

# **For a Morsel of Life!**

A '*Dalit Watch*' Report on the Flood Relief Camps in Bihar



**September 2008**

Based on Monitoring of 205 Relief Camps  
Located in the Districts of  
Supaul, Saharsa, Madhepura, Araria and Purnea

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## Chapter 1

### **An Overview of the Floods of 2008**

A devastating flood caused by a breach in the embankment of Kosi River near the Indo-Nepal border (at a place called Kusaha in Nepal) resulted in one of the worst floods in the history of Bihar in August 2008. The River changed its course following the breach and inundated new areas that hadn't experienced floods for over five decades.

While as many as 18 districts of the state were affected by the unforeseen disaster, the districts of Supaul, Araria, Madhepura, Saharsa and Purnea (ref. diagram on the right) were amongst the worst hit, causing losses and damages of an unprecedented scale. According to a Daily Report issued on September 23, 2008 by Deputy Secretary, Department of Disaster Management, as many as 2528 villages drawn from 114 blocks of 18 districts of Bihar were affected by the floods, affecting 47 lakh people and resulting in deaths of 235 humans. Key contents of the aforesaid Report are reproduced in Table 1:



**Table 1: Effects of floods of 2008**

Effects of floods	Extent of flood-effect
No. of affected villages	2528
No. of affected blocks	114
No. of affected districts	18
No. of human lives lost	235 (highest in Madhepura, i.e. 132)
Number of cattle livestock lost/perished	787
Cropped area affected (in lakh hectares)	3.38
Estimated value of damaged crop area (In Rs. lakh)	3419.57
Number of houses damaged	322169
Estimated value of damage to houses (in Rs. Lakh)	8041.18
Estimated value of damage to public properties (In Rs. lakh)	9747.00
Estimated value of total damage (In Rs. Lakh)	21207.75

Source: Daily Report of Department of Disaster Management dated September 23, 2008

The official response to the flood, till the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September 2008, constituted predominantly of rescue operations to evacuate people marooned in a large number of villages, in which personnel of the army and National Disaster Response Force were also involved in many places. By this date, as many as 10 lakh people had been evacuated, as per a government report (ref. Table 1.2). The other forms of support extended to affected communities included provision of shelter arrangements (mainly across 407 relief camps), food supplies, administration of health camps, provision of miscellaneous household items and

installation of hand pumps. Table 1.2 provides a summary of rescue and relief operations undertaken by the government of Bihar.

**Table 1.2: Rescue and relief interventions of the government of Bihar**

<b>Interventions related to rescue and relief</b>	<b>Details</b>
No. of persons evacuated	1028345
No. of boats deployed for evacuation	3654
No. of relief camps opened	407
No. of persons accommodated in the relief camps.	423178
<b>Details of distribution of essential commodities (including air-dropped food packets):</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Grains Distributed (including Wheat &amp; Rice) 120259.30 Qtl.</li> <li>• Cash distribution 622.41 lakh; Chana 674.62 Qtl; Chura- 7479.49 Qtl.</li> <li>• Sattu 873.85 Qtl; Gur- 1183.57 Qtl.; Salt 65.27 Qtl.; Matchboxes-237863</li> <li>• Candles 422413; K. Oil- 143336 liter</li> <li>• Polythene Sheets distributed-173261</li> <li>• Fodder- 2458.50 Qtl.</li> </ul>	
<b>Ready Food Distribution by DM- Araria/ Supaul/ Madhepura/Saharsa:-</b>	
208941 Packets	
<b>Food Packet Dropped by Air- 121892 Packets</b> (chura 3659.82 Qtl, sattu 1216.46 Qtl, Gur 609.56 Qtl, Salt 609.56 Qtl, Halogen Tablet 438680, & Water Bottle 174387)	
<b>No of Kits distribution from CMRF- 2460</b>	
<b>No of Hand-pump Installed- 1746</b>	
No. of medical teams deployed	<b>177</b>
No. of cattle camps/centre opened	<b>189</b>
No. of health centres opened	<b>409</b>

**Source:** Daily Report of Department of Disaster Management dated September 23, 2008

The wrath of the floods of 2008 can be understood in the testimonies of people like Md. Aseen of Madhepura district (ref. Box 1.1 below), who had to face unprecedented challenges in surviving the disaster.

**Box 1.1: “I survived due to the grace of God!”**

- Md. Aseen, 50 years old resident of Hanuman Nagar village (Kumarkhand block, Madhepura), who is a *dalit* Muslim

“It’s traumatic to think of the floods! I am fortunate to survive by the grace of God. Floodwaters entered our village on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August at around 10 in the night. When water started coming from all sides, I thought of taking shelter on the roof, but was worried about our livestock. I had a total of ten animals, including 2 buffalos, 2 cows, 2 calves and 4 goats. I decided to shift them to an area near the canal, which was at a higher level. However, by the time I reached the canal, the level of water had risen almost to level of my chest. Just when I was fastening my animals, the canal crumbled and even before I could react, a wave of water swept away two of my animals. I quickly untangled them and both

began to float in the water.”

“Afterwards, I also began to float on the water, carrying a rope and a torch in my hands. While floating I managed to reach a raised platform made of bamboo (a *machan*) located inside a maize field. I got hold of one of its bamboo-posts and slowly began to climb. From there, I saw a scary pool of water swirling under me. Ants and other insects were also there on the *machan*, which started crawling over my body. I had to periodically remove them, but every time they would come over again! When it became unbearable, I tied the rope to a corner of the *machan* and sat on the rope. I had to remain sitting on that rope that entire night. At the same time, the level of water kept increasing and at one point I gave up hopes of surviving. On the following morning when it seemed that I will die anyways, I decided to jump into the water and swim. I began to swim towards a house, which was almost one kilometer away. It was on the way of water flow. It was God’s grace that I managed to safely reach the house.”

“I stayed on the terrace of that house for three days. There were other people as well. One of them was my relative. He gave me some *murhi* (puffed rice) and salt to eat. Later some of my other relatives came there with a boat and we were rescued.”

## Chapter 2

### **Rationale and Methodology of the Monitoring Exercise**

#### **About Dalit Watch**

'Dalit Watch' came into being in the aftermath of the severe flood of 2007, aimed at keeping a vigil on probable instances of exclusion and discrimination faced by *dalit* communities and to secure their entitlements. The network is constituted by *Bachpan Bachao Andolan*, *Baah Sukhad Mukti Abhiyan*, *Dalit Samanway*, *Lokshakti Sangathan*, *Nari Gunjan* and National Campaign for *Dalit* Human Rights, and the collective is supported by Praxis – Institute for Participatory Practices.

The year 2007 had witnessed one of the worst floods in the contemporary history of Bihar, leading to widespread devastation across twenty-two districts of the state. Amongst the various sections of affected populations, *dalit* communities constituted a big chunk and suffered the most. The impact of the floods on *dalit* communities manifested in large-scale displacements, prolonged stretches of hunger, loss of productive assets including livestock, houses and land documents, and acute exclusion from access to basic services. Assessment conducted by various organizations in Bihar in the aftermath of the floods of 2007 confirmed the fact that relief distributed by the government was far short of the actual need and many victims were yet to receive them. Further, even where relief was distributed, *dalits* and other marginalized communities had very limited access and discrimination was extensive. These issues were raised in several meetings involving agencies of the state, as well as INGO/NGOs. There was consensus among a few organizations to work together on eliminating discrimination and ensuring equity and inclusion in relief measures, leading to emergence of '*Dalit Watch*' as a platform of these organizations.

#### **The rationale of monitoring relief camps**

In the wake of the severe floods of 2008, the constituents of *Dalit Watch* came together to monitor relief camps set up in the aftermath of the severe floods of 2008, in view of the observations of one of its appraisal teams that visited several camps and noticed glaring inadequacies and shortcomings in the arrangements and processes of dispensing relief even after 20 days of the disaster. Key issues that emerged during the appraisal visit include acute shortfall of basic support measures, including provision of timely and regular food aid, water supply and medical services; continued entrapment of a large number of villagers in *dalit*-populous locations submerged under flood waters due mainly to shortage of rescue services; and absolute lack of suitable mechanisms to address the special needs of women, children or people with disability. Given that most relief camps visited by the team had a significant proportion of members of various *dalit* communities suffering critical forms of exclusion, it was decided to undertake a continuous monitoring exercise to assess the accessibility of the relief measures by *dalit* communities in particular and administration of relief camps in general, across five worst affected districts.



In specific terms, the main reasons for undertaking a focused monitoring process covering at least two thirds of all relief camps included the following:

1. In view of the fact that provision of relief aid at camps set up by various agencies seemed the solitary response of the government and most other organizations till almost a month after the flood, it was felt important to keep a watch and report on the extent of provision of basic relief to flood victims living in relief camps;
2. Ascertaining that available relief support was accessed by socially marginalized *dalit* communities without being subjected to any discrimination or highhandedness on the part of socially dominant communities;
3. Taking up cases relating to known instances of atrocities and discrimination faced by members of Scheduled Caste communities during processes of accessing relief, with administrative authorities at the district level, as per SC-ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and other relevant legal protections.

