

service; Religious minded people paid their homage and shared their riches.

Candidates of various congregations come to share in this life and work experience. People with innovative ideas and with human concern come from across the ocean; with enthusiastic and eager minds. Generous agencies like GLRA, Missionsprokur, Rokko, Jesuit Mission interested in further development of these people ensured health for all through their support.

NIRMALA LEPROSY HOSPITAL, GOVINDPUR

1 HOSPITAL SERVICES (2007 - 2008)

Admission	470
Discharged	432
B/S IN	90
Total Bed Days	10044

OPD	Total Patients	7222
------------	----------------	------

SURGERIES	Minor	69
	Major	20

PHYSIOTHERAPY	Total Physiotherapy	401
	B/K Plaster	10
	Splint Supplied	24
	MCR Shoes	246
	MCR Repair	541
	Crutches supplied	24

PATHOLOGY	Smear tests	286
	Blood tests	2874
	Urine tests	1513
	Stool tests	321
	Sputum tests	242

OPHTHALMOLOGY	Eye Surgeries	1
----------------------	---------------	---

RADIOLOGY	Total X-Ray	57
------------------	-------------	----

VIP HOME	Male	26
	Female	50

MDT	MB cases	2652
	PB cases	326
	Total patients	2978

NEW PATIENT	1. Dhanbad Dist.	MB Cases	164	2. Out of Dhanbad Dist.	MB Cases	67
		PB Cases	326		PB Cases	07
		Total	207		Total	74

SOME STATISTICS OF HOSPITAL SERVICES HOSPITAL SERVICES

Year	No. of Beds available	Neuritis & Reactions	Reconstructive Surgery	Eye Operation	For Physiotherapy	For Ulcers	For P.O.P	Others	Total No. of Admissions	Total No. of Bed Days
1985	210	187	41	106	956	802	886	267	1403	84643
1986	210	181	51	53	845	845	887	525	1655	80434
1987	210	141	52	44	838	838	175	661	2409	132683
1988	210	154	36	52	900	900	380	403	1545	71108
1989	210	72	41	32	908	908	266	395	1444	76388
1990	210	60	43	59	886	886	90	112	1919	72548
1991	210	85	56	24	790	790	237	121	1814	63804
1992	210	175	37	24	1014	1014	300	202	1810	64760
1993	210	245	29	30	993	993	116	378	1847	64730
1994	210	185	49	26	876	876	105	232	1562	63674
1995	210	156	54	18	794	794	59	303	1446	61932
1996	210	164	24	16	748	748	65	313	1378	60612
1997	210	147	28	20	642	642	38	363	1297	58672
1998	210	158	32	26	702	702	38	174	1195	56532
1999	210	142	35	21	654	654	49	106	1079	55837
2000	210	133	41	24	693	693	120	18	1182	54402
2001	210	69	31	18	684	684	104	15	1123	53287
2002	210	71	50	19	707	707	57	49	1048	36655
2003	210	65	30	15	814	814	65	35	1147	50843
2004	210	38	18	8	352	352	25	51	532	20546
2005	210	23	0	3	437	437	14	48	540	17508
2006	210	40	0	2	496	496	20	103	689	15969
2007	210	40	0	0	487	487	14	48	605	21754

Baramasia Mercy Post Field Hospital (BMP)

Baramasia Mercy Post, (BMP) was the generous contribution of Rev. Sadiq of the Angelical Church towards DSWC.

Rev. Sadiq was the co-founder of DSWC. From 1964 to 1966; the leprosy was limited to distribution of food grains donated by Catholic Relief Services. There was no suitable place for the distribution of food grains; therefore Fr. Kavanaugh used St. Anthony's Church premises for the purpose. Thus St. Anthony's became the distribution center. Though DSWC built few huts for the patients, no medical care was given. The American sisters from Mercy Hospital came forward to help Fr. Kavanaugh once a week. Towards the end of 1964 they could give medicine to some 500 patients at two centers at Jharia and Katras.

Dr. A. K. Mukherjee volunteered his services and with his cooperation a mobile clinic started to function. With this DSWC could cater the medical services to around 2000 patients. Hearing about the distribution of food material and medicine a lot of patients began to flock to St. Anthony's Church. Here Fr. Kavanaugh was forced to find a new place for the distribution of food materials and take up the medical care.

In 1966 Rev. Sadiq of Anglican Church handed over the old cemetery situated at Baramasia, near the railway crossing to Fr. Kavanaugh for the purpose of opening a clinic. Soon it was changed to a beautiful clinic. Upon the tombs, slabs were put, and they were changed to tables and chairs. Within six months patients from 130 villages began to come for treatment. Daily 500 to 750 patients were given medicines, their wounds were dressed up and free ration was distributed. Slowly an accommodation for 16 crippled patients was given. This is how the cemetery was transformed into a mini hospital.

