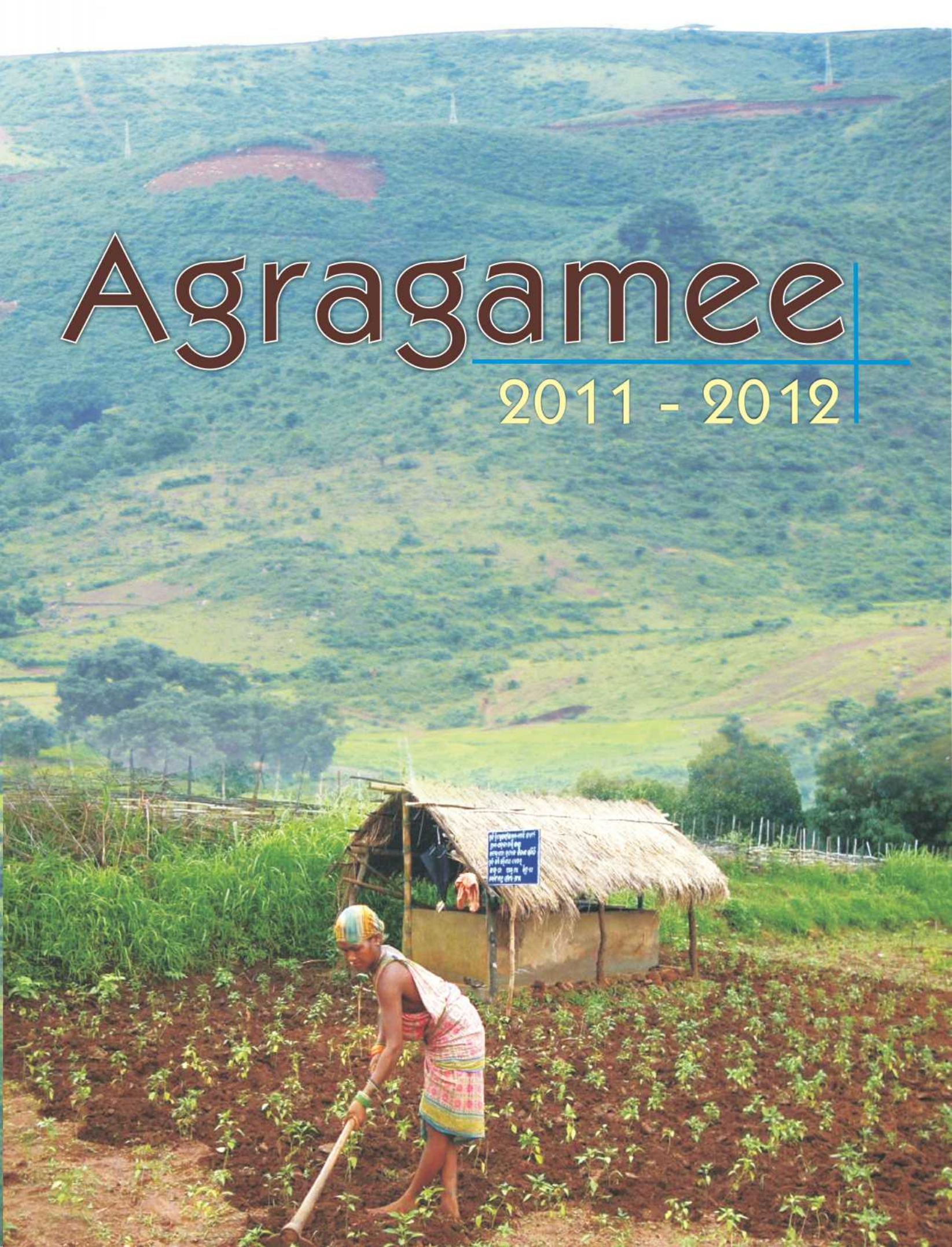


Aragamee

2011 - 2012



AGRAGAMEE

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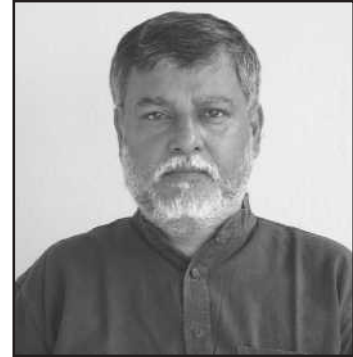
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Director's Note



The poor, marginalised and socially excluded always need additional support in terms of policies and practices so that the entitlements due to them are realised. Agragamee as a Civil Society Organisation has taken a number of steps in that direction. The progressive legislations like National Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Forest Land Rights Act (FRA), Right to Information Act (RTI), Right to Education Act (RTEA) have become the tools of Empowerment.

However a strong foundation of social mobilisation is required to create a demand for ensuring effective implementation of these Acts and policies in the Scheduled Areas. Agragamee has made special efforts for social mobilization throughout, and the year 2011-12 has helped us have significant gains towards this. This year, the several state level consultation, public hearings, workshops and training camps have facilitated an active and vibrant interface of local communities with experts, government officials, functionaries of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, people's representatives and above all media persons. This has made a lot of impact. It has also helped network with other NGOs/CSOs to make maximum impact. It has helped communities apply for work under MGNREGS so that there is not only generation of wage employment but also Natural Resource Development. It has helped tribal communities especially women demand land under FRA and more than 5000 applications have been submitted. Several claims have been settled and others are under process. In many villages, the functioning of the ICDS, Mid-day Meal, PDS etc. have been streamlined. In a number of Panchayats in Agragamee's Operational Areas, Palli Sabhas and Gram and Gram Sabhas have been successfully organised initiating bottoms up planning processes. All these have shown many successes.

Aragamee has also shown good demonstration of community mobilisation in the field of Agro-Horticulture by implementing the WAD? project at Dasmantpur in Koraput District supported by NABARD. There is a strong visualisation that tribal families will generate a lot of income from their land by growing fruit-bearing trees like Mango, Litchi and Cashew all grafted. There is scope for intercropping. Villages like Banasil are becoming an example many other tribal villages. There is also a success story in the micro-hydel project of Pipalpadar village in Kshipur as the electricity generated is being used not only for home-lighting but also for a rice-mill and an oil-mill. The tribal women have shown the maximum enterprise in all this. In Kebidi village Kshipur Block, Rayagada District, tribal families who have got land under FRA are developing it under the NREGS. In Raiguda village of Phiringia Block, Kandhmal District, families who have constructed Farm Ponds under NREGS have generated good income and household food security. In Vocational Education and Training Programme supported by WH-EN, youths trained in grafting and other nursery techniques are going into enterprise mode. At every step, the community for which Aragamee works has participated well to demonstrate successes and share the glory.

These successes are in the midst of a financial crisis that poses a real challenge, though many friends have contributed as concerned individuals. Aragamee is also facing problems in getting volunteers and urban professionals to work in remote tribal areas. It has become an uphill task to keep up all our efforts.

Aragamee has got unflinching support from its GB Members, its Donors, many well-wishers and, above all, its staff-members. As a unique Civil Society Organisation with proven commitment, Aragamee is struggling to survive. It has been reaching out to many actors including the Government. The most exciting thing for Aragamee during the year has been the awarding of a State Resource Centre for Adult and Continuing Education (SRC) by the Government of India. This is surely in recognition of our work in the field of Literacy and Empowerment. By getting the SRC Aragamee is about to open a new chapter in adult literacy and empowerment. We are hopeful of getting support from one and all in this, and our other efforts for justice and equality.

Kshipur

Achyut Das

Introduction

This year has been significant in the impact of the public hearings, which were organised in the context of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. These district level hearings in Rayagada, Koraput and Phulbani were able to highlight the several problems that job card holders faced in getting employment and more so due wages. A number of reports in the newspaper and the coverage by TV channels brought out the mismanagement of the programme, and lead to inquiries at several levels. We are happy to say in many cases people received payment that had been pending for more than a year.

A development year for a voluntary organisation with reports, proposals, programmes and targets means many things, the question remains what does it mean for the poorest and the tribal communities with whom Agramee has joined lots for the last three decades. The new buzzword now is addressing exclusion, and indeed it is a crucial question, how can communities living in remote upland regions be a more integral part of the nation. The issue of utmost significance in all this is exclusion of these communities from constitutional guarantees. Since its inception, Agramee has fought to make the Constitution a reality for the tribal communities, it has had successes and failures, but we feel a sense of satisfaction that the tribal communities have been able to come to the fore and raise their voice, and assert for their rights.

The recently passed progressive Acts, including the Right to Information Act, the Forest Rights Act, have been the focus of our efforts. The interface with local Government functionaries has also had positive results, and manpower shortage at the Block level has been made up by able tribal youth trained in Agramee for things like verification of forest rights claims.

This year, Agramee has addressed women's economic rights in a wider framework, and sought to involve a cross section of players and activists in addressing the issues therein. The questions have been many, intense debates have been generated, and the opportunities explored. In the area of forest rights, Agramee has made strides in ensuring that women are included as joint patta holders. Women have also taken active interest, and made representations at the district level for their individual and community claims. This has helped to expedite the process, and claims in more than 70 villages have been settled.

A crucial area of tribal rights, the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, has been taken actively forward by generating several debates, and involving representatives from the National Advisory Council. This has been effective in once again underlining the role of the Gram Sabhas in decentralised decision making, and engendering

debate on the need for having clear formulation of rules for the Act. The success of women's groups in influencing Panchayat decisions in the case of prohibition of liquor, and in the area of minor forest produce has been an inspiration to many other like minded groups, and other Panchayats in neighbouring districts. A need for a more concerted action in ensuring gram Sabhas are more vibrant is essential.

In the area of right to food, Agramee has brought together concerned community leaders, media personnel, people's representatives, and activist from different backgrounds to formulate a common charter of demands. These have been sent to the NAC that 'Right to Food be made a Universal rights, where processes of entitlements are simplified, and even the most excluded are aware of the law, and can make an effective demand for their rights. We are happy to say that these considerations have been reflected in the present formulation of the NFSB.

The development debates are several, complex and multilayered as the states and the nation in general moves towards a higher 'growth' trajectory, but human development indices in this country reflect a dismal picture. Agramee's concern about the tribals, and other traditional and local communities grows deeper as development is seen in terms of GDP, and not in terms of human dignity. Agramee has always stood for a people centred development. Today, however the space for people and communities to determine their development is being increasingly squeezed. Civil society needs to make much stronger efforts to counter such forces, otherwise, the voice and genius of indigenous communities, the ecosystem people who have protected mother earth will be lost to us for ever.



1.0 Progressive Education in Remote Tribal Regions: An Effort to bridge the Gender Gap



1.1 Introduction

A school can be a place of joy and creativity, where children and teachers share alike in creating knowledge, or it can be a place of drudgery, with de-spirited teachers, and listless children, confined to its boundaries to share a reluctant few hours each day. Or it can be just a mockery, with everybody the teachers, children, and the cattle who quite often seem to be the only ones who like the confines of the dilapidated buildings called schools in rural India free to do precisely what they want. Striving for the first, Agragamee has sought to inspire teachers to take up teaching as a shared experience of talking, doing, and playing with the children, and in the process learning as well. This has challenged the teachers as well as the trainers, as all come from backgrounds, of extremely structured and rigid school atmospheres.

This year has been significant in increasing the interactions between Mukta Gyana Kutira Schools, and mainstream schools. Students from Agragamee schools being invited for several events, and the vice-versa. Agragamee has also organised very dynamic interactions on education, where RTE was one of the topics discussed. The most important factor in these workshops were the sharing of methods between teachers from primary schools all over the state. Several creative

and innovative educationists also interacted with the teachers, and shared methods of teaching science, language and mathematics to primary children in interesting ways without stress.

This year, Agragamee has been able to prove that it can carry on its huge challenge of education to tribal girls, despite funding hurdles, and unforeseen obstacles. Such an obstacle, did affect the programme, mid-stream. Yet, Agragamee did not close down the schools, and found that it had many supporters and well-wishers who were ready to step in with timely support.

In the 7 years since the beginning of the Mukta Gyana Kutir Schools, Agragamee feels proud to say that significant strides have been taken towards its major objective of "Creating a generation of literates, who will be able to take the process of education forward for their community and also improve participation in decision making". This year, 7 tribal and dalit girls from Agragamee schools have passed their matriculation exams. We watch the progress of these girls with a sense of pride and achievement. A total of 220 girls from Agragamee schools in Kashipur, Adri and Padepadar are now reading in elementary and high schools. Add to this, the children currently studying in Agragamee schools, we find that 500 girl children are well on their way to getting a qualitative education, which will help them for life. The programme has also helped to emphasise the need for education for the entire community. Government teachers have become much more regular in the neighbouring villages of the Mukkta Gyana Kutir Schools, and parents are also making increased effort for further education after their children complete primary school in their own villages.

1.2 Objectives of the Programme

- To help tribal girls access qualitative holistic primary education that will help them go for further education, as also address their life-situations in more informed and capable ways;
- To emphasise the need for education of girls to local tribal communities, and enhance their participation and commitment in the process;
- To develop a demonstrable model of primary school education with quality that can be taken up by other organizations and institutions for replication, with the objective of UEE in the tribal regions.
- To help in the emergence of a generation of literates, who will be able to take the process of education forward for their community and also improve participation in decision making;
- To engender debate for the development of a curriculum, that will strengthen the present mainstream curriculum for tribal areas;
- To mainstream issues of tribal children, and tribal education through networking, and broad-based consultations;

The project has been designed keeping in view the basic needs and perceptions of the local community which provides the context.

1.3. Activities & Outputs

1.3.1. Community mobilization efforts

Village Meetings

A regular feature for community contact and involvement, village meeting have helped Agragamee reach out to the families of the children more than anything else. Teachers have established a one to one relationship with the parents and families of each child, and the deep understanding of the circumstance of each child, ensures that the teaching does not take a mechanical mass approach, but is essentially child centred. The topics discussed in these meetings include regular

attendance, role of parents, community and teachers towards educating children participation of community in & management of school activities, and other topics concerning overall village development including community grain banks, Govt. schemes and provisions, village sanitation, health nutrition and sanitation, MNREGA works, etc.

