

Janakalyan

in

2000

A Team Committed for People's Empowerment

R.H. Colony No.4 , Sindhanur - 584 128

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PROJECT AT A GLANCE

It is Rehabilitation Centre of Sindhanur taluka of Raichur District, wherein Bangali and Tamil refugees are resettled during the Country division(1968-70), by the then Prime Minister of India. Land is the only resource, that the refugees are having at their disposal to generate income for their survival. It is at the tail end of the Tunga Bhadra Irrigation Project. The people residing here are all lying below the poverty line.

Janakalyan is working with these refugees, aiming at their integrated development. The **present profile** of these Colonies is as under-

- ⇒ The community belongs to a caste called **Namasudra - Scheduled Caste** as per the Gazette notification of **Govt. of India** and Govt. of West Bengal **but not of Karnataka**; hence they ***deprived*** by the **benefits** those are enjoyed by the people of same caste, resettled elsewhere in U.P., M.P., Orissa, Assam, West Bengal etc.
- ⇒ Agriculture is the only occupation adopted for survival ; **receives inadequate water for irrigation** in the peak season. The farmer is **unable to utilize it's land resource**, fully, due to non-availability of water. **No proper planning** by the farmers, before starting cultivation.
- ⇒ **Fertility of the soil reduced** due to over doses of chemical fertilizer and pesticides as well as the irrigation water, in the initial stage.
- ⇒ 49 women and 11 men **Self Help Groups** (SHG) are regular enough in their activities. SHGs are motivated to adopt the **Dairy** as an **Income Generation Program**(IGP) to create an atmosphere of economic security.
- ⇒ **Primary Education is to be in mother tongue- but not for these refugees**. It is difficult for a child of 5 years old to learn a new language other than it's mother tongue. Thus, left the Schools. Increased the % of illiteracy. Education - the back bone of the Society; how to provide it to this Bangali and Tamil refugees ?
- ⇒ **Recurring failure of monsoon** made the farmers, victims of **Debt**. The farmers left cultivation as well as family management. **Thus, it become theresponsibility of women to manage the family**. She came out of the house and learnt to work in the filed of neighboring progressive farmers. Income was not sufficient for food, shelter and clothes. She drew her **Children from the Schools to the field**. Thus in turn, increased the per centage of **Child Labour and illiteracy**.
- ⇒ **Mother is the first teacher** - illiterate parents think in their own way about **Girls education**. **Child Marriage** of the illiterate girl is in practice, which causes many unacceptable problems in her married life, may be due to **Dowry** also. Results in the **death** of the girl in many cases. The survivals become the **illiterate mother for next generation**. **Social injustice** is, thus, very common in the community.

EFFORTS OF JANAKALYAN

- ◇ With this kind of situation, Janakalyan started some developmental schemes in this Project, 2 years back. The emphasis was given on **Self Help Group** (SHG) formation, both for men and women, which became instrumental to draw the attention of Government & other agencies. Through these SHGs, it has done a lot to improve the social, cultural, educational & economic status.
- ◇ Since, land is the only resource for their income generation, Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (**LEISA**) concept is demonstrated with the farmers' groups adopting the Participatory Technology Development (PTD) process and approach in cotton growing; they believe this as the cash crop of the region. Mono-cropping is in practice; they were thus, advised to adopt the allied agriculture.
- ◇ Recurring failure of crop has made them the victims of **debt**. They can hardly manage their basic needs, at present. Regular income is necessary for their survival. They were advised to adopt the **Dairy** as an Income Generation Program(IGP), considering the climatic conditions and present needs of the people.
- ◇ **Education**- the back bone of the Society, is to be in mother tongue. To control the increase of Child Labours, 2 Pre Primary Centres were started.
- ◇ The same programs are continued for the current year also. Again, new schemes are also implementing, along with the existing programs.

FUTURE SCOPES

- ◆ How to serve for **four holy mothers** is itself a question for the Society ?
- ◆ **Women** plays an ace role in community development; what can be done for these women groups for their economic status improvement and thereby the community development?
- ◆ Is that possible to take projects on **Ganga (Water) Mother**, which is felt as the essential part of this Rehabilitation Project ?
- ◆ **Dairy** is found as the only alternative living option in the present circumstances; **Investment** & Marketting of the produce are the problems. How to overcome them ?
- ◆ Salinity and alkalinity are serious problems for the black cotton **soil**; soil getting enriched with the salt content. How to tackle the same ?
- ◆ The **Agricultural** extension needs to be done on extensive scale; but it requires subsidization. How to achieve it ?
- ◆ New technology is to be evolved for effective cropping. To improve the **soil fertility**, suitable engineering techniques are to be adopted. How to improve the productivity of the land ?
- ◆ Poverty is the cause for **Child Labour** increment; to manage the family expenses, the parent are bound to send their children to the field to Earn instead of Schools to learn. How to stop it? Is there any way to come over the Poverty Line?
- ◆ Most of the women are illiterate; thus, **social injustice** is very common in the society. **Child marriage** is in practice. How to stop these ?
- ◆ **Education** - the back bone of the society ; how to improve it's quality ?
- ◆ What are the area to be covered ?

Chapter I

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT & EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

Preamble :

Janakalyan is putting its efforts to improve the social, cultural, educational & economical status of the refugees from Bangladesh & Sri Lanka resettled in Rehabilitation Centre of Sindhanur taluk of Raichur District. They need to be supported in terms of awareness, suggestions, guidelines, etc. Literally speaking, they have no support for their development.

Oxfam (India) Trust - the support :

Women Development & Empowerment Program is a program of Janakalyan supported by Oxfam (India) Trust, Secunderabad, through Ekatha NGO Network, Raichur, to strengthen the women, morally. To make them to fight for the violence against women, social injustice that are very common in the society, women related issues, rights of woman, etc.

Self Help Concept- the approach :

To achieve this, Janakalyan adopted the Self Help concept. Motivation of women to unite together, is the fore most step, to build internal strength among the community, which may be instrumental to fight against the anti-social issues.

Self Help Group is a group of people having a common goal of Socio-economic sustainable development, discussing their problems and resolving it through appropriate participatory decision making.

Achievement :

With this approach, Janakalyan motivated about 500 women to formed in to the Self Help Groups (SHGs). The detail information about the SHGs are given in Annexure I.

Table 1. Villagewise data of SHGs formed under Women Development & Empowerment Program : both men & women .

Total number of SHGs formed at																		
Old/ New	RHC#1		RHC# 2		RHC# 3		RHC# 4		RHC# 5		Timmapur		Irannacamp		Koppala Camp		Total	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Old	0	1	0	10	0	2	4	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	27
New	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	4	3	1	0	4	0	2	0	5	8	19
Total	0	1	2	13	1	2	6	13	3	6	0	4	0	2	0	5	15	46
Closed	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17
Balance	0	0	2	7	0	2	6	8	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	5	11	29

Note : *M : Men*

W : Women

RHC : R.H.Colony

Chapter II

MAHILA ARTHIKA SWAVALAMBANE YOJANA

Scheme Description :

Mahila Arthika Swavalambane Yojana (MASY) is a scheme of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC), Bangalore to improve the economic conditions of the rural women. This being a 5 year scheme, the economic status of all the women covered in the scheme will be tried to improve within the period with all kind of technical and financial assistance.

KSWDC - the Support

KSWDC, Bangalore is supporting the program through Prerana, Raichur. It being a collaborative program with Prerana, Raichur, direct grant is not available to Janakalyan. Prerana organised 10 SHGs while Janakalyan motivated 300 women to form 20 SHGs.

Achievement

With the Self Help Concept, Janakalyan organised 20 women SHGs in 5 Colonies. Detail is given in the following table.

Table 2. Villagewise data of SHGs formed under Mahila Arthika Swavalambane Yojana.

Total number of SHGs formed at						
Month	RHC#1	RHC# 2	RHC# 3	RHC# 4	RHC# 5	Total
Jan 99	1	4	2	5	3	15
Feb 99	0	1	2	0	0	3
Mar 99	1	0	0	1	0	2
Total	2	5	4	6	3	20

Speciality of the Program :

This being an economic status improvement program, the speciality of this program is that, the skill training is provided to the members in various trade mentioned below. All other programs are arranged for both the program.

Skill Training :

Skill Training to adopt additional income generation activities may assist in their family expenses maintenance. This is after their regular house and other works. Hence, in consultation with the SEVA Shramik Vidyapeeth, Raichur, a Training Centre is being started in R.H.Colony No.2, wherein the trainees have the opportunity to learn 43 different courses.

Without improving the economic condition, aiming at the development is a miracle. Dairy is found as the suitable IGP for this region. Training provided for the same. Tailoring training for 6 months, File Making training, Candle making training, etc. were also imparted to the interested members. But, these were only for the SHGs, which were formed during 1998-99. The training imparted to the SHG members is given in the following table.

Table 3: Skill training programs conducted during 1999-2000 for SHG formed at Sindhanur.

