

# *Annual Report*

2012-13



**AGRAGAMEE**

## **AGRAGAMEE**

Kashipur-765015, District : Rayagada, Odisha, India

Phone : 06865-285009, 06865-285174

Fax : 06865-285174

E-mail : [info@agragee.org](mailto:info@agragee.org)

Website : <http://www.agragee.org>

## **AGRAGAMEE**

ND-8, VIP Area, IRC Village

Bhubaneswar-751015, Odisha, India

Phone : 0674-2551123, 0674-2551130

Fax : 0674-2551130

E-mail : [info@agragee.org](mailto:info@agragee.org)

Website : <http://www.agragee.org>

## **C O N T E N T S**

Directors Note	
Introduction	I
1. Progressive Education in Remote Tribal Regions: An Effort to Bridge The Gender Gap	01
2. Empowering Women Through Education, Legal Literacy and Advocacy	10
3. Addressing Socio-economic Exclusion; working With Tribal Communities For Rights And Justice	21
4. Strengthening Adivasi Self-Governance in Odisha	27
5. Reclaiming The Commons With Women's Power: Eco-village Development in Tribal Odisha	31
6. Vocational Education & Training	39
7. Wadi : A Successful Model of Tribal Development Programme	46
8. Transparency Form	57
9. Organisation Profile	59
10. Financial Summary	62
11. Agragee's Publications	66



---

## Director's Note

All through the year, I have been reading a very interesting document – FASTER, SUSTAINABLE AND MORE INCLUSIVE GROWTH: AN APPROACH PAPER TO THE TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17) Published by the Planning Commission, Government of India. The challenges for the country is how to make the development and Growth more inclusive. As I look at our tribal areas, most of the people are denied of the basics – Food and Nutrition, Health and Education, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Energy and Environment etc. This has resulted in the rising discontent and simmering resentment. In the land of rich resources, they languish in abysmal poverty and marginalisation. It is to be seen that during the plan period whether all the cherished objectives will be achieved and the benefits will reach the poorest of the poor.

The only way to make the Development and Growth inclusive is to ensure the basic entitlements to every citizen. And these are in conformity with the Constitutional Rights and some of the recent progressive Laws and policies such as PESA, MGNREGA, FRA, NFSA, RTI, RTE and a few others which are to be debated and legislated. All these require strong Governance System by

the communities themselves. But the tragedy in this country is that the governance system is continuing to be weak and most services are not available on the ground. Teachers are not found in the school and doctors do not go to the rural health centres. The food security baskets have many holes. Indeed, a very pathetic situation prevails in our tribal areas.

The methods which are most appropriate to resolve the crises are simple but often not adopted. One is to enhance the democratic space for the ordinary people to assert on their right to participation. Another is sustainable development of the resource base in which the access, control and management issues are adequately addressed. Another method could be to focus only on those communities which are denied of the quality of life due to them and consciously change the development paradigm for a while.

We have been conscious of our role as a Civil Society Organisation in the National Agenda for Inclusive Development. We have always extended our hands of co-operation and collaboration with the Government initiatives. We have been chosen by the Government as a State Resource Centre for Adult Literacy. We have been mobilising the communities to maximise the benefits from the MGNREGA, FRA, RTI Act, RTE Act. These are opportunities for the tribal communities to come up and demand their rightful place in the country as equal citizens.

## Introduction

Another development year, with its share of successes & challenges, we ask ourselves what have we learnt, what have people gained. The programme for home gardens or the Wadi under the Tribal Development fund of NABARD has made significant progress, as farmers in Dasmantpur, realised that the integrated sustainable home garden model taken up over one acre can be replicated. They have also been able to capitalise on the inputs for irrigation development to grow vegetables, and significantly improve their nutrition and income. A similar model has also been taken up in Rayagada with emphasis on developing rainfed agriculture, and reclamation of degraded commons, by women's groups, with support from DFID. These efforts have sought a more holistic inclusive process striving towards an eco-village model, with an integrated approach for resource use addressing the food, fodder, timber, and other livelihood needs of community on a sustainable basis. These and our past efforts for addressing livelihood needs of tribal communities through watershed development have helped tribal communities in ecologically fragile areas take significant strides towards self-reliance.

There is a nation-wide anxiety to address corruption, and mismanagement of precious resources and bring in more accountable governance. Corruption which seems to have spread into every section of society today affects poor the most, as they struggle for a life of dignity, but are denied some of the most basic rights, like access to proper education, health care, and even due wages for work. This socio-economic and political exclusion renders hundreds of thousands of people in the tribal areas poor and vulnerable, unable to even have three meals a day. Agramee has worked persistently to address this problem through a multi-sectoral approach combining capacity building, with networking and media efforts to empower local communities, and help them raise their voice to address local level corruption. Particular focus has been on youth empowerment, helping them emerge as change agents within their community. The impact of these efforts has been felt across the districts.

In the area of school education, Agramee has made major strides, in introducing child centred methods in the classrooms. This has minimised black board teaching, allowing children to learn at their own pace, and follow their interests. Teachers also find this approach more relaxing, and have begun enjoy the process. This has helped reduce the margin between play and learning for children. Teachers have also had more time to create teaching learning material, to enhance learning. We are proud that children from Agramee schools have

helped increase the visibility of our efforts, as they have participated with excellent outcome in local competitions with other schools, as also done very well academically in the Board Exams at different levels. The Schools have also received much support from the local community, who have underlined that they are very happy to send their daughters to the Mukta Gyana Kutira Schools, where children learn with ease, rather than Government schools, where hardly any teaching or learning takes place.

Tribal communities have been exploited and repressed throughout much of history. Their low-carbon-foot-print lifestyles have helped preserved some of the most pristine, and delicate habitats, and show mainstream society a way out of the climate change muddle that threatens the whole of mankind. However, there is little recognition of this, and in the present day, as states seek to modernise, and invite investment for exploitation of their resources, there is gross violation of the basic human rights of tribals, as they are further impoverished and marginalised. In its work to help local communities in tribal areas, address their complex and huge problems, Agramee has realised that the path of self-reliance and empowerment is the only way out. This concept, which is underlined in Mahatma Gandhi's dream of Swaraj, guides all our efforts, and we hope will one day guide the success of the tribal communities in coming into their own.



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



### 1.1 Introduction

Aragamee believes that elementary education is a fundamental right of every citizen. With this conviction, Aragamee has sought to address the problems confronting universalization of primary education in tribal areas in several ways, including advocacy, campaigns, and alternative schools that provide access in some of the remotest regions of Odisha state. Over the years, Aragamee has helped more than 3000 children access primary education, and go for further schooling, in some of the most remote and inaccessible tribal districts. Aragamee's primary education programme in the tribal Blocks of Kashipur in Rayagada, and Thuamulrampur in Kalahandi seeks to develop a model of qualitative education for tribal children, who are unable to access primary education due to a complex set of reasons, including poverty, systemic failures, and inefficient delivery. The visible and tangible impact of its efforts in education has encouraged Aragamee to develop a programme to educate tribal girls - the most educationally deprived section of the population.

### 1.2 Objectives of the Programme

- To help tribal girls access qualitative and holistic primary education that will help them pursue

and better integrate into middle and higher secondary schools, while also enabling them to address their life-situations in more informed and capable ways.

- To emphasise the need for education of girls to local tribal communities, and enhance their participation and commitment in the process.
- To develop a demonstrable and replicable model of primary school education with quality that can be taken up by other organizations and institutions, with the objective of UEE in the tribal regions.
- To help in the emergence of a generation of literates, who will be able to take the process of education forward for their community and also improve participation in decision making
- To mainstream issues of tribal children, and tribal education through networking, and broad based consultations.

The project has been designed keeping in view the basics needs and perceptions of local community.

### 1.3 Mukta Gyana Kutira - An Educational Effort for Tribal Girls:

Seeking to address the persistent problem of poor educational levels amongst tribal girls, especially in Odisha, Agragamee has taken up three schools for tribal girls as follows:

District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Student Strength
Kalahandi	Thuamulrampur	Padepadar	93
Kalahandi	Thuamulrampur	Adri	72
Rayagada	Kashipur	Kashipur	122

### 1.6 The Schools

The three schools provide all-round and holistic education to the girl children from the neighbouring villages. Each school has a head mistress, and four teachers. The Kashipur School has highest number of teachers, (5) as it caters to more children, while the schools in Kalahandi, in Padepadar and Adri villages have two teachers in addition to the head teacher each. These teachers have to undertake multi-grade teaching, as they cater to fewer children, and have to be cost effective.

#### The daily Schedule

A normal day begins by 9.00 am, with an assembly and morning exercises. Classes continue till 1pm, and then after lunch break, the children of classes 3, 4 and 5 have two more class, while the children of lower classes engage in co-curricular activities (described below), and then break for games. On Saturdays, the children clean up their classrooms and the school grounds.

The children are provided with a mid-day meal comprised of rice, lentils and a vegetables and all sourced locally. The impact of a single nutritious and balanced meal is visible in the greatly improved health of the children. The children themselves take responsibility for maintaining stock registers, and records of the meals.

A secondary benefit of the mid-day meal programme is that it has helped address caste issues as well. Sitting down and eating a meal together encourages children to accept differences of caste, breaking

with the traditional taboos of their villages. In several instances, children have continued with their conviction, despite objections from their parents. The parent teachers' meetings have provided a platform to discuss these issues. By and large, the community has seen that it is a greater advantage to educate their girls than to deny them on the grounds of caste.

### **Co-curricular Activities**

It includes notebook making, gardening, library reading, newspaper reading, 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, Vansadhara and Indravati. The co-curricular activities are taken up in turns by the different groups. Working in garden has been augmenting their skill and expertise in organic vegetable cultivation and natural farming. Children also had taken part in debate competition held at Kashipur Govt. School and also succeed in this event.

### **Nature Study Camp**

The Kashipur and Thuamul Rampur regions are abundant in natural resources. Located between hills and with rivers and streams flowing around, the people live in sync with Nature. At Mukta Gyana schools, we try to emphasise on the value and beauty of nature through one day Nature Study Camps.

Every month, one day is allotted for Nature study. The students are taken to nearby areas to explore and understand the kind of biodiversity that exists in these places. The teachers facilitate the study by leading the explorations and providing necessary information during the camp. The students are encouraged to note down the characteristics of the flora and fauna of the area.

Through these nature study camps, students are taught to recognize the different kinds of plants in the region. This increases their awareness about the kind of medicinal herbs, fruit trees and plants of commercial value around them. Through interactive sessions post the exploration, parts of the plants are explained. The students observe petals, pollen grains, roots and shoots to learn about the anatomy of the plants. This has increased their awareness about the ecological system around them.

During the course of the nature study the students are also taken to the streams. There they learn about the source and the flow of water bodies. They are taught about the water-cycle and the amount of aquatic bio-diversity. The students are made to realize the importance of water as a resource and how it plays a vital role in the regeneration of the eco-system. They learn to keep the streams clean for the purpose of cultivation and other water needs. The students are also made aware about the growing problems of pollution and water scarcity and how it affects their livelihood.

Through these monthly nature study camps, where the students just don't explore the nearby jungles but also learn through interactive sessions later, we hope to inculcate in them an attitude of respect and appreciation of the natural resources around them. This has helped in students realising the value and importance of the hills, streams, plants, trees and animals in their environment.

### **Wall Magazine**

Wall magazine were started to encourage children's creativity. The students have prepared Wall magazine with the help of Ragi, Maize, Paddy, Kosala, & Fox-Millet. This has widened the innovative thinking of the students. The students also writes story based on their local festivals, cultivation & folk tales. Now each class have their own wall magazine the class I & II draw their

innovative thinking in paper while upper classes student creating beautiful drawing and designs and writing story of their village and folk tales.

### **Library Reading**

The students of the Mukta Gyana Kutir schools have access to a variety of reading material from the children's libraries at each of the school. The weekly sessions are meant to encourage the students to read upon the various interesting topics including science, mathematics, nature, literature and social sciences. The students have gradually bettered their reading skills and have enjoyed these sessions. Their curiosity on large number of topics makes the library reading session an enjoyable experience.

### **Exposure Visits**

To learn direct about the new places and get the real knowledge the student of Mukta Gyan Kutira visited many places throughout the year the places like nearest market, Block Office, Post office, Bank etc. The children also draw the picture of these places and write their experience about these places.

### **Students' Feedback**

The students of classes 3rd, 4th and 5th who went for the exposure visit shared their learning through various reports and discussions. The students said that on the way to the Kashipur block office, they passed through beautiful yellow alsii fields. They remarked how it was difficult to tell from afar whether the flowers were of the mustard crop or the alsii crop.

On reaching the Kashipur block, they took photographs by the main temple. After that they visited the Police Station. At the police station, they observed the various officers at work. Some of them made special mentions of the armoury at the Station and the COBRA police present there. Outside the police station, the students noted the happenings in the weekly bazaar. There they spotted the various items on sale and the way the hawkers tried to sell their wares.

The next stop was the Kashipur Post Office. There they learnt about the working of the postal system and the Post Master taught them the process to mail a letter. They also visited the nearby bank. At the Bank the students remarked at the crowd and how the bank officers handled cash transactions. In simple words, they were taught about the deposits and withdrawals done at the bank. They observed how the customers also saved money in their accounts.

There was an ATM near the main bank office. The students were enthralled to see a machine delivering cash to the customers. They were also taught about the concept of an ATM.

The students were also given refreshments before returning back to the school. At the school they were encouraged to share their experiences during the exposure visit.

Networking has been encouraged by bringing children from different schools together in games and other activities, with healthy competition between them.

### **Health check up**

Health of the student has been ensured by tracking their height and weight measures every month. Medical referrals have been made for treatment of children suffering from malaria, diarrhoea, scabies and other communicable disease. Linkages have been made with health departments in order to provide medicines and health check up facilities. Consequently medical official are coming to schools and doing health checkups.

## 1.4 Activities & Outputs

### 1.4.1 Community Mobilization efforts

#### Village Meetings

Aragamee teachers have established door to door relationship with the parents and families of each child. Not only do such meetings allow for better parent-teacher rapport they also provide insight into the various issues affecting the village. The topics discussed in these meetings include regular attendances, role of parents, community and management of school activities,

In addition, development perspectives including different government schemes, like the ICDS, mid-day meal (M.D.M), the regularity of welfare schemes like the Old Age Pension, widow pension, etc. are discussed and suggestions made as to what the people can do. Apart from this the teacher inspires the Community to participate in Gram Sabha & Palli sabha. Collective cash and grain savings are encouraged, to serve as a communal buffer in times of need. Mahila Mandals and the servicing of loans, and the pros and cons of institutional finance as against informal sector loans are also discussed in the village meetings, and then followed up in the Parent's – meeting.

#### Parents Teacher interaction

Mukta Gyana Kutira schools believe in involving the parents and the extended community of the village at every step in the child's education. Keeping this in mind, parents-teachers meetings are held on a monthly basis in all the three schools.

Parents are encouraged to come and discuss key issues pertaining to the day to day running of school, their children's education and any general queries about the child's overall development. Parents also learn about the different teaching-learning methods implemented in the classroom. The forum is interactive and suggestions from the parents are actively noted for further discussions.

