

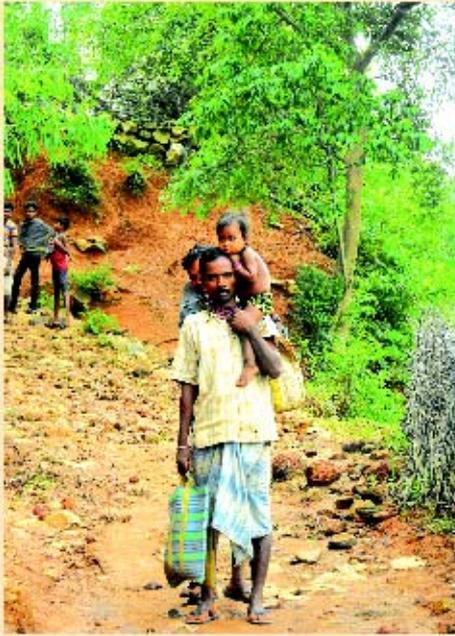
Aragamee



Annual Report

2009 - 2010





AGRAGAMEE

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Director's Note

Aragamee has been facing fresh challenges in the tribal areas as there is a paradigm shift in the entire development processes. The eternal question is always there - what is self-sustaining development for the tribals and the rural poor? Should they protest the Market Forces and redefine their priorities? Or should they meekly submit and get lost?

This year in 2009-10 we have three new initiatives as follows

- The WADI Project for 1000 Tribal Farmers with support of NABARD.
- The Vocational Education and Training Project to provide entrepreneurship for 900 youth in 5 years.
- The Gender Land Rights Project to initiate literacy among ST and SC Women through Land Entitlements.

The selection of these projects with achievable goals has been quite meaningful. The area of operation has been decided on the basis of our past experiences. A set of tangible outcomes are expected with people's participation.

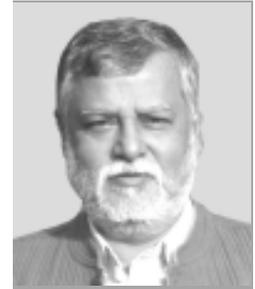
During this year, we have also continued very important programmes like the Mukta Gyan Kutiras for the education of the Tribal Girl's and Renewable Energy Development (Solar and Micro-hydel). Despite the fact that there are some constraints of Resources, we have tried our best to stand by the communities we work for.

Over the years, we have persisted with many Tangible Development on one hand and Field-based Advocacy on the other. We feel both have significance for the poorest of the poor.

Kashipur

Achyut Das

2nd December'2010



Introduction

Over its nearly three decades of intense involvement in the tribal regions, Agramee has sought to define what should be people centred development. It has worked with the Government and with the people to usher in more people centred Acts and policies, and to mainstream issues of the marginalised and deprived. In the heady eighties, Governments too sought increased community participation, and after poor results from the first community development programmes, the Governments at the state and the Centre sought to have various collaborations and engage with Civil Society organisations for initiating self-sustaining development processes, whereby tribals, and dalits could climb out of poverty. Agramee's efforts to usher in pro-poor laws, and engender an approach that would actively involve some of the most marginalised communities of the country has been recognised at many levels. It has provided the policy pointers to international organisation like the UNICEF, WFP, IFAD, UNDP, and World Bank, who have fine-tuned their development approach, based on these inputs, as also centred people's participation in their development programmes. The impact can be seen at the state and national level through such policies like the Minor forest produce policy of the Orissa, Government, the prime role given to Village Committees in Government rural development works, the progressive land policies in the tribal regions, and the inclusion of women in the micro-enterprise efforts.

Agramee has also networked intensely with NGOs at the state and national level, and its pattern of development, and its dialogical relationship with the establishment has been replicated by several organisations in Orissa, as well as in other states. This network of NGOs has also been able to facilitate a collaborative relationship with the Government, and effected a convergence, whereby the quality of implementation of Government programmes has gone up markedly.

Over the last one year, Agramee has further strengthened its rights based network, while also engaging in policy dialogues on essential Acts that affect the poor. Its efforts for strengthening the livelihood of tribal communities, have also been further consolidated, and increasing number of tribal farmers have been able to accept Agramee's methods and approaches to take the first step towards sustainable and eco-friendly agriculture. Agramee's efforts towards a holistic and ecologically sound NRM management by local communities have also implications for global warming issues, and it has been successfully able to network with international bodies for the promotion of these approaches.

1. Efforts for Education

1.1. Progressive Education in Remote Tribal Pockets: A Search for Content & Method

The Progressive Education project was taken up by Agramee, in 2004 for taking forward its experience in tribal education, as also to prove a model of primary education for tribal children that can be implemented with quality, and efficiency in the remotest of regions. Over the three years and more of the programme, Agramee has been able to show clear results in the area of qualitative education. Children who have been attending the Progressive Education Schools stand out in a group or a crowd because of their self-confidence, their knowledge, as also their readiness to talk and reach out.

Having picked up basic literacy skills they are now keen readers, and have explored, and almost exhausted the children's section in the Agramee library. This has helped increase the world view of these children, and they are sensitised on issues of caste and class, human rights and environment, apart from addressing developmental issues within their own community.

Vocational education has helped adolescents and drop outs them improve their skills in areas like book binding, as also in gardening. Many of them have helped their parents improve cultivation practices. Vermi compost and liquid manure have also been started by many children in pots. The school and the office use registers and note-books produced by the children. There has also been active community participation, with contributions from the community, as well as questions from the parents about their children's performance, continuing education, etc. The Kashipur School has been recognised by the Government of Orissa. In a short while, it is expected the other two schools will also get the needed recognition.

The schools and the activities have been reviewed thrice, and the quality of teaching, and learner achievements have been appreciated much. The three reviews of the project so far by Mr. Majhi, from PACs, Dr. Kumar Rana of Pratichi Trust, and Dr. Amina Charania, Independent Consultant, unanimously appreciate the outstanding quality of work, and the impressive achievements in learner levels.

The project has been designed keeping in view the basic needs and perceptions of the local community which provide the context. Thus, there are three major components to the entire project:

1. The Schools

The three schools, with teachers, and providing an all-round and holistic education to the girl children from the neighbouring villages form the first component. Each school has a head mistress, 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 Odri 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.

- i. **The daily Schedule** on a normal day begins by 9.00am, with an assembly and morning exercises. Classes continue till 12.30, and then after lunch break, the children of classes 4 and 5 have one more class, while the children of lower classes engage in co-curricular activities, and then break for games. On Saturdays, the children clean up their surroundings.
- ii. **The mid-day meal** is provided to the children. Children themselves take responsibility for maintaining stock registers, and records of the meals.
- ii. **Co-curricular Activities** include notebook making, gardening, tailoring, library, theatre, song, dance and village visits. The children of Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur are divided into three groups named after three rivers in the region, Nagavali, Vamsadhara and Indravati. The co-curricular activities are taken up in turns by the different groups.
- iii. **Exposure visits** to different places have helped the children Children have also been taken on exposure visits to different places of interest and learning in the neighbouring districts.
- iv. **Networking** has been encouraged by bringing children from different schools together in games and other activities, with healthy competition between them.
- v. **Creativity** is encouraged in the children through efforts for different forms of expressions, including writing, drawing and designing on paper, as also communication, theatre and acting.

Student Strength – Kashipur

Sl.No	Class	ST	SC	OBC	Total
1	I	28	11	05	44
2	II	18	05	01	24
3	III	18	04	03	25
4	IV	11	03	00	14
5	V	11	07	01	19
Total		86	30	10	126

Student Strength: Adri

Sl.No	Class	ST	SC	OBC	Total
1	I	30	12	02	44
2	II	30	08	06	25
3	III	06	02	03	11
4	IV	03	01	06	10
5	V	03	05	03	11
Total		53	28	20	101

Class wise Role Strength: Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar

Sl No.	Village	Class I	Class II	ClassIII	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	Dika guda	8	2	3	5	3	21
2	Vim kut	1	-	-	1	1	3
3	Pukijal	4	1	3	2	2	12
4	Sargi guda	-	2	1	-	-	3
5	Bena khamar	2	1	2	2	3	10
6	Mankada padar	15	-	-	-	-	15
7	Bhabada padar	5	1	1	-	-	7
8	Pade padar	3	-	-	-	-	4
Total							75

Thus, all in all, the schools have three sub-components, which include classroom learning, and the accompanying supports, including mid-day meal, and health provisions, co-curricular activities taken up on a regular basis, and networking activities that are taken up with other schools.

2. Teachers' Training

- i. Teachers' training is in-service, through monthly discussions, as also periodic get-togethers of teachers from the different schools to share and exchange, as also through material development workshops, where teachers share innovative ideas for material development with others, and learn from each other.
- ii. Two material development workshops have been organised. In the first one, the target was class I, and teachers developed picture cards for children to match with words, alphabet and number sets, and designed different games that children can play with these;
- iii. In the second workshop, targeting the older students, language and arithmetic books for class II were designed. These books have been printed, and distributed in the appropriate classes.
- iv. A number of people have also expressed interest to be involved with the Mukta Gyana Kutiras in different ways, so that the teachers can get more exposure. As a first step, Professor Manmath Kundu, Retired Professor of English, and eminent linguist. has offered to work with the teachers to improve language teaching, and develop a live and innovative curriculum that would help children learn languages more spontaneously. Professor Kundu, who has been working on language learning and teaching has developed various strategies and approaches for this, and has completed the first in a series of workshops. Subsequent workshops, where there will be interactions with the children as well have been planned.

3. Life-Skill Training

This includes:

- i. Knowledge and understanding of themselves and their surroundings;
- ii. Governance and leadership;
- iii. Important legislations;
- iv. NRM and Agriculture issues;
- v. Vocational education training

4. Networking & Documentation

This is an effort to broad base Agragamee's efforts in education, and identify the issues of tribal education through inclusive processes, that would enable a balanced and well-informed understanding and response on the complex problem of illiteracy and non-education that affects the tribal communities in this country. A national level consultation on curriculum development, and a State level Consultation facilitated these processes, with discussions between academics, intellectuals, teachers, and practitioners. In addition, children have also been brought together for interaction, and sharing, and the process has been appreciated by the different schools involved, with suggestions for more such events. Documentation has been taken up through process documentation efforts, as also through children, who have produced three issues of their newsletter, Dangar Katha.

5. Fulfillment of Objectives

Objective 1 : To help tribal girls access qualitative holistic primary education that will help them go for further education, as also address their life-situations in more informed and capable ways;

While it is a challenging task to take up primary education in the remote tribal regions with first generation literates, Agramee has been able to meet the challenge with much capability and commitment.

- Over the last year, it has been successful in helping 132 scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and OBC girls access quality primary education in some of the remotest tribal Panchayats in Orissa in its three schools, located in Padepadar and Adri in Kalahandi, and Kashipur in Rayagada Districts.
- Agramee has thus been able to reach some of the remotest villages, which did not even have a single literate woman or girl five years back.
- Now it is proud to report that 22 children who passed through Mukta Gyana Kutira have been able to finish their middle schools, and join high schools this year.
- The quality of education of Mukta Gyana Kutiras is unmistakable, as has been observed by several people who visit the schools. The children are able to pick up reading and writing in one year's time, they have lost their sense of fear and shyness, and gained self-confidence and now reach out to others. They have also learnt fun things like songs and dance which they perform for their parents and other relatives in the village.
- Children have also learnt many skills with their hands, including book binding, design making, embroidery, and stitching. They have learnt to use the sewing machine, and very often also bring along dresses of their brothers and sisters which might be needing some repair to the school.
- To emphasise the need for education of girls to local tribal communities, and enhance their participation and commitment in the process;

The community has been able to realise the need for education of the girl child, and are now seeking to send their girls to schools where they can at least pursue their studies till the high school level. Efforts in this regard include village visits and meetings by teachers and other staff related to the project, role plays in the village by the children, monthly parents teachers meetings, and formation of school committees. The parents have contributed towards to education of the children to the extent possible. This deposit amounts to Rs.100000/- and will be used for enhancing school infrastructure in consultation with the parents.

Objective 2: To develop a demonstrable model of primary school education with quality that can be taken up by other organizations and institutions for replication, with the objective of UEE in the tribal regions.

- The efforts of Agramee in primary education of tribal girls have been shared through different forums and publications. Several organisations have come forward to take up similar projects, as also visited the schools to learn about the whole process. The DI of schools has agreed to have common workshops, which with teachers of government schools for improvement in quality of teaching and communication in the government schools.
- The books, and the teaching modules of Agramee have been widely accepted, and in book fairs, there is a brisk sale of the books and publications.
- In addition, several lively events were also organised which helped children go beyond their daily text books. Things like the theatre workshop helped children learn lively development communication, in which they developed a play, learnt it, and also enacted it in the villages.

- Networking efforts amongst the children, was able to bring children from different schools together to share and learn. It also helped teachers from different schools get together, and enabled to showcase the Agramee model of teaching.

Objective 3: 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;

The number of children who have passed out of the Mukta Gyana Kutiras and have gone for further education is 110. They have developed much self-confidence, and a sense of responsibility towards their family and community, and have already begun to teach other members in their family to read and write.

Apart from this, in the 23 villages, which access the Mukta Gyana Kutiras girls are encouraging their brothers to go the government schools, and there is also an realisation that the government schools do not function properly amongst the villagers. Thus there is increasing pressure on primary government school teachers to deliver better. In 5 years, it is difficult to ensure a generation of literates, but the process is well on its way, and the objective would be achieved in another period of 5 to 6 years.

Objective 4: To take up life-skill and vocational education for adolescents that will help them face their life situations, and the future with better confidence and ability;

Life-skill education has been combined with vocational education to enable young people deal with their real-life situations with more capability and confidence. The life-skills training included:

- Knowledge and understanding of themselves and their surroundings: through discussions and games, the students are encouraged to understand their aspirations, attitudes, fears, limitations, freedoms, within the context of their village, the larger society, and the changing global scenario. As a second step, they are encouraged to understand their village, in its socio-economic aspects, its cultural, political, class and caste contexts, and understand the causes of poverty, and underdevelopment.
- Governance and leadership: this is a crucial part of the their learning, where they learn about Panchayati Raj, and the importance of decentralised democracy, and the importance of direct participation of the electorate through forums like the Gram Sabha and the Pali Sabha. The role and responsibilities of the elected leaders, and the rights of the citizen to question them, and call them to account, and procedures for so doing form essential part of the curriculum.
- Important legislations: recent important legislations including the FRA, the Right to Information, the Employment guarantee Act, and the Panchayats Extension to The Scheduled Areas Act form an important part of the training. The contents of these Acts are analysed in detail, and students are encouraged to put their learning in practise by taking up dialogue with the concerned representatives and authorities for the different Acts.
- NRM and Agriculture issues that concern the local community, and the larger context of resource use, access, ownership in today's globalising world is discussed and taught through global and local examples that help students understand the complex socio-economic context of their production systems, which they usually tend to take for granted. Detailed study of the local context is taken up through discussion with farmers, and survey of agricultural economics of the community and the family.
- Vocational education training includes spinning and weaving, which are quite specialised skills, improving production systems, and managing the natural resource base through organic and natural farming, grafting, and budding for improving quality of perennial orchards, screen

printing and computer skills. The Khadi unit have also been able to produce fair amount of fabric, of different patterns, and the organic and natural farming units have been able to demonstrate to the farmers that these techniques can in reality help to improve production.