### **Methodology of the monitoring exercise**

An intensive assessment was undertaken by a cadre of 104 volunteers of 'Dalit Watch' to monitor the quality of the arrangements and processes of 204 relief camps set up in five districts in the aftermath of the severe floods of 2008 during September 10 – 17, 2008. The decision to undertake the assessment was undertaken after an appraisal team of Dalit Watch members visited some relief camps and noticed important shortcomings in the arrangements and processes of dispensing relief. A timeline of key activities undertaken as part of the monitoring exercise has been presented below:

September 5 – 7, 2008	Visit of Dalit Watch's Appraisal Team to a select number of relief camps
September 8, 2008	Meeting of network leaders and volunteers at Dalit Watch's Secretariat in Patna; mobilization of volunteers for the monitoring exercise
September 9, 2008	Orientation of 104 Dalit Watch volunteers mobilized through its constituent networks
September 10 – 17, 2008	Field-based monitoring of 204 relief camps in five districts of Supaul, Saharsa, Madhepura, Araria and Purnea; Release of daily updates from <i>Dalit Watch</i> Secretariat
September 18, 2008	Debriefing meeting of volunteers; Press Conference at Patna



The orientation provided on September 9 was aimed at inculcating necessary perspectives amongst the volunteers to purposively look out for instances of discrimination and inadequacies of relief aid from the perspective of *dalit* victims. Key variables that they were advised to monitor at every relief camp and locations where a large number of flood affected people had taken refuge included the following:

- Time-lag in provision of relief aid
- Composition of personnel managing relief sites in terms of representation of *dalits*, women and nature of agencies
- Caste-composition of inhabitants of relief sites
- No. of children, women, pregnant women, elderly people and people with disability living at the site
- Materials available as relief aid (e.g. food, shelter resources, clothes etc.), along with identification of sources, unit quantity of distribution, periodicity of distribution, quality issues, besides probable instances/ways of exclusion/discrimination.
- Services and facilities available at relief sites (e.g. health services, maternity services, veterinary health services, water supply, sanitation facilities, communication facilities, security arrangements, registration facilities, transportation facilities etc.) in terms of sources, typology, adequacy, besides probable instances/ways of exclusion/discrimination.
- No. of deaths at the relief camps on account of various reasons
- Aspirations of inhabitants of relief camps, regarding their rehabilitation and improved quality of life at the relief sites
- Location-specific disadvantages faced by *dalit* communities

A sample of site-specific schedules and case-study formats used in the assessment has been enclosed in Annex 1. Annex 2 provides a list of all relief camps visited during the monitoring exercise, while Annex 3 provides a list of all volunteers involved in the process.

## Chapter 3

### **Salient Findings**

#### **Relating to promptness in delivering relief aid**

Assessment of the distribution of time-lags in delivering relief to flood-affected communities points at an average delay in the range of 10 – 16 days across five of the worst flood-affected districts. The first set of camps were set up in Supaul and Araria districts on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of August, followed by camps in Madhepura, Saharsa and Purnea. Table 3.1 presents a summary of timelags in starting relief camps across the five districts.

**Table 3.1 Distribution of time-lags in starting relief camps**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Araria</b>	<b>Madhepura</b>	<b>Purnea</b>	<b>Saharsa</b>	<b>Supaul</b>
No. of sites assessed	53	49	27	50	26
Average time-lag in starting relief camps	12 days	13 days	16 days	14 days	10 days
Range of time-lags	Between 4 days – 21 days	Between 5 days – 23 days	Between 10 days – 22 days	Between 6 days – 26 days	Between 4 days – 22 days

#### **Concentration of flood-victims and *dalits* at relief sites**

Most of the relief sites located in the four worst flood-affected districts of Supaul, Saharsa, Madhepura and Araria have a significant concentration of members from various *dalit* communities, as indicated in Table 3.2. The concentration of members of *dalit* communities was found to be highest in the relief sites of Supaul (41%). Araria and Madhepura came close with nearly 39% concentration of *dalit* communities.

The relief sites at Supaul also emerged to be the most populous, with an average of 2864 people per relief site. The sites at Purnea had the next highest concentration of flood-victims with 2319 people.

**Table 3.2 Concentration of flood-victims and *dalits* at relief sites**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Araria</b>	<b>Madhepura</b>	<b>Purnea</b>	<b>Saharsa</b>	<b>Supaul</b>
No. of sites assessed	53	49	27	50	26
Average no. of people per relief-site	1319	1452	2319	1318	2864
Proportion of <i>dalit</i> people at relief sites	39 %	39 %	10.3 %	34 %	41 %

However, in several cases, as in Case 3.1 outline below, members of *dalit* communities were not allowed to enter and settle in relief camps. In a similar incident (ref. Case 3.2), dalit families marooned due to the floods were not allowed to avail of boats to escape their villages.

### **Case 3.1: Exclusion of a *dalit* family from accessing a relief camp**

30 years old Neelam Devi hails from the Musahar community of Sarvagaon village located in Yalka panchayat of Saharsa district. She had to wade through 3 feet deep floodwaters for two days continuously along with her husband and three children, to reach a safe site in Sonbarsa village. However, the *Sarpanch* of the village did not allow them to enter a relief camp run by an NGO. The family has to beg for food in the village to survive.

### **Case 3.2: Denial of opportunity to board rescue boats**

Suraj Rishidev, Aruna Devi and Pramod Sada belong to the *Musahar* community and were residents of Bijapur village located in Saurbazar block of Saharsa district. They remained in village until floodwaters came up to the level of their neck. However, when they decided to flee the village they were not allowed to board a rescue boat by the *Mukhiya* of the village, and had to take refuge on the terrace of village school for three days. On the Fourth day, when they sensed further deterioration of the situation, they decided to move out without any help and walked for three days continuously to reach a safe place.

## **Composition of agencies and functionaries administering relief**

Government agencies emerged to be the primary provider of relief across most sites in the five districts. Their concentration was found to be the highest in Supaul and Araria, where respectively 25 out of 26 camps and 46 out of 53 camps monitored during the process were found to be managed by the government of Bihar. Public Sector Undertakings like SAIL were also found to be engaged in relief delivery processes across a number of places. A variety of other organizations were found involved in the process, including political parties, religious bodies, national and international non-government organizations and charitable organizations, but their cumulative number was found to be far short of the number of relief sites managed by the government.

The number of women involved in relief distribution teams across five districts ranged from 24% – 46% (highest in Saharsa). Their presence was felt most acutely in the district of Madhepura, where only 8 out of 49 sites monitored by Dalit Watch had women as members of teams distributing relief.

The number of people from *dalit* communities included in relief distribution processes was found to be negligible.

**Table 3.3: Break-up of agencies and functionaries administering relief**

Parameters	Araria	Madhepura	Purnea	Saharsa	Supaul
No. of sites assessed	53	49	27	50	26
No. of sites managed by state govt. agencies	46	28 (besides 4 sites managed by PSUs)	19 (besides 2 sites managed by PSUs)	31 (besides 5 sites managed by PSUs)	25
Proportion of women managing sites	44%, present at 25 sites	37%, present at 8 places	28%, present at 18 places	46%, present at 36 places	24%, present at 24 places

### Concentration of especially disadvantaged people at the relief sites

The relief sites in the five districts of Supaul, Saharsa, Araria, Madhepura and Purnea had a substantial concentration of especially disadvantaged people, including people with disability, pregnant women and elderly people. While the average concentration of pregnant women, people with disability and elderly people at the relief camps was found to be highest in Supaul (49, 18 and 300 respectively per relief site), the proportion of children and women was found to be highest in Purnea. Table 3.4 reports the proportions of especially disadvantaged people across 204 relief camps of the five districts. However, the design of facilities and services available at the camps did not seem to consider the especial need of such disadvantaged social groups, as outlined in some of the following sections in this chapter.

**Table 3.4: Concentration of especially disadvantaged people at relief sites**

Parameters	Araria	Madhepura	Purnea	Saharsa	Supaul
No. of sites assessed	53	49	27	50	26
Average no. of pregnant women per site	20	11	22	14	49
Average no. of people with disability per site	13	9	6	4	18
Average no. of elderly people per site	133	100	63	75	300
Average no. of children per site	350	281	971	243	616
Average no. of women per site	496	278	730	271	634

## Delivery of critical relief aid

Amongst various kinds of critical relief aid delivered in the aftermath of the floods of 2008, food aid was delivered across more sites (195 sites out of 204) than any other kind of support, from a number of sources. Government agencies emerged to be the primary provider of food resources across all the relief sites, with food being supplied by government agencies in 159 out of 204 relief sites. The proportion seemed highest in Supaul and Araria districts, which were the first to be affected by the floods in 2008.

