

Annual Report 2013-14



AGRAGAMEE

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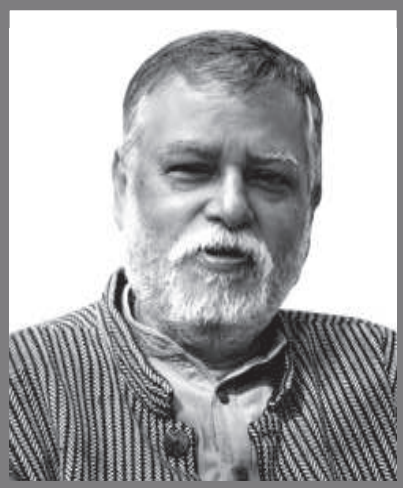
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Director's

N O T E

The year 2013-14 has been a remarkable year for Agragamee as Mrs. Vidhya Das, Joint Director of Agragamee was awarded prestigious Jammalal Bajaj Award for her work on the development of women and children in Tribal Areas. Agragamee, since its inception, has taken up a range of activities to develop the women and children who have been the most vulnerable due to the socio-economic and political environment. The Laws of Land including some of the most progressive legislations have not been helpful to them despite the efforts of the nation and the civil society organisations. Looking at the Literacy, especially Female Literacy rate of our Districts (Rayagada 39.87%, Koraput 38.95%, Malkangiri 38.95%, Nabarangapur 37.22% , Kalahandi 47.27% etc.) one wonders why all our girls and women are denied of Education that can change their lives and livelihoods. The most damaging impact of globalisation in tribal areas is the displacement and destitution of women and children. In such a situation, every Civil Society has a responsibility to take side with these vulnerable groups for a) Basic Literacy, b) Sustainable Livelihood, c) Empowerment and Entitlement and d) Development with Dignity.

For the Development of Women and for Empowerment, Agragamee has promoted the State Resource Centre for Adult and Continuing Education to focus on Saakshar Bharat Programme supported by the Government of India. At the same time, Agragamee has mobilized women to work on Ecology and Natural Resource Management so that not only they have access to and control over resources but full ownership. We believe that women can only change the history and geography of Tribal Areas.

everywhere on experimental schools called Mukta Gyana Kutir have been run by Agragamee to present the success story of imparting education to girls to build up their lives in an exploitative and oppressive world.

During the year, Agragamee has started a new initiative to improve access to information on Government Schemes so that the people will take benefit from these schemes. The Public Authorities and Government Officials are supposed to share information under Section 4.1(b) of the Right to Information Act (RTI) and this initiative is to work with the Government Department and Ministries. This initiative is supported by the European Union.

During the Year, Agragamee also looked at the provisions of PESA, FRA, TSP etc. as pro-tribal legislations and campaigned for their enforcement in collaboration with other Civil Society Activists.

All the activities and interventions Agragamee has undertaken during the year seek to minimize the Socio-economic and Political exclusion of tribals and other marginalised communities.

All that we have achieved during the year is because of the tireless efforts of Agragamee's Staff members and the Guidance of the GB Members and numerous well-wishers. Above all, Agragamee is indebted to the communities for their unqualified support during this period.

Achyut Das
Kashipur

Introduction

The Annual Report 2013-14 gives some of the highlights of various projects and programmes undertaken by Agragamee. The Education for underprivileged children gives the best visibility of Agragamee along with the programmes on pro-poor and pro-tribal advocacy on PESA, FRA and TSP. The tribals - men, women and children - need constant awareness through information dissemination and multi-level dialogue. The campaign on PESA, FRA and TSP has helped the communities to raise many questions and demand entitlements. The analysis of TSP has revealed many things to the tribal communities and the manner of utilisation of the huge amount that should have come to them. As per the TSP Norms, 7% of the Central Budget and 22% of State Budget should come to the tribals but no one knows what allocation really comes and what really is spent for tribal welfare and development. We have extensively intervened on Adivasi Self-Governance.

These days the Tribal Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management are organically linked. Agragamee has been implementing three projects which are related to these aspects as follows:

1. NABARD Supported WADI Project
2. Vocational Education and Training for Entrepreneurship Development Supported by Welthungerhilfe of Germany and European Union.
3. Eco-village Development: A Project Supported by Karl Kubel Stiftung

Basically, Tribals need to focus on the Natural Resources like Land, Water, Forest, Renewable Energy etc. to enhance their livelihood securities and quality of life. For this right kind of skill development is required. Agragamee is devoting a lot on Training and Skill Development.

Aragamee has always advocated that the Government has a much larger role to develop the tribals and tribal areas. This is as per the Constitutional Mandate and as per the National Tribal Policy. Under the provision of 4.1(b) of Right to Information Act (RTI), the Public Authorities including the Government must make suo motto disclosure of Government Schemes and Policies. It should have been done within 100days of the passing of the Act in 2005-06. However, it has been found that there is not adequate dissemination of the Government Schemes though the Government has been claiming to have them in websites etc. The Internet connectivity is poor or absent in most of the tribal areas. But the fact is that if the poor people will have access to information, they will have better demand for entitlement. Keeping this in view, The European Union has called for a proposal on Improving Access to Information of the Government schemes. This is a great opportunity to work with the Communities on one hand and with the Government on the other on the issue of 4.1(b) of RTI Act. Agragamee's project Proposal has been sanctioned by EU and this 5-years project will be implemented in 10 Districts,

20 Blocks, 100 Gram Panchayats and 1000 villages. The project will have a consortium of 9 partners. The project is titled "Addressing Nutrition and Income Insecurities of Underprivileged Communities by Improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes".

Aragamee has tried to step up Publications on various thematic areas, especially PESA, MGNREGS, NRM, Education etc. The exhaustive list is part of this report. Advocacy related materials of Aragamee have been used extensively by other NGOs/ CSOs. The tribals need a lot of materials for learning and action – simple in language and illustrated. Aragamee has the plan to produce several manuals for service providers and trainers.

Aragamee's strength is its Transparency and Accountability. By responding to its statutory Governance Systems and also various Laws of the Land, there has been proper establishment of its credentials. The membership in various Networks also improves its image.



1.0 Progressive Education in Remote Tribal Regions: Success of Mukta Gyana Kutiras



1.1 Introduction

India being signatory to the **UN Convention** on the Rights of the Child, vows to protect the basic rights of the child, including the opportunity for development to the fullest, protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation, and full participation in family, cultural and social life.

The **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act enacted in 2009** by the **Union Government of India**, guarantees free elementary education to every child in the age group of **6-14**.

In spite of all these commitments and legal safeguards, the current education scenario of Odisha is quite dismal. A large number of children are still outside the fold of elementary and early childhood education. There is a wide gap in children's access to learning facilities in terms of gender, caste, class, ethnicity and religion.

Aragamee's programme of education seeks to address these issues, by providing a

model for Education for All in tribal areas with focus on the most needy and vulnerable section of tribal and dalit girls. Agragamee aims to ensure right kind of education to the local and marginalized communities through imparting quality primary education. The Mukta Gyana Kutira (Agragamee School) has its presence in Kashipur, in Rayagada District, and Adri and Padepadar panchayats of Th. Rampur Block in Kalahandi District of Odisha. These are some of the remotest areas in the tribal districts, with poor communication facilities, and dismal outputs in terms of children's performance, and female education.

The Programme:

Aragamee has sought to inspire teachers to take up teaching as a shared learning with the children through informal discussions, play, games and songs. Teachers also take up regular village visits and acquaint themselves with the socio-economic and family background of each child in the school. All this is quite challenging, as teachers themselves come from extremely structured, rigid and heirarchical learning atmospheres.

The schools have had significant interactions with other schools in the locality, to give a wide exposure to the children. Teachers and children have also participated together in lively training workshop, co-curricular activities, and combine their energies to address the multiple challenges of first generation school education.

For instance, gardening with the children make them produce their own vegetables such brinjals, tomatoes, chilies, radish, carrots, and other vegetables, most of which is used in the mid-day meal programme; the note binding sessions resulted in the production of registers used in maintaining school records. During sewing classes children brought their own clothes and learnt to repair tears, stitch buttons, and hem borders. Parents-teachers meetings have much impact in enabling the village community understands the value of education, as also understand the approach and method used in our schools. In the Padepadar School, mothers have ensured a contribution of rice and money for supporting the mid-day meal programme.

Creativity workshops that were taken up helped children lose their inhibitions and shyness to perform in front of their parents and other relatives. They also put up plays in different villages for general development education. The topics included health and hygiene, and environment protection.

A state level consultation on the Right to Education and its implications for tribal girls, helped to underline several issues confronting education of tribal children and girls in particular. It brought together many people concerned with quality and efficiency, and people with long years of experience, helping to strengthen the networking on educational issues.

◆ Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of the school is to enhance education and literacy levels in underdeveloped tribal communities through qualitative inputs for primary education for girls.

Objectives:

- To help tribal girls access qualitative holistic primary education that will help them go for further education, and also address life-situations in more informed and capable ways;
- To emphasize the need for education of girls to local tribal communities, and enhance their participation and commitment in the process;
- To facilitate the adoption and replication of the present model of qualitative primary education developed herein through a resource centre with the objective of Universalization of Elementary Education 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 mainstream issues of tribal children, and tribal education through networking, and broad-based consultations.

◆ Main Features of the Program

The main features include:

- Participatory Approach
- Value Based Education
- Networking and reaching out to spread the concept and practice developed within the project
- Mainstreaming issues of tribal education

◆ Activities, Project Management and Monitoring

The activities envisaged include a combination of:

- Qualitative value-based primary education
- Curriculum Development
- Co-curricular activities,
- Annual Program Review and Evaluation

◆ Qualitative Value-based Primary Education

The efforts in primary education for tribal girls would be a sustained effort. The process would be taken up in three ongoing project areas of Agragamee, Kashipur, Adri and Padepadar. There is also a planned expansion of another school in Goudaguda, in Tentulikhunti Block of Nabarangpur District. All these regions are remote and inaccessible. The Projects in Kalahandi and Nabarangpur address the education needs of girls in

villages displaced by the Indrâvati reservoir. Children in all areas have very little access to primary education. A total of about 305 children have enrolled.

◆ **Curriculum Development**

This aims to establish a strong link between pedagogy, and school processes. Following the series of workshops for curriculum development, Agragamee has developed creative publications, and TLM, that facilitate literacy and numeracy learning.

◆ **Innovative Publications and TLM:**

Innovative publications have been developed by the teachers and students together, documenting the teaching-and-learning together experiences. The children already have a newsletter namely Dongar Katha.

Illustrated story books have also been designed and published to encourage the reading habit. Questions at the end of the stories encourage children children to talk about what they have read amongst themselves and with the teacher. In addition, picture cards, story cards, number sets with marbles, and other counting aids help children with language and maths.

◆ **Uniforms for children**

Parents do not have the resources to cloth their kids adequately. This problem is specially actue in the winter months. Agragamee has been mobilizing resources from different sources for uniforms for the children for the last 5 years, and will continue to do so in future.

◆ **Community Mobilization**

To ensure effective community participation for the success of the schools, Agragamee will continue community mobilization efforts, incorporating development education as part of the mainstream plus syllabus, for the children as well as the community. This will be taken up through village visits and parent teacher meetings out of Agragamee's own funds.

The Schools:

Location:

District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Student Strength
Kalahandi	Thuamulrampur	Padepadar	72
Kalahandi	Thuamulrampur	Adri	71
Rayagada	Kashipur	Kashipur	107

The Schools:

The three schools, with teachers providing an all-round and holistic education to the girl

children from the neighbouring villages form the first component. Each school has a headmistress and teachers. The Kashipur School has highest number of teachers (5) as it caters to more children, while the schools in Kalahandi, in Padepadar and Adri villages have two teachers in addition to the head teacher each. These teachers have to undertake multi-grade teaching, as they cater to fewer children, and have to be cost effective.

Parents-Teacher Meetings:

These monthly meetings provide a forum for wide ranging discussions on issues of education, teaching, development of the child, as well as developmental issues in the village.

These interactions take place in the premises of the schools, enabling parents from different villages come together and understand and learn about the processes adopted in the schools, and the progress of the individual child. These meetings are crucial for introducing ideas and concepts of child centred teaching to the community, increasing understanding of children in general, as also addressing individual issues like high absenteeism, and complaints that parents might have about the school, teaching, etc. and introducing material that has been developed. Parents also take some of the innovative material developed (these are sold to the parents at a nominal rate) to improve their own reading abilities.

In addition, development issues within the villages, the MNREGS works, the different welfare schemes, and other issues are also discussed. Different enabling and empowering Acts are also explained to the parents, like the Right to Education Act, the Forest Rights Act, the National Food Security Act. The provisions of these Acts, and what it implies for the people in the villages, how to take advantage of the Act are also detailed out. This helps the meetings have a multi-dimensional role, helping to address socio-economic issues, and increasing people's participation in governance and development planning. This also strengthens the role of the students of class IV and V, who are encouraged to look into these issues, and report as part of their project work.

1.6.4 Mid Day Meals:

The schools also provides a mid-day meal for each child, helping to address the acute nutritional deficiencies. This consists of a basic meal of rice dal and vegetables, supplemented by egg twice a week. This helps to make a visible difference to the health of the child within a period of a few months. This helps children build up resistance and strength within the children. Vegetables grown as part of the co-curricular activities also are used for the MDM. Agragamee is also seeking support from the district Administration for the programme.

1.6.5 Health check up:

Annual Health check up was conducted for all students to check up of Malaria, TB, skin diseases, Eye diseases. The students having illness were giving proper treatment.

1.6.6 Teaching Learning Material (TLM):

In addition to published material, teachers also actively develop teaching aids during weekends, and other holidays. TLM is actively used specially in classes 1 and 2 to help children learn easily.

The T.L.Ms which include look and say card, matching games, odd one out, story card, sentence making card, and word card, matra sets, alphabets card, numeric number card, mathematical symbols for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division worksheet, action song, passage writing, abacus, splinter, rosary, fraction, geometric box, skeleton, globe, map etc. help children learn effortlessly, and also facilitate the teacher.

1.6.7 Library Reading:

The library is used by children of classes 3, 4 and 5 to help the formation of a reading habit. Children are encouraged to read books of their choice, with occasional guidance from the teacher.

Newspaper reading is also encouraged during these periods, and children are able to acquaint themselves with the events in the larger world. The library room has maps and globes, which help students understand about different places that are reported in the newspapers.

1.6.8 Wall Magazine:

The last Fridays and Saturdays in every month, are exciting days, when children write and design their wall magazines. There are two in for each of the separate school building. The junior wall magazines are filled with pictures, and short write ups by class 3. The senior wall magazines have stories and essays by the students of classes 4 and 5, many of them with illustrations by the children themselves.

1.6.9 Nature study:

On 5th Sep. 2013 and 19th Feb. 2014 all the teachers staff and 41 students of Adri School went to Bhahimara hill and bride hill for their nature study camps. The students identified all the trees and plants in the jungles of Bhahimara. They were accompanied by the Ward Member who taught the students to identify trees and herbs of medicinal value. Some of the insights provided by the ward member include:

- Herbs for stemming bleeding from a wound,
- Leaves that relieve cold when smelt,
- During the stomach ache, which leaves to eat?
- During the malaria fever, which leaves to take?

The Ward member then held a nature quiz for the children, which included the following questions:

- What do you get in jungle?

- How are trees helpful to us?
- What processes lead to the formation of soil?
- How does the soil help us in different ways?
- How the soil is getting depleted and how to keep the soil and resources safe?
- Branches and sub-branches of the tree as well as different parts of the trees.
- What do we get from trees?
- Different parts of trees such as leaves, roots, brooders, flower etc. were brought and students drew it on a drawing sheet and wrote their name on their sides.
- Before the fire break out and abler the fire break out, what was the scene and how it looks, there was a discussion.
- After the fire break out in the jungle, what are the things that got destroyed; these were a discussion on it.
- After effects of fire on others and the problems faced these was a discussion done on it.

These questions were answered by students and they learnt some more things too.

