

# **JANAKALYAN**

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## **ANNUAL REPORT 1998-99**

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*A Team Committed for People's Empowerment*

Rehabilitation Colony No.4, Tq. Sindhanur-584 128.

# **ANNUAL REPORT 1998-99**

**Janakalyan**, the Registered, Non-Government, Voluntary Organisation started its developmental works in the Rehabilitation Project of Sindhanur taluka of Raichur District (Karnataka), wherein Bangla And Tamil refugees have been resettled during 1971-72, by the then Prime Minister of India.

It is part of Northern Karnataka, which is Economically, Educationally, and Socially very backward. The Government is putting its all efforts to include the District in to the list of developed Districts of Karnataka, implementing many developmental schemes. Tungabhadra Irrigation Project is one such scheme for economic status improvement. The 60% area of Sindhanur taluk falls under this project. The Rehabilitation Project is situated just at the tail end of the distributory (No.54/9R & 11R). The top soil is black cotton and the main crop is Jawar, and to some extent paddy. Cotton has made it way out.

During its establishment, the Central Government has provided 4-5 acres of land to each family. The agriculture is the only occupation, through which they manage their livelihood. Though, they were educationally backward, they were economically stable, 10-15 years back- it is a true fact. The commercial crop cotton was the main crop and the yield was very high with higher price for the products. Also, borrowing loans either from the Bank/Societies or from the Money Lenders, was a easiest job, up to their requirements; the repayment was also at the same extent by cotton. After 1985, the nature took its turn, and cotton crop failed successively, for many reasons. Keeping faith in their crop, the farmers continued the cultivation of the same cotton, year after year and added to the negative profit, cumulatively. Thus, the farmers become the victims of debts either from the Bank/Society or from the Money Lenders. Presently, all the farmers are customers of one or the other Money Lenders or Bank/Society.

To manage their family expenses, the women came out of the house and the children from the schools are sent to the fields of surrounding progressive farmers, forcefully, which is against their culture. But, they were helpless and gradually adopted. Likewise, they can hardly manage their current family needs, without education to the Children and culture; but how to repay the loans that is already there on their head ? is a un-solveable question for them. Turns come for the women to manage their family while the men become idle.

Through such a tragic scene, Janakalyan entered in to the Project area and started the developmental activities, aiming it integrated development. Formation of Self Help Groups is one among them.

# **SELF HELP GROUPS**

Janakalyan is in the process of group formation, for men and women, to effectively implement its developmental activities and to bring oneness among the community. To start with, village level meetings were conducted with the villagers to introduce the meaning of SHGs, its objectives, process, benefits, facilities etc. Within the period of one year, it could succeed to form 55 women and 9 men SHGs. The members were motivated to form the groups and encouraged to open the Saving Bank Account in their area bank and inspired for regular saving.

Awareness Programs, Trainings, Exposures etc. were arranged for these women in this year. The groups were told to give loans to their members to purchase the milch cows, thereby generating an additional income to their family. Encouraged them to start agro-based small and cottage industries to utilise the time after the house works. The importance of the book keeping and its method were demonstrated in a training to the members. Leadership Quality development is taught to the members.

The group organisers facilitated the groups for their sustenance in all aspects. They explained about the meeting procedure, importance of participation in discussion, method of discussion etc. and also encouraged them to present their views, problems, suggestions and developmental plans before the Sanchalika and others in the meeting.

The groups formed earlier become the sources of inspiration to form new groups and their success brought the stability in the group. By observing the activities of these groups some new women come forward and requested Janakalyan to guide them for forming the group. They were taught about the process of forming group, meeting procedure, its objectives, activities along with the profit and loss. Then they were guided to open the saving bank account in the Banks.

The already formed groups, which have a notable amount deposited in the bank, were suggested for giving loans to their members for purchasing the cows. A set of rules for giving loan and its repayment were formulated by Janakalyan in consultation with the group members. It was made a compulsion that the loan will be provided only to purchase the milch animals, because the repayment will be easier and earlier from the Dairy, where they must produce their milk.

# ACTIVITIES OF THE SHG MEMBERS

## 1. Meeting :

They attend regular weekly meetings, which is a compulsion; otherwise, the absent member has to pay some fixed amount as penalty, if remain absent without pre-permission or proper reason for such absence.

Through this, they can share/exchange their mutual ideas/knowledge, sorrows/happiness and also may find the solutions for various problems that may arise in day to day life of an individual, with the cooperation of their group members.