Sl. No	Date	Subject Covered	# SHG	# member	Resource Person	Day	Place
1	1-6-1999	Tailoring training	10	32	Shramik Vidyapeeth	180	R.H.Colony No.2
2	18-2-2000	Dairy Management	6	25	Dr. Sunil	3	Janakalyan
3	23-3-2000	Livestock Management	3	25	Dr. Sunil	4	Janakalyan
4	27-3-2000	File & Envelop Making	12	25	Shramik Vidyapeth	7	Janakalyan

Regular Activities :

All these groups (SHGs formed under both the program - W D & E and MASY) attend the regular meeting on weekly basis. Saving is a must in every meeting. Discuss on various issues. Plans for their development. Helps each other to solve their personal and community problems. Puts their efforts for village developmental programs. The Group Organisers organise various awareness/ training programs, if found necessary. They invite the experts to deal with necessary topics.

Exposure - Group Level IGPs :

An exposure trip to Swapna Mahila Vikash Sanstha, Kavathe Mahankal (Maharashtra) was arranged for 3 days to practically see the IGPs started by the SHG members for Income generation. They could build their mind to start IGPs as their income generation sources.

Kitchen Garden Program :

Most of the women belong to agriculture based family. The residential plot is of 80 x 40 feet. Land is available at their house yard itself. Then, why not they should grow their vegetables, themselves ? is a question of Janakalyan.

It is planned in such way that, the waste water from the bathroom should enter the Kitchen Garden. No additional watering is required.

Literacy Campaign :

The illiterate SHG members are taught in a school called Saksharata Vidyalaya, at their convenient time. Many learnt to write and read, their name, address etc.

This would have better effect on the society, if we could have provided a definite place for conducting the classes Presently it is commencing in any one of the SHG members house. Disadvantages of conducting class in their house includes,

- * Hesitation to learn with their child, husband or any other family members.
- * Attention goes towards the baby or other house works/happenings.

Woman Special Day

It is celebrated in each colonies. It is to aware the society about the importance and role of a woman in the world. Right from the creation of Earth, woman preserved their speciality. The great epics of our Country also shows the same.

On this occasion, it was discussed with the members of SHGs as well as the public gathering about the social injustice that are very common in the society, which needs to be rooted out from the society. They were inspired to fight against these issues.

Training Imparted :

Training to these women were conducted monthly basis. Various subjects covered in different training are - SHG Concept, Savings & Credit, Leadership, Book Keeping, Child Care, Role of Woman in family management, Women and Society, Women & Panchayat Raj, Women & Legal rights, Women & Child Education, Women & Culture, Women & Violence, etc.

Table 4: Training programs conducted during 1999-2000 for Self Help Groups formed by Janakalyan at Sindhanur taluk

Sl.No	Date	Subject Covered	# groups attended	# member attended	Resource Person	Duration	Place
1.	11-4-1999	Family & Spirirual life : IGP	10	49	S R Das	1 day	Janakalyan
2.	25-4-1999	Family & Spirirual life : IGP	5	30	S R Das	1 day	Janakalyan
3.	24-5-1999	IGP	16	40	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
4.	29-5-1999	IGP	4	32	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
5.	3-7-1999		12	43	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
6.	16-7-1999		6	24	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
7.	17-7-1999	Book Keeping	9	18	Shivakumar	1 day	Janakalyan
8.	18-7-1999	Book Keeping	10	20	Shivakumar	1 day	Janakalyan
9.	23-8-1999	Women & Legal Rights, Gender	10	15	Rashida B	1 day	Janakalyan
10.	24-8-1999	Women & Legal Rights, Gender	7	45	Rashida B	1 day	R.H.C.No. 2
11.	21-9-1999		6	20			
12.	25-9-1999		18	46			
13.	12-10-1999	SHG Concept	4	24	S.R.Das	1 day	R.H.C.No. 2
14.	10-11-1999	Saving and Credit	8	41	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
15.	25-11-1999	Poverty : what, why & eradication	4	17	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
16.	18-12-1999	Leadership and Child Care	19	33	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
17.	15-1-2000	Leadership development	5	47	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
18.	17-1-2000	Leadership development	3	30	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
19.	18-1-2000	Leadership development	8	51	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
20.	20-1-2000	Leadership development	4	32	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
21.	23-1-2000	Personality Development	17	31	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
22.	7-2-2000	Family Budget Making :	3	27	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
23.	12-2-2000	Family Budget Making :	3	26	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
24.	13-2-2000	Family Budget Making :	3	38	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
25.	14-2-2000	Family Budget Making :	3	27	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
26.	3-3-2000	Livestock Development as an IGP	3	23	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
27.	4-3-2000	Livestock Development as an IGP	4	43	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan

28.	5-3-2000	Livestock Development as an IGP	3	44	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan
29.	6-3-2000	Livestock Development as an IGP	3	29	S.R.Das	1 day	Janakalyan

Credit Linkage :

Money is a must to start any activity. Dairy, business or any other small/marginal activities needs the investment. SHG can lend it in a moderate scale. Thus requested Prerana, Raichur for loan and it released Rs. 50,000/- which is being repaid within the prescribed period. BASIX, Raichur released Rs. 2,00,000/- .

Mata Manmohini Mahila Sangha & Bhagavathi Mahila Sangha are linked with DWCRA scheme and availed Rs. 25,000/- & Rs. 15,000/- respectively. They are again selected for the SGSY scheme, under which they have started to establish Dairy Farms as group level IGPs.

Meethali Mahila Sangh & Navodaya Mahila Sangh are linked with Tungabhadra Gramina Bank and availed the Credit facility for Rs. 20,000/- each. Pallishree Mahila Sangh is linked with State Bank of Hyderabad (ADB) for credit facility and availed Rs.27,000/- .

Small Business :

Generally, an agricultural labourer may get 260 days of works in a year. The remaining days he remains idle, normally in the summer. Management of the family expenses become very difficult during these months. No alternate employment is available nearby, except the labour migration to various developed cities. Both Men as well as women along with their children lock their door and moves, wherever they feel they may get some works. This year many of them have gone to Mysore to work in the Coffee Orchards. One among them died as a tree fall on his head, in the spot.

The SHG members were asked to start any small scale business during these months, may be in the village or in the nearby towns. We suggested for Lassi Sale, Sarbat Sale etc. in the summer. We also agreed to provide the financial assistance required for it's establishment, as Prerana, Raichur agreed to do so. With the continuous aspiration, 2 women started Rice Business and 2 small kirana shops in 3 Colonies.

Sangha Darshini Samitee :

The Sangha Darshini Samitee is a Village Level local Organization, formed in each of the Colonies wherein at least five SHGs are being formed. Each group shall select two members among the group and these members shall constitute a Samitee which consists of a President , a Vice President , a Secretary ,a Joint Secretary and the Directors.

The Sangha Darshini Samitee is being formed with the following objectives :

- a. To look after the groups formed in their respective villages .
- b. To prepare the plans/schemes for the development of the group as well as the villages , may be Socially, Culturally, Educationally and Economically.
- c. To implement the decided plans/schemes , it must take active role and also inspire the members for their active participation .
- d. To develop economically, it must arrange both for borrowing the loans and its timely repayment .
- e. To establish the relationship with the Government and Non-Government organizations
- f. To arrange various training and educational programs for the members, if felt necessary .
- g. To identify the major problems of women in the society and to motivate the SHGs to take lead role to adress them.
- h. To build awareness among the women about theri rights and constitutional guarantees.
- i. Inspiring for girl schooling.

j. To address the Social injustice, which are very common in the society.

Activities undertaken during 1999-2000 under the banner of Sangh Darshini Samitee are on the basis of the following key issues -

- *preserving the legal rights & constitutional guarantees of woman &*
- *addressing various women related issues from the society.*

Sansar Pathshala

If we compare a torch with the human being, we find that as the torch needs cells(energy) for its performance, likewise the human beings also need the energy of knowledge to provide the light to the society. This energy can be obtained from four different sources - **1. Schools, 2. Company of good characters, 3. Self-confidence and 4. Money.** The rural women are denied from all the four listed above as they have -

- ~ No time to go to the school,
- ~ No company for accompanying them,
- ~ No faith on self-power, &
- ~ No property to earn money.

A **SANSAR PATHSHALA** has been started in each of these Colonies whereby all the four i.e. the knowledge of schools, company of good characters, faith on self-power and the method of earning for their livelihood may be gained through it.

The syllabus of Sansar Pathshala is as under -

- 1. The social problems of a women in a family life.*
- 2. The economic and family problems of a women.*
- 3. Health care both for child and women.*
- 4. Responsibility of a woman in family management.*
- 5. Inspiration for education and culture.*
- 6. Social injustice and method of facing them.*
- 7. Responsibility of a woman for the helpless old person in the family.*
- 8. Relation between family and the society.*
- 9. Society and their role.*
- 10. Women & and their position in the Society.*
- 11. Legal Rights of a women.*
- 12. Study about unnatural deaths of married women.*
- 13. The ill effects of Divorce, Multi-marriage System, Child Marriage, Dowry etc. on the Society and woman & method of addressing the same.*
- 14. Others, woman related subjects, to suit the occasion.*

Kishori Vikash Program

Most of the women are illiterate; **social injustice** is, thus, very common in the community. **Mother is the first teacher** - but illiterate parent think in their own way about **Girls education.** **Child Marriage** of this illiterate girl is in practice, causes many unadoptable problems in her married life, may be due to **Dowry** also. Results in the **death** of the girl. If survived with all troubles, she become the **illiterate mother for next generation.** How to stop it ?