1.6.10 Science Experiment:-

Science experiments are regularly conducted, using locally available material, as well as lab equipment. These experiments are often of much interest and enjoyment to the children, giving them happy breaks from their classroom.

Experiments seek to help children to understand the use of the different equipments, and also understand the basic principles of common phenomenon, like the need of oxygen for burning, as well as for growth of life, response of seeds to light and air and moisture, Much of these experiments relate to energy, environment, and health and common situations in the life of the child. Selections are based on the educational value, attractiveness, versatility and availability of materials and equipment or kits.

1.6.11 Math and Science Training Programme:-

On 23rd to 30th may 2013 the "Math and Science Training Programme was organized. In this training programme students are came from Adri, Padepadar panchayat of Kalahandi District. The total student strength was 50 and 10 teachers from 3 schools. For given the training 3 Professor are come to Agragamee School, Kashipur which name are Prof. Chandrakanta Mohapatra, Prof. Nilamber Biswal and Prof. Prasant Kumar Dash.

In the 1st session Prof. Nilamber Biswal teach about the math, in easy process how the students are learn and enjoy themselves. He tries to interesting the class for which they used some of the materials there are paper work, shape of triangle, quadrilateral, point

of interaction, calendar and most important things is that how the students are addition the number in simple way.

Then Prof. Prashant Kumar Dash taken the class and teach about the science. They explain why the 2 planet Saturn and Jupiter have enclosed but other planets have not surrounded.

The 2nd section was organized in VRC Hall. On that session they discussed about the formation and origin of the universe, show the picture of solar system. In the evening by the help of telescope the students are show the planet of Saturn.

1.6.12 Training on Dance & Song in innovative way:

On the 9th Dec. to 15th Dec. 2013 the "training on Dance & Song in innovative way" was organized. In this training programme the total number of students attended from Adri 10 students, 12 students from Padepadar and all students from Kashipur School. This training programme was organized by the Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur. In this training programme 2 members are came from Mayurbhanj. They trained to the student's song and dance by the help of musical instrument. For which the students are known the bits of the music and started the dance.

1.6.13 Song, Dance and G.K Competition:

Weekly once or twice song, dance and G.K competition is organized.

Song: In this competition either each one of them sings or class wise children sing. Other children follow the song when one child sings. Other than those children also sings group wise. They count from 1 & 2 and remember those. In this way everyone take part in group and each group has a captain. They can sing any type of song including Album, patriotic, bhajan etc. The last letter of the song picked up another group and children start singing.

G.K competition: Before the competition, children count 1&2. Every 1 is a group & every 2 another group. Between these 2 groups, competition is organized. Various questions in the competition is related to :- national flowers, animal. Game, bird, fruit, father and mother of the nation, flag, song, language, music, Odisha's C.M, Governor, Capital, large river, big mountain, president etc.

1.6.15 School Gardening:

It is a nice work doing by the students of Agragamee School. Here not only focuses on reading it try to developed the other activities like- school gardening. They raised nursery of various vegetable crops and irrigated it everyday. They have also created vermin compost. Plough the field in natural process and they have cultivated various vegetable like- chili, brinjal, tomatoes, beans, pumpkin, leafy vegetables, papaya, kunduri, simba in the school garden premises. It was done in 4 times a week. These vegetables are given to student in Mid-Day Meals.

1.7 Creative Workshop for Children:

- **Note Book stitching:**

From Sep. 2013 to Feb. 2014 the students had a notebook binding workshop. In this training students learnt the techniques of the stitching. After stitching they have equally distributed the notebook. Tribal students are not faced any kind of problem in purchasing the study material Agragamee given all the material for the promotion of girls education and to address the gender gap in the education.

- **Leaf plate making:**

In the time of making the leaf plate all the teachers and students are present there. At first they went to the near forest to collect the leaf. Students as well as teachers were enjoyed very much in the time of collecting of leaf. After collected the leaf they came to school and sit in the Verandah of school and make the leaf plate. These leaf plates were used in the MDM.

1.8 Visit from Poorna School, Banglore(17th – 20th Dec. 2013):

On 17th and 18th Dec 2013 to the Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur 4 teachers and 27 students from Poorna School (a well known school in Banglore) have visited the school and interacted with the students. The Poorna school students teach the easy process of reading, song, dance, game, drawing in innovative way. After that Mukta Gyana Kutira student are sing a song "Ama Gaon Kashipur". Then after the Poorna School student give the gift to kashipur student which was make in own hand.

On 19th and 20th Dec they visited the place Katali and Parajasila village, and study about the ornaments, food, weapons, tradition and culture of the tribal village people.

On the last day they are discussed about the lesson plan of each school. The students of Mukta Gyana Kutira and Poorna School had a combined performance of songs, dancing and acting.

1.9 Annual Day Celebration:

The Annual Day Celebration programme was organized in the Kashipur on 16th Dec. It helped to share the achievements and activities of Agragamee schools with parents, and local dignitaries like B.D.O of Kashipur, C.D.P.O of Kashipur, S.I Kashipur. The Annual report of activities and achievements of the Schools was presented to the audience. This was followed by a Children's cultural function, which was eagerly viewed by their siblings and friends from the villages. The programme has increased the understanding and learning about the educational process initiated by Agragamee, and increased parent participation. The student report card is also handed over to the parents on this day.

1.10. Table

1.10.1 Enrolment Status of the School (village and category wise student strength)

Kashipur (village wise student strength)

Village Name	Class-1	Class-2	Class-3	Class-4	Class-5	Total
KASHIPUR	2	-	-	1	1	4
PARAJASILA	9	9	3	6	2	29
KUMBHARASILA	9	8	4	6	2	29
KATALI	6	8	4	2	8	28
Ratapada	1	-	-	1	-	2
Padhbandh	3	-	7	1	-	11
Bhogamunda		1	-	1	2	4
Total	30	26	18	18	15	107

Category wise student strength

Category	Class-1	Class-2	Class-3	Class-4	Class-5	Total
ST	23	20	16	8	8	75
SC	5	5	1	7	4	22
OBC	2	1	1	3	3	10
TOTAL	30	26	18	18	15	107

Adri (village wise student strength)

Village Name	Class-1	Class-2	Class-3	Class-4	Class-5	Total
Adri	11	3	6	4	7	31
Chirika	–	1	1	–	–	2
Gunjamali pada	–	3	–	3	–	6
Tangri	2	1	5	6	5	19
Colony pada	3	2	4	1	3	13
TOTAL	16	10	16	14	15	71

Category wise student strength

Category	Class-1	Class-2	Class-3	Class-4	Class-5	Total
ST	8	8	5	8	5	34
SC	3	1	8	6	8	26
OBC	5	1	2	–	2	10
GENERAL	–	–	1	–	–	1
TOTAL	16	10	16	14	15	71

Padepadar (village wise student strength)

Category	Class-1	Class-2	Class-3	Class-4	Class-5	Total
ST	7	9	7	9	3	35
SC	2	2	5	6	1	16
OBC	5	2	2	9	3	21
TOTAL	14	13	14	24	7	72

1.11. Conclusion:

Many of the benefits of educating girls are the same as those of educating boys. It improves overall economic growth and leads to greater care of the environment and it helps people adapt to the demands of globalization. However, the barriers are much greater for the education of tribal girls, specially in the rural and tribal areas, where poor women, overburdened by work, and dismal wages, take the help of their daughters to help them with their daily chores, and the opportunities for schooling, above class V are few and far between. Although national governments, local communities, and development organization around the world now recognize the need to educate girls and are implementing Programmes for doing so, 73 million girls of primary school age are still without access to basic education, according to the UNICEF.

Aragamee's efforts in education have provided a model of teaching for girls as well as for children in general, which addresses the specific problems of first generations learners from poor socio-economic backgrounds. Such children normally find it very difficult to cope with school education, and constitute the vast majority of the early school drop outs. Aragamee model of education has successfully addressed this issue, not only encouraging girls to continue to middle- and high school, but ensuring high learning levels, with the least stress for students and teachers alike. It has also been able to build training modules that have helped developed teacher skills for creative and effective teaching in primary schools.

2.0 Adivasi Self-governance in Odisha: An Analysis



2.1 Introduction:

The Programme titled “Strengthening Adivasi Self-Governance in Odisha” was taken up by Agragamee in collaboration with FARR and the support of Christian Aid from 2012 to 2014. The main objective of the Joint Programme was improving Tribal Local self Governance and Empowerment in 12 tribal dominated districts of Odisha. During the reporting period, a series of consultation, and workshops were organised in the context of Progressive Legislations like PESA, FRA, MGNREGA, Right To Food Act, Right To Education Act, Right To Information Act and Tribal Sub Plan. An action based research on Forest Right Act 2006 (The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act) was done in 4 districts of Odisha namely Kalahandi, Koraput, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj. The major activities under the project are detailed below.

2.2 Major activities

Strengthening Adivasis Institutional Building & Leadership Development:

During the financial years, total 4 numbers of Tribal Advisory Committee Members

meetings were organised where experience sharing and action plan of the committee members were discussed. All the TAC members meeting were organised in the Coordination Office of Agragamee, Bhubaneswar where representatives of Agragamee and FARR preside in the meeting and give suggestions and orientation to the TAC members to address the issues in their respective region.

Three Days TOT Programme in the context of PESA, FRA, MGNREGA and TSP:

A Three days Training of Trainers programme was organised in Kashipur on dated 31st July to 2nd Aug. 2013. The thematic background of the TOT was to orient and capacitate the community leaders, front line village level mobilisers, members of Tribal Advisory Committee & representatives of civil societies in the context of Tribal Sub Plan, Forest Right Act and Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area. Total 70 participants consisting of Community Leaders and Civil Society Representative **i.e.** FARR (Rayagada), FARR (Kalahandi), RCDC (Nabarangpur), Chale Chalo (Nuapada), Seva Jagat (Kalahandi), Nivedita Foundation (Kalahandi), Bolangir Bikas Parishad (Bolangir), and SWSS (Gajapati) attended the training programme. Members of State Tribal Advisory Committee formed under the IPAP joint project initiative of Agragamee and FARR were also the part of the TOT. Mr. Pravas Mishra from CYSD and Mr. Sandeep Pattanaik from NCAS Bhubaneswar were the resource persons of the TOT programme.

Two Days State Level Workshop on Revisiting Legislations and Policies for Tribal Communities: An Inclusive Dialogue:

Two Days State Level Workshop on Revisiting Legislation and Policies for Tribal Communities: An Inclusive Dialogue" was organised on 8th-9th Nov. 2013 in Hotel Presidency, Bhubaneswar. More than 80 participants from various civil societies, renowned activist, community leaders, members from Tribal Advisory Committee, and PRI members attended the two days workshop. PESA, FRA and MGNREGA were the broad topics discussed in the length and breadth in the event by eminent resource persons like Ms. Aruna Roy and Mr. Nikhil Dey of MKSS, Dr. Pradeep Prabhu of TISS, Dr. Devinder Sharma (Food Policy Specialist) who had enlightened the participants by sharing their ideas and experiences.

State level consultation on tribal issues: "Pro-Tribal Acts & Policies, Capacity Building of Community Organisations".

A State Level Consultation on tribal issues; Pro-Tribal Acts and Policies, Capacity Building of Community Organizations"" was organised from 30th Nov. to 1st Dec.2013 in Hotel Presidency, Bhubaneswar. Around 85 participants from various NGOs, activists, Community Leaders, PRI members and members of Tribal Advisory Committee attended. The thematic areas of the workshop were, Acts and Policies in Tribal Areas: MGNREGA, FRA, RTI and RTE, Role of Community Organisations, Food Security & Agriculture in Tribal Areas. Renowned experts on the above mentioned themes like, Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra (Ex. DG, NLMA), Mr. Shivarama Krishna (SHAKTI), Mr. P. V. Satheesh (Millet Network), Prof. Digambar Sathapathy, Mr. Umi Daniel (Aid et Action), Mr. Pradeep Pradhan

(The Humanity), Mr. Anil Pradhan (Sikshasandhan) gave their critical inputs to the participants on the subject matter.

Two Days Regional Workshop on FRA, MGNREGA, PESA, RTI and RTE in tribal areas:

In Phulbani block of Kandhamal district, a two days Regional Workshop on FRA, MGNREGA, PESA, RTI and RTE in tribal areas was organised on dated 6-7 Dec 2013 in Biju Kalyani Mandap. Total 64 participants attended the two days workshop. Mr. Ashok Parida, (Convenor, PAG) was the chief resource person of the workshop.

Influencing TSP, PESA, FRA, Tribal draft Policy and WATSAN policies/guidelines relevant to Adivasis development through evidence based research and advocacy:

Aragamee has carried out an action research on Forest Right Act in 4 districts namely, Kalahandi, Koraput, Nabarangpur and Kandhamal districts within the financial year of 2013-2014. Following were the key objective of the study;

- Prepare the process guidelines for implementation
- To know the status of implementation Forest Right Act at the National, State and Targeted areas
- To know the problems that confronts the implementation of the FRA at different levels
- To collect case studies on Individual and Community Rights from the targeted areas
- To chalk out suggestive recommendations

Methodology:

The present study is an explorative assessment of status of implementation of Forest Right Act at State and National level and at the targeted areas. Aragamee has initiated the study by undertaking desk research followed by field research covering 4 districts of Odisha namely Nabarangpur, Kalahandi, Koraput and Kandhamal. The study was undertaken in both qualitative and quantitative approach for a specified time period. Quantitative datas were represented through tables and graphs where ever necessary and qualitative datas were captured in the format of case studies and detail analysis.

Reference Period:

The reference period of the study was from 2009 to 2013.

Tools for data collection:

For secondary data collection, review of literature was extensively carried out and certain websites were accessed to gather pertinent and required data for the study. An in-depth analysis was done by reviewing of Annual Reports (2009-2013) of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Department of Odisha and Ministry of Tribal Affairs Also, certain articles, journals and research studies on Forest Right Act at the National and State level were thoroughly reviewed through desk research. However, for Primary data, filed visits were done in the targeted districts. Focus Group Discussion with the community was done to

gather first hand data. Open end Individual interviews were also conducted to collect some of the case studies in order to know the process of claims and various challenges faced by the respondent.

3. Major findings:

◆ Joint Ownership:

In all targeted districts, Joint Ownership was given

◆ FRA norms not followed universally:

In Kandhamal dist. land which comes under Patra Jungle was settled whereas same was rejected in Kashipur, Koraput, Rayagada & Nabarangpur districts

◆ Land settled as per cultivated was less in majority of the districts:

Reasons; land which comes under Patra Jungle, and Pahad type were not verified during Joint verification process.

◆ Plot No. Khata No. and Sketch Map:

In Koraput district, Plot No. , Khata No. & Sketch Map was not given whereas in Kalahandi, Rayagada, Nabarangpur & Kandhamal it was given clearly

◆ IAY for FRA beneficiaries:

Except Nabarangpur and Kandhamal districts, IAY was given to a majority of FRA beneficiaries as per the new guideline of the act.

◆ Universal amount of land settled under FRA:

In many villages of Koraput, Kalahandi and Kandhamal, universal amount of land was settled under FRA whereas the amount of claims was not same. For example 2 acres of land given to all the claimants of a particular village

◆ BPL Card became a decisive factor for title deeds:

In all the districts, during the time of claims, BPL card was made mandatory. As a result those who don't have BPL card remained deprived from their rights, in this context, newly married coupled suffered a lot

◆ Other Traditional Forest Dwellers remain deprived from their entitlement under FRA:

Though, they have submitted claims but till date not settled

◆ Community Claims not settled:

Not a single Community Claim was settled in the surveyed villages. In majority of the villages, people claimed Common land under Community Rights. However, the verification process for Community claims has begun in Rayagada and Kandhamal districts.

3.0 Vocational Education & Training for Youth Entrepreneurship Development



3.1 Introduction

The tribal population in Odisha constitutes around 23% of the total population and 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.

Helping youth tap into this potential took up a programme for **Vocational Education & Training for the unorganized rural sector**. The focus was on 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*.

3.2. Overall Goal/Project Purpose: - To contribute to reduced unemployment and inclusive growth in rural areas and to complement to the achievement of MDG 1.