**Table 3.5: Delivery of critical relief aid**

Parameters		Araria	Madhepura	Purnea	Saharsa	Supaul
No. of sites assessed		53	49	27	50	26
1	No. of sites where <b>food</b> has been supplied	52	40	24	50	26
	No. of sites where suppliers include govt. agencies	52	28	19	31	26
2	No. of sites where <b>shelter resources</b> have been supplied	18	2	17	34	24
	No. of sites where suppliers include govt. agencies	17	0	11	10	20
3	No. of sites where <b>clothes</b> have been supplied	15	3	16	25	14
	No. of sites where suppliers include govt. agencies	13	0	2	5	5
4	No. of sites where <b>household items</b> have been supplied	0	1	7	3	4
	No. of sites where suppliers include govt. agencies	0	0	2	0	2

Shelter resources were distributed across 95 of the 204 monitored sites. Government agencies were one of the main entities distributing shelter resources across 58 places, with the districts of Supaul and Araria accounting for most sites where shelter resources were distributed by government agencies. Saharsa emerged as the district with the maximum number of sites (34) availing of shelter resources, though the involvement of government agencies seemed

limited. Similarly, the involvement of government agencies in distribution of clothes and household resources seemed minimal, as indicated in Table 3.5.

Food supplies at most sites in Araria and Purnea were undertaken twice a day, while in Madhepura, the frequency of food supplies was mostly once in a day. Saharsa and Supaul emerged as districts privileged with three supplies of food in a day across most relief sites (ref. Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6 Frequency of food supply at the relief sites (from all sources)**

Parameters	Araria	Madhepura	Purnea	Saharsa	Supaul
No. of sites assessed	53	49	27	50	26
<b>Frequency of food supply</b>					
Once in a day	5	29	1	4	2
Twice a day	43	10	19	18	7
Thrice a day	2	1	4	24	15
Occasionally, once in few days	-	4	-	2	-
Never	3	5	3	2	2

During the course of the monitoring process, the quality of food supplied to *dalits* at some of the places came for flak. *Khichri* (a mixture of rice and pulses, filled occasionally with ingredients like potato flakes) was a common item served in a number of sites, while at many other places, people were served only a suspension of rice. The diagram on the right shows a picture of such a meal from one camp in Madhepura.



Box 3.1 contains expressions of a *dalit* inhabitant of a relief site in Supaul district regarding quality of food.

**“Food earned from begging would have had better quality”!**

- Says **Jwala Raut**, a 28 years old labourer belonging to the *dalit* community of *Halkhors* and a resident of Basantpur block of Supaul.

“I had no premonition of the floods or about the possibility of the breach of the embankment. Water entered our village at around 8 in the night on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August. Panic broke out all over the place. I, along with my wife and children, struggled to get out of the water and somehow managed to take shelter inside the premises of Birpur telephone exchange. This was a three-storied building and nearly 1000 - 1500 people had taken refuge here.”

“I could not save anything. All my utensils, livestock and food-grains were washed away in the flood, and so was my hut. I could not even trace my relatives. I stayed at the telephone exchange building with my family for about 25 days and managed to survive by eating puffed or beaten rice. We used to wait for air droppings. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of September we were evacuated and taken to Kataiya in the Birpur Subdivision. We stayed there with our relatives for five days, under testing conditions. Deciding not to burden our relatives any more, we moved to a relief camp set up at the middle school of Pipra on the 13<sup>th</sup> of September.”

“First of all, we had to struggle for registration at the camp site. Also, there was no hygiene and cleanliness in the camp and an unmanageable number of people had been accommodated in the same hall. Initially the quality of food given in the camp was very bad, so much so that we used to think that begging would be a better option! But we had to compromise thinking of our children. Medical facilities here are equally bad and there is no arrangement for children. There is also no sanitation facility. In the name of toilet an isolated place has been cordoned off with plastic.”

In some of the camps, *dalit* inhabitants reported instances of discrimination in provision of basic relief aid. The forms of discrimination included instances of supply of inferior materials, late supply of food, serving at separate locations and use of improper language during distribution of food. Box 3.2 below contains a narrative of a *Musahar* inhabitant of a Mega Relief Camp. Later in this Chapter, Box 3.3 contains snapshots of different kinds of discrimination faced by *dalit* communities at the relief sites.

**Box 3.2: “We are served leftover materials at the camp!”**

**- Butan Hrishidev**

[45 years old Butan Hrishidev, son of Late Saryug Hrishidev, belongs to *Musahar* caste. He took refuge at the Kosi Project Mega Relief Camp after being displaced from Resna village located in Golpada block of Madhepura district. Here he narrates his experiences of being rescued and at the camp.]

“Floodwaters entered our village on the 19<sup>th</sup> of August at around 11 in the night. While we were apprehensive of the possibility of the flood since that morning itself, none of us had expected the situation to get so horrific. Those who were financially well off had started leaving the village by their own vehicles. But many people like us could not leave behind our huts, livestock and families and flee the village.”

“In the night when water entered our hut, we could not save anything because of the high current in the water. We were only worried about our children at that time. We moved to a school in the *dalit tola*, which is located on a higher level and stayed there for five days without any food. Later, when our *Sarpanch* Baleshwar Yadav came to know this, he asked our *Mukhiya* Faguni Rajak to immediately use the food-stock stored in the school and arrange food for the people who had taken shelter at the school. So, we could have food after five days.”



“Lack of a place to ease ourselves was an equally severe problem for us. Since the school was submerged under water, women in particular had a tough time. They would make curtains using their *sarees* and ease themselves. After five days, military people came with boats to rescue us, and we were evacuated to Saharsa.”

“We explored various places at Saharsa for our stay, and finally took shelter at the Kosi project camp for refugees. Initially, things were quite satisfactory and we could get adequate food. The site itself was easily accessible to *dalits*, but now the situation has changed. It’s now dominated by the influential people. We are now served leftover food in the morning and are scolded by them when we complain. While as many as 26 different kinds of relief-items have been spotted at the camp, nothing has been distributed to the *Musahars* apart from a bucket and a mug, that too only to a few of them. New cloths were also supplied for this camp but we received only the used ones.”

### **Delivery of critical health services**

Health services were available in only 116 of the 205 relief camps monitored by Dalit Watch. Government agencies accounted for 81 of such sites, and included personnel of Army Medical Corps as well. However, Only 75 relief sites had access to the services of a qualified Doctor, with government managed health camps accounting for only 50 of them. The number of female Doctors seemed extremely low (only 29 sites, with 14 of them provided by the government). No female Doctors were available in the monitored sites of Supaul and Madhepura.

Concentration of health services seemed of particular concern in the monitored sites of Madhepura district, accounting for only 5 health camps and 3 Doctors and no separate labour rooms.

Only 14 sites across the monitored sites of five districts seemed to have a separate labour room (including 5 government-provided labour rooms). Deliveries had to be conducted in the open with little privacy for pregnant women in a number of sites. The number of female health attendants also seemed extremely small, with only 32 out of 204 camps having female attendants. Only 17 government-managed medical camps had female attendants across the 204 sites.

Table 3.7 provides a summary relating to availability of critical health facilities across the 204 relief sites.

**Table 3.7: Availability of critical health services**

Parameters		Araria	Madhepura	Purnea	Saharsa	Supaul
No. of sites assessed		53	49	27	50	26
1	No. of sites where <b>health services</b> are available	35	5	21	35	20
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	28	2	13	24	14
2	No. of sites where <b>MBBS Doctors</b> are available	24	3	15	19	14
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	17	0	9	13	11
3	No. of sites where <b>female Doctors</b> are available	8	3	7	10	0
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	5	0	4	5	0
4	No. of sites where <b>female attendants</b> are available at the health camps	12	2	11	4	3
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	7	0	5	4	1
5	No. of sites where <b>labour rooms</b> are available at the health camps	1	0	6	4	3
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	1	0	3	0	1

Incidentally, Madhepura district also accounts for the highest number of deaths (233) registered at the relief camps, with 27% of them relating to *dalit* flood-victims. The proportion of members of *dalit* communities losing their life at the relief camps seemed very high, ranging beyond 60% of all deaths in the districts of Araria, Saharsa and Supaul. Table 3.8 provides a break-up of deaths occurring at the relief sites on account of various reasons and the composition of *dalit* victims.

**Table 3.8: Particulars of deaths at the relief camps**

Parameters	Araria	Madhepura	Purnea	Saharsa	Supaul
No. of sites assessed	53	49	27	50	26
No. of losses of human lives	167	233	N.R.	179	69
No. of deaths of <i>dalit</i> inhabitants	68%	27%	N.R.	60%	90%

### Delivery of various critical facilities and services

At the time of the monitoring exercise, a process of registration of the inmates of various relief sites had been initiated in 111 out of the 204 monitored sites. Government agencies had initiated the process across 74 of such sites, while registration was being undertaken also by a number of other agencies. The processes were found commonest in Saharsa and Purnea districts (80% and 77% respectively), while only a few sites in Madhepura had initiated a registration process. Table 3.9 provides a summary of the status of availability of various critical services across 204 relief sites.

Access to drinking water at the relief sites was found across 172 sites, of which government sources accounted for 115 sites. The reach of government-aided water points seemed the lowest in Madhepura district, with water points in only 9 out of 45 sites being attributed to government sources.

Only 55 out of the 204 monitored sites accounted for availability of toilets for the inhabitants of relief sites, provided by government agencies in only 36 places. Only 3 relief sites in each of Supaul and Madhepura districts had toilets available for use of flood-victims, out of 45 and 28 relief sites respectively.

As many as 81 out of 204 relief sites had arrangements for delivery of special child care services, including provision of milk, biscuits and immunization facilities. Such services were found to be delivered by government agencies in 49 sites, mostly in Saharsa district (34).

