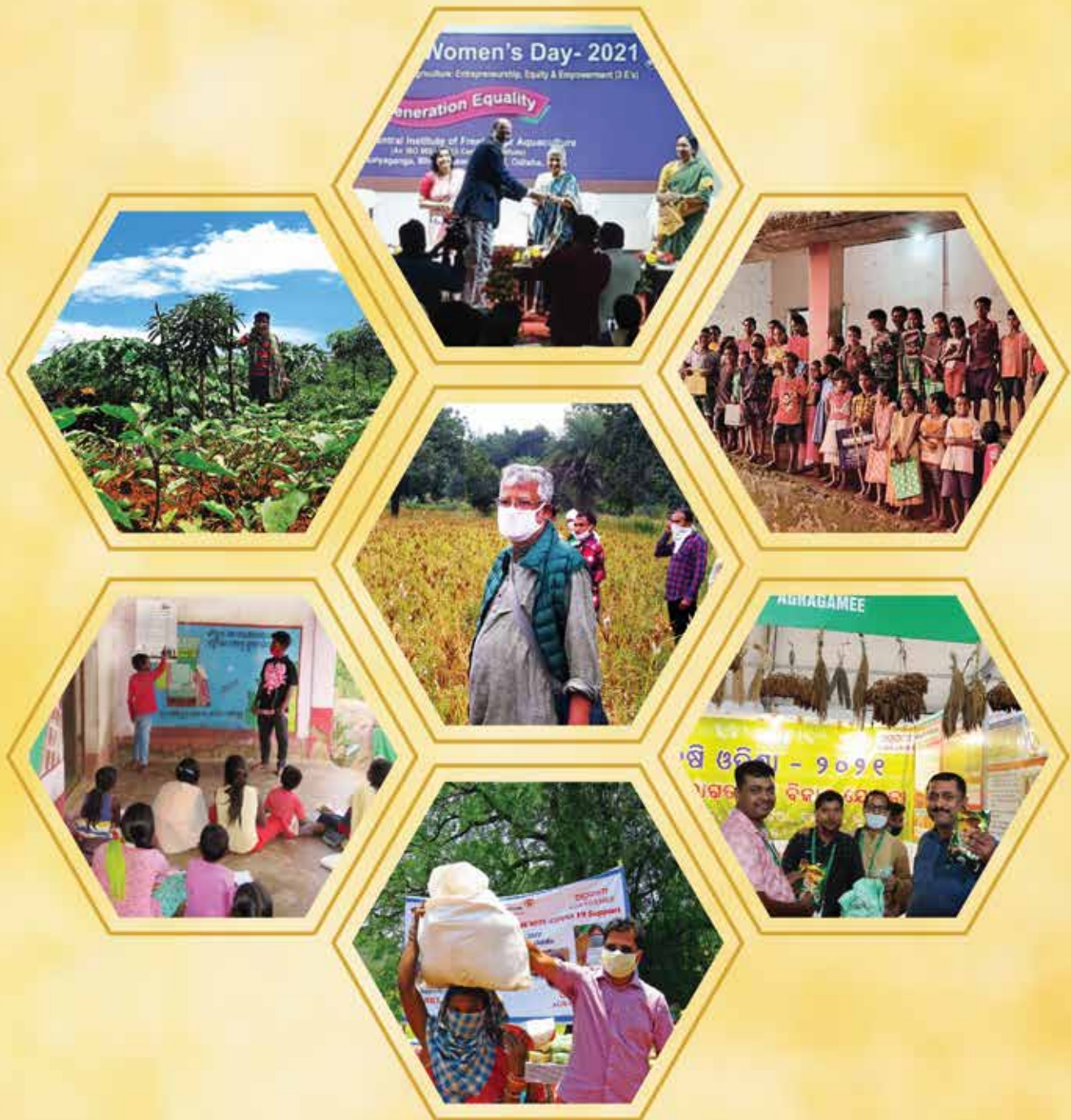


# AGRAGAMEE



*Annual Report 2020-21*

[www.agragamee.org](http://www.agragamee.org)



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# **AGRAGAMEE**

**Annual Report  
2020-21**

# **AGRAGAMEE Annual Report 2020-21**

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## **AGRAGAMEE**

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## *Director's* NOTE

*The Covid-19 Pandemic had affected the whole country and our project areas. We had to face Lockdowns and Shutdowns. Meetings and Training Programmes could not be organised. Mobility was restricted. There was an atmosphere of fear. The distressing conditions had prevailed. Keeping this in mind, Agragamee as an NGO has taken several steps. There was an awareness campaign on Covid Protocols specifically how to use Masks; how to wash hands; how to maintain social distances. Agragamee published leaflets; distributed soaps; demonstrated social distancing in hundreds of villages. The vulnerable families were facing shortages of food and livelihood securities. With support from Jeev Daya Foundation, USA and Karl Kubel Stiftung, Germany, DRY RATIONS were distributed to many families. The India Fellowship Programme had also given Sash Assistance through Direct Bank Transfer in Kashipur, Rayagada, Dasamantpur, Phiringia Blocks.*

*During the year, Agragamee`s Staff members, Governing Body Members and many well-wishers have participated virtually in various events organised by Agragamee at different locations on Covid Protocols. The participation of wonderful friends has strengthened us in many ways.*

*15<sup>th</sup> August 2021*

**Achyut Das**  
*Director, Agragamee*

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## Aragamee Education

### 1. The Context:

For most families education drains money in fees for private schools, as also for tuitions on top of it throughout the country. Lakhs, in fact millions of working class parents who put their child through school face this double whammy of school fees and additional tuition fees as children seem to learn very little if anything in the free government schools.

Through Aragamee's model approach, first generation school children begin to read and write by the time they pass class II **by just attending school**. In Classes IV and V children are able to write stories, reports and essays, which are reflected in their newsletters, wall magazines, and the Students' Annual Report. Most importantly, these children are full of self-confidence, curiosity and eager to learn. A pilot of this model taken up in 18 Government primary schools in three tribal districts helped reading levels go up from 4.7% to 83% in a period of 2 years.

When the lockdown was announced, Aragamee School came to an abrupt close. In response, Aragamee began learning centres in the villages through young Teacher Volunteers who had a basic minimum qualification of matriculation. They were provided basic training and TLM support, in terms of BB Boards, wall charts, and other basic needs. 19 teachers took up teaching in 18 villages. One was a large village, necessitating 2 teachers. The community provided teaching spaces like empty houses, some half constructed, or community centres, and in some cases school rooms as well. Yet the task has been challenging, and the volunteers have done wonderful work showing tangible learning outcomes within a period of a few months. Aragamee also took up a base-line student assessment to have a clear picture of where we were at the beginning. We are happy to say our volunteers were able to reach out to many more children than just those admitted to Aragamee School.

We are also immensely grateful for the support from different quarters, including, WIPRO Foundation, Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation, Dr. Chandrasekaran of Belgium, Dr.Purna Chandra Patnaik and Mrs. Gopa Patnaik of US, Dr. Hare Krishna Patnaik of US, Giving Circle of US, Dr.Ajoy Mohapatra of Germany, Prof. Sri Gopal Mohanty of Canada and a number of our friends and supporters like Dr. Aurobindo Behera, Prof. Durga Prasad Mohapatra, Mrs. Sindhubala Choudhury, Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Mohanty, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Sahoo, Prof. Satya Prasanna Dash, Mr. Prabhat K Bhattamishra, Mr. Chandradas Choudhury and many others who have helped us stand by the tribal community in the time of their need. Aragamee staff also donated generously to run the the Learning Centres.

## 2. Narrative Report

### Introduction:

They teach in unplastered rooms, and open spaces, and in school verandas, and half constructed houses. Thus do our Edu-leaders bring laughter and joy and hope for a better tomorrow to their beloved community.

These educated youth in the village had come forward and expressed their eagerness to share their learning and help children of their community. Considering everything, Agramee decided to begin evening Learning Centres, with the help of educated youth who could be trained as teacher volunteers in the villages. Our initial idea was to cater to children of Agramee School. But how could one leave out other children who were eager to learn. So the Learning centres grew, encompassing 35 to 40 children in each village. Children were taught to maintain physical distancing, and hygiene, and taught about the pandemic. Washing hands, wearing masks when they stepped out of their villages, quarantine of migrants, importance of testing, and the symptoms were all described and explained.

### Training Teacher Volunteers:

A dialogue was initiated in the villages for selection of youth who could be teachers. It was felt that it would be best to have youth from the village itself for the learning centres. This would take care of logistics, and also enable children to learn from somebody whom they knew and felt secure and comfortable with. Youth selected as teachers in the learning centres were put through orientation and training programmes so that they can pick up the basic techniques for

quality education. The training was provided by experienced teachers of Agramee, to help them understand and adapt the methods and approach developed in Agramee Schools. by Agramee. The training has been participatory and interactive helping teachers understand and analyse the school situation, and the needs of children. Many of the youth felt that only fear would make the students learn. The interactive training approach taken up by Agramee helped teachers understand the negative impact of teaching through fear and abusive methods, while also providing them several alternative methods and techniques of teaching and communicating.

**Table I: Teacher Training Provided by Agramee**

SL. NO.	DATE	RESOURCE PERSONS	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	SUMMARY OF TRAINING
1	7 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> May, 2020	Kanakamani Das, Lima Majhi	4	All Teachers gave the Introduction and brief details about the educational situation of their respective villages. Introduction of the topic "Kau DakeKaa" was taught to the teacher. The action song was practiced to make learning easy for the students. The proper use of the Blackboard Teaching was showed to them. They were trained how to deal with the students with love and affections.
2	30 <sup>th</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> May	Kanakamani Das, Lima Majhi	10	Introduction and aims and objectives of the programme, Importance of reading and literacy. The advantages of education were discussed with examples and case studies. Qualities like confidence, self understanding, leadership qualities and speaking skills in front of the people were discussed with examples. Teachers trained in basics of whole language approach, and use of workbook primer Kau Dake Ka. Practical problems in the different learning centres including lighting, space for the children etc. were discussed.



3	13 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> June,	Kanakamani Das, Lima Majhi	10	The teachers were asked about the students like how they are studying, Is there any improvement? Are all children coming to learn there or not? They gave their feedbacks about their respective villages with student strength. They listed the needy items like TLMs and electricity. The problems that they were facing while teaching was solved and all doubts were cleared. The approach through which students should be taught was explained. They gave the feedbacks of the villagers about the learning centers. The dignity of a Teacher's Duty towards the students was summarized.
4	21 <sup>st</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup> June	Kanakamani Das, Lima Majhi	20	A Brief Introduction of the Teachers was done. The training programme was initiated with all the precautions taken under the crucial moments of the pandemic COVID-19. They were firstly taught about the basics like Paragraph Sense Grouping, New Word, Jumble Words and Formation of Sentences from Words. These were taught to make every students understand. All the problems of the teacher like Deficiency of Study Materials, No Place for Study, Lack of Parent Support and Deficiency of the Electricity were discussed and told them how to handle these situations.
5	27 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> June	Kanakamani Das, Lima Majhi	21	Analysis of the previous training class was thoroughly followed. They were taught how to teach the students through play way methods with games like Dice, Rangametry, Name Card and use of zero. Making of words from Alphabets with activities and pictures was showed to the teachers. Bingo Games was played. Teachers were trained how to teach help student to write through drawings and were taught how to perform Division as well as how to teach Mathematics by singing.
6	8 <sup>th</sup> - 9 <sup>th</sup> July	Kanakamani Das, Lima Majhi, Vidhya Das	19	The teachers were asked firstly three questions 1) How can I be an Ideal Teacher? 2) What are the qualities of an Ideal Teacher? 3) What should be done to educate my villagers? The teachers were asked to give a demo of how to teach the topic "Kau DakeKaa" on blackboard. The methods trained by Agramee were followed. Multilanguage Teaching was done by known to unknown methods. The teachers were taught how to prepare Monthly Report and Lesson plan. Finally some feedback questions were asked. Those were: • What is the difference between Government School and Night Class? • How can the children be educated? Discuss it. They gave good explanations to these questions.

7	26 <sup>th</sup> to 29 <sup>th</sup> August		18	<p>All the Monthly Report and Lesson Plan were collected from the teachers. They said about the situation of the village. They said whether students were showing interest or not and the student strength is decreasing or increasing. They told about the problems while teaching as well as the problems of the students while learning. They were asked how they can know that students were learning everything. They were taught how to check the understanding level of the students and how to group the students in four levels. Those levels were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level-1: Students with good reading and understanding skill</li> <li>• Level-2: Students with reading skill only</li> <li>• Level-3: Students with low reading skills</li> <li>• Level-4: students who are not able to recognize alphabets</li> </ul> <p>Dealing with the four leveled students was taught. The qualities of a Good Teacher were listed. The teacher revised Play Way Methods that can be used in class, Proper Use of TLM in Mathematics and Language, Multilanguage teaching and Preparation of lesson plan.</p>
8	10 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> September	Kanakamani Das, Pramod Panda	19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to the objectives, and need for understanding science through practical experiemnts,</li> <li>Discussion on superstition and blind faith, and role of science in everyday life,</li> <li>Demonstration of experiments of water suspension, water against gravity, water pressure</li> <li>Discussion of science behind all these, and the properties of water, water cycle in nature</li> </ol>
9	23 <sup>rd</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> September	Kanakamani Das, Lima Majhi, Vidhya Das, Ishita Dutta	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report by teachers of the methods, impact, and problems faced, and review of Learning Centres</li> <li>• Better classroom management so that there could be child centred learning and all children could learn effectively,</li> <li>• Values needed for a good and effective classroom and the norms to realise them,</li> <li>• Method and approach for effective language and literacy teaching,</li> <li>• Effective teaching in a by-lingual classroom,</li> <li>• Word games to engage children and improve their language and literacy learning.</li> </ul>

### The Learning Centres:

Youth volunteers, with a minimum qualification of matriculation are trained in Agramee by experienced teachers to run the Learning Centres for children in the primary age-group as also drop outs. It is a challenging task, as with almost no experience of teaching, they take up multi-grade, multi-level and multi-lingual teaching, in village spaces provided by the community. The training helps the teachers attract students and engaged them through activities, action songs, word games and written and oral exercises. Teachers are taught to manage the class by forming groups, and encouraging children to learn from and teach each other. Yet, it is a difficult challenge, as the teaching is in the evening, and only in some cases have the use of school rooms been made possible by a pro-active School Management Committee. In other cases, village members offer portions of their house. This means, that there is no blackboard, and often times un-plastered walls make it difficult to hang and use BB boards, and also lead to reduced lighting. Agramee has provided solar lanterns in those schools where lighting is a problem. In other

villages, where there is electric connection, the learning centres have lighting. Given these limitations, the youth volunteers do a commendable job with great enthusiasm and commitment. Agragamee teaching staff monitor and hand hold the volunteers, providing ideas, support, and village mobilisation efforts to ensure effective running of the centres.