Kishori Vikash Program is a Program for the girls of 14- 18 years old to teach the girls about their future married life. How to adjust with her husband, in-laws & others in the Husband's house. The responsibilities of the 3 stages of a woman i.e. as a Daughter , Wife & Mother. Both the school going and non-going girls are eligible for the program.

Truth Commission For Woman

It was to hear many cases of unnatural deaths of married woman, from different part of the State. The juries attended the hearing are from different part of the Country, including retired judges from Supreme & High Courts. Mr. Prasen Raptan, the Coordinator of Janakalyan attended the program with a client. More than 50 cases were heard during the program. All were of similar type; due to stove burst, cooking accidents or suicide due to stomach pain, devil spirit etc.

The findings are -

- the parents of the deceased girls sadly expressed that their daughters were either killed by burning or driven to suicides because of the mental cruelty and harassment suffered by them at the hands of husbands and in-laws.
- instead of registering the case as an offense or crime, it is simply cast away as "accidental death" or as the death due to reasons other than natural or beyond one's control (Police department).
- there are other dimensions like inquest, the collection of evidence, the post mortem examination, the legal trial which includes examination of witness who often turn hostile, the cross examination, the judgment etc.
- it shows that the procedural lapses at different levels, inadequacies in collection and recording of evidence, indifference, inefficiency, corruption, etc. have often been cause of miscarriage of justice, inflicting in the process of double pain on the aggrieved family.

Thus, crimes on women increase and the number of women dying violent deaths is steadily on the rise. Therefore, to ensure a close monitoring of these cases at every level of investigation, the women's groups all over the Karnataka need to be networked on the issues of suspicious deaths of married woman.

Workshop On Violence On Woman

Violence on woman is very common in the present society. They includes,

1. Killing the Female baby.
2. Family harassment to wife.
3. Dowry
4. Violence
5. Pre-matured girls' violence.
6. Sexual harassment in working place.
7. Sexually attacking while talking.
8. Enforcing for prostitution in the child hood and many others.

These need to be rooted out from the society through proper planning. It is possible only if the women take the lead role. Janakalyan is trying to train such a group of women.

Mahila Jagrity Samavesh - means of awareness :

Three awareness programs were conducted at R.H.Colony No.4 , R.H.Colony No.3 and Koppala Camp. Sri R.V.S. Sharma, KAS, Tahasildar, Sindhanur, Sri Nachumuttu, Executive Officer, Taluk Panchayat, Sindhanur and Child development Project Officer Sri M.G.Gopal were common in these programs. Tungabhadra Gramina Bank Manager was present at R.H.Colony No.3 while Syndicate Bank Manager was the guest for the Koppala camp. They dealt with many women issues and facilities available with them. Many women took the opportunity to speak about the women related issues. The women demanded their legal rights in the public meeting. These are to build confidence and courage in women.

International Women Day :

Sri B.M.Nandoor, Asst. Director, Dept. Of Child & Women Development, Raichur, Sri Siddaramappa, Director, Shramik Vidyapeeth, Raichur, Executive Officer, CDPO, Taluk Panchayat member, Gram Panchayat President, Bank Managers were the guests for the day. Certificates distribution to the women entrepreneurs and foundation laying program for women federation building were organised as a part of the day. The role of women in the society was the subject for the day.

Women Health Care :

This project is interior to the taluk city and has no proper road connection. No hospital nearby. Hence, the general diseases of child and Women have no treatment. Caring this problems in mind, we have conducted 4 Free Health Check up Camps at R.H.Colony No.4 , R.H.Colony No.3 , R.H.Colony No.5 and R.H.Colony No.1 during this year. Mainly women related diseases were treated with medicines.

Shree - Shakti Shabha :

Wife & Husband, both have equal part in family management. Both are equally responsible for a healthy society development. Thus, both of them need to be awaked for the healthy society development. With this formula, we conducted this Shree- Shakti Shabha inn each village once in 2 months. Both the husband & wife must attain this program. Many subjects were covered during this program.

The speciality of this Day is that the man along with his wife is made to attend the rpogram, wherein various gender related issues, role of woman in the society, effect of alcoholism, woman helth care, and many other issues are discussed. This may bear some effect on the mind of that man. Thus, the changes can be expected in the system.

Shramadan - Community efforts for village development :

Problems ours ; hence solution must be by us only. With this concept, women planned for Shramadan for various purposes like - village linkage road repair, drinking water tank cleaning, surrounding of school and temple cleaning etc.

It is R.H.Colony No.5 have no entrance except the Irrigation Department's muddy road. This year it is not repaired. No way to come out of the village, during rainy season. Knowing this truth, 40 women from 4 SHGs decided themselves to work for one day. They placed

the stones pieces from the canal, passing beside, on the road. Seeing their efforts, the villagers joined them, the very next day. 2 tractors worked from their own village, free of cost, to bring the Murham. Thus, the road is made walkable.

National Programs Celebration :

Mother and child together celebrated the National programs like Independence Day & Republic Day in the Schools, where the child studies. Children found more happy when saw their mothers in their school, unlike earlier days. The members participated in the programs delivered the speech inspiring the children to become a human being as well as patriot. To develop the competition among the students community, they honoured the first & second students of every class with prizes.

Cultural Programs :

Culture is as important as the food is, for human beings. To sustain their own culture and to replicate it among the next generation, they celebrated some of the important programs such as Deepavali, Saraswati Pooja, Vivekanada Jayanti etc.

Deepavali : The members celebrated it in a different method, this year. With a big candle in the front, a group of members went to every members house and lighted another small candle with the Bigger one to put it there. Then distributed little sweet and continued. This shows how whole village can be lighted with a single source of light.

Saraswati Pooja : Bengali people believes Saraswati As the Goddess of Vidya (Education). Hence, they worship her to become an educated. These illiterate women also decided and worshipped the Goddess Saraswati to gain little knowledge and prayed for their children's bright future.

Vivekanada Jayanti : This is the Annual Festival of swami Vivekanada Hindi High School at R.H.Colony No.4 . all the women of the colonies participated in this program to encourage their children for education. They advised the children as a mother.

Chapter III

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (**LEISA**) is a concept to grow any crop with an economically viable yield, by maintaining the soil health.

Participatory Technology Development (PTD) is an approach, adopted to experiment the practicability of the concept in this region and climatic condition.

Using PTD approach, the LEISA concept was demonstrated in 10 plots during 1998-99 at Rehabilitation Centre of Sindhanur taluka, with the aid of Agriculture Man Ecology (AME), Raichur.

The same is continued for 1999-2000 also ; but with an extension of 10 more plots for demonstration. This is under assured irrigation. Again, 10 more plots have been selected to cultivate another variety of cotton called, “**Compact**” cotton, needs not more than 1-2 irrigation in it’s life cycle; since, availability of water is the major problem. It is to see the suitability of the crop in this region. Also, for the **Herbacious Cotton**, which needs no irrigation for it’s cultivation, 12 farmers have been selected in the Timmapur village.

Cotton is selected as the crop for experimentation as it is the only cash crop of the region, the community still believes. However, Janakalyan wish to motivate the farmers for cultivation of some other subsistence crop such as **Bengal gram**.

It is felt through past practices that, **Red gram** may yeild economically, if grown in this region. Hence the farmers were also inspired to grow the same. **Sorghum** is the main food for the localites. Therefore, it is decided to grow the same, as it require hardly any irrigation.

Thus, Janakalyan is conducting the experiment in 3 varieties of Cotton, viz.

- PTD in Hybrid (RCH-20) cotton under assured irrigation (20).
- PTD in compact cotton, needs 1-2 irrigation (10).
- PTD in Herbacious cotton, needs no irrigation (12)

And 3 subsistence crop like,

- Red gram crop (6)
- Bengal gram (12) and
- Sorghum.(11)

For the experimentation, it sought the assistance from AME, Raichur, both financially and technically.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- ⇒ To develop appropriate technologies suitable for the tail end of the TBP Command area for cotton growing.
- ⇒ To motivate the farmers for growing subsistence crops by forming small and marginal farmers through demonstration.
- ⇒ To improve the knowledge and skills of the farmers as well as staff.

VILLAGE SELECTION CRITERIA

These Rehabilitation Colonies are selected on the following criteria :

- Once upon a time it was famous for cotton cultivation .
- Farmers are interested to grow cotton but the cost of cultivation is more than the the yield ; hence stopped.
- Lack of appropriate technology for cotton growing made them victims of debt- they expressed.
- Tail end of TBP; water available is not sufficient for paddy or any ophther wet crop.

FARMERS SELECTION CRITERIA

Farmers play an important role in this approach, as their participation is a must. Therefore, the farmers are selected after conducting the village level meetings in each village. The process is discussed with the farmers and then selected on the following basis.

- ◇ Previous year's farmers.
- ◇ Small and Marginal farmers.
- ◇ Curious about to know new things.
- ◇ Farming is assisted by family members.
- ◇ Farm has reliable assured irrigation source for PTD experimentation (RCH-20), at least 1-2 irrigation for compact cotton and dry land for herbacium cotton.
- ◇ After actual field visit by the Land Organiser.

TRAINING TO FARMERS AND NGO STAFF

Training to the farmers is very much essential, to understand the methodology. It is to train the farmers as well as the staff by the experts about the techniques that are to be implemented in the experiment. The following table shows the details of training that are given by the external Resource Persons.