The teachers also make it a point to inform and discuss with each set of parents the health and hygiene of each child. Parents are given basic information and education on how to maintain cleanliness and hygiene at home. More specifically teachers inform parents about the role of a proper diet, clean habits and sanitation in keeping the child healthy.

The teachers also share with parents the performance of their wards. The achievements and reports of the schools are recorded in a periodical called the 'Donger Katha'. The 'Donger Katha' is produced using the writings, drawings and poems of the children in each school and is then, distributed in the villages the students hail from.

#### Parents' Feedback

During the monthly parents-teachers meetings, the parents regularly voice their concerns regarding the education of their children. It has been a repeated concern of the parents to increase the classes' up to the 7th grade at the Mukta Gyan Kutir schools. The parents are found unwilling to shift their girls to government schools after the primary education at Mukta Gyana Kutira.

Many parents report that educating their girls has had a healthy potential in their village. The villagers gain awareness about many issues just by interacting with the students from our schools. Some of the students have even managed to share their daily lessons with their parents, hence

educating them in the process. This has encouraged even more parents to enrol their daughters in Mukta Gyan kutir schools. Parents have expressed great satisfaction and admit with pride that their child is progressing in Mukta Gyana Kutir's education system.

## **1.5 Child Centred Learning**

Aragamee uses a child-centred learning method. It stems from the principle that the child will progress by its own genius and there is no need to thrust knowledge upon the children.

The classrooms are also specially designed in the manner to enable child-centred learning to the fullest. The students are seated in groups and allowed to discuss the topics of the session within themselves. The teachers are merely facilitators in the process of learning. The learning is directed with the use of creative teaching-learning materials. This method of learning allows the child to learn at their own pace. It provides the child a holistic environment to include her own perception of the topics, rather than the teachers imposing a textbook formula on their formative minds.

### **Creative workshop for children**

Mukta Gyana Kutir schools organize creativity workshops for children. In these workshops children experiment and play with different forms of expression including writing, drawing, theatre and acting.

## **1.6 Teachers' Training**

### **Preparation of teaching learning material**

Aragamee School gives a lot of stress on preparation of T.L.M because the kids learn quickly through this process and enjoy learning with the creative T.L.M. During the vacations the teachers of Aragamee engage to prepare T.L.M for different subject like Language, Math, Science, English and Drawing. The T.L.Ms are look and say card, matching card, odd one out, story card, sentence making card, word card, matra sets, alphabets card, numeric number card, sign of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division card, worksheet etc.

## **1.7 Annual Day Celebration**

Annual Day – 2012-13 celebrated on 29th December 2012 at Kashipur, Mukta Gyana Kutira premises. The respected chairs were taken by the dignitaries like DFO, BDO, Kashipur, Medical Officer, Kashipur and the Director of Aragamee. In this ceremony the children from three schools (Kashipur, Adri & Padepadar) were participated. The role play named “Baji Rout” the story of a 12 yrs. of young boy of who lost his life by the Britishers performed by the students. This kind of act not only enhanced the patriotism among the children but also entertained the whole audience. Apart from that the children of Std. I-II performed a mind blowing dance using interesting props. The children got appreciation for their tremendous recitals.

## **1.8 Achievement of Objectives**

Aragamee has been promoting girls' education in backward regions of Odisha with concrete commitment. Although it has been facing lots of confronts and quandaries but the ray of hope is sky-scraping to attain the high literacy rate of girls' children in the concerned region.

Over the last seven year, it has been successful in helping more than 500 scheduled tribe, scheduled

caste and OBC girls' access quality primary education in some of the remotest tribal Panchayats in Odisha in its three schools, located in Padepadar and Adri in Kalahandi, and Kashipur in Rayagada Districts. Agragamee has thus been able to reach some of the remotest villages, which did not even have a single literate person seven years back. Now it is proud to report that 63 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 Kutira's is inimitable, 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 need some repair to the school.

Apart from that, in the 23 villages, which access the Mukta Gyana Kutira's girls are encouraging their brothers to go the government schools, and there is also a realization 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 7 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.

## Tables :

### Enrolment Status of Schools:

#### Class wise Enrolment – Kashipur

Sl. No.	Class	ST	SC	OBC	Total
1	I	31	02	-	33
2	II	30	-	04	34
3	III	19	04	05	28
4	IV	09	04	02	15
5	V	08	03	01	12
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>97</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>122</b>

#### Class wise Enrolment: Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepader

Sl. No.	Class	ST	SC	OBC	Total
1	I	11	-	05	16
2	II	17	06	03	26
3	III	12	05	14	31
4	IV	-	-	11	11
5	V	03	01	05	09
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>93</b>

### 5.3. Class wise Enrolment: Mukta Vidhyalaya, Adri

Sl.No	Class	ST	SC	OBC	Total
1	I	05	02	-	07
2	II	10	03	-	13
3	III	07	08	-	15
4	IV	14	09	-	23
5	V	05	05	04	14
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>72</b>

### 6. Teachers' Meetings

Name of the school	Meetings	Venue	Discussions
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	11	Aragamee school Kashipur	Preparations of T.L.M During the leisure period. Use of T.L.M in class room. To write the progress report of each child on monthly basics. Exposure visit to kashipur market, bank, Block office, post office with the children of class IV & V.
Mukta Vidhyalaya,Adri	07	Mukta Vidhyalaya,Adri	Village meeting and progress report of the children. To prepare Monthly report on regular basics.
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	10	Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	To give certificate to the pass out student of class V. Village visit and village meeting. To keep the record of height and weight of every children in every month.

### Parents-Teacher Interactions

Name of the school	Venue	Total participant	Discussions
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	Meeting Conducted 8 times 231 parents from 8 villages were participated.	Attendance and regularity of students, The Annual progress report of the students. R.T.E. Act, Importance of girls' education. Teaching process of Mukta Gyan Kutira School.
Mukta Vidhyalaya,Adri	Mukta Vidhyalaya, Adri	Meeting Conducted 5 times 122 parents from 9 villages were participate.	Annual Admission fee collection, Govt. scheme and their benefit. Distrubution of Dress and other teaching material to the children.

Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	10	Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	The cause of Absenteeism. To formation new village level education committee. For participation of more parents in the parents teacher meeting.
----------------------------------	----	----------------------------------	--

## 7. Co-Curricular Activities

Name of the School	Venue	Total participant	Activities
Mukta Gyan Kutir, Kashipur	Mukta Gyan Kutir, Kashipur	All the Students from class I to V were participated.	Wall Magazine, Street play, Book Binding, Library Reading, Nature study camp,
Mukta Vidyalaya, Adri	Mukta Vidyalaya, Adri	The students from class I to V were participated.	Wall Magazine, Book Binding, Nature study camp.
Mukta Gyan Kutir, Padepadar	Mukta Gyan Kutir, Padepadar	All the Students from class I to V were participated.	Wall Magazine, Book Binding, Library Reading, Nature study camp.

## 8. Annual Day Celebration

Name of the School	Date	Venue	Total Participants
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur, Mukta Vidyalaya, Adri, Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar	29.12.2012	Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	100 nos. of Children from three schools and about 500 nos. of people participated Including B.D.O, Medical officer of Kashipur were participated.



## 2.0 Empowering Women through Education, Legal Literacy & Advocacy



### 2.1. Introduction

85% of women in India are in the unorganised agriculture sector. Majority of them work in agriculture in back breaking jobs, 10 hours a day, 7 days in a week, but receive half to two thirds of the minimum wages. They do not have any kind of social security, save old age and widow pensions, which are very meagre amounts. 60% of the agricultural work is done by women, according to FAO studies. The underpayment and non-payment to women agricultural workers is an implicit subsidy to the national economy. A back of the envelope calculation shows this figure to be at least rupees hundred thousand crores (Rupees one Trillion) per annum. Without this implicit subsidy from women, the national economy would not have had the high growth rates of the past decade. And yet, these women have the least nutrition, no education, no economic or food security, and so are the most vulnerable sections. . The "Women's Empowerment Project sought to help tribal women to address some of these issues through training, capacity building and exposure efforts. These efforts were taken up to strengthen village, and Panchayat level tribal women's organisations, and build confidence in them, so that they could raise their voice against injustice, demand for their rights and entitlements, and question Government functionaries about non-delivery of services.

## 2.2. Action Area

The Project has been taken up in over 50 villages in 10 Panchayats, in Kashipur in Rayagada district, Dasmantpur Block in Koraput District, and Thuamulrampur Block in Kalahandi District.

The Project: The three year Women Empowerment Project Co-funded by the Welthungerhilfe & European Union was taken up from January 2010 to December 2012. The Project had achieved significant milestones in the area of Forest Land Rights for Women, employment under MNREGA, welfare entitlements under the ICDS and School and Mass Education programmes, and helped to increase the legal & functional literacy of the targeted group. The formation of 3 WRCs & 50 Mahila Mandals in the villages acted as a watchdog for many Govt. provisions. The WRCs have emerged as centres owned by the women and the Mahila Mandals, where they decide the priorities, and the actions taken up. The form, and content of the training programmes are designed by the women from the community. As a result, the training programmes are dynamic, and participatory, and have primarily local community members as resource persons. The learning therefore is organic, and immediate, with the language, and idiom being such that the participants can immediately relate to the programmes, and respond with questions, and discussions. The active participation of the women in the Palli Sabha & Gram Sabha & representing their demand is the outstanding outcome of the project. With the passage of time, they are realizing the power of Panchayatiraj & most importantly the unity & integrity of Mahila Mandal.

Under FRA total 2275 individual applications were filled & out of them 1180 claimants have got their title deeds. Though majority of the applicants claimed 8 to 10 acres of land, but got 2 to 4 acres of land. Also there are instance where the claimants got 2 to 4 decimal of homestead land where they have claimed agricultural land. Much effort is being made by the Mahila Mandal to have legal possession over these lands but govt. ignored their pleas. The rapid industrialization in the operational areas posed a peril for the tribals to protect their land. Also the less numbers & frequent transfer of Govt. staffs, like in Tahasil office of Kashipur block of Rayagada district, there are only 6 Revenue Inspectors (RIs) to look after the 424 villages, these adversely affect the swift process of land identification & distribution of patta (title deeds) under the FRA.

The country's largest rural employment act MGNREGA was well addressed by the WRC through Mahila Mandals. The regular meetings, training & awareness camp organized at the WRC helped to augment the understanding on the above said act & enabled women to take action for the smooth implementation of MGNREGA at the village level effectively & efficiently. Under MGNREGA, total 2705 job demands were made & total 1843 Jobs were sanctioned. The conventional work under MGNREGA is gradually shifting from road, bridges to land development, irrigation, farm pond.

Right to Information applications relating to FRA, MGNREGA, ICDS, Primary School, MDM, NHM were filed to find out about the details of the scheme, the planned programme, as well as the expenditure. These applications were instrumental in improving the implementation of these programmes and improving the accountability of the line departments in the operational areas.

The role of the women in revealing the miss appropriation of food items in the ICDS is remarkable. The Mahila Mandal played vital role in opening an Anganwadi Centre in Gunar village of Dasmantpur block & the Mahila Mandal of Pipelpadar reform of Anganwadi Sub Centre scam of misappropriation of foods. The Mahila Mandal provides a ray of hope for the future organic voluntarism leader amongst the tribal women.

The best practice & case studies of the project is documented aptly throughout the project period which has the potential to replicate in the other villages. A bimonthly magazine "Arohan" depicting the success stories, struggles of village communities in getting their rights, articles on important laws, analysis of different schemes at ground level etc. is published. Different posters are being developed for women awareness, empowerment etc. It is also given to PRIs, block level officials, CBOs, NGOs, district level administration for updating them about the situation in far-flung areas. In addition, Agramee has collected various information booklets (mainly in Odia Language) for creating legal literacy.

## 2.3 Overall goal/Project Purpose

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

### 2.3.1 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

## 3. Activities and results

### 3.1 Organize meetings, campaigns and rallies for literacy awareness

Sl. No.	Date	Place Block	Total Participants	Objective of the meeting	Resource person
1	7.April.2012	WRC Adri	70	G.P level Mahila Mandal meeting	Mr. Ramnath Panda
2	21.May.2012	Chandragiri	62	G.P level awareness camp on various Govt. Schemes	Mrs. Vidhya Das
3	21.5.2012	WRC Adri	69	G.P level Mahila Mandal meeting	Mr. Ramnath Panda
4	25 & 26 June 2012	WRC Adri	88	Women's Capacity Building Workshop	Ramnath Panda Abhijit Mohanty
15	2.6.2012	WRC Adri	73	G.P level Mahila Mandal meeting	Mr. Ramnath Panda
6	3.6.2012	Padepadar	65	G.P level forum organized by Mahila Mandals	Mr. Prem Semli Mohanty
7	4.6.2012	WRC Dasmantpur	88	G.P level forum jointly organised by village committees and Mahila Mandal	Mr. Atul Naik (MGNREGA expert)

8	25 to 26 June 2012	WRC Adri	77	Women's Capacity building Training	Jagdish Chandra Chatia (G.P.O), Vivekanada Mohanty (WEO)
9	28.6.2012	Padepadar	60	G.P level Mahila Mandal Meeting	Mr. Prem Mohanty Shemli
10	17 & 18 Aug. 2012	WRC Adri	65	WRC Meeting	Abhijit Mohanty
11	19.Aug.2012	Padepadar		GP level Meeting	Prem Mohanty Shemli
12	27.Aug.12	WRC Mandibisi	50	Training & awareness camp on MGNREGA & Social Security Scheme	Nandu Majhi & Sushila Majhi
13	21 & 22 Aug.2012	VRC Hall, Kashipur	11	Change Agent Training	Achyut Das, Vidhya Das
14	23 <sup>rd</sup> & 24 <sup>th</sup> Aug.2012	WRC Adri	110	Awareness Camp on Forest Right Act 2005	Ramnath Panda Abhijit Mohanty
15	26.Aug.2012	Padepadar	107	GP level Awareness Camp on Forest Right Act	Prem Mohanty Shemli, Abhijit Mohanty
16	4 & 5 Nov.2012	VRC Hall Kashipur	117	Experience Sharing on Women's Empowerment	Manohar Chauhan, Atul Nayak, Sumani Jhodia
17	8 <sup>th</sup> . Nov. 2012	VRC Hall Kashipur	56	Meeting on Land & Governance	Manohar Chauhan, Sumani Jhodia, Abhijit Mohanty
18	29 <sup>th</sup> & 30 <sup>th</sup> Nov.2012	VRC Hall Kashipur	77	Sharing Workshop on Tribal Laws & Realities	Vidhya Das, Sumani Jhodia, Abhijit Mohanty
19	14 <sup>th</sup> & 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2012	WRC Adri	117	Way Forward Workshop	Abhijit Mohanty
20	16 <sup>th</sup> & 17 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2012	WRC Dasmantpur	89	Way Forward Workshop	Atul Nayak, Abhijit Mohanty

Note: WRC: Women's Resource Centre, VRC: Village Resource Centre

During the year, 20 meetings, trainings & awareness camps were organized on FRA, MGNREGA, PESA, RTI, Social Security Schemes. The trainings included discussions on ensuring effective implementation, access to the provisions under the Acts, & follow up strategies. Agragamee's

Change agents have played a key role in community mobilization for the above mentioned village meetings in the different villages for literacy awareness. Resource persons from within the community as well as Agragamee & external resource persons provided their critical input. Various audio-visual aids along with folk song were also a vital part of the programmes. The participatory methods adopted ensured that people reflected on their situations, and actively discussed alternatives. This helped different village communities know about the situational responses across the Blocks, as also plan for further actions in a collective manner.