## 2. Saving :

“Tiny drops form the Ocean” is the concept behind promoting these women from saving. Now, at the end of the year, nearly Rs.5.5 lack is being deposited in these groups with some additional properties(cows) acquired through the credit from their respective groups. All the SHGs have their S.B.account either in SBH, Sindhanur, Syndicate Bank, Jawalgera or in TGB, Sindhanur.

## 3. Dairy Development :

Janakalyan is promoting Dairy as an enterprise through the Self Help Groups of resettlement colonies of Sindhanur taluka as the only occupation of the residence of these colonies is Agriculture and each family is having little irrigated land at their disposal. They can grow the fodder for their cows from their own field with no cost of cultivation. Since, it is an allied agriculture, it is easier to manage for them. The cow dung and cow urine are also useful as fertilizer and pesticides, respectively. It gives a regular daily income, which is a must for survival of these people in the present circumstances.

## 4. Small Enterprises :

Renuka devi Mahila Sangh provided loan to their group member to start the Clothe Center at her residence at a small scale and is going well.

Bhagavti Mahila Sangh of R.H.Colony No.4 has provided a loan to start a small kirana shop and it has become the only source of income for her family management.

## 5. Mat Weaving :

Bina Pani Mahila Sangh of R.H.Colony No.3 started Mat Weaving as an enterprise with the locally available materials which can be marketed locally. Also, it has good demand in the Koppala District.

## 6. Daughter's Marriage - SHG Help :

When failed to mobilise the money for his daughter marriage, Mr. Kartik Mondal of R.H.Colony No.4, requested the President of Sahodari Sangha Darshini Samitee(Village Level Federation) for help. The bridegroom from Andhra Pradesh has already arrived at his resident and he couldn't arrange the amount. The Sahodari Sangha Darshini Samitee decided in its special meeting to extend the help to him, since the case is guinine. They provided the loan to him, after collecting from 5 SHGs, as no single group was having such amount in hand, at that moment. Thereafter, the case is repeated not less than 12 times for their group members. Thus, a total of 13 parent escaped from the typical problem of family life.

A cancer patient was admitted in the Hospital and his son has to come from West Bengal with money by selling their property; but it was too late for him to arrive. Matrichaya Mahila Sangh of R.H.Colony No.4, on request, provided the required amount to their member to save her father-in-law's life, momentarily.

#### **7. Educational Approach :**

Most of the children of R.H.Colony No.4 & R.H.Colony No.2 studies in a local private school, wherein the students must pay the full fees during his/her admission; this is very difficult for them. Mata Manmohini Mahila Sangh of R.H.Colony No.4 provides loans to them for 10 equal installments- which is easiest for them.

#### **8. Literacy Campaign :**

Knowing the ill effects of illiteracy, the SHG members campaigned the Illiteracy Elimination Program and presently no single women members put their thumb on the paper. The program is a on-going activity of the Sangha Darshini Samitee of respective village for which Janakalyan supports, economically and technically.

#### **9. Cultural Programs :**

\* **Saraswati pooja** - The SHG members believe that Saraswati is the Goddess of Word, and they worshipped her believing she may help in speaking before the public and meeting.

\* **Children Day** - Mother is to take care of her child- to remind the sentence to all the mothers, they celebrated the Children Day at each of the Colonies.

#### **10. Social Activities :**

\* **Drinking Water tank Cleaning** - They cleaned the Drinking Water tank as a part of their Service to the Society. The water has a special relation with the woman and hence, they started their service with the same.

\* **Awareness programs** - Pragati Sangha Darshini Samitee, R.H.Colony No.2 has conducted an awareness program at their village, to awaken the women to come forward for social works. They explained the developments through SHGs, that they achieved within a short span of time. The same was repeated in all the villages. Mahila Jagriti Samavesh was also conducted by Janakalyan, inviting some dignitaries like the Local MLA, Deputy Commissioner and Chief Executive officer, Zilla Panchayat etc.

\* **Neighbour's Promotion Programs** - Many SHGs under taken this program to motivate their neighbours for forming the SHG, which is the only means for development.

\* **Participation in Eye Camp** - Sahodari Sangha Darshini Samitee took the responsibility of preparing the food for all the 7 days for patients and their care taker, during the Free Eye Check up and Operation Camp organized by Janakalyan at R.H.Colony No.4. All the SHGs participated actively, and looked after the patients for all the seven days.

\* **Health Camp** - A one day free Health check up camp was organized by Janakalyan, wherein the women members of SHGs participated actively to serve for the patients.

**11. Self Advertising :**

To introduce their products in to the market, they came out of their huts to the Neermanvi Yallamma Festival to sale their self made products called Rasagulla, Gokul Laddu, etc.