Parent Teachers' Meetings

Held on a monthly basis, parent teachers' meetings, albeit discussing many of the issues and topics mentioned in the above section, are an important part of the process of the school, as they enable the parents to get a larger sense of the school, and also develop a shared understanding of education, specially primary education, and education of their girl children, across the villages. The simplistic picture of education from the text books by a teacher who makes it out to be a work of great charity to be teaching tribal children is dispelled as the various achievements of the students, and the different methods and approaches used are detailed to the parents. Several doubts the parents have about their children's learning, and education are discussed, problems faced when children are absent for long, are also detailed to the teachers. Achievements of the school and its students in different activities, and competitions, are also reported to the parents, and newsletters produced by the children are distributed to all those who attend the meetings.

1.3.2 Creative workshop for children

Creative workshop for children organized. Objective is for capacity building of children on different plays so that they will replicate the message of emerging issues so as to bring a change in the society through street plays.

Children trained on plays like girl child education, ICDS NREGA and communicable diseases. A part from it they learned awareness songs. Street plays organized in 14 villages where children did role plays on girl child education and communicable diseases. It led a deep impact on the lives of tribal people, now villagers are demanding jobs, advocating for right and justice, gathering information through RTI and giving focus to ensure quality of education in their respective villages.

1.3.3. Teachers training

Aragamee has given major emphasis on helping teachers develop their capabilities through training, exposure and networking. A major effort in this direction was the 15 day camp at Loretto School, Sealdah, Kolkatta in August, 2011. Here, teachers learnt different approaches and games to help children feel free and learn without fear. Rhymes, pictures, theme based learning, etc were emphasized to help lively and interesting communication between children and teachers. Professor Manmanth Kundu, Linguist and Educationist helped take the process forward by providing teachers examples, and ideas, and taking immensely interesting, and lively classes for the children, in April 2011.

1.3.4. Main streaming efforts

State level consultation

To discuss several critical issues concerning education quality and approach and output in the state, the "State Level Consultation On Qualitative Education in Tribal areas":the Implications of the RTE for Tribal Girls was organized at Bhubaneswar on the 28th and 29th Oct, 2011. It brought together eminent, and committed educationists, administrators, and representatives of CSOs and went beyond the specific topic of the workshop, as the discussions were lively and passionate, and helped form a loose coalition of people committed to improving education in the

state. It was decided that NGOs will reflect the ground situations of education systems in order to influence the policy of govt.

Approaches and Innovations, 2nd State Level Consultation On Qualitative Education In Tribal Area was held on the 25th and 26th February. It brought together teachers, educationists and NGO leaders in a lively discussion on the way forward for primary education in the tribal areas. An interactive event, the consultation drew lot of responses from the participating teachers who helped to underline the importance of breaking away from traditional rote learning methods, and adopting child centred approaches. The most fascinating sessions, was perhaps that of Dr. Sharat Nayak. With a an assorted collection of material, which would have cost less than Rs.100, he demonstrated amazing facts of everyday science, that held everybody spell bound for two hours

1.3.5. Linkages with Govt. Departments

Our efforts brought attention of the Govt. Education departments and administration. Consequently collector of Kalahandi, BDOs of Th. Rampur Block, DI of schools, SI of schools visited Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur, Adri and Padepader. CRC has also visited two times to Mukta Gyana Kutira Kashipur. Observing this dist administration became more conscious and now are monitoring the schools of neighboring villages. As a result of which teacher absenteeism in those schools has minimized.

1.3.6 School

Examination and evaluation processes

Assessing children's performance is more a means of knowing how effective the teacher is. This has been the core principle behind the various assessment processes taken up. Several levels of assessments are taken up, beginning with the changing responses of the child to its school and friends, and her levels of participation in different activities. Play is also an important assessment tool as it helps to understand the child's comfort levels, and peer group familiarity. The children's classroom responses are important indicators of the teachers' ability to initiate child centred processes. Teachers maintain monthly records of the progress of each child. More importantly, regular discussions amongst the teachers, with the parents as also with facilitators are taken up on the progress of each child in particular, and the class as a whole in the different subjects.

Monthly tests are also taken up, helping teachers quantify their own failures and successes. These tests taken up with least stress to the child, also serve to emphasise the importance of regular attendance in parent teacher meetings. The tradition of not announcing scores was discontinued when students and parents alike clamoured to know them.

Health check ups

Periodic health check ups through health camps have received very good response from the community, resulting in other siblings also being brought in from the village by concerned mothers. A chronic problem which is skin infection is effectively addressed through these check ups, in addition to which deficiencies are also addressed in a timely manner through supplements.

For illnesses like malaria, Agramee helps to provide immediate treatment by transporting the child to the nearest health centre, and informing the parents of the problems, if the child falls ill in school. Very often, the school has been instrumental in providing timely treatment, and even saving the life of the child.

The mid-day meal, has lead to significant improvement in the health of the of the children, who come from very poor families, and face long periods of under nutrition, at home.

Co curricular activities taken up during the year included gardening, note book binding, sewing, and drama and theatre, and painting and production of newsletter. The last named has been much appreciated in all parts of the state, as children put their heart and soul in creating a lively and interesting newsletter with sketches and drawings, and stories, and events from their everyday life. Gardening gave the children fresh vegetables for their mid-day meal. In the process, they also learned the organic and natural cultivation methods of Agramee, which reduce labour inputs greatly.

Children also participated with other schools in debate competition, honing their analytical skills, and sharpening their logic. Topics included girl child education and life story of great man and women of India generating a space for children where children can address their sentiments feelings their knowledge beyond the text books. The nature study camp helped children re visit their connections with mother nature, and her exquisite gifts. This time the teachers learnt much from the students as they identified different plants and their uses, their freedom when they did not have schools. The rientation imparted on different kind of soil, identification of plants and herbs, introduction to different kinds of herbal plants, how plants helps in soil conservation and retain water in soil, how leafs of plants improve fertility of soil, pollination, photosynthesis in plants, different kinds of insects in forests, germination of plants, utility of plants for making environment pollution free and vegetation for the animals and human beings water cycle, ecosystem. Practical demonstration on preservation of water by roots of plants.

Drawing Competition

Interschool drawing and essay competitions were organised, helping children test their abilities with peers in other schools. The children also participated in competitions arranged in Government schools, and impressed one and all by their varied abilities. Needless to say, the children from Mukta Gyana Kutir Schools walked away with the maximum prizes.

Wall Magazine

Wall magazines were started to encourage children's creativity. Children took to new heights by creating beautiful drawings and designs with seeds and gum, and writing down stories and experiences in their villages. Children also reported on different Government programmes, helping to improve their functioning. heard in the villages. The initial idea of having one Wall magazine was improved on, and the different classes started putting up their own wall magazines.

These are collated periodically into the children's Newsletter: Dangar Katha.

Exposure Visits

On 19.1.2011, an exposure trip was organised by Agramee School with the support of SDTT. The exposure trip includes 17 students (Kashipur-7, Padepadar-6 & Adri-6) & 3 teachers of Kashipur, Padepadar & Adri School. The exposure trip had travel through train from Tikiri to Bhubaneswar. The students have visited places like, Puri Jagannath Temple & Puri Sea-Beach. The students have raised a lot of question to the teachers about the temple history. The student have never seen Sea in their life, so when they have saw Sea, they were excited to a great extent. Also they have asked numerous questions related to the Sea. In Bhubaneswar, places like, Science Park, State Museum, Nandan Kanan, & Khandagiri-Udayagiri Cave was visited by the students.

Exposure Visits to Rayagada

An exposure trip was organised on 19.2.2012, the trip includes 34 students from 3 schools (Kashipur, Padepadar, Adri) & 4 teachers. They have visited Pipel Padar Hydro-Electricity set up by Agragamee. The children have seen the entire process of electricity production. Thereafter, they have visited Mandibisi Mahila Mandal & interacted with the Women members of the Mahila Mandal. The Graphite Factory & Laxminarayan Temple of Therubali was visited by the students. The students have also seen the District Head Post Office & Collector Office. The students have interacted with the Collector & the Welfare Extension Officer (WEO). Eventually, they have visited Majhi Gouri temple of Rayagada.

Annual day celebration

Annual day celebrated in Kashipur, Mukta Gyana Kutira. The school children of Padepadar & Adri too participated in the Annual day celebration. Children learned role plays about NREGA, ICDS and girl child education and performed role plays on the stage. Apart from the parent's teachers, personalities from the education departments, Block authorities and people from the neighbouring villages participated in the programme. Our efforts has been praised and message has been disseminated to avail right through advocating with line departments.

1.4. Achievement of Objectives

Aragamee has a sense of satisfaction that the project has gone beyond the stated objectives. The community has realised the importance of educating their girl children, and children from Agragamee schools are now attending high school. They have also appeared for scholarship exams after passing selection tests in the government primary schools.

Children have a good understanding of the government programmes within their villages, and are questioning non-implementation, and poor delivery. They have also advised their parents on the wages under NREGA, and are now able to file complaints on the problems in the villages. The 6 issues of 'Dongar Katha' have been well circulated, and read by many people who have appreciated the creative expressions of the children, and also the ability of young children to write about their own situations in such a lively manner. The latest issue also includes the drawings of children, which have made the report more attractive.

An increasing number of people are getting to know of the efforts, and there is an overall awareness even within the educated community of the need for improving educational approach and method. Agragamee's links with eminent linguists, and educationeists, and the support it has received all along from the eminent educationist, Chittaranjan Das has helped the entire programme immensely. His recent demise is mourned by the organisation as well as every individual with the organisation.

1.5. Learnings

Aragamee has experienced the effectiveness of materials developed within the organisation in taking the education process forward. When teachers develop their material, then they ensure that it is used effectively. Effort in this direction needs to be increased, and consolidated. Agragamee is also in touch with a number of resource groups for taking the process forward, and hopes to have more output in the coming year.

Mukta Gyana Kutira Enrolment

Class	ST	SC	OBC	Total
Kashipur				
I	54	01	05	60
II	25	03	05	33
III	18	07	03	28
IV	10	03	02	15
V	13	04	01	18
Total	120	18	16	154
Adri				
Class				
I	13	03	00	16
II	08	08	09	25
III	19	09	00	28
IV	09	08	03	20
V	03	02	01	06
Total	52	30	13	95
Padepadar				
Class				
I	25	07	10	42
II	11	05	15	31
III	00	00	11	11
IV	00	01	06	07
V	01	01	06	08
Total	37	14	48	99

Parent Teachers' Meetings

Name of the school	Meetings	Venue	Discussions
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	10	Training hall, Agragamee, Kashipur	Preparations of lesson plan, Identify of weak children and take special care of those children. Teachers training and their follow up.
Mukta Vidhyalaya, Adri	08	Mukta Vidhyalaya, Adri	Village meeting and new Admission. More emphasis on tribal girl admission.
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	08	Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	Monthly test, children's exposure visit, preparations of T.L.M.

Parents-teacher Interactions

Name of the school	Venue	Total participants	Discussion
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	Training Hall, Agragamee, Kashipur	Meeting Conducted 12 times 522 parents from 8 villages were participated.	Attendance and regularity of students, Performance of student, teacher's training. Comparison between other school and Agragamee school.
Mukta Vidhyalaya, Adri	Mukta Vidhyalaya, Adri	Meeting Conducted 10 times 450 parents from 8 villages were participated	Impact of girl's education in villages, children's learning ability, impact of absenteeism.
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepada	Meeting Conducted 11 times 550 parents from 10 villages were participated	Parents supports for schools, annual fee for student, Government programme status in the villages.

Teachers Training

Name of the school	Date	Venue	Total participants
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur, Mukta Vidhyalaya Adri, Mukta Gyana Kutir, Padepadar	21.04.11 to 25.04.11	Training Hall, Agragamee school, Kashipur	32 children of Agragamee school Kashipur & 9 teacher of three schools participated.
	24.07.11 to 07.08.11	Loreto Day school, Kolkata	10 teachers of three school participated

Annual day celebration

Name of the school	Date	Venue	Total participants
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur, Mukta Vidyalaya, Adri, Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	24 th Dec 2011	Mukta Gyana Kutira Kashipur	20 children of three school and About 300 people observed.

State Level consultation

Name of the organization	Date	Venue	Total participants
Aragamee, Kashipur	28 th and 29 th Oct 2011	Hotel Presidency, Bhubaneswar	75 participants participated
	28 th 23 rd Dec 2011	Hotel Presidency, Bhubaneswar	87 participants participated

2.0 Addressing Socio-economic Exclusion – Working with Tribal Communities for Rights and Justice



2.1 Introduction

The reality of exclusion, geographical, social, economic, legal and constitutional affects tribal communities all over the country in complex, and multiple ways. Agramee has addressed this problem in an integrated, and comprehensive manner, over the last several years, with significant impact. Over the last year, this effort has been taken forward with active participation of the local community, enabling major strides towards social justice and equality. Facilitating this are the recently passed pro-poor laws, as also the community's increasing understanding of the constitutional guarantees of fundamental rights and justice, a growing awareness that they are not fated for discrimination and inequality just because of the conditions of their birth, and that human rights of tribes and dalits are no different from those of others.

The 73rd Amendment, and subsequently, the PESA (Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act) have laid the ground for ensuring participation of tribal communities in governance and socio-economic processes. Other Acts that have followed including the Tribal Forest Rights Act,

the Right to Information Act, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which have also sought to empower local communities for better self-governance and participatory democracy. They are enabling Acts that help tribal communities to determine their own developmental priorities, and take up self-governance. In-built in these Acts are the provisions for local communities to determine their own priorities, and build up self-reliance.

The basics of Swaraj is the essence of any village community, and this is especially true of the tribal regions, where self reliance is embodied in the range of abilities in women and men, who have ensured sustainable and thriving communities in some of the most difficult, and fragile geo-climatic conditions. This Swaraj has been much undermined by years of colonial rule, and continuation of many the tendencies of colonial rule post independence in the tribal regions. And yet, the essence of Swaraj remains. Agramee works towards reviving this sense of Swaraj within tribal villages, so that they can regain complete self-reliance, and also teach the world its methods and approach. The present effort has spanned 4 districts, and 150 villages in terms of local interventions, and 15 districts, and more than 40 Blocks for state level advocacy. It has brought together stakeholders, and practitioners from different contexts including the tribal women.