Today though we have 50 beds at BMP, on an average 20-30 patients get regular treatment.

Clinics

In the 1980's and 90's the clinics used to take place, practically in every colony once a month and later many clinics cum medicine distribution centres were added. However with the retrenchment of the Para Medical Workers' today it is limited to BMP, on Tuesdays, at the Central office, Dhanbad on every Mondays, In the jail premises once a month besides the regular clinics at Govindpur on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Today, on a regular basis we have patients between hundred and twenty to hundred and fifty in every clinic.

WELFARE SERVICES :

HOME FOR THE DISABLED AND AGED (VIP)

DSWC runs a home for the aged and the out cast leprosy patients, at Nirmala leprosy hospital, Govindpur. It was started in 1984 when Fr. Vijay Bhatt thought it best to bring all the dispersed patients under one roof. The patients those who don't have any one to care for or who are outcast from their homes due to the contracting of this disease are given permanent shelter in this home. Here they find meaning and true value of life in an atmosphere of care and compassion. Presently there are 74 such disable patients enjoying this facility at Nirmala and nine at BMP.

GITANJALI

Though that my voyage has come to its end
At the last limit of my power,
That the path before me was closed,
That the provision were exhausted and
The time come to take shelter in a silent obscurity.

But I find that thy will knows no end in me.
And when old words thy out on the tongue,
New melodies break forth from the heart;
And were the old tracks are lost,
New country is reveled with its wonders

REHABILITATION SERVICES





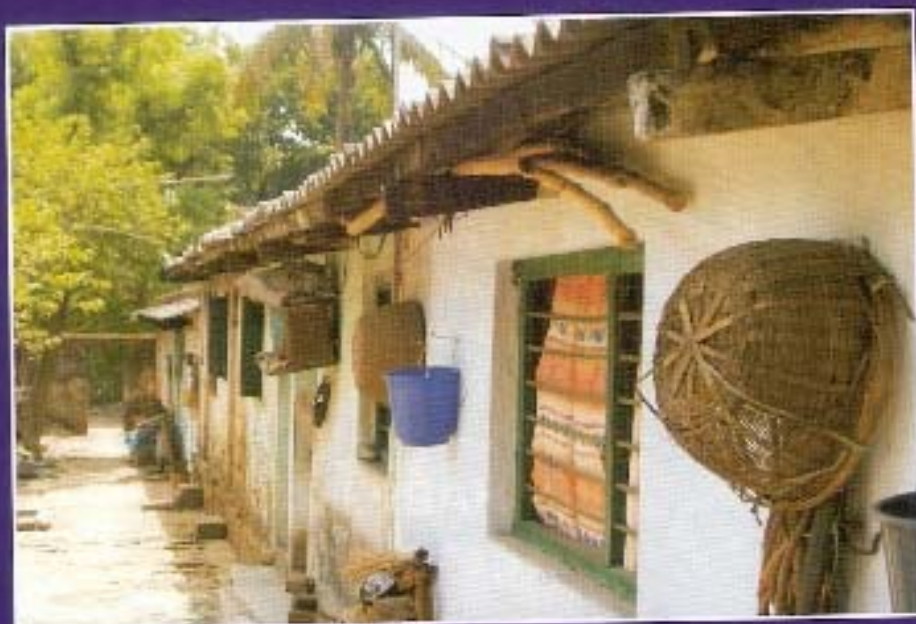
Power Loom



Power Drum



Hand Loom



Quarters of Rehab Workers



Welding Section



Carpentry Section



Colouring & dyeing Unit

REHABILITATION AND TRAINING

B.R.T.C.

History :

The Baramasia Rehabilitation Centre for the purpose of rehabilitating the leprosy patients was built in 1974 by the Director of Damien social welfare Centre, Rev. Fr. Larry J. Hunt with the funds provided by the German Leprosy Relief Association.

With the grant from Cebemo of the Netherlands, a cane industry was begun in 1975. The industry met with relative success until 1979, when the unavailability of cane forced closure.

In the same year, 1979, the Director, Fr. L. J. Hunt requested and received assistance from German Leprosy Relief Association for a new rehabilitation center. The organization of the new department began in 1980 under the direction of Mr. Frank O. Klein II.

The department soon began studying what rehabilitation work had been initiated in Dhanbad District prior to 1980. In order to determine the kinds of further interventions still required by the patients in the district, surveys ensued; most important of these studies was the skills assessment survey, which provided insight into the interest, skills, and needs of 611 family units residing in Dhanbad district's 18 leprosy colonies.

