a 95% confidence level with a 5% margin of error.

Table 6: HH population and HH selected for sampling

DISTRICTS	Potential Mica dependent households (HH) selected for sampling		
	VILLAGES	ESTIMATED HH[22]	HH SELECTED FOR SAMPLING
KODERMA	38	5320	359
GIRIDIH	39	5460	359
JAMUI	6	840	264
NAWADA	10	1400	302
TOTAL	93	13020	1284

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[22]Estimation of the households is based on Census of India data 2011 that is the largest single source of a variety of statistical information on different characteristics of the people of India. The responsibility of conducting the decennial Census rests with the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Formula for sample size is as follows:

Sample size $n_0 = \frac{Z^2 * p * q}{d^2}$

The corrected sample size for finite population is

Sample size $= \dfrac{n_0}{1 - \frac{n_0}{population}}$

Hence per village the households to be selected = 1284/93 ≈ 14

2.9 HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING METHOD

Simple random sampling

The households will be chosen using simple random sampling in the phases that follow.

1. If available, a list of households will be sought from the local PRI members.

2. If a list is available, households will be chosen at random from it.

3. If no list is available, households will be chosen at random by keeping the village Panchayat office/ community center/Anganwadi Center or school as central point.

2.10 CROSS VERIFICATION SAMPLING

In Jharkhand and Bihar, GMC's original projection was restricted to four districts and 10 blocks. The validation requested by GMC enables researchers to examine other villages outside of this geographical scope (10 blocks in Jharkhand and Bihar) with the goal of estimating the number of villages that can be added to the present list of 890 villages, if any. As a result, a geographical mapping effort was carried out to incorporate a few more villages in a random order, in addition to the current 10 blocks recognized for their dependency on Mica.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

STEP4 — 336 families from 24 villages were identified for detailed investigations using the approach outlined in section 2.8. (14 HH from each village)

STEP4 — 25% of the villages (24) randomly picked from the list of villages narrowed in step 2, regardless of whether they rely on Mica or not.

STEP3 — From these newly identified blocks, a list of 93 villages was further narrowed down using a random selection procedure in line with the process mentioned under section 2.5

STEP2 — After a geographical mapping exercise, in addition to the blocks indicated by GMC, adjacent blocks have been chosen. Refer Table 7 below.

STEP1

Table 7: New adjacent Blocks and Villages selected for sampling

District	NEW UNIVERSE OF SAMPLE FOR CROSS VERIFICATION					
	Sample blocks	Name of the Block	Sample Villages	Villages selected for sampling	Estimated HH as per Census 2011	HH selected for sampling
Koderma	1	Jainagar	28	3	273	42
Giridih	1	Dhanwar	25	3	258	42
Jamui	2	Khaira	13	5	702	70
		Chakai	9	5	404	70
Nawada	2	Gobindpur	10	4	481	56
		Kawakol	8	4	493	56
TOTAL	6		93	24	2611	336

Map of Mica Districts in Bihar Jharkhand
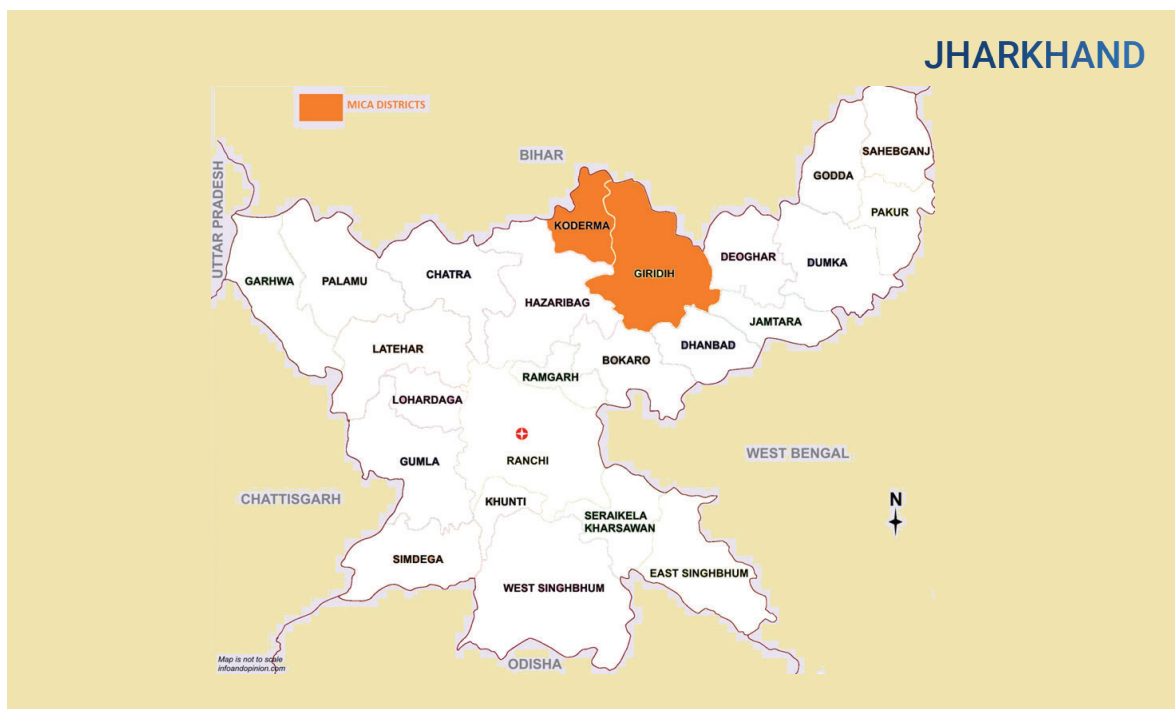
JHARKHAND