2.2 Goal & Objectives

Goal

Organize and empower the socially excluded communities for their rights and entitlements through community based sustainable livelihood initiatives and participation, networking and mainstreaming efforts.

Objectives

- Strengthening Community Base Organizations towards collective efforts for safeguarding rights of the socially excluded mass.
- Develop local leadership through capacity building on technical and managerial skills to sustain their means of livelihood and strengthen the government delivery systems.
- Enhancing the participation of the socially excluded community in local civil institutions.
- Ensuring partnership enhancement and good governance.

2.3 Outputs

2.3.1 Awareness generation activities

Village level Mahila Mandal meeting	Total Participants	G.P level Mahila Mandal Meeting	Total Participants	Women Federation Meeting	Total Participants
234	4950	36	1200	19	800

The meetings were conducted on various Govt. Acts, programmes, policy, and schemes in order to raise the awareness of the participants for the smooth implementation of the aforementioned Govt. programmes at the grass root level effectively and efficiently. Village level meetings are organized by the Mahila Mandals for the smooth implementation of FRA, OLRA, MGNREGA, and various Social Security Schemes at the village level. The local change agents acts as a facilitator and helps in the documentation work of FRA form fill up, Job demand under MGNREGA and pensions schemes application. Similarly, G.P level Mahila Mandal meetings are organized in where the problems of village are discussed and decisions are taken collaboratly for the solutions. In the Women Federation meetings, the participants comes from village level Mahila Mandals and an experiences sharing's took place in the meetings. Based on the experience sharing, strategy and action plan is taken for each Mahila Mandals and Women federations.

2.3.2 Animators Training Programme

Date	Venue	Total Participants	Resource Persons
18.9.2011	VRC hall, Kashipur	16	Vidhya Das, Lingaraj Bhoi
18.2.2012 and 19.2.2012	Adri	17	Amrutlal Singh, Lingaraj Bhoi, Ramnath Panda

The objective of the Animators training is to develop their capacity and skills in the effective implementation of various Govt. Acts, programmes, policy, and schemes. Training modules were developed by the resource persons mentioned in the above table which has provided a lime light to the animators on FRA, OLRA, MGNREGA, PESA, and various Social Security Schemes. Major emphasis is given on the active participation of the trainees through lecture method, Group discussion, Individual presentation, Documentary show, and songs.

2.3.3 Strengthening Community Based Organizations

The formation of Mahila Mandals have helped build up women's leadership in the villages. This has encouraged them to take up several challenges, and demand accountability of their Panchayats and Panchayat Samities. Mahila Mandal federations at the block level have taken up mass action for demanding rights for MGNREGA, FRA, and other provisions. These efforts of women's groups from the village to the Panchayat, and to the Block, have been effective in mobilising entire village communities to take action to demand for their rights, especially in the areas of.

Village communities come forward to take the support of federations, and federation leaders for helping them address problems with government service delivery. Demand from the CBOs has lead to several issues being taken up by the Government. In Koraput, the Palli Sabha decisions for NREGA works have been looked into, and are being included in the Panchayat plans.

2.3.4 Local Leadership Through Capacity Building

Leadership at the grass roots has been strengthened, and there is a confidence within the community to address different problems in an informed and systematic manner.

This has been taken up through training and capacity building programmes at different levels, reaching out to community members, leaders, and elected representatives. Interface with local Government officials has been initiated as well, and an overall ambience for better delivery of government services and improved implementation has been created. Thus local cadre have been able to take up issues under NREGA, and initiated action for redressal. RTI questions regarding different programmes and works in the villages have been submitted by local cadres. Panchayat level pressure groups have come forward to enhance the actions of women's groups and village committees for rights over land and natural resources. Thus, the training programmes taken up at different levels have had much impact.

2.3.5 Enhancing the participation of the socially excluded community

Palli Sabhas and Gram Sabhas have been initiated for grassroots plannings in NREGA, and other schemes. These forums organised under the initiatives of local community leaders and members, have had extensive participation of women and men members of the Gram Sabhas, and planning has been with people's perspectives and priorities. Women have been able to raise their voices in these forums, and ensure their needs are addressed. Issues have been raised in Panchayat and Block level forums, and government functionaries involved in enhancing communication

between local communities and government. Panchayat level meetings, and discussion groups have been organised with the involvement of local representatives.

2.3.6 Ecological Conservation and Natural Resource Management

Eco-villages have been identified, and processes initiated for conservation, and enhanced, sustainable production, and sustainable management of natural resources. Family farms have been encouraged with 150 farmers, for finding alternatives to shifting cultivation, while at the same time preserving the agri-bio-diversity of the tribal farmers. Women have been involved in the whole process through meetings, trainings and exposures to emphasise their crucial role in food production.

2.4 Ensuring Partnership Enhancement and Good Governance

2.4.1 Public hearing

Networking across the state, and drawing civil society organisations into the challenge of ensuring good governance, Agramamee organised 1 district level public hearings at Kandhamal district that exposed the myth that is the NREGA in Odisha. 15 case studies underlined that despite all the provisions, and supports, despite all the hype about the benefits of the scheme, the poor tribal communities in the most underdeveloped districts are not getting any benefits from the NREGA. Honourable member of the Jury for the hearing in Kandhamal district are Shri Pradip Pradhan (Humanity organization Director), Narayan Behera (Sambad Journalist), Jagabandhu Panda (Prajatantra Journalist), are the jury in the concerned public hearing.. pointed out that the enactment has been specially made for the poorest of the poor who were still to be covered under the pre-existing welfare schemes of the state. He therefore enjoined the Executive to review the scheme, in the light of the revelations made in the public hearing, and secure redressal of all the genuine grievances of the poor and backward citizens living in the remote villages of the state.

2.4.2 Consultation on Food Security in the KBK Districts, 8th and 9th November, 2011

The consultation on Food Security in the KBK Districts brought together more than 100 people from the different KBK districts, in intense discussion on the status of food rights, as also on the need to have a better understanding of the underlying causes of food insecurity, and livelihoods in the tribal regions. It had the active participation of tribal leaders like Sumani Jhodia, Andhari Majhi, as well as several Non-governmental organisations.

To begin with, participants expressed their concerns about the Caste-Socio-economic survey, and detailed the shortcomings, wherein many of the needy might be left out. Several people pointed out that universal Food Security Act might be the need of the hour. But, it was also essential to have processes of decentralisation, whereby local foods could be included in the PDS.

The meeting concluded with the passing of a memorandum on the Proposed National Food Security Bill, and a demand for the inclusion of livelihood issues including support to farmers for more cost-effective production and sustainable production, and

2.4.3 District level consultation on MNREGA

A district level consultation was organized on FRA and MGNREGA at Kashipur, Rayagada on 28.3.12 and 29.3.12. The participants of the above mentioned consultation are from the operational areas of the project. Participants from AKSUSS, PRADAN, LNSRD, AMA Sangathan, Indrabati Mahila Mahasangha, Phiringia Mahila Mahasangha have participated.

2.4.4 IEC material

3 Issues of the newsletter 'Arohan' have been published during this year, and spread the people's message from the tribal hinterlands of Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nabarnapur and Kandhamal.

2.5 Best Practices

2.5.1 Successful Follow Ups to District Level Public Hearings (and some not so successful)

2 District Level Public Hearings in Koraput, and Rayagada on 18th March, and 11th March, respectively were taken up in the hope that, it would alert the Government at different levels, about the mismanagement of public money under the NREGA, and urgent steps would be taken to undo the wrongs. We are indeed happy to say, that in many instances, this hope was fulfilled. In many cases, the successful payment to those beneficiaries who show-cased their problem in the Public Hearing events, had a ripple effect, and there was an overall surge to pressurize for due payments, which was met by the administration. This was specially so in Rayagada. We are also happy to report, that the media also helped us in this by giving adequate publicity to the lacunae in the implementation of the NREGA. Specially, Kanaka TV and OTV have played an active and supportive role in exposing the mismanagement.

We are however extremely disappointed also, that despite all the efforts, in Koraput District, many cases of non-payment are still pending even as of 2012 September. I wish, there were easier ways to facilitate payment, than what Agragamee has been trying to do!

One learning is that unless the people are able to make united effort to raise their voice, the vested interests will surely cheat them.

Rayagada District

Farm Pond in Uparjhiri: Rs.37Lakhs Wage Arears Paid !

Kandra Majhi of Uparjhiri Village, Tallajhiri GP, created an uproar by presenting the case of non-payment in the case of his farm pond in the Public Hearing in Rayagada on 11th March. Kandhra was threatened by the VLW and the Sarpanch. He was told that now he would never get payment. 2 days later, the case was given coverage by Kanak TV, who interviewed Kandra 2 times. Following this, the VLW and the Sarpanch came to Kandra, and offered him Rs.12000.00 to keep quiet on the issue. Kandra refused to accept this. As the uproar lead to several inquiries, the Block Administration was forced to take action, and on June 12th, the VLW came to the village with the account payee cheques for all the people who had worked on Kandra's farm pond, as also on his comrade in arms, Pisku majhi's farm pond. A total payment of Rs. 24358 was made for Kandra Majhi's farm pond. People, finally received full payment, a year and 3 months after completion of work.

Kandra and Pisku spread the news of their efforts and success, and labourers all over the Panchayat made a demand for payment in farm pond work. The Block was forced to look into the issue and ensure proper payment in all the farm pond cases in the Panchayat. A total of Rs.37Lakhs payment for farm pond was transferred to the workers for farm pond work (Rs.23.7Lakhs as wages, and Rs.13.3Lakhs Material component) that had taken place the previous summer. The motto perhaps should be better late than never!!

The Administration Shaken in the Remote Panchayat of Chandragiri

In Dhutrapas in Chandragiri Gram Panchayat, **Naranga Majhi** had not received payment under the Farm pond for several months. He presented his problems in a Public Hearing in Rayagada on the 11th March, 2011. 7 days later, Kanak and E- T.V media has flashed this news of late payment of Farm Pond. After 15 days, J.E and GRS visited to the villagers and have done

measurement of the farm pond. They have given assurance to the villagers that they will get their due payment within 20 days. But as per the stipulated date, villagers have not got their payment. Thereafter Naranga Majhi wrote a complaint to the BDO, and handed it to the BDO. There was no response, so Naranga Majhi sent a registered with AD complaint to the District Collector. The VLW then came to their village, and asked for his passbook, and job card. Finally, Naranga and 16 others who had worked at the site of his farm pond got their payment on 29th August, 2011, one year and 6 months after the work was completed. A total of Rs.44100 was deposited into their respective bank accounts.

Along with, Dhansai, Jama Majhi, Hakila Majhi, Rupdhar Majhi, Sonasingh Majhi, Balsingh Majhi, also received payments for their farm pond work.

So also in Dhutrapas Village, people had not received payment for 3 weeks of work for digging a canal. A week after the public Hearing, the Gram Rozgar Sevak GRS gave the check payment for the work to the Ward member. After 9 months of work, 30 job card holders received their payment of Rs.3000 each, in their accounts. A total payment of Rs.90,000.00 was paid into the bank accounts of the job card holders of Dhutrapas village.

Laiban Nayak's presentation in the Public Hearing in Rayagada drew the attention of Kanaka TV and E- T.V who aired the injustice of non-payment more than once. Within 15 days, J.E and GRS visited and took the measurement of the work, assuring payment within a few days. But, finding no payment even after the stipulated date, Laiban and others met the BDO in person. They were then asked to provide their Pass book numbers, and finally received payment on 29th August. A total Rs. 34470 was deposited in the accounts of Laiban, and 7 other job card holders, who had worked on his farm pond.

Jama Majhi, Hakila Majhi, Rupdhar Majhi, Rupa Majhi from Dhurkhal, also received their farm pond payments at the same time. Thus the Public hearing efforts had a ripple effect, helping several beneficiaries receive payment from the show-cased Panchayats.

Keshaba Majhi presented the Saga of his struggles for payment during the Public Hearing in Rayagada. However, much to his chagrin no payment was made, even though many others received due payment. After Public Hearing, every village of the Chandragiri G.P where construction of earthen road, D/W, irrigation cannal, CC road, was done the due payment of the wage labour was given, but Padampur villagers have not got their due payment till date. So complain was given to various department like BDO, Sub- Collector, Collector, PD DRDA, and Central Minister Shree Srikanta Jena. But alas, no response was given in this regard till date.

Koraput District, Village: Belgach, G.P: Dumbaguda, Block: Dasmantpur, District: Koraput

In the Koraput Public Hearing (MGNREGA) on dated 18. March 2011, the villagers of Belgach has represented that they have not get their due payment regarding construction of field cannal work. After 15 days of the Public Hearing, the B.D.O of Dasmantpur visited in this village along with J.E. They have given assurance to the villagers that their due payment will be paid within 7 days.

But, till date no payment has been given to the villagers, even 8 people who have worked in the concerned field cannal work have died.

Disappointing Response in Koraput District

Berengaput in Dasmantpur Block had a visit from the BDO and JE, within a week of the Public Hearing in Koraput. The Contractor also accompanied them. They were assured that their payment would be expedited. However, the contractor prevailed over the labourers, and collected

everybody's passbooks, and signatures, for the post office accounts, and distributed money as per his sweet will. Though, the labourers received payment of sorts, the fact that they were not able to assert even after having passbooks, is a matter of concern for all.

In Kalimaba Village, the GRS (Gram Rozgar Sathi), J.E and Contractor have come to the village, and given assurance to the villagers that their due payment will be paid within 1 week, within this 7 days they have come again to the village and provided Rs. 8000 to the villagers and have compelled to the villager to accept that they have got their payment. They have also taken a written format in this regard. After 20 days, PD, DRDA, BDO and Lokpal visited Kaliamba, and have inquired about their payment status. The villagers have said that, they have received their due payments.

Bhandisil, in Dumbaguda GP was visited by the BDO a month after the Public Hearing. He assured the villagers that payment would be ensured shortly. A week later, the GRS and P.O have visited the village and paid to the villagers their wage labour. Payment per beneficiaries was 2000.

Dakamara, in Chikamba GP, was visited by the BDO, a month after the Public hearing. The local contractor Hemlal Bag manipulated the BDO by saying that the Paraja Sahi residents have already got their due payment. But regrettably till date, according to the Parja Sahi residents, they have not got their due payment. So the villagers have given complain to the BDO twice, but the BDO has not responded to this matter till date.