Objective 5: To engender debate for the development of a curriculum, that will strengthen the present mainstream curriculum for tribal areas

Curriculum development workshop and training programmes have been organised with the cooperation of several NGOs and networks and institutions at the state and national level. The National Curriculum Development Workshop brought together people from various from different education institutions to discuss the major understandings and components for a more effective curriculum at the primary stage. Teachers, academics, representatives from civil society organisations came together to discuss several issues for developing primary school curriculum for science and environment, creativity and language.

The workshop was grounded in the real life experience of the participants, and threw up several issues of learning, teaching and facilitating so that classrooms can become more lively and interesting places. Not places of rigid rules and constraints.

Objective 6: To mainstream issues of tribal children, and tribal education through networking, and broad-based consultations;

Mainstreaming and networking was taken up through state level consultations for universalisation of education in tribal areas, as also through children's forums bringing together children from different schools, and encouraging debate and interaction. The efforts helped in raising several critical issues of primary education as well as tribal education, as also sharpened the debate on language education for tribal children, and tribal regions. Though it was agreed that mother tongue needs to be emphasized, it was concluded that tribal children need to be helped to learn the mainstream language at the earliest possible, otherwise, the furthering of their education is impaired.

6. Project Outputs and Dissemination

Aragamee has been able to engender lively national and state level debates on education through the National Consultation on Curriculum for Tribal Regions, and a State Level Consultation on Universalisation of Primary Education.

The State Level Consultation on Universalisation of Primary Education was held on the 6th and 7th February At Hotel Presidency, Bhubaneswar. Participants represented different tribal districts of Orissa, including Dr. Majhi, MLA from Sundargarh, Mr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS, Managing Director, IDCOL, Professor Manmath Kundu, Eminent Linguist and representatives of 34 NGOs from different tribal districts. Major issues discussed were the quality and delivery of education in the primary schools in the tribal regions, as also the poor performance like the DPEP and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, where the infrastructure component has done better than the training and the pedagogic component. The issue of Mainstreaming of tribal children was raised by the eminent educationist and linguist, Mr. DP Patnaik, who questioned the very concept of mainstreaming. The issue of tribal languages, and the question of helping tribal children learn the mainstream languages was also discussed. Educationist Dr. Mahendra Mishra spoke about his experience in helping developing primers for tribal children, and understanding their cultural underpinnings.

The other major issues discussed was that of quality of education in the government schools, and the poor achievement levels. It was emphasised that in the tribal regions, parents were too poor to seek any kind of tuition for their children, thus, most children suffered very bad ranks, and usually

dropped out without learning anything of significance. The overall quality of education in the country where even 7th and 8th graders cannot write simple sentences or read fluently was discussed. Professor Manmanth Kundu emphasised the need for helping children learn with freedom, and without fear. He pointed out that children should be free to make mistakes, and have different understanding than the children, the monolithic educational understanding that only the textbook and the teacher is right, kills creative enquiry, and makes the whole process extremely dull he emphasised.

There was also lively participation from several tribal teachers, who described how they worked with the students to make learning much more inclusive, and what were the problems they faced.

7. Creative Workshop on Theatre & Development Communication

Date: 23rd Jan,2010 To 31st Jan 2010

Venue: Training Hall, Agramee, Kashipur

Organised By: Agramee

Supported By: SDTT

A creative workshop was organized from 23rd of Jan to 31st of Jan 2010 in Training Hall, Agramee, Kashipur. 33 girls(11girls from each school) from Mukta Gayana Kutira, Kashipur, of Dist. Rayagada, Padepader, Dist. Kalahandi, and Adri, Rayagada participated in the workshop. Workshop inaugurated by Project Director, Kashipur, Sri. Atul Kumar Naik, and Sri Dharanidhar Samal music teacher, Dist. Baleswar facilitated the training programme .

The resource person, Mr. Dharanidhar Samal, sought to help the children learn the basics of theatre, and communication, learning how to be free with their bodies, how to overcome stage fright, how to put together a story from a real life event, and also the creative use of song and dance in theatre.

The Play thus put up, “Mu, Malaria Mosa” (Me, the Malaria Mosquito) was more of a musical, where children were helped to reconstruct the sequence of misery, despair, panic, and overreactions when a person in the family is struck by the sickness. The protagonist, the malaria mosquito, does a triumphant dance of evil when the person goes to sleep, but is finally overcome, by the Doctor and modern medicine.

This play was put up by the children in the different Panchayat headquarters, and created much impact, by making people aware of the dangers of going to local medicine man when attacked by something as deadly as malaria, which can actually kill somebody. The dances in this whole scheme were free flowing, not following the usual patterns of rows and circles of traditional dancing, and hugely enjoyed by all the participants, specially the younger ones, who did the role of the mosquitoes.

Output

- a. Children trained on two awareness and national songs(, “Agei Chal Agei Chal Agei Chal Re” and “Bande Bharat Maa”.)
- b. To Script developed on Oriya language “Mu Malaria Masa”
- c. Training imparted to children on the play on malaria,
- d. Children performed street plays “mu Malaria Masa” in 11 villages. Following are the villages where children performed street plays,

SI No	Name of the village	Block	Dist	No of people participated and sensitized
1	Kumbarasila	Kashipur	Rayagada	125 men and 83 women
2	Parjasila	Kashipur	Rayagada	70 men and 56 women
3	Kashipur	Kashipur	Rayagada	54 men and 48 women
4	Ratapada	Kashipur	Rayagada	58 men and 43 women
5	Padepader	Th.Rampur	Kalahandi	128 men and 94 women
6	Bhimkut	Th.Rampur	Kalahandi	100 men and 83 women
7	Benakhamar (weekly market)	Th.Rampur	Kalahandi	72 men and 53 women
8	Daikguda	Th.Rampur	Kalahandi	118 men and 84 women
9	Adri	Th.Rampur	Kalahandi	125 men and 81 women
10	Chirika	Th.Rampur	Kalahandi	71 men and 39women
11	Perungunipada	Th.Rampur	Kalahandi	68 men and 48 women

8. Children's Networking Meet

Date: from 18th Jan. to 19th Jan 2010

Venue : Training Hall, Agramee, Kashipur

Organised By: Agramee, Kashipur

Supported By: SDTT

Two days children networking meet organized at Training Hall, Agramee, Kashipur. 93 Children from Saraswati Sisu Mandir, Harijan Sahi Primary School, Siriguda Primary School, Primary School Kumbharsila and Mukta Gyan Kutira Agramee, Kashipur Participated, apart from those 13 teachers from the same schools participated and facilitated the programme. Branch Manager SBI Kashipur, and WEO, Block Kashipur, School Inspector, Block Kashipur were participated as guests of Honour and Pradhan Acharjya, Saraswati Sisu Mandir was participated in the meeting as the chief guest in the meeting.

The function started with the inauguration, where, children from the Mukta Gyan Kutira, Kashipur sang a devotional song and welcomed all participants. Project Director, Agramee Kashipur, Sri Atul Nayak inaugurated and addressed the participants about the objective and agenda of the two days programme which includes different competitions like song, dance, one act play, story writing and drawing.

Competitions on dance, song and drawing were organized under different age categories. Categorically children's were divided into two groups that is std 1,2,3 were included into one group and std 4 and 5 were the second group. The day one session started from 10am and it continued till 4 pm in the evening. To decide the winner's jury panel constructed by taking concerns of the teacher's staff for each events. Total of 89 children participated in different competitions.

On the second day too competitions were organized on one act play and story writing in different age categories. Total of 74 participants participated in the competition. In the evening session Prize distribution ceremony was organized and the chief guest distributed prizes to the winners.

Similar Children's Network Meetings were also organised in Odri and Padepadar, where there was active participation of children from different government schools, and the inaugural session was enlivened by the encouragement from Panchayati Raj representatives, specially the Sarpanch Padepadar.

9. Documentation

Education and beyond: Connecting the many dimensions of education of Adivasi Girls

Process documentation was taken up by Dr. Kumar Rana, whose report has been finalised, and would be printed shortly.

Mo Gaon: Description of their village situation, and village life by the children of Mukta Gyana Kutira. The document is under print.

Pedagogy & Access

Study of Pedagogy & Access to Education for Primary Age-group Children: A compilation of Agradamee's Action research experiences in education, along with relevant supporting articles on schooling systems, and education.

Dangar Katha: 3 issues of children's newsletter. Written and published by the children of Mukta Gyana Kutira.

10. Capacity Building

Workshop for development and Use of Innovative TL Material

Capacity Building Workshop for production and use of teaching learning materials were organised from May 13th to 20th and July 4th to 10th. The Workshop helped teachers devise and produce sets of TL material for classes one and two, as also discuss different ways and means that they can be used. This was an in house training where teachers built on learnings from past trainings and supplemented it with their own experiential efforts. Staff within the organisation, with long experience in education provided the necessary guidance for the events. These workshops have been specially useful, as teachers have better ability, motivation and ideas for using TL materials they themselves have developed.

Language & Communication Training for Teachers

Date: From 20th to 25th March 2010

Venue: VRC Hall, Kashipur

Organised By: Agradamee, Kashipur

Supported By: SDTT, Mumbai

Six days teachers training programme organized at VRC Hall Kashipur from 20th March to 25th March 2010. 10 teachers from Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur, Padepadar and Adri participated in the participatory process. Eminent educationalist Prof. Manmath Nath Kundu was the key resource person facilitated the training programme.

Processes started with the discussion on various problems the teachers face regarding the language during imparting teaching to the children. It has come out that the languages used in the text books are quite different from the mother tongue of the tribal children. During the teaching process children

as well as teachers faced many problems to understand the language and improper communication often creates a barrier between the teacher and the children. So Prof. Kundu elaborated that very objective of the training programme is to establish a correct methodology of teaching mechanism in order to make the curriculum easier for the children. Through more practical, demonstrable and joy full way Prof. Kundu facilitated the training programme

Training Content

- **Story telling process:** Using the maxim 'Grandmother tells stories, and teacher kills stories' the importance of story telling was emphasised to the teachers, along with methods of how to make stories more interesting, and fun for the children.
- **Flash cards** of different birds, animals and objects should be introduced to them, which will be help to able the children to understand the concept.
- **Total Physical response (TPR)** process is one of the best methods of teaching which includes different postures emotions and action by the teacher, body language of the teacher is very important, because children are more focused on the body language of the teachers.
- **Reading of sentences** by the children should be more practiced by the teachers so that they will be able to recite the words and sentences properly simultaneously questions to identify the words in the sentence should be asked to the children. It will be helpful for the children to remember the subjects and improvise their level of learning.
- **Use of the black board** by the teacher should be minimized and teaching most be more practical way and participatory process. Hear children got more opportunity to express themselves. It is very much helpful to remove the pressure of children and they will more appreciate the teaching methodology. In the process teacher must be more focused on the brain storming of children on different subject.
- **Practical demonstration** during the teaching should be more practiced.
- **Examinations** should be conducted with easier questions so that a child will not fear of examination in their mind. It must be noticed that each questions should be given with an example with orally or written. It helps the children to understand the questions and enables the children to answer it in easy way.
- Teacher must poses good quality which includes self analyses, punctuality, lesson plan, creativity, discipline, ability to development of TLMs, external knowledge and responsibility.

Conclusion

Feed backs were taken about the training programme where participants expressed their deep satisfaction about the training that they get awered on different joyful teaching process which will helpful for them to impart more quality teaching to children.

Comprehensive development of Luising and Pairaju Gram Panchayat in Kandhamal District of Orissa

Specific objectives of the project

- 940 households from below poverty line have improved access to and participation in the common minimum programmes of the government
- 500 children are guaranteed primary education
- 500 children are informed about their rights and qualified to help in democratic processes actively to minimize child rights violations
- Ensure active participation of 500 women in the village development processes

Progress

Community Awareness meetings

Total 91 community awareness meetings were done in 41 villages distributed over two gram panchayats namely Pairaju and Luising. Total 2098 participants benefitted from the meeting. The different topics covered during meeting are NREGA, Child Rights, FRA, PDS, ICDS, MDM, Old Age Pension, Widow Pension, Grain Bank and Community (Mahila Mandal) based IGP Programme, RTI etc.

Significant Achievement on PDS

The villages Senisuga, Dresseru, Kushupaju come under Pahiraju G.P. Most families belong to BPL category. They depend mainly on forest produce for their livelihood. The precarious food scarcity in the lean period continued this year too. In order to survive, the people used to eat some of the inedible things. Subsequently, they suffer from diseases like diarrhea, colic pain etc. It is a matter of great regret that the panchayat representatives and govt. Personnel not at all paid emphasis on addressing this issue with much eagerness.

In one of the awareness meeting, the people of these villages attained the awareness meeting programme, discussed this issue, analyse the situation. They were sensitized on their collective strength. Mahila Mandals chalked out planned to take collective action against it. They played a major role in mobilizing people in all three villages. Eventually on **17th October 2009**, a vast rally were marched forward the Panchayat Office at Pahiraju. At that time nobody was present in the G.P. Office. Being excited the people locked off the office gate and hanged a notice in the wall of the gate written- "Bold step will be taken against the tress passers." This information reached to the Block Office Phiringia. The BDO came for reconciliation after three days. But seeing the notice dared not even get in to the office gate finally returned back.

After this incident the BDO inquired about this matter properly and made necessary arrangements to supply the PDS rice for this villages. In this way, the people were able to get their right through collective action.