BLOCK MAP OF KODERMA AND GIRIDIH DISTRICTS OF JHARKHAND

MICA BLOCKS GIRIDIH

MICA BLOCKS KODERMA

PROSPECTIVE MICA BLOCK
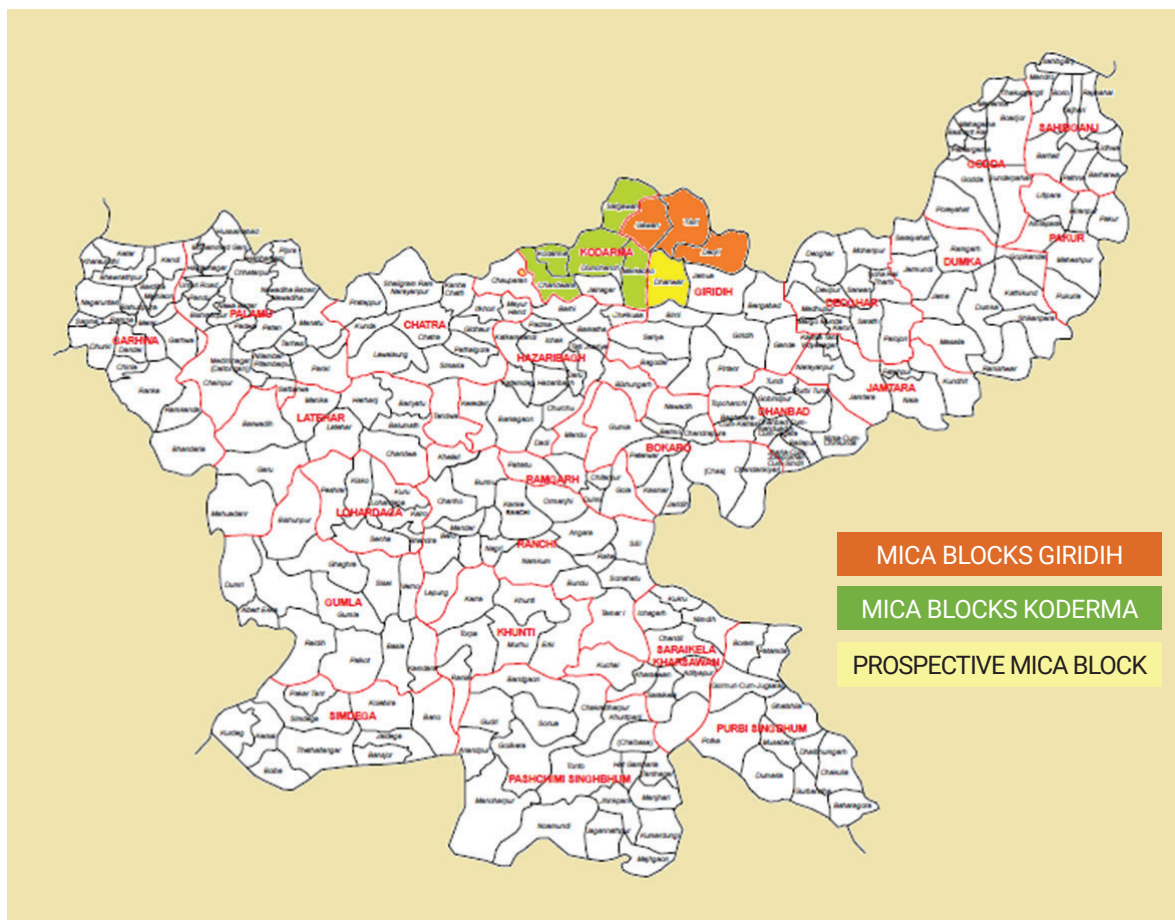
BLOCK MAP OF NAWADA AND JAMAUI DISTRICTS OF BIHAR

MICA BLOCKS GIRIDIH

MICA BLOCKS KODERMA

PROSPECTIVE MICA BLOCK
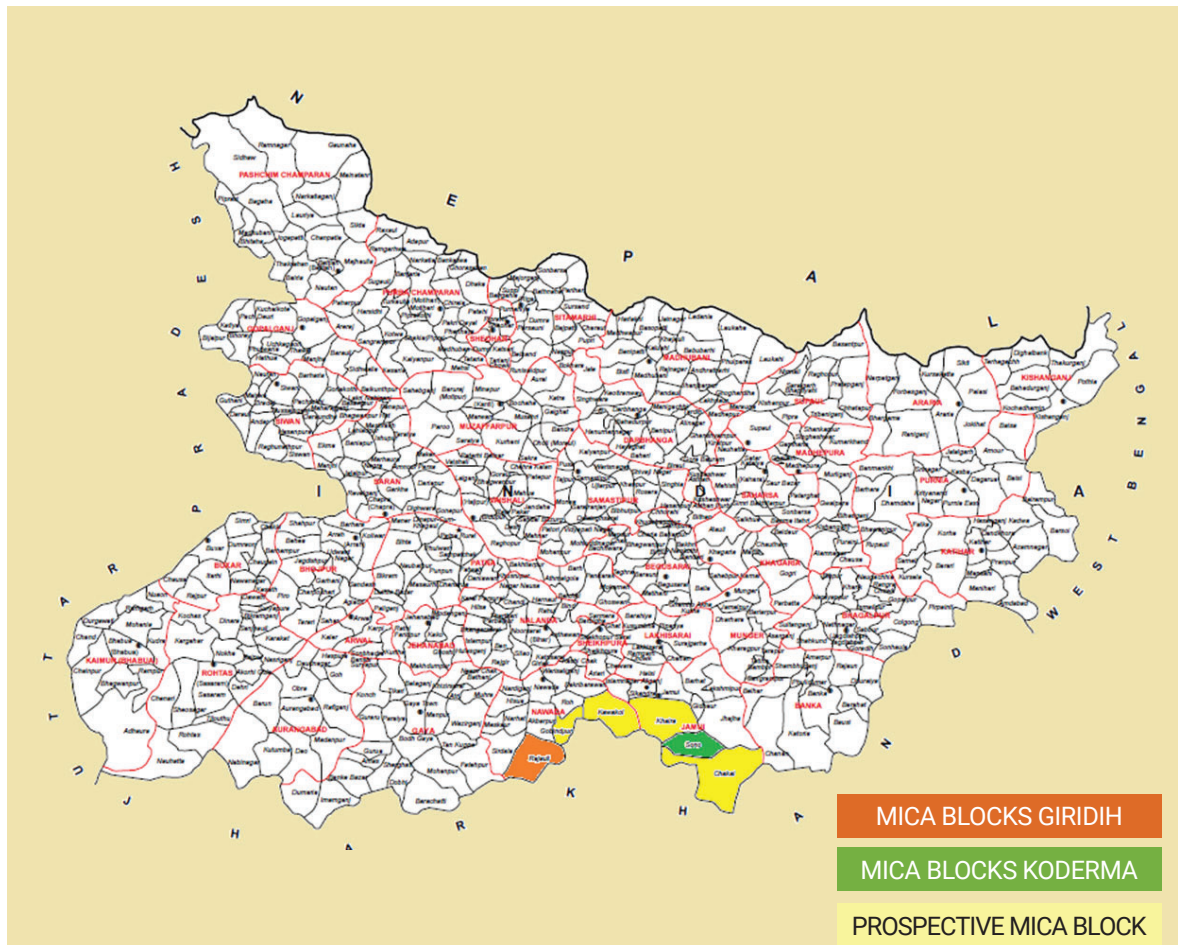
PART – 3 (Scope A – Study)

2. OBSERVATIONS, VALIDATION & CONCLUSION (SCOPE-A)

This section of the report contains a summary of the field observations, as well as an analysis of the primary and secondary data collected in the field, as well as the data analysis' analytical results. The findings given in this section are confined to those made under scope-A (part-1) and will be further studied during the projected in-depth households survey under scope-B. The specific findings under scope-B (part-2) and revised estimation , if any will be submitted separately after consultation with the Global Mica Committee (GMC).

4.1   DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

General Observations & Findings

S.No	Assumptions shared by GMC	Observations & Findings	Validation results
1.1	GMC has a list of 890 villages dependent on Mica based on their preliminary study	The GMC list is made up of census villages and small habitats or hamlet (tola) inside villages, rather than being an exclusive list of census villages.	Nearly 78 villages (8.76%) on the GMC list are small habitats[23] of a village or hamlet (tola), rather than an exclusive village[24].
1.2	GMC has referred a universe of two Jharkhand's districts and two Bihar's districts for the identification of Mica-dependent villages.	The conclusions of GMC are supported by the mineral maps of both the states, as well as primary data from state geological departments and district administrations such as the District Mining Office (DMO).	Only two districts in Jharkhand (Koderma & Giridih) and two districts in Bihar (Nawada & Jamuai) has natural occurrence of Mica mineral.
1.3	For the identification of Mica-dependent villages, GMC has submitted a universe of 5 blocks of Koderma and 3 blocks of Giridih districts in Jharkhand, and 1 block of Jamaui and 1 block of Nawada districts in Bihar.	The conclusions of GMC are supported by the mineral maps of both the states, as well as primary data from state geological departments, district administrations, district level line department, block level offices and PRI members	Mica mineral is found naturally in 5 blocks of Koderma and 3 blocks of Giridih districts in Jharkhand, and 1 block of Jamaui and 1 block of Nawada districts in Bihar. Mica pickers from Giridih's Dhanwar block, Nawada's Gobindpur & Karwakol block, and Jamuai's Khaira & Chakai blocks were also found to be involved in Mica picking to a small extent (low dependency).

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[23]A habitation is a distinct cluster of houses existing in a compact and contiguous manner; with a local name; and its population should not be less than 25 in plain areas and not less than 10 in hilly/desert/sparsely populated areas. In case there exists more than one such cluster of houses in a village, they will not be treated as separate habitations unless the convenient walking distance between them is more than 200 metres.

[24]Village or Town is recognized as the basic area of habitation. In all censuses throughout the world this dichotomy of Rural and Urban areas is recognized, and the data are generally presented for the rural and urban areas separately. In the rural areas the smallest area of habitation, viz., the village generally follows the limits of a revenue village that is recognized by the normal district administration. The revenue village need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of the habitations. But the revenue village has a definite surveyed boundary, and each village is a separate administrative unit with separate village accounts. It may have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue village is one unit.