3.2.1 Specific objective:-

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

3.3 The Action

3.3.1 Activities and Results

Aragamee has conducted seven trainings during the reporting period with 194 trainees from 52 villages in 5 districts. During the reporting period the training manual on "Nursery Raising and Management" has published. Training modules for the new courses were prepared and linkages with Govt. departments and experts of the concerned themes for resource persons were established for the same. The pace of training activity and quality has improved compared to last year. Efforts were put to motivate and encourage women participation in the program and out of 194 trainees 71 (37%) were female from 36 villages. The prime focus has given towards the development of women entrepreneurship during the reporting period.

The last four years program implementation learning's with internal review made us to focus on women participation in different training programs. Their learning capacity and intensity towards the program is admirable. Two turmeric processing units have been successfully executed by the women groups of Dongasil and Girliguma Panchayats of Rayagada and Koraput Districts respectively where turmeric cultivation is done by larger farmers. This kind of act has been put tremendous impact on the local region as well as the women participants. They are earning healthy amount by selling turmeric powder in local markets and wholesaler. Apart from that two oil seed processing units have established at Banasil and Hatipukna villages of Dasmantpur and Tentulikhunti Blocks in Koraput and Nabarangpur Districts respectively. The aforesaid units have been carried out by the women groups trained in VET project. The sustainability of the concerned units has flown in the sky of efficiency and dedication of the said entrepreneurs.

Dal Processing:

The trainees from "Dal Processing" program have sown dal in their individual fields during the monsoon season. They could able to enrich their understanding level on the above trades after getting the training from the experienced resource persons. In the post training activities, they are earning healthy amount by selling the processed products of the Dal. Apart from that their income level has been enhances due to the linkages with National Horticulture Mission, NABARD and other institutions. By this initiative they could able to strengthen their financial condition and base for further activities.



Fruit Processing (Mango Pickle):

The trainees from Fruit Processing (Mango Pickle) were learnt the procedure of mango fruit processing and made it successfully during the practical session. In the post training activities they have been focusing on mango plantation and its processing because the concern region has lot of potential with appropriate geographical condition. Apart from that this particular fruit is very popular among them due to its wide range of adaptability, high nutritive value, and richness in variety, delicious taste and excellent flavor. Raw fruits of local varieties of mango trees are used by the trainees for preparing various traditional products like raw slices in brine, amchur, pickle, murabba, chutney, panhe (sharabat) etc which has learnt by them. They have been getting good amount by selling the products of mango in local market and hat.



Nursery Raising and Management:

All the trainees from nursery raising and management prepared their individual nursery plot designs and business plans during the training period. After the training they have been set up their own nursery with mango, cashew and litchi seedlings. This season they have planned for grafting the entire seedlings which would definitely bring them healthy earnings. For this kind of act the trainees were given all the requisites of nursery i.e. grafting knife, secateurs, polythene and sprayer etc. to the deserving participants selected in post training follow up and monitoring. Along with that it has been planned to register their nurseries under Horticulture dept. which would enable them to sell these plants to the concerned department.



Integrated Sustainable Agriculture:

The trainees have got immense knowledge and built up their skill after attending 30 days qualitative training on integrated sustainable agriculture by the experienced experts/resource persons. In post training activities some participants have been doing consultation in local region while others have focused on sustainable organic farming. They have been sold seasonal vegetables, pulses and cereals in the local hat and market. Apart from that few trainees have been also engaged with Goatery and Poultry activities. All the concerned initiatives have made them as successful entrepreneurs which encouraging the tribal youth in the vicinity.



Oil Seed Processing:

The trainees from oil seed processing training have been producing oil from different kinds of oil seeds cultivated by them in locality i.e. mustard, niger, simarua, black gram, kusum, sun flower etc. The class session on agricultural practices and processing mechanism of oil seed have been helping the trainees to promote and develop their own entrepreneurship successfully in the grassroot level. They are selling these oil seed products in local market and to the wholesaler which strengthening their economic life as well as boosting up their confidence to go ahead in the concerned path. They have been planning to promote their business in large scale with the linkages of local banks. As a result 3 nos. of oil seed processing units have already started at Bijapadar and Hatipukna villages of Nabarangpur and Banasil village of Koraput districts respectively. The said units have been executed especially by the women trainees of VET.



Solar Lantern Repairing:

The training program on solar lantern repairing has been conducted once during the reporting period. More of the trainees from solar lantern repairing are now taking initiatives to be linked with Govt. and other institutions like Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency and Mitra Solar Enterprise etc. Few of them are already stand as service provider to the community along with increased income level. It is found that the above training program has been encouraging the youth to take initiatives to strengthen their economic standard and promote business practice as sustainable income source. Apart from that women trainees have also professionally started their business and it has been helped them to augmenting their income level. This exemplary happening is encouraging the other women trainees to become successful entrepreneur.



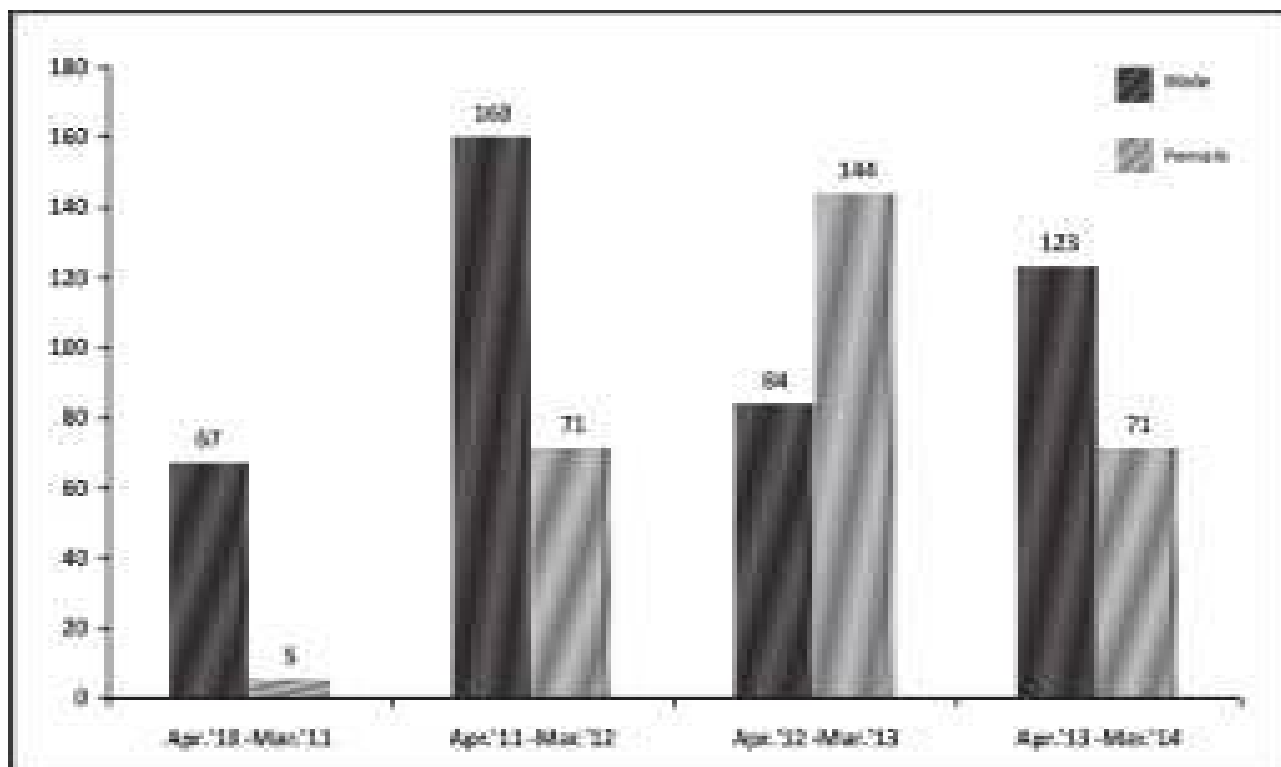
3.4 Details of Training Program:

Sl. No.	Name of training	Date	No. of trainees	Details of trainees	District				
					RGD	KPT	KLH	KDH	NBR
1	Dal Processing	6th May.'13 - 20th May.'13	30	ST - 21, SC - 2, OBC - 7, Male - 21, Female - 9	19	6	2	3	--
2	Fruit Processing (Mango Pickle)	3rd Jun.'13 - 17th Jun.'13	20	ST - 12, SC - 5, OBC - 3, Female - 20	4	4	10	2	--
3	Nursery Raising and Management	20th Jul.'13 - 3rd Aug.'13	30	ST - 26, SC - 4, Male - 30	15	11	--	4	--
4	Nursery Raising and Management	14th Aug.'13 - 28th Aug.'13	33	ST - 24, SC - 8, OBC - 1, Male - 26, Female - 7	22	3	5	--	3
5	Integrated Sustainable Agriculture	16th Oct.'13 - 11th Nov.'13	30	ST - 16, SC - 11, OBC - 3, Male - 20, Female - 10	20	--	10	--	--
6	Oil Seed Processing	16th Nov.'13 - 30th Nov.'13	25	ST - 25, Female - 25	--	25	--	--	--
7	Solar Lantern Repairing	9th Jan.'14 - 23 rd Jan.'14	26	ST - 22, SC - 4, Male - 26	15	--	7	4	--
Total			194	ST - 144, SC - 34, OBC - 14, Male - 123, Female - 71	95	49	34	13	3

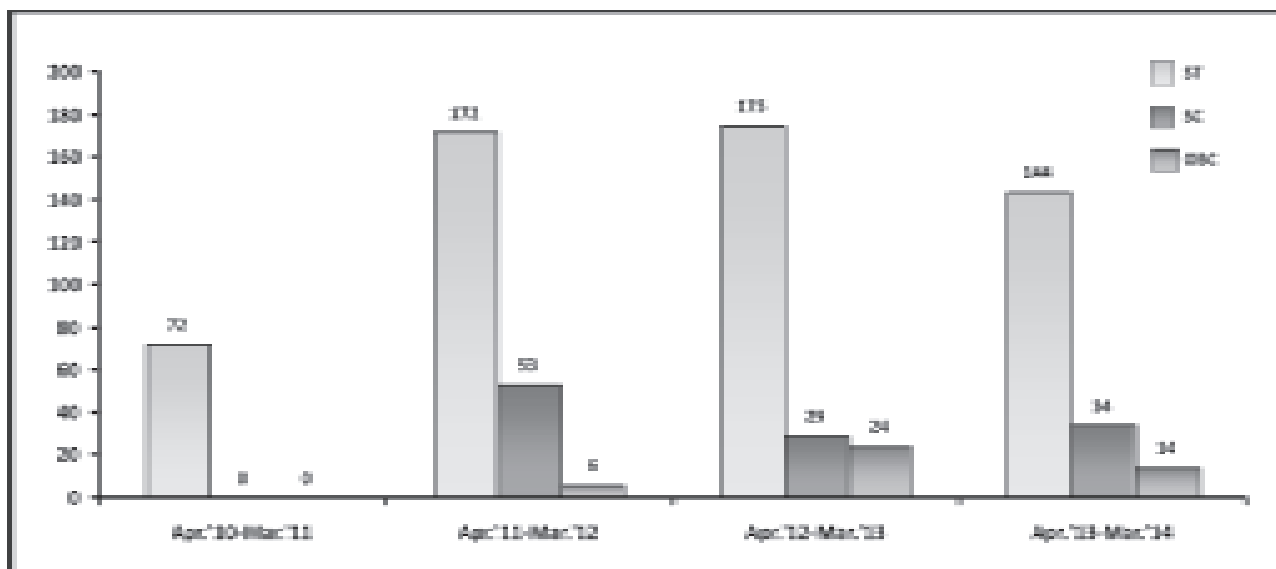
3.5 Comparative Analysis:

April 2010 – March 2011	April 2011 – March 2012	April 2012 – March 2013	April 2012 – March 2013
8 trainings on 5 trades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nursery (2) ▪ Sustainable Agriculture (2) ▪ Certified Seed Production (2) ▪ Water Resource Conservation, Harvesting & Management (1) ▪ Tapioca Tuber Processing (1) 	12 trainings on 6 trades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nursery (5) ▪ Dal Processing (1) ▪ Tapioca Tuber Processing (2) ▪ Solar Lantern Repairing (2) ▪ Sustainable Agriculture (1) ▪ Turmeric Processing (1) 	10 trainings on 8 trades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turmeric Processing (2) ▪ Fruit Processing (1) ▪ Nursery (1) ▪ Sustainable Agriculture (1) ▪ Certified Seed Production (1) ▪ Solar Lantern Repairing (1) ▪ Tapioca Tuber Processing (2) ▪ Oil Seed Processing (1) 	7 trainings on 6 trades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dal Processing (1) ▪ Fruit Processing (1) ▪ Nursery Raising and Management (2) ▪ Integrated Sustainable Agriculture (1) ▪ Oil Seed Processing (1)
72 trainees – 72 ST 67 Male, 5 Female	231 trainees - 172 ST, 53 SC, 6 OBC, 160 Male, 71 Female	228 trainees - 175 ST, 29 SC, 24 OBC, 84 Male, 144 Female	194 trainees – 144 ST, 34 SC, 14 OBC, 123 Male, 71 Female

3.6 GENDER ANALYSIS



3.7 CASTE ANALYSIS



3.8 Practical aspects during the training:

The practical exposure has been conducted by Mr. Kulaswami Jagannath Jena, Project Coordinator, EU_WHH_VET. At CETAR, Mallijharan, there are two experienced persons have been engaged in conducting practicals of all themes. They are - i) Hari Jhodia (grafter) and ii) Bibhisan Lohara (progressive farmer). They have been making the trainees more efficient in preparation of demonstration plots with respect to relevant

trainings. In addition, the trainees have been taken to model nursery, turmeric and organic farming farms etc.

◆ **The details of practical exposure has mentioned below:**

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Practical Exposure and Experience
1	Dal Processing	Exposure visit to AMA SANGATHAN, Mandibisi, Kashipur, Rayagada.
2	Fruit Processing (Mango Pickle)	Exposure visit to Banasil WADI field, Dasmantpur in Koraput District.
3	Nursery Raising & Management	Demonstration plot at CETAR and Parajasila Nursery, Kashipur, Rayagada.
4	Integrated Sustainable Agriculture	Exposure visit to organic field of Tharli and Banasil villages of Kashipur and Dasmantpur blocks in Rayagada and Koraput Districts respectively.
5	Oil Seed Processing	Demonstration at Bijapadar oil processing unit, Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur.
6	Solar Lantern Repairing	Demonstration at Ushabali and Pandkapadar Solar Energy System, Kashipur, Rayagada

3.9.1 SUCCESS STORY - I

TURMERIC CULTIVATION AND PROCESSING

Mrs. Ruai Majhi, President of Sargiguda Mahila Mandal says that, the turmeric produced and procured by them was of high quality and after sale there was a huge demand to supply more and more of such turmeric to other place. All the members of our group tried hard to produce high quality of turmeric and received the result. We are proposing to cultivate more area under turmeric next year, more farmer will take up turmeric cultivation next year not only in our village but also in the neighbouring villages of our panchayat.



Kandhamal District in Odisha is famous for turmeric cultivation, So also, Dongasil panchayat of Kashipur block is equally famous in turmeric cultivation. Sargiguda is a village in Dongasil Panchayat. There is a women group which has 18 members. All the members of this group joined the training course on turmeric cultivation and processing at Mallijharan training venue from 17.03.2012 to 31.03.2012, a 15 days training by the specialist of Agragamee.

During rainy season all the members of the group took up turmeric cultivation in a 4 acre common land of the village. They used the local seed material and took up cultivation under improved technology and organic farming system. All 18 members along their family members worked in the field.