**12. Appreciation by Local MLA :**

The women, who never came out of their huts, now requesting the local MLA Sri K. Veerupakshappa to provide them a building for their Pragati Sangha Darshini Samitee, in an occasion when he was the Chief Guest of the Day. He appreciated and announced to give Rs. 50,000.00 to them for Office Building Construction, at the spot.

# PARTICIPATORY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN COTTON

The crop that is most suited for this agro-climatic zone was cotton and the farmers of Rehabilitation Colonies adopted soon to the cultivation of the same, but non-availability of water in the critical period and lack of knowledge to maintain the soil health, water use and management caused the decline of production; soil become saline and alkaline due to the overdoses of fertilizers and irrigation water to the initial periods.

To overcome this situation, Janakalyan thought for a method called Sustainable Agriculture for cotton crop. Sustainable Agriculture is a method which can bring back the fertility of the soil within a couple of years, with an economical yields. It sought the technical assistance from an Organization called AME, Raichur for the procedure to be followed to maintain the sustainability in cotton growing. Then it conducted a meeting with the farmers of all the villages and explained the benefits of adopting the method of cultivation; how the fertility of the soil can be brought back. The AME, Raichur was asked to demonstrate the methodology in these villages.

## **PROJECT OBJECTIVES:**

- to develop sustainable land-use in the tail end of the Tungabhadra Irrigation Project through developing appropriate agriculture technologies, improved land-use patterns and social organization of small and marginal farmers which primarily depend on canal command.
- to improve the knowledge and skills of the community and the staff with respect to test proposed technologies on their validity and usefulness.

## **VILLAGE SELECTION CRITERIA:**

The village as well as the farmers were selected after a joint discussion between the AME and Janakalyan for period of one day. The selection criteria are as under ;

- cotton growing is in practice under assured irrigation.
- the farmers income is primarily dependent on cotton.

## **FARMERS SELECTION CRITERIA:**

- all are small and marginal farmers.
- farming is assisted by their family members
- curious about to know the technology.

## **TRAINING TO FARMERS AND NGO STAFF:**

Training is very much important for the rural people, as they do not have the basic knowledge about modern agricultural systems. AME, Raichur provided trainings to update the farmers with the latest technologies aiming sustainability in cotton cultivation.

The list of various trainings imparted by AME, Raichur with the aid of various Institution is given below:

Sl.No.	Subject	Participants
1.	What is Sustainable Agriculture	Shanti Ranjan Das Krishna Burman
2.	Crop Production	Krishna Burman Pranab Mukherjee
3.	Methodology of Sustainable Agriculture	Shanti Ranjan Das Krishna Burman
4.	Dry Land Horticulture	Shanti Ranjan Das
5.	Weed Management	Shanti Ranjan Das Sunil Bachar
6.	FYM and nutrients management	Shanti Ranjan Das Sunil Bachar
7.	Seed and its Treatment	Shanti Ranjan Das Krishna Burman
8.	Fertilizers and Pesticides Management	Shanti Ranjan Das Sunil Bachar
9.	Pests and Diseases Management	Sunil Bachar

In all these above trainings, the selected farmers also participated to get the benefits.

## **LEARNING FROM THE TRAININGS:**

- the steps which were followed blindly earlier, could able to learn about the same.
- could able to understand the effects of various inputs on the plants and soil.
- could able to identify the harmful and harmless insects, thereby reducing the cost of pest management.
- could understand the bad effects of over doses of fertilizers and pesticides application.

## **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY:**

The steps followed in Participatory Technology Development (PTD) for the crop production during 1998-99 is as under:

- Regarding the selection of villages and farmers for PTD experimentation, a one day joint discussion between Janakalyan and AME was conducted.
- Existing practices followed by the farmers were understood by the field visits and discussion with the selected farmers for cotton growing for one day.



- To familiarize the process of PTD experiment, a two days workshop was conducted with the selected farmers and NGO staff by AME.
- Modification of package of practices for cotton crop was done to suit to local conditions keeping in view of locally available resources and traditional knowledge of the farmers.
- Modified package was shared with the selected farmers.
- Inputs were supplied to the farmers by Janakalyan and facilitated by the AME.
- Trainings to farmers and Field Staff on various aspects were arranged by AME.
- Periodical field visit by the AME consultant to monitor the experiment was regular.
- Harvesting and Marketing of the produce.
- Farmers Result Sharing Program for one day was conducted to conclude over the experiment.
- Village Sharing Program was conducted to exchange the ideas, and experiences with other farmers.