Workshop on managing applications for Government Schemes

Two workshops has organised in Luising and Pairaju G.P. The details of the meetings are given below:-

Workshop on managing applications for Government Schemes

Two workshops has organised in Luising and Pairaju G.P. The details of the meetings are given below:

Date of the Meeting	Venue	Participants	No. of Villages	Participants Criteria
17.10.09	Luising	50	16	Minimum education of class V. Leadership quality among them. Self interest to spare time for the village.
22.10.09	Pairaju	52	13	- do-

c) Enrollment Campaign

The total no. of ten campaigns were organised where 444 nos. of participants were involved. These campaigns were only for increasing enrollment status of the schools. The enrollment status has

decreased beyond exception. As a result, collective action of the child Clubs and VEC steps were taken through following activities to increase the rate of enrollment. The details have been mentioned below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of G.P.	Date	Activities undertaken	No. of Participants
1	Kuaghara	Pairaju	7.9.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	41
2	Dresseru	Pairaju	12.9.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	50
3	Gobarnala	Pairaju	19.9.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	36
4	Pairaju	Pairaju	8.10.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	45
5	Senisuga	Pairaju	12.10.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	51
6	Kushupaju	Pairaju	19.10.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	43
7	Batabahali	Luising	21.10.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	64
8	Raigada	Luising	5.11.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	38
9	Bursing	Luising	13.11.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	40
10	Danganam	Luising	18.11.2009	Padayatra & Meeting	36
Total					444

Impact

- Eight no of students in Senisuga School, 10 in Kuaghara, 5 in Gobarnala, 6 in Pairaju, 12 in Batabahali, 4 in Raigada could have been regularized.
- Parents were inspired to send their children regularly to schools.

d) Seminar on Child Rights

- Two nos of seminar were organised at Pairaju and Luising on 17th September 2009 and 24th Dec. of 2009 respectively.
- At Pairaju 30 people and at Luising 32 people participated.

The following topics were discussed in these Seminars.

- Child Health and education
- Disable pension and certification
- Child Rights

Impact

- The community has understood the basics idea on Child Rights.
- Trials have been taken by the community in Senisuga village to ensure basic child rights.
- Consequently, three working children were identified in this village.
- After getting sensitized from the meetings and seminars, the parents started inquiring about MDM and ICDS.

e) Remedial Coaching Camps for Children

There are 43 Coaching Camps in the 47 villages of Pairaju and Luising G.P. (22- Coaching camps in Pairaju; 21 Coaching camps in Luising)

- The students of class 1 to class v getting benefit out of it.

- The commencement period of the coaching camps is October 2009 and it will continue from here on.
- Except Sunday and other festivities, the coaching classes are run daily.
- Subjects like Odia, English alphabet, math (numeral, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) along with song, Dance, G.K. etc being covered.

Benefit of the Coaching Camps

- The children are getting opportunity to maintain their study hour instead of getting engaged in other house hold work.
- They are being fascinated towards education.
- The details of the coaching Camps are given below.
- The tendency of curiosity is increased.
- Developed competitive spirit.
- The school going habit is being increased.

f) Formation of Child Clubs and Children's Federation

A total no. of 26 Child Club has been formed consisting of 672 members (13 in Luising G.P. and 13 in Pairaju G.P.) The details of the Child Clubs are given below:

- In this activity the total no of 672 students involved
- They meet once in a month.
- In this meeting various topics relevant to them are discussed i.e. Child right violation, early marriage, Health and Education. Apart from this other co-curricular activities like song & dance and game are performed.

Benefit

- Children aware about the issues related to them.
- Some extant they aware about their rights
- They get chance to be get together
- Encouraged to enhance their performance
- Increase their creativity

g) Children's Annual Meet

The children's meet was organised on 5th December '09 at Luising and 90 nos of children participated in it. Various events were organised in this Annual Meet. Each event has a specific objective which was given below:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| • Musical chair | - | For promptness test |
| • Drawing competition | - | To create interest on Art |
| • Debate | - | Increase speaking ability |
| • G.K. test | - | To develop outlook |
| • Song & Dance competition | - | To expose hidden creativity |

Changes brought about among the children

- Developed competitive spirit
- Enhanced the children's enthusiasm towards the extra co-curricular activities.

h) Children Consultation

There were two no. of Children consultation has been organised in Luising and G.P. The details of the meetings are given below:

Sl. No.	Venue	Date	Participants	Topics discussed	Impact
1	Luising	26.11.09	40	Right to Education, Right to live, Right to food (MDM), Child Labour.	Two Children Federations emerged one in Pairaju and another is in Luising G.P.
2	Pairaju	28.11.09	43	- do -	In Senisuga, 5 nos of children, kushupaju 3no, Tilkapanga 4 no., Dudupanga 4, Pairaju 4, Luising3, Kadampanga2, Batabahali 3nos of drop out and working children regularized to the school. So it is perceived that it help to minimize the child labour.

1.3. Night Schools - Agragamee's initiative

In many backward places, government schools or any formal schooling system have been absent from the beginning. Agragamee has been active and have started night school concept in many places in its 23 years of long journey. Night school can be a very effective tool for accelerating universalisation of primary education. Agragamee has trained one of its community workers or any village leader for taking up the onerous task of teaching their village children during evening time. Village children under one roof (Generally community house) learnt how to read and write. They collectively sang songs, narrated stories in their own way. Teachers' role is very crucial in ensuring children keep coming to that place, for that they keep innovating their own teaching styles. The names of villages where night schools are presently running are as follows:- a) Keskeri b) Pipalpadar c) Ushabali d) Tharli e) Gaimantunda and f) Kodukitunda

SL. No.	Name of the place	Village leader	Children (No.)
1	Keskeri	Abhiram Jhodia	45
2	Pipalpadar	Jaga Majhi	40
3	Ushabali	Jaisingh Majhi	55
4	Tharli	Sitia Majhi	38
5	Gaimantunda	Gopi Majhi	35
6	Kodukitunda		50

2. Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihood through Grassroots Action and Training

2.1. Introduction

In today's context, tribal communities of Odisha are the most vulnerable segment suffering from hydra-headed problems like food security for atleast 3-4 months, degraded natural resource base, poor agricultural productivity, exclusion from development processes and their poor understanding of anti-poverty policies, poverty and disempowerment of tribal communities' esp. women further compound the already aggravated situation.

Under this project, need based trainings were done related to NRM, improved farming and agricultural practices, rights based, etc. In addition, Support to Mahila Mandals related to issue based networking with Mahila Mandals and federation, income generating programme were done. Eco-village development was also done. These eco-villages would be model villages for replicating in other intervention villages. Then grass-root advocacy was done with the help of campaigns, IEC Materials, broad-based forums etc.

2.2. Project Goal

To improve livelihood opportunities and strengthen the organizational base of communities and specifically of women in tribal regions for empowerment and social justice.

2.3 Project objectives

- To improve sustainable agricultural practices of farmers in tribal regions so as to help them have better income and food security;
- To initiate an environmental regeneration process in the selected villages through training, capacity building and mobilization of women's groups;
- To build up awareness and information about existing programmes, policies and provisions amongst village communities, and especially amongst women's groups to ensure their proper

implementation, and access by the target beneficiaries to bring about an inclusive process that would engender equity and participation;

- To take up process of training, capacity building, and grassroots advocacy to have a spread effect to villages beyond the direct action area;
- To take up advocacy efforts at the state level to support and supplement people's efforts for their rights and entitlements

Area of operation: 120 villages from 9 Gram Panchayats of four blocks of four districts (Rayagada, Koraput, Kalahandi and Kandhmal) of Orissa. (Out of 120, 16 are Eco-villages)

2.4. Activities & Achievements

Training of Change Agents: 12 youth from the 4 districts of the Action area were provided with training on progressive laws, and their implementation, mobilization and motivation skills, leadership, and analytical skills for a larger socio-economic understanding of developmental processes. With hands on training, the youth developed the ability to take up rapid surveys, provide analysis and information on existing laws, and address violations through petitions for acts like the NREGA, the food schemes, FRA, etc. and help their village communities to demand accountability of concerned functionaries and representatives.

Training for Eco-friendly Farming: Training in improved farming methods, encouraging farmers to make the best use of agricultural residue, and maintain soil fertility by checking erosion and minimizing soil disturbance was taken up with tribal farmers on upland shifting cultivation slopes to help them move away from shifting cultivation to the practice of settled cultivation. This mode of farming also checks energy use and external inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides. 6 training programmes were taken up in different Panchayats, reaching out to more than 300 farmers. Out of these 50 farmers have already taken up improved methods in the following agricultural season, and 16 Mahila Mandals have taken up demonstration plots.

Tuber Crop Training: 18 training programmes reaching out to farmer in 75 villages were organized for tuber crop training through organic farming. Tuber crops are a good source of carbo-hydrates and minerals for a chronically calorie deficient population. The efforts enabled tribal farmers to produce seed material for future cropping, while also helping to increase food security. Organic approaches were encouraged so as to ensure sustainability of production.

Mahila Mandal and Mahila Mandal Federation Meetings: Agravamee has persistently worked with women's organization at the village level, and Panchayat and block level to help them address issues of denial of rights, and privileges. At the village level Mahila Mandals have been formed, which help women in a village come together to collectively address their problems. These village level organizations are facilitated to come together at the Block level so that they can support each other and share their experiences for better learning and action. Thus over the last one year, 14 federation meetings have brought women from different Panchayats together in the Action area, and 23 Panchayat level Mahila Mandal meetings have helped in the planning and organizing of local action for the Mahila Mandals to address common problems.

IGP For Mahila Mandals: A major effort with Mahila mandals has been the development of land based income generating programmes that can also provide a means of reclaiming waste lands, and provide a demonstration model for the sustainable use of commons. 23 such village level projects have been taken up, where women have fenced in commons and intercropped perennial and seasonal crops on a collective basis. Covering a total of 2000 acres, these lands have been sanctioned for the Mahila Mandal by the village Gram Sabha, and the process for facilitating title deed to the Mahila Mandals for these lands have been initiated.

Advocacy Efforts : Taking up rights based action, Agramee has helped village communities to make use of the NREGA for improving village infrastructure, as well as income levels. These efforts have resulted in work applications, petitions against non-payment and other irregularities, and helped checked migration, as also ensure more accountability under the NREGA in 50 villages in the Action area districts. In several cases, job cards have been distributed, and zero-balance accounts opened following Agramee's interventions. 89 villages have benefitted in total, with more than Rs.277 Lakhs being mobilized under NREGA from these efforts.

In Addition, 39 villages have been supported for submitting applications under the FRA. 30924 applications have been submitted for rights to forest lands. 112 applicants have succeeded in getting title deeds to forest land for agricultural purposes, and 46 applicants have got title deeds for homestead land from 12 villages.

Joint Programmes: In collaboration with several other NGOs, Agramee organized 2 public hearing, one on the right to food, and another on the NREGA. The two public hearing had eminent panel of jurist, including academics, retired lawyers, and human rights activists, and drew together more than 50 NGOs from different tribal and KBK districts across the state. They were also attended by people's representatives, as also Government officials, who provided many insights into the functioning of the various schemes.

Public hearing on Right to Food, held on 21st November, 2009, drew from different districts of Orissa. The Panel of Jury members included Mr. Saroj Mishra, Eminent Jurist, and former Law Secretary, Mr. Himadri Mahapatra, Former Law Secretary, and member of Human Rights Commission, Dr. Bhagwan Prakash, Former Advisor, NSS, Mrs. Pushpanjali Satpathy, Woman Activist and Mrs. Sumani Jhodia, Tribal leader. The hearing primarily reflected on the status of the ICDS programme, and the Public Distribution System in the tribal regions. Apart from the presentations during the Public hearing, several reports of irregularities have also been submitted to the jury. The Introduction to the hearing was provided by Mr. Achyut Das, and an analysis of the different programmes for food security was presented by Mr. Tapan Mohapatra, and Mr. Umi Daniel tribal community members, civil society organisations.

The Secretary, Woman & Child Welfare Mr. Venugopal Sharma explained the different components of the schemes under the ICDS programme, and highlighted the magnitude of the programme, and the large numbers they were working with.

The Food and Civil Supplies Secretary, Mr. Manoj Ahuja explained the provisions under the PDS, and the problems due to short supply of commodities like sugar. He requested everybody to be present during the second round of remuneration for the PDS which would be undertaken shortly, and explained that people should demand for transparency from their retail outlets.

Oral testimonies from the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Rayagada, Kandhmal, Bargarh, Balangir and Mayurbhanj highlighted the difficulties people faced in accessing the basic provisions under the various schemes, and various levels of mismanagement. The now much publicised Jhantu Bariha was also presented, highlighting the apathy of the state even after starvation and hunger deaths.

Public Hearing on NREGA was held on 2nd February, 2010. After the success of the public hearing on right to food in November Agramee through the platform "Food Rights Collective, Odisha" an informal network of some of the campaigns, Organisations, CBOs and civil societies organised a one day state level public hearing on implementation of NREGS at IDCOL, Bhawan in Bhubaneswar. Around 230 people of all the 30 districts participated in the hearing. All the petitioners presented their petitions through Affidavit. A total of 30 cases were presented during the hearing. The juries were Justice Choudhury Pratap Keshari Mishra, Orissa High Court Advocate Mrs. Sujata Dash, Prof. Narayan Purseth, Mr. Rabi das, Mrs. Sumoni Jhodia. Many Govt. officials participated in the meeting and were told about various lacunas in implementation of the project. Many suggestions were come out for improvement in the

implementation of the programme. CAG member Mr. D. Aswini kumar also participated on the invitation of the networks. A detail analysis of the all the 5 state level studies on NREGS by various groups and organisations were done during the hearing. This includes the CEFS Study, Jean Dreaz Study, CAG Study, NIRD Study and the Priya study, which showed a huge gap in planning and implementation of the scheme in the state.