During 2014 January they harvested the crop in total 150 quintals of organic raw turmeric was produced. Through improved technology the raw turmeric was processed. They got 30 quintal of dry turmeric from the raw stick. They sold 26 quintals of dried turmeric at Rs 9000.00 per quintal and received Rs 2,34,000.00. During this period Agragamee supplied one powdering machine to the women group after being satisfied with their sincere work. They powdered the remaining 4 quintals of



dried turmeric with the help of machine provided. They have purchased one packing machine at a cost of Rs 200/- and packaged entire powdered stock and prepared 3965 packets each with 100 grams. They sold these packets in the local market at Rs. 18 per packet and earned Rs. 70344/- only. Altogether they sold the entire stock for Rs. 3,04,344.00. They have also availed Rs. 1,00,000.00 bank loan from local bank.

After meeting all the expenditure and repayment of bank loan, they distributed the net profit of Rs 2,37,344.00 among all the 18 members each got Rs. 13,186.00 as profit.



3.9.2 Success Story - II

Nursery Management: Self-Employment is Best Employment

Mr. Tuna Muduli, s/o Bishu Muduli of Dakaribeda village in Dasmantpur block of Koraput district is a progressive grafter of the area. He is 22 years of age, lean but enthusiastic fellow. His father passed away when he was in class 6th. However, he continued his studies up to 10th. The building pressure of his sisters' education and lack of a regular source of income forced him to quit school. At such a young age, he left his village and went to Laxmipuram, Chennai. There, he worked as a welding worker for Rs. 6,000/- per month. He worked there for about a year. However with passing time, a sense of realization set in.



He realized that he can't do this the whole life as the job brought a very low level of satisfaction. The urge for doing something on his own and the past experience of extending a helping hand in his own farm again brought him back to his own village. He was quite an intelligent and bright fellow and hence the future was bright if he chose the right path.

After a few days, he came to know about the nursery training program from Agragamee staff in the village meeting. Then he attended 15 days residential training at Mallijharan, Kashipur. During the training he learnt about the method of grafting (side grafting, top grafting etc.) and air layering for the trees of mango, cashew, litchi and flower plants etc. He also learnt about the process of land preparation, nursery bed preparation, leveling of land according to water needs, weeding and the importance of producing and using organic manure.

In post training activity, he took a small loan of Rs. 10,000/- from one his fellow villagers and raised nursery with 4,000 mango saplings. Apart from that he got material support as knife, sprayer, secateurs and polythene from Agragamee to promote his nursery. He also added that he used the method of stone grafting as it was a faster method. Out of the total, he was able to sell 4000 grafted mango at Rs. 30/- to Rs. 32/- per plant in local market, neighbouring villages and local traders. Hence, he earned a total of Rs. 1,25,000/- by selling the said products.



Now that it has been 1 year since he started his own nursery, he is aiming and aspiring for a bigger loan. He had sent an application along with all the concerned documents to the Horticulture office 3 months back and still waiting for the allotment of registration certificate for the nursery. He earns around Rs. 12,500/- per month nowadays and he is pretty satisfied with his work. He also wants the unemployed youth of rural areas, especially of

Odisha, to take a page out of his book and come forward and look for livelihood and employment opportunities or become self employed.

4.0 Reclaiming The Commons With Women's Power: Eco-village Development in Tribal Odisha.



4.1 Introduction:

Over the years, tribal eco-systems have proved to be the most sustainable human habitations where human and nature interactions have led to a complex web of interrelationships, that have sustained a wide diversity of plant and animal life forms. Much of this is still in evidence in the interior reaches of the KBK districts, where communities have preserved their bio-diversity of agricultural production, while also preserving and conserving their forests. Of late there is a realisation that such systems play a key role in climate change mitigation.

However, tribal landscapes are now increasingly under threat because of the increasing demands on natural resources for industrial development. This has led to a downward spiral of production and income due to environmental degradation, loss of forests, and changing climatic conditions. Forests supplemented the food and livelihoods of the tribal communities, as also played a crucial role in checking erosion and sustaining agricultural production in the swidden systems of the tribal communities. With the forests destroyed

due to commercial felling, big dam projects, and population pressure, the tribal production systems have also been affected. Land and soil degradation have increased manifold, with high levels of erosions leading to land slides and inundating low lying cropping lands.

Aragamee working closely with the local tribal women's organisation, AmaSangathan has taken up several measures to address this multiple and complex set of problems, in close consultation with village communities. Its sustained efforts to develop alternatives have lead to successful efforts with women's groups for the protection and rejuvenation of village commons, as also helped tribal farmer families to improve production, and have livelihood enhancement through agro-ecological models.

The current project, with support from the Indigenous People's Assistance Facility, seeks to take forward the learning from these learning from these efforts has been taken forward under the current project to help tribal village communities rejuvenate their eco-systems for improved livelihood supports.

Overall Goal:

Ecological degradation reversed, food security increased and land security enhanced building on indigenous knowledge in underdeveloped tribal districts.

4.2 Objectives:

- ◆ To build on women's role as traditional keepers of commons, by helping them demonstrate viable alternatives to shifting cultivation; demonstrate viable
- ◆ To use the enabling laws to help tribal communities have institutional and legal access to land and NRM resources in general;
- ◆ To help establish sustainable and eco-friendly practices of land use that can help tribal communities preserve and develop their indigenous seed resources;
- ◆ To establish people and more specifically women centered models for the governance of commons that can provide for the livelihood as well as income needs on a sustainable basis.

4.3 Activities:

4.3.1 Eco Village Development

Preparation Of People's Micro-Plans:

Detailed micro-planning in the 4 villages of Y-Kebidi, Maligaon, Dandabad and Durkhal villages of Chandragiri panchayat, as against the target of 2 villages of Y Kebedi and Dandabad helped to take up a people centred planning process.

The Micro-plans have been presented by the village communities to their local governance forums of Pali Sabha and Gram Sabha for acceptance and follow up actions. Following

the presentations, there has been support from the horticulture department for development of land under horticulture in these villages.

Selection and Participation of Beneficiaries:

Selection of beneficiaries or rather participants in the programme was taken up by the respective village communities, for a second time, as the success of the first year's efforts encouraged many more farmers to bring their land under conservation and protection efforts.

Women's groups from participating village communities have been actively involved in the programme, in developing the farm lands, as also taking up measures for the protection of commons. There has been a visible change in the perceptions of village communities about the uplands, which hitherto had been considered waste lands. Their engagement with the micro-plans, has been organic, ensuring that land use, and conservation improves.

As against a target of 75 beneficiaries, 102 beneficiaries have participated in the programme, with much enthusiasm. Many have developed their land beyond the proposed and supported one acre. In addition, farmers have also taken up the idea of intercropping and mixed cropping further, combining millets and legumes in between rows of perennial mango and cashew, to ensure optimal returns.

Private Lands Developed:

As mentioned above, 102 acres of private uplands have been protected, and brought under the settled cultivation, through fencing, and establishing integrated cropping systems of mixed horticulture plantations, firewood and timber crops, and seasonal crops of legumes, oilseeds and millets. Agragamee's supports through horticulture crops of mango and cashew has been taken forward by the farmers on their own, as many of them have developed their skills in grafting, and nursery raising.

Farmers have understood the value of establishing live hedgerows, and ensured rejuvenation of their fallow uplands. This has helped to improve income by 200 to 300% for the farmers. The initiative has encouraged them extend the efforts for protection, with many of them taking advantage of Government schemes to bring more areas under integrated settled cropping systems.

Commons Reclaimed:

104.5 acres of common lands have been reclaimed by women's groups in the villages of Y Kebedi, Durkhal and Maligaon and Dandabad. In the village of Dandabad, women faced a problem protecting their commons from wild deer and porcupine. The village community has requested support to protect and develop another area, which is closer to the village, and can be reclaimed more easily, from wild animals!

In the three villages mentioned above, women have successfully integrated mixed fire

wood and timber plantations with income generating plantations. During the monsoons, this is intercropped with seasonal legume or oilseeds through minimum soil tillage methods to optimise returns. Fencing has been a huge challenge in these villages. The women of Y Kebedi have erected a stone fence, while in Maligaon, and Durkhal, a live fence of Lantana has been cultivated. The fence has been instrumental in protecting the plants as also checking soil erosion.

Rules for Commons Management:

With the initiative of the women's groups, and with the participation of the entire village, each of the 4 villages above have developed strict rules for commons management. This includes no grazing, no ploughing or tilling, collection of firewood only from the floor of the protected areas, and collective sharing of all returns, with the open and transparent knowledge of the entire committee. With these rules, women have been able to build up a small savings in the bank from the seasonal crops cultivated during the monsoons, in each village.

4.3.2 Training and Advocacy for Land Rights:

Farmer Training:

Participatory training efforts at regular intervals has ensured that the learnings from the above efforts is shared across the Panchayats, and farmers experiences help and encourage other farmers to also take up conservation and settled cultivations efforts. The training process has been participatory, and has encouraged shared learning between the farmers, combined with exposure to the field, and the experimental efforts in gamee campus.

Other project areas of Agragamee, which have established integrated farming practices like the 'Wadi' or Backyard project in Koraput have provided a good learning experience, where farmers have learnt about the possibilities and potentials that are available, when land is protected and integrated and sustainable agriculture practices are followed.

Land Rights Advocacy:

The project has also helped farmers take advantage of existing laws to ensure ownership rights over land under their possession. In many instances, farmers cultivate land with no record of rights. This land, is either claimed under the Revenue Laws or Forest Laws by the Government, and the cultivator is seen as an encoracher. Under the recently passed Forest Rights Act, the farmers who can proves possession of forest land from 2005 or before have a legal entitlement to this land, and will be recognised as such by the Government.

To facilitate legal ownership over cultivated land by the farmer, the project also helped 300 farmers submit their claims to the Government for rights to forest land. Of these, the Government of Odisha recognised 155 claims. In the rest of the cases, the concerned farmers have appealed for settling of the claims, and the papers are under process.

4.4 Impact:

- a. 104.5 acres of commons fenced in, and integrated commercial, fodder, firewood crops developed
- b. Rules for commons management formulated and accepted in 4 villages namely, Y-Kebidi, Maligaon, Dandabad and Durukhal villages of Chandragiri panchayat
- c. 102 acres of private rain fed uplands protected and developed
- d. Intercropping and mixed cropping practices with horticulture plantations, and seasonal crops of legumes and millets taken up on above lands,
- e. Live hedgerows, and stone fencing established to ensure protection from cattle, and check soil erosion,
- f. Settled cultivation initiated in 77.3 acres of private lands,
- g. Claims submitted for 300 acres of forest lands, and settled for 155 acres,
- h. Training and capacity building efforts help in replication of efforts by another 130 farmers, and facilitate upscaling to 15 villages and 400 farmers in two districts.

4.5 Significant Overall Changes and Achievements:

The understanding amongst farmers of the need for conservation measures on uplands, and most importantly, the growing hope that these uplands which are in a waste and semi-waste state can be reclaimed to produce income and food for them. This has led to practice settled agriculture from shifting culture.

The enthusiasm of women's groups for protecting their commons, and ensuring the survival of plantations that can provide livelihood supports. The success in the village of Kebedi has lead women in the neighboring villages to take up immediate action for beginning work on common lands in their villages. They have also made several requests for helping them with green fencing material, and ensuring that the space is effectively used.

Many innovative farmers, who have acquired skills from past training programmes of Agragamee are eager to develop plantations of indigenous species of mango, identified locally for good fruit quality, which would have better pest resistance, and survivability.

Sunamati Majhi, a beneficiary of Dandabad village, shared that the Eco-Village project has the potential to protect their degraded soil due to Jhum Cultivation and thus ensure regeneration of vegetation through Mango plantation which will definitely strengthen their livelihood in a sustainable way. Her plot has become a model for the villagers as well as for the neighboring villagers.

84 beneficiaries have stopped Jhum Cultivation after the advent of IPAF project and practicing settled form of agriculture in their denuded land. Earlier, the land remains

barren for at least 3 to 5 years due to the crude method of agriculture. But, now the farmers has been settled down in their small plot of land and growing a range of pulses, millets, green vegetables alongside the orchard plants. This is one of the most significant changes during the project period, as it has addressed the nutritional aspect of the family members especially of the children and pregnant women.

During the village meetings, participants in general and women in particular spontaneously raised numerous queries pertaining to plantation, intercropping process, best varieties of seedling, etc, envincing keen interest in taking the learnings from the current project forward on their own.

4.6 Best Practices:

4.6.1 Sitai's Successful Shift to Organic Farming:

SitaiMajhiand her husband Pisku, live is YugabasaKebidi village. She is also one of the active member of the village MahilaMandal. They started to experiment with sustainable methods of food production from 2010 onwards and reduced the use of chemical inputs. But in the absence of continuous guidance or mentoring to shift to organic agricultural practices Sitai could not muster enough courage to completely stop the use of chemicals. She was not keen on taking risks as agriculture was the only source of income for the family. The actual transition from chemical agriculture to organic agriculture started in 2012, when IPAF project was launched.

An ardent lover of plants, animals and nature her husband initially limited his cultivation to crops like paddy, black gram, ragi and nijer and to some extent vegetables. In 2012, they got 40 mango and 60 cashew saplings as a support from the IPAF project. Henceforth, they have never looked back. Apart from orchard saplings, support of various millets, pulses and vegetables seeds were also given to them. The yield of various pulses, gram and vegetable were illustrated in the below;

Padepadar (village wise student strength)

Name of the crops and total production in kg						Vegetables in kg
Year	Ragi	Niser	Arhar	Kosala	Maize	Radish
2012	10	5	22	8	32	13
2013	14	8	60	12	40	16

mpacts:

The duo says, "locally adapted traditional varieties of seeds are the true wealth of a farmer and that it is every farmers duty to conserve as many of these traditional varieties as possible". By adding various components on their farm, they ensured that the output from one component feeds into other, thus perfectly integrating different farm components. While the crop wastes and fodder grown on borders serve as feed for livestock, the livestock dung is converted to manure which is ploughed back into the

field. Also, over the years with continued use of organic manures, vermi compost, bio-fertilisers and practice of green manuring, mulching etc, there is a remarkable improvement in the soil quality which is evident from the improved crop production. The input costs have been progressively declining as most of the inputs are from the farm itself.

4.6.2 Maligaon Mahila Mandal Reclaim Their Commons

The common land of Maligaon MM was used for growing seasonal crops under rainfed conditions, in shifting cultivation cycles. With time, the fertility of the area declined, and fallow periods began to increase. Faced with diminishing returns, the women's group in Maligaon readily agreed to try alternate practices on the area, when support was offered under the IPAF project. A series of workshops, following up on the micro-planning exercise helped to consolidate the design for the commons development.

In order to avoid any kind of conflict pertaining to rights and produced from the common land in future, a PalliSabha was organised in the village, where all the villagers attended and a resolution was passed empowering the members of MM to develop the common land and equally distribute the produced amongst the members. As one female member of each family of the village is the member of the MM, so a common ownership on the MM land and its agro-produces prevails amongst the villagers. Indeed, this is one of the most vital facet of the development of common land where the women are in the forefront and that too in a harmonious way with the other villagers.

Interestingly, when the members of the MahilaMandal started land preparation in terms of levelling, pit digging, stone and green fencing, the male members too actively participated in the process, and helped to complete the preparatory phase very quickly. Otherwise the work could have taken more time shared SaniDhangdamajhi, the Secretary of MaligaonMahilaMandal. Initially, shrubs and bushes were cleared and pits digging were taken up for the plantation of Mango and Cashew in the plot. After that, around two weeks, the pits were left unfilled and exposed enough sunlight, so that fungi and weeds can be wiped out. There after Farm Yard Manures were poured in the pits. The distance from one pit to another pit is 15 feet in case of mango and 12 feet for cashew. However, mango saplings has been planted on the 30 degree sloppy land while cashew on the above. Much emphasis was also given on fencing of the boundry for which both, stone and green fencing were done in order to protect the plants and crops from the grazing of cattle and stray animals.