Table. 3.1 Table showing the details of the Training conducted during 1999-2000

Sl No	Date	Subject	Place	Participants	Resource Persons
1.	6-7 Aug 1999	Training need assesment	INGRID, Gillesugur	Shanti Ranjan Das Sunil Bachar	SriM.S.Ravipraksh Sri S.S. Kandagal
2.	28-29 Sep 1999	Role of Woman in Agriculture	INGRID Gillesugur	Shanti Ranjan Das Sunil Bachar Smt. Sudha Halder Smt. Kanchan Roy	Smt. Jasanta
3.	25.11.99	Soil Management	Janakalyan	Farmers & Staff	Mr R.G.Kulkarni
4.	3.11.99	Bio- fertilizer production	Janakalyan	Farmers & Staff	Mr.R.G.Kulkarni
5.	27.11.99	IPM	Janakalyan	Farmers & Staff	ADA, Sindhanur
6.	10.12.99	BD 1-5 & Role of women in agriculture	Janakalyan	Farmers, women & Staff	Mr.R.G.Kulkarni Mr. Ashok
7.	15.12.99	Impact of Sustainable Agriculture	Janakalyan	Farmers, women & Staff	Mr. V. Kathari , Mrs. Annapoorna

Learnings From The Trainng

Soil Management : It must be natural as much as possible as in the case of human being & animals as the food (input) is concerned. The chemicals must be used, if found necessary, to the recommended dose only, in the case of human being like vitamins, tonics, tablets, Capsules etc.

If excess of medicines is consumed by human being, he/she become ill; likewise, if over doses of chemical is applied unnecessarily to the soil, it become infertile.

Bio fertilizer Production : It can be produced by the locally available house & agricultural wastes such as paddy straw, vegetable wastes etc. with the cow dung, poultry manure. Again, the green manure production method is also described in detail.

Indigenous Pest Management : The training method was little difficult for the farmers to understand as the it was mostly on the past and on the present issues. IPM kits were distributed. American Boll worm can be controlled by using traps, NPV etc was demonstrated by him. Neem oil can be used to control the Aphids, Jassids etc. Our farmers described the application method of the cow urine and neem seed kernel extract spray and its effect on aphids, Jassids & some other diseases.

Bio Dynamic 1-5 : How the highly rich fertilizer and pesticides can be prepared using the cow horn was understood by the farmers as well as women. Procedure for Kamadhenu preparation was also dealt.

Impact of Sustainable agriculture : It was a discussion to know the result of PTD for the last 2 years. It was came out from the farmers that, when they received enormous return from the soil, they could not think about the soil and its health but grown cotton after cotton without crop substitution. Then the yield declined, gradually. Then, the farmers were in such a position that, they were afraid of the cotton. What may be the reason for such changes? The result obtained is **fertility of the soil**. Overdoses of chemicals and irrigation water. Pest immunization due to over application of pesticides. High investment with low return. Expenditures exceeded the income. Farmers become the victims of Debt.

Sustainable agriculture gave the answers for these questions. Crop rotation, bio fertilizer application, kamdhenu, neem leaves, neem seed, parthenium, cow urine, spray are introduced to reduce the pest management expenditures.

Advantages Of Training To The Farmers

Soil Management : Like animals, soil become unhealthy if not provided proper doses of fertilizers. Use of bio fertilizers by reducing the application of chemicals and the methodology of its application. How much of fertilizers is to be applied at what crop conditions/?

Bio fertilizer Production : How to use the agricultural wastes and vegetable wastes along with the cow dung to produce compost.

Indigenous Pest Management : How the pest can be controlled with lower chemicals application, thereby increasing the profit margin.

Bio Dynamic 1-5 : Nutrient rich fertilizer (concentrated) can be produced with the natural god gift.

Impact of Sustainable agriculture : They could realize why the yield of cotton declined?

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY/METHODOLOGY

With the support of AME, the project is implemented in this Rehabilitation Centre of Sindhanur taluka. The activities undertaken during the cropping year is given in the following paragraphs.

Land Preparation : After selection of the farmers, a one day training was conducted with all these farmers to introduce the technology (for the benefit newly selected farmers). The Package of Practices was described (as adopted in the previous year) and adopted without any alteration for this year also. They were advised for land preparation, according to their field conditions. The same is recorded by the Land Organiser. The land was measured by the Land Organiser, during early July.

Soil dressing : Special care is necessary for the soil dressing. A one day discussion was held with the farmers to explain the importance of the soil dressing. The farmers were recommended for the following doses of manure to their field selected for experimentation of the technology.

Table. 3.2 Table showing the doses of different input used for soil dressing.

Sl.No.	Manure	Recommended Dose
1	Poultry Manure	30 bags per acre
2	FYM	20 Cart load per acre
3	Mussoriefoos	2 bags per acre
4.	Biophos	1 Kg per acre
5	Azetobactor	250 gm per acre

Table. 3.3 Table showing the details of the inputs applied by the respective farmers in their field for PTD in Hybrid cotton under assured irrigation.

Sl. No	Name of the farmer	Experiment Plot				Control Plot			
		FYM Cartload	M.Foss Bag	Biophos Kg	A.bactor gm	FYM Cartload	M.Foss Bag	Biophos Kg	A.bactor gm
1.	Sri Abinash Raptan	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Sri Bijay Mistry	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Sri Gandhiraj B	6	3	1	250	--	--	--	--
4.	Sri Jaharlal Roy	10	3	1	250	10	--	--	--
5.	Sri Jiban M.	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Sri Kartik Mondal	7	3	1	250	--	--	--	--
7.	Sri Radheshyam S.	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8.	Sri Manaranja M.	10	3	1	250	--	--	--	--
9.	Sri Mrinal Mondal	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Sri Priyalal Ukil	6	3	1	250	--	--	--	--
11.	Sri Ranjan M.	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Sri Sahadeb Mali	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Sri Satyaranjan B.	10	3	1	250	10	--	--	--
14.	Sri Kanula A.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15.	Sri Shyamalal S.	10	3	1	250	--	--	--	--
16.	Sri Subhash M	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17.	Sri Sudhanya B.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Sri Sudhanya M.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	Sri Sushil M	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20.	Sri Thakurdas B.	10	2	1	250	--	--	--	--

Table. 3.4 Table showing the details of the inputs applied by the farmers in their field for PTD in Compact cotton under partial irrigation.

Sl. No	Name of the farmer	Experiment Plot				Control Plot			
		FYM Cartload	M.Foss Bag	Biophos Kg	A.bactor gm	FYM Cartload	M.Foss Bag	Biophos Kg	A.bactor gm
1.	Sri Nishikanta B	--	1	1	250	--	--	--	--
2.	Sri Dibadas M	--	1	1	250	--	--	--	--
3.	Sri Bikash Dhali	--	1	1	250	--	--	--	--
4.	Sri Purnacharan M	6	1	1	250	--	--	--	--
5.	Sri Anata Bar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Sri Hazari Raptan	--	1	1	250	--	--	--	--
7.	Sri Ranjan Mondal	--	1	1	250	--	--	--	--
8.	Sri Pradeep B	--	1	1	250	--	--	--	--
9.	Sri Suren Mondal	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Sri Basudeb M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Seed and it's treatment : Farmers were assembled at Janakalyan to decide about seed selection. It was decided by the farmers in consultation with Janakalyan to grow RCH-20 for PTD in cotton. During this meet, they were also trained about the method of seed treatment, chemicals to be used for it's treatment, and it's advantages. Trichoderma (@ 10 gm per farmer) is recommended for the purpose. To see the effect, 3 farmers (Jaharlal Roy, Manoranja M. and Satyaranja B.) were provided Imidoclofide for the seed treatment.

Sowing : It was the last week of August, when the farmers could able to walk towards the field with the seeds. It started raining and the canal water is also being released in the same time. However, only 8 out of 20 PTD farmers could took this challenge of dibbling cotton. Rest, decided to grow some other crop. And 9 out of 10 farmers dibbled the Compact cotton seed in their field, in the same time. 12 farmers sown the Herbacium cotton in 18 acres of land. The sowing was done on 27-8-1999 by all the farmers except Sri Kartik Mondal , who has done it on the previous day, both for Compact and PTD. Red gram is sown by 6 farmers in 7 acres of land while Bengal gram is sown by 6 farmers in 6 acres of land.

Germination : The % age of germination is very good (90-95 %), as calculated by the Land Organiser. No gap filling is found necessary in the filed of any one of the farmers, neither PTD nor Compact.

Weeding : Soon after it's germination, again the rain stopped. Hence, the crop has faced a drought, in the beginning itself. However, the farmers carried out harrowing as well as weeding. Anyway, the weed growth in the cotton field is negligible, comparing to that of previous year.

Pest & Disease Management : In the initial stage, this year pest were seen, rarely. However, in his regular visit, the consultant advised the farmers to spray the cow urine and neem seed kernel extract, which have dual effect on the crop, both for the PTD and Compact cotton. Few have sprayed, when found it's necessity. Pesticide is applied by the farmers, rarely.

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS ARRANGEMENTS

The inputs that are recommended in the package of practices for the cotton and other crops were procured & supplied by Janakalyan and facilitated by AME, Raichur, in time. The locally available inputs such as poultry manure, compost etc were collected by the farmers themselves.