Sl. No.	Key activities undertaken	Progress/Outputs and Impacts
A Training and Workshop		
1	Change agent training	12 nos. of change agents from 4 districts are involved in this training programme. These trainees are trained to work in their own area on right based approach and to enhance the NRM activities. Impact:- Capacity of trainees has been build up to work efficiently. They are able to conduct survey work and village meetings on different issues like PDS, NREGA, FRA; ICDS
2	Tuber Crop	18 nos. of training Programme organized. Tubers introduced include: Cassava (Tapioca), elephant foot yam, yam and sweet potatoes Impact:- Improve food security, and enhance nutritional value
3	Natural farming training	6 nos. of Natural farming training organized centrally. 16 Mahila Mandal & 11 farmers initiated this type of farming on experimental basis. Impact:- Sustainability in farming ensured
B Women's Federation & Mahila Mandal (in no.)		
1	Federation meeting	14 nos. of Federation meeting organized centrally. Impact:- Aware about their rights & they are demanding collectively.
2	Linkage with federation	Mahila Mandals from 20 villages linked. Impact:- Collective action strengthened
3	GP level M.M meeting	14 nos. of GP level M.M meeting organized. Impact: - Enhanced NRM activities, In 23 Mahila Mandal Dongar, IGP programme have been taken up.
C Mahila Mandal IGP		
1	Stone bunding	14400 ft (86 acres), Impact:- Controlled soil erosion.
2	Necklace bund	13069 nos. Impact:- It helps the plants to grow healthy and controls soil erosion.
3	Fencing	Stone fencing (169900 ft.); Wood fencing (6206 ft); Green fencing (7700 ft). Impact – It prevents cattle to enter into the farms and control grazing. So that soil fertility increased.

Sl. No.	Key activities undertaken	Progress/Outputs and Impacts
4	Plantation	Mango plantation (4750 nos.); Misc. plantation (120423 nos.), Cashew plantation (27065 nos.) Impact- Environmental regeneration, livelihood diversification, fuel wood, soil fertility
5	Vegetables seeds supply	Provided to 29 Mahila Mandals. Impact – Brought about change in their food habit and it adds extra income
6	Nursery	3,72,000 seedling (14 villages). Impact – Environment regeneration.
7	Cleaning	Cashew plantation patch (298 Acers)
8	Tuber crop seeds supply	14 Qnts. tuber seeds supply for (20 MM).
D Eco – Village		
1	Fencing	Stone fencing (189802 ft), Green fencing (60231 ft), Wood fencing (4150 ft). Impact- It prevents cattle to enter into the farms and control grazing. So that soil fertility increased. It is also cost effective.
2	Gully control	53 nos. Impact – Controlled soil erosion and waste lands development.
3	Plantation	Cashew plantation (51250 nos.); Misce. Plantation (1,38,720 plants), Mango plantation (2526 nos.) Impact – Livelihood diversification; Increased soil fertility and provide fuel wood. After 5 years it will be the sustainable income source which will influence the economic condition of the farmers.
4	Vegetables seeds supply	Seeds supplied to 408 nos. of farmers. Impact – Farmers learnt up season vegetables cultivation and increased income.
5	Linkage with horticulture	57 nos. of farmers were linked under National Horticultural Mission
6	Backyard plantation	246 plants were planted. The farmers are able to get nutritious food.
E Advocacy		
	FRA	Impact- From 39 villages, 3024 applicants submitted to SDLC for FRA. Out of this 112 applicants got Patta for agriculture land from 9 villages and 46 applicants got Home stead land from 12 villages.
	NREGA	Impact- In 89 villages of 17 G.P.s, after work allotted of 277 Lakhs & 40 thousand rupees. 190 nos of zero balanced pass book opened.

Some of the Highlights:

a. Classic example of women power.....Mahila Mandal Y. Kebidi

Y. Kebidi village is situated in the remote pocket of Chandragiri G.P., Kashipur block of Rayagada district. Total 63 families reside in this village and belong to both SC & ST communities'. In comparison to the population, the existing cultivable land is very less. So the poor people (majority are poor) in this village necessarily have to depend on the Dangar land for their livelihood. The shifting cultivation (Podu chaas) is the primitive method of agriculture of the local people. Due to the prolong practice in the limited danger area, the fertility of soil has declined gradually. Rapid soil erosion and large scale forest degradation have taken place over time. The productivity of danger land has decreased beyond expectation and is creating alarming situation in their food security every year. The livelihoods of large no. of poor families were at stake.

The root cause of low productivity of land was unknown to the People. Fortunately some of the women from that village attended the meeting cum training programme on natural farming organized by Agramee. They were able to perceive the bad effect of Podu cultivation and learnt about natural farming process, plantation and impact of collective effort of the Mahila Mandals in nearby villages.

They were awe-struck by the results of natural farming. They organized meeting in village and intend to form Mahila Mandal in their own village to take up NRM related activities to enhance their income by protecting the Dangar land from degradation. Finally, they formed Mahila Mandals consisting of women members from all families in the village. Initially, they contributed some funds and opened an account in Kashipur SBI. To improve saving amount, they collect membership fees and also deposit in the account. Besides this, in Banjimaska community Dangar land, they have planted 1200 cashew in 15 acres of land.

Now, they have made 3000 ft of stone fencing around this Dangar land for cattle prevention. From next year, they have targeted to plant cashew and miscellaneous plants in more than 50 acres of land. In the years to come, not only the livelihood situations of poor families would be more stable...they will be able to earn handsome incomes which will help them pull out of this poverty trap.

b. Right to Information: The Backlash, which is the confession:

Case I

5 farm ponds had been sanctioned in the village of Tujher, in the April, 2010. Out of these 2 had been machine excavated, whereas labour had been employed in the case of the other 3. Measurement of the works has been completed but payment was pending.

Machine farm ponds: the Farm Ponds of Dasa Gouda, Dhaniram Gouda and Raisingh Majhi were machine excavated by Mangtia Gouda to whom they 'sold' their farm ponds. The job cards and passbooks were collected by Mangthia for payment. People demanded several times that their passbooks be returned. But they neither received their passbooks nor their job cards.

Ramsingh Majhi, who is the Gaon Sathi (who is supposed to look after the job cards registration, employment demands and village level labour records) had not been able to have any progress under the NREGA, and was being pressured by the labourers for payment. Thus, Ramsingh took recourse to RTI and filed an application on the 22nd of November. The questions were:

1. The number of farm ponds in the village of Tujher in the financial year of 2009-10;
2. Farm pond beneficiary list;
3. Cost Estimates for each farm pond;

4. Labour list for each farm pond
5. Amount paid to each labourer per farm pond;

The questions referred to the works in the village, and not to anybody in person. However, Mangthia Gouda has been angered by these questions and abused Ramsingh several times, as also the staff of Agramee. The primary reason for this is that he has been told by the Block functionaries that the bill cannot be made now, since Agramee have filed a case against him.

Case II

In March, in Kukudagad, Sudarshan Naik purchased the farm pond of Lalia Majhi, and excavated the pond with a JCB. The payment for the pond was expedited, and Lalia Majhi got Rs.3000/- in the bargain. Other 5 farm ponds were dug manually, however the payments for the work have not been made. He also did some cosmetic work on work previously supported under Agramee's programme, and has sought to bill the work under the NREGA, however women from Kukudagad protested, and the billing was stopped. Seeing all this, Dasuru Majhi, who had worked for days without payment was fed up with the corruption in NREGA, and filed an RTI application. The questions were as follows:

1. Certified copy of of Pali Sabha and of approval by Gram Sabha of the work undertaken during the financial year 2009-2010;
2. details of each work taken up under NREGA in kukudagad;
3. List of labourers under the different works under NREGA;
4. Muster roles of each work under the NREGA works in the financial year;

Here again the questions were purely related to the works and the payments, and did not refer to any person. However, Sudarshan Nayak was instigated by the Block staff that Dasuru Majhi had filed a complaint against him, under advice from Agramee. Without any provocation he has come repeatedly to Agramee field office in Chandragiri and threatened violence and murder. The response to the RTI is awaited by Dasuru.

RTI has thus emerged as a powerful tool which de-mystifies the works, and record keeping of the government to the people, and helps them understand what they are losing in being forced behind the culture of silence. More and more young people are coming forward to file RTI, and the government records are being straightened up because of such efforts, even though the threat of violence, and anger against our workers is also going up, as the illegitimate haves are being affected in a serious manner for the first time in their lives.

Positive Convergence with District Administration, Koraput

Agramee has had several meetings with the District Collector and PD DRDA of Koraput, where discussion on the status of the NREGA works have resulted very positive results. The District Administration advised Agramee to initiate Pali Sabha Meetings for village level planning for NREGA works. Agramee held several meetings, and the village communities came forward with the people's plans for NREGS. These Plans were submitted to the District Administration in two phases. Following this, the Dasmantpur Block Nodal Meetings have discussed these plans and included them in their Annual Action Plan.

3. 'Wadi', a Successful model of Tribal Development in Dasmantpur Block in Koraput District

3.1 Introduction

"Wadi" in Gujarati means a 'small orchard' covering one or two acres. The 'Wadi' as an effective tool for tribal development evolved gradually out of two decades of concerted efforts made by BAIF in Vansda, Gujarat. The "Wadi" may be of mango or cashew or area or any fruit crop suitable to the area or a combination of these tree crops, forestry species on the Periphery of the land holdings. Two or more tree crops are selected in the "Wadi" model to minimize biological and marketing risks.

While the fruit plants generate income after 4-5 years, the forestry species provide a fence and also act as a shelter belt. The species of mixed plantation meets the family needs for fuel, fodder and small timbers. It also helps in reducing the pressure on existing forests.

An one acre model of "Wadi" accommodates around 60-70 fruit plants (depending on spacing) and 600-800 forestry plants and provides adequate income and livelihood security under climatic vagaries. In five years, a poor village of 100 families gets converted into an orchard of a 100-150 acre producing hundreds of tones of fruits.

Though the nucleus is "Wadi", community health and sanitation are essential components of the programme. Special emphasis is given to women in the programme. While taking care of the land holding tribals through "Wadi" development, the programme has addressed the problems of landless as well by through creation of employment opportunities in farm and non-farm sectors in the programme area.

3.2 Components of Tribal Development through 'Wadi' Approach

The comprehensive tribal development through "Wadi" approach involves the following components/sectors:

- a. Orchard development (fruit/plantation/herbal crops & forest plants) as the core component.
- b. Soil conservation in the wadi
- c. Water resources management (conservation and use)

- d. Sustainable agriculture
- e. Human resource development (community development)
- f. Women development – A special emphasis is given for involvement of women in all spheres of the programme. The components include drudgery reduction measures, on-farm and non-farm income generating activities and self help groups for inculcating thrift and credit habits.
- g. Community Health
- h. Micro-enterprises for landless people
- i. Processing & marketing
- j. Other auxiliary components to dovetail with above activities.

Wadi approach aims at the rejuvenation of the environment in an integrated and comprehensive manner leading to improved quality of life of resource poor tribal families. Thus, it involves the management of needs of the tribal community in such a way that their demands match the resources available within their reach, besides regeneration of the environment. The approach ultimately will lead to increased agricultural production augmenting food supply, fodder, fuel, timber and medicines. Thus, standard of living improves leading to reduction in poverty-induced migration.

3.3 People's Participation – Crucial for success

There is a pervading influence of the environment on the tribal community living within that region, as they depend on it for food, water etc. When the economic condition of a community deteriorates, it leads to overexploitation resulting in degradation of natural resources. It is necessary for people to understand the relationship between their poverty and the degraded environment in which they live in. They must also be provided with an equally good, if not better, economic alternative. Only then they will willingly let go their claims on the environment in favour of possible benefits that will accumulate in the long run from environmental regeneration through appropriate management.

Environmental regeneration is therefore possible only when the local community feels the need for it and they are fully in control of all aspects of resource mobilization, management and conservation. There can be no sustainable natural resources management unless it involves the participation of all inhabitants of the concerned environment / area in an active manner.

3.4 Achievements

During 2009-2010, six villages in Dasmantpur GP with 159 beneficiaries and 130 acres land were covered under the project.

These villages are:

1. Parjabadikanta
2. Bagchama
3. Dodijhola
4. Chaulakanti
5. Janiguda
6. Mundar.

For wadi plantation, the minimum area is 0.5 acres and maximum 1. Acre. For one acre we had supplied 40 cashew Grafts var.V₄, 25 mango grafts variety Amrapalli and 10 Litchi gooters variety Muzafarpur. In total 5200 cashew, 3250 mango and 1300 Litchi grafts were supplied to beneficiaries. Plantation with all the above grafts was completed by August 2010.

Apart from supply of grafts, arrangement was also made for fencing, land Development and irrigation.

For better transparency, Udyan Vikash Samities were formed in each village in all the six villages. Till now 16 UVS have been formed. Area consisting of 10-12 acres in contiguous patch have one UVS. Each UVS has some office bearers. Who opened bank account in the local Gramya Bank. All financial transactions are being carried through bank. Direct cash transaction is completely stopped.

For land less beneficiaries, gotary, sheepberry and poultry is arranged.

3.5 Future Planning

During 2010-2011 survey of 512.75 acres with total no. of 528 beneficiaries was completed in 23 villages of Dasmantpur and Chikambo GPs. The work is in progress.

4. Drought Prone Area Programme

Phulbani Watershed Project

Background

It is estimated that more than 60% of the total geographical area of the state is under degradation of natural resources. Of the total arable land, the state has already 30 % irrigated area and rest 70% is put to rainfed agriculture. In this context, watershed management should be given top-more priority if livelihood and food security for the most vulnerable masses are to be ensured and agriculture stagnation is to be reversed. The project is located in one of the most backward areas of Orissa. It is expected to bring about a perceptible change in the overall livelihood scenario of communities living in those backward areas.

Specific objectives of the project

- a. To conserve and develop natural resources like soil, water, vegetation, animals etc. and make sustainable utilization for economic development of watershed community.
- b. Undertake arable, non-arable and drainage line treatment on area saturation and holistic manner and in the process generate employment and develop human and natural resources.
- c. Aims at not only to stop ongoing degradation of micro-watersheds, but also to reverse the process, restore ecological balance, improve quality of life and bring purity of production environment.
- d. Generate employment, bring about a strong and sustained community action, develop low cost, replicable and affordable, eco-friendly technological solutions.
- e. Greater emphasis on human resource development through training and income generation programmes and equitable distribution of benefits
- f. To ensure work for the daily wage earners in the agricultural field
- g. To ensure atleast one crop in the area and to educate people to use land for 100% with alternative/traditional crops
- h. To improve rainwater harvesting system and utilize in conjunction with ground water for optimum result
- i. To develop a model of bio-farming concept for the area



1. Sharda Equal Opportunity Award Ceremony in Mumbai
2. Human Rights Consultation, Bhubaneswar
3. Development Discourse with the District Administration, Dasmantpur
4. Vocational Education Training, Mallijharan;
5. National Consultation on Education for All;
6. Chasi Mela, Tharli village;
7. Public Hearing on right to Food, Bhubaneswar

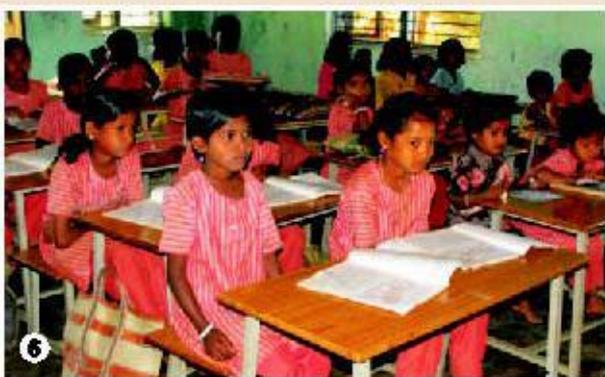




1. Village Meeting, Phringia, Phulbani
2. Village Meeting, Thakurmunda, Mayurbhanj;
3. Women's Federation Meeting, Kashipur;
4. Wadi field visit, Dasmantpur;
5. Chasi Mela, Tharli;
6. Ralli for NREGA and Land Rights, Kashipur.