Table 3.9 contains a summary of the status of delivery of various critical services and facilities across the monitored sites of the five districts.

**Table 3.9: Delivery of other critical facilities and services**

Parameters		Araria	Madhepura	Purnea	Saharsa	Supaul
No. of sites assessed		53	49	27	50	26
1	No. of sites where <b>registration</b> (of camp dwellers) is being undertaken	26	8	21	40	16
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	17	6	15	24	12
2	No. of sites where <b>water supply</b> is available	42	34	26	46	24
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	33	10	13	39	20
3	No. of sites where <b>toilets</b> are available	16	3	12	21	3
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	11	0	5	17	3
4	No. of sites from where <b>conveyance</b> facilities are available	7	9	7	19	4
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	2	4	7	6	4
5	No. of sites where special <b>child-care services</b> are available	12	0	20	31	18
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	8	0	11	16	14
6	No. of sites where <b>security personnel</b> are available	24		21	29	25
	No. of sites where providers include govt. agencies	18		11	25	22

### Snapshots of incidents of discrimination and exclusion

In addition to the aforesaid issues relating to inadequacy and inaccessibility of critical relief measures at the monitored relief sites, a number of issues relating to the relative social status of *dalits*, which seemed to have a bearing on their ability to access relief aid and other facilities. Box 3.3 includes a sample of incidents that were identified during the monitoring exercises across all the relief sites.

#### **Box 3.3: A sample of incidents of discrimination faced by *dalits***

- At the Bans Chowk Camp, located at Pratapganj block of Supaul one Bhoku Ram belonging to the Chamar community was beaten up by the security guards belonging to the socially dominant castes when he asked for food for his children.
- In the camp running at Maura Bharti village of Shankarpur block of Madhepura Dalit communities have been served only a suspension of rice with salt, while people from dominant castes have also been served vegetables and pulses along with rice.
- In camp of Madhepura, one minor girl hailing from *Musahar* community had to first face harassment while fetching water from handpump and was later beaten up by dominant caste persons when she protested.
- In the camp running at Gayatri Jawahar Girl's High School located at Bihariganj of Madhepura district rupees 700 was charged from a pregnant lady belonging to the Dalit community.
- The camp started in Rajni village of Murliganj block of Purnia district, which was accommodating a large number of people of *Musahar* community, was closed down within a few days.
- In the relief camps running in Buari and Shinghiyan villages of Saharsa, people from socially dominant are served food in the corridor of school while Dalits are served in an open field.
- In the camp running at Fatehpur Middle School, in Narpatganj block of Araria one Dukhi Sada belonging to the *Musahar* community was denied treatment at the Medical camp, who passed away subsequently.
- In a camp running in ward number 8 of the same district details relating to deaths people from Dalit community are not being registered, while in the camp running at Pagraha Girl's School, *dalits* are served food after people from dominant castes are served food.
- In the camp running at Janta High School of Narpatganj, a 14 years old *dalit* girl was raped by dominant caste person while going for defecation.

- In Kabiya and Sonbarsa villages of Shankarpur block of Madhepura district, instances of looting of relief materials for *dalit* communities at the behest of socially dominant section were reported.
- In a camp running in Saurbajar Middle School of Saharsa district, one Nandkishore Paswan belonging to *Dusadh* community was robbed of rupees 2200 by dominant caste persons.
- A similar incident was reported from the camp in Sitapur village of Basantpur block of Supaul district where as many as 30 hand-pumps were looted by dominant caste persons even before their arrival at the camp.

Besides, the inclusion of people from *dalit* communities in the teams administrating relief in various camps was found to be negligible in all the districts.

Annex 1 includes brief outlines of a number of cases of discrimination and exclusion faced by *dalit* communities.

## Chapter 4

### **Synthesis and Conclusions**

Outcomes of the monitoring process undertaken by *Dalit Watch* indicates an alarming level of shortfall in the arrangements towards delivery of critical relief aid across most of the 205 monitored sites, particularly in Madhepura district. The collective makes the following recommendations to improve the overall quality of the relief processes to ensure greater accessibility for *dalit* communities in particular.

1. Immediate and compulsory registration of all *dalit* inhabitants staying at the relief camps, and initiating processes for recording declarations of damages to property, lives, livestock and vital documents.
2. Provision of adequate amount of relief aid favouring the flood-affected communities living in relief camps, including provision of adequate food; shelter resources; medical, referral and maternal facilities; sanitation facilities, female Doctors and attendants; facilities for security, conveyance and communication; in keeping with internationally recognized norms, such as **Sphere Standards** for humanitarian responses.
3. In view of the likelihood of discrimination against socially marginalized communities, according preferential treatment to *dalits* within affected communities, and inclusion of members of *dalit* communities in management of relief camps.
4. Immediate registration of cases of willful discrimination, exclusion and atrocities against members of *dalit* communities under the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act of 1989, initiation of necessary legal and administrative action against the culprits, and preventive mechanisms to stop occurrence of such instances.
5. Organizing regular social audits at the relief camps, and setting up effective, pro-active mechanisms for registration of grievances, particularly those of socially marginalized communities.
6. Setting up mechanisms of transparency and accountability at the relief sites, by necessitating disclosure of information relating to stock of relief materials and other forms of available resources; and relating to their distribution.
7. Fixing up accountabilities for any lapses in delivery of critical relief aid and initiating penal action against errant authorities.
8. Reviewing and revising eligibility norms for availing of compensation in lieu of various kinds of losses, particularly in the case of deaths. Ensuring that all the people losing lives due to diseases like Diarrhea caused by flood-related circumstances are also paid compensation.



9. Ensuring payment of due remuneration to the boatmen on time for involving their boats in rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations.
10. Extending relief delivery processes beyond relief camps and into villages where people are surviving with minimal resources.
11. Inclusion of representatives of the media and *dalit*-focused civil society organizations in the high powered committees of Government set up at different levels for review of situations and planning of interventions.
12. Enabling elected representatives of local government bodies to respond promptly to local instances of losses and sufferings, through devolution of adequate funds.
13. Setting up an efficient time-bound procedure, not extending three months, for delivery of compensation as per CRF and NCCF guidelines to all the people suffering losses due to floods, and for the rehabilitation of people who have lost all their resources and belongings. Box 4.1 presents the aspirations of one of the millions of people who have to rebuild their lives after the floods of 2008.

**Box 4.1: “We have to start our lives all over again”**

50 years old Baleshwar Ram, son of Musu Ram, belongs to the *Chamar* community and lives in Bharrahi village of Madhepura. Floodwaters entered his village on the 28<sup>th</sup> of August at around 1 o'clock in the night. There were about 60 families of *Chamar* community living in the village at the time. All of them moved out of the village in the night itself and took shelter at the nearest dam. They stayed there for about 7 days but didn't get any support from anywhere. Children in particular were in a miserable condition. Seeing no chances of improvement, they mustered the courage to wade through the 5 feet deep water. Somehow they reached Baijnathpur and walked 18 kms to reach the main road of Saharsa. They stayed for a few days at the Saharsa railway station and then took shelter at Rupwati Girls' School.

Baleshwar expresses his anxiety over rumours that the camp could be closed down in 2-3 days. “Even if we go back to our village, we wouldn't be able to do anything, as we have lost everything in this flood. Where will we stay? Our hut, livestock, utensils, grains, cloths and everything else have been washed away in the flood. There won't be any livelihood option for us either” – says Baleshwar, suggesting that the Government should first give people like him a place to stay, compensate them for the losses faced and generate livelihood options and employment for them.

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**Annex 1****A SAMPLE OF CASES OF DISCRIMINATION IDENTIFIED DURING MONITORING OF RELIEF CAMPS**

S. No	Types of Discrimination	Estimated no. of affected persons	Name of the affected persons	Caste	Address – Village, Panchayat, Block, District	Name/ details of the perpetrator	Time/ place of incident	Case brief	Name of the camp and address
<b>SUPAUL DISTRICT</b>									
1	Denial of medical service	600	Brahmadev Ram, Radha Devi, Guriya Kumari	Chamar Musahar	Parsahi, Urlaha, Raghapur, Supaul	Camp In Charge and Doctors in the Camp	In the Camp (5.9.2008)	The doctors in connivance with the camp in charge do not treat the <i>dalit</i> victims, but only the dominants. They don't even provide good medicines.	Lalit Girl's High School, Ganpatganj, Raghapur, Supaul
2	Denial of relief materials	500	Murti Devi & Nageswar Paswan	Musahar & Dusadh	Bhirjawa, Triveniganj, Supaul	Camp in Charge	29.8.08	The dalits are not provided with poly sheets and mats. So they have to sleep on the wet ground as a result fall ill soon as compared to the other dominant persons.	Lalit Girl's High School, Ganpatganj, Raghapur, Supaul
3	Deprivation of Drinking water & Sanitation	10	Surati Devi	Musahar	Patori, Sigheshwar, Madhepura	Food in charge and his workers	11.9.08	The dalit woman had gone to get her food and while getting food she requested the workers to give her husband's share, she was pushed out and was not served food.	ITI, Supaul
4	Debarment from registration	32	Babunand Ram	Chamar	Vill Karbana, Khunti panchayat, Chhatapur block, Supaul	Kumari Koma and local supporters	13.9.08	The victim and his 10 member family members came to the camp on 10.9.2008 but till 13.9.2008 their registration was not done. They were in fact stopped from getting registered.	Utkramit Kanya Madhya Vidyalaya, Triveniganj, Supaul
5	Attack	6	Bhoku Ram	Chamar	Tokna vill, Tokna	Basram Yadav,	15.9.08	When the victim	Bans Chauk