Table. 3.5 The details of the inputs arranged for the experiment during 1999-2000.

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	Quantity	Source	Arranged by
1	RCH-20 Cotton Seed	30 Packets	Mahaveer Agro Agency, Sindhanur	Janakalyan
2	Compact Cotton Seed	10 Kg	Prerana, Raichur	Jointly
3	Herbacium Cotton Seed	60 Kg.	Prerana, Raichur	jointly
4	Mussoriefoss	90 bags	--	AME
5	FYM		Self	Farmers
6	Biophos	30 Kg	--	AME
7	Azotobactor	60 Packet	--	AME
8	Red gram	30 Kg	--	AME
9	Confider	500 ml		Janakalyan
10	Karate	8 ltr		Janakalyan
11	Urea	16 bags		Janakalyan
12	Potash	8 bags		Janakalyan
13	NPV	48 bottle		Janakalyan
14	Traps	32 pieces		Janakalyan
15	Helicatch	128 P		Janakalyan
16	Roban	40 p		Janakalyan
17	Bengal gram seed	250 kg		Janakalyan
18	Vijay neem	5 litre		Janakalyan

PERIODICAL FIELD VISITS

Sri R.G.Kulkarni, the Consultant of AME, Raichur visited the plots of experimentation against the dates mentioned in the following table. He suggested the steps to be taken in the field, by observing the field conditions.

Table 3.6 The details of the periodical field visits during the year 1999-2000.

Sl. No.	Date	Plot Visited	Activities/Suggestions/ Recommendations
1	10-4-1999	--	Discussion with the farmers at Janakalyan
2	7-5-1999	--	Workshop on Problems of Tail Enders
3	7-6-1999	--	Enquiry about the land preparation
4	9-6-1999	--	Discussion with the PTD farmers.
5	21-6-1999	--	No rain, No water- is growing of cotton possible ? is the question of the farmers.
6	5-7-1999	Timmapur 7 farmers plots	Harrowing is necessary
7	21-7-1999	--	Meeting with farmers about the alternate crop
8	16-8-1999	--	Discussion with 8 farmers about the process
9		--	Discussion about germination etc.
10	22-9-1999	Compact Cotton Plots	Spray Neem Mixer & Cow urine.
11	25-10-1999	--	Discussion with farmers at Janakalyan
12	3-11-1999	--	Vasundhara Fertiliser of Pravardha
13	10-12-1999	--	Training to men & women about Soil
14	15-12-1999	--	Women & PTD - discussion
15	19-1-2000	--	Discussion with Brain from CANADA
16	18-2-2000	--	Feedback for Pampa Sarovar program

INTER NGO FIELD VISIT

Inter NGO field visit is organised for mutual sharing of knowledge with the NGOs conducting similar activity. Our farmers were exposed to four such organisations, the details for which is given below. Other Organisations also visited our program during the year. Again the Land Organizer attended the Krishi Sammelan at Pravardha, Basavakalyan.

Table 3.7 Details of the Inter NGO field visits of the farmers of Janakalyan

Sl. No	Date	Organisation	Place	Participants	
				Gents	Ladies
1	22-12-1999	PRAVARDHA, Basavakalyan	Kamalpur	14	0
2	09-01-2000	Prerana, Raichur	Gurjapur	12	0
3	08-02-2000	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharawad	Raichur Campus	9	4
4	13-02-2000	The Kiskindha Trust, Gangavati	Pampa Sarovar	11	4

DETAILS OF HARVESTING TECHNIQUES

Manual harvesting is popular in the region for cotton crop. Women labours are preferred considering the neatness in their work as well as wage. 3 - 4 times harvesting was found necessary.

YIELD

The yield of cotton is very low, this year. The causes are to be analysed. However the actual data is given in the following tables.

Table.3.8 Total yield of Hybrid cotton grown in the Experimental & control plot.

Sl. No	Name of the farmers	Yield (Kg)		Remarks
		Experimental Plot	Control Plot	
1.	Sri Gandhiraj Bepari	265	290	
2.	Sri Jaharlal Roy	310	300	
3.	Sri Kartik Mondal	435	372	
4.	Sri Manaranjan Majumdar	600	510	
5.	Sri Priyalal Ukil	280	226	
6.	Sri Satyaranjan Bachar	165	155	
7.	Sri Shyamalal Swarnakar	610	480	
8.	Sri Thakurdas Barai	675	--	

Table.3.9 Total yield of Compact cotton grown in the Experimental plot.

Sl. No.	Name of the farmers	Yield (Kg)	Remarks
1.	Sri Nishikanta Biswas	12	
2.	Sri Dibadas Mondal	80	
3.	Sri Bikash Dhali	101	
4.	Sri Purnacharan Mondal	164	
5.	Sri Anata Bar	-	
6.	Sri Hazari Raptan	43	
7.	Sri Ranjan Mondal	104	
8.	Sri Pradeep Biswas	54	
9.	Sri Basudeb Mondal	-	

Table.3.10 Total yield of Herbacious cotton grown in 1/2 acre of land.

Sl. No.	Name of the farmers	Area (acre)	Yield (Kg)	Remarks
1.	Amarappa		120	
2.	Chandbasappa		38	
3.	Eramma		115	
4.	Shambhulingappa		160	
5.	Subbaih		125	
6.	Morayya		140	
7.	Ayyappa		20	
8.	Nagappa		40	
9.	Hanumanta		50	
10.	Amarappa		20	
11.	Kapperappa		60	

Table.3.11 Total yield of Red gram grown during 1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of the farmers	Area (Acre)	Yield (Kg)	Remarks
1.	Sri Abinash Raptan	3	950	
2.	Sri Anup Kumar Biswas	0.5	88	
3.	Sri Ranjan Kumar Majumdar	2	325	
4.	Sri Ramesh Shil	0.5	--	
5.	Sri Indrabhushan Bachar	0.5	70	
6.	Sri Radheshyam Sarkar	0.5	150	

Table 3.12 Total yield of Bengal gram grown during 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Name of the Farmer	Area (Acre)	Yield (Kg)	Remarks
1.	Sri Abinash Raptan	1		
2.	Sri Arabinda Mali	1		
3.	Sri Priyalal Ukil	1		
4.	Sudhanya Mondal	1		
5.	Nirmal Mondal	1		
6.	Shambhulingappa	1		
	TOTAL	6		

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DETAILS OF FARMERS :

Table.3.13 Income and Expenditure details and net Profit/Loss of Hybrid cotton.

Sl. No	Name of the farmers	Expenditures		Income		Net Profit/loss		Remarks
		Expt Plot	Cntrl Plot	Expt Plot	Cntrl Plot	Expt Plot	Cntrl Plot	
1.	Sri Gandhiraj B	6511	5191	4107	4495	2404	-696	
2.	Sri Jaharlal Roy	7034	6944	4805	4650	-2229	-2294	
3.	Sri Kartik Mondal	6166	5713	6742	5766	576	53	*1000 + 925 \$
4.	Sri Manaranjan M	7444	6104	9300	7905	1856	1801	* 960 + 800 \$
5.	Sri Priyalal Ukil	5101	5831	4340	3503	-761	-2228	
6.	Sri Satyaranjan B	6728	5891	2557	2402	-4171	-3489	
7.	Sri Shyamalal S.	6085	4854	9905	7740	3820	2886	
8.	Sri Thakurdas B	8242	--	10462	--	2220	--	

* Return from the red gram crop grown along the bund of Experimental plot.

\$ Return from the red gram crop grown along the bund of Control plot.

Table.3.14 Income and Expenditure details and net Profit/Loss in Rs. of Compact cotton.

Sl.No	Name of the farmers	Expenditures	Income	Net Profit/loss	Remarks
1.	Sri Nishikanta Biswas	531	180	-351	
2.	Sri Dibadas Mondal	1331	1200	-131	
3.	Sri Bikash Dhali	1291	1515	224	
4.	Sri Purnacharan Mondal	3611	2542	-1069	
5.	Sri Anata Bar				crop failure
6.	Sri Hazari Raptan	1606	645	-961	
7.	Sri Ranjan Mondal	1516	1612	96	
8.	Sri Pradeep Biswas	1309	810	-499	
9.	Sri Basudeb Mondal				crop failure

Table.3.15 Income and Expenditure details and net Profit/Loss in Rs. of Herbaium cotton.:

Sl. No.	Name of the farmers	Expenditures	Income	Net Profit/loss	Remarks
1.	Amarappa	700	1800	1100	
2.	Chandbasappa	600	570	-30	
3.	Eramma	700	1725	1025	
4.	Shambhulingappa	700	2300	1600	
5.	Subbaih	700	1875	1175	
6.	Morayya	700	2100	1400	
7.	Ayyappa	700	300	-400	
8.	Nagappa	350	600	250	
9.	Hanumanta	350	750	400	
10.	Amarappa	350	300	-50	
11.	Kapperappa	350	900	500	

Table.3.16 Income and Expenditure details and net Profit/Loss in Rs. of Red gram crop.