The posters and IEC material developed by Agragamee have had much impact in these programmes, as people are now eager to read and learn about the various provisions, and schemes which are lucidly described and illustrated in the various materials. These have also had the impact of conscientising the village community, and making them aware of their rights and privileges.

### **3.2. Conduct functional and legal literacy programmes**

Aragamee's consistent awareness efforts, including village meetings, informal discussions in the WRCs, facilitating applications, and petitions to the authorities for checking irregularities in the different government schemes, introducing the various audio-visual material developed to women in particular and the community in general, encouraging and facilitating Mahila Mandal committee members to take the leadership in meeting Government officials, and demanding delivery have had much impact. There are several instances where the women have demanded their their entitlements and asserted for their rights with concerned officials.

Best practices under Functional & Legal literacy

#### **1. RTI By Pipalpadar Villagers**

A small tribal village, but with large courage and determination, Pipalpadar village in Mandibisi Panchayat, Rayagada District decided that they must act to reform the ICDS programme in their village. They had learnt about the Right to Information Act, and saw it as an apt tool to help them address the problem. They filed an application to know:

#### **Why Anganwadi is not functioning properly ?**

Monthly supply of rice, dal and other items to the village, Total enrolment of children, pregnant women, and elderly in the Anganwadi Centre, Provisions for the different categories enrolled, Transportation, and source of supply for the different food items, Number and list of Children covered under the referral programme.

These questions from a tribal community all along considered little more than objects of charity, galvanised the system into action, and the village received visits from the CDPO, and other officials, who distributed 3 months food supply to the village, and the Anganwadi worker stayed in the village to provide fresh cooked meal to all the beneficiaries. She publicly begged apology, and promised not to repeat her mistakes.

However, the people were not satisfied with this, and insisted that their questions be answered. And finally after 6 months, they also received answers to their questions: They came to know that a total of 18 children of 0 to 3 years, 10 children, in 3 to 5 years, 4 elderly men, and 5 elderly women were enrolled for provisions under the ICDS programme in their village.

## 2. Mahila Mandal Gets Mini-Anganwadi Centre For Gunar Village:

The revenue village of Gunar, with 115 families, had only a Sub-centre under the ICDS programme, which was in a dismal state with an irregular ANM, and food supplies provided in a haphazard manner. The Mahila Mandal decided to intervene in the situation, and organized meeting in the village & co-villagers have also participated in the meeting. In the meeting, decision was taken to give an application for opening an Anganwadi Centre in the village. On 18.3.2012, a written complaint was given to the CDPO for opening an Anganwadi Centre in the village. Finally, on 29.11.2012 an Anganwadi centre was opened in the Gunar village. Thereafter, the centre is smoothly functioning & delivering its service to the children, old age persons & special care is given to the pregnant women. The newly appointed ANM is also regular & distributing food items regularly as per the ICDS provisions.

### 3.2.1. Workshop on functional & legal literacy

On 20-21.April 2012, a two days district level workshop was organized on Forest Right Act in the VRC hall of Kashipur, Agragamee. Women from the operational areas had participated in the workshop & shared their experience pertinent to the implementation of FRA in their respective village. The context of the meeting is to find out the various reasons responsible for the ineffective implementation of the said acts & to shared relevant experiences from both the community members as well as the representatives of voluntary organization. Representatives from various voluntary organizations like AKSSUS, PRADAN, and FARR were also the part of the workshop. Resource persons with vast experience & expertise were from within the community & team of Agragamee.

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

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

### Role of WRC

WRC has become a platform for the right based advocacy for the tribal women, they take entire responsibility of the WRC management, administration & makes action plan for the issues of major concern in the village. It has not only build up confidence & vigor amongst the WRC members, but

also enhanced their legal & functional literacy through active involvement in the advocacy work under the project. Also due to the numerous meetings, trainings & awareness camps, the low level of awareness of the women regarding various acts, schemes, & programmes has drastically increased. The Resource Centre has done outstanding work in the area of Forest Rights and MGNREGA during the project period. They have organized several meetings in which they have explained the pro-people Acts and provisions to the members, as also helped them to take up action. This has helped the entire community women, and men realise the importance of the WRCs, and the issues they are taking up. They have helped village communities address issues of non-payment in MGNREGA works, and built up pressure groups on job demands. The regular meetings and trainings taken up have been followed up through action facilitated through the Women's Resource Centres. Of course, the role of Change Agents in facilitating the documentation work of the WRC is remarkable.

### Quantitative achievement over the period of 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013 financial year

Forest Right Act			
Sl. No.	WRC	FRA Ind. Claim	Total claims settled
1	WRC Mandibisi	1096	229
2	WRC Adri	305	255
3	WRC Dasmantpur	874	696
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2275</b>	<b>1180</b>
MGNREGA			
Sl. No.	WRC	Job demand	Job sanctioned
1	WRC Mandibisi	595	346
2	WRC Adri	1304	943
3	WRC Dasmantapur	806	554
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2705</b>	<b>1843</b>
Social Security Schemes			
Sl. No.	WRC	OAP Applications	Total beneficiaries
1	WRC Mandibisi	219	106
2	WRC Adri	456	248
3	WRC Dasmantapur	231	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>510</b>

### 3.4. Organize training of Trainers for core resource people and change agents on legal, technical and advocacy related issues

Sl. No.	Date	Venue	No. of participants	Resource Person
1	18 to 21 March.2012	VRC Hall, Kashipur	12	Abhijit Mohanty, Umakanta Nayak
2	21 <sup>st</sup> & 22 <sup>nd</sup> Aug. 12	VRC Hall, Kashipur	11	Vidhya Das
3	24.6.2012 to 1.7.2012	VRC Hall, Kashipur	19	Sumani Jhodia Atul Nayak Abhijit Mohanty

Change Agents plays a crucial role in community mobilization & effective implementation of the various pro-poor acts at the grassroot level. Over the last financial year, 3 Change Agents training programmes were organized in order to develop skill & capacities amongst the change agents. Resource persons with vast experience in advocacy & developmental issues gave critical input to the change agents. This helped change agents develop sound knowledge of the different pro-poor Acts and their provisions. They were able to successfully use this knowledge and information in addressing the several lacunae in implementation of the different programmes under the Acts, and empower village communities to raise their voice for better delivery. This process is characterized by skill supplementing methods to enable the communities to manage and use their resource optimally and judiciously, Creation of a just environment for transaction of Rights and Enabling Community Members to realize their concern and voice and demand for their entitlements.

Most of the curriculum for the training programmes has been developed in-house, with discussions and inputs from other like minded groups and organisations. Resource persons from outside proved added content, which helps to deepen the analysis.

#### Combine Change Agent Training Programme:

**“Convergence of Govt. & Voluntary Organization, a combine effort for the effective implementation of Forest Right Act in the tribal pockets of Kashipur block”**

The constant help of the Change Agents to the WEO (Welfare Extension Officer) of Kashipur block in scrutinizing FRA applications is one of the significant outcome of the Change Agent Training. As there are limited man power in the line department, the advocacy experience & expertise of these Change Agents is well recognized & optimally utilized by the Govt. departments which is one of the epitome of convergence of both Govt. & Voluntary organizations.

Aragamee's success and experience in participatory training, mobilization, and capacity building for the implementation of the pro-people Acts and policies, and ability for people's mobilization was

duly recognized and appreciated by Welthungerhilfe, as also other partners taking up the Women's Empowerment Project. Therefore to help the other partners meet their training needs, a 5 day Combined Change Agent Training Programme was organized with trainees from IGSSS and Swadhina.

This training which was dynamic and participatory provided exposure, ideas, and information to the trainees on the ways, and means of taking forward people centred development. Agragamee's action areas were resource persons, and the action area villages were the training field. Combining classroom discussions with field visits, the first phase of the training, from 25.6.2012 to 1.6.2012 highly appreciated by the participants from the 2 states of Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand, who expressed the views that their senior staff also needed exposure to Agragamee and its field areas.

The second phase of Combine Change Agent training was organized at IGSSS, (Madhyapradesh) & SWADHINA, (Jharkhand). Resource persons from Agragamee have given training to the Change Agents of the aforementioned organization. In the first phase & second phase of change agent training emphasis was given on increasing the information on various pro-poor acts of the Govt. in general & model of Mahila Mandal for women empowerment in particular. Instead of discussing on mere theories pertinent to acts & schemes, relevant & successful case studies were also exchanged amongst the participants.

The final Change Agent Training was organized on 29-30. Decemeber 2012 in the VRC hall of Kashipur. The thematic background of the final change agent training was to share experience on tribal laws & tribal realities. It was an open discussion & experience sharing amongst the tribal women, NGOs, VO's representatives, Change Agents from IGSSS & SWADHINA.

## **2.5. Activity 5**

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

WRC, over a period of 3 year, has become more structured and well organized, the presence of change agent, & issues are being taken up for the effective implementation of Govt. acts, schemes, most importantly the land rights of the women for their empowerment are remarkable achievements of the project. Village level meetings were organized by change agents & problem identification was done, in the entire process the women collaboratively take decision for the solution of the problems. The Mandibisi WRC has shown promising efforts in ensuring accountability of the authorities for the smooth process of patta distribution under FRA. The women members met with the Sub-Collector & demanded their Dangar Jami Patta (title deeds), as a result the authority has taken up the land identification & patta distribution more seriously than before. 229 individual patta were settled & land identification process has been taken up in many villages like Rautghtati, Kalagaon of Mandibisi Gram Panchayat. Similarly the efforts of Dasmantpur WRC are also outstanding in the effective implementation of the FRA. The WRC members met with the Collector, Tahsildar several times & claim for their entitlement. As a result in 2012 total 696 individual patta were distributed under FRA. Similarly the effort of Adri WRC members in the demand of Patta under FRA is also praiseworthy. Total 255 individual patta were distributed in 2012.

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

#### **Awareness camps for elected PRI members, village leaders**

The WRC Mandibisi has been working closely with their Sarpanch, for ensuring that the issues prioritized by the women get due attention. Although Nandu Majhi is male, the Mandibisi Mahila Mandal has ensured that he gives attention to crucial issues of importance to women. he has thus made sure that the ICDS, FRA as also the school mid-day meal schemes function effectively. In Kashipur Panchayat, Sumani Jhodia, President Ama Sangathan has been in touch with the various elected leaders, and has also mobilized women from her village and neighbouring villages to pressurize the representatives to take up their issue. Her major success has been in drawing attention to the 'Jhodia Issue', wherein all members of her community are being denied their tribal identity, despite being the original tribes of the region.

### **3.7. Develop IEC and advocacy material**

Arohan a Bi-Annual report depicting the struggle of the tribal women for their entitlement & success stories was published in the current year. Posters on MGNREGA, FRA, Local Self Governance, Women empowerment was printed out for the local sensitization. These have also had the impact of influencing the village community, and making them aware of their rights and privileges. In 2012, a report based on the Public Hearing on “Women Economic Rights & State level Consultation on Women Economic Rights” was published

#### **Training and skill building programmes for improved management of income, land, assets, livestock, village common lands and agricultural systems**

##### **Workshop on formal and legal programme**

In the current reporting period, specific training programmes on legal issues was given on Land & Governance. In the concerned training issues like type of land, type of forest, various sections & process of claiming land under Forest Right Act & Orissa Land Reform Act were discussed by the resource person Mr. Manohar Chauhan from CSD. The WRCs have continued their efforts and emphasis on legal literacy, and the village level meetings have taken up legal issues pertaining to existing laws, and more specially Forest rights Act, the PESA (Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act), the Right to Information Act, and other provisions.

## **4. Best Practices**

The village Karijhola in Dasmantpur Block, Koraput district is inhabited by total 17 Kondha tribal families. The tribals depend on Shifting Cultivation for their livelihood. They are unaware & ignorant about many Govt. Schemes, acts & policies. Among them, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is one. Due to the ignorance of the villagers, the Anganwadi employee had misutilize the allotted food of 7 old age persons & 14 Childrens food. In the concerned village, Agragamee is working since 1995 in various developmental works. Numerous camps, training & meetings were organized at the village level for increasing the awareness of the village people. A Mahila Mandal is formed in the village. The leaders of the Mahila Mandals are Laxmi Santa, Sai Santa & Bamani Santa.

In November 2011, Mahila Mandal organized a village level meeting regarding the irregularities of Children food. In the meeting, the villagers have raised the issue of being deprived from getting Childrens Food from the Anganwadi. It was decided in the meeting that in the next day, Anganwadi employee will be call to the meeting & inspection will be done regarding the Children food. As per the decision of the villagers, another meeting was organized by the villagers in the next day & the meeting was attended by both the Anganwadi employee & Agragamee staff. In the meeting the Anganwadi employee has admitted that, the service of providing Children food is quite irregular. Thereafter, the Anganwadi employee has given assurance that from now the service of providing Children food will be regular & in this context a written letter was also given to the villagers by the Anganwadi employee. And at present the service of delivering Children food has become regular in the village.

### 3.2. Case Study-II

#### A Success story of MGNREGA in Mankadmundi village

Mankadmundi village comes under Chikamba G.P of Dasamantapur block of Koraput District. The village is surrounded by mighty hills. In the east side of the village, a perennial stream is flows round the year. The distance of village from G.P, block & Koraput is 2 Km, 10 Km & 67 Km respectively. The total house hold is 35 & amongst these total house hold, 30 HH belongs to S.T & 5 HH belongs to O.C category. Agriculture is the prime occupation of the villagers followed with wage labour in the lean season. In May 2012, the villagers demanded 30 days of work under MGNREGA in the Panchayat office. After 15 days, the JE, PEO & BDO visited the village & said to the villagers that they have to work in Upargadla Ghatt cutting for making earthen road. The total estimated cost of the work is five lakh. Thereafter, the villagers have worked for 14 days but their payment was not paid. Therefore the villagers have complained several times to the concerned authority; Panchayat office, but nothing was done in this regard.

Eventually, the Mahila Mandal of the village has organized a meeting in the village & discussed about the problem. In the meeting the members of Mahila Mandal & other villagers has took the decision to give complain to the BDO regarding their late payment issue. A written application was given to the BDO for immediate payment. Finally, a letter has come to the village, that they will get their due payment within 7 days. After 7 days, total 39 wage labourer has received Rs. 78500/- , the per head earning is Rs. 1750/-. The payment was given in the respective passbooks of the labourers. According to the villagers, earlier their passbook was kept by the petty contractor, but now they are keeping their own passbook & withdraw money in need.