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					panchayat, Pratapganj block, Supaul	Security guard, BDO		went to get food, he was beaten by the accused. As a result his leg got fractured.	Govt. Camp
6	Discrimination in food Distribution	6	Chandrakala Devi	Musahar	Shripur vill, Shripur panchayat, Pratapganj block, Supaul	Camp In Charge	15.9.08	Dalit community was not served food from the beginning of the camp.	Bans Chauk Govt. Camp
7	Denial of shelter	800	Hiralal Sada Shambhu Ram Sukhdev Sada	Musahar Chamar Musahar	Madhubani Hariharpatti vill, Madhubani Panchayat, Chhatapur, Supaul	The dominant villagers of Ganpatganj village	1.9.08 till 16.9.08	The victims are not allowed to live inside the camps. They do not speak against this because they are threatened to be beaten up. They do not even have access to sanitation facilities.	Lalit Balika Vidyapeeth High School, Gajpatganj, Raghapur Supaul
8	Verbal abuse	248	Jaynarayan Ram s/o Shri Ramjeeva	Chamar	Lalganj Kilai, Chhatapur block, Supaul	Camp In Charge	15.9.08	On 16.9.2008, when the victim had gone to get food for himself, the camp in charge verbally abused him. The camped are given food only once a day or are not given.	Bans Chauk Camp, Pratapganj
9	Deprivation of food	248	Kullanand	Jardaotar	Sidipur, Pratapganj police station	Chandeshree yadav	15.9.08	While taking food the victim was abused and was pushed out of the queue.	Bans Chauk Camp, Pratapganj
10	Deprivation of food	300	Nunnu lal Sada, Mishrilal Sada Surender Paswan, Ganesh Paswan	Musahar Paswan	Vill Prabha, panchayat Nirmali, block vasantpur, Supaul	Camp In Charge	Food timings	Due to delay in cooking and serving of food, the victims go out of the camp in search of food.	Ratanpura Middle school, Ward No. 5, Vasantpur block, Supaul
11	Deprivation of relief materials	500	Jitendra Mukhiya Vijay Mandal, Virendra Mukhiya, Pradeep Mukhiya	Mallah	Sitapur vill/ Panchayat, Vasantpur block, Supaul	Dominants	13.9.08	When hand pump materials came to the camp the dominants looted them on the road.	Primary School, Kataiah powerhouse, Vasantpur, Supaul
12	Verbal abuse and discrimination in distribution of relief materials	648	Sainiram s/o Baldev ram	Chamar	Sidipur, Pratapganj police station, Supaul	Chandeshree Yadav and the camp in charge	13.9.08	The plastic sheets are not provided to the victim	Bans Chauk Pratapganj, Supaul

								since the camp started. On 13.9.2008 when the victim stood in a queue, he was abused with filthy language.	
13	Deprivation of relief materials	215	Maharani w/o Pratisada Rishidev	Chamar	Orlah, Triveniganj	Camp Incharge and his team	12.9.08	Whenever the relief materials are distributed, the victim is forcefully stopped from receiving the relief materials by the camp incharge.	Bans chauk
14	Forcefully making one work	100	Sukhdev Ram, Jay Kumar Ram	Chamar	Chhatapur village/ panchayat/ block, Supaul	Shivnarayan Rawat, Pachayat secretary	14.9.08	While serving food to the dominant caste persons, the dalits are made to sweep the place and made to collect the plates.	Primary School, Bhura
15	Physical assault	One Family	Lalita Devi	Dusadh	Tekuna vill, Prataganj panchayat/ Block, Supaul	The workers in the Camp and other dominants	11.9.08	The victim Lalita Devi alone was served breakfast and not her son. When asked by the victim the accused beat both mother and her son.	Bhaptiyahi High School, Supaul
16	Physical assault	One Family	Pramod Sada and his brother Sinod Kumar	Musahar	Dora village, Madhubani Panchayat, Chhatapur block, Supaul	The workers in the camp	14.9.08	While Sinod Kumar went to receive breakfast, the workers in the camp pushed him out and when opposed by his brother Pramod Sada, the accused beat him.	Lakhichand Sahu High School, Simrahi
17	Deprivation of facilities	1000	Ayodhi Sada, Chandeshari Paswan and others	Dalits	Vill/ Panchayat/ Block Chhatapur, Supaul	District Authorities		The <i>dalits</i> are devoid of medical facilities and they do not have even access to boat and road	Near Ullahas Palar Haat, Supaul
<b>SAHARSA DISTRICT</b>									
18	Looting	One family	Nandkish ore Paswan	Dusadh	Vill/ Panchayat Pathar ghat, Saurbazar	Dominant caste people	30.8.08	A few dominants looted Rs 2200/-	High School Saur Bazar, Saharsa

					block, Saharsa			from the victim while they were running away to save their lives from the flood.	
19	Verbal abuse	One <i>dalit</i> woman	Ashok Ram and his wife	Chamar	Vill Bhatthikala. Patthar Ghat, Saharsa	Dr. Ramanand Singh	11.9.08	While treating the <i>dalit</i> woman who was delivering a child, the doctor verbally abused her and misbehaved with her.	High School Saur Bazar, Saharsa
20	Discrimination in seating arrangement	70	Ashok Ram, Maya Devi	Chamar Santhali	Vill Vishanpur, Pathharghat, Saharsa Vill Jergam, PO Muraliganj, Madhepura	Camp in charge and Aditya Thakur one of the camp dweller	23.8.08	The <i>dalits</i> are regularly made to sit separately while eating food and given food separately.	RSS run relief camp / District High School, Saharsa
21	Discrimination in seating arrangement	250	Sanjay Paswan, Uday Paswan and other Dalits	Dusadh	Village Buari, Panchayat Jhitikiya, ps Sonebarsa	Dominant Yadav Community	25.8.08	While serving food, the dalits are made to sit in open air whereas the dominants sit in a room and comparatively given better food.	Amarpur High School, Saharsa
22	Discrimination in seating arrangement	56	Amit Ram, Kaleshwari Ram	Chamar	Vill Sindhiyan, po Hariipur, ps Muraliganj, Madhepura	Kailash Yadav, Nago Yadav	Since 6.9.2008	The dominant Yadavs are served food in the school verandah and <i>dalits</i> are served food in the field.	Buchan Sah High School, Gandhi path, Saharsa
<b>PURNEA DISTRICT</b>									
23	Discrimination in governance	322	-----	Dusadh	Pratap Nagar, Lakshmiapur Rajni, Muraliganj	Tarakant Jha, SDO	6.9.2008	The camp in charge was removed from position for being a Dalit, but is shown as transferred to some other camp.	Middle School Nandgram, Dhamdaha
24	Discrimination in governance	450	-----	Musahar	Village Rajni, Muraliganj block, Madhepura	Radhakant Jha - SDO	6.9.2008	A camp where only dalits were staying was closed abruptly by the SDO Radhakant Jha.	Project Girls' High School, Rupauli
25	Discrimination in distribution of Relief	10	Natho Paswan Dayanand Rajak	Dusadh Dhobi	Pratap Nagar, Muraliganj	Worker (helper) in the camp	----	Since the dalits are made to stand at the	Adarsh Middle School, Vilory,

								end of the queue, the relief materials do not reach them.	Anoop Nagar
26	Verbal abuse	470	Chhedi Rishidev	Musahar	Rajni Panchayat, Pratap Nagar, Muraliganj, Madhepura	Kalpana Kumari, CEO Dhamdaha and Surendra Mandal Circle office employee	Since 5.9.2008	For raising voice against camp in charge for not giving quality food, the victim was abused with his caste name.	High School Dhamdaha
27	Verbal abuse	350	Fuleshwar Ram, Chandeshwari Ram, Vinod Ram	Chamar	Vishanpur vill, Tulsi panchayat, Sonma, Bhawanipur, Purnea	Harendra Kumar (Camp In charge)	15.9.08	At the time of registrations the dalits are abused with their caste name.	Middle School, Bhawanipur, Purnea
28	Debarment from use of toilets	300	Kashi Mehtar Haklu Ram	Dom Chamar	Meerganj, Dhamdaha, Purnea	The headmaster of the school	Since the camp started	Despite availability of only 3 toilets in the school the Camp in-charge keeps them locked.	Adarsh Middle School Meerganj (Dhamdaha)
29	Looting of relief materials	350	Chandeshwari Ram, Hira Ram, Vinod Ram	Chamar	Vishanpur vill, Tulsi panchayat, Sonma, Bhawanipur, Purnea	Dominant people of the village	13.9.08	Relief materials, were looted by dominant caste villagers before distribution at camp.	Baldev Middle School, Bhawanipur, Rupauli
<b>MADHEPURA DISTRICT</b>									
30	Attack and sexual harassment	1	XXXX Kumari D/o XXX Rishidev (Name withheld purposely)	Musahar	Rajni vill, Muraliganj, Madhepura	Ramesh Mistri	8.9.08	While the victim was taking water from a hand pump, the accused sexually harassed her and when she complained to the Mukhiya, he instead of listening to her, beat her up badly.	Tulsiya High School – Camp no. 43
31	Threatening	1	Jaymanti Devi w/o Mohan Rishidev	Musahar	Jani Pokhar vill, Rajni panchayat and post, Muraliganj ps and block, Madhepura	Rajesh Kumar Gupta BDO, Bihariganj	8.9.08	In a petty dispute, the accused threatened her to break her body parts by beating her.	Adarsh Middle School, Bamangawan, Bihariganj – camp no. 51
32	Discrimination in food distribution	148	Pramod Ram, Kusum Ram (30) and Umesh Ram s/o Rajo Ram (25) – both are	Chamar	Maura Bharati, Behrari panchayat, Shankarpur ps / block	Camp in charge, Subodh Kumar Yadav and other workers in the camp	15.9.08	Dalits are made to sit at separate places and served meager amount of food and are not even given	Maura Bharati, Jharkaha Middle School