1. School Children at play, Kashipur
2. Wall Magazine of Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur,
3. Creative Class room, Mukta Gyana Kutira, Adri;
4. Annual Day, Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur;
5. A spontaneous classroom dance; Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur;
6. Classroom, Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padapadar;
7. Annual Function, Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar;



1. Teachers' Training, Kashipur
2. Children putting up one act play, Kashipur
3. Teachers' Training, Kashipur
4. Exposure to Kolab, MKG Padepadar,
5. Vocational Training, Kashipur;
6. Exposure to tribal Museum;
7. Vocational Education, Kashipur.



Operational Area

Block: Phiringia

District: Kandhamal (Phulbani)

Gram Panchayats (Villages):

- Balandapada: (Balandapada, Sarupaju, Kuerimandu, Tilerpada, Lambakheta, Uhagambhari)
- Luising: (Bhatuli, Sutani, Rugpadar, Kangasaru, Raigada, Burusingh)
- Pairaju G.P. (Kuaghara, Gochhumunduri, Klabasing, Gobernala, Uchangi)

Gonjunala Micro Watershed

In Pairaju G.P., various activities taken up were are as follow:

- In Kuagara village, mango grafts distribution, vermicompost, land renovation work were done benefitting 51 beneficiaries
- In Klabasing village, vermicompost were done in 5 beneficiaries
- In Gabarnala village, well construction were done for 1 beneficiary
- Three SHGs groups were formed in Gonjunala Watershed area.

Kuarimandu Nala Watershed

In Balandapada G.P., various activities taken up were are as follow:

- In Titerpala village, Guard wall, Gully control, Stone Bunding, Krushaka Bandhu Pumpset, Goatary, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, vermicompost, fingerlings and land preparation activities were done benefitting 69 beneficiaries.
- In Kuarimanu village, trench cum bund, stone bunding, Krushaka Bandhu Pumpset, Goatary, Vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, vermicompost, fingerlings, Land preparation were done benefitting 147 beneficiaries
- In Surupaju village, Krushaka Bandhu Pumpset, Goatery, Vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, land preparation works were done benefitting 18 beneficiaries
- In Tikerpaju village, trench cum bund, stone bunding, Krushaka Bandhu Pumpset, Goatary, Vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, vermicompost, land preparation were done benefitting 52 beneficiaries
- Four SHGs Groups were formed in Kuarimanu Nala Watershed area

Brusing Nala Watershed

In Balandapada G.P., various activities taken up were are as follow:

- a) In Lamba kheta village, activities like Trench Cum Bond, Goatary for land less people, KBK pump set, Land preparation, Diversion weir, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants were done benefitting 71 beneficiaries

In Luising G.P., various activities were done in different villages which are as follow:

- a) In Bruising village, activities like Trench Cum Bond, Goatary for land less people, KBK pump set, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants were done benefitting 39 beneficiaries

- b) In Raigada village, activities like Trench Cum Bond, Goatary for land less people, KBK pump set, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, well were done benefitting 94 beneficiaries
- c) In Brusing Nala Watershed, three SHGs have been formed till now.

Sutani Nala Watershed

In Balandapada G.P., various activities taken up were are as follow:

- a) In Balandapada village, activities like Trench Cum Bond, Goatary for land less people, KBK pump set, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, were done benefitting 111 beneficiaries
- b) In Godeipadar village, activities like Trench Cum Bond, Goatary for land less people, KBK pump set, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, were done benefitting 81 beneficiaries
- c) In Batimunda village, activities like Trench Cum Bond, Goatary for land less people, KBK pump set, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, were done benefitting 116 beneficiaries
- d) In Baniasahi village, activities like Trench Cum Bond, KBK pump set, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, were done benefitting 47 beneficiaries

In Luising G.P., various activities were done in different villages which are as follow:-

- a) In Rukapadar village, activities like KBK pump set, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, were done benefitting 34 beneficiaries
- b) In Vatul village, activities like KBK pump set, vegetable seeds for rainy season, grafted mango plants, were done benefitting 42 beneficiaries
- c) In Sutani Nala Watershed, eight SHGs have been formed till now.

SHG Status 2009-10, Agramee, Derakumpa									
Sl. No.	Name of the W/s	Name of the SHG	Name of the Village	Year of Starting	A/c No.	Name of the President & Secretary	Total Member	Amount Saving Bank	Other Activities
1	Sutani Nala	Maa Singhasini	Ruk Padar	30-02-2006	1170071015	Cheda malik & Panuri Malik	13	10, 147	Seasional Business
2	Sutani Nala	Satyabhama	Muktu Munda	15-03-2006	1170071192	Panabati Sahu & Sanjukta Sahu	10	9, 781	Mahua Business
3	Sutani Nala	Maa Tarini	Bhatul	21-04-2006	11828355500	Jhumani Kanhar & Rachana Sahu	10	11, 424	
4	Sutani Nala	Maa Baraldevi	Gudi Sahi	10-1-2005	1170071012	Susila Nayak & Gula Nayak	16	23, 620	
5	Sutani Nala	Maa Brundabati	Balndapada	22-10-2006	11828355850	Ahalya Budak & Lalita Panda	10	6, 586	Seasional Business
6	Sutani Nala	Ramayana	Batimunda	19-01-2006	11828355475	Banka Budeka & Golapi Guru	10	5, 474	
7	Sutani Nala	Rameswari	Batimunda	16-11-2004	11828353841	Babita Nayak & Gouri Nayak	10	6, 345	
8	Sutani Nala	Sita Thakurani	Batimunda	1-12-2004	11828353932	Suramani Nayak & Kumakanti Nayak	12	24, 251	

SHG Status 2009-10, Agramee, Derakumpa									
Sl. No.	Name of the W/s	Name of the SHG	Name of the Village	Year of Starting	A/c No.	Name of the President & Secretary	Total Member	Amount Saving Bank	Other Activities
1	Brusing Nala	Maa Kadi Bali	Lamba Kheta	2-3-2009	30740785334	Sumitra Malik & Pramila Malik	11	76, 563	Loan for Goatery Farm
2	Brusing Nala	Bhima Budha	Brusing	10-1-2007	11828356490	Nirasama Malik & Kalamati Malik	13	23, 974	khali Sticking Machine
3	Brusing Nala	Maa Penjai Sanu	Raygada	23-06-2009	30802262361	Pinguli kanhar & Dama Kanhar	13	20, 630	Loan for Petty Business

SHG Status 2009-10, Agramee, Derakumpa									
Sl. No.	Name of the W/s	Name of the SHG	Name of the Village	Year of Starting	A/c No.	Name of the President & Secretary	Total Member	Amount Saving Bank	Other Activities
1	Ganju Nala	Dharani Penu	Gobara Nala	18-08-2006	11828355794	Sabitri Digaal & namuri kanhar	12	5614.33	School MDM
2	Ganju Nala	Sanghamitra	Kua Ghera	20-06-2007	11828356036	Ambika Kanhar & Nikita Kanhar	18	9634.00	School MDM
3	Ganju Nala	Denga Bali	Guchu Munduri	27-05-2005	11828355838	Sangai Kanhar & Sasuri Kanhar	11	11695.00	School MDM

SHG Status 2009-10, Agramee, Derakumpa									
Sl. No.	Name of the W/s	Name of the SHG	Name of the Village	Year of Starting	A/c No.	Name of the President & Secretary	Total Member	Amount Saving Bank	Other Activities
1	Kuirimoandu	Maa Kali jai	Titerpala	29-02-2003	11828356229	Nanguri Kanhar & Sibanti Digal	15	23, 816	School MDM
2	Kuirimoandu	Maa Santoshi	Titerpala	25-04-2010	31171009371	Kumajini Kanhar & Sasmita Digal	14	1, 700	School MDM
3	Kuirimoandu	Dega Pidia	Kuirimoandu	22-03-2003	1170070820	Sanki Kanhar & Duiti Bagarti	11	14, 000	School MDM
4	Kuirimoandu	Badi Saru	Kuirimoandu	15-04-2003	1170070944	Nurpati Kanhar & Gimajini Kanhar	13	16, 000	School MDM

5. Renewable Energy

Introduction

Non-availability of appropriate quantity and quality of energy at a reasonable price has been hindrance to fast economic growth and better quality of life of rural communities. Over the years, it has been found that a large number of people are not in a position to avail clean energy. There is a large gap between the potential of clean energy availability and actual use for different energies, such as biogas, biomass, solar, wind and micro-hydro. As far as rural electricity is concerned, it is characterized by low access, reliability, quality, availability and affordability.

The energy system chosen for the rural area is often economically inefficient, not demand driven, inequitable, not empowering and unsustainable. The purpose of this project is to ensure energy security through available energy resources, improve quality of life and undertake value added economic activities through better access to high quality energy in a given rural context. The project, funded by **Karl Kubel Stiftung (KKS), Germany** will support Agramee's objective of developing a cluster of ecovillages (Ushabali, Keskeri and Pipalpadar) in one of the most neglected tribal region of the country. In Pipalpadar villages, matching grant been given by **USAID South Asia Regional Initiative For Energy**.

5.1 Combating Energy Poverty and Social Economic Deprivation by effective use of Renewable Energy Resources, Kashipur

Objective

The specific objective of this project is to ensure lighting and energy security to 110 households in the 3 target villages (Ushabali, Keshkeri & Pipalpadar) located in remote area of Kashipur.

5.1.1 Ushabali Village

Installation and electricity distribution from 1KW SPV Power plant

After its installation from January 2007, the centralised SPV power plant of 1 KW capacity is catering power among the 30 villagers of Ushabali. The electricity is being distributed from 6.00 PM to 10.00 PM in the evening and from 4.00 AM to 6.00 AM in the morning hour. All the 30 households are equipped with 2 light points and one pluck point. Lights in the streets are also ensured through 7 street lights through out the street. All the equipments and persons are insured through National Insurance Company Ltd. scheme.

Maintenance fund

Every household is contributing Rs.50/- towards the maintenance fund. This maintenance fund will lessen the burden of major repairing after the completion of the project after 2010. The maintenance fund of Ushabali village has been raised to Rs.80,250/- till March end 2010. Out of this amount Rs. 50,000.00 has been kept in shape of Fixed Deposit to avail the higher interest rate. To lessen the burden of maintenance fund the village is raising community resources like plantation in a community land. The field assistant along with the village energy committee is keeping the record of the collection. Money receipts duly signed by the president and the treasurer were issued to concretize the process.

Convergence and IGP Programme

ORMAS, a state level agency committed for rural marketing, provided 10 leaf plate stitching machines and a pressing machine. In evening hours, women stitch leaf plates after they had undergone training by ORMAS. Right now, they are selling these in the local market. Through SHGs in the village Agramee is planning to strengthen the rural economy by promoting Dal processing, Broom stick making in the village.

5.1.2 Keshkeri Village

Installation and electricity distribution from 15KW Micro Hydel

Right now the Micro Hydel is illuminating 37 households of the village with 3 light points and one pluck point. 13 street lights are lighting on the village streets. Right now the electricity is being supplied to the village from 6 pm to 10 pm and 4.00 am to 6.00 am in the morning. All the persons are insured with the schemes of National Insurance Companies Ltd.

Maintenance fund

Every month each household of the village is contributing Rs. 100/- towards the maintenance fund which will be utilized for repairing and maintenance of the Micro Hydel. Till now Rs.1,08,696/- has been raised by the villagers. To avail the higher interest rate Rs. 80,000/- is kept in shape of fixed deposits. Money receipts duly signed by the president and the treasurer were issued to sustain the process.

Convergence and IGP Programme

To avail the subsidized rate in procuring the Rice & oil processing units, Agramee formed three SHGs, which has already been registered with the District Industrial centre, which is the key agency in facilitating the bank loan process. SBI, Kashipur Branch, has agreed to provide the loan. The bank has assured us to lend the loan in April, 2010. In another instance Agramee has also raised few leaf plates stitching machines and pressing machine for the villagers of Keshkeri. After the successful training session by ORMAS, the village women are selling the leaf plates in the local market. This has however adding some more to the livelihoods of the village women. The shed for the rice and oil mill has also been constructed.

The Block had included the concretization of the feed channel and sanctioned Rs. 5 Lakh. Presently 150 metres have been concretized through the MNREGS. The village men & women contributed in shape of labour. The concretization will lower down the siltation load on the desilting tank and forebay chamber. The govt. has launched a plantation drive in the region in order to save the catchment area of the stream. Along with this the govt. has taken steps for construction of a school through the DPEP programme.

5.1.3 Pipalpadar Village

Installation of the 10 KW micro hydel at Pipalpadar village

After that the whole process of intervention in the village has been started from scratch. Several village level meetings were organized in order to settle different issues like, local contribution, formation of the village level energy committee, selection of the president, vice president & treasurer of the village energy committee.

In meeting, issues related demarcation of land for the establishment of units like, power house, community hall, shed for IGP units and initiation for convergence process in the village were also discussed. Several visits were made by the experts to the site. After demarcation of the land for the structures, excavation work of forebay tank & desilting tank was going on. A community hall is being constructed for facilitating the intervention process in the village. Along with this excavation of the shed for Rice Mill & Dal processing unit is also going on. Preliminary talk and call for quotation has been made for the turbine. A bank account has been opened in the name of the village energy committee for deposit of the maintenance fund money

Maintenance fund

Every month each household of the village is contributing Rs. 100/- towards the maintenance fund which will be utilized for repairing and maintenance of the Micro Hydel after the project period. During the reporting period Rs. 9,000/- has been raised towards the maintenance fund. The village people have assured to deposit the amount in the bank account. Right now the total maintenance fund money is Rs. 9,000/-

5.2 IGP Programme

Aragamee has got matching grant from South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/E) for income generating units like Rice mill, Oil mill and Leaf plate making. In addition, it has also provided grant for expertise support, training and marketing linkage for the Income generating units.