Once the rehabilitation department had assessed its population, it began grouping individuals intervened, whose weaving skills or interests culminated in the development of the unit of B.R.T.C.; began the work of production such as bandages, gauze and bed sheets for the hospitals, clinics and children's hostels of D.S.W.C.

In 1981, plans to reorganize BRTC were put into motion with new emphasis on:

1. a. Organizing small Industries and co-operatives
b. Teaching of production skills related to local raw materials
2. Half way assistance for young entrepreneurs who are:
 - a. Without tools to practice their trades
 - b. After vocational training unable to practice their respective trades in the open market due to their medical conditions, and / or
 - c. Lacking in confidence and assertiveness skills.

Skill grouping further identified with skills and / or interests in agriculture, maintenance, jute handicrafts, embroidery, security guard work, cycle repair and cooking. Once these skill grouping is formed, they were directed to B.R.T.C., where they were able to demonstrate their skills amides by the stigma surrounding their disabilities. In addition to the weaving unit, a jute handicraft unit, cushion unit and cycle repair unit were organized. Counseling became an integral aspect of entrepreneur development, work adjustment, and work activity programs.

Cont...

Significantly, administrative changes took form in the appointment of administrative assistants to co-ordinate personnel, production, scheduling and finances. An advisory counsel, made up of B.R.T.C. residents, was appointed to give guidance on policy decisions. A marketing officer was appointed to develop a market for all B.R.T.C. products.

By late 1981 BRTC began encouraging those workers who could commute to and from the center to do so. Incentives such as cycle loan/ grant schemes, housing and food allowances, and non-residential privileges were implemented. Disabled persons with non-leprosy associated disabilities were welcomed to BRTC for the first time. Persons having histories of mental illness, cerebral palsy alcoholism, epilepsy chronic arthritis deafness and blindness were now working along side those having histories of leprosy. All had individual problems, yet all were united in their general need for employment.

In 1982 began with the formation of an adult education scheme for all workers interested in learning to read and write. Pilot rehabilitation project began for the inpatients of DSWC's hospital. A BRTC annex in Jharia was developed in which the work force of commuters only was involved.

Present Condition :

No of looms : 18 No of Charkas : 20
No of Drums : 1 No of power looms : 3 No. of power drums : 1

Production April 2007 - March 2008

Sr. No.	Production	Quantity
1	Bandage	36850 mts
2	Gauze	60624 mts
3	Colour Bed Sheets	1027 pcs
4	Gamcha	613 pcs
5	White Bed Sheets	342 pcs
6	Sarees	62 pcs
7	Terri cotton Shirt Cloth	729 mts
8	Terri Cotton Pant Cloth	1289 mts
9	Green Cloth	899 mts
10	Duster 18"	1322 pcs
11	Cotton white cloth	185 mts
12	Terricotton white cloth	388 mts
13	Pillow cover cloth	362 mts

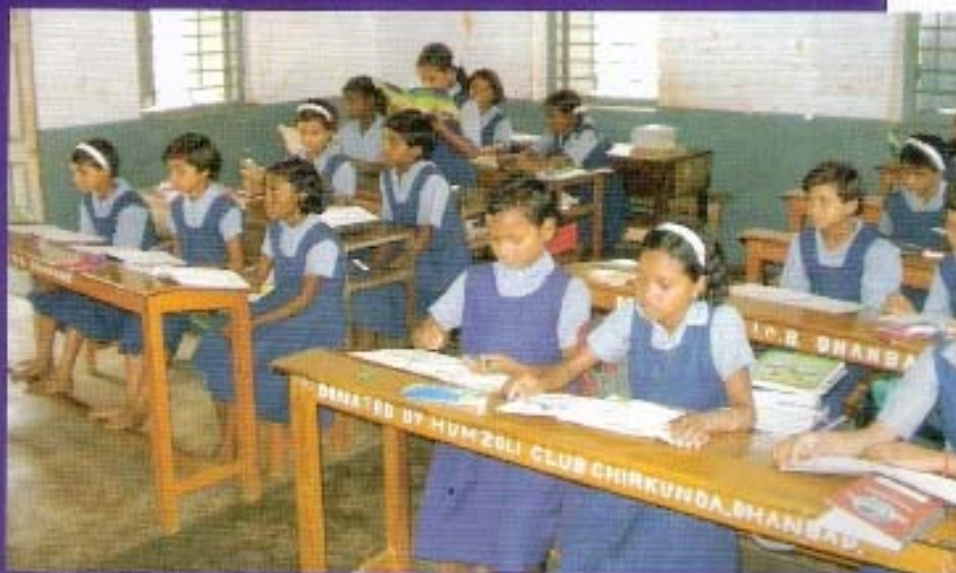
NO OF WORKERS IN BRTC :