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			handicap ped					served vegetables for dinner. They are even asked to collect firewood for cooking their food.	
33	Discrimination in distribution of relief materials	448 (184 families)	Dukhi Rishidev s/o late Lali Rishidev (38)	Musahar	Hasanpura vill, Gidha panchayat, Shankarpur ps/block	Jagdish Mandal	20.8.08	Non-dalits in the camp are given 3 kg. of rice whereas the dalits are given only two handfuls of beaten rice.	Hasanpura vill, Gidha panchayat, Shankarpur ps/block
34	Discrimination in medical treatment	2	Nisho Devi	Chaudha ry	Barhiya, ps & block Bihariganj, Madhepura	Govt. Doctors	11.9.08	The govt. doctors examined dominant caste persons first and when the time comes for the dalits they left for other camps.	High School Bihariganj - Camp no. 41
35	Discrimination in medical treatment	2	Indu Devi, Rekha Devi w/o Shambhu Rishidev	Musahar	Bihariganj vill/ panchayat/ ps/ block, Madhepura	Dr. Vinod	11.9.08	Despite being in the relief camp, the doctor demanded a fee of Rs 700/- for treating her during delivery.	Gayatri Jhabar Girls' Middle School, Bihariganj
36	Forced to do manual labour at the camp	5	Punam Kumari d/o Yugal Rishidev (12), Nanhaki Kumari d/o Rami Rishidev (8), Rina Kumari d/o Dholar Rishidev (8), Monki Devi w/o Rajender Rishidev (20), Bijli Devi w/o Yogi Rishidev (25)	Musahar	Parariyadih Mela	Mithilesh Kumar Camp in Charge	15 - 16.9.08	The victims are asked to clean the places of eating and the camp in general.	Middle School, Laxmipur
37	Discrimination in food distribution	310 (35 families)	Chandrad ev Ram (35)	Chamar	Tulsiya vill/ panchayat, Bihariganj ps, Madhepura	Camp in Charge	Since 23.8.08	Unlike other camps this camp serves only beaten rice to the dalits. No proper facilities are given to them.	Tulsiya, camp no. 43
<b>ARARIA DISTRICT</b>									
38	Location of facilities unfavourable to dalits	200	- Yogender -rishidev, -kartik	Mushar	Mushari, Narpatganj araria	BDO Narpatganj	Right from the beginning	Toilet, hand pumps, medical	Mushari narpatganj araria



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			sada					camps etc. are at the distance of 1km from dalits habitation.	
39	Forceful eviction from camp	1000	-Gangaram, - Kaleshwar ram	Chamar	Jivachpur, Chattapur Supaul	Camp manager	2/9/08	Dalit victims were forced to leave mega camp by Camp Manager.	JBC nahar, RD-14, Nathpur Araria
40	Debarment from entering camp, and discrimination in food distribution.	25	-Sabhram -Bhirkhidevi	Chamar	Rampur, ward no-2 Chatapur, Supaul	Shri Rajender	11/9/08	- Dalits are kept away from camp -Food isn't served for them in the camp.	Community hall magreta tola, narpatganj
41	Discrimination in food distribution	3500	- Bramhdev rishidev - Parmanand rishidev	Musahar	Ward no-5, deviganj		30/9/08	-Dalit people get just one meal. -Food given to them is also less in quantity	Jute bhavan, deviganj, Narpatganj
42	Physical abuse	1	- Bramhdev rishidev	Musahar	Ward no-5, deviganj	Jhulan mandal	07/9/08	- When victim went to relief camp for food he was beaten up by authorities. He sustained severe injuries in his head.	Jute bhavan, deviganj, Narpatganj
43	Discrimination in food distribution	600	- Sadaybasti -Suraj -sudama	Musahar	Ward no-1, Pathraha	Camp Incharge	06/9/08	- During serving of food people from <i>Brahmin</i> and other dominant castes get preference.	Girls middle school, pathraha
44	Denial of medical treatment	1	-Dukhi sada	Musahar	Middle school, fatehpur, narpatganj araria	Camp In charge and Dr. yogender	06/9/08	- Victim died because doctor denied him treatment saying he doesn't belong to the camp.	Middle school, fatpur, narpatganj
45	Denial of registration facility	1000	-Rakesh Sada -Mukesh Sada	Musahar	Ward no-8, Uttampur, Bhagatpur Chatapur Supaul	Camp in charge	09/9/08	Deaths of <i>dalits</i> are not getting registered	Ward no-8, uttampur, bhagwatpur, chattapur, Supaul
46	Rape	1	XXXX (Name withheld purposely)	Sawghar	Hariharpur, chattapur supaul	Dominant caste man of the village		When victim went for defecation a dominant caste person raped her.	Janta high school, pithora, narpatganj, Araria

## Annex 2

### **A sample of site-specific schedules and case study framework**

#### **बाढ़ रहत शिविरों की व्यवस्थाओं व प्रक्रियाओं का आकलन**

राहत शिविर का स्थान – ग्राम/मुहल्ला..... ब्लॉक.....जिला.....

#### **1 राहत शिविर से संबंधित सामान्य जानकारी**

- शिविर प्रारम्भ होने की तिथि
- शिविर प्रभारी का नाम .....पद.....दूरभाष.....
- शिविर प्रबंधन में शामिल लोगों की संख्या – महिला.....पुरुष.....
- मुख्य कार्यरत एजेंसियाँ
- मुख्यतः किन गांवों के लोग शिविर में हैं

गाँव व पंचायत का नाम	कुल प्रभावित परिवारों व लोगों की संख्या	प्रभावित दलित परिवारों की जातिवार संख्या
फूलपुर (बथुआ)	28 (125)	मुसहर (12), पासी (10), नट (6)

राहत शिविर में लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या –

बच्चे..... महिलाएँ..... गर्भवती महिलाएँ..... विकलांग..... वृद्ध.....

#### **3. राहत सामग्रियों के वितरण की प्रक्रिया**

सामग्री	स्रोत/दाता का नाम	कब-कब मिलता है / मिला?	क्या-क्या मिलता है?	कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए ?	वितरण का तरीका (किनको पहले मिलता है/ क्या कतार में खड़ा होना पड़ता है/ कितना समय लगता है? इत्यादि)
खाद्य सामग्री					
अस्थायी आवासीय सुविधाएँ					
कपड़े					
.....					
.....					

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#### 4. उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ

सामग्री	स्रोत/दाता का नाम	सुविधाओं के प्रकार	कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए?	वितरण का तरीका (किनको पहले मिलता है/ क्या कतार में खड़ा होना पड़ता है/ कितना समय लगता है? इत्यादि)
स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ		चिकित्सक महिला चिकित्सक दवाईयाँ परिचारक रेफरल पशु चिकित्सक अलग प्रसव केन्द्र		
पेयजल सुविधाएँ				
स्वच्छता सुविधाएँ				
आवाजाही की सुविधाएँ				
सूचना की सुविधाएँ				
सुरक्षा की सुविधाएँ				
संचार की सुविधाएँ				
पंजीकरण की सुविधाएँ				
बच्चों के लिए विशेष सुविधाएँ				

#### 5. मृत्युओं का विवरण

मृत्युओं के कारण	बच्चे	बच्चियाँ	पुरुष	महिलाएँ	कुल मृतकों की संख्या	दलित
डायरिया						
भूख						
ज़हरीला दंश						
चिकित्सक की लापरवाही						
.....						
.....						