**Table II: Learning Centres in Kashipur and Rayagada Block of Agragamee**

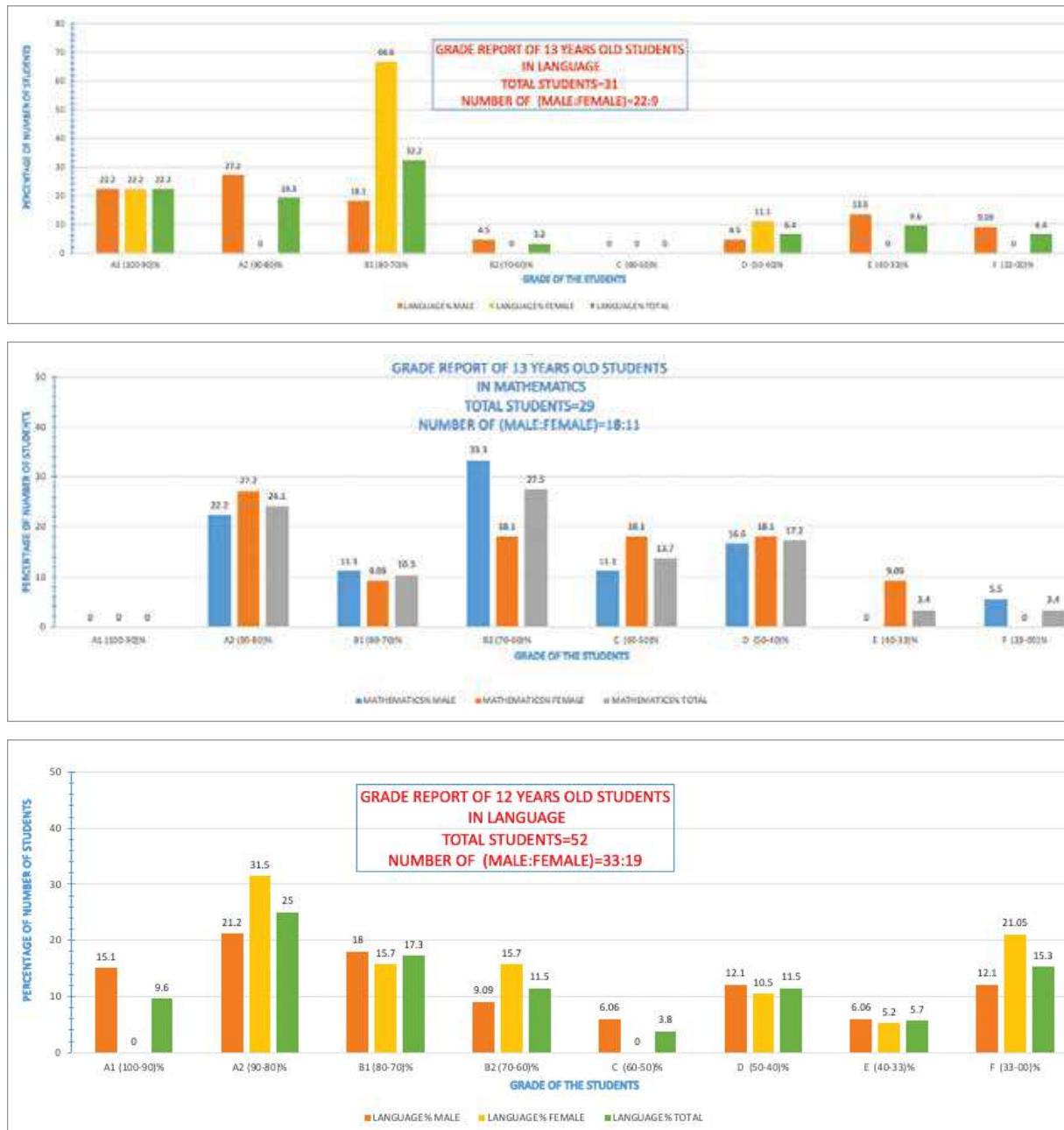
BLOCK	PANCHAYAT	VILLAGE	TEACHER	QLFN.	STUDENT STRENGTH		
					Boys	Girls	Total
Kashipur	Maikanch	Katali	Sushila Majhi	+2 Sc	21	22	43
Kashipur	Kodipari	Kaliajodi	Sirijhodia	+2Sc	21	33	51
Kashipur	Gorakhapur	G Rautghati	Kishore Naik	B Tech	50	40	90
Kashipur	Gorakhapur	G Rautghati	Saroj Naik	+2Arts	50	40	90
Kashipur	Kadipari	Peringini	Geeta Jani	10th	9	21	30
Kashipur	Maikanch	Kutrujhiri	Bhagabati Majhi	+2Arts	14	17	31
Kashipur	Kashipur	Ratapada	Kaitajhodia	10th	14	16	30
Kashipur	Kashipur	Parajashila	SantaoshiJodia	+2Arts	14	20	35
Kashipur	Kashipur	Kumbharsila	Harish Ch Kumbhar	10th	8	42	50
Kashipur	Kashipur	Kumbarsila	Binodini Naik	+2Arts	21	34	55
Kashipur	Khurigan	Kalakani	Pratap CH Jhodia	10th	20	24	44
Kashipur	Renga	Phatamunda	Mithun Naik	+2Arts	20	32	55
Kashipur	Renga	Ranjuguda	Bipin Majhi	+3Arts	28	20	48
Kashipur	Renga	Semiliguda	Kabisurjya Majhi	+2Arts	23	33	56
Kashipur	Renga	Telingiri	Karna Naik	B Sc	34	26	60
Rayagada	Kutuli	Jhumuka	Abhinakulesika	+2Sc	27	40	67
Rayagada	Kutuli	Minapai	Patra Minyak	+2Com.	28	20	48
Rayagada	Kutuli	Sanakutuli	BibhisanaMinyaka	+2Sc	22	18	49
Rayagada	Kumbhikata	Himarpadi	LadiMandangi	+3Arts	37	37	74
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>461</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>996</b>

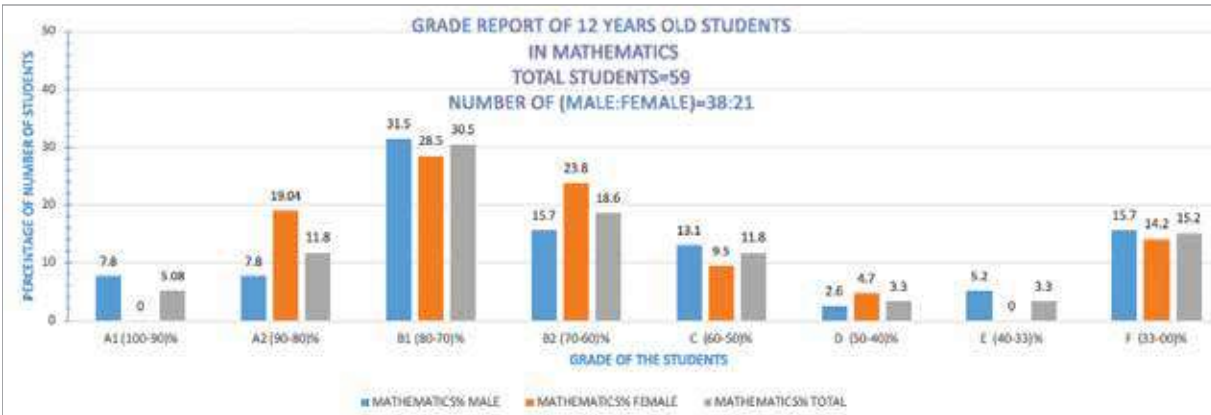
**Base-line Student Assessment:**

A base-line student assessment was carried out in all Learning Centres. The tests in language and mathematics assessed basic skills the students came with, so that, we could have a measure of the impact over time, as also have clear picture of the learning needs of students of different age-group. The questions tested the abilities of the students progressively from simple to more complex, assessing the ability of the students to decipher letters, words, pictures and read and write in language. Thus a

students who got more than 80% in language is able to read. In mathematics the test assessed the ability of the students to recognise numbers, and order them from big to small and vice versa, and do simple additions, subtraction and multiplications. It was found that only about 42% of 13 year olds could read. In mathematics, the scenario was much worse, with only about 16% of 13 year olds able to do multiplications. Number recognition was also a problem faced by a very large number of children. In all 653 students in the age group of 6 to 15 years were assessed. The number of children in 14 and 15 years age group was too small to give a significant result.

**Fig. I: Base-line students Assessment**





### Teaching Learning Material:

Teacher Volunteers are provided with sufficient Teaching learning material to help them have active participation of children, and also support their teaching. The Kau Dake Ka wall hanging was designed so that teachers could carry out exercises using the wall hanging. The wall hanging in keeping with the approach and method of Agradamee helps learning through lively pictures, and songs. It encourages the learner to immerse in the subject matter, whether a song, or picture or word exercises, and enables the child develop an idea of phonetics through language, and word usage, rather than memorising alphabets. How to use the TLM is an integral part of the training for teacher volunteers.

### 3. Student Reports

#### Our Learning Centre, Parajasila BanitaJhodia Class V, Parajasila

Because of the lockdown, all the shops and schools closed. So our teachers went to different villages to know how children can learn. They asked Santoshi Didi to run a night school in our village. Santoshi Didi started a night school. All of us went to study in the night school. The younger children see the pictures and write from Kau Dake Ka. When we read our books, if we do not understand any words, we ask Santoshi Didi. In the Learning centre, we learn language, maths and environmental science. I go to the learning centre every day. I have learnt much in the learning. Our learning centre Didi teaches us very nicely. She asks older children to stand up and read aloud. She writes out the names for the little children, and asks them to copy it. Once we have all finished reading, she explains the lesson to us. Then we write the question answers and show it to Didi. We go to the Learning Centre at 4.30 in the evening. Then Didi takes our attendance, and makes a phone call to Guruma, and reports how many children have come. We learn division, multiplication and LCM and HCF. When our studies are over, we have singing and dancing, and then we go to school

Why did we start a Learning Centre in our village? The reason is there was a lockdown due to the corona virus. So we started a learning centre in the village. In the learning centre, we also write out English words dictated by our Didi. On Saturday, we have drawing class. We see pictures, and write stories, and answer questions, on the story, and show it to our Didi. Boys in the village also come to study. There are three levels in the learning centre. The Kau Dake Ka book is taught to the first level. The Shiksha Kendra is located in the community centre of the village. Every Sunday, we clean it with cow dung and water. Every evening, we study in the Learning Centre, and go home at 7pm. We study seated on the floor in the Learning Centres. Didi teaches us very nicely. She helps the younger ones to learn from drawings and pictures. Just before we leave she takes our attendance.

#### Our Learning Centre Ratapada RupuniJhodia, Class V, Ratapada

Our school is called Mukta Gyana Kutir Agradamee Vidyalaya Kashipur. It is located in Kashipur Panchayat of Rayagada District. Our village is Ratapada, my name is RupuniJhodia. After the lockdown, the schools, shops and markets all closed. Because of that, our teachers went to every village and conducted

meetings, and told Koita Didi to start a night school in our village. So Koita Didi Started a night school. The night school runs in the veranda of the government school. That is why, all the children in the village go to study in the night school. We go to the night school at 5pm, and return at 7pm. Koita Didi teaches us songs, games, stories and also dance. Koita Didi comes to school everyday with attendance register, text book, pen, chalkpiece and blackboard. We see Koita Didi going to school, and take our notebooks, and books and follow her, and also call out to those who are late to hurry up. Then she takes the attendance. Koita Didi makes us sit according to our class groups class I, Class II and so on in the learning centre. For children of Classes I and II, Koita Didi writes out poems from Kau Dake Ka book. Children go one by one to the Blackboard and read it. Then she writes out text from our language book on the blackboard, and we also go up to the blackboard and read it out. Then we do the question answers from the book, and show it to Koita Didi. After that, she writes out the arithmetic problems from the maths text book in our notebook, and we solve the problems and show it to her.