2.5.2 Efforts in Chandragiri Panchayat Stalled by "Lock-up" in BDO Kashipur Office

In the table below is the story of 6 villages struggling to make the Government keep to its word under the NREGA. Agragamee's efforts have lead to much awareness amongst the people about the NREGA, and they have persistently tried to submit job demands. However, these efforts have been thwarted time and again, and people are left with a growing feeling of frustration. The details of the cases concerning the villages of Dangeskhal, Chandgiri, Maligaon, Bramarjodi, Gadlaghati, Biribad are provided in the table below.

The people in these villages have faced several problems, the Panchayat Executive Officer has refused to receive their job demand applications, their registered with AD letters have been returned to the people, their unemployment allowance demands have been ignored, and payments delayed for more than a year. In many instances, work has been provided, but at distances of more than 6kms. In the remote Panchayats of Rayagada district, there is no means of transport, public or private, so people cannot reach their place of work on time, if it is so far away.

Of special concern are villages like Gadlaghati, where people have not recieved payment for work done in 2010!! In the village of Chandgiri, the people demanded unemployment allowance after nobody heeded the Job Demand Applications. Arna Majhi the Gram Sanjojak Petitioned in person to the District Collector. He shrugged the matter off and referred him to the BDO. The BDO and the JE together prevailed upon the Arna Majhi, and forced him to make a second job demand. For this work, they have recieved only partial payment, and the work is incomplete! He has become the cynosure of all in the village, and rues the day, when he listened to the Block 'authorities'.

Aragamee questions itself - is it really awareness creation, or did we unknowingly dupe the people with our incorrigible faith in 'constitutional laws'?

Job Demands and Follow-up in Chandragiri Panchayat under the MNREGA

Village	Date	Action by Community	Applicants	Response	Follow –up	Work status
Dangeskhal	28.12. 11	Registered with AD Letter to BDO for Job Demand	36	Letter returned on 2.1.11 Reason 3 – Door locked, Address refused	Nil	Nil
Dangeskhal	02.1.11	Registered with AD Letter to BDO for Job Demand	36	Letter returned on 2.1.11 Reason – Door locked, Address refused	Nil	Nil
Chandgiri	18.8. 11	Job demand to VLW by hand	140	Letter referring Job demand to BDO		
Chandgiri	16.9.11	Regd with AD letter to BDO for Job demand attaching letter of VLW	140	Letter is received, and AD returned to Chandgiri		
Chandgiri	20.10.11	Regd with AD letter to BDO with CC to DC for Unemployment Allowance	140	Letter is received, Nil AD from both offices returned,		
Chandgiri	29.10.11	People meet Rayagada DC in person.	5	DC refers the matter to the BDO.	Gaon Sanjojak asked to make fresh job demand	
Chandgiri		Job demand to VLW by hand	120	Job demand received	85	7 days work provided on Chandgiri.to Paiksupel road. Labourers After waiting for 3 months, given notice for work for 151000. however, people receive only a total of Rs. 135000. The total work estimate is for Rs.275000. The rest of the work is pending since April.

Maligaon	18.10.11	Regd with AD letter to BDO for Job demand attaching letter of VLW	52	Letter is received, and AD returned to Maligaon	30 labourers given notice for work	Only 30 people worked for 14 days, from 2.11.11 to 15.11.2011. After the measurement, they waited for 4 months. Then wrote a letter AD with registered on 15.3.2012. AD not recd, and the letter returned. Then they decided to write to DC. Then they received message that the bill was done, and they received the money. The road work consisted of side drain, road work, stone wall on one side. The whole work was for 14 days. They received payment for the earth work, of side drain, and road work, but are still to receive the payment for the stone wall. The work estimate was for Rs. Five lakhs. The total payment to the people is Rs.45000.00. the work is incomplete.
Bramarjodi	30.12.11	Job demand in person to VLW for digging of canal	36	Letter was returned - Address refused on 2.1.2012	Nil	
Bramarjodi		AD sent again	36	Letter received, and AD returned	Work provided provided 7kms from village on Kaldiamba to Padampur road	15 people report for work. The work is complete, but the really needy, and most of the women could not participate
Gadlaghati	25.10.2010	Job demand in person to VLW.	14	Refused	Nil	Nil
Gadlaghati	27.10.2010	Regd with AD letter to BDO for	14	Letter recd, and AD sent	Notice for work given	

Gadlaghati	11.11.2010	14 applicants report for work	14	back to village	to the 14 applicants	Nil	<p>The work is complete, and water comes to the village. However, people have not received payment. They met the BDO, and handed him a complaint about payment. BDO assured to look into the matter. However not getting any further response, they met the DC and submitted a complaint. Jugu Majhi, the Gaon Sathi explained the problem to the DC. DC spoke to the BDO on phone, and asked for explanation. However, the matter is still pending and people are still to receive payment since half and one year.</p>
Biribad	20.10.11	Regd with Ad letter sent to BDO for Job Demand.	22	AD returned, letter recd	Within 15 days, work notice given	<p>They had asked for Biribad to Yugabasa Kebedi road and Ghat cutting. But they received work for Musuripada to Dandabad Road. The work estimate was for Rs.5Lakhs. This being a partially completed work of Musuripadar village, people of Biribad were not allowed by Musuripadar villagers to work on this site. The work is incomplete.</p>	

2.5.3 Farm ponds sanctioned

Panchayat	Village	Total No.
Pahiraju	Gobarnala	5
	Kuaghara	2
	Brusingh	2
	Klabasing	2
	Kuaghara bahali	2
Luising	Balandapada	1
	Rayagada	5
	Lambakheta	4
	Kuermandu	3
	Titerpala	4
	Bhatul	2
Balandapada	Bhatimunda	2
	Titerpahi	3

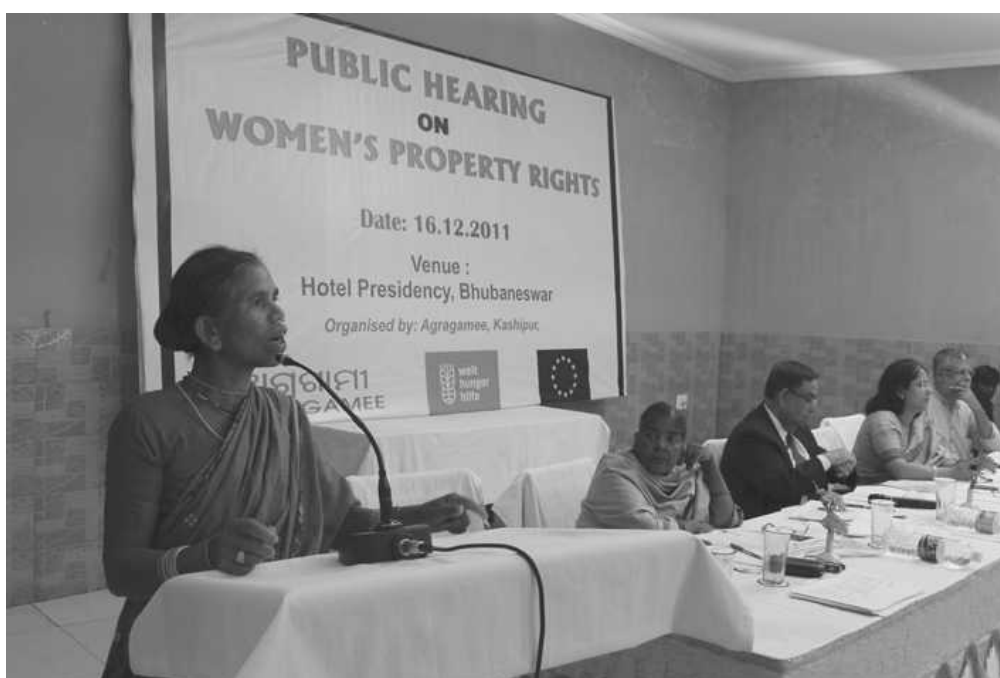
2.5.4 FRA Leads to Employment Guarantee

A village of 55 households, nestling at the foot hills of the Baphli mali, the people of Kebedi village in Chandragiri Panchayat of Kashipur Block have struggled to make a success of the NREGA works in the village. In 2009, with the help of Agramee, the women of the village formed the Kebedi Mahila Mandal, under the able leadership of Ujal Dei. The village became aware of the different enabling laws, and applied for land deeds under the Forest Rights Act, in 2008. In September 2010, 45 families received title deeds for forest land, distributed by the DWO.

The BDO and the Tahsildar undertook an inspection of the land. Following up on their suggestions, the people organised a Pali Sabha and identified 10 poorest families for land development work. Following this, land development work was initiated for 10 poorest families in the village on the FRA Land. However, following the work, people did not receive payment for more than 2 months. The people of Kebedi came 25kms to the Kashipur Block headquarters, and demanded payment on 28th December. The BDO assured payment to them, and within 7 days of their visit, they received payment.

Kebedi has also been one of the more successful villages in implementing the farm pond scheme. Even as farm ponds in other parts of the Block were being dug with machines, the people of Kebedi decided to do the farm ponds only manually. Thus 4 farm ponds, of Raibaru, Kiaphul Majhi, Dhansai Majhi and Balsingh Majhi were dug in April 2010. Once the farm pond was completed, however, the payments were a long time in coming. They complained to the BDO. The written complaint had its response, and the Raibaru received payment within a month of sending the application.

3.0 Empowering women through Institution Building



3.1 Introduction

85% of women in India are in the unorganised agriculture sector. Majority of them work in food production, in back breaking jobs, 10 hours a day, 7 days a week, but receive half to two thirds of the minimum wages. They do not have any kind of social security, save old age and widow pensions, which are very meagre amounts. 60 % of the agricultural work is done by women, according to FAO studies. The underpayment, and non-payment to women agricultural workers provides an implicit subsidy to the national economy. A back of the envelope calculation, shows this figure to be atleast Rupees Hundred Thousand Crores (Rupees one Trillion) per annum. Without this implicit subsidy from women, the national economy would not have had the high growth rates of the past decade. And yet, these women have the least nutrition, no education, no economic or food security, and are the most vulnerable sections of our society. This project seeks to provide some models to address this huge economic injustice towards nearly half the

population of this country. It seeks to provide a voice of empowerment, while helping women to have rights and legal literacy, which will atleast help them access existing Government programmes and provisions meant for them. The road is long and uphill, but with the strength and undying spirit of tribal and rural women, we shall make the road by walking!

3.2 Title of the Action

Empowering Women: Access and ownership over land and land based activities through education, legal literacy and advocacy in rural India-with focus on tribal women in Odisha

3.3 Target groups

500 tribal women is our target groups distributed over 50 villages (Presently at least 280 women have been directly benefitted from the project activities in terms of legal literacy and access to and control over resources is considered) in 10 Gram Panchayats (Chandragiri, Manusgaon, Mandibisi, Talajhiri, Kashipur, Adri, Padepadar, Dasmantpur, Chikamba, Dumbaguda) of 3 blocks (Kashipur, TH.Rampur and Koraput) of 3 Districts namely Rayagada, Kalahandi and Koraput.

3.4 Goal

To contribute to empowerment of vulnerable women in rural India and to complement to the achievement of MDG 3.

In today's world, women are marching shoulder to shoulder in every field and in many fields, perhaps ahead of their male counterparts. However, when it comes to rural tribal women of Odisha, the situation is grim as it has been since decades barring few exceptions. Taking gender indicators as the basis, the problem appears in hydra-headed form. It gets further attenuated by their illiteracy, lack of alternative employment and financial security in terms of land or property. No solution is complete in itself.

Aragamee is of the opinion that inspite of NGO's genuine efforts at the grassroot level; the State has to play the enabler role in strengthening NGO's hands, giving more voice to people and ensuring the implementation of various schemes with equity and transparency to the greater extent.

The project is very much relevant as it approaches the grim situation with multiple approaches like- Strengthening women groups at the grass root level, local change agents to empower their own community people, forum to address their genuine concerns and getting it addressed many times, policy advocacy at the govt. level. In addition, helping both the stakeholders meet their impeccable objectives- Govt. to pull tribal women out of the mess and tribal women want more respect, more voice and improved livelihood by making FRA work for the people.

In last one year, Aragamee established three women resource centres, selected change agents, did training of trainers (Change agents) three times. Ten women awareness camps were also done at Panchayat level. Participatory resource mapping were done in 10 villages to know the baseline status. In addition, two meetings with PRI members and one workshop on formal and legal programme were done. In addition, linkages with few important govt. agencies like B.D.O., Kashipur, Welfare Extension Officer, Kashipur and Bank officials, C.D.P.O, I.C.D.S., Sumani Jhodia, famous tribal leader and president of Ama Sangathan (Women Federation) were done.

3.5 Activities and results

3.5.1 Organise meetings, campaigns and rallies for literacy awareness

Sl. No.	Date	Place and Block	Total Participants	Resource Person
1	25 th March, 2011	Mandibisi, Kashipur	57	Sumani Jhodia, Lingraj Bhoi, and Reeta Nayak
2	28 th March, 2011	AdriTH-Rampur	59	Sumani jhodia, Amrutlal Singh and Reeta Nayak
3	17 th May	Kashipur	72	Lingaraj Bhoi, Amrutlal Singh, Reeta Nayak and Kiran
4	24 th May, 2011	AdriTH-Rampur	130	Prof. Ambuj Tripathy (Delhi University), Lingaraj Bhoi and Reeta Nayak
5	12 th Sept. 2011	Kashipur	22	Amrutlal Singh, Joy Daniel Pradhan and Kulaswami Jagannath Jena.
6	22 nd Sept. 2011	Dasmantpur	21	Atul Ku. Nayak, Joy Daniel Pradhan and Kulaswami Jagannath Jena.
7	3 rd Oct. 2011	Aragamee, Adri	28	Ramnath Panda, Joy Daniel Pradhan and Kulaswami Jagannath Jena.
8	24 th Oct. 2011	Aragamee Mandibisi	25	Sumani Jhodia, Lingaraj Bhoi and Joy Daniel Pradhan
9	7 th Nov. 2011	Aragamee, Dasmantpur	28	Atul Ku. Nayak, Joy Daniel Pradhan and Kulaswami Jagannath Jena
10	28 th Nov. 2011	Aragamee, Adri	22	Ramnath Panda, Joy Daniel Pradhan and Kulaswami Jagannath Jena
11	15 to 16 March 2012	Kashipur	70	Ramnath Panda, Lingaraj Bhoi and Abhijit Mohanty
12	20 to 21 March 2012	AdriTH-Rampur	76	Ramnath Panda and Abhijit Mohanty

In total, 12 women awareness camps were organized at the Gram Panchayat level. Experienced and known resource persons like Sumani Jhodia (Tribal Leader and President of Ama Sangathan), and Vidhya Das participated in women awareness camps to give critical inputs. The meetings discussed the status of implementation of the different Government Schemes in the Block, efforts by the different groups to improve their functioning, and ways of taking forward these efforts, so people, and village communities can get the full benefits of the schemes.