Support of fruit saplings and seed:

Under the project, total 300 mango and 300 cashew saplings were provided to the Maligaon MM during the year 2012-2013. The mortality rate of mango and cashew was 20 percent and 40 percent respectively in the first year. As the mortality rate of cashew saplings was double in compared to the mango, the members of the MM felt disheartened and tried to find out the main reason of the same. Eventually, the member of MM

unanimously decided, that henceforth cashew seeds will be used for plantation in place of saplings. According to the MM members, perhaps the cashew saplings have failed to cope up with the local environment and geographic region. In the subsequent year 2014, 115 saplings of mango were provided to the MM for gap filings for the plants which could not survived. This year, the mortality rate of mango is much less in compared to the previous year and rate of germination of cashew seeds is 80 percent vociferously claims Mrs.SumitraMajhi, one of the member of the Maligaon MM. In the next 2 years, the mango and cashew trees will bear fruits.

Sustainable use of space by intercropping:

As intercropping is one of the integral parts of the project, a range of vegetable and pulses seeds viz, beans, bottle gourd, tomato, ragi, arhar, and koting has been provided to the member of MM during the year of 2012-2014. Firstly, a couple of vegetable seed beds were prepared with a dimension of 2 feet width and 4 feet length in the common land. These nursery beds were also applied with dried cow dung prior to the sowing of seeds in order to meet the requirement of nutrients for the seedlings. After two weeks of the germination of seeds, the plants were transplanted in the pits of common land. Besides the vegetable plants, the seeds of arhar and koting were sowed in the land.

In the previous year, a bumper harvest of beans, bottle gourd and arhar really enthralled the women members of the MM, as a result they are planning to raise intercropping of new vegetables and pulses in a more extensive manner. Of course, we have to keep a vigil eye on the maintance of fencing devoid of which, all our effort will be futile, says one of the member of Maligaon MM. As per the PalliSabha resolution, the produced from the intercropping in the previous year was equally distributed to all the members of the MM. The vegetable being produced from the common land has significantly enabled necessary nutrients especially for the children and pregnant women of the village. The space between the mango and cashew trees are judiciously used for growing a series of vegetables and pulses which is altogether a preeminent and new practice of intercropping in the region, proclaims Mrs.JamunaMajhi.

Border plantations:

In order to meet the need of firewood and fodder, several plants like simarua, acacia, chakunda, and karanja were planted in the border area of the MahilaMandal common land. Such plant usually grows at a faster pace and need no special care unlike fruit bearing trees. Boarder plantation has multiple benefits by strengthening the existing fencing of the common land and provides firewood for the hearth. Indeed, these will critically reduce the drudgery of women folk of the village who covers miles for collecting firewood. Another pivotal benefit of the miscellaneous plantation is that, the dried leaves of these trees gradually decomposed and become humus which acts as an affluent compost for the orchard plants and intercropping crops.

5.0 Eco Village Development: Successful Experiment in Community Mobilization to Arrest Land Degradation and Ensure Food Security

(A Project Supported By Karl Kubel Stiftung, Germany)



5.1 Introduction:

The project titled, "Addressing Land Degradation and Food Insecurity: Eco-village Development with Small Farmers in Tribal Areas: Cost Effective Approaches with Small Farmer Communities", Agragamee wanted to address the problems of tribal families for food security in 15 villages of Kashipur block of Rayagada and Thuamul Rampur block of Kalahandi district. All these villages are very inaccessible and people do not get facilities for their livelihood sustenance from any sources. They are poor, illiterate, and not able to put forth their grievances in right forum. They also suffered due to food insecurities and malnutrition.

An extensive study, deeper involvement with people for a long time and assessment of the needs of the area covering 15 tribal villages in Kashipur and Thuamul Rampur blocks have motivated us to propose a project for meeting the challenges of poverty alleviation among the marginalized and landless families. During the village meetings, the people especially the women expressed their difficulties during crop failures and therefore they expressed to improve their life condition of the villages through Family Farming and optimum utilization of village commons.

The project, funded by **Karl Kübel Stiftung (KKS), Germany** will support Agragamee's objective of developing a cluster of eco-villages in one of the most neglected tribal region of the country. It would aim at securing sustainable livelihoods and improved standard of living of the people in the target area. This will have direct impact on health, social life and poverty reduction. Natural resources like land, water and forest will be managed to sustain the main livelihood resources of the target population. Establishment of farm families, development of commons, training and capacity for the tribals, Diversified agriculture production, promotion and protection of the environment through agro-ecological practices and supply of solar energy, portable drinking water, and provision of income generation sources to sustain the livelihood to eradicate poverty.

5.2 Development Objective:

To ensure the livelihoods enhancement, quality organic horticulture production and poverty reduction of tribal communities through Family Farming of 400 tribals in 400 acres.

5.2.1 Project objective:

- i. To achieve food and other economic sustainability of 400 tribal and poor households.
- ii. To increase the purchasing capacity of poor tribal households through organised and institution building efforts
- iii. To develop the socio-cultural practices of the target households through participatory methods.
- iv. To implement various income generating activities keeping in view of the traditional skills and technology.
- v. Establishment of effective and efficient peoples organisations

Ensuring Women Participation and decision making in development process to bring equity in the process

5.3 Key Activities of the Project:

4.3.1 Eco Village Development:

- ◆ Baseline Survey/Micro-planning
- ◆ Family farm for sustainable intensification of the major staple and cash crop

- ◆ Gap filling and family maintenance
- ◆ Support to women headed households and other vulnerable sections
- ◆ Formation and strengthening of women's Groups (Training and Capacity Building)
- ◆ Development of Commons

5.3.2 Community Infrastructure Development:

- ◆ Seed and Grain bank
- ◆ Irrigation development

5.3.3 Training and Capacity Building:

- ◆ Farmer's Field School
- ◆ Solar Light
- ◆ Supply of Drinking Water and Environmental management
- ◆ Training and Orientation of Community Mobilizers
- ◆ Training of Community leaders
- ◆ Thematic Workshop
- ◆ External Consultancy
- ◆ Public Hearing on Child Right

Under this project, various capacity building activities in terms of organising orchard development, training to tribal stakeholders , land levelling, soil and water conservation and management, application of appropriate technologies in organic farming, food processing, integrated pest management in orchards, improving health care measures facilitating the process of fusion of modern and traditional approaches to marketing etc are the major activities. This will expedite and strengthen the ongoing empowerment process of and by CBOs, Mahila Mandals, SHGs, producers groups, farmers' organisations, Joint Forest Management Committees and Panchayat bodies. Convergence of different development schemes and approaches of Govt. will be taken up simultaneously to strengthen the effort of project.

5.4 Activities and Achievements:

5.4.1 Micro-Planning

During the year 2013-14 the micro-planning was conducted in 10 villages under Chandragiri and Manusgaon panchayats of Kashipur block in Rayagada district and 5 villages under Mahulpatna panchayat of Th. Rampur block in Kalahandi district with an aim of laying a concrete description of the situation prior to the interventions of addressing land degradation and food insecurity. The report emanated from a multi-dimensional survey conducted in KKS operational villages was the basis for formulating a project.

5.4.2 Family Farm:

For each target family, 0.4 ha (1 acre) of land has been developed to create an orchard in 0.75 acres and the balance 0.25 acres has to be utilized for raising annual crops for his food security. Selection of 4 crops: 4 crops viz. Cashew, Mango, Litchi and Guava suitable to the area has been selected in 35:20:5:5 ratio for 0.75 acre of family farm. Two hundred (200) forestry plants such as bamboo, neem, poxgamea, semaruva, chakunda, gambhari, teak and bamboo have to be planted in the boundary of the family farm.

During the year 2013-2014, the project has targeted 6 villages with 201 beneficiaries in Kashipur block and 3 villages with 85 beneficiaries in Th. Rampur block of Rayagada and Kalahandi districts respectively. An area of 1 acre for each beneficiary was taken for establishment of Family Farm. Thus 286 family farms established. The detail of the aforesaid coverage area is mentioned below:

District	Block	Panchayat	Village	No. of Beneficiaries	Area (acre)
Rayagada	Kashipur	Chandragiri	Y. KBD	44	44
			Durkhal	40	40
			Maligaon	18	18
		Manusgaon	Kukudagad	34	34
			Kabatsil	37	37
			Singerkhadak	28	28
Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Mahulpatna	Pondpus	36	36
			Podapadar	20	20
			Lepespadar	29	29
Total				286	286

Before selection of 286 nos. of beneficiaries, the land ownership of them has been verified through the land records available in the office of revenue inspector/Tahsildar of the concerned area during the reporting period. After verification, the list of the beneficiaries of the particular village and their land has been identified. This initiative has opened the way towards the beginning of family farm activities. After the completion of micro planning in 15 villages of 3 panchayat of 2 blocks of 2 districts it has been concluded that the fertile land that belongs to individual beneficiaries with record of right has been taken into consideration for establishment of family farms. Apart from that the contiguous patch consist of 5 to 7 acres of land of total 286 acres of 286 nos. of farmers in 9 villages has identified till the reporting period. They have started basic pre-establishment initiatives of family farms like land development, nursery raising and management and layout of patch for pit digging.

5.4.3 Land Development:

The land development works like labelling, bush cutting, removing stone and pebbles have completed in 286 acres of land of 286 beneficiaries in 9 villages to bring the land to a proper size for plantation of individual as well as community land which are usually sloppy, undulating, and unproductive and remain uncared. For 1 acre of land preparation the labour cost is Rs. 150/- (one man day) which coming under local contribution and the foreign contribution (KKS) is nil for the same.

5.4.4 Nursery Raising and Management:

Total 9 nos. of Nursery has raised in 9 villages under 3 Gram Panchayats, i.e. Chandragiri, Manushgaon and Mahulpatna. Out of 85007 saplings in 9 nurseries 64851 saplings have survived and the percentage of survival is 76%. Fruit plants like Mango and Cashew has raised in the concerned nurseries. Apart from these, in order to meet the need of firewood demand, Chakunda and Acacia plants have grown as a border plantation in the nursery. Also oil seed plants like Simarua and Karanjia have planted. To protect the nursery from cattle, green fencing has done by the women committee of the respective village. The concept behind the said nurseries is that the women group of each village will raise the nursery and Agramee will purchase the saplings of different species from the nursery raised by them. The groups will earn money out of this nursery trade. The saplings for the family farm and development of commons will be procured from these nurseries. The women group have been augmented their skills on nursery management through various training and meeting provided by Agramee.

5.4.5 Pit Digging:

During the reporting period out of 18590 pits digging in 286 acres, 3360 pits have dug in 51.7 acres. The beneficiaries of each village have been digging the pits as per the specification of 1m x 1m x 1m. Due to the rocky terrain and local festivals and rituals the pit digging work is going on slowly. The necessary action has been taken to complete the remaining pit digging. The total cost for 1 no. of pit digging is Rs. 27.69 out of which Rs. 5.77 is local contribution and Rs. 21.92 is foreign contribution (KKS). The local contribution is considers only as man days (labour work).

5.4.6 Support to women headed households and other vulnerable sections:

During the year 2013-14 the selection of 6 nos. of women beneficiaries belong to women headed households has completed. It has planned to provide support as Goatery/Poultry of Rs. 16,000/- to the said beneficiaries. The survey has taken place to select the beneficiaries as per the criteria fixed in the format. Out of Rs. 16,000/- the local and foreign contribution is Rs. 8,000/- and Rs. 8,000/- respectively.

The women headed households will take up economic activities based on sustainable utilization of natural resources. Women headed households are the most vulnerable, with highest levels of food and economic insecurity. It is essential that these are supported

with the right interventions for proper eco-village development. Dialogue has been initiated with the women in particular, as well as the community in general to identify the most appropriate interventions. Inputs planned under this project include orchards, Goatery and Poultry units to women headed households, with training for appropriate management of the units. Agragamee is in touch with civil society groups working with animal husbandry, and developing local disease resistant varieties of Poultry and Goatery. These are more economical and have a lower risk factor. Vulnerable women headed households will be supported for such developing such varieties, which lead to an input cost recovery in 3 years time.

5.4.7 Formation and strengthening of women's Groups (Training and Capacity Building):

During the reporting period 7 nos. of training and capacity building under formation and strengthening of women groups have conducted. The abstract of the training program has mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Broad Head	Date	Venue	No. of Participants
1	Formation and strengthening of women groups	20.02.2014 to 21.02.2014	Chandragiri	112
2	Formation and strengthening of women groups	22.02.2014 to 23.02.2014	Singerkhadak	80
3	Formation and strengthening of women groups	25.02.2014 to 26.02.2014	Podapadar	113
4	Formation and strengthening of women groups	11.03.2014 to 12.03.2014	Chandragiri	51
5	Formation and strengthening of women groups	13.03.2014 to 14.03.2014	Kabatsil	86
6	Formation and strengthening of women groups	15.03.2014 to 16.03.2014	Lepespadar	87

The following key points and issues have taken place in all the above training programs i.e.

- ◆ Sustainable Agriculture
- ◆ Organic Farming
- ◆ Family Farm Development Activities
- ◆ Intercropping
- ◆ Activities of Commons
- ◆ Govt. Schemes availed for Children
- ◆ Linkages of KKS activities with Govt. Schemes
- ◆ Implementing Policies of both Family Farm and Commons Activities

5.4.8 Development of Commons

After site selection of the commons in 9 villages under 3 panchayats of 2 blocks the land cleaning works has been done in 119 acres of land. For the sustainability measure 15 women committees have formed in 15 villages and each committee consisting 11 members. The women committees of 15 villages have been taken care of the activities of commons.

5.4.9 Land Development:

Total 119 acres of land has cleaned by the women groups of 9 villages. The land cleaning work of the women groups has considered as free labor which was also informed by the change agents to the concerned groups. For 1 acre of land preparation the amount of labor are Rs. 500/- out of which Rs. 200/- is local contribution and Rs. 300/- is foreign contribution (KKS).

5.4.10 Pit Digging:

During the reporting period out of 7735 pits in 119 acres, 724 pits have dug in 11.13 acres of land. The total cost for 1 no. of pit digging is Rs. 23.08 out of which Rs. 7.69 is local contribution and Rs. 15.39 is foreign contribution (KKS). Whereas more no. of farmers had engaged in family farm, the pit digging of common has been slowed down.

5.5 Sustainable management and benefits from commons

- The women committees of 15 villages have been looking after the development activities of commons means land development, pit digging and plantation in the village. Apart from that it is playing major role in the activities related to women and child development of the village.
- The Lok Sangathan has been acted as a community watch group to monitor all agro-activities like family farm, intercropping, orchard development and also review the performances of farmers towards the sustainability of the implementation of the project.
- Apart from that 9 nos. of nurseries in 9 villages have raised with proper maintenance which would promote the orchard development as well as meet the need of fodder demand of the community through border plants in the common land.
- Intercrops with hardy vegetable crops, millets, maize, Ragi & high land paddy oil seeds & pulse will be taken up in the commons. And it would help the community populace to strengthen their economic condition.
- The women committees have been taken up development of these community land (Commons) and the produce will be taken earning of the particular committees.
- Through this earning, they have planned to take up many income generation programmes, collection and processing of Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) and Agro-products, Poultry, Goatary and Dairy etc. It will improve the eco-system of the locality and keep the environment pollution free.

- The members of the Mahila Mandals of 15 villages have been planning for the plantation of Mango, Jackfruit, Custard apple, Berry, guava, and forest spices like Simarua, acacia, karanja, chakunda, Subabul, sal etc. in the next quarters.

5.6 Seed and Grain Bank:

Food insecurity is a persistent problem in the tribal areas. They cannot survive on what they produce by working hilly lands. In this regard the most essential stride has evolved as the establishment of Grain Bank in tribal villages. It makes tribals aware of the importance of saving. They are also being kept far away from the moneylenders who get them into a debt-trap, escape from which is impossible. The sustainability of the grain bank has been achieved by the collective contribution of the tribal families. It has decided that the community grain bank would advance loans to people only during the rainy season, a time of scarcity. During harvesting time, the loaner must repay the loan with interest. The operation of community grain bank being solved the problem of food shortage faced by the people to significant extent.

During 2013-14 only the foundation work of seed & grain bank construction of 3 villages (Kabatsil, Kukudagad & Y. Kebidi) has completed. Apart from that total 15 nos. of Grain Bank committees have formed in 15 villages till the reporting period. There are 5 members in each committee and out 5 members 3 and 2 members are male and female respectively. Each committee has president and secretary and both the post consist of one male and one female.