### **About Lockdown**

#### **Jamuna Majhi, Class V, Village: Katali**

The Corona Virus first came from Wuhan in China. From there, the Virus spread to other countries and States. All the offices, Schools, Colleges and Universities were closed. We conducted a meeting in the school. The School teacher told us that we should not come to school from that day onwards. All schools closed down. The School Children returned home. We were told that Corona Virus is an infectious virus, which means it can spread from one person to another. Our Guruma (Headmistress) guided us to wash our hands in soap and to wear masks while going out of our homes. They also distributed masks to women, children and old persons in our village. When our dress, footwear, Sari etc. got old and torn we couldn't get any of those items to purchase. Buses, trains and airplanes all were stopped. There was no vehicle travelling on the road. The people didn't go to weekly market and if anyone went there then the police would beat them for violating lockdown rules. That's why the people were afraid to go to the market.

If any clothes got old and torn off new clothes weren't available in the market. The School Children were distributed rice and money allowance due to Corona Virus during the Lockdown. Electric Bulb, PDS rice and Dal were distributed at the Gram Panchayat Office. The hospital, Police Station, head-quarter offices weren't closed due to Corona Virus. The hospital is not closed for extending treatment to treat the people. There was day and night police patrolling to keep watch on any people travelling on the road. The Govt. distributed the Old-Age Pension to the old persons of the village. The migrant workers from villages working outside Odisha were detained in the Containment Zone. They faced many difficulties in returning to their villages. After returning to their home they were kept in Gram Panchayat Containment Zone. After that they returned walking to their village. The Companies where the migrant workers worked were also closed. The workers found it very difficult to sustain their families. The Prime Minister started the distribution of LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) connection and Gas Cylinder free of cost to the eligible beneficiaries. In order to protect us from Corona Virus he has publicly announced everyone to wear mask. He has also told everybody to wash hand at least 20 times a day. the Scientists are carrying out research to control the Corona Virus. We faced lot of difficulties to work for our livelihood and for our school study.

### **About Our Village**

#### **Anjana Jhodia, Class V, Village Ratapada**

My name is Anjana Jhodia. My village is Ratapada. My village has two handpumps. All the people use the water of these two handpumps for their cooking. Our village has 3 hamlets. People of our village are engaged in agricultural activities. They cultivate paddy, ragi, potatoes, brinjal, tomatoes and other vegetables. The people of our village wake-up early in the morning and take cows, buffaloes, and goats to forest for grazing. There are two schools in our village. One is Anganwadi and the other is Govt. Primary School. Children go to the Govt. Primary School to study. People of our village go to the hillock to collect dry timber. Children also go to the hillock to collect fuel wood for cooking. The name of that hillock is 'SuajaPani'. There is a forest near to our village. In the time of festivals people go to this forest to get green leaves. Our village has an orchard. There are fruit bearing trees like mango, litchi, orange, banana and also many flowering trees, plants and bushes in this orchard.

**About Our Village: Kutrujhiri**  
**Rebate Majhi, Class VI, Village Kutrujhiri**

In our village there are sixty house-holds. About five hundred people live in our village. For their livelihood they are engaged in agriculture activities, masonry and daily-wage labour. There are two streets in our village- MajhiSahi and HarijanSahi. There are three tube-wells in our village. All the people fetch water from the tube-wells. The boys and the girls of our village go to study in the Govt. school. But half of them do not go to school. In our village many festivals like ChaitaParava, Mandia Rani, Mali Chega, GaiParava, Jhankara Puja, Patrabudha Puja are observed and celebrated. In the festivals, various Gods are worshipped, in the hope that people in the village would live happily and not suffer from ill-health. People get their drinking water from 9 wells in the village. In the middle of the village there is a flowering hibiscus bush and the temple of Patrabudha. At the end of the village there is the temple of Shiva. The villagers go there to worship. There is an Anganwadi Centre. Small children get dresses and shoes, and also eggs and suji to eat. Children of four years age go there. Near to our village there is a small river. People of our village take bath and wash their cloths in the river. We have many animals like cows, buffalos, goats, hens and other animals and birds are raised. Asha Didi looks after the health matters of the villagers. We go to her whenever we suffer from fever, loose-motion, scabies and other such ailments. We go to forest to collect dry twigs and branches of trees for cooking. Around our village there are many big trees and creepers and many kinds of birds and small animals live there. There are four small shops in our village. We buy daily consumable things from those shops. The hillocks near our village are covered with forest and there is a river very near to our village. So we need not to go any big distance to fetch water or collect fuel wood. All this about our village makes me really happy.

**About the Festivals Observed in Our Village**  
**Mamata Jhodia, Class V, Village Ratapada**

My name is Mamata Jhodia. Village Ratapada. Block Kashipur. School Agragamee Mukta GyanaKutira. Before the Pusha Parva is observed we clean and wash our house. We also wash our cloths. Early in the morning everyone goes to take bath. After that they begin cooking. When cooking is completed they roast Alasi and pound it to make flour. Than they prepare pan-cakes out of ragi flour and take them to place at the meeting points of paths and roads. All the house-holds distribute cooked rice, curries of leafy-vegetables and Alasi pan-cakes among themselves. Than they put on new cloths and go for dancing. We the children also go for dancing. The young men of our village bring sound-systems on rent. With the music blaring from the sound-systems and also playing Mahuri (a wind instrument) and drums all the young women and men of the village dance. In the evening all the young men and women get scattered and venture to steal vegetables from the back-yards. They place the stolen vegetables at Nishan Munda. Than the vegetables are boiled in water on the community fire and the boiled vegetables are distributed among the house-holds. The young women and men continue to dance the whole night long. In the morning the elders of the village go to every family collecting 'putkies' (contributions) of fish, dry-fish and vegetables from each family. If a family gives less than expected then the elders punish the members of the family with mock blows. After the collection, big cooking-pots are placed on the community-fire burning in the middle of the village for the collected food materials are cooked. All the villagers together part-take the food there.

In the evening all the young women and young men go together collecting alasi, ragi and jaggery from all the families and pound them together and prepare cakes. Than the young women of the village make-up the men as young women. And from the house of the Majhi the young men now in the disguise of women carry the freshly prepared cakes in a procession. The alasi-cakes are distributed among all. At last everyone goes back to their own homes.





## Aragamee Education



Demo class by Edu staff Chaitanya Jakesika at LC Kalakani



Demonstration of teaching from Kau Dake Ka Wall chart



Edu-leader Gauri Jhodia teaching in Parajasila Learning Centre



Edu-leader Hemanti corrects a student in Ratapdada LC



Edu-leader training in progress



Edu-leaders learn songs to teach in Learning Centres



Kaliajodi village Learning Centre Visit



Kalia Jodi Parents Meeting

# Aragamee Education



Teacher Training 23.9.2020 to 27.9.2020



Students and Edu-leader of Ratapada LC pose for a photo in front of their school



## Special Program for Promotion of Millet in Tribal Areas

### Introduction

Ragi (Eleusine Coracana) is an important minor millet grown in India. It is gaining increasing importance as a food that can address several health and life-style issues that affect our population today, along with being a good source of essential minerals. It can withstand severe drought conditions and can grow throughout the year and on different soils, including weathered lateritic soils as well as tolerate high salinity. Its adaptability to the higher elevations makes it suitable to grow even at a height of more than 2000 meters above sea level.

Along with ragi, a whole range of millets have also been important staples of rural communities in different parts of India, and especially, the tribal regions, where upland rainfed cultivation is a common practice. These crops including sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*), pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*), little millet (*Panicum sumatrense*), kodo millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), barnyard millet (*Echinochloa esculenta*), etc. These are also highly known to be highly nutritious and have a good market demand.

### Objectives of the Project

The Millet Mission perceives Millets as the answer to address both increased crop failure and nutritional deficiency and need to be revived. The objectives of the project are set out as follows:

- Increase consumption of millets in rural and urban areas.
- Setup decentralized processing units.
- Improving productivity
- Better marketing for better price realization.
- Inclusion of millets in ICDS, MDM and PDS.
- Many promotional rallies, food festivals, and competitions were organized both in rural and urban areas to change the mindset of people around millets.

### Activities

Agramee played an important role to implement this project in Phiringia Block of Kandhamal District as well as Kashipur Block of Rayagada District. In these blocks the Millet Mission project is working in 26 GPs of 212 villages. Introduced SMI (System of Millet Intensification)/LT (Line Transplant)/LS (Line

Sowing) for Ragi and other millets. Adoption of SMI method for Ragi cultivation by 2456 farmers is an indication of success of the project, but for which the farmers are getting double income from their land. Agragamee sponsored short course training on "Advances in eco-friendly pest management strategies in millets". The training programme mostly focused on recent methods of pest management. It included introduction to developments in host plant selection process, plant defense traits, and systematic management of insect pests in millets through biological as well as semi-chemical control methods.

Followings are the key interventions made by Agragamee under the special project of Odisha Millet Mission;

- 2456 farmers were imparted trainings on millet farming methods, value addition, processing and marketing in Rayagada and Kandhamal districts of Odisha.
- 12 community resource persons were trained on System of Millet Intensification (SMI) and organic input production.

Two Farmer Producer Organizations formed by Agragamee, are exclusively working on production, processing, value addition and marketing of millet in Rayagada&Kandhamal District.

### **Ratha Campaign in villages to increase Awareness for Ragi Procurement**

Four days awareness campaigning programmes organized to increase the ragi procurement so that all the farmers could avail government approved MSP price which is way higher than the local market. By selling their ragi in mandi the farmers could get the best value for their hard toiling work as well as their ragi, no middle man could possibly be involved by new following guidance of the government for mandi. Also money directly transfers to their bank account of the respective farmers, by which they are getting the direct benefits.

### **Residential training on Capacity Building:**

- Training programs were organized to train the women by making different food items with millet products. Training to progressive farmers on SMI, LT and LS systems of ragi cultivation with how to prepare organic fertilizer and organic pesticides like haddikhata, jibamruta, bijamruta and panchagabya etc.
- Two days residential training of entrepreneur farmers CRP on millets processing, value addition & linkage with banks
- Block level tag and orientation of the CBO, community seed center management
- Two days residential training of seed farmer
- Two days training with Govt. officials to linkage the millets in Anganwadi centers, MDM etc.
- Two days residential training of NGO staff, CRP's and progressive farmers on mobile application.

### **Two days campaign workshop and food festivals for promotion of millets in rural markets**

The villagers came to the venue right after their work was done, but before the adults came the children were quite supportive by bringing the wood for fire and the water to prepare the food. When the adults came the workshop started Agragamee staff were shown the various delicious foods prepared from millet products like, Ladoo, Pitha and Tea from Ragi, Khiri from Kangu. They accept that these products are an honor to their ancestors but due to the migration labor culture the youth are more focusing to western life and neglecting their own. One thing leads to another. The things we are teaching to them actually evolved from them.

Villagers were supported the event and also all female members of the villagers participated in the workshop where Agragamee staff were shown the various delicious foods prepared from millet products like, Ladoo, Pitha and Tea from Ragi, Khiri from Kangu. The aroma of the Millets was very inspiring and delicious. The villagers expressed their thoughts with big smile on their face and little bit surprised also to know that Millets could be used as various dish on their table which could be exciting especially to

younger generation as day by day they are reluctant to consumption of millets products, and missing the vital nutrients.

### 3075 Farmers adopted Millet Cultivation in the year 2020-21:

3075 farmers adopted ragi cultivation in the year 2020-21 in Kashipur block of Rayagada district and Phiringia block of Kandhamal district. Due to continuous follow up and various training programs farmers have broadly adopted the SMI method of cultivation in two blocks. Odisha Govt. also has been giving incentives to encourage the farmers for the adoption of new technologies like SMI method of cultivation, application of weeders and various organic fertilizers with pesticides etc. @ Rs. 5000/- per hectare. 2896 farmers are benefited in this folder. Details are:

District	Block	SMI	LT	LS	Broadcasting	Total No. of Farmers engaged	Total Incentive received
Rayagada	Kashipur	777	298	1167	0	2242	2322100.00
Kandhamal	Phiringia	337	249	68	179	833	1427200.00
Total		1114	547	1235	179	3075	3749300.00

### Ragi procurements:

Remarkable 7263.55 quintals of ragi was procured and 1382 farmers of Kashipur & Phiringia block were involved in this procurement process. Farmers had brought their ragi to the Mandies of different LAMPCS and generated the tokens. Within three days farmers had got the cost of the surplus they had sold out in their Bank Accounts. Details are:

District	LAMPCS	Location of the Mandi	Farmers	Procurement in quintals	MSP @32.95
Rayagada	Kashipur	Kashipur	556	3787.32	12479219.00
	Tikiri	Tikiri	191	1334.54	4397309.30
Kandhamal	Gochhapada	Gochhapada	141	389.73	1284160.40
	Nuapadar	Nuapadar	31	132.2	435599.00
		Sadingia	123	369.18	1216448.10
	Phiringia	Phiringia	225	633.78	2088305.10
		Kelapada	115	616.8	2032356.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>1382</b>	<b>7263.55</b>	<b>23933396.00</b>

### Achievements

- Production has been doubled for each farmer
- Farmers have given up chemical fertilizers, now using organic fertilizers.
- FPO formation to ensure for better income of farmers.

### COVID-19 activities and intervention in the targeted area

- Distributed 1800 hand wash soap to famers in Kashipur and Phiringiablock.
- Distributed 2900 face masks to tribal women and children and farmers in Kashipur&Phiringia block.

- Distributed 150 ration kits to needy migrant workers and widows.
- Awareness drive about the fight against COVID through distribution of posters and pamphlets.

### Seed production field day cum crop cutting experiment of Ragi

Seed production and crop cutting experiment of Ragi has been held in 8 places of Kashipur and Phiringia block to know the yield per hector. It was experienced good and eye catching achievements in all ragi fields.