## 3.0 Addressing Socio-economic Exclusion- Working with Tribal Communities for Rights and Justice



### 3.1. Introduction

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

The 73rd Amendment, and subsequently, PESA (Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act) have laid the ground for ensuring participation of tribal communities in governance and socio-economic processes. Other Acts that have followed including the Tribal Forest Rights Act, the Right to Information Act, the National Employment Guarantee Act which have also sought to empower local communities for better self governance and participatory democracy. They are enabling Acts

that help tribal communities to determine their own developmental priorities, and take up self governance. In-built in these Acts are the provisions for local communities to determine their own priorities, and build up self reliance.

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

### 3.2. Goal & Objectives

#### 3.2.1. Goal

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

#### 3.2.2. Objectives

Strengthening Community Base organizations towards collective efforts for safeguarding rights of socially excluded mass.

Develop local leadership through capacity building on technical and managerial skills to sustain their means of livelihood and strengthen the government delivery systems.

Enhancing the participation of the socially excluded community in local civil institutions.

Ensuring partnership enhancement and good governance.

### 3.3. Outputs

#### 3.3.1 Awareness generation activities

Village level Mahila Mandal meeting	Total Participants	G.P Mahila Mandal Meeting	Total Participants	Women Federation	Total Participants
184	3825	9	710	5	415

Several Panchayat and Block level meetings have been conducted to help people understand and know about the Government Programmes, provisions, and schemes. Village level meetings were organized by the Mahila Mandals for the smooth implementation of FRA, OLRA, MGNREGA, and various Social Security Schemes at the village level. The local change agents acts as a facilitator and helps in the documentation work of FRA form fill up, job demand under MGNREGA and pension schemes applications. Similarly, G.P level Mahila Mandal meetings are organized in where the

problems of village are discussed and decision are taken collaboratively for the solutions. In the Women Federation meetings, the participants comes from village level Mahila Mandals and there is experience sharing place in the meetings. Based on the experience sharing, strategy and action plan is taken for each Mahila Mandals and Women federation.

### **3.3.2 Animators Training Programme**

Total 4 Animator trainings workshops were organised during the financial year 2012-13. Resource persons from the in house gave critical inputs on FRA, OLRA, MGNREGA, ICDS, PDS, to the target groups. During the process, much emphasis was given on the recent reformation on the above mentioned Govt. Acts & schemes. The objective of the Animators training is to develop their capability and skills in the effective implementation of various Govt. pro-poor acts, programmes, policy and schemes. Training modules were developed by resource persons. Major emphasis is also given on the active participation of the trainees and having them inform the training sessions, through group activities, games and role plays, as also experience sharing. Documentaries are also used to further enhance the training

### **3.3.3 Strengthening Community Based Organizations**

The formation of Mahila Mandals has helped to build up women's leadership in the villages. This has encouraged them to take up several challenges, and demand accountability of their Panchayats and Panchayats Samities. Mahila Mandal federations at the block level have taken up mass action for demanding rights for MGNREGA, FRA, and other provisions. These efforts of women's group from the village to the Panchayat, and to the Block, have been effective in mobilising entire village communities to take action to demand for their rights. Village communities come forward to take the support of federations, and federation leaders for helping them address problems with government service delivery. Demand from the CBOs has lead to several issues being taken up by the Government. In Koraput, the Palli Sabha decisions for NREGA works have been looked into, and are being included in the Panchayats.

### **3.3.4 Local Leadership through Capacity Building**

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

### **3.3.5 Enhancing the participation of the socially excluded community**

Palli Sabhas & Gram Sabhas have been initiated for grassroots planning in MGNREGA, and other schemes. These forums organised under the initiatives of local community leaders and members,

have had extensive participation of women and men members of the Gram Sabhas, and planning has been with people's perspective and priorities. Women have raised their voices in these forums, and ensured that their needs are addressed. Issues have been raised in Panchayat and Block level forums, and government functionaries involved in enhancing communication between communities and government. Panchayat level meetings and discussion groups have been organized with the involvement of local representatives.

### **3.4. Ensuring Partnership Enhancement and Good Governance**

Good participation has been developed during the project period with both Government departments and likeminded groups. For the smooth implementation of Forest Right Acts, Welfare Extension Officer of Kashipur seek the much needed help from the Animators in term of scrutinizing the filled up applications of FRA. Staff of Agragamee has also participated in Palli Sabha and Gram Sabhas organized by Panchayatiraj Department of Odisha. In 15 Gram Panchayats, Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha were organised where Govt. officials and staffs of Agragamee participated. Also the participation of villagers and especially the women was more dynamic in those sabhas ensuring the local governance.

#### **3.4. 1 District level Consultation on MGNREGA**

1 district level Consultation was organised in the VRC hall of Kashipur, Agragamee. Total 87 participants from the operational areas has attended the consultation. In the consultation, major thrust was given on the development perspective of the MGNREGA. Linkage with NHM, land development of FRA beneficiaries were the corner stone under MGNREGA. Use of Audio-visual aid and group discussion were some of the vital parts of the consultation.

#### **3.4.2 IEC Material**

2 Issues of the newsletter "Arohan" have been published during this year and spread the people's message from the tribal hinterlands of Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur and Kandhamal. The newsletter was distributed to BDO, Collector of the aforementioned districts for dissemination for a wider perspective.

#### **3.4.3 Best Practices**

##### **3.4.3.1. Case Study I**

G.P: Chikamba, Block: Dasmantpur, District: Koraput

Title: Promoting Local Governance through Palli Sabha & Gram Sabha in Chikamba Gram Panchayat of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district

Chikamba is one of the Gram Panchayat of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district, where Agragamee, a voluntary organization is working for multi issues of development since 15 years. With the support of IPAP project, the Right Based Advocacy work which Agragamee has been taking from years become more consolidated & vibrant.

#### **Palli Sabha:**

On 2nd Oct 2012, Palli Sabhas were organized in all the revenue villages of the Chikamba Gram

Panchayat. In the concerned Sabhas, the participation of the women & men is active & dynamic. Govt. officials of 12 departments & staffs of Agragamee participated in the Palli Sabha. The following issues were represented by the community in Palli Sabhas & the resolution of the same was passed;

**MGNREGA:** Job Demand, Land development, Cannal, MIP, road, culvert

**FRA:** Individual & Community claim, land identification, plot no. Khatta no.

**OLRA:** Revenue land claim

**Primary School:** School Building, new teacher posting

**ICDS:** ICDS centre

**Social Security Schemes:** IAY, APL card, OAP,

**Drinking water:** Tube wells, well Irrigation, culvert, check dam

### **Gram Sabha:**

On 17th & 18th Oct. 2013, Gram Sabha was organized in the Chikamba Gram Panchayat. Both Men & Women have actively participated in the Sabha. Govt. Officials like, VLW, PEO, Anganwadi Supervisor, High School teacher, Krushaka Sathi, Horticulture field officer & Sarapanch, ward member, Samiti Sabhya, Zilla Parishad Chairman attended the Gram Sabha. Agragamee's staffs has also participated in the Gram Sabha. The above mentioned resolutions of the Palli Sabha were passed in the Gram Sabha.

### **Follow Up:**

The villagers kept copy of the Passed resolution of both Palli Sabha & Gram Sabha for the follow up purpose.

### **3.4.3.2. Case Study II**

**Village: Bhabdapadar, G.P: Padepadar, Block: TH Rampur, District: Kalahandi**

**Total HH: 62, ST: 47, OBC: 15**

**Late Payment under MGNREGA**

**Type of work: Earthen Road construction from Bhabdapadar to Pukijal village**

**Work estimate: 200000/-**

**Work Status: Completed**

On dated 15th December 2012 job demand was made to the G.P under MGNREGA. Finally, on dated 23 Dec. 2012 work was sanctioned. A village meeting was organized & decision was taken to start the concerned work from 24 Dec. 2012. Total 80 labourers of the Bhabdapadar village worked in the road work of MGNREGA for 7 days & got Rs. 126/- as daily wage rate. The labourer got their due wages after 2 months of the completion of the work. on dated 20th Feb. 2012, a village level meeting was organized for the delay in wage payment under MGNREGA & took decision to represent the issue to the BDO. In the next day, a written application of the delay in wage payment was given to the BDO. After 15 days, VLW & GRS visited the village & motivated the villagers that their due wage has been sanctioned. Eventually, on dated 9th March 2012, the labourers got their

wage payment through passbook payment. Total Rs. 90000/- was given to 80 labourers & the per head wage is Rs. 1125/-. After the construction of the earthen road from Bhabdapadar to Pukijal village, the communication facility has been improved to a significant extent.

### 3.4.3.3. Case Study III

**Village: Pukijal, G.P: Padepadar, Block: T.H Rampur, District: Kalahandi**

**Issue: MGNREGA Late Payment**

Pukijal village in Padepadar has 22 S.T HH, 43 S.C H.H & 11 O.B.C HH. On 10th December 2012, a meeting was organized for work application under MGNREGA. Both women and men actively participated in the meeting. As per the decision taken in the meeting, on 14th Dec. 2012, the villagers applied to their Panchayat for work under the MNREGA. After 13 days, work order was sanctioned for earthen road from Pukijal to Bhabdapadar. The total estimate was Rs. 200000/-. The work started on 24th Dec.2012. Total 70 labourers worked for 6 days in the concerned work. However, the payment was withheld, after completion of the work. The people waited for 2 months, and then submitted complaints to the authorities. after 2 months of the completion of the work, the payment was not paid to the labourers. Despite, frequent complaint given to the GRS & G.P regarding the delay of due payment, nothing was done in this regard. Thereafter, the labourers organized a meeting in the village on dated 18th Feb. 2013 & discussed on the delay issue of wage payment. Finally on dated 19th feb.2013, they gave complain to the BDO of TH.Rampur of Kalahandi district. BDO gave assurance that within 13 days the labourers will get their due payment. But the payment was not paid to the labourers as per the stipulated date given by BDO. On dated 8th March 2013, Post Master visited the village & paid Rs. 756 per labourer. Total Rs. 52620/- was paid to 70 labourers. After frequent complain given by the villagers, finally they got their wage payment.



## 4.0 Strengthening Adivasi Self-governance in Odisha



### 4.1. Introduction

A Joint Programme has been launched by Agragamee entitled "Strengthening Adivasi Self-Governance in Odisha". The main objective of the Joint Programme is to ensure smooth implementation of Tribal Local self Governance and Empowerment in 12 tribal dominated districts of Odisha. During the reporting period, a series of consultation, and workshops were organised in the context of PESA, FRA, and Tribal Sub Plan. An action based research on Tribal Sub Plan in two districts; Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj has also conducted. The major activities under the project were briefly mentioned below;

### 4.2. Major activities:

#### 4.2.1 Strengthening Adivasi Institution Building & Leadership Development State level meeting to bring together existing tribal CBO/groups:

A two day programme on Launching Adivasi Self governance, a joint programme initiative was organized on 10.10.12 to 12.10.12 at Red Cross Bhaban, Bhubaneswar. The objective of the

programme was to disseminate the launch of Joint Programme supported by IPAP (New Delhi). The event has an extensive coverage of media. Tribal leaders, Members of Mahila Mandal, & Members of Legislative Assembly; Karendra Majhi (MLA), Ramchandra Hansda (MLA), Pradeep Majhi (MLA), Madhusudan Padhi (IAS), Karunakar Pattanaik participated in the workshop and gave their critical inputs.

### **Formation & operationalisation of a state level committee of Tribal and CSO Leaders:**

A State Level Tribal Advisory committee was formed consisting of 25 members from the Scheduled Tribes of Koraput, Rayagada, kalahandi, Kandhamal, and Nabarangpur districts of Odisha. This committee will look after the smooth implementation of tribal pro-poor acts and schemes at the grassroots level and make policy dialogue at the state level.

### **2-day State level consultation on tribal issues:**

A two day State level consultation on “Land Issues and PESA in KBK Region” was organized on 10th & 11th.Oct.2012 in COURTS, Koraput district. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Mohapatra, Director of COURTS presided over the Consultations. Mr. Achyut Das, Director of Agragamee gave the well come address to the participants. Dr. Arvind Behera, Members of Revenue Department, Collectors of Rayagada, Koraput, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur and Malkangiri districts have also participated in the concerned State level consultation and gave their critical inputs. Total 162 participants consisting of Community leaders, CBO members, Civil Society representatives and activist participated in the workshop and shared their experiences.

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

### **Study on Tribal Sub Plan:**

The study of Tribal Sub Plan was completed in two districts namely Mayurbhanj and Kandhamal of Odisha in the first phase. The broad objectives of the study are following;

- To understand budgeting mechanism under TSP approach and budget flow to districts.
- To assess impact of TSP in some selected districts.
- To assess how far the tribals have been included in decision making under TSP activities.
- To come up with suggestive measures for effective implementation of TSP.

### **Methodology:**

The TSP study was done both at Macro and Micro level; in Macro level much emphasis is given on the state policy guidelines and central Government and whether it has been properly followed. To what extent policies and guidelines of TSP were followed in its true spirit? On the other hand, at the Micro level, impact assessment was done on various projects implemented with the support of TSP fund. For these, Focus Group Discussion, Individual **interview and site visits were taken up.**

## Tribal Sub Plan study areas:

Sl. No.	District	Block	GP	Village
1	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Jarak	Khudisila
2			Kesdhia	Rainasahi
3			Champajhor	Dangadhia
4		Karanjia	Patbil	Kalakada
5				Sandeuli
6	Kandhamal	Phiringia	Gochhapada	Kodipari
7			Salaguda	Singakheta
8				Tanasu
9		Phulbani	Jamjhari	Bangala Sahi
10			Tudipaju	Pulandi
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

### Major findings:

#### a. Poor participation of the stake holders:

The participation of the stakeholders in the TSP activities is far from satisfactory. During the process of implementation of various developmental activities by the line departments for instance ITDA, the views, planning and indigenous knowledge of the people are not taken due consideration. In many cases, even the people are unknown about the project, if someone will ask from which department the Irrigation structure or canal were constructed in their village? Then they could not even answer. People hardly know about the Tribal Sub Plan! During the research study, when they came to know about the TSP and the total amount that comes under the scheme in each year for the tribals in Odisha, they were awestruck. They shared, money is coming for their overall development, but it is only in the pen and paper, not been translated in its letter and spirit. Due to their widespread illiteracy and ignorance, they are remaining deprived from their entitlements.

#### b. Actual need of the people is not addressed:

For any developmental initiatives, actual need assessment of the people is the prerequisite. In the entire study, it was deeply felt that the real need of the people was unaddressed. Despite of Investment of laks of rupees for the construction of check dam, canal, diversion weir, it could not be able to improve their life in any perspective.

#### c. Faulty site selection:

In many cases, the site selections of ITDA for the construction of Canal, Water harvestings structure, were faulty. Had the suggestion and involvement of peoples were taken up prior to the implementation of such projects, the impact would have manifold extent. Numerous examples are there in both Mayurbhanj and Kandhamal filed survey, where Canals and Water harvestings

structures were constructed with a substantial amount of TSP, but it is barely benefiting the stakeholders. As the people knows far better than the outside officials about the right place for Check dams, canal and water harvestings structure, their indigenous knowledge should be duly considered before implementation of the above projects in the village.