6. लोगों की अपेक्षाएँ

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7. सर्वेक्षणकर्ता के व्यक्तिगत अनुभव

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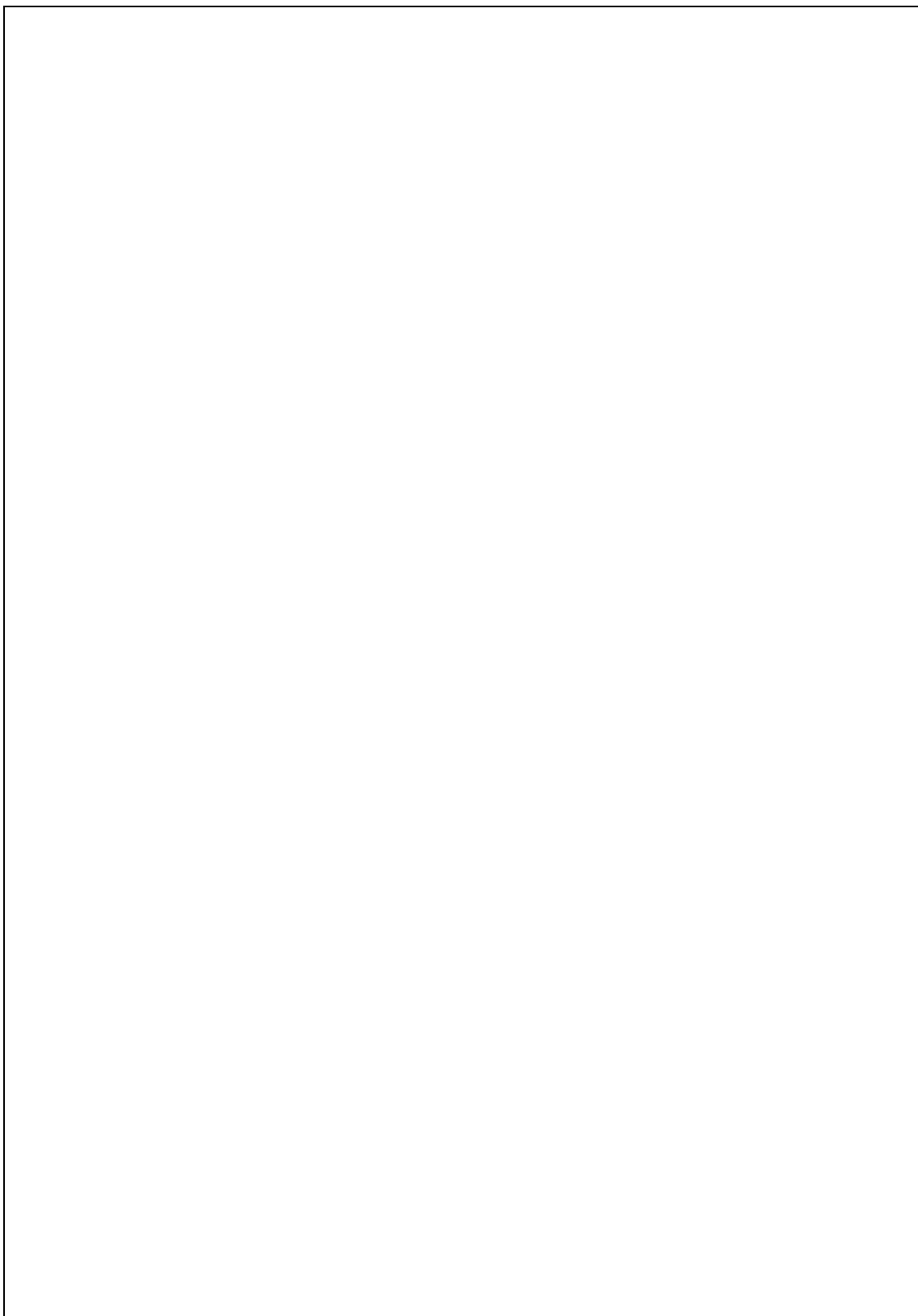
सर्वेकर्ता का नाम  
तिथि

हस्ताक्षर

सर्वेक्षण की

## राहत शिविर का नजरी नक्शा

किस स्थान पर किन समुदायों के लोग हैं; राहत सामग्री वितरण के स्थल व अन्य सुविधाएँ, जैसे शौचालय, पेयजल के स्रोत इत्यादि की अवस्थिति दिखाती हुई –



**Annex 2a: Case study format**

**बाढ़ प्रभावित दलित समुदायों के अनुभवों के आकलन के लिए  
केस अध्ययन का प्रारूप**

व्यक्ति का नाम –

जाति व उम्र –

पता (गाँव, पंचायत, ब्लॉक, जिला) –

परिवार में कौन कौन हैं?

परिवार का गुज़ारा कैसे चलता है?

बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त जानमाल व मुख्य दस्तावेजों का विवरण –

पानी से घिरे होने के दौरान आई दिक्कतें –

गाँव से कैसे बाहर आए? बाहर आने के दौरान किन मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ा?

क्या परिवार के कोई सदस्य अभी गाँव में ही हैं?

क्या परिवार का कोई सदस्य लापता है?

कहाँ शरण लिए? कबसे शरण लिए?

शिविर में अबतक क्या क्या / कब कब / किनसे मिला?

किस किस तरह के भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ा?

(राहत शिविरों में, बच निकलने के दौरान, भोजन की कतारों में, इत्यादि)

क्या परिवार के लोगों को किसी तरह की बीमारी का सामना करना पड़ा?

यदि हाँ, तो इलाज हासिल करने का अनुभव कैसा रहा?

राहत शिविर की व्यवस्थाओं को बेहतर बनाने के सुझाव –

भविष्य की ज़रूरतों के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं?

**ANNEX 3****List of relief camps monitored by Dalit Watch**

No.	Relief Camps	Block	Date of monitoring
<b>Supaul District</b>			
1	Pipra bazar	Pipra	16/9/08
2	Project girls school, triveniganj	Triveniganj	14/9/08
3	T.C high school, Chakla,	Nirmali	11/09/08
4	Middle School, Babhangama	Triveniganj	13/9/08
5	Ullase Balarhaat	Raghopur	16/9/08
6	High School Bhatiyahi	Saraigarh	13/9/08
7	Saraigarh Railway station	Saraigarh	11/09/08
8	Middle School, Bhabatiyahi	Saraigarh	15/9/08
9	Middle School Ratanpur	Basantpur	11/09/08
10	Bheemnagar	Basantpur	15/9/08
11	Primary School Batayia,22 RD	Basantpur	14/9/08
12	Panchayat Bhawan, Raghopur	Basantpur	16/9/08
13	Primary School Katayia	Basantpur	13/9/08
14	Katiya-west, baipass camp	Basantpur	13/9/08
15	Satyadev high school,Pipra	Triveniganj	16/9/08
16	Simrahi-girls middle school	Raghopur	15/9/08
17	Simrahi-Lakhichandra high school	Raghopur	13/9/08
18	Middle school Raghopur	Raghopur	16/9/08
19	Middle school Majhua	Pratapganj	18/9/08
20	Bans Chok, sripur	Pratapganj	15/9/08
21	Simrahi dharmshala	Raghopur	16/9/08
22	Belhi, Tinkothia	Pratapganj	11/09/08
23	Ganpatganj	Raghopur	16/9/08
24	Bheemnagar	Basantpur	11/09/08
25	ITI Supaul	Supaul	13/9/08
26	High School Charma	Chattapur	13/9/2008
<b>Madhepura District</b>			
27	High School, Jwalpada	Gwalpada	13/9/08
28	Basantpur,	Shankarpur	16/09/08
29	Shankarpur	Shankarpur	15/09/08
30	Bathan Parsa	Shankarpur	14/09/08
31	Kaulhawan	Shankarpur	12/09/08
32	Maujma	Shankarpur	11/09/08
33	Middle School, Laxmipur	Bihari Ganj	15/09/08
34	Aadarsh High School, Babangaya	Bihari Ganj	13/09/08
35	Gayatri Bhawar Girl's Middle School	Bihari Ganj	11/09/08
36	Majarhat	Singheshwar	11/09/08
37	Majarat campus	Singheshwar	13/09/08
38	Gahumani Lalapatti	Singheshwar	15/09/08
39	Aastha Bhawan	Singheshwar	14/09/08
40	Nayas Mandir	Singheshwar	15/09/08
41	Pratima Singh Dharamshala	Singheshwar	13/09/08
42	High School, Biharigang	Bihari Gang	11/09/08
43	Primary School, Biharigang	Bihari Gang	13/09/08
44	High School, Tulriniya	Bihari Gang	15/09/08
45	Giddha	Shakarpur	11/09/08
46	Hasanpur	Shakarpur	12/09/08
47	Kaviyahi	Shakarpur	14/09/08
48	Mora Bharti, Jharwaha	Shakarpur	15/09/08