S.No	Assumptions shared by GMC	Observations & Findings	Validation results
1.4	The GMC's village list is organised and plotted by administrative linkages between villages and their appropriate district, block, and Panchayat[25].	There are errors in the village mapping with the proper Blocks and Panchayats.	Nearly 9 villages are expected to be incorrectly mapped with their respective blocks and nearly 209 villages (23.50 percent of 890 villages) are not correctly mapped or entered with their respective Panchayats[26].
1.5	The SECC 2011[27] statistics and subsequent discussions with PRI members and CSOs were used to create GMC's list.	There are significant flaws in the data feeding and mapping.	Nearly 14.75 percent of villages (27 out of 183 sample villages) randomly selected for estimation sampling were not located in the census or SECC lists in 2011. To eliminate any sample error during estimation, the exhaustive sampling method was repeated twice in consultation with GMC (90 villages were selected in first attempt, and 93 villages were selected in second attempt of validation, thus a total of 183 villages were examined to validate the results). This reveals that roughly 131 villages in the GMC list (14.75 percent of 890 villages) are either erroneously named or are not the revenue villages, or there are some faults in supplying the data gathered by GMC, or it may contain all of the aforementioned errors.
1.6	The SECC 2011 statistics and subsequent discussions with PRI members and CSOs were used to create GMC's list.	Error Frequency	The estimation in row 1.5 established a correlation indicating the aforementioned inaccuracy of 14.75 percent will affect the GMC list in the following ways: 1. Error in identifying HIGHLY Mica dependent (HMD) villages with corresponding census 2011 could be as high as 12.78%. Nearly 173 out of 646 HMD villages are not mapped correctly

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[25]"Panchayat" means assembly (ayat) of five (panch) and raj means "rule". Gram Panchayat consists of a village or a group of villages divided into smaller units called "Wards". Each ward selects or elects a representative who is known as the Panch or ward member. Gram Panchayat (Village council) is a basic village-governing institute in Indian villages. It is a democratic structure at the grass-roots level in India. It is a political institute, acting as cabinet of the village. The Gram Sabha work as the general body of the Gram Panchayat. The members of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the Gram Sabha.

[26]Based on information extracted from Census 2011 and cross verification of the same with primary field data

[27]The Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011

S.No	Assumptions shared by GMC	Observations & Findings	Validation results
			2. Error in MEDIUM Mica dependent (MMD) villages could be as high as 19.44%. Nearly 38 out of 170 MMD villages are not mapped correctly 3. Error in LOW Mica dependent (LMD) villages with corresponding census 2011 could be as high as 21.43%. Nearly 9 out of 74 LMD villages are not mapped correctly
1.7	GMC whittled down a list of 890 villages dispersed across 10 blocks in Jharkhand and Bihar.	There is a minor error (9.43%) i.e less than 10 percent in mapping the Mica dependent villages	According to the latest estimates, there are roughly 806 Mica-dependent villages dispersed throughout 9 blocks in Jharkhand's district Koderma and Giridih, and 4 blocks in Bihar's district Jamaui and Nawada. (Total 13 blocks) According to the latest estimates, there are nearly 47 more low Mica dependent villages in surrounding blocks such as Giridih's Dhanwar block, Nawada's Gobindpur & Karwakol block, and Jamuai's Khaira & Chakai block. Despite the fact that the level of dependency is not very significant.
1.8	Out of 890 Mica dependent villages GMC has classified 646 villages that are extremely reliant (High dependency), 170 villages that are moderately reliant (medium), and 74 villages that are Low reliant.	There is a minor error i.e less than 10 percent in mapping the level of Mica dependency	According to the latest estimates, there are nearly 806 Mica-dependent villages, and the dependency level estimation are as follows.

Table for 1.8 (GMC's Classifications):

HIGH	MED	LOW	TOTAL
646	170	74	890
GMC's Classifications % wise			
72.58 %	19.10 %	8.31 %	100 %

Table for 1.8 (Validation results):

HIGH	MED	LOW	TOTAL
518	164	124	806
New Estimation % wise			
64.27 %	20.35 %	15.38 %	100 %
Change in % in contrast to original estimation of GMC			
-8.32	1.25	7.07	-9.43%

S.No	Assumptions shared by GMC	Observations & Findings	Validation results
1.9	The estimation of GMC was based largely based on information provided by some of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in the identified locations.	Significant errors were noted in the villages mapped by KSCF according to the list supplied by GMC	Nearly 47.36% of the 188 villages (89 villages) mentioned by KSCF has shown mapping error such as villages are either small habitats (tola) and not a census village, dependency level are not correct (overly estimated), or the villages are not mapped correctly with respective Gram Panchayats.
			Nearly 30.18 percent of the 391 villages (118 villages) identified as "Not Known" (No organization is working) by GMC have mapping errors i.e , such as villages that are either small habitats (tola) and not census villages, dependency levels that are incorrect (overestimated), or villages that are not mapped correctly with their respective Gram Panchayats.
			Nearly 4% of the 50 villages mentioned by Oriflame has shown mapping error such as villages are either small habitats (tola) and not a census village, dependency level are not correct (overly estimated), or the villages are not mapped correctly with respective Gram Panchayats.

	TOTAL	H	M	L	ND
GMC	890	646	170	74	
%	100.00	72.58	19.10	8.31	
3T	806	518	164	124	84
%	100.00	64.27	20.35	15.38	10.42
% CHANBGE	-9.44	-14.38	-0.67	5.62	9.43

Analysis and results-Jharkhand

S.no	Original Estimation by GMC					Revised Estimation by the researchers				
		Villages	High	Med	Low		Villages	High	Med	Low
1.	TISRI	193	164	24	5	TISRI	180	142	26	12
	GAWAN	137	91	28	18	GAWAN	121	81	23	17
	DEORI	43	17	26	0	DEORI	37	11	18	8
	GIRIDIH	**373**	**272**	**78**	**23**	**GIRIDIH**	**338**	**234**	**67**	**37**
2.	SATGAWAN	60	51	6	3	SATGAWAN	57	42	9	6
	MARKACHO	32	27	3	2	MARKACHO	33	24	5	4
	KODERMA	97	61	23	13	KODERMA	79	46	14	19
	DOMCHANCH	156	125	18	13	DOMCHANCH	134	91	26	17
	CHANDWARA	22	19	2	1	CHANDWARA	21	14	2	5
	KODERMA	**367**	**283**	**52**	**32**	**KODERMA**	**324**	**217**	**56**	**51**

Analysis and results-Bihar

S.no	Original Estimation by GMC					Revised Estimation by the researchers				
3.	RAJAULI	94	79	8	7	RAJAULI	86	54	14	18
	NAWADA	**94**	**79**	**8**	**7**	**NAWADA**	**86**	**54**	**14**	**18**
4.	SONO	56	12	32	12	SONO	56	13	27	18
	JAMUAI	**56**	**12**	**32**	**12**	**JAMUAI**	**58**	**13**	**27**	**18**

For more details, please refer the attached excel file (FINAL LIST_SAMPLE VILLAGE WITH ANALYSIS). This will provide further details on:

(A) The excel file FINAL LIST_SAMPLE VILLAGE WITH ANALYSIS contains the following work sheets:

1. SAMPLE VILLAGE: Overview of 93 villages selected for sampling, district wise samples suspended & substituted due to various errors in the GMC list, list of additional 24 villages other than the 93 villages from GMC's randomly selected for cross verification of data.

2. VILLAGE CONTACTS: Details of mapping correction made in the list, Village coding as per census 2011, along with details of GP's head and Panchayat secretary those largely contributed for the verification of the data under SCOPE-A.

3. ERROR SUMMARY: An analysis of sampling error occurred during random sampling process. This includes both- an analysis in contrast to the revenue villages mentioned under census 2011 data the villages included by GMC in their list. An analysis of mapping error observed in the GMC list.

4. ERROR FREQUENCY: An analysis of errors observed

(B) The excel file SUMMARY BIHAR & JHARKHAND-BLOCK_GP WISE DATA contains the following work sheets:

District wise/Block wise data and consolidated data on population, number of overall households, rural and urban population, number of children (0-6 yrs) . This will be used under SCOPE-B for cross verification with filed level information.

(C) The excel file SUBSITUTION SUGGESTED BY GMC contains the following work sheet:

This has list of 18 villages substituted by GMC after the major data error (name of the village not found in Census data 2011/SECC data 2011) flagged out by the researchers in the GMC's village list.