#### Success Stories-1

**Mrs. Rukuna Jhodia**, 67 years, Parajashila village, Kashipur Block, lived on their farmland at the end of the village with her husband. She was keenly interested when the Millet Mission programme was announced in Parajashila and convinced her husband that they should follow the package of practices under it. Mrs. Rukuna Jhodia was listed as a Millet Mission farmer in the project of Odisha Millet Mission in her own land and took up SMI ragi cultivation on 0.5 acre plot. in January 2020. With all diligence and care they produce 4 quintals in the first attempt! They kept what they needed and sold the rest for household needs. She now realizes that Ragi cultivation is a lucrative crop. She even said that in this farming, all of our farming brothers and sisters will be able to produce more by using less effort through organic at a lower cost, by harvesting it and selling it to the government at a higher cost, to support our families.



#### Success Stories-2

**Shri. Madhab Jhodia**, 60 years, Ratapada village, Kashipur block relied heavily on daily wage labour to make ends meet. All members of the family did unskilled wage work to make ends meet. Agramee's intervention under the Millet Mission helped change this. In the first week of January 2020 Ragi nursery beds were started, and Shri Madhab Jhodia started his nursery beds, and under the guidance of Agramee staff Mr. Abhiram Jhodia and Umakant Nayak, undertook SMI transplanting once the seedlings matured. He produced about a quintal in his half an acre of land, and now he believes that the production will increase next time and is very happy to get back to farming.

#### Success Stories-3

##### Kailamba Women Farmers' Outstanding Millet Cultivation Shows the Way

This Kharif season three women SHG groups have done one remarkable history in Kandhamal Millet Mission Project. 23 women members had one Ragi cultivation in 20 acres of land and they get more than 120 quintals of Ragi in that particular field. "We used to cultivate millets, but that was when I was a little girl. Then Sarkar said we could not cultivate on hills. So then we had to confine to only rice cultivation on the lowland.



Under the millet mission, exposure visits, and training programmes had been organized along with motivation visits for reviving improved cultivation of millets. During one of these meetings, the village under Sumati's leadership, had agreed that it would be a very good idea to cultivate millets on a large patch of fallow land at the end of their village.



The women cleared the scrub and weeds, and the men took to the plough. It took nearly three weeks of collective effort. Then came the preparation of seedlings, and transplantation, and crop management. Most of it women's work. All members of the 3SHGs worked with complete cooperation. And they got the fruit of their labour. The harvest was beyond all their expectations, at a total of 120

quintals. Fired by this, the village has pledged to bring more land under millets than next season.

Aragamee is doing convergence plan with ITDA, Mission Shakti, Horticulture department, Agriculture department to give maximum support to the villagers in the form of Mango plantation, Groundnuts, Ginger, vegetables, aquacultures, backyard poultry, Goat rearing, cow shed etc. for their livelihood development. If the irrigation problem is solved then they can cultivate throughout the year not only Ragi but also many kinds of vegetables.

#### Success Stories-4



**Runima Kanhar** is a small farmer and a resident of **Jake village** of **Taladandikia GP** under Phiringia block of Kandhamal District. She has only 2 acres of cultivable land. Earlier, she was growing Ragi in 1.5 acre and the yield was only 1 quintal per year.

Aragamee created awareness on SMI/LT/LS methods and their profit among the people. Runima Kanhar followed the SMI method seriously with an expectation to get a yield 3 times more and

justified it too. She attended the Millet Training and Meeting programmes and always followed these techniques which Aragamee provided through these various programs. She also got a support of cycle weeder which helps in weed-cleaning of the millet field.







# Special Program for Promotion of Millet in Tribal Areas



20 Acres patch of Ragi field cultivated by women farmers in Phiringia Block copy



Food Festival



Agramee Director & Joint director's Kailamba field visit copy



Crop Cutting



Village level motivational meeting in Gochhasahi village of Phiringia Block, Kandhamal



Cycle weeding by Women farmers in Ragi field in Kailamba village of Phiringia Block, Kandhamal



Food festival

# Eco-Village Development



A farmer couple is busy in cabbage inter cropping in their Family Farm at Uppergodi village



A group of women has engaged in land development work under MGNREGS at Godigaon village, Tentulikhunti Block, Nabarangpur



The inhabitants of Uppergodi village are engaged in construction work of Farm Pond



Training camp under farmers field school at Uppergodi village on dt. 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> December 2020



Inter cropping of Finger Millet in family farm at Lokiguda village of Lamtaguda G.P.



Training cum Exposure visit of Progressive farmers on dt. 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2020



Training cum Exposure visit of Progressive farmers on dt. 29<sup>th</sup> December 2020



Mr. Soumyendra Roy, KKF (MO) during his field visit to Agramee on dt. 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> November 2020

## Eco-Village Development

**“Ensuring Food, Nutritional and Livelihood Securities for Marginalized Communities Affected by Displacement, Distress Migration and Chronic Poverty”**

### 1.1 Introduction:

Aragamee’s involvement with people, and specially women was supplemented by a base-line survey to fine tune the project for an integrated approach to ensure food and livelihood security of the tribal community. The project, funded by **Karl Kübel Stiftung (KKS), Germany** has been taken up with the objective of developing a cluster of Eco-Villages in one of the most neglected tribal regions of the country. Establishment of Farm Families, Development of Commons, Training and Capacity Building for the tribals, diversified agriculture production, promotion and protection of the environment through agro-ecological practices and supply of climate smart house hold amenities, and provision of income generation sources to sustain the livelihood to alienate poverty are the major interventions of the project. Convergence of different development schemes and approaches of Govt have been taken up simultaneously to strengthen the effort of project.

The project targets a total population of 6959 with 3515 women, and 3444 men, constituting 1871 households in 25 villages in Tentulikhunti, Kashipur and Thuamulrampur blocks of Nabarangpur, Rayagada and Kalahandi districts of Odisha respectively. Out of 1871 households Scheduled Tribe HHs are 1528, Scheduled Caste HHs are 169 and Other Backward Caste HHs are 174. Among the total households of the project 645 are marginal (34.5%), 464 are small farmers (24.8%), 122 are big farmers (6.5%) and 640 belong to landless category (34.2%). The total literacy of the population is 28.7%, with male literacy of 37.5% and female literacy is 20.6%.

### 1.2 Development Objective:

Increased self-reliance of poor tribal communities in Rayagada, Kalahandi and Nabarangpur Districts of Odisha.

### 1.3 Project objective:

- 700 farmers from 25 villages will improve their livelihoods and capacity to cope with the impact of climate change with special focus on increased and sustainable agricultural production and value addition, income and development of Community Based Organisation.
- Through the project 700 farmers from 25 villages will benefit from improved agriculture and market linkages and improve their capacity to cope with changing climatic conditions.

## 2. Activities and Achievements:

### 2.1 Family Farm Development:

- Total Area Covered: 700 acres,
- Total Beneficiary: 700 nos.
- No. of Plant Supplied: Mango – 20645, Cashew – 26398, Litchi – 1441 and Guava – 1430, Forest Species – 74300, Nutritional Plants – 7000, Medicinal Plants – 5000
- No. of Plant Survived: Mango – 18968 (91.9%), Cashew – 24144 (91.5%), Litchi – 746 (51.8%) and Guava – 784 (54.8%), Forest Species – 61109 (82.8%), Nutritional Plants – 6276 (89.7%), Medicinal Plants – 4489 (89.8%)
- Mortality of Plant: Mango – 1677 (8.1%), Cashew – 2254 (8.5%), Litchi – 695 (48.2%) and Guava – 646 (45.2%), Forest Species – 13191 (17.8%), Nutritional Plants – 724 (10.3%), Medicinal Plants – 511 (10.2%)

### 2.2. Nursery Establishment:

During the reporting 4 community Nurseries have established in 4 villages of 2 Gram Panchayats (Pujariguda and Lamtaguda) of KKS operational areas. Since the project total 14 nos. nurseries have established by the youth and women group of 10 villages. The following plants have raised in the concerned nurseries to fulfil the demand of orchard development in Family Farm of 10 villages.

<b>Fruit Plant</b>	Cashew, Papaya
<b>Vegetable Plant</b>	Drumstick
<b>Medicinal Plant</b>	Amla, Harida, Bahada
<b>Oil Seed Plant</b>	Simarouba Glauca, Pongamia Pinnata
<b>Forest Species</b>	Chakunda, River Tamarind, Gum Arabic

Fruit plants like Cashew and Papaya have been raised in the said nurseries. In order to meet the need of firewood demand of the beneficiaries, Chakunda, River Tamarind, Gum Arabic plants has been raised in the nursery for border plantation in family farm. Also oil seed plants like Simarouba Glauca, Pongamia Pinnata have been planted. The idea behind the said nurseries is that the youth group of targeted villages will raise the nursery with different saplings which will be procured by Agragamee for orchard development in family farm with following the procurement procedure of KKS-BMZ. The youth groups have enhanced their skills on nursery management through various trainings and meetings provided by Agragamee.

### 2.3. Intercropping:

To increase the productivity of the soil and ultimately production of the crop, sowing of different crops especially vegetables like tomato, brinjal, chilli, cowpea, runner beans, radish, bottle gourd, ladies finger and pumpkin etc. have taken by 643 nos. of beneficiaries as intercropping in Family Farm during the reporting period. Out of which total 275 farmers from 15 old villages and 286 farmers from 10 new villages had cultivated millets under SMI (system of millet intensification). 286 family farmers of 10 new villages that maize cultivation have replaced by millets and vegetables. They have cultivated the above vegetable crops in organic method. They have been applied organic fertilizer and manures like cow dung compost, vermin compost, azotobacter, trichoderma viride and liquid manures like neem oil, cow urine etc. This kind of act not only helped in increasing productivity and production, but also gave the farmers a return during the gestation period. The production details of intercropping done by 286 farmers in 10 new villages have mentioned in the table given below;

Sl. No.	Village	Vegetable		Millets		Pulses		Oil Seeds	
		Qnt. (kg)	Amount (Rs.)	Qnt. (kg)	Amount (Rs.)	Qnt. (kg)	Amount (Rs.)	Qnt. (kg)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Chalanmunda	5467	136675	4200	138390	1800	144000	425	19125
2	Lokiguda	5748	143700	4500	148275	2100	168000	275	12375
3	Kadamali	4325	108125	5200	171340	2800	224000	312	14040
4	Uppergodi	12625	315625	13300	438235	6125	490000	368	16560
5	Kapatsil	9835	245875	9100	299845	4200	336000	275	12375
6	Talagodi	3540	88500	4900	161455	3850	308000	216	9720
7	Padaaunli	6485	162125	8750	288313	4475	358000	262	11790
8	Tagapali	5510	137750	7700	253715	3350	268000	245	11025
9	Bageipadar	3420	85500	5250	172988	2755	220400	221	9945
10	Kandraguda	10750	268750	8400	276780	4850	388000	385	17325
		<b>67705</b>	<b>1692625</b>	<b>71300</b>	<b>2349335</b>	<b>36305</b>	<b>2904400</b>	<b>2984</b>	<b>134280</b>

### 2.3 Irrigation Development

During the reporting period 12 nos. of farm pond has been established in 8 villages (Uppergodi, Padaaunli, Chalanmunda, Kandraguda, Kapatsil, Bageipadar, Talagodi and Kadamali) to ensure irrigation during winter and summer seasons. The specification of each farm pond is 30ft (width)x50ft. (length)x15ft (depth). Each farm pond has the capacity to irrigate 5 acres of family farm land through the lift irrigation system. During the reporting period construction of 14 nos. of water storage tank have completed to irrigate the family farm in 2 villages. These tanks have been filled as lift irrigation through motor pump along with canvas pipe. which is non-breakable and capable to carry water 210 to 240 meters of distance from water source to family farm patch. The dimensions of the water storage tank are a) 8 ft. length, 4 ft. width and 3 ft. depth and b) 6 ft. length, 4 ft. width and 3 ft. depth. Each water tank is used by 2-3 farmers to irrigate 1-2 acres of land which helped them to do intercropping in summer. The below mentioned table showing the villages where irrigation development has been undertaken during the reporting period;

Sl. No.	Village Name	Farm Pond	Intake Well	Water Storage Tank	Lift Irrigation System
1	Uppergodi	2	1	4	2
2	Kandraguda	2	--	2	2
3	Kapatsil	2	--	2	1
4	Chalanmunda	2	--	2	1
5	Padaaunli	1	1	1	1
6	Talagodi	1	1	1	1
7	Bageipadar	1	--	1	1
8	Kadamali	1	--	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>

## **2.4. Sustainable Management and Benefits from Development of Commons in 15 old Villages:**

- Till the reporting period out of 13000 cashew plants 12192 cashew plants have been survived. The survival nos. of plants have been occurred after gap filling of 1166 cashew plants. The overall survival rate of the above plants is 93.8%.
- During the reporting period the member of Mahila Mandal in 14 villages have cultivated finger millets, little millets and cajanus cajan (Kandul) as intercropping in 200 acres.
- During the reporting period it has been observed that out of 37000 pineapple plants 28408 plants have been survived and the survival percentage is 76.78%. These plants had taken up under the linkage with National Horticulture Mission programme of Kalahandi district. These plants have been growing well in 5 villages (Pondpus, Podapadar, Lepespadar, Upper Chobri & Tala Chobri) of Mahulpatna G.P.
- Till the reporting period the average growth of hill broom and bamboo was 5'2" and 4'7" respectively which have been planted in 3 villages (Durkhal, Kabatsil and Pondpus). The aforesaid saplings have been growing well after plantation.

## **2.5. Training and Capacity Building:**

### **Training & Exposure Visit of Progressive Farmers**

During the reporting period two training and exposure visit of progressive farmers has conducted. Total 100 farmers from 10 villages have attended the training and visited the model farms Patraput and Boriguma in Koraput district. The two days training cum exposure visit could able to enhance the confidence level of the progressive farmers of KKS project.