Complaints on old age and widow pensions, processes of ensuring settlements of claims under FRA, works and payments under the MGNREGA were major points of the discussions. In villages such as Haliasahi, Baharpada Majhi, Mandibisi, Peepulpadar, Durkhal, Katali in Kashipur Bloc, Gunar, Bonasil, Marchiguda, Girliguma in Dasmantpur Block, Pukijal, Hatsil, Gunjupalipada in Thuamulrampur Block, women demanded to know why they had received much less land than they had applied for. Applications for redressal of grievances in these villages were written, and submitted to the concerned authorities. In other instances, Change Agents took up the issues for ensuring pensions, and proper working of welfare schemes, and took the process forward in the villages.

The meetings also helped increase women's participation in local self governance institutions including the village level Pali Sabhas, and the Panchayat level Gram Sabhas. Finding out that they could also voice their demands in these meetings, women have participated with increasing intensity in these forums, and brought in a change in the perceptions of elected leaders, and lower level Government functionaries, ensuring redressal of problems like drinking water, proper paths to artisan springs, commons development for livelihood needs etc. They have also raised issues of non-delivery and poor delivery of welfare schemes like the ICDS, and the MDM Schemes, etc. ensuring their increase efficacy, and reach to the vulnerable sections.

3.5.2 Conduct functional and legal literacy programmes

Workshop on Women Land Rights

Sl. No.	Date	Level of workshop and place	No. of participants	No. of Villages	Resource Person
1	30 th and 31 st March, 2011	Block level (Kashipur)	58	20	Vidhya Das and Atul Nayak
2	4 th and 5 th Sept. 2011	Block level (Kashipur)	57	32	Amrutlal Singh, Jyotiranjana Mohanty and Joy Daniel Pradhan
3	20 th and 21 st April 2012	District level (Kashipur)	92	27	Mrs. Sumani Jhodia, Mrs. Sundei Saunta, Mr. Lingaraj Bhoi, Mr. Ramnath Panda
4	16 th . Dec. 2011	State level Public Hearing on Women's Property Right	127	10 (District)	Justice Himadri Mahapatra, Chairman Human Right Commission, Odisha; Professor Surya Mishra Mrs. Saila Behera, Secretary, Vasundhara; Dr. Amrita Patel, Women's Studies Centre, and Mrs. Sumani Jhodia, Women Leader.
5	31 st Jan. and 1 st Feb. 2012	National Workshop on Rights of Women on Land, livelihood and Natural Resources- The linkages with commons, Agriculture and Economic Rights			

Result

State level Public Hearing on Women's Property Right

The Public Hearing on Women's Property Right was organized on 16th December 2011, at Presidency Hotel of Bhubaneswar. The Public Hearing had empanelled an august 5 member's jury which is mentioned in the above tables. The Public Hearing was facilitated by Mr. Achyut Das, Director, Agramee. Ms. Vidhya Das provided the introduction to the hearing, emphasising that women who worked silently, and invisibly in the tribal and rural villages, suffered untold justices which deprived them of all manner of wellbeing. Total 14 testimonies were presented on the FRA status, how the tribals are being deprived from obtaining the rights over land (patta) as per the FRA. in the public hearing. The Public Hearing was flashed in both the State and national level news papers on dated 18.12.2011 like; The Khabar, The Ananya, The Sarvasandharan, The Dharitri, The Paryabekshyak, The Amari Katha, The Odisha Post and The Hindu.

National Workshop on Rights of Women on Land, livelihood and Natural Resources-The linkages with commons, Agriculture and Economic Rights

The two day annual thematic workshop was jointly organised by Agramee and Welthungerhilfe. Representatives from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), government officials, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and gender activists participated in this workshop to analyse the status of women's right to land, livelihood, and natural resources, and contributed their insights to strengthen a national agenda for mainstreaming the concerns of women's right on land, livelihood, and natural resources. The participants deliberated on the issues affecting women's rights, their access to, and control over, land, natural resources, and livelihood.

3.5.3 Establish Women Resource Centres (WRCs) to provide information, legal and technical services and support grass root advocacy

Sl. No.	Name of WRC	Block	District	Responsible Person	Infrastructure Available
1	WRC Mandibisi	Kashipur	Rayagada	Susanti Naik Geeta	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, Building, Notice stationery
2	WRC Dasamantapur	Dasamantapur	Koraput	Anla Miniaka, Sundei Santa	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, stationery
3	WRC Adri	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi	Sumitra Mohakuda Lalita Naik	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, stationery

Three women resource centers have been established with the abovementioned infrastructure. It is managed by two animators each, monitored by project director of that block, programme associate and programme coordinator, WHH/EU/WEP. Presently, change agents are trying to meet women and create awareness about different acts, schemes etc.

Role of WRC

- Conduct training and skill building programme for improved management of income land, asset, live stock, village common land agriculture system.
- Create linkage with PRIs.
- Undertake grass root advocacy.
- Provide functional and legal literacy to target women. (what specifically is done as against proposed)
- To monitor and take action against violation of women rights.
- To disseminate information on govt. schemes, Acts and others related to women.

3.5.4. Organise training of Trainers for core resource people and change agents on legal, technical and advocacy related issues

Sl. No.	Date	Venue	No. of Participants	Resource Persons
1	7 th and 8 th May, 2011	Aragamee, Kashipur	6	Vidhya Das & Lingaraj Bhoi
2	22 nd and 23 rd Oct. 2011	Aragamee, Kashipur	6	Vidhya Das & Amrutlal Sing

Capacity building of change agents is a pre-requisite for strengthening the advocacy work in the operational areas. There were total two Change Agent trainings that have taken place in this financial year. The main objective of the training programme is to increase awareness and develop skill amongst the Change Agents which will make them capable of effective implementation of various Govt. Acts like, MGNREGA, FRA, OLRA, RTI, PESA etc at the grass root level effectively and efficiently. The methodology of the training is participatory in approach, the Change Agents actively participated in the training process. Training module on the aforementioned acts and programmes are designed by the resource persons, which has provided a visible idea and a reference point on these Govt. Acts and programmes for the trainees. In the training programme, activities like Group Discussions, experience sharing, documentary film show and Songs were also a vital part.

3.5.5. Periodically monitor and take appropriate action against local violations of women's rights related to literacy and property

WRC, over a period of one year, has become more structured, in terms of infrastructure, change agent presence, take up gender issues mostly in terms of access to resources and their empowerment; village meetings by animators were done to take up issues, quarterly meeting with animators for taking appropriate action to address those issues. Total 831 individual FRA pattas was distributed, total 172 RTI applications were filed, MGNREGA job demand 4860. It does highlight that to a great extent, capacity building of change agents, WRC as a facilitating centre, monitoring work, and village meetings has all helped to ensure tribal women and family members awaken themselves to asset their rights.

3.5.6. Participatory resource mapping of women's property ownership (Village Baseline Survey of ten villages)

A baseline study to know the current situation of women's access and ownership towards resources was taken up. It also included survey of the common property resources, like **Dangar Lands** available in village and how women collectives (Mahila Mandals) engaged with panchayat and block level institutions for collective ownership.

3.5.7. Organize meetings with elected women representatives and women electors to demand effective participation of women in village level planning

Meetings with elected representatives have been organised at the Panchayat level, as also at the WRC levels, getting representatives from several Panchayats to the WRCs for interaction with the people. These meetings have been effective in ensuring that representatives improved their performance, and also took forward the demands of their people to be incorporated in Annual Plans.

3.5.8. Develop IEC and advocacy material

A bimonthly magazine "Arohan" depicting the success stories, struggles of village communities in getting their rights, articles on important laws, analysis of different schemes at ground level etc. is published. A report was published on "Addressing Women's Economic Rights" (Report of State Level Public Hearing and Consultation). Different posters are being developed for women awareness, empowerment etc.

It is also given to PRIs, block level officials, CBOs, NGOs, district level administration for updating them about the situation in far-flung areas. In addition, Agragamee has collected various information booklets (mainly in Odia Language) for creating legal literacy.

3.5.9 Increased access to and control over property, income and natural resources

Aragamee has been proactive in helping tribals' especially women to become aware of various acts and schemes. Formation of Mahila Mandals and also its strengthening had been regularly done by Agragamee's fearless staff. There are various progressive laws in the country like MGNREGA, FRA, RTI, and PESA which empower the tribal community like never before.

The significant achievements have been mentioned below:

Quantitative results Women Resource Centre wise

Name of the WRC	FRA Ind. Claim	Total Bene.	FRA Comm. Claim	Total Bene.	OLRA Claim	OLRA Total Bene.	MGNR EGA Job Demand	RTI filed	Social Security Schemes
Adri WRC	368	250	6	0	249	96	1250	0	63
Mandibisi WRC	308	152	9	0	0	0	675	2	84
Dasmant-pur WRC	594	201	15	0	0	0	668	3	47
Total	1270	603	30	0	249	96	2593	5	194

3.6. Conclusion

“What is the beauty of success if the journey is not treacherous-a common adage”. With each obstacle faced in programme implementation, Agragamee is moving with more firmer steps with fearlessness to address the tribal women’s exclusion issue and help them get access to resources meant for them. With initial success, and tribals’ energy and positiveness gives Agragamee the necessary plank to help raise the issues at proper forums and advocate policy friendliness and transparency at grassroots level. Agragamee, do agree, without hesitation, that all these would not have been possible if many likeminded people especially women have not supported Agragamee especially during crucial times. Agragamee does look forward to a year with more women becoming aware, ensuring their participation in local developmental processes and procedures to get availability of schemes meant to improve their vulnerable livelihoods.

List of IEC materials at Women Resource Centre

- NREGA ACT, 2005 and OREGS (in Odia)
- RTI Act, 2005 (in Odia)
- Inspection of muster roll of NREGA
- Forest Rights Act
- Land Rights Act
- Her Land her Rights (From WHH/EU/WEP)- English
- SARALA JAMI JAMA AAYINI (About Land rights)
- Land Act, 1989 (Odia)
- PESA Act,
- NREGA Social Audit
- Grain Bank
- Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha
- Information regarding draft National policy on tribals and social security schemes for forest dwellers
- Illustrated World (Agragamee publication)
- Micro planning booklet
- Aarohan
- Gaon Kalyan Samiti
- Aam Chaso, Aama Jangalo
- Right to Education
- Samajika Kalyano o Anyo Line Bibhagaro Yojana
- Arthika Hisab avam Parichalana
- Pamchayati Raj Bibhagare Gramin Vikas Yojana
- Addressing Women’s Economic Rights (Report of State Level Public Hearing and Consultation)



4.0 Vocational Education & Training



4.1. Introduction

The tribal population in Odisha constitutes around 23% of the total population depends upon subsistence farming. But hardly a few have taken to modern and improved practice and majority still adopt primitive methods. This is mostly due to lack of proper training and transfer of technology to the grass root level. Diversification of sustainable agriculture and allied sectors has untapped potential for employment, growth, increased income and for checking migration. As a result, Agramee centred its focus at addressing these gaps in social capital building and establishing replicable models, by organizing **Vocational Education & Training for the unorganized rural sector**. The focus is about creating young paraprofessionals and **Ecopreneurs** skilled in **natural resource based livelihoods** and **creation of multi-stakeholder linkages** so that agriculture, the primary profession, becomes economically remunerative, technologically appropriate and ecologically sustainable. Skill development and backward and forward linkages on natural resource based livelihood options for the youth will help in strengthening the local

economy as well as creating alternative options for the rural youth who would otherwise spend their life as unskilled labour.

The operational districts of VET are Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangpur and Kalahandi, which form part of the undivided KBK districts- one of the poorest regions in the country with 89.14% (based on 1999-2000 NSS data) people below the poverty line. The target group are youth from **primitive tribes** comprising about 60% of the total population, belonging to different communities such as *Kondh, Paraja, Soura and Gadba*.

4.2. Overall Goal & Specific objective

Goal

To contribute to reduced unemployment and inclusive growth in rural areas and to complement to the achievement of MDG 1.

Specific objective

- Increased access to skills and training for tribal, Dalit and OBC adolescents and youths in selected BRGF districts of three Eastern states
- Established institutional arrangements for planning, quality assurance, certification and linkages.

4.3. Activities & Results

Aragamee has conducted 12 trainings on 6 trades during the reporting period with having 231 trainees from 45 villages in 4 districts. Trainings on three new trades (Dal Processing, Solar Lantern Repairing and Turmeric Processing) were conducted for the first time. Training modules for the new courses were prepared and linkages with Govt. departments for resource persons were established. Efforts were put to motivate and encourage women participation in the program and 71 (31%) of the total 231 trainees were female. The training wise activity details has mentioned as follows:

■ Dal Processing

The trainees of dal processing have sown dal in their individual fields during the monsoon season along with tagging on the path of organic farming. In the post training the improvement can be seen in the agricultural practices of dal cultivation among the trainees. Now-a-days they are earning healthy amount by selling the processed dal products in the local market & hat.

■ Nursery Raising & Management

All the trainees from the nursery batch prepared their individual nursery plot designs and business plans during the training period and presented the same. The exposure visits to the front row developed nurseries helped them to understand the plot layouts and spacing along with encouraged them to set up model nursery. Aragamee has provided all the requisites of nursery to all the deserving participants through the VET support project.