Rehabilitation : 72 Welfare : 4 Management/Administrative : 2 Total : 78

GITANJALI

Where the mind is without fear and the heart is held high;
Where knowledge is free ;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms
Towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
Into dreary desert sand of death habit;
Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening
Though an action-
Into that heaven of freedom, my father,
let my country awake.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES





Class Room



Present Day Nirmala
Girls School & Hostel



Bio Lab



Computer Lab



Annual Sport Meet



Extra Curricular Activity



DBH Kids Balloon Race



School Band



St. John De Britto School

Education

De Britto School, Gomoh

The property on which, the school is situated was purchased by Jamshedpur Mission in the year 1948 for the purpose of starting a Hindi language school for the benefit of the young Jesuit novices of Patna and Jamshedpur Mission to equip themselves linguistically before taking a plunge into their areas of activity. The old and dilapidated building which was the resident of Mrs. Nachary was renovated thoroughly to make way for the Hindi Institution. The Hindi School functioned for six years till Fr. O' Leary left for Raj-Anandpur in west Singhbhum.

The last batch of Hindi students left Gomoh in 1953 as no more foreigners were admitted into the country. In 1960, a small elementary school was started by Mrs. Kenneth Goveas, which had to be closed down as the Railways decided to open a new school.

In 1970 Fr. Larry Hunt took the responsibility of DSWC. He took up DSWC into a massive social project, spreading over the entire northern district of Dhanbad, covering from Gomoh to Kumardubi, Training centers for both boys and girls, Rehabilitation centers and large centers for public education. It was during his time that DSWC took a definitive shape with its vast network of services thanks to his relentless dedication and dynamic vision.

In 1972, the Jesuit property of Gomoh was leased out to DSWC for a new ambitious project for starting a residential school cum vocational training centre for the children of the leprosy patients. With the conviction that something had to be done for the welfare and education of the patient's children, Fr. Hunt collected 32 children from the various colonies to give a new orientation in their lives away from the unhygienic and dehumanizing situation in the colonies. What Fr. Hunt envisaged from this experiment was the partnership with the children of the patients to join him and his team for their own positive growth and self-reliance by means of the totality of the experience that they get from DBH so as to find their rightful place in the society.

Initially Mr. Frank Klien and Ms Marceline Indwar were made in charge of the hostels and Mr. Mathias and Petrus were taking care of the academic side. Once the number began to grow life automatically came into this abandoned place.

Apart from imparting formal education, the children were given training in other income generating trades such as making baskets, boxes, chairs, bamboo crafts, motor driving, motor repairing and masonry, all of which were meant for the enhancement of self reliance and support to their own families. The DBH boys were given technical training in lathe, welding, carpentry, machine job and turner's job with the machinery procured from Rokko Gakuin, a Jesuit school in Japan.

In a nut shell the aims and objectives in starting DBH was to liberate the children of leprosy colonies from the awful reality of depending on begging for their livelihood, to give them self respect by education that they may go back to their surroundings as responsible citizens and that they may be able to assert their rights in the society. The first batch of 14 students passed out in 1992 proved the efforts of Fr. Hunt fruitful by securing 100% results.

Cont.....

Today DBH has 662 students of which 359 boys and girls are from these leprosy colonies, and 18 teaching staff headed by Fr.Chonus Khalkho to look after the institution.

Matric Results 2006-2007

	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	Total.
Boys	19	10	1	30
Girls	16	12	1	29
Total	35	22	2	59

DBH SCHOOL		DBH HOSTEL		
YEAR	STUDENTS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1985	330	378		378
1986	277	327		327
1987	318	273		273
1988	301	220		220
1989	267	172		172
1990	307	185		185
1991	445	220		220
1992	542	222		222
1993	588	219	30	249
1994	532	205	24	229
1995	611	184	25	209
1996	595	166	31	197
1997	575	178	32	210
1998	637	189	38	227
1999	694	211	40	251
2000	719	227	39	266
2001	703	247	51	298
2002	703	274	41	315
2003	667	279	42	321
2004	630	233	40	273
2005	611	254	49	303
2006	641	245	57	302
2007	621	148	62	210
2008	662	158	63	221

Nirmala Girls School & Hostel

When the number of patients increased more serving hands were needed. At the request and the necessity felt Bishop L.T. Picachy, the then Bishop of Jamshedpur sent out invitation to several religious Congregation to serve the leprosy patients. But the response was quite disappointing. However with the information received from the internuncio Bishop Picachy sought the help from Msgr. Paul Chittilapilly, who had founded the new Congregation called the Samaritan Sisters, to serve the leprosy patients at Trichur town and its surroundings in Kerala. According to the invitation Msgr. Paul and two Samaritan Sisters started for Bihar on 7th April 1967 and reached Dhanbad on the 11th. After studying the situation they agreed to start the new mission which happens to be the first one in the north.