Apart from that the progressive farmers were learnt the basic practice of intercropping, mixed cropping, methods of sustainable traditional agriculture and seed processing (Brinjal, chilli, tomato and onion) and family farm development. They were also learnt about different aspects related to sustainable agriculture and how they can practice it in field. They were explained in complete details about organic fertilizers, tools and implements used in farming activities and how to derive more output from the farming by minimum efforts. As a result, in post training cum exposure visit the farmers have increased their participation and involvement in family farm development activities. They have been realized the concept of family farm development and sustainable traditional agriculture practices and its role in food, nutritional and livelihood securities.

### **Farmers Field School:**

During the reporting period 2 training camps under farmers field school have completed in Tala Uppergodi and Kapatsil villages of Lamtaguda and Pujariguda Panchayats respectively. Total 120 progressive farmers of neighbouring villages have attended the above training camp where they learnt and share their experience with others. They came to know about the whole concept of family farm development and its sustainability steps to be followed up. All the farmers have gone through the components of a model family farm and in post training they have been applying all the tools and techniques in their own field.

In cumulative 185 progressive farmers from neighbouring villages have attended the above training camps where they learnt and share their experience with others. They came to know about the whole concept of family farm development and its sustainability steps to be followed up. All the farmers have gone through the components of a model family farm and in post training they have been applying the following tools in their own field

### **Formation and Strengthening of CBOs and Women Groups:**

During the reporting period one Training & Capacity Building of Existing Women's Federation has achieved. The training program was attended by 60 nos. of participants. Till the reporting period 28 nos. active women groups in 10 villages have identified for income generation activities. Apart from that more than 6 SHGs are under process of formation. Instead of focusing in one big woman group in each village we have been focused in the small women groups of 10 to 15 members each. The intensive income

generation work can be done effectively with these small women groups. Another major point is that the Govt. support is only applicable for these groups which were informed in the convergence meeting with the district administration of Nabarangpur. These groups will be engaged in interlending and income generation and vocational activities to strengthen their livelihood to become economically sustainable. Apart from that it will play major role in the activities related to women and child development of the operational village.

The following activities of women groups have been completed in 10 new villages i.e.

- i) Identification of 28 actively functioning women groups in 10 villages.
- ii) Updating of monthly meeting register of 28 women groups in 10 villages.
- iii) Updating of bank accounts 28 women groups for smooth transaction and bank loans for IGP.
- iv) Formation of 10 new women groups in 10 villages to be linked up with women federation for IGP.
- v) Monthly collection of membership fee has been regularised of the respective women groups in 10 villages.

#### **Formation of Farmer Producer Company and Access to Markets:**

During the reporting period the registration of Farmers Producer Company (formerly known as Farmers Producer Organisation) has completed. The registered name of the FPC under KKS project is NABAGAMEE Farmer Producers Company Limited under the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013).

- The Corporate Identity Number of the company is **U01100OR2020PTC033714**
- The Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the company is **AAHCNo808R**
- The Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN) of the company is **BBNN01755F**

#### **2.6. Seed and Grain Bank:**

Till the reporting period 10 nos. of seed cum grain bank house has established in 10 villages. Total 10250 kg. paddy, 26450 kg. ragi, 3550 kg. rice, 8.5kg. pumpkin, 22 kg. beans, 8.2 kg. tomato, 6.5 kg. bottle gourd, 65 kg. cow pea and 1850 kg. arhar have stored in the Seed cum Grain Bank of targeted villages during the reporting period. At the same time 6880 kg. paddy, 20500 kg. ragi, 2750 kg. rice and 1250 kg. arhar have been distributed among the people of said villages. Due to the Seed cum Grain Bank the villagers could able to fulfil their need in the time of marriage party, festive and ritual occasions, agriculture and farming purposes etc.

#### **2.7. Support for Women Headed HHs for IGP**

During the reporting period the vaccination and deworming of all goats in 10 operational villages has done by the Asst. Vetenerary Surgeon to keep healthy and further growth of goats during the reporting period. It will be done in regular basis.

Till the reporting period 50 nos. of women beneficiaries belong to women headed households from 10 villages were provided support as Goatery of Rs. 35,000/-. Out of Rs. 35,000/- the foreign and local contribution is Rs. 28,000/- and Rs. 7,000/- respectively. The insurance of goats have done by the Vetenerary Asst. Surgeon of Tentulikhunti block. The vaccination of all goats has done to keep them healthy and their further growth. Some goats have been delivered kids. When these kids will grow the income generation will come out.

### **3. Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/stakeholders**

Since the reporting period the 10 nos. of micro planning has conducted in 10 villages of 2 panchayats of Tentulikhunti block in Nabarangpur district. It has been shared with the local and district administration. Agramee has also intimated the project concept and budget line with the District Administration for all possible convergence with relevant Govt. projects and schemes in the KKS operational villages to achieve LC. Apart for that we are also looking for matching contribution for the same.

During the reporting period the Mr. Ajit Kumar Mishra, Collector cum District Magistrate of Nabarangpur

along with other govt. officials of relevant department had visited Tagapali, Padaaunli and Kandraguda villages on dt 13.05.2020 to observe the activities under family farm development and to take appropriate action against the key issues of the village in convergence mode with Agragamee. He visited the farm pond in Tagapali village and advised the BDO to develop the pond with proper dressing and grass turfing of the embankments under the MGNREGS. Dr. Mishra visited the family farm plots where, Agragamee has undertaken plantations (2950 nos. – Cashew and Mango) in 34 acres of Tagapali village under livelihood promotion activities under KKS project. Dr. Mishra visited Chandu Jani's patch in Tagapali village and inspected his dug well. He observed the ongoing work undertaken by where 52 people, who were engaged in land development work. He also visited the ongoing trench construction work under community works, undertaken under the MGNREGS. 45 acres of land was approved for land development in Tagapali village. The cost of 1 acre land development under MGNREGS is Rs. 30,000/-. Total cost of 45 acres of land development is Rs. 13,50,000/-. He interacted with the people about the nature of activities and its benefits to the land and families incomes.

In cumulative 5 nos. of convergence meeting with the district Collector and dignitaries of various Govt. Departments of Nabarangpur district on Intensive Development Programme under Eco-Village Development project have conducted. We have built up rapport and established collaboration with District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Horticulture, Dept. Soil Conservation, Odisha Livelihood Mission and Block Administration in Nabarangpur district. It would help to promote the activities and strengthened the process of implementation of KKS project.

#### **Table of Convergence Activities with Govt. Departments:**

Sl. No.	Name of Convergence Activities	Target	Achievement	Cost of Activity (in Rs.)	Supported By
1	Land Development	100 acres	85 acres	2550000/-	Block Administration
2	Millet Cultivation	250 acres	250 acres	37500/-	Department of Agriculture
3	Distribution of Mango Plants	150 nos.	150 nos.	26250/-	Department of Horticulture
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2613750/-</b>	

#### **Monitoring:**

The ongoing activities of family farm in 25 villages have been monitored through the Krushak Pustika (Farmers' Book of Family Farm) which has been updated in weekly basis to assess the progress and sustainability of family farm. This book is containing the information of support receiving by KKS, training details and visitors review etc. The above activities and status of family farm have been monitored for effective implementation of the project. Apart from that the monitoring matrix has been followed properly. It has been helping the KKS/Agragamee officials to track every activities of the project and develop action plan to achieve the same timely.

#### **5. Staff Training:**

During the reporting period one training on capacity building of staff has conducted. Mr. Kulaswami Jagannath Jena, Project Coordinator of Agragamee-KKS project has attended the training 26th-27th Feb. 2020 at Bosko Reach Out, Guwahati organised by Rastriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN). The objective of the training program was to learn the process of organic certification and marketing of rural agri-horticulture products. Due to COVID 19 restrictions the exposure visit of whole project staff to other NGO or reputed institution will be conducted in 2021.

#### **6. Success Story of RUPDHAR JANI**

Mr. Rupdhar Jani belongs to Kandraguda Village, Pujariguda G.P. of Tentulikhunti Block of Nabarangpur District. He is a small farmer with a piece of land consisting of 1 acre. It has no source of irrigation. He



had taken up only maize cultivation under rain fed conditions which remain fallow during other seasons. From only one crop of maize in rainy season, he was getting average Rs. 9500/- per year. With this meagre amount he was not happy to manage his family properly. Therefore every year he was migrating to other places like Kerala, Bangalore and Chennai etc. for wage earning.



### **Rupdhar Jani has grown Finger Millet in his Farm**

According to Rupdhar Jani, "Initially village meetings were organised by Agramee funded by KKS (Karl Kubel Stiftung), Germany where it was explained the importance of Family Farm through raising fruit orchard development, intercropping of vegetables. After realizing the usefulness of the project, the pre-establishment works of the family farm like land development, fencing and pit digging etc. in 1 acre land has been started." He was keenly sharing these deliberations. However, in the beginning of the activities under the Eco-Village Development project Mr. Rupdhar Jani was convinced to establish family farm. He was provided with 65 fruit plants (35 cashew, 30 grafted mango plants) for fruit orchard development in 0.75 acres and 150 forest species (chakunda, simarua, karanja, subabul, jackfruit and tamarind etc.) for border plantation to fulfil the need of fuel, fodder timber and other requirements. Apart from that in 0.25 acres he cultivated millet, pulses, maize and paddy as annual cropping for food security. During kharif season (rainy season) he was cultivated different vegetables like tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, cabbage, radish, chili, cowpea, beans, onion and pumpkin as intercropping, this not only supplemented his family income by selling the surplus vegetables in the nearby market, but also provided a rich source of nutrition for his children.. However his wife helped him in every step of family farm development works like land development, plantation, fencing, weeding, hoeing and harvesting etc.

Apart from that he was provided training conducted by Agramee to understand the significance of family farm development and its impact on livelihood, food and nutritional securities. A manual on sustainable agriculture (regional language) has also provided to him to enhance his skill and knowledge. It helped him to augment his skill on organic farming, millet cultivation, intercropping and soil, water and forest conservation etc. Apart from that he was taken on an exposure visit to nearest organic millet cultivation area where he learnt about the steps of millet growing, treatment, harvest, storage and marketing, rain fed farming and sustainable agriculture etc. by interacting with the progressive farmers.

After returning to his village, he took up all the following measures to increase the productivity of his land.

- Bundling of land across the slope to conserve soil and moisture and converted into small plots
- Added sufficient organic manures in all the plots and mixed with soil
- Prepared vermin compost and added in the soil
- Took up green manuring in the plots

With all these above activities, he increased the productivity of land. He took up all his crops under Organic Farming system. This kind of act has been augmented his confidence on family farm and it has become the ultimate source of income for his family. He could realize the benefits of this type of farming system and sharing the practice with other farmer of neighbouring villages.

The agric production details of Rupdhar Jani of two years comparison has mentioned below;

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16				2020-21			
		Quantity (kg.)		Total Quantity	Total Amount (Rs.)	Quantity (kg.)		Total Quantity	Total Amount (Rs.)
		Consume	Sale			Consume	Sale		
1	Millet	--	--	--	--	290 kg.	575 kg.	865 kg.	29367.00
2	Maize	75 kg.	550 kg.	625 kg.	9375.00	--	--	--	--
3	Pulses	--	--	--	--	380 kg.	145 kg.	525 kg.	31500.00
4	Vegetable	--	--	--	--	770 kg.	560 kg.	1330 kg.	39900.00
5	Paddy	225 kg.	--	225 kg.	2700.00				
	<b>Total</b>			<b>850 kg.</b>	<b>12075.00</b>			<b>2720 kg.</b>	<b>100767.00</b>

The above activities have been encouraged him to make his family farm as a model in the locality. It has been strengthening his livelihood and he has become an ideal farmer for others. His continued effort in promotion of millet cultivation will sustain the culture of traditional agriculture as supportive act in a well managed manner and inspire other farmers in the locality.

Moreover, Family Farm has been securing sustainable livelihoods and improved standard of living of the tribal farmers. It has direct impact on health, social life and poverty reduction. Natural resources like land, water and forest have been managed to sustain the main livelihood resources of the target population.



## Paramparagata Krishi Vikash Yojana

### Introduction

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), launched in 2015 by Government of India, is a next ended component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and implemented by State Governments. PKVY aims at supporting organic farming. The scheme promotes Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for India (PGS-India) form of organic certification that is built on mutual trust and local identity and mandates the involvement of producers and consumers in the process of certification. PGS-India operates outside the framework of expensive “Third Party Organic Certification”.

Aragamee has taken up Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in Rayagada District with 20 villages in Kashipur Block and 9 villages in Rayagada Block. Total 820 farmers have adopted the Organic farming under PKVY Project. The project is divided into clusters, with each cluster covering 50 acres of land and having a membership of about 30 farmers. Under each cluster a Seed User Group (SUG) has been formed for conservation of traditional seeds and its marketing, each SUG will be supported with an amount of Rs.150000/- for the purpose of revolving funds within the clusters.

### Approach

PKVY is implemented in a time frame of three years in line with the PGS-India’s prescribed conversion period of 36 months from conventional farm to organic. Accordingly, PKVY promotes organic farming through a Cluster approach to adopt PGS Certification. PGS Certification facilitates farmers to certify their organic produce, label and market their products domestically. The Cluster chosen for Organic Farming is for 20 hectares or 50 acres of land in extent and in as contiguous a form as possible.

***By passing of time the entire village is expected to be converted to organic, thus area under each cluster shall exceed 50 acres with financial provision for 50 acres only.***

### The PKVY Programme envisages

- Promotion of commercial organic production through certified organic farming.
- The produce will be pesticide residue free and will contribute to improved consumer health.
- It will raise farmer’s income and create a potential market for traders.
- It will motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production.