Sl. No.	Name of the farmers	Expenditures	Income	Net Profit/loss	Remarks
1.	Sri Abinash Raptan	6395	12150	5775	3 acres
2.	Sri Anup Kumar Biswas	1250	1144	-110	1/2 acre
3.	Sri Ranjan Kumar M.	2020	4387	2367	1 acre
4.	Sri Ramesh Shil	240	-	- 240	1/2 acre
5.	Sri Indrabhushan Bachar	1155	910	- 245	1/2 acre
6.	Sri Radheshyam Sarkar	810	1950	1140	1/2 acre

DETAILS OF REVOLVING FUND :

To conduct the experiment AME, Raichur has released Rs. 39,000/- (thirty nine thousand only) of Revolving fund to 2 men Self Hekp Groups. This amount is used by the farmers to get the inputs required for experimentation. This amount will be used for the program, every year.

FARMERS OPINION REGARDING THE PROGRAMME

Failure of cotton during the year is because of water, expressed Shyamlal Swarnakar and others. About th Technology, they feel suitable as it upgrades the soil health, gradually - is the general expression. Special cares required for the program. Cotton must be replaced with some other crop to suit the climatic conditions.

Regular Visit & Documentation : The Land Organiser visits twice a week to each and every plot to record the actual operations carried by the individual farmers in their field, both for experiment and control plots. He observes the field and crop conditions and some times suggests for the recommended measures, learnt in the training.

In the beginning he measured the area of plots of each farmer, separately for control and experiment plot. Land preparation data is also available with him, with the details of the implements used number of hours operated in unit area. Number of man-hour spent till date, date of sowing, germination %age, Weeding date and labour inputs, inputs applied etc. This helps in calculating the cost of cultivation as well as loss/benefit etc.

Documentation is the important step in the experimentation and is being done very effectively by the land organiser.

Chapter IV

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

“Cow worship is the most sacred worship and treated as noblest service.”

Janakalyan is promoting dairy -

- ⇒ to gain confidence in the life system of an individual.
- ⇒ to create atmosphere of economic security.
- ⇒ to provide medical facility to the animals.
- ⇒ to aware the farmers about the uses of cow excreta.

Failure of cotton crop and non availability of irrigation water, when needed, promoted Janakalyan to introduce Dairy as an enterprise. People are also made aware of other benefits like -

- *Biomass generation through improved method of composting of cow dung and other agricultural wastes.*
- *Saline and alkaline soil can be reclaimed by application of composts.*
- *Grass and fodder can be raised even in the saline and alkaline soils, successfully with less water.*
- *Immediate returns.*
- *A heifer or a calf by the turn of the year is assured.*
- *Cow urine can be used as pesticides, fungicides and insecticides.*

Thus dairy is to conserve the natural resources & to minimise external inputs. With these objectives, Janakalyan is working through women groups. It is organising groups, educating them, imparting training and mobilising funds from various sources to purchase these animals. Supervision and management is the direct responsibilities of Janakalyan.

Sir Ratan Tata Trust - the Support : Dairy Development through SHGs is a program of Janakalyan supported by **Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai** to motivate and encourage the women/farmers to adopt dairy as a subsidiary Income Generation Program. It is for the integrated development of Dairy such as Fodder, Insurance, Health Care, Artificial Insemination, Vermi composting, etc. Training for its management is also to be imparted to the women. Credit Linkage is another part of the program as it is very much essential for adopting dairy. Mobilising funds from various financial institutes is the job of coordinator.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. *Promoted the SHG members to purchase the milch animals.*
2. *Imparted training to the interested members who wants to keep the animals through their own investments; it was about the selection of animals, housing, food management, general health care.*
3. *Inspired the SHGs to give loans to their members to purchase the cross bred animals.*
4. *Mobilized loans at the tune of Rs.2.0 lakh from Basix Bank, Rs. 0.5 lakh from Prerana, Raichur, Rs. 0.25 lakh from SBH, Sindhanur and Rs. 0.4 lakh from TGB, Sindhanur to the SHG members for investing to own the animals.*
5. *Trained 2 persons for Artificial Insemination, general health care, etc. at Bheemaranagudi by BAIF Institute for Rural Development. Mr. Pranab Mukherji and Mr. Pramatha Ranjan Adhikary are the trainees attended the one month training.*
6. *Solved the problem of marketing of the milk by starting two KMF (Karnatak Milk Federation) Dairy at R.H.Colony No.2 & 4.*

7. Succeed to get the insurance amount from the company after the death of the animals; it encouraged the women to keep the animals as they found, there won't be any loss even if the animal dies. About 50 cows have been insured.
8. Installation of a Chilling Center 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 much necessary in this project, as the roads are not conveyable during the rainy season.
9. All other SHGs are with 1-5 cows among the members and process is in progress.
10. By seeing the achievements of these SHGs members, the other women came forward and purchased many cows, to become economically stable.
11. The physical conditions and the child health is being maintained as the producers and their family members could get some milk (most nutritious food for human beings) for consumption.
12. Bhagavati Dairy Farm and Mata Manmahini Dairy Farm will be started soon with 25 animals in each farm as group activity under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) of central Government. Rs. 2.5 lakh to each SHG is already being sanctioned by SBH(ADB) Sindhanur.

AWARENESS PROGRAM :

Considering the local climatic conditions and resource available with them, it was made aware to all the SHG members during their regular meetings that, Dairy is a must for the economic development. This was shown to them with the cost-benefit calculation etc. A Village level Awareness Program about the Livestock Development in every Colony was conducted during the month of January 2000. These were to motivate the farmers as well as women to adopt the Dairy as subsidiary income source.

TRAINING :

A training was arranged for the cow owners. 72 members (women & men) participated. Dr. Sunil, the Manager of KMF was the resource person. Method of Animal husbandry, Causes & Remedies of low SNF, Symptoms of time of Artificial Insemination, After care to the animals, soon after the delivery and General disease identification etc. were covered during this training. Another training was imparted to these women by Dr. Sunil about Calf rearing, Pre-cautionary actions to be taken against diseases, Importance of feed, fodder (green & dry) and concentrates etc. 102 women participated in the training.

Table 4.1 Details of the training organised during the year 1999-2000 for Dairy program.

Sl. No	Date	Subject	Resource Person	# women attended	Place
1	14-11-1999	Animal Husbandry, Causes & Remedies of low SNF, etc.	Dr. Sunil, Asst Manager, KMF,	72	Janakalyan
2	23-3-2000	Calf Rearing, Vaccination, Feed & Fodder etc.	Dr. Sunil, Asst Manager, KMF,	102	Janakalyan

VERMI COMPOSTING :

It is a method by which the farmers can add to their income without any investment. The benefits of the same is discussed in the group meetings. This will also help for keeping the house and environment clean and pollution free.

Table 4.2 Village-wise data to show the pits prepared by the farmers for Vermi compost.

Sl.No.	Village	# women prepared pit	# of women supplied with seed	Remarks
1	R.H.Colony No.1	4	2	
2	R.H.Colony No.2	3	-	
3	R.H.Colony No.3	2	-	
4	R.H.Colony No.4	2	-	
5	R.H.Colony No.5	4	-	
	Total	15	2	

INSURANCE:

The cattle owned by the SHG members are either with the loan availed from financial institutes or from the loan of their own SHG. Thus, they made it a compulsion that the animal purchased must be insured while purchasing to avoid the loss due accidental death.

Table 4.3 Village-wise data showing the cattle insured for a period of 1 year.

Sl.No.	Village	# cows insured	# sheep & goat insured	Remarks
1	R.H.Colony No.1	0	6	
2	R.H.Colony No.2	7	0	
3	R.H.Colony No.3	2	0	
4	R.H.Colony No.4	12	0	
5	R.H.Colony No.5	4	0	
	Total	25	6	

CREDIT LINKAGE :

Investment is the obstacle on the way of adopting the Dairy. Janakalyan could linked these SHGs with various financial institutes for credit linkage. Initially, no bank came forward to provide the loan and hence some private financial institutes were requested, though the rate of interest is very high. State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH) and Tungabhadra Gramina Bank agreed and released the loan to the SHGs, recently.

Table 4.4 Credit facility availed from various financial institutes for purchasing the cows.

Sl.No.	Financial Institutes	Amount	Interest	# SHG	# women	Scheme	Remarks
1	Prerana, Raichur	50,000	15 % pa	12	17	-	Repaid
2	Basix, Raichur	2,00,000	2 % pm	11	25	-	-
3	SBH(ADB), Sindhaur	27,000	12 % pa	1	-	NABARD	
4	TGB, Sindhaur	40,000	12 % pa	2	-	NABARD	
5	SBH(ADB), Sindhaur	5,00,000	12 % pa	2	-	SGSY	sanctioned
	Total	8,17,000	-	28			

FODDER PRODUCTION :

The importance of green fodder along with the dry fodder is explained to the farmers/women and inspired to grow in their field. Seeds were supplied them, free of cost, whosoever agreed to grow it.

Table 4.5 Village-wise data to show the seed distribution detail to the women /farmers.