#### **AGRICULTURAL INPUTS ARRANGEMENT:**

The inputs recommended in the package of practices for cotton crop in the command area of TBP were supplied to the farmers by Janakalyan and facilitated by AME. The suppliers for various inputs were identified by AME and Janakalyan procured the same and provided to the farmers in time, except the Krishi Sanjeevini. The locally available materials such as FYM, Poultry Manure, Pig manure etc. were collected by the farmers themselves.

#### **LIST OF INPUTS**

Sl. No.	Date of issue	Particulars	Quantity	Price	Amount
1	10-06-98	DHH 11 Cotton Seed	12 Kg	380.00	4,560.00
2	10-06-98	RAHH 1 Cotton seed	8 Kg.	380.00	3,040.00
3	15-06-98	Mussoriephoss	20 Bags	122.75	2,455.00
4	20-07-98	DHH 11 Cotton Seed	3 Kg.	500.00	1,500.00
5	05-08-98	DHH 11 Cotton Seed	2 Kg	500.00	1,000.00
		<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>12,555.00</b>

Sl. No.	ITEM	QUANTITY	PRICE (Rs)	REMARKS
1	Poultry Manure		7,000.00	Rs. 1000/- per member for 7 farmers
2	Confider	4 x 225.00	900.00	
3	Traps	40 x 50.00	2,000.00	Nos 4 per farmers
4	NPV	30 x 135.00	4,050.00	3 per member
5	Urea / Potash		3,000.00	

6	Karate	5 x 640.00	3,200.00	500 ml per member
7	Krishi Sanjivini	20 x 150.00	3,000.00	
8	Sulphur	3 x 60.00	300.00	
9	Drainage	1500/- + 500/-	2,000.00	for 2 farmers
	TOTAL		25,450.00	

### PERIODICAL FIELD VISITS:

This was identified as the main advantageous step in the method of PTD experimentation. In usual crop production, the farmer has to take the decision himself; but in this method they know that for any problem, there is a consultant to suggest the appropriate step.

The consultant of AME visited the plots, once in a fortnight to observe, suggest, guide and recommend the steps to be followed, by observing the actual field conditions, in consultation with various resource persons.

### INTER NGO FIELD VISIT :

Inter NGO field visit was found very meaningful since, the ideas, experiences, actual practices and their achievements can be understood through this. AME, facilitated many such visits among the NGOs, who have conducted the PTD experiment during 1998-99. Janakalyan also visited the plots of other NGOs.

### YIELDS:

Sl.No	Name of the Farmer	Yield (Kg)	
		Experiment	Control
1.	Sri Jaharlal Roy	427	411
2	Sri Sudhanya Burman	290	265
3	Sri Sahadeb Mali	1024	---
4	Sri Manaranjan Majumdar	913	707
5	Sri Shyamalal Swarnakar	800	810
6.	Sri Gandhiraj Bepari	600	300
7	Sri Subhash Mondal	670	600
8	Sri Shanti Ranjan Das	215	310
9	Sri Thakurdas Barai	636	1207
10	Sri Sabastian	614	574

### FARMERS INCOME - EXPENDITURE DETAILS

Sl.No.	NAME OF THE FARMERS	EXPENDITURES (Rs)		YIELD (Qtl)		INCOME (Rs)		LOSS / PROFIT (Rs)	
		PTD	CONTROL	PTD	CONTROL	PTD	CONTROL	PTD	CONTROL
1.	Sri Jaharlal Roy	9068/-	8324/-	4.27	4.11	7630/-	6732/-	-1438/-	-1592/-
2.	Sri Sudhanya Burman	8835/-	8015/-	2.90	2.65	4402/-	3862/-	-4433/-	-4153/-
3.	Sri Sahadev Mali	12400/-	-----	10.24	-----	15872/-	-----	3472/-	-----
4.	Sri Manaranjan M.	9515/-	8720/-	9.13	7.07	13760/-	10733/-	4245/-	2013/-
5.	Sri Shyamalal Swarnakar	8760/-	10746/-	8.00	8.10	13984/-	14652/-	5224/-	394/-
6.	Sri Gandhiraj Bepari	9863/-	6076/-	6.00	3.00	10410/-	4920/-	372/-	-1150/-
7.	Sri Subhash Mondal	10404/-	7867/-	6.70	6.00	13263/-	11445/-	2859/-	3578/-
8.	Sri Shanti Ranjan Das	6650/-	7900/-	2.15	3.10	3813/-	5290/-	-2837/-	-2610/-
9.	Sri Thakurdas Barai	11036/-	7434/-	6.36	12.07	9496/-	14434/-	-1540/-	7000/-
10.	Sri Subestian	10930/-	8155/-	6.14	5.74	10157/-	10293/-	-773/-	2138/-