### Aims and Objectives of the Project

- Realizing yield potentials in rain fed /hilly areas

- Improving and sustaining soil health
- Reducing cost of cultivation
- Cluster based approach - cluster of 50 acres each.
- Decentralized and participatory approach
- Supporting farmers in improving crop production sustainably through an integrated approach following good agricultural practices, thereby increasing their social and economic conditions.

Maximum importance is given to sustain soil health under PKVY. As all our food comes from soil, the health of soil, plant, animal and man is one and indivisible'. Healthy soils provide food, feed, fuel and even fiber for clothes. Healthy soils store and regulate water flow and mitigate climate change. Declining soil health spells trouble for everyone. Agragamee's Annual Action plan is prepared keeping in mind the above objectives, and emphasis.

### Initiative by Government of Odisha

AGRAGAMEE is also the authorized Resource Organization for implementation of PKVY in the State of Odisha for three years in a cluster approach project mode during the period **2017-18 to 2019-20**. The State Government through its Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare selected Agragamee as the resource organisation for implementation of the PKVY project in Rayagada & Koraput, an area of 3500 acre (70 clusters of 50 acre each) as indicated in table -1 below.

After becoming operational in April, 2017 for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with clusters in Agragamee was asked to extend its work to 30 more clusters in 2018 for the period from 2018-19 to 2021-22. For 2017-18 each cluster a financial support of Rs. 14.95 lakhs (INR. 14,95,000/-) and in 2018-19 each cluster a financial support of Rs.10 lakhs (INR.10,00,000/-) provided by the Government of India through Odisha State Government over 3 years for the assistance on farmer's mobilization, adoption of organic farming, training, field exposure, on-farm inputs production, exhibition/fair, certification, value addition, labeling, branding and marketing of the agricultural produces. Under this programme there are many opportunities for the programme participants, various stakeholders and the Organisation.

But at the same time there are also challenges like formation of Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO), PGS- Certification, and marketing, less human resources through provision of inadequate admin cost.

### Details on the Operational Area of PKVY by Agragamee in Rayagada district:

S. N.	Name of the Block	Name of the District	Nos. of Clusters	Nos. of Farmers	Nos. of Villages	Nos. of G.P.
1	Rayagada	Rayagada	10	255	9	2
2	Kashipur	Rayagada	20	565	20	3
	<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>

### Key Components and Major Activities

- Model Organic Cluster Demonstration
- Model Organic Farm

### Process of Implementation

There was a series of interaction by the project team from time to time on the following areas by dint in which a better understanding on the implementation process of PKVY programme was obtained by the staff, LRP and the programme participants.

- Selection process Cluster members and LRP
- Registration procedures of Cluster members with LG

- Annual Action Plan for each cluster under PKVY
- Orientation and benefits of the LRP training
- Capacity building and Methodologies of training for the Cluster members
- DBT Registration of PKVY Farmers
- Technical knowledge -how on the soil collection and analysis
- Submission of Application to RCOF & Jaivik Kheti web portal for registration of farmers and the organic produce.
- Dhanicha Seeds Collection and Distribution
- Guiding the LRPs and Key Members of LG in implementation of the programme.
- Formation of Peer Appraisal Group for PGS certification
- Preparation of Farmers Diary and its maintenance
- Regular Interaction with PKVY Cell and ATMA Office.
- Inspection of Clusters Fields by PCs, LRPs
- Formation of Seed Users Group and organic seed production.
- Process Documentation of Organic Adaptation etc.

### **Accomplishment of legal Procedure**

The registration of PKVY farmers with the Local Group in form '5' '6' and '7' format, soil testing was done for each cluster level farmer. After online registration of farmers, DBT (Direct Benefits Transfer) was done by agriculture officials for adoption of organic farming. We have authorized KASAM as our Resource Council to provide our PKVY farmers the Organic Certificates under PGS.

### **Institutional Development**

Each Local Group is an institution consisting of 20 to 35 farmers for working together with a common understanding for organic farming practices in particular patches in a village. With this bonding, all the organic farmers were united and extended their cooperation for organic farming practices. The Seed User Group (SUG) consists of 5 to 10 members of each cluster and the Lead Resource Person (LRP) looks over the activities of the group. There is provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh for each SUG for supporting production, processing, procurement and distribution of organic seeds as revolving fund. Bank account has been opened in favor of the SUG. The SUG have also been responsible for the management of Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) for arranging common agricultural implements for hiring by farmers on the basis requirement. For each CHC an amount Rs.30,000/- has been provided.

### **Input Arrangement**

- Farmers have arranged inputs for crop production like seeds (suitable for the locality), compost etc.
- As Dhaincha seeds have already been arranged by the agriculture department, they have also been supplied to the prelisted farmers through Agramee and the cost shall be realized while making payment to farmers through DBT.
- Agramee/PD, ATMA have also assisted farmers in the line of supplying Dhanicha seeds, in making available approved liquid biofertilizers/ bio-pesticides in required quantity.
- Agramee has made a list of such biofertilizers/ biopesticides – azotobacter, azospirillum, PSB, Rhizobium culture, Trichoderma viride, Pseudomonas etc- as per need of farmers with support of PDATMA.
- Each farmer has prepared one compost pit @ 6'X5' size per acre of cropping and goes for preparation of liquid manure/ pesticides using cow dung, cow urine, leaves of different locally

available plants and other formulations like beejamrit/ jeevamrut/ panchagavya/ organic urea from cow urine etc as per need and capability.

### Vermin composting

It is understood that not a single farmer can make vermin composting in large scale for his use with the amount of Rs. 2500/- per acre provided under the scheme. Use of cement rings in huge quantities may not be possible. Out of 820 farmers 673 numbers of Vermin compost pits have been constructed and all are functional.

### Crop Planning for Clusters under PKVY

We have guided farmers accordingly to reduce dependency on external sources and utilizing land resources effectively, with little damage to the environment and without eroding the resource base of future generations. This helps the agrarian communities strengthen their food and livelihood security.

**Following facts are considered for crop planning:** Best adapted to the locality.

- Indigenous varieties of good yield and resistance to insect-pest diseases.
- People's food habits and crops rich in healthy nutrients.
- Market demand for organic produce and organic seeds.
- Availability of seeds.
- Availability of soil moisture/ irrigation water for second third crop.

### Basic themes in cropping:

Sl. No.	Kharif	Rabi
1	Arhar + Ragi/ Moong/ Biri/ Groundnut/ other Millets.	A vegetable crop inside Arhar crop after harvest of Ragi/ Moong/ Biri with available moisture.
2	Maize + Cowpea	Followed by Niger in September.
3	Maize + Cowpea	Vegetables/ Mustard.
4	Groundnut + Moong	
5	Arhar + Upland Rice	
6	Ginger/Turmeric with green manuring seeds (Dhaincha/ Sesbania) to be sown in between rows for use as green mulch in time.	Ginger/Turmeric

### Strategy for Marketing

The surplus product after meeting nutritional food security of the farm families of the community is to be marketed for financial security as family income and livelihoods. The yield increase was satisfactory in some crops and other crops it was negligible. All the farmers are being motivated to increase their agricultural products through a proper crop planning and sustainable integrated farming system, so that surplus product could be sold in the local or outside markets but without a premium price. Hence the necessary arrangements are to be made to keep the surplus produce at Cluster level till the rise in market price.

The LGs are encouraged to participate in State Level / District level "Krushi Mela/ Chaiti/ Parab". They have participated in Bhubaneswar, Rayagada, Koraput in farmers convention and District/State level "Krushi Mela/ Chaiti/ Parab" besides attending organic world congress at New Delhi. We are planning to participate in state/ National level Agriculture Fairs.

## Follow up Monitoring

- The LRPs, lead farmer of the group, inspects the individual farmers, monitors the agricultural land ensures the promotion of organic farming, focus on organic manure and maintenance of Farmers' diary and other records of Local Groups(LG)
- Each member of the cluster assists the LRP in soil health management, organic status maintenance through group meetings, peer appraisal.
- Project Coordinators supervise the work of LRPs.
- DEO is responsible for compilation of data, maintains documents and reports to higher authorities as and when required.
- The Advisors/ Consultants of AGRAGAMEE visit the field and provide technical and managerial support to the LRPs, PKVY PCs and others.
- The Officers from the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, like DDA, Scheme Officer, AAOs and Nodal Officer and others also visit programme villages and project offices and supervise various relevant documents, files and records etc. and provide necessary guidelines and advice for the strengthening of project activities.

## Process Documentation

Community mobilization, formation of Local Group, review meetings/workshops, exhibition, sharing the outcomes and impacts of the PKVY program, the Farmer's diary maintenance, LRP field visits and inspection, supervision and PKVY PC's monitoring and the Consultant's field visit, guidance, support, monitoring and recommendations for the improvement of the PKVY programme and Director's periodical review are major parts of the **process documentation**. The case studies and short video clips are also made from time to time to know the progress of the programme and shared among the stakeholders of the project.

## Crop Coverage

S. N.	Name of Block	Nos. of LRP	Land Coverage in acre	Crops Coverage	Organic Input used
1	Rayagada	2	500	Ragi, vegetables, paddy	Dhanicha, Handi Khoto, Pancha Gabya, Jebamruta, Compost Pit, Neem oil, Minchu etc.
2	Kashipur	4	1000	Paddy, maize, ragi & vegetables.	Dhanicha, HandiKhoto, Pancha Gabya, Jebamruta, Compost Pit, Neem oil, Minchu etc.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 Blocks</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1500</b>		

## Training of Cluster Farmers

We have regularly arranged the training programs for the farmers at CETAR of Mallijharan, Rayagada district. The trained farmers from different places of Rayagada & Kashipur block have been aware about organic farming. Among the 820 trained farmers all farmers are implementing the organic methods (Jeevamruta, Handikhoto, Panchagavya and compost) in farming and even enhance their harvest more than before with very less investment and less labour. Earlier the farmers were fully dependent on markets for use of chemicals and pesticides for agriculture but after several meetings in targeted areas the farmers became aware on Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and its benefits. The farmers have adopted the methods, for meda cluster in each targeted area consisting of 50 acres of lands and at present they are implementing the Paramparagat Krishi in their respective lands.

## Exposure Trip of PKVY Farmers

The objective of the concerned exposure visit is – “to acquaint cluster members with other organic farmers and get first hand practical experience on organic farming arrangements made for exposure visit. “Seeing is believing” is the objective”. The farmers were taken to different places of Koraput and Rayagada Districts for exposure visits to generate awareness on organic farming practice and development of model farms. Total 820 farmers are following the organic methods (Jeevamruta, Handikhata, Panchagavya and compost) and applying it in their own farm to enhance their production with very less investment and external inputs.

### Kharif Crop

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the District	Cropwise Achieve in Acre							Total Area in Acre
			Paddy	Pulses	Millets	Maize	Veg.	Oil Seeds	Spices	
1	Rayagada	Rayagada	128	49	125.5	94	28.5	38.5	36.5	500 Acre.
2	Kashipur	Rayagada	204.5	48.5	415	224	60	23.5	24.5	1000 Acre.
<b>Total</b>			<b>332.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>540.5</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1500 Acre.</b>

### Formation of Farmers Producer Organization

Under the PKVY Programme Agragamee has registered a Farmers Producer Organization called “Rayagada Organic Producer Company Limited. Main focus is to enhance the marketability of organic produce throughout the India by the Govt. web portal “Jaivik Kheti” and direct sale in local markets of Odisha. It also aiming to strengthening the tribal farmer’s livelihood with capacity building on adoption of various modern agricultural methodology and to reduce the distress sale of organic produces.

### FPC Information

Name of the FPC	:	<b>Rayagada Organic Producer Company Limited.</b>
Registration No.	:	<b>Uo1100OR2020PTCo34353</b>
Email Id	:	<b>rgdaorganic2020@gmail.com</b>
Chairman Cum MD	:	<b>Mr. Maheswar Mandangi</b>
CEO	:	<b>Mr. Pramod Kumar Panda</b>
PAN No.	:	<b>AAKCR4881K</b>
TAN No.	:	<b>BBNR02894D</b>

### Success Story

#### Migrated Worker to Successful Farmers

Mr. Taila Miniyaka was a migrant worker. He owned 3 acres of land in his village, Badamandhara, in Kutuli GP of Rayagada Block. His yield failed multiple times in the past. Eventually he stopped using chemicals because he could not afford it and the yield was even lower. Despite owning 3 acres of agricultural land, he used to go to Kakinada, Chennai, Hyderabad, Trissur for labor work.

Despite attending several PKVY training programmes, Taila was reluctant to try organic methods. But subsequently being left with no options, he decided to try organic fertilizers and vermin-compost. The results after one year were decent enough for him to experiment for one more year. Along with the vegetables, he also tried rabi crops like maize in the second year and dug a farm pond to ensure adequate water supply.





In the second year, he was encouraged to bring all of his 3 acres under cultivation. The results were much better and his entire family supports him.

Now he has stopped being migrant worker, and concentrates on agriculture. Through the PKVY scheme, machines like cono weeder, weight machine, ragi marker, hand winner, drum seeder, power spray were given at village level. He makes full use of them. Under the scheme, he also got assistance for marketing. Now he has purchased a two-wheeler motorcycle, Television and a fridge. Lately, he has also started to grow turmeric and plans to grow other cash crops.