**d. Target based approach:**

A targets based approach will only be counterproductive instead of delivering intended benefit to the stakeholders. The study on TSP throws light on how various developmental works implemented by ITDAs have produced least benefit as the qualitative aspect of the work was sacrificed due to the nature of target based work taken up by the line departments. Also the lack of participation of the target groups in the concerned works plays a crucial factor for the failure of most of the projects. TSP fund is specially meant for the development of the tribals, but they gets the minimal benefit and it is the contractor and the vested interest groups, who usually reap the bigger chunk of the fund, an unvoiced exploitation prevails in the entire process! Indeed, this should be properly addressed by the likeminded organizations, people should internalise it and raise the issue of concern which is imperative.



## 5.0 Reclaiming the commons with women's power: Eco-village development in Tribal Odisha



### 5.1. Introduction

Tribal communities have been the eco-system people with more or less self-reliant and sustainable models of natural resource use and management, built up over centuries. This is still in evidence in the interior reaches of the KBK districts, where communities have preserved their bio-diversity of agricultural production, cultivating several varieties of cereals and pulses, and oil seeds, on whole a range of lands. Several species of millets, including many varieties of finger millets, foxtail millet, pearl millet, sorghum, maize, as well as upland paddy varieties are cultivated, along with pulses like pigeon pea, rice bean, green gram, cowpea, and oilseeds. A huge variety of low land paddy, of high market value are also grown.

However, there has been a downward spiral of production and income due to environmental degradation, loss of forests, and changing climatic conditions. Forests supplemented the food and livelihoods of the tribal communities, as also played a crucial role in checking erosion, and sustaining agricultural production in the swidden systems of the tribal communities. Land rejuvenation which would take 3 to 4 years in the ideal swidden systems of the past, now necessitates fallow cycles of 5 to 7 years or even more. The fallow cycles have increased alongside

loss in productivity. The latter necessitates bringing increasing acreage of land under shifting cultivation, setting into motion a downward spiral of land degradation, and ecological imbalances. All this has caused multiple levels of impoverishment amongst the tribal communities, leading to distress migration, increasing malnutrition at all ages, higher susceptibility to diseases and infections (which again lowers earning capacities), land alienation and increasing indebtedness.

It is in this context, Ama Sangathan and Agragamee jointly launched IPAF Eco-village development project with the support of IFAD. The challenges for developing and establishing a land and natural resource based model in just two years time is huge. Yet, this is the first need of the tribal communities whose levels of food and livelihood insecurities have been steadily going down due to land and environmental degradation. This effort will therefore be taken up with concerted and systematic people centered planning, backed by training and capacity building so that the women's groups in particular and the community in general will be able to take the inputs provided forward on their own initiative. The objectives of the project is briefly outlined below;

## **5.2. Overall Goal:**

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

To build on women's role as traditional keepers of commons, by helping them demonstrate viable alternatives to shifting cultivation

To use the enabling laws to help tribal communities have institutional and legal access to land and NRM resources in general;

To help establish sustainable and eco-friendly practices of land use that can help tribal communities preserve and develop their indigenous seed resources

To establish people and more specifically women centered models for the governance of commons that can provide for the livelihood as well as income needs on a sustainable basis.

## **5.3. Activities undertaken during the reporting period:**

### **5.3.1. Eco Village Development:**

#### **5.3.1.1. Micro Level Planning:**

2 participatory people's Micro-plans were made for the villages of Yugabasa Kebedi and Maligaon respectively. The micro-plans involved a social map drawn by the community, indicating details of the village settlement and important features in the village including the well, and other water sources, the main place of worship, location of school and Anganwadi centres, etc., land use, and resource map, providing details of the land, water, forest, soil, animal resources in the village, with the help of cadastral map, and also a planned-resource-use map, visualising a future situation of increased and sustainable resource use and production.

Participatory processes, of using illustrations, engaging the local community in the discussions, and analysis, helping the women voice their perceptions and understanding of the socio-economic issues, and problems, helped to make the micro-plans participatory, and ensure people's ownership over the plans. These plans were presented in the Panchayat level Gram Sabhas for acceptance.

### 5.3.1.2. Selection of beneficiaries for the first phase:

During the financial year of 2012-2013, total 50 individual beneficiaries with total land area of 64.50 acres were selected under the IPAF project. After the selection of the beneficiaries, land preparation activities, including bunding, clearing, fencing were taken up. Mango, cashew, and other oil seed plants like simarua, karanja, were provided to the beneficiaries. Apart from it, ragi, niser, and kosala were also given to the farmers for seasonal intercropping in the plot. The detail of plants and other inputs given during the financial year of 2012-2013 was as mentioned below;

Total Ben. during 2012-13	Total acre	Plants distributed during 2012-2013			Crop seeds distributed for intercropping during 2012-2013		
		Mango plants	Cashew plants	Simarua and other oil seed plants	Ragi (Millet) Seed	Kosala (Pulse) Seed	Niser (Oil) seed
50 no.s	64.50	1516 no.s	1195 no.s	1050 no.s	5 kg	5 kg	5 kg

### 5.3.1.4. Support for the development of commons:

Total 100 acres of common lands were developed through earth and stone bunding by the Mahila Mandals of 4 villages of Chandragiri panchayat. With the collective effort of women members of Mahila Mandal, these 70 acres of common land fenced in. Mango, Cashew, and oil seed plants like Simarua, karanja were provided to Mahila Mandals. Also arhar, niser, kosala, koting and beans were provided for intercropping in the Mahila Mandal Commons land. The rules for commons management formulated and accepted. The detail of agro-inputs given to the Mahila Mandal during the financial year of 2012 to 2013 was mentioned below;

Name of the Village	Area	Plants for 2012-2013				Crop for 2012-2013					
		Cashew	Mango	Simarua	Others	Ragi	Kosala	Niser	Arhar	Kotting	Beans
Y.Kebidi	25 acre	2000	200	2500	5000	2kg	2kg	1kg	5kg	5kg	1kg
Durkhal	30 acre	3000	400	2000	6000	3kg	2kg	0.5kg	5kg	5kg	1kg
Maligaon	17 acre	3000	300	1500	4000	1kg	0.5kg	0.5kg	5kg	5kg	1kg
Dandabad	28 acre	2000	200	2500	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100 acre	10000	1100	8500	18000	6 kg	4.5 kg	2 kg	15 kg	15 kg	3 kg

### 5.3.1.5. Supports for development of Private Uplands: 75 Acres

Land fenced through stone and green fencing and protected from cattle in 64.70 acres of private uplands. Seasonal crops of local millets and pulses like kosala, ragi, suan, peanuts, were cultivated along with fruit plantation of mango and cashew in the individual beneficiary plot. This has significantly increased the yield rate of the farmers.

### 5.3.1.6. Model demonstration for improving low-land paddy cultivation:

The application of Zero tillage method in especially in the low land paddy cultivation has set up a bench mark in the agricultural practice amongst the farmers. It has augmented the yield rate and also significantly reduced intensive labour input for growing paddy. The Zero tillage method taken up by Shoba Singh Majhi

was able to demonstrate the ecological benefits of this technique, and build up enthusiasm in other farmers to try the method. This model demonstration for improving low land paddy cultivation was initially shown on 3 acres of land which was much appreciated by the farmers in the operational areas.

#### **5.4. Training & Advocacy for Land Rights:**

##### **Training Programme on Sustainable land use:**

A 4 days Training Programme on Sustainable Land Use was organised from 1st to 4th February 2013 in the VRC Hall of Agragamee, Kashipur (Rayagada). Total 118 participants attended the training programme. Mrs. Vidhya das was the resource person who gave critical inputs to the participants. The thematic background of the training is to orient the target groups on sustainable land use method and its advantages. The repercussion of using chemical fertilizers, and pesticides was demonstrated through documentaries, as also through experiences, and special emphasis was given on using eco-friendly methods, including using FYM, ensuring year round soil cover, re-cycling waste, crop rotation, minimum tillage for protecting and enhancing the productivity of soil and land was discussed.

Experience sharing on traditional agricultural practices, organic pest management were also shared amongst the participants. Documentary film on Sustainable farming, preparing organic manure and pest and how to raise orchard farming were also shown in the training programme.

##### **Panchayat level workshops for dissemination of information and learning's:**

One Gram panchayat level workshop was organised in Chandragiri for the dissemination of information and learning's amongst the participants in this reporting period. In the Gram Panchayat Workshop the following issues were discussed;

##### **NRM protection:**

Under NRM protection the following issues were shared amongst the participants; soil, water and vegetation are three basic natural resources. In order to manage land, water and vegetation, technical knowledge suitable to the specific conditions of a region was required. Orchard development will definitely ensure environment protection through vegetation and also become a sustainable source of livelihood.

##### **Soil Conservation:**

Soil conservation in the hilly areas is one of the prime concerns which needs earth bunding, stone bunding, necklace bunding and most importantly plantation.

##### **Land development:**

Preserving and enhancing the productive capabilities of land in cropped and grazed areas that is, upland areas, down slope areas, and flat and bottom lands; sustaining productive forest areas. Actions to stop and reverse degradation or at least to mitigate the adverse effects of earlier misuse which is increasingly important in the uplands. These can be achieved by orchard development.

##### **Mango plantation:**

Each beneficiary will get 40 mango plants for his 1 acre of land. The plants should be planted in 22 × 22 feet, depth of the pit and width should be 3 feet each.

### Miscellaneous plantation, intercropping:

Much emphasis should be given on miscellaneous plantation i.e. acacia, chakunda, karanja, subabul, neem which will meet the need of fire woods, fodder for the beneficiaries. Apart from this, the advantages of intercropping of niser, ragi, suan, and other millets in the plot was shared in the meeting.

### Use of organic manures:

### Use of organic fertilisers has the following advantages:

#### Improved Soil Health:

Virtually every aspect of organic farming revolves around the health of the soil. Organic fertilizer contributes to soil health in the following ways:

**Increased Organic Matter:** Natural soil is rich in organic matter. Increasing organic matter in agricultural soil improves the soil structure, creating more air space and water retention within the soil.

**Reduced Soil Erosion:** A higher proportion of organic material in the soil will also prevent soil erosion.

**Healthy Ecosystem:** Organic fertilisers is gentler on microorganisms and earthworms living in the soil, creating a healthy ecosystem that is sustainable and conducive to long-term use

### Use of indigenous seeds:

The many years of adaptation to the conditions at a particular site result in plants developing characteristics that enable them to germinate, survive and reproduce effectively in that particular area. Therefore the best seed source will come from those plants. Local seed is the best choice for direct seeding. Indigenous seeds are climatic resilient which makes it easier to cope up with the climatic adversaries ensuring the sustainability.

### Issues shared by the villagers:

Collection of indigenous seeds, Land development through stone bunding, green fencing, Community land development, Food security through intercropping of niser, kosala, ragi, suan, foxtmillet and vegetables in Mango plantation plot

### Method of the Panchayat level workshop:

Lecture method, Group Discussion, Individual presentation, Experience sharing, Documentary film show based on Natural Resource Management, Use of indigenous knowledge in managing NRM , Field demonstration

## 5.5. Documentation of Best Practices:

### 5.5.1. Case Study I

Village : Y-Kebidi, Gram Panchayat : Chandragiri

Name	Age	Caste	BPL/APL/ Antoday	Total Family members	Total acre (patta land)	Total encroached land (acre)
Panmati Majhi	24	S.T	BPL	4	17 decimal (FRA land)	1

Panmati Majhi, a marginal farmer was selected as a beneficiary in the first phase of IPAF project 2012. According to Panmati Majhi, initially village meetings were organised by Mr. Giridhari Majhi (Animator, IPAF project) where the significance of Eco-Village development through mango plantation was shared to the villagers. From that day onwards, i have developed a keen interest to raise mango plants in our 1 acre of encroached land. However, in the beginning my husband Mr. Dhansingh Majhi was not much interested because we grows minor millets; ragi, maize, niser in the same land. If we will plant mangos, then we have to give up growing our staple food. But, when we came to know about advantage of intercropping with mango plantation, it means we can cultivate ragi, suan, niser, maize along with mango as a intercropping, my husband gave his consent to the initiative. In 2012, we got 40 mango plants as a support from the IPAF project out of which 36 plants survived. Before the plantation, we have done both stone & green fencing on the plot to protect the plants and crops from cattle. It took nearly 14 days to fenced the plot, however my husband gave me help in every step. It is a collective effort. In the previous year, alsu, and suan was grown as a intercropping.

### 5.5.2. Case Study II

**Village : Y-Kebidi, Gram Panchayat : Chandragiri**

Name	Age	Caste	BPL/APL/Antoday	Total Family members	Total acre (patta land)	Total encroached land (acre)
Dhanmati Majhi	19	S.T	BPL	3	5	0

Dhanmati Majhi got 40 mango plants as a support of the IPAF project 2012, out of which 37 are alive. Green fencing was done by Dhanmati Majhi and her husband Sobhasingh Majhi for which they got Rs. 1000/- towards the fencing labour. Dhanmati Majhi says, apart from stone & green fencing, individual fencing was also done for each mango plants for a secure protection of plants from cattle. My husband Sobhasingh Majhi helped in preparation of land; pit digging, and fencing. Earlier we used to cultivate niser in the same plot in rainy season. The plot remains unutilised in the lean season. But, now we have planted mango with ragi, maize as a intercropping.

We have also planted acacia, chakunda, karanjia plants on the boarder of the plot, which will provide firewood. Prior to the initiative of mango plantation, village meetings were organised where the objective of the project was shared to the participants. The local varieties seedling should be used as it is more environments resilient and can cope up with the adversaries of the nature of the region, said by Giridhari Majhi, animator of IPAF project.

### 5.5.3. Case Study III

**Village : Y-Kebidi, Gram Panchayat : Chandragiri**

Name	Age	Caste	BPL/APL/Antoday	Total Family members	Total acre (patta land)	Total encroached land (acre)
Rukmani Majhi	23	S.T	BPL	3	5	0

Rukmani Majhi, a widow and her son Dhobasingh Majhi were enthralled when their name was enlisted in the final beneficiaries list of IPAF 2012. With much interest, we started the land preparation and stone fencing as it is the most important thing before plantation. During the village

meetings organised by Agragamee staffs, they have given much emphasis on fencing as it will protect our plants from stress pass of stray animals. The plot where now we have planted mangos and undertaken intercropping was earlier used only for growing ragi and suan. There was no fencing on the land which restricts us to practice cultivation in the lean season. But, now with the stone and green fencing, we can produce vegetables, fox millets, suan without any stress pass of cattle. We also kept watch over it, and got a bumper crop of pigeon pea, using zero tillage methods that checked soil erosion to a significant extent. We have also dug pits, and planted 40 mango grafts. Of these 36 have survived. In 2013, they will be supported for 'gap filling' to replace the grafts that did not survive.