	Kathautiya	Bihari Ganj	14/09/08
50	Gamail	Bihari Ganj	11/09/08
51	Tulasia	Bihari Ganj	15/09/08
52	Bihari Railway Station	Bihari Ganj	12/09/08
53	High School, Lalpur Saroh Patti	Singheshwar	11/09/08
54	Primary School, Lalpur	Singheshwar	13/09/08
55	Primary School Saroh Patti	Singheshwar	14/09/08
56	Madarsa, Masjeet Chauk	Madhepura	11/09/08
57	Bust Stand	Madhepura	13/09/08
58	Railway Station Paswan Tola	Madhepura	11/09/08
59	College, Bajrangi Chauk	Madhepura	11/09/08
60	Khopaiti	Madhepura	14/09/08
61	Mohanpur	Madhepura	11/09/08
62	Police Station	Madhepura	11/09/08
63	Police Station, Khopaiti	Madhepura	12/09/08
64	Health Sub- Center,	Madhepura	15/09/08
65	Jagjeevan Ashram	Madhepura	13/09/08
66	Inter College	Madhepura	15/09/08
67	T.P. College	Madhepura	12/09/08
68	General High School	Madhepura	13/09/08
69	Khedan Chauk	Madhepura	13/09/08
70	Opposite T.P. College	Madhepura	15/09/08
71	Alpsakhayak Chhatravas	Madhepura	16/09/08
72	Samudaeek Bhawan, Barhi, Manjhi tola	Madhepura	13/09/08
73	Middle School, Bhelwa	Madhepura	15/09/08
74	Adarsh Middle Schoole, Gwalpada	Gwal Para	11/09/08
75	Reshna	Gwal Para	15/09/08
<b>Araria District</b>			
76	Mahershi kishori, Narpatganj	Narpatganj	11/09/08
77	Primary school, Madhura	Narpatganj	11/09/08
78	Jute bhawan, deviganj, Narpatganj	Narpatganj	11/09/08
79	Middle School, Khera	Narpatganj	11/09/08
80	Middle School, Khera, Garia, NH-57	Narpatganj	12/09/08
81	Primary school, Khairbanna	Narpatganj	11/09/08
82	Primary school, Fatehpur	Narpatganj	11/09/08
83	89 RD, Safen kharra	Narpatganj	12/09/08
84	Primary School, Madhura, Harijan Tola	Narpatganj	13/9/2008
85	Narpatganj Mushari	Narpatganj	12/09/08
86	78 RD Mathurapur	Narpatganj	13/9/2008
87	Middle School, Bhadeshwar	Farbisganj	10/09/08
88	Primary School, Bathnaha kosi camp	Farbisganj	10/09/08
89	Primary School, Bhaityahi	Farbisganj	11/09/08
90	S.S.B Camp	Farbisganj	11/09/08
91	Farbisganj College	Farbisganj	12/09/08
92	Middle School, Prabadh	Farbisganj	12/09/08
93	Primary School, Saifganj	Farbisganj	13/9/2008
94	Panchayat Bhawan, Parbadh	Farbisganj	13/9/2008
95	Lee Academy .....samaj	Farbisganj	14/9/2008
96	Middle School Simraha	Farbisganj	14/9/2008
97	S.N.V college	Raniganj	11/09/08
98	Primary School, Veernagar	Bhargama	14/9/2008
99	J.B.C Khuji nahar	Bhargama	13/9/2008
100	Kalavati university	Raniganj	11/09/08
101	Y.N.P College	Raniganj	11/09/08
102	Mission School Badhara	Raniganj	12/09/08

103	Jagta	Raniganj	12/09/08
104	Girls Primary School,chanda	Narpatganj	11/09/08
105	Puneet Narayan Mandal	Narpatganj	14/9/2008
106	Yogipur, Middle School	Narpatganj	16/9/08
107	Pharhi Mushari	Narpatganj	15/9/08
108	Fatehpur, Middle School	Narpatganj	13/9/2008
109	Primary School Madhura North	Narpatganj	15/9/2008
110	Primary School, Jimrahi	Narpatganj	14/9/2008
111	Sonapur Middle School	Narpatganj	13/9/2008
112	High School Pulkaha,Navabageg	Narpatganj	12/09/08
113	Middle School, Ghurana	Narpatganj	12/09/08
114	Sursur police camp	Narpatganj	12/09/08
115	Main canal near dhunia tola,	Narpatganj	11/09/08
116	10 RD JBC nahar	Narpatganj	11/09/08
117	bank mornath, NH-nathpur	Narpatganj	11/09/08
118	Community hall, Fatehpur	Narpatganj	11/09/08
119	High school Narpatganj	Narpatganj	10/09/08
120	Railway station, Deviganj	Narpatganj	13/9/2008
121	Girls middle School,Patharaha	Narpatganj	13/9/2008
122	Primary Village Kundalipur	Narpatganj	13/9/2008
123	Maincanal, Saifan, Chanda	Narpatganj	10/09/08
124	Azadnagar	Araria	10/09/08
125	Madarsa	Araria	10/09/08
126	Netaji Subhas stadium	Araria	10/09/08
127	Khera bahardwar	Narpatganj	11/09/08
128	Khera Chanda, middle school	Narpatganj	10/09/08
<b>Purnea District</b>			
129	Middle school janak nagar haat	Banmankhi	15/9/08
130	Middle school nandgram	Dhamdha	16/9/08
131	Khagaha, Rupaspur	Dhamdaha	13/9/08
132	Adarsh Middle school, birauli bazar	Rupauli	13/9/08
133	Adarsh Middle school, meerganj	Dhamdaha	11/09/08
134	High School,Rupali	Rupauli	14/9/08
135	Adarsh Middle school, Rupauli	Rupauli	11/09/08
136	Adarsh Middle school,anupnagar,vellori	Purnia,east	11/09/08
137	Vellori-2	Purnia,east	12/09/08
138	Maranga A	Purnia,east	13/9/08
139	Adarsh middle school, Barhara, Kothi	Barhara kothi	14/9/08
140	Balika Middle school, Bhavanipur	Bhavanipur	13/9/08
141	Baldev Middle School	Bhavanipur	11/09/08
142	Jave Kusaha Middle school	Bhavanipur	14/9/08
143	Durgapur,middle school	Bhavanipur	13/9/08
144	Baldev High school, Bhavanipur	Bhavanipur	12/09/08
145	Middle school, Jankinagar	Banmankhi	15/9/08
146	High School,Dhamdaha	Dhamdaha	12/09/08
147	Middle School, Mirchbari	Banmankhi	13/9/08
148	Sumrit High School	Banmankhi	12/09/08
149	Bazar Samiti, Banmankhi	Banmankhi	15/9/08
150	Jawahar Bhawan, Mirchbari Chowk	Jankinagar	13/9/08
151	Maturam girls high school	Banmankhi	13/9/08
152	JBC nahar	Banmankhi	14/9/08
153	A. Pratimasingh Matritva Lalpur Sevasadan	Singheshwar	15/9/08
154	Banmankhi ward no-5	Banmankhi	11/09/08
155	Chaupad bazar, Ramnagar	Banmankhi	15/9/08
<b>Saharsa District</b>			

156	Sonbarsa raj	Sonbarsaraj	15/9/08
157	Sonbarsa raj	Sonbarsaraj	13/9/08
158	Manauri Tola	Sonbarsaraj	11/09/08
159	Girls Middle school, Saurbazar	Saurbazar	15/9/08
160	Kisanpur	Patarghat	15/9/08
161	Kapasia	Patarghat	13/9/08
162	Patarghat garh	Patarghat	11/09/08
163	District school Saharsa	Kahara	14/9/08
164	Women's college butraha	Kahara	13/9/08
165	Panchat Bhawan Sahpur	Sonbarsa	11/09/08
166	Saurbazar	Saurbazar	15/9/08
167	Navtolia Sahpur	Sonbarsa	12/09/08
168	Bus stand Lagma	Sonbarsa	13/9/08
169	Sonbarsa Gaushala Road	Sonbarsa	14/9/08
170	Girls middle school, Sonbarsa	Sonbarsa	15/9/08
171	Jamhara	Patarghat	12/09/08
172	Vishnupur	Patarghat	15/9/08
173	Laxmipur	Patarghat	16/9/08
174	Kapasia	Patarghat	14/9/08
175	Middle school Patarghat	Patarghat	13/9/08
176	Saurbazar	Saurbazar	13/9/08
177	Gandhi Path	Kahara	11/09/08
178	Silate	Saurbazar	12/09/08
179	Middle school velaha	Saurbazar	11/09/08
180	Chitragupt Nahar, rajender middle school	Kara	12/09/08
181	Niyamat tola	Kahara	13/9/08
182	R.M college, Tiwari tola	Kahara	
183	Vedhanathpur college	Saurbazar	13/9/08
184	Railway colony	Saharsa	11/09/08
185	Kosi Project, kosi colony mega camp	Kahara	13/9/08
186	MLT university	Saharsa	12/09/08
187	Kosi high school	Saharsa	13/9/08
188	High school Amarpur	Kahara	
189	Manohar high school	Saharsa	11/09/08
190	Nauniar Dharmshala	Saharsa	11/09/08
191	zilla parishad karyaly	Kahra	
192	Baidhnathpur Papermill	Saurbazar	13/9/08
193	High school Saurbazar	Saurbazar	11/09/08
194	Viratpur Middle School	Sonbarsa	13/9/08
195	Purana Basti	Kahara	15/9/08
196	Mega camp Patel ground	Saharsa	12/09/08
197	Mega camp Kosi Project	Saharsa	11/09/08
198	Rupvati girls High school	Saharsa	13/9/08
199	Mega camp stadium, Saharsa	Saharsa	12/09/08
200	Mega camp Amjadiya meertola	Saharsa	15/9/08
201	Mega Camp, Buchansah Middle school	Saharsa	14/9/08
202	Saurbazar	Saurbazar	15/9/08
203	Baharga pull	Govadipur	16/9/08
204	Barsan nahar	Sonbarsa	16/9/08
205	Saurbazar SAIL	Saurbazar	