### **Organic Farmer Baipari Paraja**

BaipariParaja 55 years old resides in Badabagri village of Dumbaguda GP of Dasmantpur block of Koraput distric. He owns 3 acres of land; 2 acres of unirrigated upland, and 1 acre irrigated land. After intervention under PKVY, he improved his cultivation by adding compost, HandiKhata, Jibamrtut, Bijamrtuta, Panchakabya Marichadraban, Bramhastraetc in addition to FYM. He also diversified from paddy and millets, adding vegetables. This helped his yield jump from Rs.2500 per annum to Rs. 16000 per annum. He is keen to improve his techniques for organic farming, and has begun to mulch his crops, and save the leaf litter, and crop residues, which were earlier being burnt by him. His wife is also equally enthusiastic, and is happy that they do not have to think of migration anymore.





# Paramparagata Krishi Vikash Yojana



Organic farming by Baipari Paraja of Badabagri, Dasamantpur under PKVY Project



Celebration of international women's day at Dasamantapur Agragamee Project Campus of Koraput



Rayagada organic producer company participated in Krishi Odisha 2021, Bhubaneswar



Organic farmer's hat under PKVY project, Dasamantpur



Women farmers are selling organic vegetables in Organic Hat, Dasamantpur under PKVY project



Ragi Crop Cutting of Jaya Mandangi of Sana Manadhara, Rayagada



Training on preparation of Organic fertilizer & pesticide at CETAR



Vermi Compost tank of Mr. Mohan Bidika of Koskona Village of Rayagada block

# Ecological Agricultur



## Ecological Agricultur

Is it the years of ecological farming, is it just an incidental outcome of shutdown, and a marginal reversal of climate change, is it just the whimsies of their leader, we do not know. But a flock of Ibises have chosen to roost atop the mobile tower placed within our campus, and have continued to do so for the last 2 months.

The Agragamee campus has committed itself to ecological farming for the last 9 years. It begins with respect for the soil and everything that is in it. So we do not disturb the soil at all. Nor do we add harmful chemicals or use any pesticide sprays. Following in the foot steps of Masanobu San, we practice a no digging, no weeding, no chemicals, no pesticide method. The first time we tried, it was quite bad. We tried mulch, and all insects crawled up out of the mulch and ate up all our plants. But that was years ago. Since then, it has been a high learning curve, but we have learnt more and more the meaning of respect for Mati Ama Ma (Soil our Mother). This year, we did not even add FYM, which we always thought had to be added in copious quantities. Our crops have done beautifully. And the best part is all the insects and diseases have practically vanished. Sorry actually, the insect attacks have vanished, but the insect life has increased significantly. And that is what has lead our friends the ibises and their babies to roost here we think.

The diet of the glossy ibis is variable according to the season and is very dependent on what is available. Prey includes adult and larval insects such as aquatic beetles, dragonflies damselflies, grasshoppers, crickets, flies and caddisflies; Annelida including leeches, molluscs (eg. Snails and mussels); crustaceans (eg. Crabs and crayfish); and occasionally fish, amphibians, lizards, small snakes and nestling birds (Wikipedia). Agragamee is proud to provide such offerings for our new feathered friends!

Many people had scoffed at us that Ecological Agriculture with zero till principles cannot be done in scale. "The farmer can do organic farming, or traditional farming. Zero tillage is a whimsical affectation of people who do not have to survive on agriculture!!" we were told. This summer we took on this challenge, and grew an acre of millets under zero till. The labour was hugely reduced, as we did not till, did not grow seedlings or transplant, but just did line sowing. We did carry leaves for mulching. But then, we did not get any pest attacks, did not have to do weeding, and crops have come up beautifully, comparable to that of the best farmer.

We are now confident, that we can promote zero till with farmers, with success. We are thrilled to say, we are poised and ready for the next leap!!

## Aragamee Interventions Bring Relief to Struggling Migrants

Reaching out to different groups across the country, Agramee has been able to mobilise support to help tribal communities successfully fight the COVID-19 infections. At a most critical juncture in the unfolding of the COVID 19 Pandemic, India Fellows Programme stepped in to support 300 most needy families in the districts of Nabrangpur, Koraput and Rayagada with cash relief. However, the village community was clear that they would prefer the relief as wage work. Impressed with the sense of dignity of some of the poorest families in the country, Agramee made detailed workplans with each of the three hundred families, and sent the plans with the bank details, Aadhaar numbers and other info to India Fellow. The work started with 600 labourers (as women and men joined from each family), working with enthusiasm to level, dig, plant and develop their lands for long term soil conservation and readiness for the monsoon crop! Even as the people finished the work, IFP did DBTs (Direct beneficiary transfers) and people got a double benefit - their lands were developed, and they got Rs.2500 each in their accounts, at the time of utmost need!

Outstanding support for providing the crucial support for masks to people who find it difficult to access masks, even if they had the money to buy it was provided by the e-Shakti group. With e-Shakti's able support of masks, we were able to help 8200 tribal families across 4 districts of Kandhmal, Nabrangpur, Koraput and Rayagada, to protect themselves with masks and keep the COVID-19 virus at bay.

Direct food aid was provided to migrant workers through the collaboration with JivDaya Foundation. This helped us reach food aid to 665 migrant worker families, who had suffered untold hazards in cities due to the lock down, and returned to their native villages with great difficulty.

Aragamee Survey brought to light that 3 families of 6 people from Ranjaguda village in Kashipur Block were starving in Bhubaneswar. Agramee reported the case to concerned authorities, who were kind enough to take immediate steps to address the distress. Thus, BMC gave them rice rations. Aid-et-Action also stepped in and provided support for dry rations, and Agramee transferred a total of Rs.4500.00 to help them tide over the distress.

District Administration provides succour to Jharkhand Labourers: Agramee received a distress message that 24 labourers from Jharkhand were stranded in the various industrial sites in Rayagada district, with no food and no pay. Agramee sent a message to the Managing Director, Odisha, State Disaster Mitigation Authority, who in turn alerted the District Collector. The DC took prompt action to ensure that they were all getting rations and wages. The immediate response from the administration in both cases helped take care of pressing needs of the migrant workers

On 13.05.2020, Dr. Ajit Kumar Mishra, Collector and District Magistrate, Nabarangapur graced the food distribution programme of Agramee in Padaunli village, Lamtaguda Gram Panchayat, Tentulikhunti Block, along with the Block Development Officer, and 2nd Officer of Indravati Police Station.

He also reviewed the land development works under the MGNREGA and interacted with women and community representatives. Reviewing the list provided by the Ward Member, he instructed the BDO to ensure pensions to 30 aged, and 5 PWDS who were excluded. To improve accessibility to the village, the District Collector instructed the Assistant Engineer (AE) to construct a Culvert. He also told to expedite completion of the Anganwadi building. In Tagapali village, Lamtaguda Panchayat, the DC reviewed the MGNREGA Work, including the dressing and grass turving of the farmpond, and land development over 45 acres. These were taken up as part of the GO-NGO collaborative efforts under the Echo-village development project implemented by Agramee, with support from BMZ-KKS, Germany.

This collaboration has effectively driven an additional Rs.13,50,000 for village development works under MGNREGS.

### **Covid relief Efforts in Dasmantpur Block, Koraput District**

The awareness campaign in Dasmantpur Block, Koraput District led by Shri Atul Kumar Nayak has sensitised people about hygiene and sanitation, and the need for social distancing at all times. Soaps for hand-wash, awareness leaflets and masks were distributed and hoardings displaying sanitation and medication procedures were posted on village walls. The campaign covered 10 GPs and 151 villages of Dasmantpur block, Koraput district. Mr. Atul Kumar Nayak Programme Coordinator reached out effectively through the mega-phone. The Panchayat level quarantine centres and its quality of free cooked food have also been monitored. Any problems are discussed with the Sarpanch and promptly communicated to block and district authorities for immediate action.

Agramee Dasmantpur have distributed a total of 1068 soaps and 307 masks to 25 villages of 7 GPs covering a total of 6342 households. A total of 42 volunteers were engaged in this awareness campaign covering ten Panchayats. They were issued 'Mobility Pass' by the Collector, Koraput district.

The District Collector has given responsibility to Agramee to extend support to 16 quarantine centres, located at different Gram Panchayats in the Block. Kashipur Block, Rayagada District

### **Covid relief Efforts in Kashipur Block of Rayagada District**

In Kashipur, interaction with the community members helped dispel superstitious fear about the spread of the virus and methods of preventions. People were also advised to avoid celebration of festivals, as these would lead to breaking of social distancing norms. Detailed Survey: A detailed survey was carried out in 45 villages in Kashipur Block to understand the extent of migration, as also exclusion from Government programmes and schemes. Ration Card: It was found that a total of eligible people, including 185 men and 150 women had not received rations as they did not have ration cards. Of these, it was reported that, 35 men and 43 women were excluded because their finger prints were not correctly recorded. The maximum number of excluded were in the village of Talapatri.

Migrant Labourers: A total of 467 people, including 387 men and 76 women had migrated. The findings indicated that every year, the number of migrations were increasing. In some of the villages, almost 50% of the male workforce had migrated. Most of the women have migrated to Andhra Pradesh, to work in chilli crop cultivation. The highest migration was in the village of Rasijhiri where 40 youth have migrated, followed closely by Paiksupel, where 38 youth have migrated.

Pension: The survey revealed that 196 eligible people, 110 men and 86 women are not receiving old age pension. 15 eligible men and 6 eligible women were not receiving handicapped pension. In a large majority of cases, the applications are pending.

### **Covid relief Efforts in Tentulikhunti Block, Nabrangpur District**

In Tentulikhunti Block, Agramee has initiated Awareness Campaign and distribution of Food and

Hygiene Kits from 9th May 2020 as part of the COVID 19 response. It has provided essential relief to 665 households in 10 villages in the Panchayats of Lamtaguda and Pujariput of Tentulikhunti Block, Nabarangpur. The Food and Hygiene Kits supported by BMZ-KKS, Germany, is a tangible example of GO-NGO collaboration in Odisha.

The food distribution has helped people tide over the extreme food stress resulting from the sudden lockdown. Awareness generation programme has been instrumental in sensitizing the local tribal communities on need for prevention through practicing improved WASH measures like handwashing and use of masks and social distancing.

#### **Phiringia Block, Kandhamal District**

In Phiringia Block of Kandhamal district, along with the campaign to check the spread of Corona virus, a survey was taken up in 18 villages to understand the extent of migration, and exclusion.

It was found that in the 18 villages surveyed, 128 persons, 24 men and 7 women did not have ration cards, 32 eligible people, 22 men and 10 women did not have old age pension, 2 eligible women did not get handicapped pension. There were no migrants in these villages. The initiative has been lead by Shri Sangram Keshari Nayak.

100 migrant people have identified and supported them Rs. 2500/- each to survive in the time of COVID Pandemic supported by India fellow.

Aragamee have distributed a total of 1500 soaps, sanitizers and 2000 mask to 18 villages of 8 GPs covering a total of 1450 households. A total of 12 volunteers were engaged in this awareness campaign covering 8 Panchayats. They were issued 'Mobility Pass' by the Agriculture department district.

#### **Thuamul Rampur Block, Kalahandi District**

In Thuamulrampur Block of Kalahandi district, along with the campaign to check the spread of Coronavirus, a survey was taken up in 6 villages to understand the extent of migration, and exclusion.

It was found that in the 6 villages surveyed, 50 persons, 48 men and 2 women did not have ration cards, 28 eligible people, 19 men and 9 women did not have old age pension, 1 eligible woman did not get handicapped pension. There were no migrants in these villages. The initiative has been lead by Shri Prem Mahanaty Semili.

#### **Covid relief Efforts in Rayagada Block, Rayagada District**

In Rayagada Block, Aragamee organised COVID-19 Preventive Awareness Campaign in 19 villages under Kutuli and Kumbhikota GP of Rayagada block. A total of 1778 households were sensitised, 500 soaps distributed for hand-wash and 15 village hoardings were posted on CORONA-19 prevention measures like wearing of mask, maintaining of one meter social distance in public places like at tubewell, bathing places beside the river, and at market places and offices. Instructions include use of herbal teas and hot water and description of symptoms when the doctor should be consulted

Activity	Purpose	Output
Learning Centres	To help tribal children in villages with no internet facilities keep up with their studies during lockdown	1100 children.
Linkages with Government	To help Migrant worker and other poor families get due government support	700 families
NREGA	To facilitate employment and income during the economic crisis engendered by Covid pandemic	164,875 Man days of employment
Direct Bank Transfer	Covid relief for income and asset creation	Rs. 750000 transferred to 300 beneficiaries
Dry Ration kits	Rations distribution for food security	665 families
Mask Distribution	For prevention of Covid spread	8200 families



# Aragamee Interventions Bring Relief to Struggling Migrants



## GOVERNING BODY



**Prof. Manmath Kundu**  
President

Eminent Educationist  
Professor of English  
Literature, Former Director,  
ELTI, Former Director  
Academy of Tribal  
Languages, Author.



**Mr. Achyut Das**  
Director

Founder Director of  
Agramee, Ex Member  
Odisha State Planning Board,  
Chairperson State Resource  
Centre, Rayagada, Author.



**Padmashree Shanti Debi**  
Vice-President

Freedom Fighter and Social  
Worker, JAMNALAL BAJAJ  
AWARDEE, Founder Member  
of SEVA SAMAJ, Runs Several  
Orphanage for Tribal  
Childrens.



**Mrs. Sunadei Saunta**  
Member

Social Worker and  
Community Leader,  
President of Block Level  
Federation Dasmantapur  
Mahila Mahasangha with  
1000 members.



**Ms. Sushila Majhi**  
Member

Secretary of Ama Sangathan-  
a State Level Tribal Women's  
Federation with 1200  
members.



**Mrs. Jateni Kanhar**  
Member

Social Worker and  
Community Leader, Board  
Member of Kui Mahasangha.