Note:			
		P.T.D.	CONTROL
Max. Expenditure -	:	12400.00	10741.00
Min. Expenditure -	:	6650.00	6070.00
Avg. Expenditure -	:	9746.00	8136.00
Max. Loss -	:	4433.00	4155.00
Min. Loss -	:	773.00	1150.00
Avg. Loss -	:	2603.00	2652.50
Max. Profit -	:	5224.00	7000.00
Min. Profit -	:	347.00	2013.00
Avg. Profit -	:	2785.50	4506.50

#### **FARMERS OPINION REGARDING THE PROGRAM:**

In the Farmers Result Sharing Program, it was found that, all of them have not got the profit, in terms of immediate returns because the expenditures for soil dressing was high and weeding took more inputs, due to heavy rain. However, they believe that, the organic fertilizers applied, will definitely improves the oil health and hence they wish to continue it for the year 1999-2000 also.

#### **OPINION OF JANAKALYAN :**

The occupation of the inhabitant of these Rehabilitation Colonies is agriculture and they are solely dependent on the 5 acres of land , that they have been provided by the Govt.of India. They have no other income source for their survival; hence Janakalyan wants to address their needs and thus adopted the method to improve the soil health.

It believes that the only alternative for the farmers of this region to fulfill the basic needs is possible through agriculture and hence wants to develop the technology which is most suited for the agroclimatic zone. The program may help in its endeavor.

# DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1998-99 WITH RESPECT TO THE DAIRY PROGRAM

- i. Motivated the SHG members to purchase the cow.
- ii. Imparted trainings to the interested members who wants to keep the animals through their own; it was about the general health care, housing, fodder management etc.
- iii. Inspired the SHGs to give loans to their members only to purchase the cross bred milch animals.
- iv. Mobilised loans from Basix Bank, Raichur to the SHG members for investing to own the animals.
- v. Trained a boy for artificial insemination, general, health care etc. With the aid of Samuha, Tawargera.
- vi. Started 2 KMF ( Karnataka Milk Federation ) Dairy at R.H.Colony No.4 & R.H.Colony No.2 ; thus solved the problem of marketing the milk.
- vii. Succeed to get the insurance amount from the Company after the death of the animals; it encouraged the women to keep the animals as there won't be any loss , even if the animal dies.
- viii. Installation of a Chilling Centre to process the milk at the place of production is in the process of initiation; it will ensure the producers a high price and no loss due to wastage. It is very necessary in this project, as the roads are not conveyable during rainy season.
- ix. Mata Manmohini Mahila Sangh of R.H.Colony No.4 is exceptional among all the SHGs; it could succeed to provide 10 loans to their all the members to purchase the animals during one year duration.
- x. All other SHGs are with 1-5 milch cows among the members and the process is in progress.
- xi. By seeing the achievements of the SHGs members, the other women (farmers) came forward and purchased many cows, to become economically stable.
- xii. The physical conditions and child health is being maintained as the producers and their families could get some milk (most nutritious food) for consumption.

The present profile of these Colonies for Dairy scenario is stated in Table 3.1 to 3.5 villagewise. The statistics given below are only for the SHG members and not for the while village residents. But the milk produced by others (other than SHG members) are also sold in the same Dairy.

Table 3.1 Dairy Scenario of R.H.Colony No.4

Sl. NO.	Name of the SHGs	# of cross bred animals	Total Milk Produced (ltr/day)
1.	Mata Manmohini Mahila Sangh	12	60
2.	Bhagavati Mahila Sangh	7	35
3.	Ma Bhavani Mahila Sangh	3	15
4.	Bandhavi Mahila Sangh	1	5
5.	Renukadevi Mahila Sangh	5	25
6.	Anjandevi Mahila Sangh	4	20
7.	Vijayalaxmi Mahila Sangh	1	5
8.	Ma Sharada Mahila Sangh	2	10
9.	Matrichaya Mahila Sangh	1	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>180</b>

**Table 3.2****Dairy Scenario of R.H.Colony No.5**

Sl. NO.	Name of the SHGs	# of cross bred animals	Total Milk Produced (ltr/day)
1.	Mangalmayi Mahila Sangh	2	10
2.	Bhagyalaxmi Mahila Sangh	3	15
3.	Snehamayi Mahila Sangh	3	15
4.	Annapurna Mahila Sangh	2	10
5.	Asha Mahila Sangh	0	00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table 3.3****Dairy Scenario of R.H.Colony No.3**