#### 5.5.4. Case Study IV

**Village : Dandabad, Gram Panchayat : Chandragiri**

Name	Age	Caste	BPL/APL/Antoday	Total Family members	Total acre (patta land)	Total encroached land (acre)
Sunamati Majhi	52	S.T	BPL	5	3	1

Sunamati Majhi, an organic leader of Dandabad village of Chandragiri Gram Panchayat received 40 mango plants in 2012. She says that, in her childhood days, people depends on crops like millets and paddy as these are their staple food (also now), but the concept of fruit plantation and its significance was not known to the people. Since, we belongs to the tribal community, we collects various berry, fruits from forest. But, seldom grows fruits through extensive plantation on our land. However, time has passed, and the scenario is gradually changing. We have attended a number of meetings and training conducted by Agragamee on sustainable agriculture. Orchard development along with intercropping is definitely a source of sustainable livelihood in this hilly terrain. Earlier, shifting cultivation was the main livelihood for the people which is more labour intensive and incurs less return. The situation becomes worse when the land becomes barren for 3 to 4 years once it was used for shifting cultivation. In this juncture of time, the farmers often search for a new plot of land on the Dangar (hill) which causes conflict pertinent to land issues amongst the tribals. In 2012, we have started raising mango plantation with intercropping of various minor millets. We have done stone fencing in order to protect the plants from cattle. With the constant help of my husband Mr. Bachu Majhi, we have prepared the land for plantation. Apart from mango, we have cultivated ragi, niser and maize on the plot as a intercropping. We will do the gap filling in 2013 for the plants which could not survive.

#### 5.5.5. Case Study V

**Village: Maligaon, Gram Panchayat: Chandragiri**

Name	Age	Caste	BPL/APL/Antoday	Total Family members	Total acre (patta land)	Total encroached land
Kuntala Majhi	39	S.T	BPL	5	4 (FRA beneficiaries)	3

Kuntala Majhi became overwhelmed when her name was selected in the IPAF beneficiary list 2012. a shimmering farmer of Maligaon village of Chandragiri Gram Panchayat has set up a bench mark in mango plantation with integrated cropping in his 3 acres of patta land. With the support of IPAF

project 2012, she got 40 mango plants out of which 37 plants are alive. Initially, village level meeting were organized by animators of Ama Sangathan, where the significance of Eco Village development & role of horticultural activity in environmental protection were shared amongst the villagers. A perennial stream flows in the adjacent farm land which provides irrigation water for Kuntala round the year. Apart from Mango, we are also growing various vegetables like, tomato, bringel, cauliflower, onion & banana as a intercropping, which not only supplement our family income by selling the surplus vegetables in the nearby market, but also provide a rich source of nutrition for our children. With the help of my husband, we have fenced the plot with green fencing. In 2013, we will do gap filling. Now i feel more delighted for our piece of land which attracts neighbouring villagers, they visit our farms and appreciates our effort.

### 5.5.6. Case Study VI

#### Village : Y-Kebidi, Gram Panchayat : Chandragiri

##### The Success of Women's Collective Effort of Yugbasa Kebidi Mahila Mandal

The village Yugbasa Kebedi, in Chandragiri Gram Panchayat, in Kashipur Block is situated at the foot hills of the Baphla Mali Plateau. Despite its fairly abundant resources of water, and forests, the village is poor, and subject to much exploitation. The land resources have also been degraded by years of shifting cultivation, and deforestation, increasingly, the women in the village were finding it difficult even to meet the daily needs of firewood for their hearths. Thus, when Ama Sangathan suggested they should protect their commons and regenerate them with plantations, they showed keen interest. The work was challenging however as these lands were steep uplands, and were also encroached by many small and marginal farmers. However, as the women came together to discuss the matter, the entire village supported them, and a decision was taken to protect and rejuvenate the "Banjimaska" Dan gar as a first attempt. The women were overjoyed, and they all decided that the best way to begin was with a sufficiently high stone fence that will prevent the entry of cattle. This was easily said, but required time and energy, and collective effort. Despite the initial agreement, the work took time to start, and then they also had to decide on alternate paths for cattle, as some of the farmers took their cattle across this hill to plough their lands. There were more meetings, and discussions, and eventually different solutions to everybody's satisfaction were worked out. The women built a stone fence with much enthusiasm, and planted firewood trees on the border. Inside, they planted cashew on the lower slopes, and miscellaneous forest species on the higher slopes. The entire village organised to protect the Banjimaska Dangar, and make it a visible patch of green success that could inspire other villages to also follow their example.



## 6.0 Vocational Education & Training



### 6.1. Introduction

The tribal population in Odisha constitutes around 23% of the total population depends upon subsistence farming. But hardly a few have taken to modern and improved practice and majority still adopt primitive methods. This is mostly due to lack of proper training and transfer of technology to the grass root level. Diversification of sustainable agriculture and allied sectors has untapped potential for employment, growth, increased income and for checking migration.

As a result, Agragamee centred its focus at addressing these gaps in social capital building and establishing replicable models, by organizing Vocational Education & Training for the unorganized rural sector. The focus is about creating young paraprofessionals and Ecopreneurs skilled in natural resource based livelihoods and creation of multi-stakeholder linkages so that agriculture, the primary profession, becomes economically remunerative, technologically appropriate and ecologically sustainable. Skill development and backward and forward linkages on natural resource based livelihood options for the youth will help in strengthening the local economy as well as creating alternative options for the rural youth who would otherwise spend their life as unskilled labour.

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

### **6.1.2. Overall Goal/Project Purpose :**

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

### **6.1.3. Specific objective :**

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

### **6.2.1. Activities and Results**

Aragamee has conducted ten trainings during the reporting period with 228 trainees from 82 villages in 5 districts. Trainings on two new trades (Fruit processing (Mango Pickle) and Oil Seed Processing) were conducted for the first time. Training modules for the new courses were prepared and linkages with Govt. departments and experts of the concerned themes for resource persons were established for the same. The pace of training activity and quality has improved compared to last year. Efforts were made to motivate and encourage women participation in the program and 144 (63%) of the total 228 trainees were female.

The last three years program implementation learning's with internal review helped us focus on women participation in different training programs. Their learning capacity and intensity towards the program is admirable. As a result the VET women trainees have been started two turmeric processing unit successfully at Dongasil and Girliguma panchayats of Rayagada and Koraput districts respectively where turmeric cultivation is done by larger farmers. This kind of act has been put tremendous impact on the local region as well as the women participants. They are earning healthy amount by selling turmeric powder in local markets and wholesaler. Apart from that one oil seed processing unit has planned to set up at Tentulikhunti panchayat which will be executed especially by the women participants of Tentulikhunti block of Nabarangpur district.

### **Turmeric Processing:**

The training program on turmeric processing has been conducted twice during the reporting period with 47 trainees. The trainees of the concerned trade were able to augment their skill and knowledge on the agricultural practices of turmeric cultivation. As a result in the last season they have cultivated turmeric successfully with applying of all necessary steps learned in training. It helped them to enhance their productivity as well as to maintain the path of sustainability. Apart from that two turmeric processing unit have been well executed by the women participants with the linkages of local banks. They have taken Rs. 75,000 as loan for smooth running of centres which also promoting the turmeric products in the concerned region. By this initiative they could able to strengthen their financial condition and base for further activities.

### **Fruit Processing (Mango Pickle):**

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

### **Nursery Raising and Management:**

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

### **Integrated Sustainable Agriculture:**

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

### **Certified Seed Production:**

The training on Certified Seed Production has been done once, attended by 17 nos. of women trainees during the reporting period. The trainees have been linked with OSSCO (Odisha State Seed Certification Office) to promote their business. After getting foundation seed of paddy and vegetable from the concern department, they cultivated it in their own agricultural land. After harvesting they have planned to certify the seeds in OSSCO to sell it in local market & outside.

### **Solar Lantern Repairing:**

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

source. There are two female trainees have also professionally started their business and it has been helped them to augmenting their income. This exemplary happening is encouraging the other female trainees to become successful entrepreneur.

### Tapioca Tuber Processing:

The trainees from tapioca tuber processing training have been producing tapioca products after getting hardware support from Agragamee under EU-VET support project. They are selling the concern products in local hat, market and to the wholesaler in reasonable price. The commercial usage of tapioca has been able to enhance audacity among the trainees and villagers. Apart of that the trainees had planted tapioca in their individual fields during the monsoon season.

### Oil Seed Processing:

The trainees from oil seed processing training have been producing oil from different kinds of oil seeds cultivated by them in locality i.e. mustard, niger, black gram, kusum, sun flower etc. The class session on agricultural practices and processing procedure of oil seed during the training have been helping the trainees to implement it successfully in the field. They are selling these oil seed products in local market and to the wholesaler which strengthening their economic life as well as boosting up their confidence. They have been planning to promote their business in large scale with the linkages of local banks.

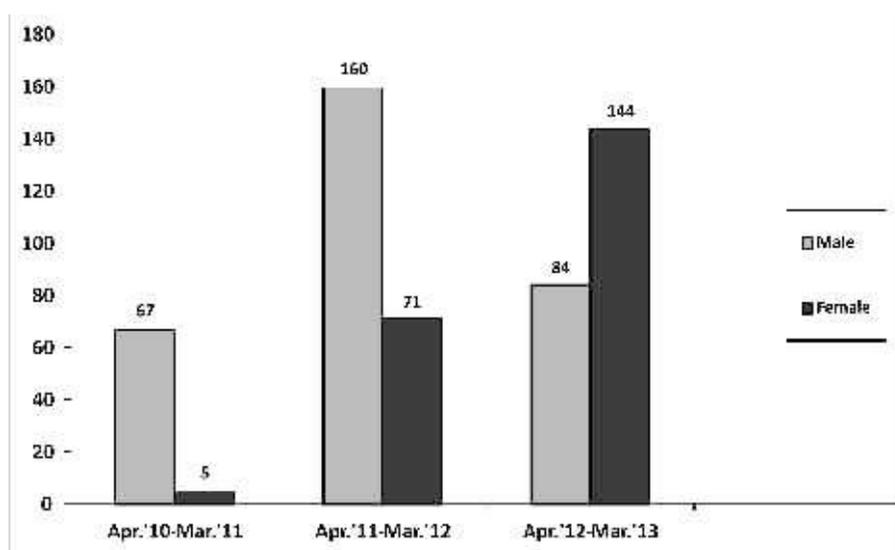
### 6.2.2. Details of Training Program:

Sl. No.	Name of training	Date	No. of trainees	Details of trainees	District				
					RGD	KPT	KLH	KDH	NBR
1	Turmeric Processing	2 <sup>nd</sup> May'12 – 16 <sup>th</sup> May' 12	22	ST – 22, Male – 22	22	--	--	--	--
2	Fruit Processing (Mango Pickle)	28 <sup>th</sup> May'12 – 11 <sup>th</sup> Jun'12	30	ST – 12, SC – 15, OBC – 3, Male – 5, Female - 25	24	--	6	--	--
3	Nursery Raising & Management	29 <sup>th</sup> Jun'12- 13 <sup>th</sup> Jul'12	22	ST – 17, SC – 5, Male – 22, Female – 0	22	--	--	--	--
4	Integrated Sustainable Agriculture	29 <sup>th</sup> Jul'12 - 27 <sup>th</sup> Aug'12	17	ST – 15, SC – 1, OBC – 1, Male – 13, Female – 4	5	4	6	2	--
5	Certified Seed Production	5 <sup>th</sup> Sept.'12 – 19 <sup>th</sup> Sept.'12	15	ST – 11, SC – 2, OBC – 2, Male – 0, Female – 15	7	--	7	--	1
6	Solar Lantern Repairing	6 <sup>th</sup> Oct.' 12 – 20 <sup>th</sup> Oct.' 12	30	ST – 22, SC – 5, OBC – 3 Male - 22, Female - 8	3	9	5	4	9
7	Turmeric Processing	10 <sup>th</sup> Nov.'12 – 24 <sup>th</sup> Nov.'12	25	ST – 10, OBC – 15 Male - 0 , Female – 25	--	25	--	--	--
8	Tapioca Tuber Processing	14 <sup>th</sup> Dec.'12 – 28 <sup>th</sup> Dec.' 12	25	ST – 24, SC – 1 Male - 0, Female - 25	--	25	--	--	--
9	Tapioca Tuber Processing	6 <sup>th</sup> Jan.'13 – 20 <sup>th</sup> Jan.' 13	17	ST – 17, Male - 0, Female - 17	--	17	--	--	--
10	Oil Seed Processing	17 <sup>th</sup> Mar.'13 – 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar.'13	25	ST – 25, Male - 0, Female - 25	6	--	--	--	19
<b>Total</b>			<b>228</b>	<b>ST – 175, SC – 29, OBC – 24, Male – 84, Female – 144</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>

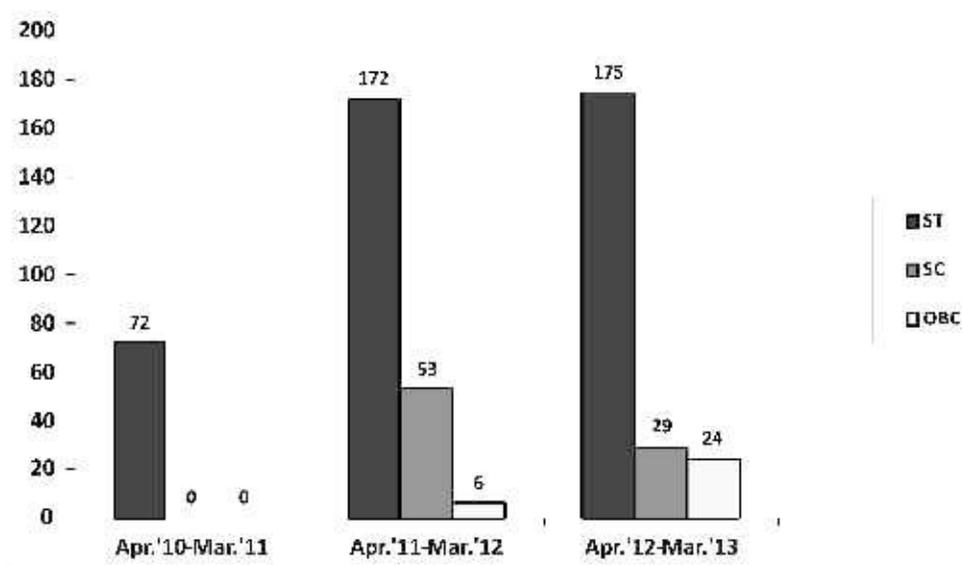
### 6.3. Comparative Analysis:

April 2010 – March 2011	April 2011 – March 2012	April 2012 – March 2013
8 trainings on 5 trades Nursery (2) Sustainable Agriculture (2) Certified Seed Production (2) Water Resource Conservation, Harvesting & Management (1) Tapioca Tuber Processing (1)	12 trainings on 6 trades Nursery (5) Dal Processing (1) Tapioca Tuber Processing (2) Solar Lantern Repairing (2) Sustainable Agriculture (1) Turmeric Processing (1)	10 trainings on 8 trades Turmeric Processing (2) Fruit Processing (1) Nursery (1) Sustainable Agriculture (1) Certified Seed Production (1) Solar Lantern Repairing (1) Tapioca Tuber Processing (2) Oil Seed Processing (1)
72 trainees – 72 ST, 67 Male, 5 Female,	231 trainees - 172 ST, 53 SC, 6 OBC, 160 Male, 71 Female	228 trainees - 175 ST, 29 SC, 24 OBC, 84 Male, 144 Female

#### GENDER ANALYSIS



#### CASTE ANALYSIS



#### 6.4. Practical aspects during the training:

The practical exposure has been conducted by Mr. Kulaswami Jagannath Jena, Project Coordinator, EU\_WHH\_VET. At CETAR, Mallijharan, there are three experienced persons have been engaged in conducting practicals of all themes. They are - i) Hari Jhodia (grafter) ii) Bibhisan Lohara (progressive farmer) and iii) Saroj Kumar Sen (technical assistant, EU\_WHH\_VET). They have been making the trainees more efficient in preparation of demonstration plots with respect to relevant trainings. In addition, the trainees have been taken to model nursery, turmeric, tapioca and certified seed production farms etc.