On third July, the feast on St. Thomas the Apostle, Sr. Magdalene, the first professed Sister of the Congregation, Sr. Josephine, Sr. Claudia and Sr. C.V. Mary the Marian Auxiliary were sent to Dhanbad Mission Centre. First they stayed in a small rented house at Bakerbandh and started the work on the very day of 6th July 1967.

After arranging the clinics, a 13 acres of land was purchased with the help of the German Childhood Association through Fr. Koppleberg. On the 10th November 1967 the new Convent was inaugurated and soon the work for the hostel began. On the 1st November 1968 the hostel was inaugurated and 38 girls were admitted. Soon the boys too were admitted and they had the schooling at St. Anthony's Dhanbad.

YEAR	NGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	NGH HOSTEL GIRLS	TOTAL
1985		227	227
1986		207	207
1987		167	167
1988		165	165
1989		188	188
1990		161	161
1991		181	181
1992		214	214
1993		193	193
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000	256	226	256
2001	290	271	290
2002	310	296	310
2003	318	304	318
2004	324	308	324
2005	322	292	322
2006	315	297	315
2007	190	173	190

**QUANTITATIVE DATA OF CHILDREN HELPED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
&
DIFFERENT TRAININGS 2008**

Sr. No.	Stream	1st Year	2nd Year	Total
1	Hotel Management	0	0	0
2	ANM	5	5	10
3	Asst. Nurse	2	0	2
4	Vocational Training	1	2	3
5	Computer	0	1	1
6	Intermediate	2	5	7
7	CNC	1	-	1
8	MBA	1	1	
Total		11	14	25

No. of children got job after training : 14

No. of children undergoing preparatory course for ANM at NLH : 4

No. of children sponsored for higher education by DSWC since 2006 : 34

Colonies

Formation of Committees in Leprosy Colonies

In India Leprosy has existed for thousands of years. Leprosy was mentioned in Susruta Samhita which was compiled about 600 B.C.

DSWC started its work for leprosy and the people affected by leprosy from the year 1964. The objective at that point of time was to provide solution to the problem faced by the leprosy patients which may have arose due to socio-economic, bio-medical or cultural factors. In the past four decades of dedicated service aimed to eliminate all these factors through health services, educational services (formal and non- formal), home for the aged, training, employment & rehabilitation program etc. To a great extent DSWC was successful in the elimination of the factors which made life miserable for the leprosy patients but DSWC was unaware that it had made the leprosy patients and their children almost totally dependent for almost all their needs.

In 2005 Fr. Walter Crasta (Director DSWC) felt the need of bringing about revolution in the attitude of the leprosy people. There was a need to empower them so that they may stop depending on others for the fulfillment of their basic needs. In order to empower and make independent, self-help groups & committees were formed in 21 leprosy colonies of Dhanbad district.

DSWC monitors activities of central committee. The central committee is constituted of elected representative of colonies which administers the activities of the local committees and is responsible to Director of DSWC and local committees. Each leprosy colony has elected local committee which is responsible to the central committee and the colony people. Each committee is responsible for finding local solution pertaining to the colony and its people. If a certain problem is beyond their solution, it is forwarded to the Central Committee.

Colonies : 19.05.08

There are 21 colonies under the care of DSWC ;

1. ADARSH LEPROSY COLONY LAKARKA :

Adarsh Leprosy colony was established in 1956. Mr. Jagdamba and Mr. Birju Bhuuia felt pity on the vagi lepers and provided a shelter in the portion of their land at Lakarka. Later DSWC constructed a few huts and provided them with medicines and food with the help from CRS.

2. ANGARPATRA COLONY :

Angarpartha Colony was established in 1958. It was basically a bushy area. The patients found the abandoned place to be an ideal place. They cleaned it up and gradually built some thatched houses finding no opposition. Later DSWC re-constructed their houses.

3. BALUGADDA LEPROSY COLONY :

In 1950 a few leprosy patients found a suitable place on the riverside at Jharia to dwell in. The houses in the infant stage were made of sand. Hence, the name balu (sand) gadda. Later many joined them. Later Mr. Ojha, the area manager of BCCL helped them in the construction of better houses. Since then the population is on the rise.