5.7 Solar Light:

During the reporting period 100 solar lights had to be supplied to 100 beneficiaries at a subsidized rate. For which the selection of 100 beneficiaries in 9 villages has completed. At present family holders use small kerosene lamps, small earthen lamps by burning different vegetables oil, lighten the house by burning fire wood. The one unit of Solar Lamps to be supplied each of the 100 families implementing Family Farms. These lights can be procured either through ODISHA Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA)/TATA BP/Green Lights Planet depending on the costs and technology. Each Solar Lamp will have an in-built Solar Panel.

5.8 Supply of Drinking Water and Environmental Management:

Safe and portable drinking water is one of the major problems in the project areas. The problem becomes more intense especially during the summer months, many tube wells, and open wells meant for drinking water purpose get dried up and women becomes compelled to go a distance of 3 to 4 km (sometimes it is even more than 5 km) to get drinking water from perennial stream which is not even safe for drinking purposes. To check spread of gastritis, inflammation in stomach, cholera, diarrhea, typhoid, skin diseases, and other communicable diseases, safe portable drinking water will be provided to all the households by adopting water technology supported by the scientific organizations of Govt.

During 2013-14 the location of the 5 sanitary wells in 5 villages (Kabatsil, Kukudagad, Y.Kebidi, Durkhal and Pondpus) has selected by the village committee on the basis of the local knowledge, use of local water diviners and presence of aquifers/drainage lines. There is also availability of Chuans (artisan wells) where the water seeps and people use it round the water for drinking. These Chuans will be converted in to sanitary wells wherever feasible.

5.9 Training and Orientation of Community Mobilisers:

During the reporting period one orientation training program on Eco-Village development has conducted with the community mobilisers of 15 nos. of KKS operational villages. The community mobilisers were informed about the following key points of Eco-village in the concerned meeting i.e.

- a) It would meet the food needs of each member of the community;
- b) Meet the fodder needs of the cattle in the village;
- c) Meet the firewood and other livelihood needs of the whole community;
- d) Ensure equitable resource sharing and land use;
- e) Seek to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the land, water, forest and other resources in the best interests of each member of the community and the ecosystem in general.
- f) The community will seek to protect and regenerate its commons, to meet the overall livelihood needs of the community, as also generate income where possible, that would form a collective wealth of the community.
- g) It should also be able to provide a supplementary income to the inhabitants, which will enable a good quality of life;
- h) The eco-village takes care of the poor, vulnerable and weaker sections within the community;
- i) The eco-village is built on a common understanding, trust and cooperation between each and every the member of the village.
- j) Every adult in the village have to appreciate the suggestions given by the women in decision making process for the development of eco-village.

5.10 Training of Community leaders:

Total 2 trainings have conducted during the reporting period. Resource persons were from the relevant Govt. department of the concern region. Major emphasis has been given on selection of the potential candidates for community leaders those who have confidence, dedicated to learn, and eager to stand up with the community for social cause. In the entire project period, these community leaders have to play a key role in motivating, mobilizing and giving inspiration to other women's group and members to march ahead in the right and true spirit.

5.11 Sustainability through Establishment of CBOs:

5.11.1 Women SHG:

In cumulative 15 nos. of Women Committees have formed in 15 villages. These committees have been looking after the development activities of commons means land development, pit digging, fencing, plantation and intercropping etc. in the community land. Apart from that it has been playing major role in the activities related to women and child development of the community.

5.11.2 Lok Sangathan

As there is an existing women group of each operational village so instead of village committee we have been formed Lok Sangathan (community watch group) in 15 villages. It has been monitoring the agro-activities of the community and appraising the performances of beneficiaries transparently during the reporting period. The Lok Sangathan has been acted as a community watch group to monitor all agro-activities like family farm, intercropping, orchard development and also review the performances of farmers towards the sustainability of the implementation of the project.

5.11.3 Grain bank committees

Total 15 nos. of Grain Bank committees have formed in 15 villages during the reporting period. There are 5 members in each committee and out 5 members 3 and 2 members are male and female respectively. Each committee has president and secretary and both the post consist of one male and one female.

5.11.4 Apex committees

One apex committee has formed that consists of 15 members out which 8 nos. are female and 7 nos. are male members. The apex committee has been monitoring all the activities of both family farm and commons of 15 villages.

5.12 Staff Training:

There is one staff training program was attended by 10 nos. of participants including the change agents. Through the concerned training program they could able to enhance their skill on Geographical Information System and the operating mechanism of its devices. During the training program the participants were attained 2 days theory and 1 day practical. The trainees were learnt the following tools and techniques which have mentioned below:

- i. The operational manual of GPS devices.
- ii. Site selection through GPS devices.
- iii. GPS soft copies converted into map through Google Earth and other supported website.
- iv. Creation of map as per the demand of the project activities.
- v. Find out the location through map in support of GPS devices.

6.0 Addressing Nutrition And Income Insecurity of underprivileged Communities by improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes



6.1 Location(s) of the action:

The Districts of Bolangir, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhmal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, in Odisha, in India.

5.1.2 Total duration of the action (*months*): 60 months

5.1.3 Objectives of the action:

Overall objective(s): Improve quality of life of poor local communities in remote tribal pockets by enhancing participation in local governance, and improving information and access to Govt. schemes.

Specific objective(s):

- ◆ Facilitate access to information to different Government Schemes, relating primarily to nutrition, income and employment generation, education and health

- ◆ Channelizing local youth initiative and energy to effectively reach out to local communities
- ◆ Increase understanding of the schemes, through appropriate training, and discussion forums,
- ◆ Facilitate interface with Govt. bodies, at different levels to enhance efficacy of schemes; Mainstream critical issues through appropriate forums for effective Government response.

Target group(s):

Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste women and children, landless and marginal farmer families, migrant workers, and displaced communities.

Final beneficiaries:

Schedule Tribe and Schedule cast Women and children, landless and marginal farmers families, migrant workers, and displaced communities.

Target group: Numbers:

- ◆ **10000 children benefit from improved delivery of ICDS services**
- ◆ **10000 school going children have better access to primary education;**
- ◆ **20 backward Blocks in 10 districts have better people centred planning**
- ◆ **10000 women in 20 blocks benefit from women centred Gram Sabha decisions**
- ◆ **Overall improvement in 20 backward blocks in 10 districts lead by change agents**

6.2 Key Activities Undertaken:

6.2.1 Development and Printing Of IEC Material:

- ◆ **Brochure on the project designed and printed: Brochure in Odiya Language: 1500 copies; Brochure in English Language: 1700 copies**
- ◆ **1st issue of Newsletter designed and printed: Newsletter in Odiya Language: 2500 copies; Newsletter in English Language: 1000 copies**

As a result awareness of the project has reached Block and district Offices, as also remote corners of villages, and created the potential for active people's participation in Government Programmes, and also created a demand amongst officials for involvement of project staff for better implementation of Government programmes.

6.2.2 State & District Level Consultations:

The State Level Launch of the EU Agragamee project on Information Sharing on Government Schemes was held on dt. 9th Jan, 2014 attended by 150 participants. It drew the attention of Civil Society members, Media, Academicians, and elected

representatives, and engendered a lively debate on the use of the RTI, and the roles and responsibilities of the Government and specially the Information Commissions. In his inaugural address, Shri Mishra pointed out that there are still many gaps in the implementation of the RTI Act, and that PIOs, and members of State commissions need to put themselves in the position of the people to understand their expectations. He emphasized the important role of civil society and congratulated the Odisha civil society members, who have been outstanding in their response to the Act.

The Programme was chaired by Mr. Achyut Das, Director, Agragamee, who explained the role of information in ensuring a vibrant, and participatory democracy. He underscored that a democracy could not function without an open and transparent governance, and explained that nations under liberal-democratic constitutions offer the best solution so far devised to the problem of how to avoid the abuse of political power. Rights are not secured by declaring them, but by having procedures to protect them and Section 4 under the RTI is a significant step forward in this direction he pointed out. He explained that information held by public authorities is not meant only for official and political purposes alone, but that everybody should be able to access it. Most importantly, he said, freedom of information was essential for transparent and accountable governance, and to let the citizens know what was happening. Explaining the key elements of the Joint Programme, Mr. Das explained that this programme was being taken up in some of the most underdeveloped Blocks, with the particular intent of addressing lacunae in the implementation of child health and education related programmes. He pointed out that Governance was a cross cutting issue in all these programmes, and so the programme also essentially sought to improve people's participation in Gram Sabhas and other PR institutions.

Mr. Laurent LE DANOIS Attaché – Development and Cooperation of the Delegation of the European Union to India provided the context for the project, and explained that the European Union provided support to 14 projects, (with a total of 15 NGOs) in 20 districts of India, under this call. The issues under this project is not new, but bringing the Suo Moto approach into play under this call is new. The RTI which has been mostly used by Government servants has a major provision for filing applications. However, the great opportunity under section 4(1) a. and b. for increasing people's participation, and community involvement have been highly underused. So we need to have a first line strategy of collaboration with the Government at different levels, obliging them to share the schemes, plans, budgets and other information.

He explained that the genesis of the project was in a series of meeting with the Central Information Commissioner, to understand how the Act can be more vibrant, and its role in improving democratic functioning, specially with regard to the local communities, who were supposed to be recipients of major development funding, but had no information or knowledge about these programmes. This realisation dawned on them during their work in HIV and OSAP, that though, there was a certain level of transparency, and

information provided upwards, to NACDOR, as the donors, there was almost no information flowing down to the community. The situation was similar in other states as well. It is very important for us that information flows down to the people.

Prof Radhamohan, former Commissioner, Odisha Information Commission, pointed out that the Act has a lot of response in the urban areas, specially amongst the educated sections, and Government Officers. But the Act has received far less than due attention in the rural areas. He underscored that the current Joint Programme is thus a very laudable effort on the part of Agragamee to reach out to the rural areas. In response to Shri Chitta Behera's point, regarding the past decision of the State Information Commission on the non-mandatory nature of Section 4(i), he pointed out that there is a need to go on appeal and have a reconsideration of the decision.

Shri Digambar Sathpathy pointed out that the programme is really challenging, and needs coordinated effort of many players and stake holders, and emphasised that there has to be concerted action for this to ensure success.

Shri Manmohan Praharaj agreed with this, and underscored that the programme was daunting in its scale, and needed to be monitored very carefully to ensure proper involvement of the stakeholders at the grassroots. He pointed out that in the United States, one could get redressal online itself. He said, that, even though Sect 4(i) is an asset, there were two major stumbling Blocks, one is the lack of time and resources on the part of Officers to provide and update the information regularly, and second one was the language, which was still English in the Blocks. He pointed out that the Civil Society Organisations had an important role in helping departments produce the information in the local language for effective communication to the people.

Dr. Aurbindo Behera, former Member, Board of Revenue described the role of information in deepening democracy, and emphasized that the Right to Information can only be as strong as the civil society. He said he was really happy that so many people in the state were seeking information under the Act, and urged that the Government should respond positively and proactively to ensure that people's queries under the Act are properly addressed.

Professor BK Panda, Director Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for development Studies pointed out that like all other things, the access to information is also highly unequal. He said the Right to Information Act is a very important Act, in the right direction, but it is not reaching the people. He emphasized that in the 10 Districts taken up under the project, 80% of the lands are Government lands, which is occupied by the people. He questioned to what extent such a programme will be able to address such a disparity. He also questioned, the reach of the Act and Section 4 as also other enabling Acts to people in the tribal regions, who are by and large illiterate, and excluded.

The programme also had the active participation of RTI Activists Shri Chitta Behera, and Pradip Pradhan, who raised critical questions on the citizens roles, and responses of the Information Commission. The programme ended with a vote of thanks by Shri Achyut Das.

6.3. Linkages and Joint Programmes with Government Organisations:

Linkages with Government Organisations have been established at different levels, including Block, district and State level. At the state level, effective dialogue and communication have been established with the Information Commissioner, the Health Secretary, and the Chief Secretary for facilitating sharing of information by the different departments and offices. Sharing and dialoguing has also been taken up with 10 District Collectors, Project Directors, District Rural development Agencies, the Project Agents, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, the Welfare Officers, Department of Women and Child Development, and the District Education Officers, of the School and Mass Education Programme. Apart from this the ground level linkages at the Block, and with village leaders, and elected leaders have also helped Agragamee and its partner's fine tune the programme, and identify priority areas and groups for support and hand holding.

As a result these linkages have helped to access much information about the different schemes, and their coverage in the villages. This information will form the basis of the various training programmes that will be taken up at different levels.

7.0 WADI Programme Shows the Way in Agro-Horticulture Development (A Project Supported By NABARD)



7. 1. Objectives of our Wadi Project:

- To facilitate creation of 1000 acres of self 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.

7. 2. Components of Tribal Development through Wadi approach

- The project aims at development of orchards for 1116 tribal families (1000 acres) covering 37 villages in four Gram Panchayats (Dasmantpur, Chikamba, Girloguma, 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 & 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 cheque payment.
- Farmers in one patch will form one group or UVS (Udhyan 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.

7.3. 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 5 acres 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 – Mahatma 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

7.4 WADI Project at A Glance

District	- Koraput
Block	- Dasmantpur
No. and name of GP	- 4nos. G.P.s

Panchayats Name

- 1) Dasmantpur
- 2) Chikamba
- 3) Girliguma
- 4) Dumbaguda

- Project Period - 7 Years (2009-2015)
- PIA - Agramee, Kashipur
- Funding Agency - NABARD
- Total Area Covered - 1000 Acres
- No of Beneficiaries - 1119 Nos.
- Total Udyan Vikash Samiti Formed - 78nos.

- Total nos of Villages - 37 Nos.
- Boarder Plantation - 1000 acres
- Supply of Diesel pump for lift Irrigation purpose - 36 nos
- Check dam - 2 no.
- Vermi Compost Construction - 65 nos.
- No. of Landless beneficiaries for IGP - 101 Nos. of Benef.
- Total Formation of SHG - 50 nos. (Total Members- 741 nos.)