#### 6.5. The details of practical exposure has mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Practical Exposure and Experience
1	Turmeric Processing	Demonstration plot at Sargiguda Turmeric field, Kashipur, Rayagada.
2	Fruit Processing (Mango Pickle)	Exposure visit to Banasil WADI field, Dasmantpur in Koraput District
3	Nursery Raising & Management	Demonstration plot at CETAR Nursery farm, kashipur, Rayagada District
4	Integrated Sustainable Agriculture	Exposure visit to Banasil Organic Field, Dasmantpur in Koraput District
5	Certified Seed Production	Demonstration at Beheraguda village and STO Lab, Rayagada
6	Solar Lantern Repairing	Demonstration at Ushabali and Pandkapadar Solar Energy System, Kashipur, Rayagada
7	Turmeric Processing	Demonstration plot at Pandkapadar and Sargiguda Turmeric field, Kashipur, Rayagada.
8	Tapioca Tuber Processing	Exposure visit to Maligaon Tapioca plantation field, Th. Rampur, Kalahandi District
9	Tapioca Tuber Processing	Exposure visit to Pedisil Tapioca plantation field, Dasmantpur, Koraput District
10	Oil Seed Processing	Exposure visit to Bijapadar Oil Seed Processing unit, Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur District

#### 6.6. Success Stories

Sl. No.	Name of the Trainees	Training	Impact
1	 JYOTIRAM JHODIA	Nursery Raising & Management	Jyotiram Jhodia is a young man of 26 years old belongs to Gaimundtunda village of Kodipari G.P., Kashipur Block, Rayagada District. After attending 15 days training on Nursery Raising & Management he set up his own nursery farm with 4000 nos. of mango, cashew and litchi grafted plants. He has earned Rs. 80,000/- by selling these plants in the locality. For this season he has increased the size of his nursery with 5000 nos. of grafted plants. Apart from that he is also working as grafter for others nursery which promoting his skill and strengthening his economic life.

2	 SUBASH SAHU	<b>Solar Lantern Repairing</b>	<p>Subash Sahu is a dynamic and laborious young man of 25 yrs. belongs to Adri village of Adri Panchayat, Th. Rampur Block, Kalahandi District. He is now rising as a promising mechanic of solar lantern and other electronic gazettes (radio, music system, television, lamp etc.) earning Rs.4500/- per month. He has augmented his skill and expertise on solar lantern repairing during the VET program. In this regard he is being supported solar lantern repairing equipments by AGRAGAMEE.</p>
3	 KUSUME MAJHI	<b>Turmeric Processing</b>	<p>Kusume Majhi is 30 years of old women whose family has been depending on agriculture for the sustainability of economic life. In post training phase, she could able to give shape to her dream and became Secretary of Dongasil Turmeric Processing Unit. The concerned unit has been producing qualitative turmeric powder, sold in local market and outside wholesalers. She is now getting healthy amount due to her strong commitment and hardworking. For this kind of act her efficiency is playing a vital role which has has grown up in VET.</p>



## 7.0 Wadi', a successful model of Tribal Development Programme



The NABARD 'Wadi' project is an integrated Horticulture Development in Tribal Areas. The project is for seven years and the year 2012-2013 is the 2nd Year

### 7. 1. Objectives of our Wadi Project:

To facilitate creation of 1000 acres of self managed mini orchards for 1116 tribal families.

To generate empowerment and capacity building for tribal farmers and women groups in 37 villages through different trainings for income generation.

To provide nutritional food and safe drinking water for all the tribal families of the 37 villages.

To achieve Convergence with govt. Schemes such as NREGS, National Horticulture Mission, National Rural Health Mission etc.

To enhance quality of life of the tribals through provision of basic services like health, sanitation safe drinking water etc. in all the villages of the projects areas.

### 7. 2. Components of Tribal Development through Wadi approach

The project aims at development of orchards for 1116 tribal families (1000 acres) covering 37

villages in four Gram Panchayats (Dasmantpur, Chikamba, Girliguma, Dumbaguda) of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district.

Tribal families (poor and marginal farmer) having land holding less than 5 acres will be selected for Wadi development under the programme.

The identified crops in the Wadi area are mango (Amrapalli), Cashew (V4) and Litchi (Muzafarpur) and forest species like Cassia, Karanj, Neem and Subabul in the border area will be planted in one acre (40 cashew-0.5 acre, 25 mango-0.3 acre, 10 litchi-0.2 acre)

Utilization of border of the orchard by plantations with different forest species to meet the timber fodder and firewood.

Inter cropping will be taken up in the Wadi land like tomato, brinjal, beans, radish, chilly, cow pea, pumpkin, pea & pulses etc. which will provide them a better support for their daily needs.

Project period is from 1st Oct 2009 to 30th Sept. 2016

Inputs will be supplied to each beneficiary @- fruit grafts (40 cashew grafts, 25 mango grafts, 10 litchi grafts), Neem cake-10 kg, trychoderma-500 gm, Azetobactor-600 gm, and P.S.B.-600 gm for 1 acre.

Wages for labour will be paid for land levelling, pit digging (75 pits), fencing, staking etc through UVS by cheque payment.

Farmers in one patch will form one group or UVS (Udhyan Vikas Samiti) to facilitate linkages.

In addition, other related components of Wadi intervention like soil and water conservation, water resource development, training and capacity building, exposure visits to be taken up. Mobilisation of beneficiary, community health intervention, women development programs were also taken up in this project.

### **7.3. Genesis of Wadi approach**

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

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

#### 7.4. Project Abstract Achieve in 3years

District	-	Koraput
Block	-	Dasmantpur
No. and name of Gram	-	Four G.P.s
Panchayats Name	1)	Dasmantpur
	2)	Chikamba
	3)	Girliguma
	4)	Dumbaguda
Project Period	-	7 Years (2009-2015
PIA	-	Aragamee, Kashipur
Funding Agency	-	NABARD
Total Area Covered	-	1000 Acres
No of Beneficiaries	-	1116 Nos.
Total Udyan Vikash Samiti Formed	-	83nos.
Total nos of Villages	-	37 Nos.
Boarder Plantation	-	1000 acrs
Supply of Diesel pump for lift Irrigation purpose	-	20 nos
Check dam	-	1 no.
Vermi Compost Construction	-	65 nos.
No. of Landless beneficiaries for IGP	-	90 Nos.
(Achieve - Goatery-61, Sheepery-10, Multi Purpose Shop-6, Cycle Repatring-3, Tailoring-5, Vending-5, G. Total - 90nos. As on 31st March-2013)		
Total Formation of SHG	-	50 nos. ( Total Members- 741 nos.)
Plantation Programme	-	( in 3 Years )
Planted of Cashew Plants	-	40000 nos
Planted of Mango Plants	-	25000 nos
Planted of Litchi Plants	-	10000nos

## 7.5. Area operation and name of the villages in phase I (2012-2013)

### UVS WISE NABARD WADI BENEFICIARY LIST 2012-2013( 3rd phase)

3rd PHASE WADI ( Girliguma GP )								
Sl. No.	Name of UVS	Name of the Village	Total Acr.	Total Bene.	Total Nos. of Plants			
					Cashew	Mango	litchi	Total
1	Sunarigachha Pada	Girli	20	22	800	500	200	1500
2	Bilagachha Pada	Do	10.5	11	420	263	105	788
3	Khajurigachha Pada	Makakan	14	16	560	350	140	1050
4	Matikhal	Do	11	11	440	275	110	825
5	Gaon Munda	Do	7.5	8	300	188	75	563
6	Dhungiabada	Godri	14	16	560	350	140	1050
7	Takuchapa	Do	13	14	520	325	130	975
8	Mashani Pada	Alchi	9	10	360	225	90	675
9	Eladeti	Do	20	23	800	500	200	1500
10	Tabangagan	Ratabandha	14.5	17	580	363	145	1088
11	Baragachha Pada	Do	11.5	13	460	288	115	863
12	Patarangani	Do	7	8	280	175	70	525
13	Janabada	Tala Ratabandha	6	6	240	150	60	450
14	Janikudi	Dakiribeda	17	17	680	425	170	1275
15	Jhankar Bhata	Tikirapada	20	27	800	500	200	1500
		<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>7800</b>	<b>4875</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>14625</b>

3rd PHASE WADI (Dumbaguda GP)								
Sl. No.	Name of UVS	Name of the Village	Total Acrs.	Total Bene.	Cashew	Mango	Litchi	Total
1	Pipala Gachha Pada	Berangaput	11	12	440	275	110	825
2	Ratamati Pada	Kaliamba	17	17	680	425	170	1275
3	Dumurigachha Pada	Kaliamba	21	21	840	525	210	1575
4	katnari Pada	Belagachha	17.5	18	700	438	175	1313
5	Gumardora	Badabagri	11	11	440	275	110	825
6	Katabari Guda	Do	14.5	16	580	363	145	1088
7	Ukiamachha Pada	Do	13	13	520	325	130	975

8	Jhakar Pada	Do	12	12	480	300	120	900
9	Jhadigachha Pada	Do	10.5	11	420	262	105	787
10	Sandi Pada	Hatimunda	5	5	200	125	50	375
11	Kumi Jhola	Bhandisil	23	23	920	575	230	1725
12	Ratamati Pada	Bhitarbagri	12.5	13	500	313	125	938
13	Jhadamba Pada	Do	17.5	20	700	437.5	175	1312.5
14	Gouta Gudi	Do	10	13	400	250	100	750
15	Chanchada Pada	Do	9	9	360	225	90	675
16	Uperguda	Do	8	8	320	200	80	600
17	Bileidudu	Do	6.5	7	260	162	65	487
18	Gaonmunda	Dengaguda	25	25	1000	162	250	1412
			<b>219</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>8760</b>	<b>5474</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>16424</b>

**3rd PHASE WADI Chikamba GP.( 2nd Year Areas covered)**

Sl. No.	Name of UVS	Name of the Village	Total Acr.	Total Bene.	Total Nos. of Plants			
					Cashew	Mango	Litchi	Total
1	Mashani Pada	Dakamara	5	6	200	125	50	375
2	Beleidudu	Mankadamundi	5.5	6	220	138	55	413
3	Kaliamba	Guner	2	3	80	50	20	150
4	Khatala Pada	Uper Gadala	10.5	11	420	263	105	788
5	Kusumakudi	Do	3	4	120	75	30	225
6	Tibujhola	Do	7	7	280	175	70	525
7	Mashani Pada	Tala Gadala	11	12	440	275	110	825
8	Ushamundi	Pirimachi	6	7	240	150	60	450
9	Badasil Pada	Bariguda	13	14	520	325	130	975
10	Grasuli	Barijhola	1.5	2	60	38	15	113
11	Nishanimunda	Tunkhal	6.5	9	260	162	65	487
12	Gaonmunda	Jhalaguda	10	10	400	250	100	750
13	Raghudevi	Chandi Janiguda	3.5	5	140	88	35	263
14	Kamanipada	Chandi Janiguda	3.5	5	140	88	35	263
15	Patia Pada	Pedisil	7.5	8	300	187	75	562
16	Badasil Pada	Banasil	10	14	400	250	100	750
		``	<b>105.5</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4220</b>	<b>2639</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>7914</b>

## 7.6. Targets versus Actual:

During 2nd year, that is 2012-2013 there was a target of 545 Acres and 592 beneficiary for plantation. The achievement was limited to 545 Acres in Girliguma, Dumbaguda & Chikamba GPs, in 29 villages and 49 UVS in 4 panchayat (Udyan Vikas Samiti).

Training and Capacity Building	Nos.of Training & Meeting Conducted	Total PP
Programme Promotion & Mobilisation	1	43
Training to Farmers on Wadi Establishment	10	405
Training to PIA Staff	8	88
Experience & Sharing	6	305
Women development/IGA		
Group Formation & Strengthening	3	118
Training of Self Help Concept	6	253
Community health interventions		
Genersl Health Camp	12	884
Mother & Child healthcare- Spl Measures	9	440
Special Measures for Maleria , Diariah & Cholera	5	268
Safe Drinking Water Clorination of Wells	2	109
LLG Formation	3	66
Training of Self Help Concept	3	60
EDP with Focus on a Chosen Activities	3	169
G.Total	71	3208

## 7.7. How landless are benefited:

There are a number of programs to generate employment among the landless beneficiaries. During 2012-2013 as follows :

Income generation Acivities For Land Less( 2012-13 )	Nos. of Unit	Total (Nos.)
Goatery	26Unit	144
Multi Purpose Utility Shop	3Unit	3
Tailoring	4 Unit	4
Vegetable Vending	4Unit	4
Cycle Repairing	2 Unit	2
G.Total	30	157

### 7.8. Major Achievements of Cana Renovation of Wadi Beneficiary in Own Initiative in Wadi patches:

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

New Canal making		
Name of GP.	Name of Village	Total Mtr.
Chikamba	Banasil	1680
do	Uper Gadala	225
Girli Guma	Makakan	935
do	Ratabandha	215
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3055</b>





**Sharing Workshop on Tribal Laws and Tribal Realities**



**Meeting on FRA and Governance**



**Combine Change Agent Training Participants from IGSSS and SWADHINA**



**Panchayat level awareness camp on Forest Right Act**



**Strengthening Adivasi Self Governance: Launching of a Joint Programme Initiative**



**Focus Group Discussion for Action Based Research on TSP**



**Y-Kebidi Mahila Mandal working in their Common's land**



**A woman in her organic family farm**



**Family Farm, IPAF Eco-Village  
Village: Maligaon**



**Mango Plantation in the upland IPAF Eco-Village  
Village: Durukhal**



**The VET trainees during the class session of Sustainable Agriculture training**



**Pickel Making Training**



**The VET trainees during the practical session of Solar Lantern Repairing Training**



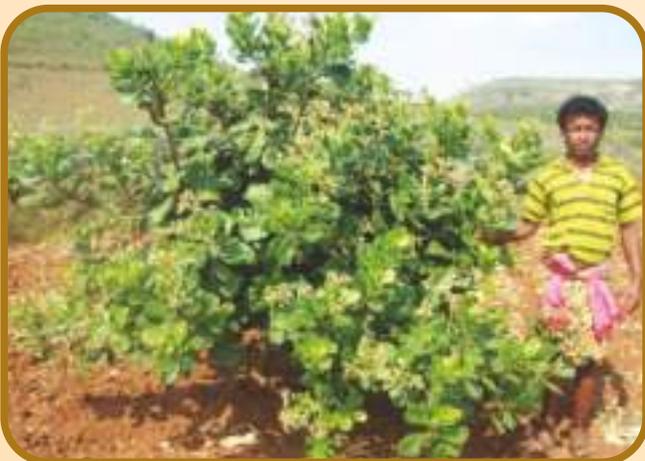
**The women trainees of Oil Seed Processing training**



**A VET trainee is grafting the mango saplings during the Nursery Raising and Management training**



**WADI field visited by NABARD DDM**



**Cashew Plantation, Wadi**



**Mango Plantation, Wadi**



**Intercropping in Wadi field**



**Health check up, Wadi**



**Children do prayer everyday in a discipline manner in pre class session**



**A mass gathering of parents and children in Annual Day Celebration of Agragamee School – 2012-13**



**An experiment with tribal girls' literacy learning process**



**Children are performing dance during Annual Function 2012-13**

## 8.0 Transparency Form

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

7.