Common for all three villages (Ushabali, Keskeri and Pipalpadar)

Village Energy Management Committee & Village Level Meetings

In each of the three villages, namely Ushabali, Keskeri and Pipalpadar, village energy management committee was formed through village meeting. The responsibilities of village energy management committee is to define connection charges and tariff schemes and handle all administrative tasks as collection of fees and repayment of the loan.

In addition, regular village meetings on monthly basis are being done to do capacity building, increase community participation, collection of maintenance fund. Issues discussed and decision taken centres around the following points:-

- a. Labour contribution for NREGS, road work, DPEP School building, servicing of the distribution line, raising community resources, plantation work etc.
- b. Initiation of the anti liquor campaign.
- c. Application under Forest Rights Act.
- d. Collection of maintenance fund.
- e. Initiative to revive and recharge vermicompost pits and grain banks.

5.3 Solar light Programme in Villages schemes in Orissa

Introduction

In Orissa, there are many villages that yearn for light so that households can do their work, their children could study, return safe home etc. Solar light torches distributed by Agramee, funded by **Raghuraj Foundation** generate a small ray of hope in this direction. Since it is rechargeable with the help of solar energy, village people have developed multi-uses out of that torch.

Criteria for selection of beneficiary

- He/She must belong to tribal community (ST)
- He/She must be a native of concern village.
- He/She must belong to the BPL category.
- Preference shall be given to Widows, land less, physically disable & women.

Village meetings were done in following G.P.s to select the eligible beneficiaries. The details of solar light torches distributed are as follows:

Sl. No.	District	Block	G.P.	No. of Villages	No. of beneficiaries
1	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Adri, Gopinathpur	8	143
2	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Padepadar	9	133
3	Rayagada	Kashipur	Mandibisi	23	104
4	Rayagada	Kashipur	Dongasil	12	100
Total 2 Districts		2 Blocks	5 G.P.	52	480

Out of remaining 20 solar lights, 14 solar lights were sent for repair; 6 were given to different persons/ institutions

6. Rights Based Efforts for Grass Roots Advocacy

6.1 Empowering women: Access and ownership over land and land based activities through education, legal literacy and advocacy in rural India

6.1.1 Introduction

The tribal women of Orissa are worse off, pick up any development indicators. It gets further attenuated by their illiteracy, lack of alternative employment and financial security in terms of land or property. It further leads to their children who suffer the same fate. The worse thing is they don't have a voice in governance and implementation of govt. literacy programmes is full of loopholes. Agramee 25 yrs. experience has been to make their life sustainable, to raise issues which are of relevance without fear, helped women to form into groups and federations. This project will further help Agramee to address the issues of Gender equality and its empowerment. The focus of legal and function literacy, formation into groups, one point problem redressal system, in form of women resource centre, conducting both skill development and literacy programmes would surely help Agramee to address the issue with more strength.

6.1.2 Overall objective

To contribute to the achievement of empowerment of vulnerable women in rural India and contribute to the achievement of gender equality (MDG 3).

6.1.3 Specific objectives

- Increased literacy including functional and legal literacy among dalit and tribal women
- Increased access to and control over property, income and natural resources.

6.1.4 Target group: 500 tribal women is target groups distributed over 50 villages in 10 Gram Panchayats of three blocks of three districts of Odisha (Kashipur block in Rayagada dist.; Dasmantpur block in Koraput dist.; Thuala Rampur block in Kalahandi dist.)

6.5 Activities & Achievements

Baseline Survey

Village Baseline Survey was done in 10 villages to know the population size, status of household with respect to literacy, gender based data, land size, exclusion from social security schemes, etc. were collected to understand the tribal women needs and better strategize the intervention approach keeping in mind the abovementioned objectives.

Sl. No	Village	G.P	Block	Dist
1	Rasijhir	Taljhiri	Kashipur	Rayagada
2	Y.Kebidi	Chandragiri	-do-	-do-
3	Bhatipas	Munusgaon	-do-	-do-
4	Bhramarjodi	Chandragiri	-do-	-do-
5	Tentulipada	Adri	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi
6	Hatsil	Padepader	-do-	-do-
7	Pukijal	Padepader	-do-	-do-
8	Parjabarikanta	Dasmantpur	Dasmantpur	Koraput
9	Gunar	Chikamba	-do-	-do-
10	Hatimunda	Dumaguda	-do-	-do-

Key Findings of the above 10 villages was given below:

- Total HH-642, Total Population-2688 (M-1331, F-1357)
- Male Literacy rate –23%; Female Literacy rate-6%
- Overall exclusion – 45% (Women excluded – 37%)
- Covered in Social security Scheme- 743
- Big Farmer-71; Medium farmer-130 ; Small farmer-256
- Land Less farmer-185

Selection of Women Resource Centres (WRC) and Change Agents

WRC is the main central point where multi problem redressal system is planned. It is actually a resource centre where illiterate and helpless women can seek solutions to whether it is related to their rights or improving their functional or legal literacy. Change Agents are progressive girls/women who act as facilitators.

Sl. No.	Name of WRC	Block	District	Change Agents	Infrastructure Available
1	WRC Mandibisi	Kashipur	Rayagada	Sunita Jhodia, Giridhar Majhi	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, stationery
2	WRC Dasmantpur	Dasamanta	purKoraput	Anla Miniaka, Sundei Santa	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, stationery
3	WRC Adri	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi	Champa uduli, Asanga Majhi	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, stationery

6.2 Addressing Drought and Food security for the poor in Orissa

6.2.1 Background

Since independence many food security schemes were announced and lunched along with increase in Agriculture and water resource development budgets. The purposes of these schemes were to provide livelihood security to all the citizens of the country. But the ill attitude of the implementation of the schemes made the whole system totally a defunct one. Still we are in the process of providing irrigation to all the agriculture lands, the incidents of starvation deaths and farmers' suicides were

rising day by day. One of the biggest contributions of these schemes is the increasing gap between poor and rich. Although several laws and acts are on the board to ensure the people's right, lack of involvement of common people in the planning and monitoring stage put these in the cold storage. One of these is the drought declaration policy of the Orissa Govt. while others declare drought after the receiving the rainfall during the monsoon, Orissa govt. declares drought after the harvest season which one put the farmers in dark. Looking at the food security senarion Agragamee along with Action Aid, Bhubaneswar initiated the project.

6.2.2 Objectives

- To ensure all food security schemes for the most vulnerable families
- To set up mechanism for availability of food to poorest families in distress in each villages
- To facilitate public action to influence district administration in favour of poor and marginalized families
- To collect, preserve and distribute traditional grain and seeds in the villages
- To help the poor and marginal farmers to develop their land and water system
- To facilitate community action for compost and bio fertilizer
- To help poor and marginal farmers get support for cultivation
- To develop linkages between micro action and macro advocacy in the state to address drought situation in the state.

6.2.3 Activities under taken

State level Public Hearing on NREGS

After the success of the public hearing on right to food in November Agragamee through the platform "Food Rights Collective, Odisha" an informal network of some of the campaigns, Organisations, CBOs and civil societies organised a one day state level public hearing on implementation of NREGS at IDCOL, Bhawan in Bhubaneswar. Around 230 people of all the 30 districts participated in the hearing. All the petitioners presented their petitions through Affidavit. A total of 30 cases were presented during the hearing. The juries were Justice Choudhury Pratap Keshari Mishra, Orissa High Court Advocate Mrs. Sujata Dash, Prof. Narayan Purseth, Mr. Rabi das, Mrs. Sumoni Jhodia. Many Govt. officials participated in the meeting and were told about various lacunas in implementation of the project. Many suggestions were come out for improvement in the implementation of the programme. CAG member Mr. D. Aswini kumar also participated on the invitation of the networks. A detail analysis of the all the 5 state level studies on NREGS by various groups and organisations were done during the hearing. This includes the CEFS Study, Jean Drez Study, CAG Study, NIRD Study and the Priya study, which showed a huge gap in planning and implementation of the scheme in the state.

6.3 Internship Programme for Rural/Tribal Youth

6.3.1 Introduction

Today, the tribals are facing problems related to few common areas like Livelihood insecurities, non-addressal of issues like equity, gender etc. and lack of governance. Youth are witnessing all this at young age and doesn't have the right answer or solutions to the scenario happening around. As a result, they become frustrated, choose the wrong path. Government programmes follow top down approach as a result benefits do not reach to the needy. This leads to alienation and wastage of scarce resources of the country.

There is a need to take up rural youths for Internships who are educated and aware and are involved in the process and socio-economic and political transformation. There are many youths who are already taking up these issues with limited capacities and trying to better the dismal situation at their own place. Under National Foundation of India's funding, Agramee decided to take up one year training programme for rural/tribal youth where young dynamic people (girls and boys) will first get first hand training on various emerging issues and work as change agents in community.

6.3.2 Specific objectives

- To mobilize tribal youth all women for all round village development by developing their capacities
- To address critical socio, economic and political issues affecting the tribals and other marginalised sections of society
- To develop a Network of youths and youth organizations in the context of important acts like RTI, NREGA, Forest Dwellers and Land Rights Act etc. to ensure better implementation in the local context.

6.3.3 Main activities

Main activities centered on intensive selection process, training on four emerging modules to address emerging issues, inviting experienced resource persons from relevant fields and extensive field work to ensure that objectives are well attained in reality.

Intensive selection process

A two day selection camp was organized in the Agramee, Kashipur campus. In this camp, 100 numbers of participants were present for admission to this training programme. Four methods were employed for selection of right candidate which are as follows:

Written test ii) Oral Test iii) Group Discussion and iv) Field Work test

Finally five best among all the present youth were selected based on experience, interest to work for community, literacy level and fearless attitude.

Training on four emerging modules

Four modules were selected for part of training programme-Understanding Development Paradigm, NRM and Organic Farming, Tools of Pro-poor Advocacy, Institution Building. Renowned persons like Achyut Das, Vidhya Das and Sumani Jhodia were called to deliver lecture on relevant topics. In addition, experienced persons from respective fields like Atul Nayak, Dinesh Sahu, Umakant Nayak, Amrut Lal, Lingaraj Bhoi, Prasanna Mohanty were part of training programme. The main topics covered are Globalization, Privatization, PDS, NREGA, RTI, FRA, Organic farming, women empowerment, vermicompost etc.

Extensive field work

More than half of every month was involved in field work. They did village surveys, village meetings, did practicals on different parts of organic farming like vermicompost, botanical and biological pesticides, form fill up related to different acts, formation of Mahila Mandals. It led to much positive impact in the village and among the trainees

6.3.4 Impact on trainees, villagers

Some of the positive changes effected through the training are as follows

The culture of silence has been broken. They are now able to exchange dialogue with Govt. Personnel regarding various issues. They had developed organizing skill. They have gained knowledge about

various important acts that affect their life like NREGA, FRA & RTI. They were trained in organic farming and conservation of agriculture. Villagers are now participating in every field just like in education, midday meal program, ICDS, PDS, BPL cards, health etc. The people are now able to access RTI. They protest against the low wages. Now they are adopting organic farming & natural farming with more confidence and interest.

Trainee Background

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste	Previous Experience
1	Kambhu Majhi	30	Male	ST	Involved in various movements like anti mining movements in Maikanch, Jhodia Paraja movement in Kashipur
2	Prafulla Naik	25	Male	SC	He works in his gram panchayat by organizing the youth groups for awareness and advocacy.
3	Kesaba Kanhar	24	Male	ST	He is the one of the active youths in his gram panchayat. Anti- liquor movement in Petupudia village.
4	Gola Bhoi	27	Male	ST	He has shown remarkable leadership skills in raising rights based issues against the massive corruption in the NREGA.
5	Lalita Naik	22	Female	SC	She helps the villagers related to getting work done in block office, banks

6.4 Agramee's Efforts

Human Rights Day Celebration

The Beginning

Achyut Das, Director of Agramee welcomed all the guests and participants. He gave a short introduction of the dignitaries and their background. Speaking about the celebration of the day he threw lights on how human rights of the common people are hampered in day to day society rather than developing of equilibrium state of social life. We have been assembled here as human rights defenders to protect true development and how the common people will get justice. Farmers are the important organs of our society, still their rights are hampered. He cited the examples of Narayanpatna case that how Human Rights are violated & condemned while the state government is trying to suppress the people's struggle against exploitation by using police force. There are many examples of violations of Human Rights in Orissa. The vulnerable groups are particularly the tribals & dalits and the poor & the marginalized people, who are threatened from social, economic, political, cultural & other insecurities.

Many instances are found about police atrocities, fake encounters & custodial deaths all over the state. Especially the women groups are also the most vulnerable till now from human rights point of view. With it, globalization has brought many insecurities & uncertainties to the life & livelihoods of the common people. From legal point of view we have to identify what is really happening in the society. Everybody has right to fight for his human rights. Because, he is also the citizen of our

country. If somebody raises his voice against injustice, should he be pictured as an extremist or maoist? Most of the human rights defenders are offended by this type of languages in our society. He also cited the example of a Hollywood picture "Enemy of the State", that whether the state acts as an enemy of its citizen or vice versa.

Unfortunately, in our state, we do not have strong civil society who can act as Human Rights Defenders. No interaction with the Human Rights Commissions within the State or Nation or in International sphere in organized way. Today we are gathering here to understand that what are the main issues of human rights? And what is the purpose of human rights? And how HR is violated everywhere in the society. Then he requested Justice Saroj Mishra and Justice Himadri Mohapatra to moderate the whole programs.

Bipin Bihari Mishra (ex-Police DG)

Every intellectual has a responsible duty for the society. We never think that it is only the duty of the intellectual. Besides, every individual is also responsible for the society. We have to remember that human rights are a broad issue. He reflected the origin of HR action since 1215 at Runimade, where citizens summoned Emperor Charles- II against 2nd time punishment, punishment without trial. American war for Independence, French Revolution & Russian Revolution was all meant to defend Human Rights. It does not mean that Human Right was not in past in the society. It was then but with in a limited scope. In 1887, in India congress party started a resolution. After that in 1892, Motilal Nehru put stress on the recommendations of the Committee headed by him on human rights.