4. BANKATI COLONY :

The name Bankati comes from the word forest. (Ban) kati (cut). In 1938, around 9 people occupied the space near Jharia Railway Station which was abandoned and occasionally used for cremation. The place was full of jungle. These people cut the jungle and made a place of living for themselves. Hence, the name came as Bankati. Gradually 50 to 60 people, all beggars, joined them. Initially the houses were thatched houses. However, with the help of BCCL, mainly through the initiative of the then area manager of colonies, Mr. Oza and through Mr. Nikhik, the Lion's Club official helped them to put up tiles. Presently, there are 27 families living in this colony.

5. BHALJORIA COLONY, NIRSA :

Bhaljoria Colony is situated near a Hindu cremation place at Nirsa. In 1980, sixteen houses were built for the widows of the place. However, the houses were vacant due to the taboo.

A leprosy patient named Kisun Mahato frequent the place for beginning. He learnt of this and occupied one of these in 1982. As the villagers were using some of these as store houses, they opposed his living. However, Kisun was a determined person. He took advantage of the domestic uprising at Missionaries of charity at Shantipur and sheltered three more families. Later many more joined him from Shantipur in the same year and the colony grew.

Cont...

6. BHOWRA COLONY :

The colony was established in 1960. In 1964 a clinic cum a small hospital was started for the care of leprosy patients of the area. A few temporary huts were built for the patients.

7. BMP COLONY :

In 1967 Rev. Sidiq allowed the Anglican Cemetery to be used for the leprosy work. When the first 18 crippled patients were admitted, more and more patients began flocking to the Mercy Post and began their settlement. The cured patients were engaged in the service of the patients in the form of Rehabilitation. A few houses were soon built to make these welfare workers convenient for the service. In 1979, when the Barmasia Rehabilitation centre was reorganized the Rehab workers needed some accommodation. Hence, the colony grew.

8. BRTC :

The Barmasia Rehabilitation and Training centre began flourishing with the grant from Cebemo of the Netherlands for a Cane Industry in 1974. Though it had to be closed down in 1979 due to the unavailability of cane, J. Homer Butler Foundation of New York, financed the renovation.. In 1980 after the survey it was learnt that people were interested in weaving. The present plot was bought in

.....
Fr. Hunt, the then Director constructed the colony to accommodate the welfare workers.

9. JAMADOBA LEPROSY COLONY :

Jamadoba colony began in 1960 with 8 to 10 people living in a group. By 1970 the number increased to 30. By 1990 they had already formed a committee. In 1995 new houses were built with the direction of Fr. Vijay Bhat. This led further to the formation of the committee and began living in harmony. The committee managed to get a tube well facility through Tata Social Welfare Centre. The committee is trying to get electricity for the colony.

10. JEEVAN JYOTI COLONY :

Jeevan Jyoti Colony was established in 1999. The patients used to live in plastic tents. The management of BCCL built ten houses for them. On their request the management also built a small Primary school for them. The teachers are appointed and paid by the company itself. However, DSWC takes care of higher education and medical care.

11. KERKEND COLONY :

Some leprosy patients started living under the tree near the Railway station in Kerkend in 1945. The then station master felt pity on them and allowed them to make small huts in the railway land. Gradually the number increased BCCL then offered a piece of land In 1964 DSWC extended medical care and food Later 41 RCC roofed houses were built. BCCL is presently supporting the colony with possible help.

Cont...

12 KUSUNDA COLONY :

Kusunda colony was established in 1958. Initially 10 families were living in tents nine more families joined them DSWC constructed small tile-roofed houses for the inmates and looked after the medical care and education

The colony is presently re-established. The land is procured from the Govt. and houses are built under the govt. scheme : Indra Awas Yojna and the inmates mostly are Nirmala Hospital Staff.

13. MOTHER THERESA COLONY, CHANDMARI :

In 1942 about ten lepers began to live near joraphatak, Dhanbad. Being a hilly and jungle area they name it Jungle Pahar. The main occupation was begging. In 1952 they were asked to vacate the area. So they found the Electricity Board area quite convenient.

However, 1972 the BCCL found out the abundant coal in the area and through the mediator, Mr. Bishwakarma tried to negotiate. The mukiya of the area requested him to put in touch with the then director, Fr. Hunt. Fr. Hunt on the other hand requested the management of BCCL to construct 20 new quarters in return.

A few years later they were again shifted to the present place and the dwellers named the colony after Mother Theresa in 2002.

14. NAI DUNIA COLONY :

Nai Dunia (New World) is situated in Jharia near the taxi stand. They named so because it was a new world altogether for them as they were outcasted from the village. Mr. Arjun and Mr. Dashrath, social workers helped them with a piece of land to build their huts. Around 44 huts were built with the help from Mr. Ojha, the manager of BCCL.