(D) The excel file ROUND -1 RANDOM SAMPLING- GMC MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES IN MICA MINING AREAS OF JHARKHAND AND BIHAR contains the following work sheets:

District wise list of samples selected for the for further investigation with random selection techniques. This also has district wise segregation of samples according to their given reliant on Mica by GMC. This sample of ROUND-1 was later suspended because of the significant errors observed in the GMC list during analysis, and therefore a ROUND-2 of sampling was organized and analysed.

(E) The excel file ROUND -2 RANDOM SAMPLING- GMC MICA DEPENDENT VILLAGES contains the following work sheets:

District wise list of samples selected for the for further investigation with random selection techniques. This also has segregation of villages according to their level of Mica dependency, consolidated list of selected village for ROUND-2 and consolidated table of the Sample villages.

(F) The excel file GMC LIST-AN ANALYSIS- WORK OF GMC contains the following work sheets:

District wise list of samples selected for the for further investigation with random selection techniques. This also has segregation of villages according to their level of Mica dependency, consolidated list of selected village for ROUND-2 and consolidated table of the Sample villages.

1. ANAYSIS SUMMARY-GMC LIST: A segregation of GMC list district wise, block wise and dependency wise, analysis of GMC list corresponding to Census 2011 data to create a top side estimation and assumption of potential Mica villages, HH and potential Mica population. This will be used under SCOPE-B for further verifications.

2. OLD ESTIMATION VS NEW ESTIMATION: A summary of OLD estimation by GMC and the New estimation proposed by researchers that will be further investigated under SCOPE-B.

Mica Dependency

GMC ESTIMATION 2020

72.58%
High

19.10 %
Medium

8.31%
Low

HIGH

LOW

HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
646 out of 890	170 out of 890	74 out of 890

Mica Dependency

FRESH ESTIMATION 2021 (3T)

64.27%
High

20.35 %
Medium

15.38%
Low

HIGH

LOW

HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
518 out of 806	164 out of 806	124 out of 806

Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)

GIRIDIH -JHARKHAND

- Low: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 37, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 23
- Medium: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 67, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 78
- High: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 234, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 272

■ Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) ■ GMC's Estimation 2020

Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)

KODERMA -JHARKHAND

- Low: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 51, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 32
- Medium: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 56, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 52
- High: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 217, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 283

■ Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) ■ GMC's Estimation 2020

Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)

NAWADA -BIHAR

- Low: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 18, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 7
- Medium: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 14, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 8
- High: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 54, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 79

■ Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) ■ GMC's Estimation 2020

Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)

JAMUAI -BIHAR

- Low: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 18, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 12
- Medium: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 27, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 32
- High: Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) = 13, GMC's Estimation 2020 = 12

■ Fresh Estimation 2021 (3T) ■ GMC's Estimation 2020

Block wise Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)

Old Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)
GIRIDIH -JHARKHAND

New Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)
GIRIDIH -JHARKHAND

Old Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)
KODERMA -JHARKHAND

New Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)
KODERMA -JHARKHAND

Old vs New Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)
NAWADA -JHARKHAND

Old vs New Estimation (OLD) vs (NEW)
JAMUAI -JHARKHAND
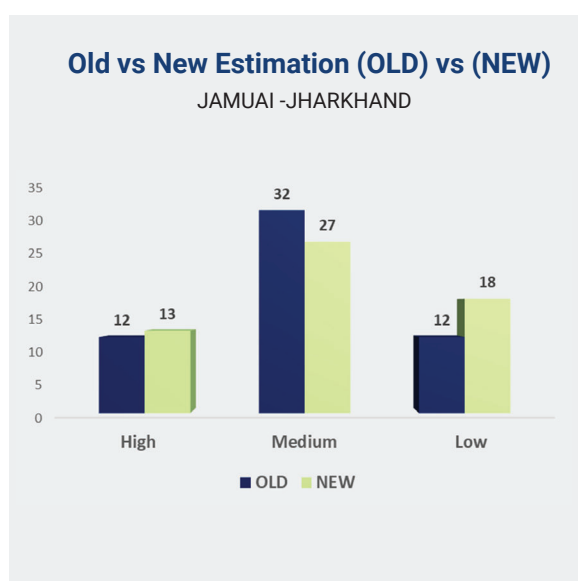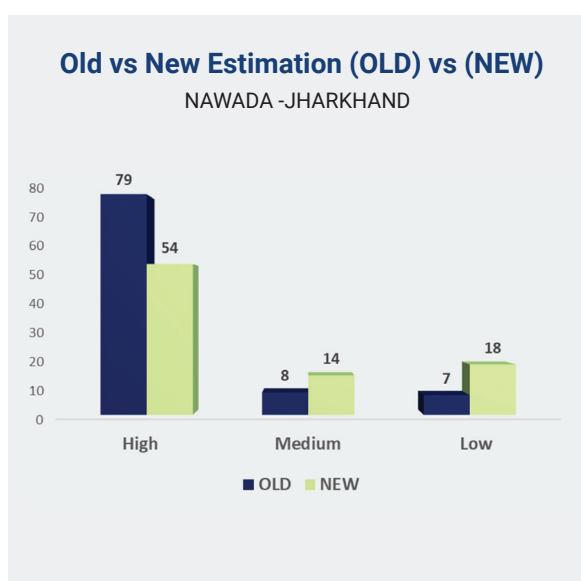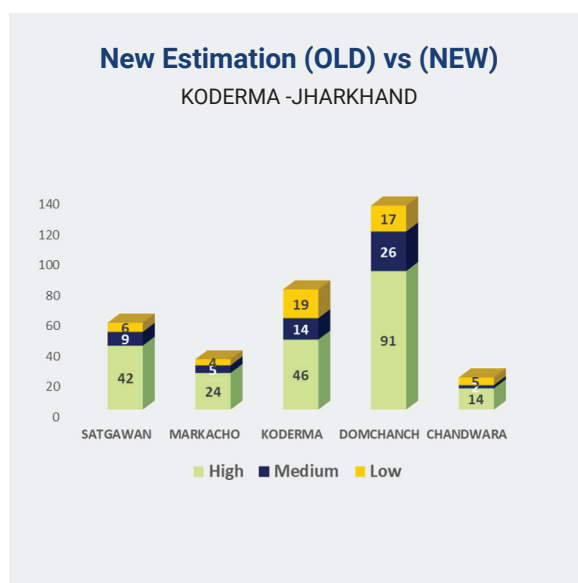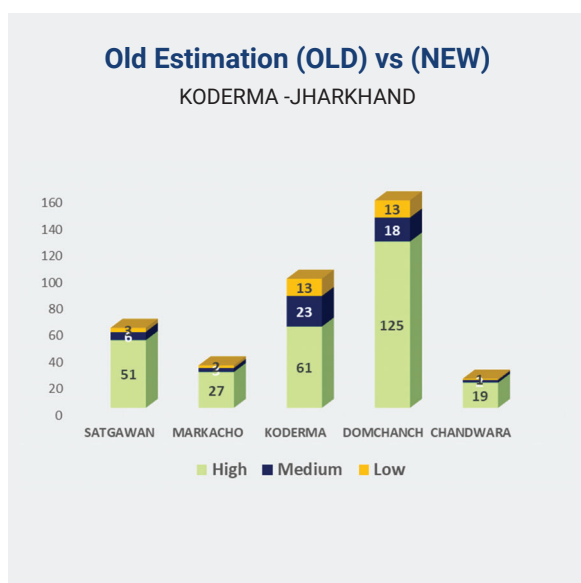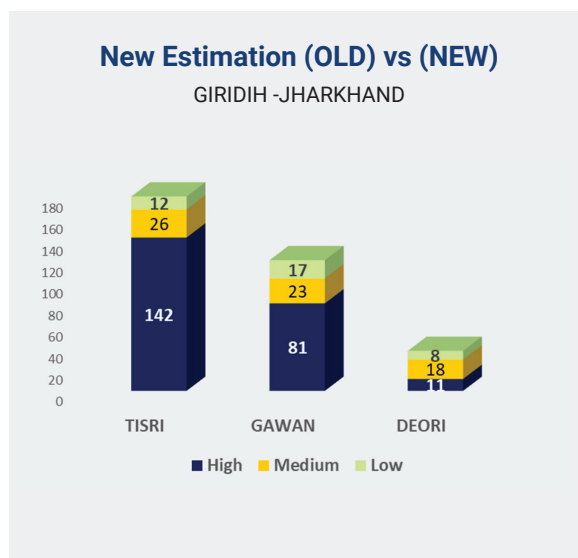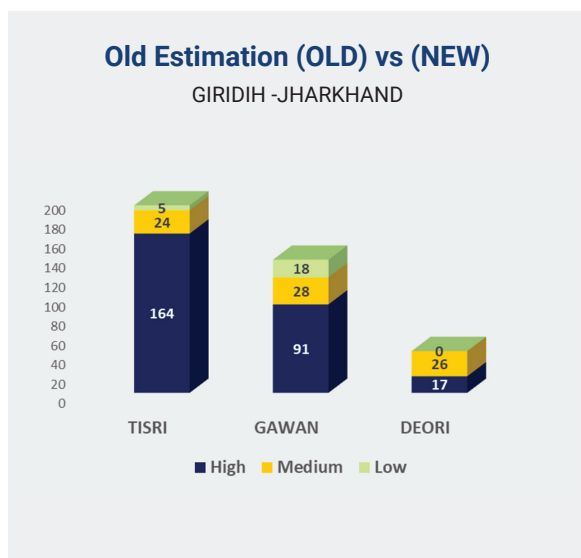
PART – 4 (Scope – A Study)