■ Solar Lantern Repairing

The training program on solar lantern repairing has been conducted twice during the reporting period. More of the trainees from solar lantern repairing are now taking initiatives to be linked with govt. and other institutions. Few of them are already stand as service provider to the community along with increased income level. It is found that the concern training program has been encouraging the youth to take initiatives to strengthen their business practice as sustainable income source. There are two female trainees have also professionally started their

business and it has been helped them to augmenting their income. This exemplary happening is encouraging the female trainees to become successful entrepreneur.

■ Turmeric Processing

The trainees of turmeric processing was able to augment participant knowledge on the processing mechanism of turmeric. It has resulted in trainees increasing area under cultivation of turmeric, and increase in income from better processing as well as increased production. In the post training activities they are selling turmeric powder as Rs. 180/- per kg. which is much higher than the turmeric sticks cost of Rs. 100/- per kg. Forward linkages with NABARD has facilitated entrepreneurship further, as they have agreed to set up a turmeric unit at Dongasil G.P. which would be executed especially by the efficient women trainees.

■ Tapioca Tuber Processing

The training program on tapioca tuber processing has been conducted for couple of times during the financial year. The trainees of the said trade have been cultivating tapioca organically as well as selling the products of tapioca like chips & papad in reasonable price in the local market & hat.

■ Integrated Sustainable Agriculture

The trainees of Integrated Sustainable Agriculture applying the methods of organic farming in their field which ensuring sustainability and strengthening the economic aspects of life. The concern training has been encouraging the integrated approach of agro cultivation among the trainees. In the post training they are doing paddy cultivation in Shree method along with different kinds of vegetable cultivation. They are selling the said products in the locality in reasonable price.

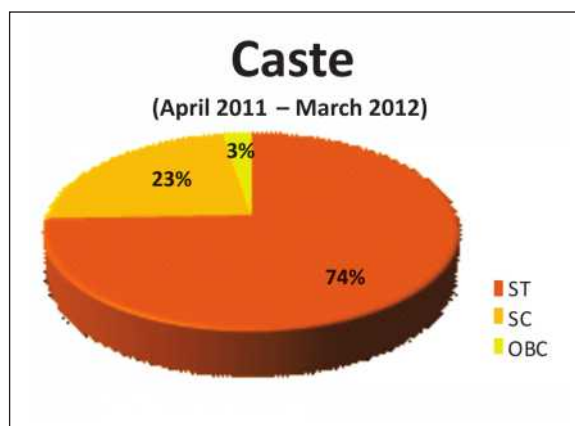
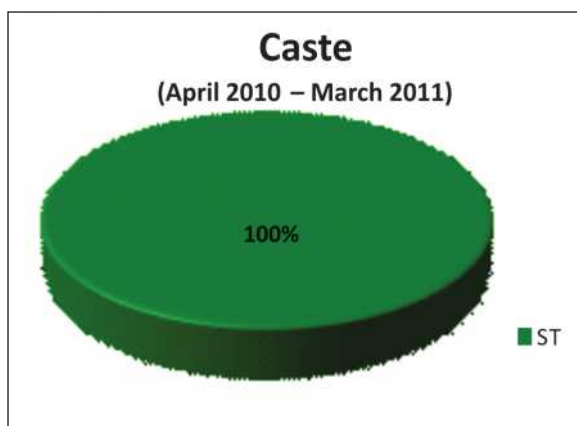
Details of Training Program

Sl. No.	Training Program	Date	No. of Trainee	Trainee Details	RGD	KPT	KLH	KDH
1	Dal Processing	22 Apr 2011 – 6 May 2011	20	ST – 20	15	5	-	-
2	Nursery Raising & Management	22 May 2011 – 28 May 2011 & 27 June 2011 – 3 July 2011	14	ST – 14	9	5	-	-
3	Nursery Raising & Management	22 June 2011 – 6 July 2011	9	ST – 4, SC – 5	2	-	7	-
4	Nursery Raising & Management	22 June 2011 – 27 June 2011	6	ST – 6	-	6	-	-
5	Nursery Raising & Management	21 July 2011 – 4 August 2011	16	ST – 12, SC – 4	2	4	7	3
6	Solar Lantern Repairing	18 September 2011 – 2 October 2011	23	ST – 20, SC – 3	12	5	6	-
7	Solar Lantern Repairing	12 November 2011 – 26 November 2011	21	ST – 15, SC – 6	4	-	7	-

Sl. No.	Training Program	Date	No. of Trainee	Trainee Details	RGD	KPT	KLH	KDH
8	Integrated Sustainable Agriculture	14 December 2011- 28 December 2011	20	ST – 10, SC – 10	18	-	2	-
9	Tapioca Tuber Processing	20th Jan. 2012- 3rd Feb. 2012	20	ST -13, SC-7	—	14	6	—
10	Tapioca Tuber Processing	5th Feb. 2012 - 19th Feb.2012	25	ST – 7, SC – 15, OBC – 3	—	—	25	—
11	Nursery Raising and Management	25 th Feb.'12 - 10 th Mar.'12	30	ST – 24, SC – 3, OBC – 3	15	5	10	—
12	Turmeric Processing	17 th Mar.' 12 – 31 st Mar.' 12	27	ST – 27	27	—	—	—

Comparative Analysis

April 2010 – March 2011	April 2011 – March 2012
<p>8 trainings on 5 trades</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nursery (2) ■ Integrated Sustainable Agriculture (2) ■ Certified Seed Production (2) ■ Water Resource Conservation, Harvesting & Management (1) ■ Tapioca Tuber Processing (1) 	<p>12 trainings on 6 trades</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nursery (5) ■ Dal Processing (1) ■ Tapioca Tuber Processing (2) ■ Solar Lantern Repairing (2) ■ Integrated Sustainable Agriculture (1) ■ Turmeric Processing (1)
<p>72 trainees – 67 male, 5 female, 72 ST</p>	<p>231 trainees - 172 ST, 53 SC, 6 OBC, 160 Male, 71 Female</p>



4.4 Practical aspects during the training

The practical exposure has been conducted by Mr. Kulaswami Jagannath Jena, Project Coordinator, WHH/EU/VET. At CETAR, Mallijharan, there are three experienced field persons a) Saroj Sen, the technical assistant, WHH/EU/VET, b) Hari Jhodia, the grafter and c) Bibishen Lohara, the gardener. All three engage the trainees in preparation of demonstration plots with respect to relevant trainings. The details of practicals conducted have been mentioned below. The details of practical exposure has mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Practical Exposure and Experience
1	Dal Processing	Demonstration at Mandibisi Dal Processing Centre, Kashipur.
2	Nursery Raising & Management	Nursery plot at the CETAR, Mallijharan, Gaimantunda, Kodikitunda, Mankadamundi near Dasmantpur
3	Nursery Raising & Management	Organic farming-Tharli, Natural farming-Chandragiri, Grafting work at CETAR
4	Nursery Raising & Management	Demonstration plot at CETAR, Visit to Podbandh Nursery plot, Rayagada
5	Nursery Raising & Management	Exposure visit to Panbandh Nursery farm near Tikiri
6	Solar Lantern Repairing	Demonstration at Pandkapadar village, Rayagada
7	Solar Lantern Repairing	Demonstration at Keskeri village, Rayagada
8	Integrated Sustainable Agriculture	Visit to organic farming plot at Podbandh, Rayagada
9	Tapioca Tuber Processing	Visit to tapioca cultivation farm at Pedisil, Kalahandi
10	Tapioca Tuber Processing	Visit to tapioca cultivation farm at Maligaon, Kalahandi
11	Nursery Raising & Management	Visit to Nursery plot at Podbandh & Pukimaska of Kashipur Block.
12	Turmeric Processing	Visit to turmeric cultivation plot at Marichaguda

4.5. Success Stories

Sl. No.	Name of the Trainees	Training	Impact
1	Tibu Majhi	Solar Lantern Repairing	Tibu Majhi is a dynamic and courageous young man of 25 yrs. belongs to Y.KBD village of Chandragiri G.P., Kashipur Block, Rayagada District. He is now emerging as a progressive electronic products mechanic earning Rs.4000/- per month. This particular dexterity has augmented his name and fame in the concern vicinity.
2	Mani Muduli	Tapioca Tuber Processing	Mani Muduli is a widow woman of 45 yrs. old belongs to Peringini Village of Kodipari G.P., Kashipur Block, Rayagada District. She has 10 acres of patta land where she cultivate all kinds of seasonal vegetation, Tapioca Tuber is one of them. The tapioca production of her is near about 175 kg. per annum. Now she is selling tapioca chips and papad after got trained in VET program which brings her Rs. 3,500/- as monthly income.
3	Sabasing Majhi	Nursery Raising & Management	Sabasing Majhi is a young man of 30 years old belongs to Y.KBD village of Chandragiri G.P., Kashipur Block, Rayagada District. In the post training activity of VET, he could able to give shape to his dream and set up his own nursery farm with 3000 nos. of mango, cashew and litchi grafted plants. He has earned Rs. 60,000/- by selling the said plants in the locality. Now he has enhanced the no. of concern plants to 5000 which being helped him to be recognised as a progressive grafter.



5.0 'Wadi', a successful model of Tribal Development in Dasmantpur Block in Koraput District



The NABARD 'Wadi' project is an integrated Horticulture Development in Tribal Areas. The project is for seven years and the year 2011-2012 is the 2nd Year.

5.1 Objectives of our Wadi Project

- To facilitate creation of 1000 acres of 9self managed mini orchards for 1116 tribal families.
- To generate empowerment and capacity building for tribal farmers and women groups in 37 villages through different trainings for income generation.
- To provide nutritional food and safe drinking water for all the tribal families of the 37 villages.

- To achieve Convergence with govt. Schemes such as NREGS, National Horticulture Mission, National Rural Health Mission etc.
- To enhance quality of life of the tribals through provision of basic services like health, sanitation safe drinking water etc. in all the villages of the projects areas.

5.2 Components of Tribal Development through Wadi approach

- The project aims at development of orchards for 1116 tribal families (1000 acres) covering 31 villages in four Gram Panchayats (Dasmantpur, Chikamba, Giriliguma, Dumbaguda) of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district.
- Tribal families (poor and marginal farmer) having land holding less than 5 acres will be selected for Wadi development under the programme.
- The identified crops in the Wadi area are mango (Amrapalli), Cashew (V4) and Litchi (Muzafarpur) and forest species like Cassia, Karanj, Neem and Subabul in the border area will be planted in one acre (40 cashew-0.5 acre, 25 mango-0.3 acre, 10 litchi-0.2 acre)
- Utilization of border of the orchard by plantations with different forest species to meet the timber fodder and firewood.
- Inter cropping will be taken up in the Wadi land like tomato, brinjal, beans, radish, chilly, cow pea, pumpkin, pea and pulses etc. which will provide them a better support for their daily needs.
- Project period is from 1st Oct 2009 to 30th Sept. 2016.
- Inputs will be supplied to each beneficiary @- fruit grafts (40 cashew grafts, 25 mango grafts, 10 litchi grafts), Neem cake-10 kg, trychoderma-500 gm, Azetobactor-600 gm, and P.S.B.-600 gm for 1acre.
- Wages for labour will be paid for land levelling, pit digging (75 pits), fencing, staking etc through UVS by chqqe payment.
- Farmers in one patch will form one group or UVS (Udhyam Vikas Samiti) to facilitate linkages.
- In addition, other related components of Wadi intervention like soil and water conservation, water resource development, training and capacity building, exposure visits to be taken up. Mobilisation of beneficiary, community health intervention, women development programs were also taken up in this project.

5.3 Genesis of Wadi approach

The "Wadi" model of tribal development is a holistic approach addressing production, processing and marketing of the produce and also other needs. The core of the programme is "**Wadi**" and other development interventions are built around it. The "Wadi" in Gujarati means a '**small orchard**' covering one acre. The "Wadi" may be of mango, cashew, litchi or any fruit crop suitable to the area or a combination of these crops, with forestry species on the periphery of the land holding. Two or more fruit crops are selected in the "Wadi" model to minimize the climatic, biological and marketing risks. Wadi programme is introduced as the strategy to improve horticulture development. Tribal families having less than 5acres patta land is given 1 acre Wadi each for raising 60-75 fruit plants suitable to local area and 200-300 forestry plants on the boundary. Other development interventions in the Wadi areas are soil conservation, water resource development, agriculture development; women development, health, income generation for landless etc. are woven around the Wadi. Convergence is also an integral part of the Wadi programme where convergence through three major schemes – Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) are explored. Also departmental wise schemes related to irrigation facilities, drinking water facilities, land development, fencing etc. can be explored further. The advantages of Wadi programme can be stated as follows.

- Sustainable income from orchard every year.
- Till plants starts fruiting, inter cropping can provide earlier return to family.
- Due to assured irrigation, farmer can take 2-3 crops in a year.
- Intensive agronomical practices, which can produce more yield and more income to the family.
- Year-round food security to the family.
- Cost of production can be reduced.
- Collective marketing and processing of all produce due to more quantity available for sale.