Sl.No	Village	Qty supplied (Kg)	Acre grown	Remarks
1	R.H.Colony No.1	0	-	
2	R.H.Colony No.2	5	-	
3	R.H.Colony No.3	0	-	
4	R.H.Colony No.4	30	1/2	2 farmers grown
5	R.H.Colony No.5	20	-	
	Total	55	1/2	

HEALTH CARE :

These remote villages have no access to the taluk city by proper road and bus, where actually the Veterinary Hospital is situated. It is very difficult to carry the animals for treatment. Hence, appointed 3 staff to look after the animals. Conducted a Cattle Health Camp at R.H.Colony No.2, which is located at the centre of all the 5 Colonies. Nearly 800 animals were treated for different diseases. Our staff visit each camp every day. Emergency service is also given even if the message is given through phone. For cost preventive vaccination Camps for Foot and Mouth Disease were organised at each colony. About 300 animals were injected.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION :

The cow may remain dry for 3-4 months, if the insemination is done even 30 minute later than the actual time, which is a common problem, found here in these colonies. The AI centre of KMF is located at R.H.Colony No.1 which is far away from all other colonies. The person responsible for the same do not response in time. Also, the failure % is more. Hence, it become very difficult by the owner to repay the loan.

Table 4.6 AI done during 1999-2000 by KMF and % failure causing the loss to the owner.

Sl.No	Breed	# of cases inseminated	# Cases Succeed	% Failure	Remarks
1	HF	141	78	45	
2	Jersey	150	92	33	
3	Murrah	22	15	47	
	Total	313	185	41	

To avoid the difficulty, we have planned to start an Artificial Insemination Centre. 2 persons have been trained at BAIF, Bheemaranagudi. A storage can of 3.7 litre capacity for Semen and liquid nitrogen is purchased. Could not start the service because it can store the straws only for 2-3 days. Hence, another can of 30 litre capacity to store them for 30-45 days is required. Correspondence for the same is under progress.

Chapter V

CHILD LABOUR ELIMINATION PROGRAM

Poverty can be defined as the mental, physical and financial weakness in the individual member. Education is to address the mental weakness, by adding the strength in the individual human being. Thus, creates a bright future.

But, generally, the parent calculate in other way and send their children to **field for earning instead of School to learning**. They expect the immediate return from their baby. Thus, future citizen of India remains away from education. Physically become handicapped without proper feeding and find no proper way for earning. Enlist his/her name in the list of BPL (Below Poverty Line). This is why India is a Poor Country.

Janakalyan implementing a program for Child Labour Elimination from the Society. Presently, it started 2 special schools with the support of Ministry of Labour through District Administration, Raichur. Swami Vivekananda Child Labour Special School at Timmapur & Ma Sharada Child Labor Special School at R.H.Colony No.2, each with 50 students. Free education, nutrition, vocational education, educational kits along with monthly stipend is provided to the students.

The objective of the program is

- ⇒ *to create an awareness among the parents.*
- ⇒ *to motivate them to send their child to school.*
- ⇒ *to assist the child labours in joining the main stream of education.*
- ⇒ *thus, alleviating the poverty from the community.*

AWARENESS PROGRAM :

In the early May, an awareness program was conducted in Timmapur village and R.H.Colony No.2 about the Child Labour, effects of its existence on the society, schemes available with them for its elimination etc. Soon after the program, a survey was conducted in these villages.

TRAINING TO TEACHERS :

Before starting the School, the teachers were imparted training at District Institute for Education and Training, Yarmaras, Raichur between 7th & 9th June. They were trained about the procedure to be followed to teach the illiterate child. They must work as a volunteer rather a teacher. The teachers of these 2 schools who have undergone the 3 days training are

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. | Ku. Ratna Roy | 2. | Mr. Indraneel Sarkar |
| 3. | Mr. Sugaiah Swamy | 4. | Mr. Pampapathi. |

INAUGURATION OF SCHOOLS :

It was 14th of June, when Sri R.V.S. Sharma, I.A.S. , Tahasildar ,Sindhanur was inaugurated both the Schools in different occasions in the presence of Sri Sudheendra Rao, the Executive Officer of Taluk Panchayat, Sindhanur. The functions were presided over by the local Betterment Committee formed in respective villages. Parents, villagers and children participated in the program when Sri Sharma addressed the gathering. He requested the parents not to spoil the lives of their child.

EDUCATION THROUGH PLAY :

Table 5.1 Students admitted to the Child Labour Special Schools during 1999-2000.

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Child Labour Admitted		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Swami Viviekanada Child Labour School, Timmapur	14	36	50
2	Ma Sharada Child Labour School, R.H.Colony No.2	24	26	50
	Total	38	62	100

The teaching procedure of these special schools is quite different from the regular school. The children are made to learn through play, song, dance etc. They are allowed to visit the local places like water tank, temple, post office, bank, schools, hospitals etc. in first hour after prayer. Guests are invited to deliver a lecture to the children to motivate them for education, once in a week. Since, this schools are not to educate them but to motivate for education, the emphasis is given on such parameters, which bears special effects on them.

MEDICAL CHECK UP :

The children are checked up by the Primary Health Center, once in every month. They have the facility of getting treatment in any Govt. Hospitals for any kind of diseases (Health Card facility).

NUTRITION :

They get a heavy food during lunch on all working days in the month. It is prepared and supplied in the schools, itself.

INDEPENDENCE DAY :

It was the 52nd year of our Independence: child labours of our schools participated actively in all the activities designed for its celebration. They includes sports, competitions, speech etc. The winner were given prizes as a token of their victory. They were told about the day and its importance.

PARENT'S DAY :

It was conducted in village level. Most of the parent participated in the program. It was to discuss about the scheme, its benefits, education and its importance, child labour and their ill effects on the Society etc. Also, to discuss about the future of their child; education continuation and supporting.

CHILDREN DAY

14th November, the birth anniversary of Jaharlal Nehru was celebrated as a grand function in the District head quarter. The children were participated in the rally as well as the cultural program on the occasion. It was also helped the children to see the Deputy Commissioner

Office as well as district place. Also, they have a chance to meet the children of 27 different schools in the district. It encouraged the children a lot.

PICNIC :

It was conducted separately for both the schools. The children have an opportunity to enjoy. The objective of conducting this programs are to motivate the children for education. The teachers accompanied during the program. It is a part of the out door activity.

FESTIVAL :

Ganesh, the Lord of Education, was worshipped and as a token of entertainment, cultural programmes were conducted. The children participated in dance, songs etc. The students of Govt Schools were also invited in the occasion.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of Nation ; his 130th birth day was celebrated in both the Schools on 2-10-1999.

Ayyappa Tata Festival , the local festival of Timmapur. Many neighbouring vilages participate in the festivals.oppertunity was utilised to aware the parent about the child labour.

Vivekananda Jayanti is celebrated as the Annual Day of Vivekananda Joint High School of R.H.Colony No.4 . children from both the schools were participated in the culturale program arranged by the organising committee.

Republic Day was also celebrated in both the schools. Sports & Games and cultural programs were organised for entertainment of the children.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING :

All the children admitted in the School are not interested to continue the education. Vocational training is arranged for tehm. Tailoring is selected as the trade by the children. 2 sewing machines are purchased to train tehm.

Table 3 Students under going Tailoring training in the Child Labour School as vocational training.

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Child Labour Admitted		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Swami Viviekanada Child Labour School, Timmapur	2	17	19
2	Ma Sharada Child Labour School, R.H.Colony No.2	3	15	18
	Total	5	32	37

STAFF

The staff in the Organization are very hard working in a nature. The Society has built a culture which is promoting fankness, honesty, effectiveness, respecting the beneficiaries, under standing 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 Organization. The staff for the year 1999-2000 are as under.:

Sl.No.	Name of the staff	Designation	Qualification	Remarks
1	Shanti Ranjan Das	Secretary	P.U.C.	
2	Prasen Raptan	Coordinator	B.Tech (Ag. Engg.)	
3	Pranab Mukherjee	Group Organiser	S.S.L.C.	
4	Pramatha Ranjan A.	Vet. Doctor	B.SC.	
5	S.C.Rao	Vet. Doctor	S.S.L.C.	
6	Sunil Bachar	Land Organiser	S.S.L.C.	
1.	Ku. Ratna Roy	Group Organiser	B.A.	
1	Bhabatos Bala	Group Organiser	S.S.L.C.	
2	Indraneel Sarkar	Teacher	S.S.L.C.	
3	Pradeep Sarkar	Teacher	S.S.L.C.	
4	Pampapathi	Teacher	B.A.	
5	Sugayya	Teacher	S.S.L.C.	
6	Harish Pawar	Group Organiser	S.S.L.C.	
7	Kalpana Roy	Group Organiser	S.S.L.C.	Part time
8	Amodinin Dhali	Sanfha Seviaka	IX	Part time
9	Archana Adhikary	Sangha Sevika	S.S.L.C.	Part time
10	Shobha	Peon	--	R.H.Colony No.2
11	Yankamma	Peon	--	Timmapur
12	Geeta	Water & Cleaning	--	

FUNDING

We received a direct fund of Rs. 25,000/- from SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST, Mumbai, towards administrative charges for mobilising support from Government and other related agencies for alternative economic activities such as Dairy, Fisheries and Horticulture. Horticulture scheme was implemented with the support of Department of Horticulture.

Oxfam, Secunderabad supported for formation of men and women SHGs, through the Ekatha NGO Network, Raichur with an amount of Rs.1,10,400/-, as Grant-in-aid for the year 1998-99.

Self Help Groups were also formed with the Cooperation of Prerana, Raichur for which they received the Funds from Australian High Commission.