4. CLOSING REMARKS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

1. GMC's technique and two stage selection process used in their previous estimation were considered to be satisfactory in general. However, further examination reveals that there is a significant possibility for re-vatting the final data plotted by GMC, and attempts shall be made to eradicate the data feeding mistake, which has been identified as a common occurrence.

2. GMC referred to a large amount of data in order to narrow down 890 mica-dependent villages. According to census 2011, there are a total of 1629 villages across the 10 blocks indicated by GMC in its list, regardless of their reliance on Mica. GMC, on the other hand, has referred over 2800 villages, implying that they must have referred other surrounding villages of the blocks as well to eliminate any potential dependence error, and this demonstrate the robustness of their sample size.

3. According to the GMC, the list they produced is a list of VILLAGES that rely on Mica. However, upon examinations, it was discovered that it is a combination mix settlements i.e the revenue villages and small habitats within a revenue village (Tola) as well. As a result, to eliminate the confusions in village selection, the acceptable parameters for including any village in GMC's master list must be redefined.

4. There is major plotting mistake in the mapping of the villages with their corresponding gram panchayats and blocks. Such inaccuracies may have an impact on the overall process of CSO interventions and advocating for the community, since they raise the chances of missing critical stakeholders because the GPs/Blocks are not correctly mapped.

5. The village name was fed into the GMC list based on local pronunciation of the village name, with no standard reference to the name specified in Census data or SECC 2011 or other authentic government data. As a result, it has been difficult to figure out which village the GMC intended to put on the master list.

6. The preliminary investigation under scope-A indicates that, instead of the 890 villages estimated by GMC, there are nearly 806 villages depending on Mica (High, Medium, Low). As a result, a 9.43 percent reduction in estimation is advised.

7. The preliminary examinations under scope-A confirms that GMC has overestimated the highly Mica reliant communities. According to preliminary survey and analysis, there are about 518 highly Mica-dependent villages (58.20 percent) rather than 646 villages (72.58 percent) identified by GMC.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. GMC shall revisit KSCF's Mica village list in order to fine-tune their final selection. Significantly, 188 villages have been mapped with KSCF as the organisation working in these communities, with nearly 89 villages (47.36 percent) exhibiting mapping mistake.

2. To minimise any overlapping, eliminate mapping errors, or misunderstanding in inputting the proper name of the village or related panchayats, use the numeric state code, district code, block code, and village code assigned by the central government based on Census data 2011. The Census code may change with each new census conducted every decade, and the GMC may amend the village code, among other things, based on the availability of fresh census data. (Refer to the excel file attached for data segregation techniques used by 3T to eliminate similar errors)

3. Add the sarpanch/village head's and Panchayat Secretary's contact information to each village on the GMC list. This will aid in the elimination of the mapping inaccuracy and make it easier for GMC members to make the existing data more valuable and reliable. (See sample data segregation, mapping, and cross-reference strategies used by 3T to eliminate such inaccuracies in the excel sheet attached.)

4. Refine the criteria used by GMC for categorising villages as Mica-dependent (high, Medium, Low) or Mica-independent. The criteria for identifying low dependency levels, according to GMC's current guidelines, are a little ambiguous. According to the GMC's list, low dependency villages are "Villages where less than 50% of community people have their primary/secondary source of livelihood as mica collection". With this classification, any one mica-dependent household in the village qualifies the village as low mica-dependent.

5. Re-define a standard criterion for what should or should not be included in a village list, given that the current list includes revenue villages as well as tiny habitats (tola) of a village. To avoid any overlapping or confusion among village and tola, keep a separate list of revenue villages and tiny habitats (Tola). Prepare a standard glossary to accompany the GMC list, similar to the one appended in section- E (5.0), to help users understand it better.

6. GMC members can utilise the attached quick investigating tools A and B to learn more about each village on the GMC's list. The data gathered with these tools will strengthen the list and provide a better overview of each village for its users.

NEXT STEPS

Initiate in-depth household and other key respondent interviews using the methodology and tools attached to cross-verify and fine-tune the data produced under scope-A, as well as gather the qualitative data sought under scope-B. This will be carried out after receiving a formal go ahead from GMC.

SCOPE-B will largely unfold the following:

1) What is the estimated number of families involved in Mica picking throughout the final list of Mica dependent villages in line with preliminary estimation derived under the SCOPE-A?

2) What is the estimated size of the population that is economically reliant on Mica picking?

3) What is the well-being status of children and the socioeconomic situations of the community in the designated sample region?

Following is the list of qualitative indicators proposed by GMC:

(A) Social wellbeing of children

8) Number of children having access institutional pre-school learning (anganwadi centers).

9) Number of malnourished children. (Anganwadi centers could also be one important source for data collection)

10) Number of children not attending school.

11) Children having access to peer learning and sharing – Balmanch/Bal Sansad/ Any children specific forum(?)

12) Number of girls completing 10 years of schooling.

13) Children having access to child protection mechanisms (Village Level Child Protection Committee, School Management Committee)

(B) Socio-Economic wellbeing of families:

2. Number of families engaged in on- farm and off-farm livelihood activities.

(C) Access to social protection /social welfare schemes.

6) Number of families -MGNREGA job card holder and engaged for 100 days under MNREGA.

7) Number of families-Ayushman Bharat Yojna.

8) Number of families – housing schemes (IAY /PMAY).

9) Number of families accessed specific segment schemes (Old age pension, widow pension, Sukanya Samridhi Yojna, Widow pension)

10) Existence of type and nature of community based organizations (such as Self-help Groups, Kisan Club, Producers Committee, Village Water and Sanitation Committee, Village Health and Sanitation Committee, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee, Youth Club,etc)

(D) Women and section with special needs:

6) Information about gender-based "workplace discrimination" and inclusion/exclusion) on economic and social parameters.

7) Forums/avenues for active participation of women-sharing and learning to address women specific social issues/concerns.

8) Access to socio-economic entitlements for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)

9) Access to social protection entitlements for children with disabilities (CwD).

(E) Others:

2) Presence of NGOs working in the area (Name/Thematic areas of work/geographic coverage).

**The above tasks under SCOPE-B will be undertaken after a formal consultation with GMC.

5. GLOSSARY

Village: The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village, which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In un-surveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries is treated as one village

Household: A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen/common cooking. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

Institutional Household: A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, observation homes, beggars homes, jails, ashrams, old age homes, children homes, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2011, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

Houseless household : Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open or roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

Work: Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. The main point to note is that the activity should be economically productive. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main worker: A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'.

Marginal worker: A person who worked for 3 months or less but less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker'. Non-worker: A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non wor ker'.