Sl. NO.	Name of the SHGs	# of cross bred animals	Total Milk Produced (ltr/day)
1.	Mahashakti Mahila Sangh	4	20
2.	Bina Pani Mahila Sangh	3	15
3.	Asha Mahila Sangh	3	15
4.	Bhagyashree Mahila Sangh	0	0
5.	Navodaya Mahila Sangh	2	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>60</b>

**Table 3.4****Dairy Scenario of R.H.Colony No.2**

Sl. NO.	Name of the SHGs	# of cross bred animals	Total Milk Produced (ltr/day)
1.	Pallishree Mahila Sangh	4	20
2.	Mahamaya Mahila Sangh	4	20
3.	Nivedita Mahila Sangh	8	40
4.	Bhagyalaxmi Mahila Sangh	5	25
5.	Saraswati Mahila Sangh	3	15
6.	Annapurna Mahila Sangh	2	10
7.	Sarvashreedevi Mahila Sangh	1	5
8.	Bharatmata Mahila Sangh	2	10
9.	Matrimilan Mahila Sangh	2	10
10.	Meetali Mahila Sangh	1	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>160</b>

**Table 3.5****Dairy Scenario of R.H.Colony No.1**

Sl. NO.	Name of the SHGs	# of cross bred animals	Total Milk Produced (ltr/day)
1.	Elaikatalamman Mahila Sangh	3	15
2.	Tayamman Mahila Sangh	2	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>

## **FUTURE SCOPES**

1. A boy for each of the Colonies is to be trained to look after these animals.
2. All are to be promoted for compulsory insurance of the animals at the time of purchasing and its timely renewal.
3. Medicines are to be stored to save the animals in the emergencies.
4. Good quality fodder is to be raised and produced to the farmers to get more benefits without any ill effects on the health of the animals or the farmers are to be inspired and guided to do so.
5. Training to the farmers( women) about the general health care, artificial insemination, selection and housing of the animals etc. are to be arranged; this is to adopt with the modern method of animal husbandry.
6. A revolving fund (not less than Rs.5,00,000.00) is found necessary to promote and stabilize the program; it is to be used for providing loans at lowest possible interest to purchase the animals. The interest gained may be used to procure the necessary medicines and to pay the honorarium to the boys looking after the animals in each colonies.
7. The Chilling Center is to be installed to provide higher price to the producers.

# CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Illiteracy, the social devil, is very common among the community. Elimination of the same is very difficult; but can be controlled easily, if children are made to learn. Keeping this in mind, 2 Schools for the children of poor community were started by Janakalyan.

## **ASHA SCHOOLS :**

Prerana, Raichur has received a funding support from ASHA Stan Fort, a group of students of Indian origin, studying in the Universities of United State. This fund is for the project on education of the children who have no access to education. This project is implemented in collaboration with Prerana, Raichur in our project area. The schools were running under this project wherein 96 students are studying without any fees and expenses, in their mother tongue.

## **Support to Educational Program :**

Education is the backbone of the Society, is to be in mother tongue, preferably. To develop any community, education is a must. With this concept in mind, Janakalyan decided to support Sri Vivekananda Hindi School, R.H.Colony No.4, recognized by Govt. of Karnataka and having very good result for the past years. But have no support either from the Government or from any Donor Agencies. It is of its own. Janakalyan, in consultation with various other donor agencies, supported financially, to the extent possible by it.

## **CHILDREN DAY :**

“Today’s children are tomorrow’s citizens”, hence they are to be well educated for the better future of our country, said Sri Shanti Ranjan Das, in the Children Day Celebration of ASHA School of R.H.Colony No.4, after its inauguration. He was addressing the gathering, wherein children along with their mother participated in the function. He emphasized the responsibility of a mother in educating her child. This children may become Scientists, Doctors, Engineers, Politicians, or President of the Country, if provided proper education. Health is wealth, and the same shall be taken care by every mothers, he added. Many of the children addressed the gathering and described why and how Sri. Nehru was liked the children. They honoured him with flowers.

## **HEALTH CHECK UP CAMP:**

To check up the health of the Children, a one day free health check up was organized in R.H.Colony No.4, jointly by Janakalyan and Department of Health and Family Welfare, Sindhanur. The children of R.H.Colony No.4 and surrounding villages were checked up by Dr. P.Akkamahadevi, Child Specialist, for whole day.