To establish Sustainability in Agriculture, Participatory Technology Development experiments were conducted with the men SHGs; it was supported, both technically and financially, by Agriculture Man Ecology (AME), Raichur.

Schools for the poor students, who have no access to the education, were conducted with support of Prerana, Raichur, for which they received the funds from ASHA Stan Fort.

We the staff of Janakalyan and Governing Body are grateful to the Donors. Major credit of our work should pass on to them. Their faith in us is a source of strength driving for our greater achievements.

Annexure I

Details of the SHGs formed by Janakalyan at Koppala Camp of Sindhanur Taluk in Raichur District

Sl. No.	Name of the SHG	No. of members	Functioning since Date	Savings	Activities	Remarks
1.	Sri Saraawathi Mahila Sangh	10	22-02-1999	300.00		
2.	Kavitha Mahila Sangh	10	22-06-1999	300.00		

3.	Sri Durgadevi Mahila Sangh	10	22-06-1999	300.00
4.	Sri Mahalaxmi Mahila Sangh	10	22-06-1999	300.00

Annexure II

Details of the SHGs formed by Janakalyan at R.H.Colony No.1 of Sindhanur Taluk in Raichur District

Sl. No.	Name of the SHG	No.of members	Functioning since Date	Savings	Activities	Remarks
1.	Tayamman Mahila Sangh	10	25-06-1998	3540.00	--	
2.	Mariyamman Mahila Sangh	13	10-01-1999	1820.00	--	
3.	Elaikatalamman Mahila Sangh	15	10-01-1999	900.00	--	

Annexure III

Details of the SHGs formed by Janakalyan at R.H.Colony No.2 of Sindhanur Taluk in

Sl. No.	Name of the SHG	No.of member	Functioning since Date	Savings	Activities
1.	Bharatmatata Mahila Sangh	10	12-.2-1999	2640.00	Literacy programs, Environment Awareness
2.	Matrimilan Mahila Sangh	10	16-03-1999	3600.00	Awareness Programs, Hygiene and Sanitation.
3.	Saraswati Mahila Sangh	10	17-02-1998	7478.00	Cultural Programs.Tailoring Shop.
4.	Bhagalaxmi Mahila Sangh	10	17-11-1997	13270.00	Health And Sanitation, Surrounding Cleaning.
5.	Sarvashreedevi Mahila Sangh	10	22-02-1998	7707.00	Cultural Program, Awareness programs.
6.	Janmabhoomi Mahila Sangh	10	29-2-1999	3675.00	Road Construction through Shramadana.
7.	Mahamaya Mahila Sangh	10	3-11-1997	23594.00	Vanamahotsav, Hygiene and Sanitation.
8.	Pallishri Mahila Sangh	10	3-11-1997	22500.00	Labour Exchange pram, Kishori Vikash Program
9.	Annapurna Mahila Sangh	11	22-.4-1998	7480.00	Labour Sharing Program Road Repair.
10.	Indrani Mahila Sangh	15	10-01-1999	2050.00	Hygine and Sanitation
11.	Meetali Mahila Sangh	15	12-12-1998	6488.00	Educational Programs, Literacy Programs.
12.	Rajeswari Mahila Sangh	15	3-01-1999	2025.00	Awareness Programs, Cultural Programs.
13.	Dhakeshwari Mahila Sangh	15	6-01-1999	2100.00	Road Construction,
14.	Mother teresa Mahila Sangh	15	8-01-1999	1875.00	Kishori Vikash Program Literacy Programs.
15.	Bangamata Mahila Sangh	16	9-.1-1999	2060.00	Awareness Programs, Cultural Awareness
16.	Nivedita Mahila Sangh	9	2-09-1997	7743.00	Tailoring Training, Awareness Programs.
17.	Shantimata Mahila Sangh	10	22-06-1999		
18.	Devi Thirtha Mahila Sangh	10	25-06-1999		

Annexure IV

Details of the SHGs formed by Janakalyan at R.H.Colony No.3 of Sindhanur Taluk in Raichur District

Sl.	Name of the SHG	No.of	Functioning	Savings	Activities
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No.		members	since Date		
1.	Asha Mahila Sangh	15	8-01-1999	3060.00	Awareness Programs,
2.	Mahashakti Mahila Sangh	10	2-10-1997	25850.00	--
3.	Bina Pani Mahila Sangh	10	7-03-1998	11032.00	Disposal of waste water from the bore well.
4.	Navodaya Mahila Sangh	11	2-01-1999	6540.00	Kishori Vikash Program , Literacy Program
5.	Saraswati Mahila Sangh	14	4-01-1999	3990.00	Mat waeving, Awareness Programs.
6.	Jyoti Mahila Sangh	14	6-01-1999	8800.00	Awareness Programs
7.	Sangeeta Mahila Sangh	15	7-01-1999	2100.00	Mat Weaving, Milk Sale at City.

Annexure V

Details of the SHGs formed by Janakalyan at R.H.Colony No.4 of Sindhanur Taluk in Raichur District

Sl. No.	Name of the SHG	No.of members	Functioning since Date	Savings	Activities
1.	Kalyani Mahila Sangh	--	--	--	--
2.	Matrichaya Mahila Sangh	10	11-02-1998	6510.00	Child Care Awareness, Educational awareness.
3.	Anjanadevi Mahila Sangh	10	25-03-1998	5005.00	Labour Sharing Program
4.	Ma Bhavani Mahila Sangh	10	25-08-1997	4000.00	Water Body Cleaning, Cultural Programs.
5.	Bandhavi Mahila Sangh	10	25-11-1997	20,000.00	Cultural Programs, Water Body Cleaning.
6.	Mata Manmohoni Mahila Sangh	10	27-10-1997	40552.00	Study Loans Awareness Programs,
7.	Ma Sharada Mahila Sangh	10	8-11-1997	15610.00	Awareness Programs, Shramadana.
8.	Janani Mahila Sangh	13	5-01-1999	1720.00	Water Body Cleaning
9.	Priyadarshini Mahila Sangh	14	4-01-1999	1480.00	Hygine and Sanitation, Child Care & education
10.	Radharani Mahila Sangh	15	3-01-1999	2910.00	Child Care & Education , Neighbours Promotion
11.	Vasundhara Mahila Sangh	15	9-01-1999	1790.00	Hygine and Sanitation, Child Care & Education
12.	Bahavatarini Mahila Sangh	16	7-01-1999	4775.00	Neighbour Promotion, Marriage Loan.
13.	Vijayalakshmi Mahila Sangh	8	22-04-1998	8430.00	Surrounding Cleaning, Neighbours Promotion
14.	Renukadevi Mahila Sangh	9	1-12-1997	18540.00	Clothes Business, Awareness Programs.
15.	Bhagavati Mahila Sangh	9	24-11-1997	14380.00	Water Body Cleaning, Awareness Programs.
16.	Gharsansar Mahila Sangh,	17	7-01-1999	2060.00	Child Care Awareness

Annexure VI

Details of the SHGs formed by Janakalyan at R.H.Colony No.5 of Sindhanur Taluk in Raichur District

Sl.	Name of the SHG	No.of	Functioning	Savings	Activities
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No.		members	since Date		
1.	Shantidevi Mahila Sangh	--	--	--	--
2.	Bhagyalaxmi Mahila Sangh	10	10-.6-1998	5500.00	Road Repair through Shramadana.
3.	Mangalmayi Mahila Sangh	10	10-.6-1998	5190.00	Road Repair through Shramadana.
4.	Asha Mahila Sangh	10	17-06-1999	600.00	Sri Shakti Sabha, Vanamahotsav.
5.	Snehamayi Mahila Sangh	10	2-06-1998	2146.00	Road repair Shramadan, Cultural Programs.
6.	Annapurna Mahila Sangh	10	24-07-1998	8221.00	Road Repair, Awareness Programs.
7.	Mahalaksmi Mahila Sangh	15	4-01-1999	2090.00	Road repair shramadan
8.	Srilaksmi Mahila Sangh	15	7-01-1999	2300.00	Road Repair shramadan, Cultural programs
9.	Ma Sharada Mahila Sangh	15	9-01-1999	2530.00	Road Repair shramadan

Annexure VII

Men SHGs formed in all the 5 Colonies of Sindhanur block of Raichur District.

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|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jai Jagannath Krishi Sangh, R.H.Colony No.4 • Navajagrity Krishi Sangh, R.H.Colony No.4 • Adarsha Kisan sangh, R.H.Colony No.2 • Asha Mahila Sangh , R.H.Colony No.5 • Janmabhoomi Mahila Sangh , R.H.Colony No. 2 • Durgadevi Mahila Sangh , Koppalacamp • Mahalxmi Mahila Sangh , Koppalacamp • Kavita Mahila Sangh , Koppalacamp • Shanti Mata Mahila Sangh , R.H.Colony No.2 • Deviteertha Mahila Sangh , R.H.Colony No.2 • Vivekananda Kisan Sangha, R.H.Colony No. 5 (a/c is to be opened) • Ramkrishna Kisan Sangh, R.H.Colony No.5 (a/c is to be opened) • Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Kisan Sangh, R.H.Colony No.5 (a/c to be opened) • Kanakdas Kisan sangh, R.H.Colony No. 3 (a/c is to be opened) |
|--|