Mr. Mishra said that every human being is entitled with three rights like; human rights, birth rights & personal rights. Human rights contain four elements like political, democratic, social and familial. To raise voice against injustice shows that we really enjoy our rights. In a democratic process we have to ask for our rights. If we do not ask, we will not get answer. Progress of the country depends on the questioning of its common people. Every citizen has basic rights on the natural resources like land, water, air etc. It is my human rights to get healthy air & water. Equal rights are required for the survival of others also. But, it is unfortunate that a large number of people of our country, state do not know about their rights. Numbers of people do not know beyond the Forest Guards, Constables & Excise Inspectors. So, mere celebration of HR Day is not enough. But, we have to make the people aware about it. More & more advocacy, awareness programmes, workshops & discussions should be organized by the NGOs & Govt authorities. In 1994 HR Commission was established in the country & also in our state. Till now people are unaware about it. So, only by making laws or passing an Act amending the constitution is not enough. It is totally wrong. It is by education we can make people conscious. It is a basic right of each & every citizen of the country. It is everybody's duty & responsibility to see whether the rights are properly enacted or not. When it will be implemented properly then our society will get good result. Another point is that, those laws or Acts we make should be implemented properly & uniformly in both higher & lower levels i.e. from prison to parliament and each & every people will obey & respect it. Then, we will justify human rights.

Food, water and shelter are primary elements of every individual & must be ensured by each govt. It is their duty & responsibility. For ex: - if some areas are destroyed by flood or any natural calamity, at that time Govt. gives compensation. But people say that it is relief. But it is not relief. It is their duty to give us. We are electing them to give right to us. HR is our birth right & we have to have it.

Prof. Surjanarayan Mishra - (Human Rights: A Political History)

Human rights are very important in our country. It was in the past. Emp. Ashok had a welfare state and he stated his thoughts & understanding over HR. In Islam there is a charter of Madina on Slavery. Mohammed had tried to abolish this system from the society. Aquinas a philosopher had also spoken

about human rights. 1215 AD was a historic year when HR issues started in public. In 1688 John Lock advocated of Permanent State & Alternate State. The main aim was to aware the people about their self-rights and to tell others about rights. Natural law theory was started from 16th century. After some years it was Natural rights theory. 16th, 17th & 18th centuries were the years of HR years. Rousseau, Voltaire & some other protagonists & two civil rights wars like American war of Independence & French Revolution & also the civil war for Abolition of Slavery in USA were the landmarks of human rights development. In 1791 Jefferson passed the Bill of Rights. Then Marx profounded it in 1883 when his historic book Das Capital was published. Hobbs wrote a letter that without my wish nobody can give me duty. In 20th century after two World Wars the world thought over HR seriously. In 1948 December 10 UN declared a 30 scheduled charter of universal policy on HR. Up to date 129 countries have ratified to universal HR. In this century also importance on Women Rights was developed. In our country Women's Bill is still now a pending bill in the parliament. We have to make more Sumanis and Tulshis at this point of time to empower all women on HR.

Prafulla Mishra

Since 62 years of independence & universal declaration of human rights in 1948, still we have not progressed a little but are going on violating human rights in our country. Amartyasen wrote a book on starvation for which he got Noble prize. In this book he described absence of cereals in granaries do not cause hunger but people can not get access to granary causes famine. People are still ignorant about Supreme Court & High Courts & their functions. And most importantly, any law or act is not accessible to a common man. Every body is not capable to go to Supreme Court and High Court. For ex: - Sumani Jhodia and Tulasi Munda are renowned tribal ladies. Still, they do not have courage to put the issues in front of all and give message to people. In our constitution Human Rights are not there. But in Article 21(fundamental rights) every thing is there.

Chitta Bahera(Human Rights: A Review of the Constitution)

Chitta Bahera told that people request me to speak on RTI, Domestic Violence and other issues. Today I am very happy, because of giving me an opportunity to speak on the review of our constitution. In 2002, Justice Venkatchalliah Commission was appointed for Constitutional Amendment. But it is not described in detail. There are structural flaws in our constitution as it is derived from a faulty document. For ex; - if a computer has virus it destroys all the files. To protect it we have to load antiviral otherwise it destroys mother board. So we have to change constitution, as the motherboard of all of our Laws and Acts. Constitution had declared to develop all SC/ST people within 10 years of time and every child should get education. Still it could not implement properly. Those who had property had voting rights during 1945. In 1946 the Constituent Assembly was formed but people did not have property could not vote for it. It is totally false. In 1952 first election was held. Now- a-days so many false news are rumoring in our society. In the Preamble we have- "We the people of India... "but at the same time in the 3rd schedule we have "Secrecy to national information, etc" – these are mere play things in constitution. When Nabakrushna Choudhury was Chief Minister, at that time Nisha Nibarana Act was introduced in Orissa Assembly. Many political leaders have internal relationship with Govt officer. So due to corruption it is not implemented since 10 years. In this Act rules are not notified. It is happening because accountability is not there in higher levels. So it is spreading to lower levels. Everywhere there are structural flaws in our constitution and legal systems. In the constitution there are scopes to withdraw rights of the people but not mentioned about the accountability of Judges, Governors, President, CAG & other constitutional heads. This shows irregularity in enjoying rights. Our Parliament has the right to discuss over any agreement our country will held with any outside country. But when Russia had nuclear deal with India it was not discussed in Parliament. MPs, MLAs are being influenced for voting in favour of budget, agreements & MOUs. If they are not been empowered, how the common man will do? So they run after LAD funds.

Justice Saroj Mishra

Saroj Mishra told that it is not required to go to the history to know things but what are happening now are more exemplary. It is time to review present cases, which will be history tomorrow. We treat Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha as Maoists, then who will fight for exploitation. It is an end result of decade's long injustice that they combat now. CSO should help CMAS attaining goal. We have to live life with human dignity. If judiciary goes corrupt, what to do? In most cases the people rights are violated in our society. So now injustice is not tolerated. Right to life violated by Govt in eviction of slums. These are all political play over. So there should be a Watch Committee formed for HR violations.

Vidhya Das

Vidhya Das started with throwing 3 cases to the house where every time HR violation existed. These three cases are:

- One six-year child is playing. Another twelve-year child came and took his toys. Then what is the reaction?
- When a mother is traveling by bus with her child at that time a person is pushing her and taking her sit. Then what is the reaction?
- Always a father gives food to his child half belly or full belly. Then what is the reaction?

In rural areas right to food are hampered. People are not getting BPL cards, PDS cards, Antodaya, Annapurna. Besides that children and pregnant women are not getting Angawadi facilities and Mid-day-meal. Maximum children are malnourished and under-nourished in rural areas. People are not getting NREGS work and also they are not paid with proper wages. Minimum wage structure is not confusing Maximum wages of labourer. It must be maximum wages that we cannot afford beyond that. We are working in indigenous right but we are not providing nutrition food, employment opportunity and also not providing Govt. facilities. She gave an example of Chhatisgarh. The situation in Narayanpatna and Chhatisgarh, where brutality by police is alarming now in terms of HR violation. State gradually adopting "Rule of Devils" not Law, no Act or Law is working now except Land Acquisition Act. It tells the intention of Govt. Now the state has been controlled by corporates. There is no meaning of fundamental rights for common people. Then she asked a question, if the Govt is functioning lawfully or it is above law?

Mr. Dhaneswar Sahoo

Dhaneswar Sahoo told that we have been in differences by ethnicity, cast, color, and creed. In schools, where Mid-day meals are meant for all the students. But, how untouchability and religious barriers for dalits and untouchables prevail in rural areas. He cited it with the example from his own village. He told that in Puri district a specific class people are there to collect the khali patra in ceremonial feasts. We have to fight against religious beliefs to live peacefully. UN acclaimed rights but not made compulsory for states. Fault is here. Then he mentioned about Muslim, Hindu religious rights and Sariat Law's of Muslims.

Subash Mohapatra

He mentioned about Signature, Accession and Ratification of HR globally. But the brutality in Dantewada, Chhatisgarh could not be avoided. Then he described on planning commission. How it is functioning and what is its purpose? He told that planning commission as an illegal body has no legality to interference in case. There was a mandatory to form HR Commission within 7 days of ratification, but India had on 12th October,1952. At last he told that Odisha Human rights Commission is incapable to do all these things. So it is failed in many ways giving justice to people.

Umashankar Mishra

India gets 61 years of independence still People are not getting basic necessities of their life. Till now they are not legally aware. How are they become aware on HR & we expect from them? First we are doing mistake in our home. We are not behaving properly with our servants. We are not allowing our servant to eat with us. But we are saying we are the human rights defenders to give right to people. So that first we have to rectify us and then we think for our society. Main thing is our conscience, history not required to review. Another thing is dignity and liberty is at far cry at this time.

Himadri Mohapatra

Himadri Mohapatra discussed on protection of HR accelerates awareness process. Then he discussed HR for violation must be followed by due compensation, there are provisions.

Abhaya Singh

He expressed his concern that who will come to this movement for HR? Who will watch Human rights and what is the use of HR watch? He told that in Hirakud dam water are used for electricity. So this water is not utilized for cultivation. Among them 17% water are taking NTPC. Due to HAL in Sunabeda, most of the village people were displaced. There are lakhs of people migrated to another place. People will get HR, when people will conscious about it.

Nadiyachand Kanungo

Human rights are violated in each and everywhere like food, shelter& education. Always we are talking about tribal rights. First, we think how they will get rights? Besides that lands are also violated among tribal people. If people are not getting education, food to eat & other govt facilities, then what is the benefit of human rights? If every people will not conscious on HR, then Human Rights violation will continue.

7. Vocational Education and Training

7.1 Introduction

Orissa remains one of India's poorest states despite its rich natural resources. In spite of this, significant population is still today dependent on subsistence farming and nearly 50% are below the poverty line. Agricultural practices are still backward. One of the major reasons is lack of employment opportunities and what are present, meant mainly for organized sector. Unorganized sector particularly agriculture and agri-allied sector are ignored. Today farmers are selling their produce at throwaway prices. They are engaged in unsustainable farming practices. All these are due to lack of skills, systematic marketing network and facilities for adequate processing and storage and lack of proper awareness. As a result, there is a need for vocational training tailor made for them (i.e. agriculture, agri-allied and NRM based) with adequate support for backward and forward linkages etc. It could lead them to get self employment and train other farmers to become self employment by learning skills related to their own sector.

7.2 Overall objective

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

7.3 Specific objective

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

7.4 Target groups (Final Beneficiaries)

900 trainees

7.5 Themes of training

1. Sustainable Agriculture 2. Natural Resource management 3. Agro-processing 4. Renewable Energy

7.6 Main activities

Initially project related necessities were arranged so that vocational training can take place.

7.7 Setting up and upgrade training facilities

The training venue is selected at CETAR (centre for excellence of tribal education and research), Mallijharan. The facilities were upgraded which are as follows:

- Hostel-Full fledged accommodation for 30 trainees so that two thematic trainings could be taken up simultaneously.
- Mess- Breakfast, lunch and dinner could be well arranged for 30 trainees
- Training hall- Well equipped two training halls have been arranged
- Audio-Visual Equipments-All audio-visual equipments are kept ready for training programmes
- Guest House- Four well maintained guest house are kept ready for resource persons
- Nursery- A well designed nursery of 5 acres is available inside the campus for practical of trainees

7.8 Set up Project Team

Three staff sanctioned under the project were selected based on relevant work experience.

1. Project Coordinator-Responsible for overall coordination of training programme and linkages with different institutions
2. Technical Assistant- Overall responsibility for in house training management
3. Accountant- Overall responsible for the accounts and record keeping

7.9 Baseline Survey

Baseline survey is being conducted in 5 districts comprising of 5 block areas to understand the concentration of the specific crop and production (Area wise) so that trainees could be selected from those areas and trained. It will help to establish processing units easier owing to compact zone.

7.10 Development of training modules

Training modules for different themes are under preparation. Detailed module related to certified seed production, nursery raising and management are first given priority.

8. Women's Development

8.1 Introduction

Some of the most successful efforts have been with the capacity building, training and mobilisation of tribal women. Tribal women are double oppressed, under the shroud of patriarchy, as well as by the exploitative class of middle-men and landlords, who have ensured that no development happens in the tribal regions, which does not benefit them in major ways. Tribal regions yield a large range of products from broom grass and tamarind to medicinal seeds and roots of high value to high quality agricultural products values as much for their organic production processes, as for the wholesome nutritive value. Even though these products are in increasing demand in today's markets, the tribal groups remain poor. The major reasons for these can be found in:

- a. Poor Entrepreneurship development in the tribal regions;
- b. Low bargaining power of the tribal producers,
- c. Poorly developed market and communication infrastructure.

Aragamee sought to address these problems through a multi-pronged process of organisation building, training and skill development, and livelihood supports that focused on tribal and dalit women, sought to help them have a measure of empowerment, and build up sustainable livelihoods.

8.2 Organisation Building

Women bear the major economic burden of tribal poverty, as they are earning members, even as the care of the family falls on their frail shoulders. Thus organisation building was a tough challenge, as there was little time for tribal women to even look up from their daily round of dreary chores. Yet, we found surprising strength and resilience, and once they were able to come out of their ignorance and culture of silence, women came to the forefront, not only in addressing gender issues like education of the girl child, and alcoholism, but also in leading the whole community in the minimum wage struggle.

This has encouraged Agramee to take up further issues with tribal women, and now the leadership for grassroots advocacy on issues such as the Forest Rights Act, Right to Information, Anti-liquor Struggle, and NREGS, in which there is rampant corruption rests with the women. Agramee currently works with 90 Mahila Mandals, some registered, and others in the process of being registered on these issues.

8.3 Sustainable Livelihoods

Helping women address the issue of chronic undernourishment and food insecurity of the community, Agramee has taken up a programme of reclamation of wasted village commons through Mahila Mandals.

Thus, village level women's organisations have entered into dialogue with the village community and with the Panchayat on the whole (in keeping with the Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act) to protect, regenerate, and bring the commons under sustainable production system. This has also proved to be a demonstration model, whereby other waste lands are also being reclaimed by tribal farmers in a similar fashion. Landless families and women headed household have also followed this lead, and are now being facilitated by village communities for settlement of land in their names under the PESA Act. Such efforts have begun in 23 villages, and will be extended further in the coming years.

8.4 Entrepreneurship Development

Addressing one of the major drains on the income of the tribal community: that of underpriced sale of their produce and exploitation by petty traders and middle-men, the Mahila Mandals felt that they should use their savings to buy their products from the individual producers, and process them to sell at a better price in the market.