SECTION-F
ANNEXURE

Annexure-I (List of Sample villages)

Table 5: Sample villages

Sr. No	Sampling code	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Organization Intervention	Mica Dependency as per GMC
322	G_H_5	Badkitand	Ghaskaridih	Deori	Giridih	Not Known	High
348	G_H_15	Tilkadih	Tilakdih	Deori	Giridih	Not Known	High
28	G_H_25	TARAI	JAMDAR	Gawan	Giridih	RMI	High
38	G_H_35	RAJPURA	SANKH	Gawan	Giridih	RMI	High
68	G_H_45	Sarlahitand	Gadar	Gawan	Giridih	KSCF	High
78	G_H_55	Kurwatari	Pihra east	Gawan	Giridih	KSCF	High
226	G_H_65	Kakriyar	Amtaro	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	High
248	G_H_75	Dehar	Birne	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	High
271	G_H_85	Palma	Jamdar	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	High
276	G_H_87	Nawadih	Manjhane	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	High
290	G_H_97	Ghormando	Nimadih	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	High
312	G_H_107	Semrapatal	Seruwa	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	High
10	G_H_117	Abrakha	Khatponk	Tisri	Giridih	RMI	High
19	G_H_127	Butbaria	Tisri	Tisri	Giridih	RMI	High
53	G_H_137	Kisutand	Kharkhari	Tisri	Giridih	TdH (Jago Foundation)	High
63	G_H_147	Gadekura	Gadekura	Tisri	Giridih	TdH (Jago Foundation)	High
93	G_H_157	Khoro-Malukchal	Belwana	Tisri	Giridih	KSCF	High
103	G_H_167	Nayanpur	Lokay	Tisri	Giridih	KSCF	High
113	G_H_177	Singho	Singho	Tisri	Giridih	KSCF	High
127	G_H_187	Lachhmipur	Bhandari	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	High
140	G_H_197	Lakshmipur	Kharkhari	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	High
153	G_H_207	Nimadih	Khijuri	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	High

Sr. No	Sampling code	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Organization Intervention	Mica Dependency as per GMC
168	G_H_217	Manpur Kahuai	Lokay	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	High
180	G_H_227	Ghasni Tetaria	Mansadih	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	High
192	G_H_237	Baratanr	Thansinghdih	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	High
204	G_H_247	Manjhladih	Thansinghdih	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	High
358	G_H_257	Jamuniya tand	Tisri	Tisri	Giridih	TdH Germany[Savera Foundation]	High
368	G_H_267	Dugudih	Gumgi	Tisri	Giridih	TdH Germany[Savera Foundation]	High
872	J_H_5	Bidiathapar	Butbariya	Sono	Jamui	Not Known	High
507	K_H_4	Biragada	Bendi	Chandwara	Koderma	KSCF	High
726	K_H_14	Mahuadohar	Bhondo	Chndwara	Koderma	Not Known	High
382	K_H_24	Lengraparas	Madhuwan	Domchach	Koderma	RMI	High
415	K_H_34	Tetriyatola	Bangakhlar	Domchanch	Koderma	TdH (KSCF)	High
425	K_H_44	Simarkundi	Dhargown	Domchanch	Koderma	TdH (KSCF)	High
428	K_H_47	Charki	Madhuvan	Domchanch	Koderma	TdH (KSCF)	High
446	K_H_54	Garha	Masnodih	Domchanch	Koderma	TdH (KSCF)	High
468	K_H_57	Simratari	Sawaiatand	Domchanch	Koderma	Oriflame	High
478	K_H_67	Jamtara	Parho	Domchanch	Koderma	Oriflame	High
488	K_H_77	Chak	Dhodakola	Domchanch	Koderma	Oriflame	High
498	K_H_87	Pahridih	Behradih	Domchanch	Koderma	Oriflame	High
520	K_H_97	Molbibagi	Bangakhalar	Domchanch	Koderma	KSCF	High
530	K_H_107	Yadavtola	Dhab	Domchanch	Koderma	KSCF	High
540	K_H_117	Sarhaita	Jaanpur	Domchanch	Koderma	KSCF	High
653	K_H_127	Navadih	Navadih	Domchanch	Koderma	Not Known	High
733	K_H_137	Gauriadih		Domchanch	Koderma	Tdh Germany [Samarpan]	High
377	K_H_147	Murlipahari	Garjhandi	Koderma	Koderma	RMI	High
450	K_H_157	BISHUNPUR	JARGA	Koderma	Koderma	TdH (RJSS)	High
460	K_H_167	Dumardiha	Dumardiha	Koderma	Koderma	TdH	High
552	K_H_177	Kajhatand	Jarga	Koderma	Koderma	KSCF	High
592	K_H_187	Karharia	Pandydih	Koderma	Koderma	Not Known	High
623	K_H_197	sujanpur	Charadih	Koderma	Koderma	Not Known	High
436	K_H_207	Aadiasitola	Dagernwa	Markachcho	Koderma	TdH (KSCF)	High

Sr. No	Sampling code	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Organization Intervention	Mica Dependency as per GMC
409	K_H_217	Lahabar	Dagarnwa	Markacho	Koderma	TdH (RJSS)	High
568	K_H_227	Parsabad	Dagarnawa	Markacho	Koderma	KSCF	High
388	K_H_237	Bhuladih	Ambabad	Satgawan	Koderma	RMI	High
572	K_H_247	Jogidih	Khutta	Satgawan	Koderma	KSCF	High
582	K_H_257	Pachane	Kothiyar	Satgawan	Koderma	KSCF	High
689	K_H_267	Anantpur	Kothiyar	Satgawan	Koderma	Not Known	High
708	K_H_277	Samydih [lathiya]	Ambabad	Satgawan	Koderma	Not Known	High
745	N_H_5	Partaunia	Hardia	Rajauli	Nawada	RMI	High
755	N_H_15	Gopalpur	Chitrakoli	Rajauli	Nawada	Oriflame	High
765	N_H_25	Jhalakdiha	Sawaiatand	Rajauli	Nawada	KSCF	High
775	N_H_35	Bhanrra	Balia	Rajauli	Nawada	Not Known	High
784	N_H_44	Dudhi mati	Dhamni	Rajauli	Nawada	Not Known	High
794	N_H_54	Partauniyan	Kusdariya	Rajauli	Nawada	Not Known	High
804	N_H_64	Jamundaha	Suarleti	Rajauli	Nawada	Not Known	High
814	N_H_74	Hanuman Nagar	Kachriadih	Rajauli	Nawada	Not Known	High
325	G_M_5	Kundilwa	Ghaskaridih	Deori	Giridih	Not Known	Medium
339	G_M_15	Gamhardiha	Tilakdih	Deori	Giridih	Not Known	Medium
356	G_M_25	Khariodih	Sikarudih	Deori	Giridih	Not Known	Medium
244	G_M_35	Khirodih	Badidih	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	Medium
264	G_M_43	Khotmanay	Gawan	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	Medium
308	G_M_53	Sarayadih	Pihara Purvi	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	Medium
156	G_M_63	Lachchhuraidih	Khijuri	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	Medium
206	G_M_73	Nunphorwa	Thansinghdih	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	Medium
847	J_M_9	Pani Chuan	Dhamani	Sono	Jamui	Not Known	Medium
850	J_M_11	Ganda	Chairaiya	Sono	Jamui	Not Known	Medium
868	J_M_21	Binjhi	Butbariya	Sono	Jamui	Not Known	Medium
889	J_M_31	Samayakan	Kadhwa	Sono	Jamui	Not Known	Medium
648	K_M_6	Baidvar	Dhargav	Domchanch	Koderma	Not Known	Medium
671	K_M_16	Dhumadih	Masmohana	Domchanch	Koderma	Not Known	Medium
599	K_M_28	Garayndih	Lariyadih	Koderma	Koderma	Not Known	Medium
626	K_M_38	chhataebr	Chatrvar	Koderma	Koderma	Not Known	Medium
692	K_M_48	Sahbagi	Tehro	Satgawan	Koderma	Not Known	Medium

Sr. No	Sampling code	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Organization Intervention	Mica Dependency as per GMC
826	N_M_6	Bairiadih	Chaukia	Rajauli	Nawada	Not Known	Medium
115	G_L_2	Damur	Barwadih	Tisri	Giridih	Not Known	Low
257	G_L_12	Tarabirne	Gadar	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	Low
306	G_L_22	Jagdishpur	Pihara Purvi	Gawan	Giridih	Not Known	Low
859	J_L_7	panjia	Chairaiya	Sono	Jamui	Not Known	Low
651	K_L_5	Saroun	Behradih	Domchanch	Koderma	Not Known	Low
596	K_L_17	Sahpur	Puranagar	Koderma	Koderma	Not Known	Low
636	K_L_27	Karma (CT	karma	koderma	Koderma	Not Known	Low
821	N_L_2	Paroriatari	Khatangi	Rajauli	Nawada	Not Known	Low