# OTHER ACTIVITIES

The inhabitant of these Rehabilitation Project know the traditional method of fish rearing and also it is a staple food for them. Normally, the water of T.B. Project reaches these farmer at the time, when there are enough rain and non requirement of the upper reach farmers; this surplus of water , which is other-wise a waste, if stored in a **Farm Pond**, can be used for **fish rearing**, which may also be an Income Generating Source. Also, this water may be used to provide life saving irrigation to the crops. In this context, a visit of Mr. Francies of Department of Fisheries was facilitated to the area to enquire about the possibility of fish culture in this soil and climatic conditions. He observed that fish culture may be adopted here economically. This visit was aided by the Samuha.

The innocent farmers of this region did not know the ultimate effect of the application of over doses of fertilizer,pesticides and irrigation water. The fertile soil now, turned to saline and alkaline. The farmers left up their hope for sustenance. Janakalyan arranged a visit of soil conservation specialist Dr. Sarkar to this area to think over a solution for the soil reclamation. He tested and instructed that the soil can be reclaimed only through **forest development**. He specified some of the species for this agro-climatic conditions.

Sustainable Agriculture is a method of agriculture, where by the crop can be raised without the application of chemical; fertilizer and pesticides, using natural resources, expressed to the gathering by Mr. M. Basanna, the Asst. Director of Agriculture, Sindhanur, in a function called **Sustheer Krishi Samavesh**, after inaugurating the same in the month of May, at R.H.Colony No.4. He explained the method of Sustainable Agriculture, its effects on soil fertility, climate, production, quality of produce, etc.

Illiteracy is the major problem in the rural people, specially, in rural women. Therefore, they are deprived of the human democratic rights, fundamental facilities, etc. in this rural areas. To bring the awareness among the women folk, an Awakening Program called **Mahila Jagrity Samavesh** was organized by Janakalyan at R.H.Colony No.4 in the last week of May 1998. Sri K. Veerupakshappa, MLA, Sindhanur inaugurated the program and Sri Ashok Dalwai, Deputy Commissioner and Sri Gourab Gupta Chief Executive Officer, Raichur were the chief guests for the function. The women folk of all the surrounding villages were participated in the function. The Chief Guest were explained and encouraged the women folk to come forward and look in to the Developed Society. He added that they should appeal for this facilities and must get them. Many women were also expressed their views in the function. It was observed after the function that the attitudes , thinking, courage etc. occupied place in these innocent women's heart.

The **inauguration of the Janakalyan Office** was conducted in the Month of August by Sri Kishan Rao Chawan, the Head Master of Govt. Higher Primary School. The president of local Gram Panchayat and the President of Janakalyan were also present in this occasion. All the members of the SHGs from various colonies were also participated in the function. Many of them expressed their views in this auspicious occasion.

It was the **Closing Ceremony of the India's Independence**, which was also celebrated at our office. It is to be noted here that, in the history of the Rehabilitation Project, never a

single woman participated in the celebration of the Independence Day in the last 29 years. But this year, after a continuous effort of Janakalyan, the illiterate women got that aspiration to come forward and actively participated in the freedom festival of India. It is a notable change that we could observe after the establishment of Janakalyan. As the tricolour flag of our Nation was hoisted in the sky, the whole man and women mass started to sing our national anthem. Many among this women expressed their opinion in this occasion, before the gathering.

A one day **Free Health Check up Camp** was conducted in the public interest. Many poor people can not go to physician, due to many reasons. It was of very use for them. The yellow card were distributed to the poor people, whereby they can get free treatment at any Govt. Hospitals, all over the county. Dr. Jagadish M., Taluka Health Officer and Dr. Akkamahadevi, P. consulted 538 patients including men, women and children having varieties of diseases. The blood of 128 patients were also checked for malaria infections, in the occasion.

Continuous crop failure has made Janakalyan to think over such a program called **Integrated Pests and Disease Management - a Seminar** in which Dr. B.V. Patil , Entomologist, Dr. V.B. Nadagouda, Pathologist and Dr. Tulasiram, Pathologist from University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad participated. They described the reasons for continuous crop failure, even after application of pesticides, fertilizer, even after application of pesticides, fertilizers and irrigation water as -

- \* susceptibility of pests and diseases over the pesticides.
- \* farmers are unable to recognize the actual pests and diseases.
- \* lack of crop rotation systems.

They also described the method to identify the pests and diseases through audio-visual aids. This helped the farmers to reduce the cost of over application of chemicals, thereby reducing the cost of cultivation.

The **Free Eye Check up and Operation Camp** was inaugurated by Dr. M.B.Patil, the Member-Secretary of District Blindness Control Society (DBCS), Raichur, in the presidentship of Sri Vellaswami, Vice-President, Gram Panchayat. A total of 453 patients were inspected for vision and 37 among them were selected for cataract operation; 115 patients were suggested for spectacles. 29 among the selected patients were undergone operation on the second day of the camp. The SHG members took the responsibility to prepare the food for the patients and their care takers for all the 7 days. The villagers were motivated to provide the meals for the patients.