This was a long process, which involved several policy dialogues with the government, as also mobilisation of larger number of producers, and women's organisation for a proper enterprise. The Mahila Mandals formed in the different districts federated to form Block level tribal women federations, which could leverage more resources, as also have better visibility. The organisations thus formed included:

- Amasangathan in Kashipur in Rayagada District, with 1200 members;
- Dasmantpur Mahila Mahasangh in Dasmantpur in Koraput district with 350 members;
- Phiringia Anchalika Mahila Mahasangh in Phiringia, Kandhmal District with 270 members;
- Indravati Mahila Mahasangh in Tentulikhunti, Nabrangpur District with 230 members.

The organisation pooled together their resources, as also their strengths, and decided to demand a more pro-tribal policy from the government for the sale of MFP. In 2000, the Government of Orissa conceded to this demand, and formulated one of the most pro-tribal MFP policies in the whole country. Women took up the challenge, and took up value addition of their products for sale in the larger market. Now the products of the tribal women are able to reach markets as far and wide as Raipur, Vishakapatnam, and Chennai. Trading parties bring their transport to the doorsteps of these producer organisations to lift the produce, saving the organisations much hassles with transportation, and other formalities.

The largest organisations amongst these, Ama Sangathan has also been recognised by the Orissa Government for its pioneering work in Entrepreneurship development and the Orissa Rural marketing Apex Society has provided it with subsidies in terms of machines, as also interest free loans. Ama Sangathan has sold in several exhibitions of the ORMAS, and helped the body gain recognition for its work with women.

9. Organisation Structure

9.1 Governing Body

Prof. Chittaranjan Das(President)

83-A, Bapuji nagar, Bhubaneswar-9

Freedom fighter, sociologist, writer and educationist.

Recipient of Kendra Sahitya Academy Award.

Mrs. Shanti Devi(Vice-President)

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

Development worker, freedom fighter and social worker.

Recipient JAMUNALAL BAJAJ AWARD in 1994.

Mr. Achyut Das(Director)

Chief Functionary

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O-Kashipur, Dist.-Rayagada

Social worker with 30 years experience in the field of rural development.

Founder Member of Social Work and Research Centre Orissa and Agragamee.

Mrs. Sumoni Jhodia(Member)

At-Siriguda, P.O-Kashipur, Dist-Rayagada

Social Worker and community leader.

Advisor to Chief Minister Govt. of Orissa for Tribal Development.

Mr. Bairaj Bhoi(Member)

At-Sapiguda, P.O-Balndupada, Via-Phiringia, Dist.-Kandhamal

Social worker, community leader and educator in tribal areas.

Mrs. Jatni Kanhar(Member)

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

Social worker and community leader.

Mrs. Laxmi Majhi (Member)

Vill.-Talagodigaon, Tentulikhunti, Dist.-Nabarangpur

Social worker and community leader.

9.2 Registration Details

Status: NGO (Non-governmental organisation). Registration: KPT-289/6/1987-88.
FCRA Registration No.: 104960035

9.3 Our Strength

a. Staff: 20 professionals, 150 general Staff.

b. Infrastructure: Headquarters at Kashipur in Rayagada District

Training campus at Mallijharan in Rayagada District, Central Office at Bhubaneswar in Orissa

10 Project Offices in various Districts, Offices in Watershed Development

9.4 Our Partners

Sanjojana (meaning "Coordination"). A consortium of 30 NGOs for implementation of watershed development, NRM, poverty alleviation and community empowerment projects.

SAMPADA, New Delhi, a national level network of NGOs in India.

Sikshasandhan ('Search for Knowledge'). Consortium of 8 NGOs for education in tribal areas.

Ama Sangathan (meaning 'Our organisation'). A sister CBO run directly by 1500 tribal women from 300 villages aimed at fostering women empowerment and community livelihoods.

9.5 Our Key Donors

German Agro Action; Concern Worldwide India; UNDP (Small Grants Programme); Terre des Hommes; UBS; ROSE; Karl Kuber Stiftung, BMZ; Christian Aid; SANFEC; TATA Trust; CAPART, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Govt. of India); District Rural Development Agency (Orissa); Population Foundation of India, National Foundation for India.

9.6 Geographical Area Of Operation

Name of the Project	Block	District	No. of villages covered
Kashipur	Kashipur	Rayagada	410
Derakumpa	Phiringia	Kandhamal	100
Dasmantpur	Dasmantpur	Koraput	201
Thakurmunda	Thakurmunda	Mayurbhanj	42
Sukruli	Sukruli	Mayurbhanj	37
Padepadar	Thakumulrampur	Kalahandi	37
Goudaguda	Tentulikhunti	Nabarangpur	28
Mahaling	Golamunda	Kalahandi	11
Chhindpani	Nuapada	Nuapada	08
Sinapalli	Sinapalli	Nuapada	11

9.7 Key Programme Areas

- Integrated watershed development and natural resource management (NRM), including backward and forward linkages (socio-economic improvement, market development, natural resource conservation, etc.)

- Training and capacity building for such comprehensive watershed development and natural resource management in Orissa and outside
- Education including innovative, non-formal, alternative and women literacy programmes suited to the tribal context
- Environment, including biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and ecologically balanced agriculture and livelihood creation
- Women empowerment and childcare related programmes
- Research, advocacy and networking in issues relevant to the tribal context

10. Financial Summary

To
The Members
Agragamee
Kashipur-765015
Rayagada

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Agragamee, Kashipur-765015, Rayagada, Orissa (a public charitable trust) as at 31st March 2010; the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organisation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

Further, we report that:

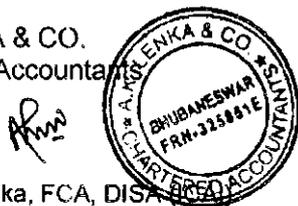
- I. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- II. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law so far as applicable to the organization and prescribed by various donor agencies have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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, subject to notes to accounts disclosed in schedule no-4, the said accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

- i) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the organisation as at 31st March 2010; and
- ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, of excess of income over expenditure of its financial year ending on 31st March 2010.

For and on behalf of

A.K.LENKA & CO.
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA
Partner
Mob. No – 061761
Bhubaneswar, 31st May 2010

**AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2010**

SOURCE OF FUND	Schedule	Rupees
CAPITAL FUND		
Balance as per last Balance sheet		18850161.08
General Fund:		
Balance as on 01.04.2009	11200318.35	
Add:		
: Organisation's Revolving Fund	462901.10	
: Excess of income over expenditure of the year	<u>437731.00</u>	<u>900632.10</u>
		12100950.45
Less:		
:- Recovered Unicef Sponsored Expenses		<u>60326.80</u>
		12040623.65
Fixed Asset Capital Fund		1550500.00
Grants to be spent	1	4828659.73
		<u>37269944.46</u>
APPLICATION OF FUND		
Fixed Assets (at cost)		26233963.08
Add:- Cost of Asset Capitalised During The Year		
Procured Out of Foreign Contribution	75000.00	
Procured Out of NFC Contribution	<u>555700.00</u>	<u>630700.00</u>
Less:-		
:- Assets Sale during the year		<u>90000.00</u>
		26774663.08
Capital Work In Progress:		
School Building Under Construction		1801523.00
Grants receivable from Funding Agencies	1	1134034.60
Current Assets, Loans & Advances		
Cash in hand		48317.33
Work advance		402278.00
Fixed Deposit at Bank		4835720.00
Cash at Bank		<u>5052035.01</u>
		10338350.34
Less :- Current Liabilities	3	
Sundry Payable		<u>2778626.56</u>
Net Current Asset		7559723.78
		<u>37269944.46</u>
Notes to the Accounts	4	

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

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

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

CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA
Partner
Mob No:- 061761
Bhubaneswar, 31ST May 2010



For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE

Ashut Das
Director
AGRAGAMEE
Ashut Das
Director

AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2010**

INCOME	Schedule	Rupees
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	9461161.14
Less:- Receivable relating to Previous Year	1	<u>2593336.00</u>
		6867825.14
Add:- To be received	1	<u>2952957.45</u>
		9820782.59
Other Receipt:		
Organisation's Contribution for Projects		836526.00
Interest from bank		643689.00
Donations		220000.00
Other Revenue	2	<u>3385513.00</u>
		5085728.00
		<u><u>14906510.59</u></u>
 EXPENDITURE		
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	15307987.00
Add:- Excess Spent from unspent Grant	1	<u>(3371240.41)</u>
		11936746.59
Less:- Utilisation of Restricted Grant towards Fixed Asset		<u>2411223.00</u>
		9525523.59
Administrative and other input costs	2	4943256.00
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		437731.00
		<u><u>14906510.59</u></u>
Notes to the Accounts	4	

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

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

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

CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA, JODHPUR
Partner
Mob No:- 061761
Bhubaneswar, 31ST May 2010



For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE

Achyut Das
Director Achyut Das
Director AGRAGAMEE



AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA

**RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2010**

	Schedule		Rupees
RECEIPTS			
Opening Balance:			
Cash in hand		102290.33	
Work Advance		235527.00	
Fixed Deposit at Bank		7213842.00	
Cash at Bank		<u>7823490.87</u>	15375150.20
Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1		9461161.14
Interest from bank			643689.00
Other Receipt:			
Organisation's Contribution for Projects		836526.00	
Donations		220000.00	
Other Revenue	2	<u>3385513.00</u>	4442039.00
			<u><u>29922039.34</u></u>
PAYMENTS			
Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	15307987.00	
Add:-			
Payment of Sundry Payable(previous year)		299088.00	
Loan and Advances		385832.00	
		<u>15992907.00</u>	
Less:-			
Receipt of Sundry Payable (Current Year)		<u>770565.00</u>	15222342.00
Administrative and other input costs	2		4340347.00
Fixed Assets			21000.00
Closing Balance:			
Cash in hand		48317.33	
work Advance		402278.00	
Fixed Deposit at Bank		4835720.00	
Cash at Bank		<u>5052035.01</u>	10338350.34
			<u><u>29922039.34</u></u>

Notes to the Accounts 4

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

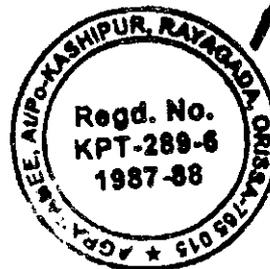
This is the Receipt and Payment Account referred to in our report of even date.

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



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA ,DISA
Partner
Meb No:- 061761
Bhubaneswar, 31ST May 2010

For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE



Abhijit Das
Director
AGRAGAMEE
Abhijit Das
Director

AGRAGAMEE'S PUBLICATIONS

Sl. No	Name of the Book	Year of Publication	Rupees
1	Ama Gaon	1988	3.00
2	Naba Swajan Kan	1990	5.00
3	Aragamee Eka Suphal Rupayan (1- & 2-)	1991	10.00
4	Gitare Gitare	1992	5.00
5	Aragamee Parikshya & Paryalochana	1993	20.00
6	Sachitra Sansar	1993	15.00
7	Chatrutha Adivasi Mahila Samabes	1994	10.00
8	Eabi Sansar	1994	10.00
9	Pruthbira Piladine	1994	25.00
10	Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka pain sikshya	1995	20.00
11	Bikash Bitarka	1996	20.00
12	Banabasi pain Banua niti (I)	1996	10.00
13	Kaha Dhana Kaha Adhikar	1996	10.00
14	Sikshya Bitarka	1996	36.00
15	Panchayatiraj Samandhiya Upa anchalika Karmashala	1996	10.00
16	Bhabisya sansar	1996	20.00
17	Jungal Chithi	1997	50.00
18	Ama Jungal	1998	50.00
19	Jami Adhigrahan Bill-1998	1998	5.00
20	Sikhyak Mahasamabesa	1998	10.00
21	Ama Gano Kashipur	1998	2.00
22	Gaimund gaon	1998	8.00
23	Aragamee- Bhul Kete Thik Kete	1999	40.00
24	Manachitra Pathan	1999	20.00
25	Education for All in Tribal Areas	1999	20.00
26	The other Half	1999	40.00
27	Aragamee, How wrong, How Right?	1999	50.00
28	Overview: Activities of Aragameme	1999	50.00
29	The Illustrated World	1999	10.00
30	Eka Sangharasara Kahani	2000	20.00
31	Megha Ghumeri Ghadara Ghumu	2000	18.00
32	Pada Bhaunni	2000	15.00
33	Grama Sasan Nua Sapan	2002	20.00
34	Kutumba Panthi	2002	20.00
35	Adivasi Anchalara Daridrya O Anagrasarata	2002	15.00
36	Ama Gapa Bahi	2002	10.00
37	Ama Gita Bahi	2002	10.00
38	Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata	2003	20.00
39	Kshyamata Hastantara	2004	10.00
40	Ama panchayat Ama yojana	2004	20.00
41	Kapi Tu Kahum Aeilu	2005	120.00
42	Jhaunli Napada Kehi	2005	120.00
43	Chronicle of a Struggle	2006	75.00
44	Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths & Realities	2006	30.00
45	Jaibika Chasa Pranali	2006	25.00
46	Water Right Water Wrong	2006	20.00
47	Alternative State Water Policy	2006	30.00
48	Samajika Samikshya	2006	20.00
49	Community Grain Bank	2006	30.00
50	Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle	2007	50.00
51	Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Manisha	2007	150.00
52	Jala Sampada O Samrajyabad	2007	40.00
53	Stories Form the Beyond	2007	120.00
54	Ama Gan Kashipur (New)	2007	100.00
55	Nua Patha Nua Bata	2007	150.00
56	Arohan	2007	150.00
57	Mati Kaduara Manisha	2008	110.00
58	Kashipur Diary	2008	200.00
59	Atma Katha : Jana Pathabharnta Paribrajakar	2008	200.00
60	Food Rights Collective, Odisha	2010	
61	Study of Pedagogy & Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children 2005-06	2010	100.00



OUR PROJECTS

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 info@agrgamee.org

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At/po : Dasamantpur - 765028
 Dist : Koraput
 Phone : 06852 - 259504

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At : Mahaling
 Po : Borada - 766036
 Dist : Kalahandi

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At/Po : Chitrakonda - 764052
 Dist : Malkangiri

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At/Po : Chhindpani
 Dist : Nuapada

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At : Rajabasa
 Po : Sukruli
 Dist : Mayurbhanj
 Phone : 06797 - 282215

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At/Po : Khuntaposi
 Po : Thakurmunda - 757038
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 Phone : 06796 - 284219

Watershed Co-ordination Office

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

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