In 1975 DSWC helped in the construction of more houses.

15. PALATAND COLONY :

The word Pala means to run away. Around 1965 some seven lepers ran away from their villages and began living in the present plot, which was meant for Polo. Rotary club of Dhanbad constructed 10 houses for these patients. In 1985 the govt of Bihar constructed 30 houses under the scheme of Indra Awas Yojna and later New Jharkhand Govt. added 40 more under the same scheme.

16. PREM NAGAR COLONY SINDRI :

In 1972 some 10 to 12 families began living together in front of a temple at Sindri. Within a few days they were asked to vacate the place as the company quarters were to be built in the area. They approached the then parish priest of Sindri for help, who approached Fr. Larry Hunt, the director of DSWC for help. Fr. Hunt approached the General Manager of F.C.I. and managed to get the present

Cont...

plot of land for these families. Mud houses were built with the help from DSWC.

It was in 1976 the colony went through its first stage of development. 41 displaced families were given shelter of which 25 houses were rebuilt and given the present shape. F.C.I. also gave them the electric connections, which even today are provided with same facilities.

It was till 2004 that the people depended on DSWC for extra help. With the new thinking of making the lappers self sufficient and the constraints of monetary help, that the colonies were made to think themselves and work together for their progress. A committee was formed to asses their needs and help themselves in the times of crisis. Each family was to be registered, would build their own funds, and be independent. Elections were held and the committee was formed for the governance of the colony. They were made aware of their rights as citizens.

17. DOMGARH COLONY, SINDRI :

In 1945, around nine lepers began to live at Domgarh. They continued living there for many years. During Fr. Martin D'Souza's directorship, a plot was negotiated with the FCI and 20 houses were built with the help from Baliapur BDO through the Indra Awas Yojna.

18. FULARITAND COLONY :

It is situated at Mangra Hatia and established in 1955. The land was provided by the king of Dumra. The colony houses 35 families and the houses are built under the scheme of Indra Awas Yojna.

A new committee was formed on 2nd July 2005. The committee solved the acute drinking water problem by setting up a boring well. They also constructed a Samudayik Bhavan (A community Hall)

19. BHOJUDIH LEPROSY COLONY :

Around 1970 two beggar- leppers began living under the papal tree in the vacant land at Bhojudih. Gradually the number increased. Fr. Hunt together with the sisters began visiting the families. Soon medicines and food was supplied to them. Fr. Hunt built 20 huts for them. Under the directorship of Vijay Bhat these huts were converted into houses adding 10 more. Presently, with the help of Chandankeri BDO, 14 houses are being built under the programme of Indra Awas Yojna.

20. ASHA VIHAR :

Asha vihar colony has a long history. In 1944 there were 42 huts. The main occupation was begging. Only three persons were the daily wagers. The colony was established by Yatrish Raj Babu. The other help the colony got was from Desh raja Babu and Arjun Agarwal. In 1962 some huts were built by the Lions Club of Dhanbad and Mr. Ojha. In 1975 DSWC took up the colony and helped the people with rations and oil from CRS.

Presently, the colony is governed by a committee. The members contribute Re-1. daily towards the development. The committee has already spent Rs.27, 307/- towards boundary wall and repairing of houses. DSWC has contributed for poultry to make some self sufficient.

Cont...

BASE LINE DATA OF 21 LEPROSY COLONIES OF DHANBAD DISTRICT

As on November 2006

Sl. No.	Name of colony	House	Population	Lep. Effected person	Deformed Patients	Patients with Chronic ulcer	Leprosy Affected engaged in	Leprosy Affected engaged other	Children studying in DBH or NGH begging	Children studying in other school's profession	Children engaged in training & Higher studies	Children passed matric
1	Angarpatr	13	37	20	11	4	13	2	2	0	0	0
2	Kerkend	32	77	47	32	12	37	1	13	0	0	0
3	Mahatma Gandhi	29	143	33	19	12	0	22	32	2	13	22
4	Dongarh	14	79	9	7	3	6	1	7	19	0	0
5	Nai Dunia	68	347	85	31	8	19	35	38	37	13	32
6	Palata	38	218	68	23	10	29	32	35	3	10	26
7	Prem Nagar	23	95	62	21	8	29	22	0	23	0	0
8	Jamadoba	16	55	19	15	11	16	2	6	4	1	8
9	Bankatti	21	82	31	18	11	28	3	9	1	0	3
10	B.R.T.C	35	95	45	37	14	0	41	14	7	5	5
11	Durgapur	26	117	22	14	6	13	2	20	8	1	2
12	Bhaura	26	103	41	26	19	23	7	10	11	2	2
13	Fularitad	26	129	32	15	4	27	2	25	7	0	5
14	Bhojudih	13	51	27	10	2	17	3	10	4	1	3
15	Chandmari	37	130	49	31	13	30	13	20	9	2	1
16	Jeevan Jyoti	9	23	15	7	4	12	0	0	1	0	0
17	B.M.P	50	211	83	50	14	17	47	28	19	3	10
18	Bhaljoria	21	65	30	29	20	26	2	1	7	0	1
19	Kusunda	19	99	24	13	4	13	7	6	14	1	1
20	Balugadda	14	50	19	14	9	15	2	7	0	2	4
21	Lakarka	10	57	19	10	2	7	6	11	1	1	2
TOTAL		530	2263	780	433	190	377	252	294	177	55	127