- a) **FCRA (Number)** : **104960035**  
Date of Registration : 27th February 1991
- b) **Details of Activities** :  
1. Professionals : Professional staff (20), Support staff (80)  
2. Total members : 100
- c) **Financial Status** :  
1. Income & Expenditure(Lakhs)  
Income- INR 248.37 Lakhs Expenditure -INR 217 Lakhs  
Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs)  
Fixed Asset: INR 256 Lakhs  
2. Loan & Work advance: INR 0.58 Lakhs.  
3. Fixed Deposit at Bank: INR 57.13 Lakhs
- d) **Exemptions** : 1. 80-G  
2. Societies Act 1860  
3. 12A  
4. Income Tax Act (Pan No. AAATA1775E)  
Commissioner of Income Tax Bhubaneswar  
5. Tax Deduction Account (TAN) No. BBNA00108D
- e) **Administration** : 20%  
**Expenditure in %**
- f) **Compensation** : 1. Highest Cost Employee Rs. 20,000/-  
**Structure Ratio** : 2. Lowest Cost Employee Rs. 6,000/-  
3. Ratio: 7:3
- g) **Facilities provided** : Fooding, Free Accommodation,  
Medical Facilities, Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking water  
and EPF other allowance

## 9.0 Organisation Profile

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Address of Member	Nature of Occupation
1.	Prof. Manmath Kundu <b>President</b>	Shree Tower-2 BJB Nagar, BBSR	Eminent Educationist
2.	Mrs. Shanti Devi <b>Vice-President</b>	SEVA SAMAJ At/Po. : Gunupur Pin-765022 Dist. Rayagada	Development workers Freedom Fighter and social worker for 40 years Recipient JAMANALAL BAJAJ AWARD IN 1994 Founder member and organiser of SEVA SAMAJ, Gunpur, Runs project on health, education, nutrition and womens welfare in tribal areas
3.	Mr. Achyut Das <b>Founder (Director)</b>	AGRAGAMEE At/Po. : Kashipur Pin-765015 Dist. Rayagada	Social Worker, Worked in OXFAM India Trust as a Programme Officer, 20 years Experience in the field of Rural Level Development Associated with a National NGO Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC) Tilonia, Rajasthan in 1979-86. Founder Member

			of SWRC Odisha and AGRAGAMEE Ex-Member of the State Planning Board, Ex-Member of the Joint Machinery set-up for cordination between voluntary agency and Govt. By Planning Commission India, Ex-Member of CAPART Regional Centre (Eastern Zone) General Body Members of CAPART, Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi. Completed Special Training on Human Rights (Law, Development, Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands. Completed special course on Rural Energy, Planning and Environment in Twente University, ENSCHEDE, The Netherlands, Completed Special Courses on Managing Sustainable Rural Development in University of Bermingham, The UK, sponsored by Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India. Member in the State Level NGOs network SANHATI. Member of the National Level NGOs network SAMPDA.
4.	Mrs. Jatni Kanhar <b>Founder (Member)</b>	At : Kirlikumpa P.O.-Luising Dist. Kandhmal	Social worker and community leader in tribal area.
5.	Mrs. Laxmi Majhi <b>Founder (Member)</b>	At : Talagodigaon Tentulikhunti Dist. Nabarangpur	Social worker and community leader in tribal area.
6.	Mrs. Sumoni Jhodia <b>Founder (Member)</b>	At : Siriguda, PO. : Kashpur-765015 Dist. Rayagada	Social worker and community leader 14 years experiences in Rural Devt. Advisor to Chief Minister Govt. of Odisha for Tribal Development. Member of the Steering Committee, IFAD, supported tribal development project. Member of the Joint Forest Management Committee, Govt. of Odisha. Recipient of SRI RAM WASHERSHRAN DEVI BHATIA MEMORIAL AWARD (1996) & Recipient of Stree Sakti award for the year 2001.

8. Are any of the Board Members related to the Chief Functionary ?  
If so kindly give details. No
9. Name of Chief Functionary Mr. Achyut Das (Director)
10. Does the Chief Functionary pay Income Tax ? Yes
11. Kindly give details of the personal assets of the Chief Functionary Fixed Deposit INR 1 Lakhs

## 12. Activities

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

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

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

## 10.0 Financial Summary

**A.K. LENKA & CO.**

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**



Plot No. 687/2416, Ekamra Kanan Road  
Near Ankur Public School  
IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 015  
☎ : 0674-2551381 Cell : 9437018879  
E-mail : aklenka.co@gmail.com

To  
The Members  
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 2013; the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organisation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

Further, we report that:

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

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

- i) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the organisation as at 31st March 2013; and
- ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, of excess of income over expenditure of its financial year ending on 31st March 2013.

For and on behalf of

A.K. LENKA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K. Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
Partner  
Mob. No - 061761  
FRN: 0325851 E  
Bhubaneswar, 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2013

AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2013

SOURCE OF FUND	Schedule	Amount (₹)
CAPITAL FUND:		
Fixed Asset Capital Fund	1	30045014.00
Grants to be spent	1	2000463.00
		<u>42849647.00</u>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUND</b>		<b><u>36332112.00</u></b>
Fixed Assets (at cost)	3	25167759.00
Grants receivable from Funding Agencies	1	5040293.00
<b>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Advances</b>		
Cash in hand		69061.00
Work advance		31470.00
Fixed Deposit at Bank		7563271.00
Cash at Bank		<u>2501613.00</u>
		10189435.00
Accrued Interest on STDR		251962.00
TDS Receivable		63550.00
<b>Less :- Current Liabilities</b>		
Sundry Payable	4	<u>2440823.00</u>
Net Current Asset		8134124.00
		<u><u>36332112.00</u></u>
Notes to the Accounts	7	

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

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

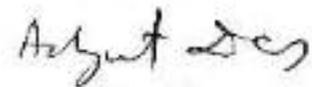
For and on behalf of  
A.K.LENKA & CO  
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
Partner  
Mob No:- 061761  
FRN: 0325651 E  
Bhubaneswar, 3rd September 2013



For and on behalf of  
AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das  
Director

**Director**  
AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR

**AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2013**

	Schedule	Amount (₹)
<b>INCOME</b>		
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	21109293.00
Less:- Receivable relating to Previous Year		<u>3229488.00</u>
		17879805.00
Add:- To be received		<u>3040230.00</u>
		20920035.00
<b>Other Receipt:</b>		
Organisation's Contribution for Projects		0.00
Interest from bank		273469.00
Accred Interest (STDR)		415512.00
Donations		150915.00
Other Revenue	2	<u>4051990.00</u>
		4891886.00
		<u><u>25811921.00</u></u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1 (A)	19454784.00
Add:- Excess Spent from unspent Grant	1	<u>996045.00</u>
		20450829.00
Less:- Utilisation of Restricted Grant towards Fixed Asset		<u>9000.00</u>
		20441829.00
Administrative and other input costs	3	4845911.00
		0.00
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		524181.00
		<u><u>25811921.00</u></u>
Notes to the Accounts	7	

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

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

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



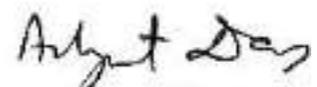
CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
Partner

Mob No:- 061761  
FRN: 0325851E

Bhubaneswar, 3rd September 2013



For and on behalf of  
AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das  
Director

**Director**  
**AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR**

**AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA**

**RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2013**

	Schedule	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
<b>Opening Balance:</b>			
Cash in hand		75847.00	
Work Advance		57776.00	
Fixed Deposit at Bank		5713271.00	
Cash at Bank		<u>3314496.00</u>	9161390.00
Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1		21109293.00
Interest from bank			273469.00
Sale of fixed Assets			300000.00
<b>Other Receipt:</b>			
Organisation's Contribution for Projects		0.00	
Donations		150915.00	
Receipt of loan & advances (Previous Year)		400000.00	
Other Revenue	2	<u>4051990.00</u>	4602505.00
			<u><b>35447057.00</b></u>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>			
Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	19854784.00	
Add:-			
Payment of Sundry Payable (previous year)		<u>76570.00</u>	
		19931354.00	
Less:-			
Receipt of Sundry Payable (Current Year)		<u>216120.00</u>	19715234.00
Administrative and other input costs	3		4815911.00
Repayment of Loan			592354.00
Purchase of Fixed Assets			134123.00
<b>Closing Balance:</b>			
Cash in hand		63081.00	
work Advance		31470.00	
Fixed Deposit at Bank		7563271.00	
Cash at Bank		<u>2501613.00</u>	10159435.00
			<u><b>35447057.00</b></u>
Notes to the Accounts	7		

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

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

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

For and on behalf of  
AGRAGAMEE

CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
Partner  
Mob No:- 061761  
FRN: 0325851E  
Bhubaneswar, 3rd September 2013



*Achyut Das*  
Achyut Das  
Director

**Director**  
**AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR**

## Aragamee's Publication

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	Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka Pain Sikshya	1995	20.00
9	Banabasi Pain Banua Niti (I)	1996	10.00
10	Kaha DhanaKaha Adhikar	1996	10.00
11	Sikshya Bitarka	1996	36.00
12	Bhabisya Sansar	1996	20.00
13	Jungal Chithi	1997	50.00
14	Jami Adhigrahan Bill-1998	1998	5.00
15	Sikhyak Mahasamabesa	1998	10.00
16	Ama Gano Kashipur	1998	2.00
17	Education for All in Tribal Areas	1999	20.00
18	Aragamee, How wrong, How Right?	1999	50.00
19	Overview: Activities of Aragamee	1999	50.00
20	The Illustrated World	1999	10.00
21	Megha Ghumeri Ghadara Ghumu	2000	18.00
22	Grama Sasan Nua Sapan	2002	20.00
23	Kutumba Panthi	2002	20.00
24	AmaGapa Bahi	2002	10.00
25	AmaGitaBahi	2002	10.00
26	Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata	2003	20.00
27	Amapanchayat Amayo Jana	2004	20.00
28	Kapi Tu Kahum Aeilu	2005	120.00
29	Jhaunli Napada Kehi	2005	120.00
30	Chronicle of a Struggle	2006	75.00
31	Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths & Realities	2006	30.00
32	Jaibika Chasa Pranali	2006	25.00
33	Water Right Water Wrong	2006	20.00
34	Alternative State Water Policy	2006	30.00
35	Samajika Samikshya	2006	20.00
36	Community Grain Bank	2006	30.00
37	Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle	2007	50.00
38	Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Manisha	2007	150.00
39	Jala Sampada O Samrajyabad	2007	40.00
40	Stories Form the Beyond	2007	120.00
41	Ama Gan Kashipur (New)	2007	100.00
42	Nua Patha Nua Bata	2007	150.00
43	Arohan	2007	150.00
44	Mati Kaduara Manisha	2008	110.00
45	Kashipur Diary	2008	200.00
46	Atma Katha: Jana Pathabharnta Paribrajakar	2008	200.00
47	Food Rights Collective, Odisha	2010	
48	Study of Pedagogy & Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children 2005-06	2010	100.00
50	Dongara Katha	2011	100.00

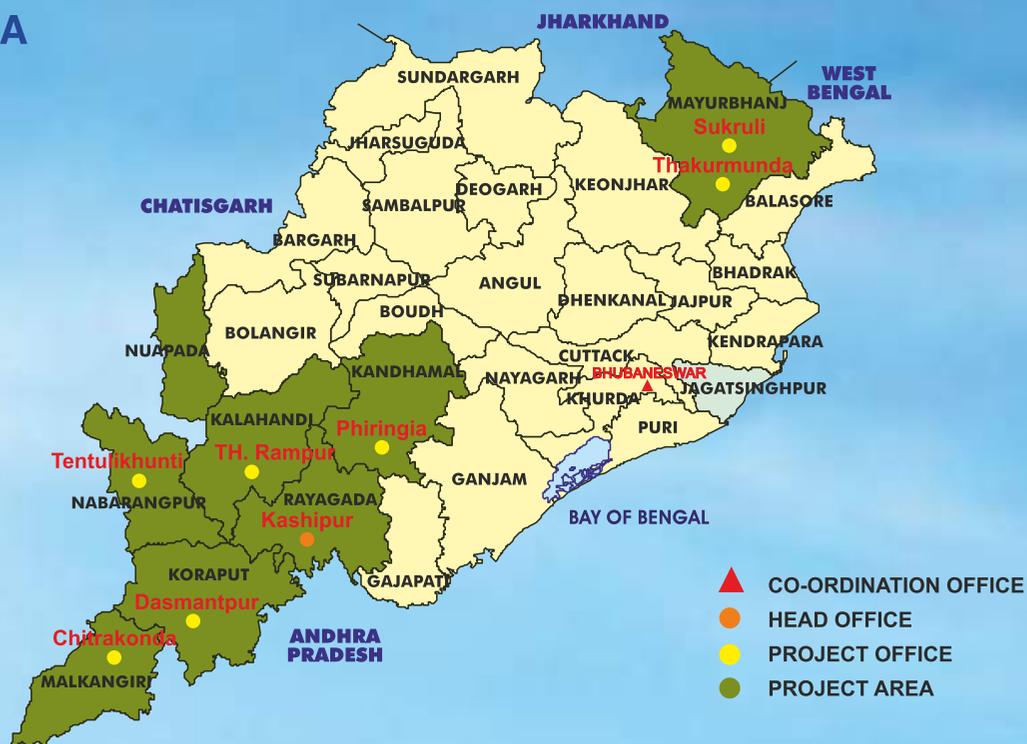


# Women's Economic Rights & Empowerment: Many Questions, A few Answers



AGRAGAMEE  
KASHIPUR - 765 015,  
RAYAGADA, ODISHA

# ODISHA



## OUR PROJECTS

### AGRAGAMEE

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

### AGRAGAMEE

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

### AGRAGAMEE

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

### AGRAGAMEE

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

### AGRAGAMEE

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

### AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O. : Padepadar-766026  
Via : Mukhiguda  
Dist. : Kalahandi

### AGRAGAMEE

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

### AGRAGAMEE

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

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



## **AGRAGAMEE**

At/P.O. : Kashipur-765015, Dist. : Rayagada

Phone : 06865-185140, E-mail : [agrgamee@satyam.net.in](mailto:agrgamee@satyam.net.in), [info@agrgamee.org](mailto:info@agrgamee.org), Website : [www.agrgamee.org](http://www.agrgamee.org)