**Kanaka Mani Das**  
Member

Social Worker, Community  
Leader, Educator & Teacher  
Trainer in tribal areas.

# TRANSPARENCY FORM

- 6.1 Name:** AGRAGAMEE (Non Government Organization)
- 6.2 Registered Address :** Agragamee, At/Po Kashipur, District Rayagada, Pin 765015, State Odisha, Country India
- 6.3 Details of Branch Office :**
1. AL Derakumpa, Po Gochhapada 162002, District Kandhamal
  2. At/Po Thakurmunda, District Mayurbhanj
  3. At/po Goudaguda, Tentulikhunti, District Nabarangpur
  4. At/Po Dasmantpur 764028, District Koraput
  5. At/Po Laxmipur, District Koraput
  6. At/Po Nuapada, District Nuapada
  7. At /po Padepadar, Via Mukhiguda, Pin-766026, District Kalahandi
  8. At- Adni, Po Gopinathpur-762002, District Kalahandi
  9. At/Po Rayagada, District: Rayagada
  10. Coordination Office, ND 8, VIP Area, IRC Village, Bhubaneswar-751015
- 6.4 Telecommunications:** Phone : 0674-2551123  
Fax: 0674 2551130  
Email : info@agrgamee.org  
Website <http://www.agrgamee.org>
- 6.5 Contact Person:** Mr. Achyut Das (Director)
- 6.6 Details of Registration :** KPT-289/6/1987-88  
Date of Registration - 29 April 1987  
Sub Registration of Society, Koraput, Odisha

- 7.1 FCRA Number:** 104960035  
Date of Registration - 27 February 1991
- 7.2 Details of Staffs:** Professional:20  
Support: 90  
Total Member: 110
- 7.3 Financial Status:**
- Income and Expenditure (lakhs)  
Income:  
Expenditure
  - Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs)  
Fixed Asset
  - Loan & Work Advance
  - Fixed Deposit at Bank:
- 7.4 Exemptions:**
- 80-6
  - Society Registration under 1860 Act
  - 12A
  - Income Tax Act (PAN No. AAAA1775E)  
Commissioner of income Tax Bhubaneswar
  - Tax Deduction Account (TAN)-No. BBNA0018D
- 7.5 Administration Expenditure in % :**
- 7.6 Compensation:**
- Highest Cost Employee Rs. 35000/-Structure
  - Lowest Cost Employees Rs 6000/
  - Ratio: 7:3
- 7.7 Facilities Provided:** Fooding, Free Accommodation Medical Facilities, Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking Water, EPF and other allowances

**8.1. Are any of the Board Members created to the Chief Functionary?**

If so, kindly give details : No

**8.2. Name of the Chief Functionary** : Mr. Achyut Das

**8.3. Does the Chief Functionary pay Income Tax** : Yes

**8.4. Kindly give details of the personal assets of the Chief Functionary** : Nil

**8.5. Activities**

- Vocational Education and Training programme for tribal youth.
- Advocacy Learning and Social Activism through Capacity Building programme.
- Integrated watershed development and natural resource management.
- Training and capacity building for such comprehensive watershed development and natural resource management.
- Education including innovative, non formal, alternative and women literacy programmes.
- Environment including biodiversity conservation, natural resources management and ecologically balanced agriculture and livelihood creation.
- Women empowerment and childcare related programmes.
- Research, advocacy and networking in issues relevant to the tribal context.

**8.6. Geographical Area of operation**

India in particular, the Eastern State of Odisha

**8.7. Operational Districts**

Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Gajapati, Balangir

**8.8. Our Donors**

Karl Kubel Stiftung (Germany), Indigenous People Assistance Facility (Rome), European Union, Welthungerhilfe (Germany), ROSE (Belgium), NABARD (India).

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

**A.K. LENKA & CO.**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Plot No. 687/2416, Ekamra Kanan Road  
IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 015  
☎ : 0674-2551381 Cell : 09437018879  
E-mail : aklenka.co@gmail.com

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of  
AGRAGAMEE

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of AGRAGAMEE, At-Kashipur, Rayagada, Odisha-765015 a public Charitable Society Registered under society registration Act 1860 ("the Society") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, Income and Expenditure Account & Receipt & Payment Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Management's Responsibility for the (Standalone) Financial Statements

The Management of Agramee is responsible the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the society and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules madethereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the societies' preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the society has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the society's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the organisation as at March 31, 2021, and its Income & Expenditure and its Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended on that date.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the organisation so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c. the Balance Sheet, the Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
- d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards applicable to the organisation.
- e. In our opinion, the organisation has utilized the proceeds of the grants only for the purpose for which it was received and in accordance with the respective grant Agreement.

With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The organisation does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The organisation did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

For and on behalf of  
A K LENKA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN NO:-325851E

CA A K LENKA, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
PARTNER  
MEB No: 061761



Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 15th Jan 2022  
UDIN: 20061761AAAAAZ6229

# Balance Sheet

## AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR  
Dist-RAYAGADA  
ODISHA-765015

BALANCE SHEET AS ON  
31st March, 2021

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2020-21 (₹)	2019-20 (₹)
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS :</b>			
Capital Fund	1	25,738,866	32,786,237
Un-utilised Grant	2	1,154,856	1,322,078
Un secured Loan		869,655	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27,763,377</b>	<b>34,108,315</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS :</b>			
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>	3		
Gross Block		34,609,853	34,449,953
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		<u>22,844,364</u>	<u>21,675,949</u>
Net Block		11,765,489	12,774,004
<b>Investments (STDR)</b>	4	7,908,360	12,210,135
<b>Current Assets, Loans and Advances:</b>			
Cash & Bank Balances	5	9,067,509	9,661,945
Loans & Advances	6	617,071	1,122,328
	(A)	<u>9,684,580</u>	<u>10,784,273</u>
<b>Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions</b>			
Current Liabilities	7	1,595,052	1,660,097
	(B)	<u>1,595,052</u>	<u>1,660,097</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	(A-B)	8,089,528	9,124,176
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27,763,377</b>	<b>34,108,315</b>
<b>Notes to Accounts</b>	14		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet  
As per our Separate Report of even Date

For A.K LENKA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 0325851E




CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
PARTNER  
M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 15th January 2022  
UDIN: 22061761AAAAZ6229

For AGRAGAMEE




Achyut Das  
Director



# Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ended

## AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR  
Dist-RAYAGADA  
ODISHA-765015

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2021

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2020-21 (₹)	2019-20 (₹)
<b>INCOME:</b>			
Grant-in-Aid			
<b>Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects</b>	8	18,111,934	33,241,089
<b>BANK INTEREST</b>			
On Saving Bank		260,212	227,731
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		237,996	78,122
On STDR Intetest Accrued during the Year		393,347	503,132
<b>OTHER RECEIPTS</b>			
Other Revenue	9 (A)	2,899,336	1,770,025
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21,902,825</b>	<b>35,820,099</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and 'Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	10	24,051,623	21,559,214
Administrative and other input costs	11	3,730,157	1,970,842
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27,781,781</b>	<b>23,530,056</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION</b>		<b>(5,878,956)</b>	<b>12,290,043</b>
Less: Depreciation		1,168,415	1,142,989
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>		<b>(7,047,371)</b>	<b>11,147,054</b>
Notes to Accounts	14		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income & Expenditure Account.  
As per our Separate Report of even Date

For A.K LENKA & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 0325851E

CA A.K Lenka, PCA, DISA  
PARTNER  
M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 15th January 2022  
UDIN: 22061761AAAAA76229



For AGRAGAMEE



*Achyut Das*  
Achyut Das  
Director

# Receipt & Payment Account for the Year Ended

## AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR

Dist-RAYAGADA

ODISHA-765015

### RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2020-21 (₹)	2019-20 (₹)
<b>Opening Balance</b>			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,440	64,302
Work Advance at Head Office and Site Offices		957,677	381,567
STDR at Bank		11,508,500	8,536,637
Cash with Scheduled Bank		9,597,505	5,151,200
		<b>22,128,122</b>	<b>14,133,706</b>
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>			
<b>Grant-in-Aid</b>			
Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	12	18,111,934	33,241,089
<b>Bank Interest</b>			
On Saving Bank		260,212	227,731
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		405,534	78,122
Loans & Advances		869,655	-
Other Revenue	9	3,082,729	1,770,025
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>		<b>22,730,063</b>	<b>35,316,967</b>
<b>PAYMENTS:</b>			
<b>Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects</b>	13	24,116,668	21,849,508
Administrative and other input costs	11	3,730,157	1,970,842
Purchase of Fixed Assets		159,900	3,502,201
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>		<b>28,006,725</b>	<b>27,322,551</b>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,303	64,440
Work-advance		514,678	957,677
STDR at Bank		7,269,273	11,508,500
Cash at Bank		9,003,206	9,597,505
		<b>16,851,460</b>	<b>22,128,122</b>
Notes to Accounts	14		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipt and Payment Account.  
As per our report of even date.

For A.K LENKA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 0325851E

CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA  
PARTNER  
M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 15th January 2022  
UDIN: 22061761AAAAA26229



For AGRAGAMEE



*Achyut Das*  
Achyut Das  
Director

## AGRAGAMEE'S PUBLICATION

1. Ama Gaon, 1988
2. Naba Swajan Kan, 1990
3. Agragamee Eka SuphalRupayan (1 & 2) 1991
4. Gitare Gitare, 1992
5. Agragamee Parikshya and Paryalochana, 1993
6. Sachitra Sansar, 1993
7. Chatrutha Adivasi MahlaSambes, 1994
8. Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka Pain Sikshya, 1995
9. Banabasi Sansar, 1996
10. Kaha Dhanakaha Adhikar, 1996
11. Sikshya Bitarka, 1996
12. Bhanisya Sansar, 1996
13. Jungal Chithi, 1997
14. Jami Adhigrahan Bill – 1998, 1998
15. Sikhyak Mahasamabesa, 1998
16. Ama Gaon Kashipur, 1998
17. Education for All in tribal areas, 1999
18. Agragamee, How Wrong, How Right?, 1999
19. Overview: Activities of Agragamee, 1999
20. The Illustrated World, 1999
21. MeghaGhumeriGhadaraGhumu, 2000
22. Grama Sasan Nua Sapan, 2002
23. Kutumba Panthi , 2002
24. Ama Gapa Bahi, 2002
25. Ama Gita Bahi, 2002
26. Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata, 2003
27. Amapanchayat Amayo Jana, 2004
28. Kapi Tu Kahun Aeilu, 2005
29. Jhaunli Napada Kehi, 2005
30. Chronicle of a Struggle, 2006
31. Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths and Realities, 2006
32. Jaibika Chasa Pranali, 2006
33. Water Right Water Wrong, 2006
34. Alternative State Water Policy, 2006
35. Samajika Samikshya, 2006
36. Community Grain Bank, 2006
37. Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle, 2007
38. Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Mainsha, 2007
39. Jala Sampada O Sarajyabad, 2007
40. Stories From the Beyond, 2007
41. Ama Gaon Kashipur (New), 2007
42. Nua Patha Nua Bata, 2007
43. Arohan, 2007
44. MatiKadua Manisha, 2008
45. Kashipur Diary, 2008
46. AtmaKaha: Jana Pathabhartna Paribrajakar, 2008
47. Food Rights Collectives, Odisha, 2010
48. Study of Pedagogy and Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children, 2005-06, 2010
49. Dongara Katha, 2011
50. HatiAau MusaGapa, 2013
51. Dui Chapalara Kahani, 2013
52. Kau Dake KaKa, 2014
53. Nasrari Pratishta O Parichalana Sambandhia Siksha Pranali, 2014
54. Nirantara Krushi Samndia Siksha Pranali, 2014
55. Haladi Chasa O Prakriayakarana Siksha Pranali, 2014
56. Reclaiming the Commons with Women's Power, 2014
57. Soura Shakti Chalita Lamp Ra Byabahara O Maramati Shiksha Pranali, 2014
58. Our Land Our Life
59. Soochana Varta- 6 Issues
60. Kau Dake Ka
61. Student Annual Report 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19
62. Dongara Katha, 2019 & 2020



# ODISHA



## OUR PROJECTS

### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po.: Kashipur-765 015  
 Dist.: Rayagada, Odisha, India  
 Phone: 06865 285009, 285174  
 FaX: 06865 285174  
 Email: info@agrgamee.org

### AGRAGAMEE

At: Goudaguda  
 Po.: Tentulikhunti-764 070  
 Dist.: Nabarangapur  
 Phone: 06858 228648

### AGRAGAMEE

At: Derakumpa  
 Po.: Gochhapada-762 002  
 Dist.: Kandhamal  
 Phone: 06854 262001

### AGRAGAMEE

At: Adri,  
 Po.: Gopinathpur  
 Via: Thuamul Rampur  
 Dist.: Kalahandi/766026

### AGRAGAMEE

ND-8, VIP Area, IRC Village,  
 Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 015,  
 Odisha, India  
 Phone: 0674 - 2551123, 2551130  
 Email: info@agrgamee.org

### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po.: Dasamantapur-765 028  
 Dist.: Koraput  
 Phone: 06852 259504

### AGRAGAMEE

At: Mahaling  
 Po.: Borada-766 036  
 Dist.: Kalahandi

### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po.: Khuntaposhi-757 038  
 Dist.: Mayurbhanja  
 Phone: 06796 284219

[www.agrgamee.org](http://www.agrgamee.org)





AT/P.O.: Kashipur-765015, Dist.: Rayagada, Odisha, India  
Phone: 06865 285009, 285174, FaX: 06865 285174  
Email: info@agragamee.org

[www.agragamee.org](http://www.agragamee.org)