5.4 Area operation and name of the villages in phase I (2011-2012)

UVS WISE NABARD WADI BENEFICIARY LIST 2011-2012(2nd phase)

AGRAGAMEE, DASAMANTAPUR, KORAPUT

Sl. No.	Name of UVS	Name of village	Total Bene.	Total Acre	Cashew	Mango	Litchi	Total
1	Rangamatipada	Guner	10	10	400	250	100	750
2	Kaliambapada	-do-	9	9	360	225	90	675
3	Mahuambapada	-do-	6	6	240	150	60	450
4	Mashanipada	Marichaguda	8	6	240	152	60	452
5	Kirabeda	-do-	5	5	200	125	350	375
6	Mashanipada	Dakamara	6	6	240	150	60	450
7	Khambasil	-do-	18	13	520	330	130	980
8	Tibujhola	U.Gadala	12	11.5	460	288	115	863
9	Kusumakudi	-do-	13	11.5	460	289	115	864
10	Khatalapada	-do-	17	13.5	540	341	135	1016
11	Belagachhapada	T.Gadala	12	11	440	276	110	826
12	Mashanipada	-do-	11	9	360	227	90	677
13	Bileidudu	Mankadamundi	10	9	360	226	90	676
14	Gangagudi	-do-	16	14.5	580	364	145	1089
15	Grasuliu Pada	Barijhala	11	10.5	420	263	105	788
16	Jhankarapada	-do-	5	4.5	180	88	45	313
17	Ushamundi	Pirimachi	9	7.5	300	189	75	564
18	Pukingjhola	-do-	6	6	240	150	60	450
19	Badajhola Pada	Bariguda	20	19.5	780	488	195	1463
20	Gaonmund	Jholaguda	18	17	680	426	170	1276
21	Nishanimuda	Tunkhal	14	10.5	420	266	105	791
22	Ambiliamba	Gajiaguda	10	8.5	340	214	85	639
23	Jhankarapada	Banasil	15	13	520	327	130	977
24	Badasil Pada	-do-	22	20	800	502	200	1502
25	Jatrapada	-do-	5	5	200	125	50	375
26	Patiapada	Pedisil	17	16.5	660	413	165	1238

Sl. No.	Name of UVS	Name of village	Total Bene.	Total Acre	Cashew	Mango	Litchi	Total
27	Kamarakhal	-do-	16	15.5	620	388	155	1163
28	Raghudevi	Chandi Janiguda	11	10.5	420	263	105	788
29	Kamanipada	-do-	12	9.5	380	241	95	716
Total			344	309	12360	7736	3090	23186

Old WADI

Sl. No.	Name of UVS	Name of village	Total Bene.	Total Acre	Cashew	Mango	Litchi	Total
30	Pila Mashani pada	Janiguda	1	1	40	25	10	75
31	Ghumurajhola	Janiguda	3	2.5	100	63	25	188
32	Gaighati	Chaulakunti	1	1	40	25	10	75
33	Kendugachhapada	Chaulakunti	1	1	40	25	10	75
34	Podajhola	Dudijhola	6	5	200	63	50	313
35	Khajaranipani	Dudijhola	4	2	80	115	20	215
36	Bijagachha Damak	Munder	4	2.5	100	64	25	189
37	Dumurigachhapada	Munder	1	1	40	25	10	75
Total			21	16	640	405	160	1205
G.Total			365	325	13000	8141	3250	24391

Abstract of the project

No of Beneficiaries	Land Holder-1116 Nos Land Less-337 Nos
Plantation Area	1000 Acres
No of Horticulture Plants	1000 Acres X 75 (Mango-25, Cashew-40 and Litchi-10) = 75000 Nos
No of Border Plantation	2,50,000 Nos
No of Irrigation Structure	Lift Irrigation Projects-43 Nos Check Dam and Diversion weir - 11 Nos, Ring well - 1 No. Canal Irrigation- As per requirement
No of Vermi compost tanks	1000 Nos.

5.5 Targets versus Actual

During 2nd year, that is 2011-2012 there was a target of 400 Acres for plantation. The achievement was limited to 325 Acres only in Dasmantapur GP, in 19 villages and 37 UVS in 3 panchayat (Udyan Vikas Samiti)

5.6. Successes and failures

Successes

- Land preparation, digging and filling of pits, application of organic fertilizer and pesticides and plantation were quite successful
- The entire plantation was taken up under organic farming system. No chemical fertilizers and pesticides were applied.
- In many areas, growth of the plants was excellent.
- Different trainings and workshops were conducted on time to build the capacity of the beneficiaries.
- Irrigations and soil conservation works were well taken care of.

Failure

- Banking network in Dasmantpur was poor and inadequate. There is only one gramya bank at Dasmantpur, they couldn't be able to release the subsidy amount to beneficiaries timely, as a result there was discontentment among them.
- Fencing was not adequate and up to mark. Some beneficiaries didn't take interest in watch and ward of the plantations areas. This resulted in trespass of stray cattle and mortality of plans increased. This happened mainly during the festive occasions of tribal communities.

5.7. How landless are benefited

There are a number of programs to generate employment among the landless beneficiaries. During 2011-2012, 34 landless beneficiaries have been covered under Goatary Scheme.





Action Song at the Mukta Gyana Kutira Annual Function



Children putting up their wall magazine in Kashipur



Inauguration of the new School Building



Our pass out students do us proud by presenting their song!



Teacher training workshop



Parents teachers and children's participatory workshop



Successful NREGA Implementation in Phulbani
Sudersan Mallick and his farm pond in Lamabaketta.



Interface with Networks and Administration



Block level Rally for Health and Education



Distribution of FRA Pattas in Adri,
Thuamulampur



State level Consultation on PESA



Farmpond - Success after Public Hearing



Successful Farm Pond under NREGA;
Kalia malick's vegetable crop at Lembakhata



Science workshop



Consultation on food Security Issues in
KBK REGION at Rayagada



Training for pulse processing



Training for Turmeric processing



Training for Tapioca processing



Wadi in Badabagiri Village,
Dasmantpur, Koraput.



Dalapati Jani, Parajabarikanta village,
Khatalapada UVS



Inter Cropping with mango plants,
Gobardhan Disari in his Wadi,
in Upargadala Village



Ama Sangathan Exposure visit to a Brooms
Factory in Karnataka



Presentation during the Public Hearing on
Women's Property Rights



State level Consultation on
Empowerment of Women

6.0 Phulbani Project



6.1 Comprehensive Development of Tribal Community campaign

6.1.1 Goal & Special Objective

Goal

Comprehensive Development of Tribal Communities.

Special Objective

- To strengthen the outcomes of "Comprehensive Development of Backward Tribal Communities in Pahiraju and Luising Gram Panchayats" initiative.
- To advocate to the government for support current model of the program and adoption and replication of the similar activities across the state.

- To enable SHG groups to take up new, initiatives of vigilance on the implementation of the Government schemes and new income generation methods to be practiced.
- To empowered VEC to monitor and advise the Govt. Institutions in implementation of various Govt. Schemes.
- To form strong referral and redressal mechanism at Block and District level to monitor the implementation of Govt. schemes.
- To strengthen the Children groups at the GP level and initiate the process to form a block level children federation to discuss and check violation of child rights.
- To aware the mass on the forth coming BPL survey techniques to reduce the exclusion of needy households.
- To develop publications to educate the people of their entitlements.

6.1.2 Workshop on effective management of Govt. Schemes

On Lusing GP 3 times workshop on effective management of Govt. Scheme has been organized in this G.P. Firstly on 26.09.2011 in this meeting 84 Nos. of Youth Group are participated. Secondly on dtd.25.10.2011 in this programme totally 80 Nos. of youth were participated. Thirdly on dtd.20.12.2011 in this programme totally 80 Nos. of youth are participated. This would aim at helping the minimize chance of rejection of such application by the concerned department.

6.1.3 Workshop on Dist. Level interface with Advocacy Net Work

The workshop meet was organized on dtd.12.11.2001 at Phulbani and 145 Nos. of NGO, Unit Leader, Govt. Staff on it. PESA FRA.

6.1.4 Village Level Awareness Campaign on BPL Census and PDS

Campaign would be organized at village level each year 2 numbers of GPs, Village level PDS, BPL Census Awareness.

6.1.5 Workshop on Parents and Children Interface Campaign

Campaign in Education Right was organized three times in two GPs on 19.12.2011. The programme would organized in Lusing GP totally 105 numbers were participated and 20.11.2011 the programme would organised in Pairaju. Totally 102 and 80 numbers are participated.

6.1.6 Block Level Seminar on Awareness Govt. progressive legislative for SHGs and Mahila Mandals

The seminar on Govt. progressive was organized one time in two GPs on dtd.31.12.2011. The programme would organized on Derakumpa, Totally 83 numbers were participated. The seminars are carried together with the SHG and Mahila Mandal Groups.



T.D.H. MEETING TRAINING LIST 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Date	Place	Name of meeting and training	No. of parts.	Topic
1	26.09.11	Luising	Workshop on Affective management of Govt. Scheme	84	NREGA, FRA, ICDS, PDS, IAY, OAP, WP and other Govt. schemes
2	25.10.11	Luising	Workshop on Affective management of Govt. Scheme	80	NREGA, FRA, ICDS, PDS, IAY, OAP, WP and other Govt. schemes
3	12.11.11	Phulbani	Workshop on District Level interface with advocacy network	145	RTI, RTE, FRA, NREGA, PESA
4	22.11.11	Raiguda	Village level awareness campaign on BPL Census PDS	68	BPL, PDS
5	19.12.11	Luising	Workshop on parents and children interface campaign	105	VEC, PTM, MTA, Drop Out, Enrolment
6	31.12.11	Derakumpa	Block level seminar on awareness Govt. progressive legislation for SHG and Mahila Mandal federation	105	NREGA, FRA, ICDS, PDS, IAY, OAP, WP and other Govt. schemes
7	29.10.11	Derakumpa	Block level seminar on awareness Govt. progressive legislation for SHG and Mahila Mandal	83	NREGA, FRA, ICDS, PDS, IAY, OAP, WP and other Govt. schemes
8	20.11.11	Pahiraju	Workshop on parents teacher and children interface, interaction and enrolment	120	VEC, PTM, MTA, Drop Out, Enrolment
9	23.11.11	Senisuga and Kusupaju	Village level awareness campaign on BPL Census and PDS	105	BPL, PDS
10	20.12.11	Pahiraju	Workshop on effective management of Govt. scheme	82	NREGA, FRA, ICDS, PDS, IAY, OAP, WP and other Govt. schemes
11	29.12.2011	Pahiraju	Workshop on parent teacher and children interface campaign	80	VEC, PTM, MTA, Drop Out, Enrolment

6.2 D.P.A.P., Watershed

6.2.1 Background and General Features of Watershed

The state of Orissa which was a resource rich state hardly 50 years back today stands as one of the states where rapid degradation of natural resources have taken place .it is estimated that more than 60% of the total geographical area of the state is under degradation of resources in various degrees .the state has hardly 30 % of irrigated areas and rest 7%is put to rainfed agriculture.

More than 50% arable lands are unbounded, sloppy uplands, major portion of the non-arable lands like village and reserve forest, gochar and anabadi lands are also degraded of vegetations and subjected to onslaught of soil erosion.

With the increase of population both human and animals demand for food, fuel, fodder etc. has increased and therefore there is a great pressure on land adding to therefore increasing degradation problems.

The projects are located in one of the most backwards areas of Phulbani district inhabited by 107 SC families with 323 ST families having population of 1754 and 94 families of backwards and general class having population of 474 most of the people are marginalized and dominated due to poverty. Agriculture is entirely dependent n uncertain and ill-distributed year heavy rainfall. Watershed management programme aims at holistic and integrated development of natural resources on area saturation basis. It takes of all the resources, human, animals, vegetation water and land. This programme of late has assumed in importance in the country and launched under national schemes namely DPAP, NWDPR, JRY, DDP, IWDP etc.

To ensure food security and bring socio-economic development of the poor communities languishing under abject poverty in rural rainfed areas of Phulbani district, AGRAGAMEE is working in the district proposes to develop the micro-watersheds. The organization works for tribals and SCs who are marginalized and dominated.

6.2.2 Features

1. To conserve and develop natural resources like soil, water, vegetation, animals etc and make sustainable utilization for economic development of watershed community.
2. Undertake arable, non-arable and drainage line treatment on area saturation and holistic manner and in the process generate employment and develop human and natural resources.
3. Aims at not only to stop ongoing degradation of micro watersheds but also to reserve the process, restore ecological balance, improve quality of life and bring purity of production environment.
4. Generated employment bring about a strong and sustained community action, develop low cost replicable and affordable, eco-friendly technological solution.
5. To improve rainwater harvesting system and utilize in conjunction with ground water for optimum result.

6.2.3 D.P.A.P. WATERSHED (6TH BATCH) APRIL-2011-MARCH-2012

Sl. No	Name of the Watershed	Name of the Work	Village	G.P.	Area under protective irrigation
1	Sutani Nalla W/s	Dug Well	Baniasahi	Balandapada	1 Bene.
2	Sutani Nalla W/s	Dug Well	Gadeipaar	Balandapada	1 Bene.
3	Sutani Nalla W/s	Earth bonding	Batimunda	Balandapada	6 Bene.
4	Sutani Nalla W/s	Earth bonding	Bhatul	Luising	8 Bene.
5	Brusing Nalla W/s	Dug Well	Lambakheta	Balandapada	3 Bene.
6	Brusing Nalla W/s	Earth bonding	Lambakheta	Balandapada	1 Bene.
7	Brusing Nalla W/s	Dug Well	Raiguda	Luising	4 Bene.
8	Brusing Nalla W/s	Earth bonding	Raiguda	Luising	2 Bene.
9	Brusing Nalla W/s	Earth bonding	Brusing	Luising	2 Bene.
10	Ganju Nalla W/s	WHS	Uhagmbhari	Pahiraju	30 Ac
11	Ganju Nalla W/s	WHS	Gobarnala (Slujuketa)	Pahiraju	25 Ac

6.3 CASE STUDY

Goat Rearing Transforms Livelihoods & SHGs

The village is covered under Sutaninala watershed project in the guidance of Agramee as it was declared as drought prone area. Sanjib Digal a land less beneficiaries of the village have got 3 goat from the programme as a means of livelihood which became increases to 10 numbers and give an regular earning upto Rs10,000-15,000/- yearly. Such a massive improvement in employment generation is highly motivated to the other goat rarer in the watershed areas.

The Maa Kadibali SHG was formed under the Brusingnala watershed user group having 10 women members in the guidance of Agramee. Bank linkage of Rs. 2,50,000/- was made for income generation of the group, which helped them purchase 55 of goats and rear them with the support of all the members. Within a year the number became doubled (55 to 120). Goat rearing make them not only financial sound but also a better way of income generation for the future their family.