7.5 GP wise Area of Operation

Sl. No.	Name of the GP	No of Village	Total Acre	Total Bene.	Plants Planted Status in 3 Years				% of Survival	Reasons of Mortality
					Mango	Cashew	Litchi	Total		
1										
2	Dasamantapur	8	2.5	254	5313	8500	2125	15938		
3	Chikamba	13	348	391	8700	13920	3480	26100		
4	Dumbaguda	8	219.5	230	5487	8780	2195	16462		
5	Giriguma	8	220	244	5500	8800	2200	16500		
	G.Total	37	1000	1119	25000	40000	10000	75000		

7.6 TRAINING & MEETING ACTIVITIES YEAR (2013- 2014)

Training and Capacity Building	Nos. of Training & Meeting Conducted	Total PP
Programme Promotion & Mobilisation	1	43
Training to Farmers on Wadi Establishment	11	490
Training to PIA Staff	9	81
Experience & Sharing	4	150
Training of Self Help Concept	2	81
Community health interventions		
General Health Camp	2	75
Mother & Child healthcare- Spl Measures	2	94
Special Measures for Malaria , Diarrhea & Cholera	2	103
Safe Drinking Water Chlorination of Wells	3	146
Training to PIA Staff	8	72
Training of Self Help Concept	2	84
EDP with Focus on a Chosen Activities	3	128
G.Total	49	1547

7.7 How landless are benefited:

Income generation Activities For Landless(2013-2014)

During the year 101 landless beneficiaries were selected from WADI villages and supported under various activities as follows;

Name of the Activities	Nos. of Bene.
Goatery	68
Sheepery	12
Tailoring	5
Multi Utility Shop	7
Vegetable Vending	5
Cycle Repairing	4
Total	101

7.8 Major Achievements of Canal Renovation of Wadi Beneficiary by their own Initiatives in Wadi patches

Name of GP.	Name of Village	Total Mtrs.
Chikamba	Jhalaguda	1500
do	Tunkhal	1650
do	Mankadamundi	1200
do	Uper Gadala	1130
Dasamantapur	Chandijaniguda	1580
do	Pedisil	975
	Total	8035
Girli Guma	Makakan	1500
do	Girli	545
do	Alchi	222
do	Ratabandha	518
Dumbaguda	Bhitar Bagri	780
do	Belgachha	535
	Total	4100
	G.Total	12135

New Water Channel Construction

Name of GP.	Name of Village	Total Mt.
Chikamba	Banasil	1680
do	Uper Gadala	225
Girli Guma	Makakan	935
do	Ratabandha	215
	Total	3055

7.9 KRUSAK CLUB LIST

NABARD (WADI), AGRAGAMEE, DASAMANTAPUR

During the year following Farmers Club were formed with support of NABARD

Sl. No.	Name of the Krusak Club	Village Name	Name of Mukhya Sanjojaka	Name of Saha Sanjojaka	Total Memb.	Account No.
1	Jhankardebi Krusak Club	Gadri	Sunam Muduli	Nabina Muduli	18	84010389168
2	Maa Mauli Krusak Club	Girli	Jayadas Jani	Susanta Muduli	17	84010389157
3	Thakurani Krusak Club	Makakan	Bhanja Muduli	Ramanath Jani	20	84010389022
4	Patrabudha Krusak Club	Alchi	Madhu Jani	Siman Jani	18	84010389011
5	Badasil Krusak Club	Banasil	Parsu Jani	Rusi Jani	20	84012033506
6	Netaji Krusak Club	Pirimachhi	Sinadu Jani	Ratha Jani	16	84012033539
7	Chetana Krusak Club	Barijhola	Parama Jani	Durja Saunta	20	84012033460
8	Tribeni Krusak Club	Dakamara	Karmi Muduli	Siri Saunta	20	84012033471
9	Thakurani Krusak Club	Edisil	Krushna Muduli	Bhakta Gouda	19	84012033540
10	Nisani Munda Krusak Club	Dudijhola	Labi Muduli	Jaga Muduli	14	84012033493
11	Sangram Krusak Club	Jhalaguda	Lachhu Saunta	Ghasi Ram Saunta	18	84012033482
12	Birsamunda Krusak Club	Bariguda	Kumar Muduli	Khaga Muduli	18	84012033557
13	Sitagudi Krusak Club	Belagachha	Ghana Kulsika	Dasuru Miniaka	15	840120335517
14	Laxminarayan Krusak Club	Bhitarbagri	Gamha Jani	Lal Muduli	18	84012033538
15	Uma Sankar Krusak Club	Bhitarbagri	Khagapati Muduli	Diplal Paraja	15	84012033448
16	Trinath Krusak Club	Bhandisil	Sada Muduli	Bandaku Jani	20	84012033137
17	Radhakrushna Krusak Club	Bhitar Bagri	Abhiram Saunta	Sania Muduli	17	84012033159
18	Ratamati Krusak Club	Kaliamba	Trinath Manding	Dhoba Hikaka	20	84012033126
19	Nisani Munda Krusak Club	Berengaput	Gada Manding	Dasa Manding	13	Under Progress
20	Budha Raja Krusak Club	Badabagri	Sara Jani	Mohan Paraja	16	Under Progress
21	Nisani Munda Krusak Club	Badabagri	Kabitra Paraja	Sunakara Paraja	20	Under Progress
22	Maa Tarini Krusak Club	Dengaguda	Dasa Manding	Dinabandhu Manding	15	Under Progress
23	Bapuji Krusak Club	Mankadam und	Manda Majhi	Bhuban Paraja	15	Under Progress
24	Tamaksil Krusak Club	Badabagri	Padalam Jani	Maheswar Jani	12	Under Progress

7.10 Convergence work with Govt. department

- ◆ Dept. of Horticulture, Koraput District has provided mulching materials for the beneficiaries free of cost for 25acres.
- ◆ 22nos. of Tetra-vermi beds for preparation of vermi compost have been supplied by Horticulture dept.
- ◆ Land development in shape of bunding (earth & stone bunding) have been taken up in an area of 15acraes through MGNREGA in Girli, Makakan, Bhiterbagri villages. Vegetable seed kits at 50% subsidy have been provided to farmers by Horticulture dept.
- ◆ 20nos. of sprayers at 75% subsidy have been provided to beneficiaries through Agriculture Dept.
- ◆ Planning has been made to construct a check dam in the village Banasil & Ratabandh by B.D.O., Dasamantapur utilizing MGNREGA funds.
- ◆ Road measuring 1K.M. by clearing a Ghat has been constructed in the Village of Banasil by gram panchayat through MGNREGA.

7.11 Innovative Work Undertaken

- ◆ Innovative ideas have been applied for digging canals in a manner that every plant will get irrigation in the WADI patch. No engineering technology has been applied. Traditional idea has been used to irrigate 30acres WADI patch in Bhitrbagri & Belgachha villages by carrying water on a river through pipe system, measuring 30feet length and 20feet height. Photographs have been provided in

7.12 Success Stories

Name of beneficiary: Narasingh Jani

Fathers Name- Railu Jani

Village: Banasil

Gram Panchayat: Chikambo

Block: Dasmantpur

Dist: Koraput

Total land holding: 3.5 Acre

Narshing Jani is a 35 years old man resides in the Banasil village of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district having family consisting three females and two males. His family has total 3.5 acres of land. Before starting Wadi, he was generally cultivating paddy minor millet in the present Wadi patch and gets very low yield around **Rs 1200/-** only per

annum. He raised Wadi in 2nd Phase, in the year of 2011 in 1 acre of land. His patch belongs from the Badasil Pada UVS. Now after getting required training on Wadi and vegetable inter cropping, Narsingh livelihood became more sustainable. In the year 2011 to 2013 he had taken up inter cropping (vegetable cultivation) in one acre of WADI field with the support of NABARD project. Fruit crop grown are Cashew-40, Mango-25 & Litchi-10. Irrigation facilities cannel.

Inter Cropping Details:

Vegetable	Kharif-2011		Rabbi -2011		Kharif -2012		Kharif -2013	
	Qnt.	Amount	Qnt.	Amount	Qnt.	Amount	Qnt.	Amount
Brinjal	60kg	600/-	30kg	600/-	40kg	400/-		
Tomato	40kg	400/-	50kg	1000/-	50kg	500/-	50kg	750/-
Chilly	12kg	1000/-	30kg	600/-	50kg	1000/-	30kg	450/-
Beans	60kg	1200/-	50kg	1000/-			50kg	1000/-
Cowpea	30kg	600/-						
Onion			100kg	1500/-				
Radish	100b.	500/-			50b.	250/-	100b.	500/-
Paddy	300kg	1500/-						
Cabbage			80kg	800/-				
Millet					200kg	1800		
Pumpkin							80kg	800/-
Ladies Finger							70kg	2100/-
Tapioca							40kg	400/-
Maize							200kg	2000/-
Total		5800/-		5500/-		3950/-		8000/-

He got profit in Inter Cropping –Rs. 34160/-

7.13 Conclusion:

Within three years of both in Kharif and Rabi seasons he earned a net profit of Rs. 34160/- only after meeting all expenditure. It is one of the traditional practice of farmers in this region, they usually grows a variety of crops in one plot including paddy, millet, pulses, vegetables for multiple yield which ultimately address the bio diversity conservation and improvement of soil productivity to a great extent. Also the crop became more environments resilient. This is highly beneficial for marginal farmer, unproductive land with organic farming system has setup a benchmark in the targeted region where poverty and distress migration due to volatile livelihood is common.

8.0. Jamnalal Bajaj Award Speech by Vidhya Das



Honorable President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Honorable Governer, Shri Shankaranarayan, Honorable Chief Minister Shri Prithviraj Chavan, and dear friends, I feel honoured and deeply humbled to accept the prestigious Jamnalal Bajaj Award from the President of this great country, whose history has been shaped by some of the most magnificent women and men. It is specially humbling to think of women like Kasturba and Janaki Devi, who have taught us that service to humanity is much holier than service to God! This award is a recognition of the collective effort of all who are part of my organisation, Agragamee, and the community of deprived tribals and harijans who have helped our efforts take the form of a movement for rights and justice. I must here, take the opportunity of making special mention of my husband, who has suffered and supported my passions, and eccentricities, ensuring that Agragamee is much more than a partnership.

This award recognizes the efforts of my women companions who have provided outstanding and sustained leadership to their community to address injustice and

exploitation. In 1993, the then Chief Minister of Odisha, recognized the immense moral power of these very same women and appointed eight of them as his Advisors. These illiterate women, not only dialogued with government secretaries, and District Collectors to guide policy and implementation in the state, but also took up a determined struggle for rights to non-timber forest produce. With the humble broom as their- symbol, they fought for their right to buy, process and sell the broom grass which grew in abundance on their hills. It took 7 years of petitions, braving scornful officials, having their stock of brooms seized, litigations, and tremendous persistence. It was one of the greatest moments for all of us, when in 2000, the Odisha Government handed over ownership to the Panchayats in tribal regions, thus engendering one of the most progressive NTFP policies in the country.

The next and the much bigger challenge, I and my colleagues faced was to help the tribal women's collectives capitalize on this herculean achievement by facilitating value addition and marketing of their forest and agricultural produce. Shifting gears from a struggle for rights into real-time business was not easy. In this the Government and public sector provided support and slowly we were able to meet the markets' stringent demands, of quality *and* quantity, something that was quite different from our paradigm of small is beautiful! Now I can say, we have the largest tribal women's collective in Odisha, benefitting more than 1000 tribal producers by ensuring a better price for their produce, while also providing employment to more than 100 workers for of high demand goods including brooms, pulses, and millets. With the humble broom, made from hill grass as our symbol, I believe together, we have been able to show the best practices for entrepreneurship.

In looking at the situation of tribal communities friends, I have been struck by their inherent knowledge, and practical wisdom and the realization of the huge advantages of and utmost need for literacy and numeracy. Towards this end, we have established schools, "The Mukta Gyana Kutirs" for underprivileged girls, which has been able to prove its point, that nothing can hold back this community of people, if they had but basic education. These primary schools have helped girls pass matriculation in just 7 years, and brought an immense support from the community, along with a demand for including boys, and increasing the classes upto middle school. A demand we are ill able to meet because of inevitable fund crunches. Can we in this country think of ensuring a generation of literates in the next 5 years?

This award is recognition of our collective efforts to make the various pro-people laws and provisions in the tribal regions a reality. Could we counter the reality of the countless migrations, the reality of the underpaying labour contractors and help people avail of the benefits of the Rural Employment Guarantee Act? The answers to these questions were not easy, and became more and more difficult as we sought to take the NREGA provisions ahead. Yet, the amazing perseverance of my tribal friends in different tribal districts helped thousands of wage earners increase their income and earnings from the

Act, and even more importantly develop land and infrastructure like ponds and income generating plantations, for long term income and food security. We had some run away successes too. In one Panchayat, one farm pond beneficiary took up courage and spoke out about the irregularities. The positive response of the administration encouraged all beneficiaries to demand redressal. They received a total of Rs.37 Lakhs of wage payment in arrears, after waiting for more than a year. In Phulbani 35 farm ponds providing irrigation and pisciculture opportunities and 40 acres of lush mango plantations bear testimony to the synergy that can develop when Civil Society Organisations and Government join forces.

This award is the recognition of the efforts of tribal women towards participatory democracy through the seminal Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act (PESA) ensuring that the interests of the poorest and most vulnerable are represented in development planning. They have also used the provisions of the PESA to much positive effect, and checked liquor licensing and alcoholism by mobilising the Gram Sabhas for unanimous resolutions to the effect.

With Agragamee's help and support, tribal women have reclaimed their degraded commons with fuel wood and income generating plantations, and initiated a new effort towards sustainable cultivation, helping tribal farmers move away from the extensive practice of shifting and slash and burn cultivation towards a more eco-friendly practice that helps improve production, while also ensuring the preservation of the local millets and pulses.

Our efforts have also helped thousands of tribal farmers and entire villages view their degraded land and slope in a new light, and inspired them to use the opportunity provided by the Forest Rights Act. They have found support and strength from the Government in this, which has helped some of the village communities to develop these lands, as also encouraged them by ensuring Indira Awas housing for those whose claims have been recognized.

Collective effort, and improved production has also helped break the strangle hold of the moneylender in the villages. Village communities have found a new strength in their togetherness, and begun to build up community grain and seed banks. With contributions from their marginal surplus pooled together, combined with a little thrift during the festive seasons, these people have been able to keep off the moneylenders, and take significant steps toward self-reliance.

And yet friends, a sense of niggling discomfort affects me, a discomfort born of the fact that poverty and hunger are still a constant companion to millions of people in this country, and that our efforts are but a drop in the ocean of deprivation that affects tribals, and other underprivileged sections. Our progressive laws and policies are yet to reach the majority of these people, who struggle in the unorganized sector, and lead a hand to mouth existence. Our policy makers are worried about growth rate of the economy, but not of the stunted growth that affects almost half our children.

We are proud, in this country of an ancient and rich tradition and culture, but we care naught about the much more ancient and immense culture and knowledge systems of the tribal peoples, who have preserved and nurtured our precious forests, mountains, river basins and natural habitats. These communities along with their knowledge systems and their habitats are under serious threat as the nation embraces neo-liberal policies which seek to expand mining and industrial activities. Peasants and tribals are the inevitable victims of such trends.

Tribal communities have a long history of struggle against oppression and tyranny. Their wars against colonial oppression are legendary, their role in the freedom struggles recorded in the annals of history. The convictions and resilience of these communities have sustained beyond wars and invasions. We as a nation must develop as one, taking the tribals and other deprived and vulnerable groups along. We must affirm to one and all that this country and its great people are not destined to poverty and misery that oppression and injustice can be dispelled to usher in a bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood that together we can realize the dreams of our founding fathers, the dream of Swaraj for each, and Swaraj for all.

9.0 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- Dasantpur, Dist- Koraput
 3. Project Office-Thakurmunda,
Block- Thakurmunda, Dist- Mayurbhanj
 4. Project Office- Adri, Block- Thuamulrampur,
Dist- Kalahandi
 5. Project Office- Padepadar,
Block- Thuamul Rampur, Dist- Kalahandi
 6. Project Office- Goudaguda, Block- Tentulikhunti,
Dist- Nabarangpur
 7. Project Office- Malijharan, Block- Kashipur,
Dist- Rayagada
 8. Project Office- Laxmipur, Block-laxmipur,
Dist- Koraput
 9. Project Office- Nuapada, Block-Nuapada,
Dist- Nuapada
 10. Project Office- Bangomunda,
Block- Bangomunda, Dist- Bolangir
 11. Liaison Office- Bhubaneswar, District- Khurdha

- 4. Telecommunication** : Phone: 0674-2551123
Fax: 0674-2551130
E-mail: info@agragee.org,
achyutdas@agragee.org
Website: http://www.agragee.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. a) 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 – 336 Lakhs
Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs)
Fixed Asset: 116 Lakhs
 2. Loan & Work advance: INR 6.37 Lakhs.
 3. Fixed Deposit at Bank: INR 130 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. 25,000/-
 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.

10.0 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 Person** Mr. Achyut Das (Director)
- 4. Telephone / Fax / E-mail / Website** Tel. No. 06865-285149, 0674-2551123
Fax : 0674-2551130
E-mail: info@agrgamee.org,
agrgamee@sify.com
achyutdas@agrgamee.org
Website : www.agrgamee.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 Contribution
Regulation Act 1976** Registration No. : **104960035**
Date of Registration : 27/02/1991
- 7. Governing Body:**

Prof. Manmath Kundu

Eminent Educationist, Professor of English Literature, Former Director of English Language Teaching Institute, Former Director of Academy of Tribal Languages, Author of several books on Education.