Annexure-II (Name of adjacent Blocks and villages selected for sampling)

Table 8: Name of adjacent Blocks and villages selected for sampling

Sr. No	Sampling code	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Organization Intervention	Mica Dependency as per GMC
1	CS-ADJ/1	Chandania	Jarisingha	Dhanwar	Giridih	Not Known	To be confirmed
2	CS-ADJ/2	Jitkundi	Kailadhab	Dhanwar	Giridih	Not Known	To be confirmed
3	CS-ADJ/3	Tungrudih	Kendua	Dhanwar	Giridih	Not Known	To be confirmed
4	CS-ADJ/4	Baradih	Kariawan	Jainagar	Koderma	Not Known	To be confirmed
5	CS-ADJ/5	Godakhar	Kakarcholi	Jainagar	Koderma	Not Known	To be confirmed
6	CS-ADJ/6	Madhwatanr	Rupaidih	Jainagar	Koderma	Not Known	To be confirmed
7	CS-ADJ/7	Patluka	Sughari	Gobindpur	Nawada	Not Known	To be confirmed
8	CS-ADJ/8	Kamalpur	Baniya Bigha	Gobindpur	Nawada	Not Known	To be confirmed
9	CS-ADJ/9	Jatsari	Madhopur	Gobindpur	Nawada	Not Known	To be confirmed
10	CS-ADJ/10	Ektiya	Sughari	Gobindpur	Nawada	Not Known	To be confirmed
11	CS-ADJ/11	Salaiya	Manjhila	Kawakol	Nawada	Not Known	To be confirmed
12	CS-ADJ/12	Chahal	Pandey Gangaut	Kawakol	Nawada	Not Known	To be confirmed
13	CS-ADJ/13	Santhe	Kharsari	Kawakol	Nawada	Not Known	To be confirmed
14	CS-ADJ/14	Patori	Pandey Gangaut	Kawakol	Nawada	Not Known	To be confirmed
15	CS-ADJ/15	Tola Amatari	Nim Nawada	Khaira	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed
16	CS-ADJ/16	Kharui	Khaira	Khaira	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed
17	CS-ADJ/17	Bhandra	Bela	Khaira	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed
18	CS-ADJ/18	Pakri	Raipura	Khaira	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed

Sr. No	Sampling code	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Organization Intervention	Mica Dependency as per GMC
19	CS-ADJ/19	Tola Naukadih	Bhimain	Khaira	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed
20	CS-ADJ/20	Tola Tardih	Dadhwa	Chakai	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed
21	CS-ADJ/21	Tola Urwa	Pethar Pahri	Chakai	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed
22	CS-ADJ/22	Tola Sorwari	Ramsingh Dih	Chakai	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed
23	CS-ADJ/23	Tola Rupai	Ghutbey	Chakai	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed
24	CS-ADJ/24	Tola Lakhua	Nauadih	Chakai	Jamuai	Not Known	To be confirmed

Annexure-III: Presence of NGOs working in the area (Name/Thematic areas of work/geographic coverage)

This list is entirely based on data collected from respondents at the village level. And 3T, as a research organization, does not endorse or criticize the work of these non-governmental organizations.

District - Giridih

Sl.No	Name of CSO	District	State	Major domain
1.	Abhivyakti Foundation	Giridih	Jharkhand	Livelihood, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection
2.	Samajik Parivartan Sansthan	Giridih	Jharkhand	Livelihood, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection
3.	Jago Foundation	Giridih	Jharkhand	Livelihood, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection
4.	Dalit Vikas Bindu	Giridih	Jharkhand	Livelihood, Nutrition, Education,
5.	Savera Foundation	Giridih	Jharkhand	Livelihood, Nutrition, Education,
6.	Alternative for India Development (AID)	Giridih	Jharkhand	Education, Child rights
7.	Bhartiya Kalyan Parishad	Giridih	Jharkhand	Education, Livelihood
8.	IDEA	Giridih	Jharkhand	Livelihood,
9.	Gramika India	Giridih	Jharkhand	Health, Livelihood
10.	Banwasi Vikas Ashram	Giridih	Jharkhand	Health, Education, Livelihood, Child protection
11.	Centre for World Solidarity	Giridih	Jharkhand	Health, Education, Livelihood, Child protection
12.	Kailash Satyarthi Childrens Foundation	Giridih	Jharkhand	Child Protection
13.	LEADS	Giridih	Jharkhand	Livelihood, Education, Child Protection
14.	ASHA Kiran	Giridih	Jharkhand	Education, Women Empowerment
15.	Prince Art & Rural Development Society	Giridih	Jharkhand	Livelihood, microfinance

District Koderma

Sl.No	Name of CSO	District	State	Major domain
1	Rashtriya Jharkhand Sewa Sansthan			Health, Education, Livelihood, child protection
2	Samarpan			Health, Education, Livelihood, child protection
3	Srijan Mahila Vikas Manch			Health, Education, Livelihood, child protection,
4	PRADAN			Livelihood
5	Sangram Jharkhand			Health, Education, Livelihood
6	Society for Upliftment of People with People's Organization and Rural Technology (SUPPORT)			Livelihood
7	Jan Sewa Parishad	Koderma		Livelihood, Environment
8	Koderma Holy Family Hospital	Koderma	Jharkhand	Health
9	Veer Jharkhand Vikas Sewa Manch	Koderma		Health, Education, Livelihood
10	Jan Kalyan Sewa Bharti	Koderma		Health, Education, Livelihood
11	Jeevan Jyoti	Koderma		Health, Education, Livelihood

District - Nawada and Jamui

Sl.No	Name of CSO	District	State	Major domain
1	Bhartiya Jan Utthan Parishad	Nawada & Jamui		Health, Education, Livelihood, child protection
2	Lok Chetna Vikas Kendra	Nawada		Children issues
3	Anshoday Vikas Sansthan	Nawada		Education
4	Samajik Vikas aEva m Kalyan Samiti	Jamui		Livelihood
5	Janh it Vika s Samiti	Nawada		Health, Education, Women development

ANNEXURE IV: VARIOUS TOOLS DEVELOPED AND USED TO SUPPORT THE RESEARCH

DATA COLLECTION TOOL- 1

Schedule for Estimation of mica dependent villages

Background:

Global Mica Committee (GMC) a network of 30 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), is working for the cause of children and their families in Mica mining belt of Jharkhand and Bihar. To take forward the various recommendations of GMC, Jago Foundation a member of the GMC in support from Responsible Mica Initiative and Terre des Hommes (Netherland) has commissioned 3T, a consortium of three different development and research agencies to conduct an 'Study on situation of households and workers reliant on mica picking to earn their livelihood in Mica belt of Jharkhand and Bihar'.

I…name of the enumerator… is part of the 3T team and I am here to know more about you and your work so that GMC can support different agencies globally to bring an improvement in your living and working conditions with a focus on children. I would be grateful, if you can spare 30-40 minutes of your valuable time to respond some of the questions in this regard.