7.0 Transparency Form

1. Name **AGRAGAMEE, NGO** (non-governmental organization)
2. Registered Address: AGRAGAMEE, AT/PO- Kashipur, DIST.- Rayagada,
Pin code – 765015, State - Odisha, Country – India
3. Details of Branch Office:
- 1.Project Office- Derakumpa, Block- Phiringia, Dist- Kandhamal
 - 2.Project Office- Block- Dasmantpur, Dist- Koraput
 - 3.Project Office-Thakurmunda, Block- Thakurmunda,
Dist- Mayurbhanj
 - 4.Project Office- Sukruli , Block- Sukruli, Dist- Mayurbhanj
 - 5.Project Office- Padepadar, Block- Thakumulrampur,
Dist- Kalahandi
 - 6.Project Office- Goudaguda, Block- Tentulikhunti,
Dist- Nabarangpur
 - 7.Project Office- Mahaling , Block- Golamunda ,Dist- Kalahandi
 - 8.Project Office- Chhindpani , Block- Nuapada, Dist- Nuapada
 - 9.Project Office- Adri, Block- Thakumulrampur , Dist- Kalahandi
 - 10.Project Office- Malijharan, Block- Kashipur, Dist- Rayagada
 - 11.Project Office- Chandragir, Block- Kashipur, Dist- Rayagada
 - 12.Coordination Office- Bhubaneswar, District- Khorda
4. Telecommunication Phone: 06865-285149, 0674-2551123
Fax: 06865-285174, 0674-2551130
E-mail: info@agragamee.org,
agragamee@satyam.net.in,
achyutdas@agragamee.org
Website: <http://www.agragamee.org>
5. Contact Person Mr. Achyut Das (Director)
6. Details of Registration **KPT-289/6/1987-88**
Date of Registration-29th April 1987
Sub Registration of Society, Koraput, Odisha

7. FCRA (Number) **104960035**

Date of Registration 27th February 1991

b) Details of Activities

1. Professionals Professional staff (20), Support staff (80)
2. Total members: 100

c) Financial Status:

1. Income & Expenditure(Lakhs)
Income- INR 248.37 Lakhs Expenditure -INR 217 Lakhs
Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs)
Fixed Asset: INR 256 Lakhs
2. Loan & Work advance: INR 0.58 Lakhs.
3. Fixed Deposit at Bank: INR 57.13 Lakhs

d) Exemptions:

1. 80-G
2. Societies Act 1860
3. 12A
4. Income Tax Act (Pan No. AAATA1775E)
Commissioner of Income Tax Bhubaneswar
5. Tax Deduction Account (TAN) No. BBNA00108D

**e) Administration
Expenditure in %**

- 20%

**f) Compensation
Structure Ratio:**

1. Highest Cost Employee Rs. 20,000/-
2. Lowest Cost Employee Rs. 6,000/-
3. Ratio: 7:3

g) Facilities provided:

Fooding, Free Accommodation,
Medical Facilities, Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking water
and EPF other allowance

8.0 Organisation Profile

- 1. Name of Organisation** AGRAGAMEE, NGO (Non Government Organization)
- 2. Postal Address** AGRAGAMEE, AT/PO- Kashipur, DIST.- Rayagada,
Pin code – 765015, State - Odisha, Country – India
- 3. Contact Persons** Mr. Achyut Das (Director)
- 4. Telephone/fax /e-mail/website** Tel. No:_06865-285149, 0674-2551123,
Fax: 06865-285174, 0674-2551130
E-mail: info@agragee.org, agrgamee@sify.com,
agragee@satyam.net.in, achyutdas@agragee.org
Website: www.agragee.org
- 5. Details of Registration
Registration Act, 1860** Registration No: (e.g. CIN): 289-6/1987-88
Date of Registration: 29/04/1987 (dd/mm/yyyy)
Place of incorporation: Koraput, Odisha
- 6. Details of Foreign Contributions
Regulation Act 1976** Registration No.: **104960035**
Date of Registration: 27/02/1991

7. Governing Body

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Address of Member	Nature of Occupation
1.	Prof. Manmath Kundu President	Shree Tower-2, BJB Nagar, BBSR	Eminent Educationist
2.	Mrs. Shanti Devi Vice-President	SEVA SAMAJ, At/P.O-Gunupur -765 022, Dist.-Rayagada	Development workers Freedom Fighter and social worker for 40 years Recipient AMANALAL BAJAJ AWARD IN 1994 Founder member and organiser of SEVA SAMAJ, Gunpur, Runs projects on health, education, nutrition and womens welfare in tribal areas

3.	Mr. Achyut Das Founder (Director)	AGRAGAMEEAt/P.O- Kashipur-765015, Dist.- Rayagada	Social Worker, Worked in OXFAM India Trust as a Programme Officer, 20 years Experience in the field of Rural Level Devt. Associated with a National NGOsocial Work and Research Centre, (SWRC) Tilonia, Rajasthan in 1979-86. Founder Member of SWRC Orissa and AGRAGAMEE Ex-Member of the State Planning Board , Ex-Member of the Joint Machinery set-up for cordination between voluntary agency and Govt. By Planning Commission India, Ex-Member of CAPART Regional Centre (Eastern Zone) General Body Members of CAPART, Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi.Completed Special Training on Human Rights (Law, development, Social Justice) in the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands.Completed special course on Rural Energy, Planning and Environment in Twente University, ENSCHEDE, The Netherlands,Completed Special Course on Managing Sustainable Rural Development in University of Bermingham, The UK, sponsored byMinistry of HRD, Govt. of India. Member in the State Level NGOs network SANHATI. Member of the National Level NGOs network SAMPDA.
4.	Mrs. Jatni Kanhar Founder (Member)	At-Kirlikumpa, P.O-Luising, Dist.-Kandhmal	Social worker and community leader in tribal area
5.	Mrs. Laxmi Majhi Founder (Member)	At-Talagodigaon, Tentulikhunti Dist.-Nabarangpur	Social worker and community leader in tribal area
6.	Mrs. Sumoni Jhodia Founder (Member)	At-Siriguda, P.O-Kashpur-765 015, Dist.-Rayagada	Social Worker and community leader 14 Years experiences in Rural Devt. Advisor to Chief Minister Govt. of Orissa for Tribal Development. Member of the Steering Committee, IFAD, supported tribal development project. Member of the Joint Forest Management Committee, Govt. of Orissa. Recipient Of SRI RAM WASHERSHRAN DEVI BHATIA MEMORIAL AWARD (1996) & Recipient of Stree Sakti award for the year 2001.

7.	Mr. Bairaj Bhoi Founder (Member)	At-Sapiguda, P.O-Balndupada Via-Phiringia Dist.-Kandhamal	Social Worker, Community Leader and Educator in tribal areas. 14 Years Experiences in Rural Development. Founder Member of Voluntary Organisation called TREND, Phulbani
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8. Are any of the Board Members related to the Chief Functionary? If so kindly give details. No

9. Name of Chief Functionary Mr. Achyut Das, (Director)

10. Does the Chief Functionary pay Income Tax? Yes

11. Kindly give details of the personal assets of the Chief Functionary Fixed Deposit INR 1 Lakhs

12. Activities

- Vocational Education and Training program for tribal youth.
- Advocacy Learning and Social Activism through Capacity Building Programme
- Integrated watershed development and natural resource management (NRM)
- 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 resource 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.

13. Geographical Area of Operation: India: In particular, the eastern state of Orissa

Operational Districts: Rayagada, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Nuapara, Kandhmal, Mayurbhanj.

9.0 Financial Summary

A.K. LENKA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Plot No. 637/2416, Ekamra Kanan Road
Near Ankur Public School
IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 015
☎ : 0674-2551381 Cell : 9437018879
E-mail : aklenka.co@gmail.com

To
The Members
Aragamee
Kashipur-765015
Rayagada

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Agramee, Kashipur-765015, Rayagada, Orissa (a public charitable trust) as at 31st March 2012; the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organisation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Further, we report that:

- I. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- II. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law so far as applicable to the organization and prescribed by various donor agencies have been kept by the organisation so far as appears from our examination of books of accounts.
- III. The Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment Account dealt with by this report, are in agreement with the books of accounts.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, subject to notes to accounts disclosed in schedule no-7, the said accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

- i) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the organisation as at 31st March 2012; and
- ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, of excess of income over expenditure of its financial year ending on 31st March 2012.

For and on behalf of

A.K.LENKA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)
Partner
Mob. No – 061761
FRN: 0325851E
Bhubaneswar, 8th September 2012

**AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2012**

SOURCE OF FUND	Schedule	<u>Amount (₹)</u>
CAPITAL FUND:	4	30113599.02
Fixed Asset Capital Fund		1700463.00
Bank Loan		592354.00
Grants to be spent	1	3290589.55
		<u>35697005.57</u>
APPLICATION OF FUND		
Fixed Assets (at cost)	5	25607400.86
Grants receivable from Funding Agencies	1	3229487.95
Current Assets, Loans & Advances		
Cash in hand		75846.86
Work advance		57776.00
Fixed Deposit at Bank		5713271.00
Cash at Bank		<u>3314496.46</u>
		9161390.32
Less :- Current Liabilities		
Sundry Payable	6	<u>2301273.56</u>
Net Current Asset		6860116.76
		<u>35697005.57</u>
Notes to the Accounts	7	

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For and on behalf of
A.K.LENKA & CO
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA ,DISA (ICAI)
Partner
Meb No:- 061761
FRN: 0325851E
Bhubaneswar, 8th September 2012.

For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director

AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012

	Schedule	Amount (₹)
INCOME		
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	14515201.78
Less:- Receivable relating to Previous Year	1	1716816.96
		12798384.82
Add:- To be received	1	3229487.95
		16027872.77
Other Receipt:		
Organisation's Contribution for Projects		533452.00
Interest from bank		211537.12
Donations		1342688.90
Other Revenue	2	6721284.00
		8808962.02
		24836834.79

EXPENDITURE

Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	18429278.07	
Add:- Excess Spent from unspent Grant	1	(2401405.30)	
		16027872.77	
Less:- Utilisation of Restricted Grant towards Fixed Asset		133145.00	15894727.77
Administrative and other input costs	3		5796864.92
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet			3145242.10
			24836834.79
Notes to the Accounts	7		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account.

This is the Income and Expenditure Account referred to in our report of even date.

For and on behalf of
A.K.LENKA & CO
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA ,DISA (ICAI)
Partner
Meb No:- 061761
FRN: 0325851E
Bhubaneswar, 8th September 2012.

For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director

AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA
RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012

	Schedule	<u>Amount (₹)</u>
RECEIPTS		
Opening Balance:		
Cash in hand		70605.33
Work Advance		526398.00
Fixed Deposit at Bank		4173202.49
Cash at Bank		<u>6625127.69</u>
		11395333.51
Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	14515201.78
Interest from bank		211537.12
Sale of fixed Assets		9963.00
Other Receipt:		
Organisation's Contribution for Projects		533452.00
Donations		1342688.90
Receipt of loan & advances (Previous Year)		
Other Revenue	2	<u>6721284.00</u>
		8597424.90
		<u><u>34729460.31</u></u>
PAYMENTS		
Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	18429278.07
Add:-		
Payment of Sundry Payable(previous year)		<u>349738.00</u>
		18779016.07
Less:-		
Receipt of Sundry Payable (Current Year)		<u>130570.00</u>
		18648446.07
Administrative and other input costs	3	5796864.92
Repayment of Loan		800897.00
Purchase of Fixed Assets		321862.00
Closing Balance:		
Cash in hand		75846.86
work Advance		57776.00
Fixed Deposit at Bank		5713271.00
Cash at Bank		<u>3314496.46</u>
		9161390.32
		<u><u>34729460.31</u></u>
Notes to the Accounts	7	

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipt and Payment Account.

This is the Receipt and Payment Account referred to in our report of even date.

For and on behalf of
A.K.LENKA & CO
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA ,DISA (ICAI)
Partner
Meb No:- 061761
FRN: 0325851E
Bhubaneswar, 8th September 2012

For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director

AGRAGAMEE'S PUBLICATION

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Year of Publication	Rupees
1	AmaGaon	1988	3.00
2	Naba Swajan Kan	1990	5.00
3	Aragamee Eka Suphal Rupayan"(1- & 2-)	1991	10.00
4	GitareGitare	1992	5.00
5	Aragamee Parikshya & Paryalochana	1993	20.00
6	Sachitra Sansar	1993	15.00
7	ChatruthaAdivasiMahilaSamabes	1994	10.00
8	Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka pain sikshya	1995	20.00
9	Banabasi pain Banua niti (I)	1996	10.00
10	KahaDhanaKahaAdhikar	1996	10.00
11	Sikshya Bitarka	1996	36.00
12	Bhabisya sansar	1996	20.00
13	JungalChithi	1997	50.00
14	JamiAdhigrahan Bill-1998	1998	5.00
15	Sikhyak Mahasamabesa	1998	10.00
16	Ama Gano Kashipur	1998	2.00
17	Education for All in Tribal Areas	1999	20.00
18	Aragamee, How wrong, How Right?	1999	50.00
19	Overview: Activities of Aragamee	1999	50.00
20	The Illustrated World	1999	10.00
21	Megha Ghumeri Ghadara Ghumu	2000	18.00
22	Grama Sasan Nua Sapan	2002	20.00
23	Kutumba Panthi	2002	20.00
24	AmaGapaBahi	2002	10.00
25	AmaGitaBahi	2002	10.00
26	Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata	2003	20.00
27	AmapanchayatAmayojana	2004	20.00
28	KapiTuKahumAeilu	2005	120.00
29	Jhaunli Napada Kehi	2005	120.00
30	Chronicle of a Struggle	2006	75.00
31	Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths & Realities	2006	30.00
32	Jaibika Chasa Pranali	2006	25.00
33	Water Right Water Wrong	2006	20.00
34	Alternative State Water Policy	2006	30.00
35	Samajika Samikshya	2006	20.00
36	Community Grain Bank	2006	30.00
37	Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle	2007	50.00
38	Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Manisha	2007	150.00
39	Jala Sampada O Samrajyabad	2007	40.00
40	Stories Form the Beyond	2007	120.00
41	Ama Gan Kashipur (New)	2007	100.00
42	NuaPathaNuaBata	2007	150.00
43	Arohan	2007	150.00
44	Mati Kaduara Manisha	2008	110.00
45	Kashipur Diary	2008	200.00
46	Atma Katha: Jana Pathabharnta Paribrajakar	2008	200.00
47	Food Rights Collective, Odisha	2010	
48	Study of Pedagogy & Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children 2005-06	2010	100.00
50	Dongara Katha	2011	100.00

Annual Subsidy to food production because of unpaid and underpaid work of woman is One Lakh Crores.



Meeting of Finance Committee





- ▲ **CO-ORDINATION OFFICE**
- **HEAD OFFICE**
- **PROJECT OFFICE**
- **PROJECT AREA**

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