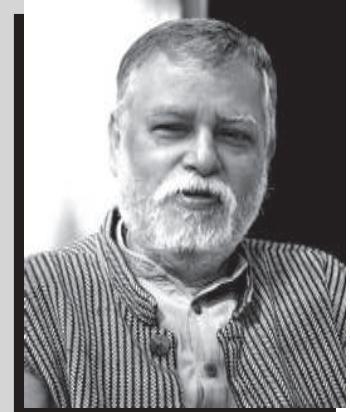
Smt. Shanti Devi

SEVA SAMAJ, At/P.O-Gunupur-765 022, Dist.-Rayagada

Freedom Fighter and Social Worker, Recipient of JAMANALAL BAJAJ AWARD, Founder member and organizer of SEVA SAMAJ, Runs projects on Health, Education, Nutrition and Women's Welfare in tribal areas

Sri. Achyut Das

Director, AGRAGAMEE At/P.O-Kashipur-765 105, Dist.-Rayagada
Development Activist, Worked in OXFAM India Trust as a Programme Officer, Associated with a National Level NGO Social Work and Research Centre, (SWRC) Tilonia, Rajasthan in 1979-86. Founder Director of AGRAGAMEE, Ex-Member, State Planning Board in Odisha, Ex-Member of the Joint Machinery set-up for coordination between voluntary agency and Govt. by Planning Commission India. 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, Special Certificate Course on Managing Sustainable Rural Development in University of Birmingham (UK). Member of the National Level NGOs network SAMPDA. Recipient of SARDA Equal Opportunities Award.



Mrs. Sun Dei Saunta

At-Marichaguda, P.O-Chikamb, Dist.-Koraput

Social Worker and community leader, President of Dasmantpur Mahila Mahasangha, Governing Body Member of State Resource Centre(Agragamee), Rayagada



Mr. Boiraju Bhoi

At-Sapiguda, P.O-Balandapada, Via-Phiringia

Dist.-Kandhamal

Social Worker, Community Leader and Educator in tribal areas.

Mrs. Jatani Kanhar

At-Kirlikumpa, P.O-Luising, Dist.-Kandhmal

Social worker and community leader in tribal areas.



Mrs. Laxmi Majhi

At-Talagodigaon, Tentulikhunti, Dist.-Nabarangpur

Social worker and community leader in tribal areas.



8. Are any of the Board Members created 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

Nil

12. Activities

- Vocational Education and Training programme for tribal youth.
- Advocacy Learning and Social Activism through Capacity Building Programme
- Integrated watershed development and natural resource management (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 programme.
- Research, advocacy and networking in issues relevant to the tribal context.

13. Geographical Area of Operation : India: In particular, the Eastern State of Odisha

Operational Districts : Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkanagiri, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Kandhmal, Mayurbhanj.

11.0 Financial Summary

A.K. LENKA & CO.

Chartered Accountants



Off. No. : 2472418, Chandra Kanta Road,
Near Andhra Public School
MC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 018
☎ 0674-2471881 ☎ 24724879
E-mail : aklenka@aklenka.com

To
The Members
AGRICOM
Bhubaneswar-751003
Odisha

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the aforesaid Balance Sheet of AGRICOM, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, being a public charitable trust as at 31st March 2014, 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 organization'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. These 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 purposes of our audit.
- ii. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law to be maintained by the organization and prescribed by various statutory agencies have been kept by the organization 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 in 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-14, 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 organization as at 31st March 2014; and
- ii. in the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, of income and losses and expenditure of its financial year ending on 31st March 2014.

For and on behalf of:

A.K. LENKA & CO.
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K. Lenka, FCA, Bhubaneswar
Partner
Mob. No. : 987671
Fax: 06742418
Bhubaneswar 751 018

AGRAGAMEE
ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର
ପ୍ରମାଣପତ୍ର
ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି

ବିବରଣୀପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବାବୁ
31st March 2014

PARTICULARS	2013	2012-13	2012-13
		(₹)	(₹)
REVENUE (₹ PAISE)			
Capital Fund	+	15,00,000	14,00,000
Government Grant	+	1,37,000	1,34,000
Total		16,37,000	15,34,000
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets	+		
Gross Block		21,00,000	20,00,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		14,00,000	14,00,000
Less: Depreciation during the Year		21,000	
Net Block		6,79,000	6,00,000
Investments (At Cost)	+	11,00,000	7,00,000
Current Assets, Loans and Advances			
Cash & Bank Balances	+	1,01,500	2,00,000
Debtors & Advances	+	40,000	0
Less: Current liabilities and Provisions	(-)	2,00,000	2,00,000
Current Liabilities	+	1,00,000	2,00,000
	(-)	1,00,000	2,00,000
Net Current Assets	(₹ -)	0	0
Total		16,79,000	15,00,000

Amount in Rupees

₹

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

As per our Report Report of our date

For A.K. Lakshya & Co.

Chartered Accountants

100, 100/100



Chartered Accountants

Cuttack

Odisha

Proprietor

100, 100/100

For AGRAGAMEE

(Signature)

Secretary

(Name)

Director
AGRAGAMEE

AGRAGAMEE
ଆମିଷ-କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
ପରିଷଦର
ଓପିଆ-ଟାବୁଲ

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD
Year Ending 2014

PARTICULARS	INR	2013-14 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)
INCOME			
GRANTS-AND Subsidies from Government/Prayers/Contributions and Organization's Contributions for Projects	0	27,00,075	16,70,000
REALIZATIONS			
On Selling Books		1,00,739	275,449
On PVTS (Material Transport)		1,00,000	-
On PVTS (Material Transport) During the Year		27,00,075	41,50,000
STRAIGHTFORWARDS			
Organization's Contributions for Projects		5,10,000	1,00,000
Donations		8,00,000	8,00,000
Other Income	0	-	-
TOTAL		37,10,814	26,95,449
EXPENDITURE			
Withdrawal of Subsidies from Government/Prayers and Organization's Contributions for Projects	00	25,00,000	15,40,000
Administrative and other expenses	01	8,10,000	8,00,000
Loss on sale of assets		000	-
TOTAL		33,10,000	23,40,000
SURPLUS(DIFFICULT) BEFORE RECONCILIATION		4,00,814	3,55,449
Less: Expenditure		90,000	-
SURPLUS(DIFFICULT)		3,10,814	3,55,449
Balance to Advance	04	-	-

The statement referred to above forms an integral part
of the Income & Expenditure Account
to be read therewith Report of same Date

For AGRAGAMEE & CO
Chartered Accountants
100, 101, 102, 103
104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000



For AGRAGAMEE

Arjun Kumar

Chartered Accountant

AGRA GAMES

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Date: 15/08/2014

AGRAGAMEE
ଆନୁ-ଶାସନିକ
ସମିତି/ସମାଜ
ସମ୍ବଳ-୧୯୯୯

**RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR (MONTH)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2014**

PARTICULARS	RS.	2013-14 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)
RECEIPTS:			
Opening Balance			
Cash in hand at start of the year and the office		60000	75000
Bank Balance at start of the year and the office		81,270	97,700.00
Gifts in hand		1,00,000	51,000
Cash with Scheduled Bank		2,00,000	2,15,000
		<u>1,68,270</u>	<u>1,63,700</u>
RECEIPTS:			
Income Tax			
Interest Income (including People's and Organisation's Contributions) for Finance	10	21,00,000	21,10,000
Bank Interest			
On Saving Bank		1,00,000	20,000
On STDR (Interest Deposit)		100,000	
On STDR (Approved for investment during the year)		10,000	
Gift of Cash (Bank)		10,000	10,000
Dividends			
Other Income	0	1,00,000	1,00,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS		<u>22,20,000</u>	<u>22,40,000</u>
PAYMENTS:			
Expenditure on Restricted Income Investment	10		
People's and Organisation's Contributions for Finance		10,00,000	10,00,000
Administrative and other expenses	10		
Payment of Cash			10,000
Purchase of Fixed Assets		10,000	10,000
TOTAL PAYMENTS		<u>10,10,000</u>	<u>10,10,000</u>
CASH BALANCE			
Cash in hand at start of the year and the office		60,000	75,000
Bank balance		1,00,000	1,00,000
Gifts in hand		1,00,000	51,000
Cash at Bank		2,00,000	2,15,000
Balance at Account	00	<u>2,60,000</u>	<u>2,41,000</u>

The accounts related to above have been audited and found correct and proper.

For AGRAGAMEE & Co.
Chartered Accountants
New Cutting

M. S. Mohanty, P.O. Registrar
PATNA
M. S. Mohanty

Date: 31/03/2014
Raj. Talang, P.O.



For AGRAGAMEE

Anil Kumar
Anil Kumar
AGRAGAMEE

12.0 Agragamee's Publication

1. Ama Gaon, 1988
2. Naba Swajan Kan, 1990
3. Agragamee Eka Suphal Rupayan" (1- & 2-), 1991
4. Gitare Gitare, 1992
5. Agragamee Parikshya & Paryalochana, 1993
6. Sachitra Sansar, 1993
7. Chatrutha Adivasi Mahila Samabes, 1994
8. Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka Pain Sikshya, 1995
9. Banabasi Pain Banua Niti (I), 1996
10. Kaha DhanaKaha Adhikar, 1996
11. Sikshya Bitarka, 1996
12. Bhabisya Sansar, 1996
13. Jungal Chithi, 1997
14. Jami Adhigrahan Bill-1998, 1998
15. Sikhyak Mahasamabesa, 1998
16. Ama Gano Kashipur, 1998
17. Education for All in Tribal Areas, 1999
18. Agragamee, How wrong, How Right?, 1999
19. Overview: Activities of Agragamee, 1999
20. The Illustrated World, 1999
21. Megha Ghumeri Ghadara Ghumu, 2000
22. Grama Sasan Nua Sapan, 2002
23. Kutumba Panthi, 2002
24. AmaGapa Bahi, 2002
25. AmaGitaBahi, 2002
26. Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata, 2003
27. Amapanchayat Amayo Jana, 2004
28. Kapi Tu Kahum Aeilu, 2005
29. Jhaunli Napada Kehi, 2005
30. Chronicle of a Struggle, 2006
31. Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths & Realities, 2006
32. Jaibika Chasa Pranali, 2006
33. Water Right Water Wrong, 2006
34. Alternative State Water Policy, 2006
35. Samajika Samikshya, 2006
36. Community Grain Bank, 2006
37. Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle, 2007
38. Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Manisha, 2007
39. Jala Sampada O Samrajyabad, 2007
40. Stories Form the Beyond, 2007
41. Ama Gan Kashipur (New), 2007
42. Nua Patha Nua Bata, 2007
43. Arohan, 2007
44. Mati Kaduara Manisha, 2008
45. Kashipur Diary, 2008
46. Atma Katha: Jana Pathabharnta Paribrajakar, 2008
47. Food Rights Collective, Odisha, 2010
48. Study of Pedagogy & Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children 2005-06, 2010
49. Dongara Katha, 2011
50. Hati Aau Musa Gapa, 2013
51. Dui Chapalara Kahani, 2013
52. Kau Dake Ka Ka, 2014
53. Nasrari Pratista O Parichalana Samandhia Siksha Pranali, 2014
54. Nirantara Krushi Samandhia Siksha Pranali, 2014
55. Haladi Chasa O Prakriyakarana Siksha Pranali, 2014
56. Reclaiming The Commons With Women's Power, 2014
57. Soura Shakti Chalita Lamp Ra Byabahara O Maramati Shiksha Pranali, 2014

STAFF PROFILE



Achyut Das
Director
AGRAGAMEE



Vidhya Das
Joint Director
AGRAGAMEE



Umakanta Nayak
Project Director
Kashipur
AGRAGAMEE



Atul Kumar Nayak
Project Director
Dasmantpur
AGRAGAMEE



Ram Chandra Pradhan
Project Director
Goudaguda
AGRAGAMEE



Harekrushna Behera
Project Director
Thakurmunda
AGRAGAMEE



Biranchi Patel
Project Director
Derakumpa
AGRAGAMEE



Binaya Kumar Agasti
Admin & Finance Officer
Kashipur
AGRAGAMEE



Kulaswami Jagannath Jena
Project Coordinator
Kashipur
AGRAGAMEE



Prem Mohanty Simili
Field Coordinator
Adri
AGRAGAMEE



Sabita Das
Head Mistress
Mukta Gyana Kutira
Padepadar



Kanakmani Das
Head Mistress
Mukta Gyana Kutira
Kashipur



Abhiram Jhodia
Office Assistant
Agragamee
Kashipur



Sahadev Jhodia
Driver
Agragamee
Kashipur

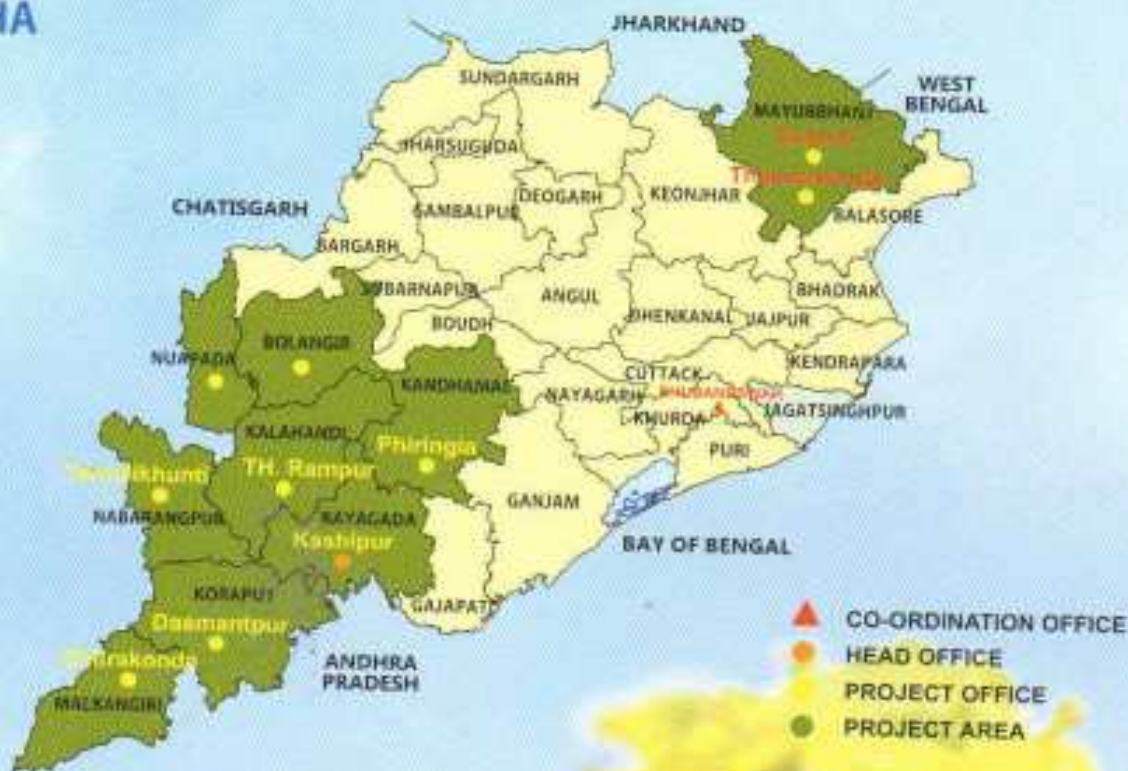


Jalendra Jhodia
Driver
Agragamee
Kashipur



The Family of Agramee

ODISHA



OUR PROJECTS

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O. : Kashipur-765015
Dist. : Rayagada
Phone : 06865-185140
E-mail : agragamee@satyam.net.in

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O. : Dasamantapur-765028
Dist. : Koraput
Phone : 06852-259504

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O. : Khuntaposhi-757038
Dist. : Mayurbhanj
Phone : 06796-284219

AGRAGAMEE

Co-ordination Office
ND-8, VIP Area, IRC Village
Bhubaneswar-751015
Phone : 0674-2551123

AGRAGAMEE

At : Derakumpa
P.O. : Gochhapada-762002
Dist. : Kandhamal
Phone : 06845-262001

AGRAGAMEE

At : Adri
P.O. : Gopinathpur-766025
Dist. : Kalahandi

AGRAGAMEE

At : Goudaguda
P.O. : Tentulikhunti-764070
Dist. : Nabarangapur
Phone : 06858-228648

AGRAGAMEE

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