The **Cooperation Day** was celebrated at R.H.Colony No.4 to establish the cooperation between the Govt. Departments, banks and SHG members. It was inaugurated by Sri R.V.S. Sharma, Tahasildar, Sindhanur in the presence of the Banks managers of TGB and Syndicate bank, in the Presidentship of Sri Pramod Kulkarni, Secretary, Prerana, Raichur. Women members put their problems before the officials and they suggested the possible solutions, in their related field.

On the concept of Self Help Group, a 3 hours **video cassette** has been prepared by Janakalyan . it gives a complete idea about the SHGs and the developments that may be

possible through them.

# TRAINING AND EXPOSURE

Trainings are very much important for this rural folk both for SHG & Sustainable Agriculture; also it is a must for both staff and beneficiaries. The exposure is supplement to the training. Training gives the knowledge about the subject while the exposure bring the stability in it. Exposure fulfill the gap retained after the training . it gives a complete idea about the subject through a visual observation.

In the month of May'98 , a training cum exposure to the members of women SHGs was facilitated at **Chinyard**; they explained many aspects of self help groups, their activities, self dependency, etc. They expressed their opinion as they could know what the self help group is ? The effect of this training was seen soon through their accelerated savings.

In the first week of August, a three days training for the group organiser was conducted by the **Network**, wherein the trainer was from Chinyard. He explained about the method of group formation, how the women can be inspired, what problems we may have to face, how to tackle them, what are its importance, how it may become stable etc. during this 3 training.

An exposure cum training was arranged at Basavakalyan by **MYRADA** and they gave a deep inside view of the Self Help Group ; what the group is, what its objectives are, what is the duties and responsibilities are ? etc.

A training was arranged to the SHG members by Sri Budeppa on the concept of SHG.

Along with other Non Governmental Organization, an exposure for the group organisers was facilitated to Chinyard, wherein they could visit the self help groups formed by **Sri Chaitanya Rural Development Organisation**. This was held during the month of April98. They got an out look of the self help groups and their activities.

In the second week of May, we arranged an exposure trip for the women Self Help Groups- one from each group- to the **Chinyard** and facilitated to the visit this groups, their developments, activities etc. And they learnt how they could ? They got a aspiration to follow the way and they did. Their activities , savings, thinking got accelerated after this visit. This facility was provided by Prerana, Raichur.

During the same month, also an exposure for the farmers selected for the demonstration of methodology of **Sustainable Agriculture** was imparted by AME, Raichur, for entire Raichur District. They visited many demonstration fields at various places at different stages of growth and collected many help full ideas from the respective farmers. It made the farmers easy to follow he method and got a encouragement to follow it.

An exposure for the staff was imparted by the Network, Raichur during the second week of August,98. They visited the **Pravardha** at Basavakalyan and **MYRADA** at Kamalapur. They also visited the water shed project wherein dry land horticulture is practicing.

During the first week of August, we visited 3 women SHGs formed by **Mahila Samakhya** and four SHGs formed by **PRERANA**, Sankeshwara, Hungunda at Koppal. We learnt their procedure of giving loan, mode of repayment, method of saving etc. from them.

Year long trainings were imparted by **AME, Raichur** to the Land Organiser and the selected farmers regarding the topics, which felt necessary for demonstration of the PTD in cotton production. The detail schedule is given in the Sustainable Agriculture.

## STAFF

The staff in the Organisation are very hard working in a nature. The Society has built a culture which is promoting frankness, honesty, effectiveness, respecting the beneficiaries, understanding the issues at core, personal development and urge for excellence.

The Society has a supportive free work culture, but working system is poor. The present staff has seen substantial personal development in the Organisation.

The staff for the year 1998-99 were as under.:

Sl. No.	Name of the Staff	Designation	Qualification	Remarks
1.	Sri Shanti Ranjan Das	Chief Functionary	P.U.C.	
2.	Sri Prasen Raptan	Co-ordinator	B.Tech(Ag. Engg.)	
3.	Sri Pranab Mukherjee	Group Organiser	S.S.L.C.	
4.	Smt. Kalpana Roy	Group Organiser	S.S.L.C.	
5.	Ku. Ratna Roy	Group Organiser	B.A.	
6.	Sri Bhabatosh Bala	Group Organiser	S.S.L.C.	
7.	Sri Sunil Bachar	Land Organiser	S.S.L.C.	