GITANJALI

In one salutation to thee, my God,
let all my senses spread out
and touch this world at thy feet.
Like a rain-cloud of July hung low
With its burden of unshed showers
Let all my mind bend down at thy door
In one salutation to thee.
Let all my songs
gather together their diverse strains
Into single current and flow to the sea of silence
In one salutation to thee.
Like a flock of home sick cranes flying
Night and day back to their mountain nests
let all my life take its voyage to its eternal home
In one salutation to thee.

DHANBAD JILA KUST KALYAN SAMITI





First Training of SHG



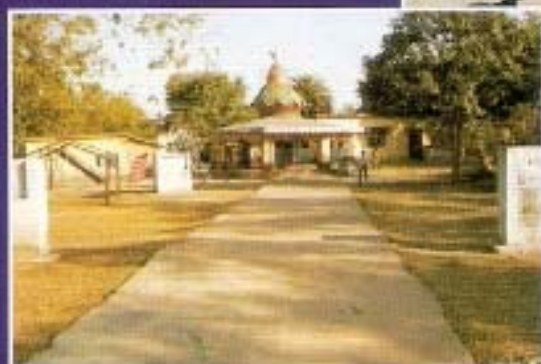
BDO's Visit



SHG Evaluation



Animal Husbandry at one of the Leprosy Colonies



Kerkend Leprosy Colony



Before Repair



After Repair

- Govt. Old Age Pension- Economical
- Referral to Govt. Hospital - Medical
- Training of young and old in the different components of Community Development
- Providing housing loan-Housing/Petty Business
- Providing of self care kits - Medical
- Providing MCR footwear
- Linkage with Government Schemes

MOTIVATION AND CAREER GUIDANCE TRAINING

Organized by : Central Committee
 Supported by : Damien Social Welfare Centre
 Venue : Nirmala Campus
 Duration : 3 days each

DATE	TARGET GROUP	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
26/10/05 to 27/10/05	Local Committee Leaders	40
19/5/06 to 20/5/06	Colony people	25
30/7/07 to 18/8/07	DGNM Trainee, Central Hospital, Dhanbad	29
18/09/07 to 20/9/07	Committee Leaders	15
27/09/07 to 29/9/07	Youth (boys)	17
11/10/07 to 13/10/07	Youth (girls)	13
21/11/07 to 23/11/07	Brothers	30
27/3/08 to 29/3/08	Youth (boys and girls)	22

The DSWC with a changed role always remained as a motivator/guide and support to make the Colony Committees independent and self sufficient.

SUCCESS STORIES :

A. Bankati Leprosy Colony, Jharia :

We Are One

There is a well in Bankati Leprosy Colony around which the colony is situated. Nobody knows who built the well and when, but the well was catering to the needs not only to the colony people but to the people living around in small huts.

Since five years the well caved in and collapsed to the woes of the colony dwellers as that was the only good water source not only for Bankati but Durgapur and Jharia No. 4 colonies.

After the formation of the Committee the people tried to renovate the well and approached the Govt. Office but with no success. When the water problem became acute the Bankati and Durgapur colony people came together with a definite purpose of solving their water problem i.e. to rebuild the well. They approached DSWC office for support. In the meantime they raised Rs. 200/- per family which amounted to Rs. 8000/- and also gave their labour power to clean up the place and also give a hand during the construction of the well. They employed masons and technical personnel, made arrangements to buy the cement, sand and completed the well on 14/4/08.

Today the well has around 8' of water which caters to all the people of the colony and the people living around and the Bankati people still maintain the ownership of the well.

DSWC supported the work by paying for the cement bills which amounted to Rs. 5000+. This has built the confidence of the people and changed the role of DSWC : where people fail in spite of their sincere efforts, DSWC fills up the gap as a partner in their efforts.