Date of Enumeration: | D | D | ■ | M | M | ■ | Y | Y |

Enumerator's Name

Enumerator' Code: | 0 | 0 |

(will be assigned to each enumerators by 3T)

Respondent code	Village profile	State	District	Block	Village
(will be assigned by 3T)	Name				
	Census (2011) Code				

Part A: Demographic Profile of respondent

A.1	Name of respondent (Optional)				
A.2	Gender of respondent	1. Male	2. Female	3. Transgender	
A.3	Marital Status	1. Married	2. Unmarried	3. Others	
A.4	Age	1.Less than 18 years	2. 18 to 40 years	3. 40 to 60 years	4. Over 60 years
A.5	Number of Adults (above 18)- Family Members	Male-	2. Female-	3. Transgender-	
A.6	Number of Children	Male-	Females -	Others-	
A.7	Where are you living now	1. Own house	2. Rent	3. Shelter	4. Other
A.8	House	1. Kuccha House (Mud walls with thatched roof/country tiles)	2. Semi Pucca	3. Pucca House	
A.9	Category	1. SC	2. ST	3. OBC	4. Gen
A.10	Education	1.Illeterate	2. Did not attend any school /Neo literate	3. Up to 8th Std.	4. High school / Intermediate	5. Graduate /Post Graduate

Part B: Mica Dependence Profile of respondent

B.1	Do you or any member of your family engaged in picking Mica?	1. Yes	2. No	
B.2	From where do you pick Mica/Dhibra?	1. Own village	2. Other place far from Your village	
B.3	How far do you commute to pick Mica from your residence/village (Km.)?			
B.4	What is your average Monthly Family income (Rs)?	1. Less than 5000	2. 5000 to 10000	3. 10000-15000	4. More than 15000

B.5	What is your source of income ?	B.5.1. Agriculture	1. Yes	2. No	%share of total income-
		B.5.2. Animal Husbandry	1. Yes	2. No	%share of total income-
		B.5.3. Business	1. Yes	2. No	%share of total income-
		B.5.4. Mica	1. Yes	2. No	%share of total income-
		B.5.5. Other	1. Yes	2. No	%share of total income-
B.6	Number of family members involved in mica picking?	Males -	Females-	Others-	
B.7	Daily average Income/wages earned from Mica picking per person (Rs)/ or by selling Mica?	Male -	Female-	Others-	
B.8	How Many days do you pick mica in a year (approximately)?	Male -	Female-	Others-	

Part C: Socio-Economic Profile of respondent

C.1	Does your children participate at any children specific forum like Balmanch/Bal Sansad?	1. Yes	2. No	
C.2	How many girls in your family have completed/completing 10 years of education? (upto 10th std)			
C.3	Are you aware about any Village Level Child Protection Committee?	1. Yes	2. No	
C.4	Are you aware of School Management Committee?	1. Yes	2. No	
C.5	Have you or any member of your family have MGNREGA job card?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about MGNREGA
C.6	Have you or any member of your family have received 100 days of work last year (March 2020 -March 2021) under MNREGA? (Refer Job card)	1. Yes	2. No	
C.7	Do you know about Ayushman Bharat Yojna?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about ABY

C.8	Do you or anyone in your family have an Ayushman Bharat card/Golden Card?			1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about ABC
C.9	Have you received any benefit under Ayushman Bharat Yojna in last two years ?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.10	Do you know about any housing schemes supported by government (IAY /PMAY)?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.11	Did you benefitted with any such housing schemes (IAY /PMAY)?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.12	Is anyone from your family entitled for the old age pension?			1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about OAP
C.13	Is any one from your family receiving the old age pension?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.14	Is anyone from your family entitled for the widow pension?			1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about WP
C.15	Is anyone from your family receiving the widow pension?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.16	Is anyone from your family entitled for the Sukanya Samridhi Yojna?			1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about SSY
C.17	Is anyone from your family receiving benefits under Sukanya Samridhi Yojna?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.18	Do you have in your village?	C.18.1	self help groups	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about SHG
		C.18.2	kisan club	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about KC
		C.18.3	producer's committee	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about PC
		C.18.4	Village Health and Nutrition Committee	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about VHNC

		C.18.5	Village Water and Sanitation Committee	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about SC
		C.18.6	Youth Club	1. Yes	2. No	
		C.18.7	Other village level committee	1. Yes	2. No	
C.19	Are you part of any SHG/Cooperative?			1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about SHG/Cop
C.20	Are you part of any other committee at village level such as AWC committee?			1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about such committee
C.21	Are you part of any cultural committee at village level?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.22	Do you have any Divyang (disable) family member(s) in your family?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.23	Do you have any Divyang (disabled) child in your family?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.24	Do the Divyang (disabled) person in your family have the disabled pension card?			1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about DC
C.25	Are you aware about any disability pension?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.26	Do you receive any disability pension?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.27	Do the Divyang (disabled) person in your family receive any special support from government such as ?			1. Tricycle	2. Artificial limb	3. Any other special equipment
C.28	Do the Divyang (disabled) person in your family any other special benefit from government regarding disability?			1. Yes	2. No	
C.29	Do you have any Divyang (disabled) child in your family?			1. Yes	2. No	

C.30	Does the Divyang (disabled) child of your family attend school?	1. Yes	2. No	
C.31	Is the school of your children equipped with proper ramp facilities to meet the requirement of Divyang children?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about such Facilities
C.32	Is the school of your children equipped with proper toilet and drinking water facilities to fit the requirement of your Divyang child?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about such Facilities
C.33	Does your Divyang child receive special attention from teachers while attending school?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Not aware about any special learning provision
C.34	Does your Divyang child receive any special equipment, special learning material to fit his/her learning requirement?	1. Yes	2. No	
C.35	At workplace- Are women and men are paid with the same rate for same amount of work?	1. Yes	2. No	3. No idea
C.36	Are women and men are having equal access to all kind of work?	1. Yes	2. No	3. No idea
C.37	Do women workers receive their payments a bit late from their employer/contractors as compared to male workers?	1. Yes	2. No	
C.38	Do women workers receive frequent debit (wage cut) from their employer/ contractors in their payment as compared to male workers?	1. Yes	2. No	
C.39	Are women and men equally treated at workplace in relation to behavior from employer and other co-workers?	1. Yes	2. No	

Data collection TOOL-2

Quality indicators from selected villages (source: Village authorities)

Background:

Global Mica Committee (GMC) a network of 30 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), is working for the cause of children and their families in Mica mining belt of Jharkhand and Bihar. To take forward the various recommendations of GMC, Jago Foundation a member of the GMC in support from Responsible Mica Initiative and Terre des Hommes (Netherland) has commissioned 3T, a consortium of three different development and research agencies to conduct an 'Study on situation of households and workers reliant on mica picking to earn their livelihood in Mica belt of Jharkhand and Bihar'.

I…name of the enumerator… is part of the 3T team and I am here to know more about you and your work so that GMC can support different agencies globally to bring an improvement in your living and working conditions with a focus on children. I would be grateful, if you can spare 30-40 minutes of your valuable time to respond some of the questions in this regard.

QI.1	Total Number of households in the village?			
QI.2	Total Number of mica dependent households in the village-estimate?			
QI.3	Total Number of schools and AWC in the village?	Primary	Secondary	AWC
QI.4	Total Number of children registered with AWCs in the village?	1.Girls-	2.Boys-	
QI.5	Total Number of children having access to institutional pre-school learning?			
QI.6	Total Number of school going children - (6-18 years of age)?	1.Girls-	2.Boys-	
QI.7	Total Number of children not attending school? (6-18 years of age)	1.Girls-	2.Boys-	
QI.8	Total Number of girls completed/ completing 10 years of schooling?			
QI.9	Total Number of Number of malnourished children-AWC record?	1.Male-	2.Female-	
QI.10	Estimated Number of families engaged in livelihood activities?	on farm -	off farm -	

QI.11	Total Number of families -MGNREGA job card holder and engaged for 100 days under MNREGA?	1. Num. of Job card holders-	2. % of job card holders received 100 days of work last year 2020-21
QI.12	Total Number of families linked to Ayushman Bharat Yojna?		
QI.13	Total Number of families linked to housing schemes (IAY /PMAY)?		
QI.14	Total Numbers of Persons with Disabilities (PwD) having access to socio-economic entitlements?	1. Male-	2. Female-
QI.15	Total Numbers of children with disabilities (CwD) having access to social protection entitlements?	1.Girls-	2.Boys-
QI.16	1. Information on Presence of NGOs working in the area	Name	
		Thematic areas of work	
		geographic coverage	
	2.Information on Presence of NGOs working in the area	Name	
		Thematic areas of work	
		geographic coverage	
	3. Information on Presence of NGOs working in the area	Name	
		Thematic areas of work	
		geographic coverage	
	4. Information on Presence of NGOs working in the area	Name	
		Thematic areas of work	
		geographic coverage	
	5. Information on Presence of NGOs working in the area	Name	
		Thematic areas of work	
		geographic coverage	

Additional information about NGOs:

Any additional information about village:

**Observations and Findings from SCOPE-B will be included in the same report after accomplishment of SCOPE-B.