

JANAKALYAN

A Team Committed for People's Empowerment

6th Annual Report

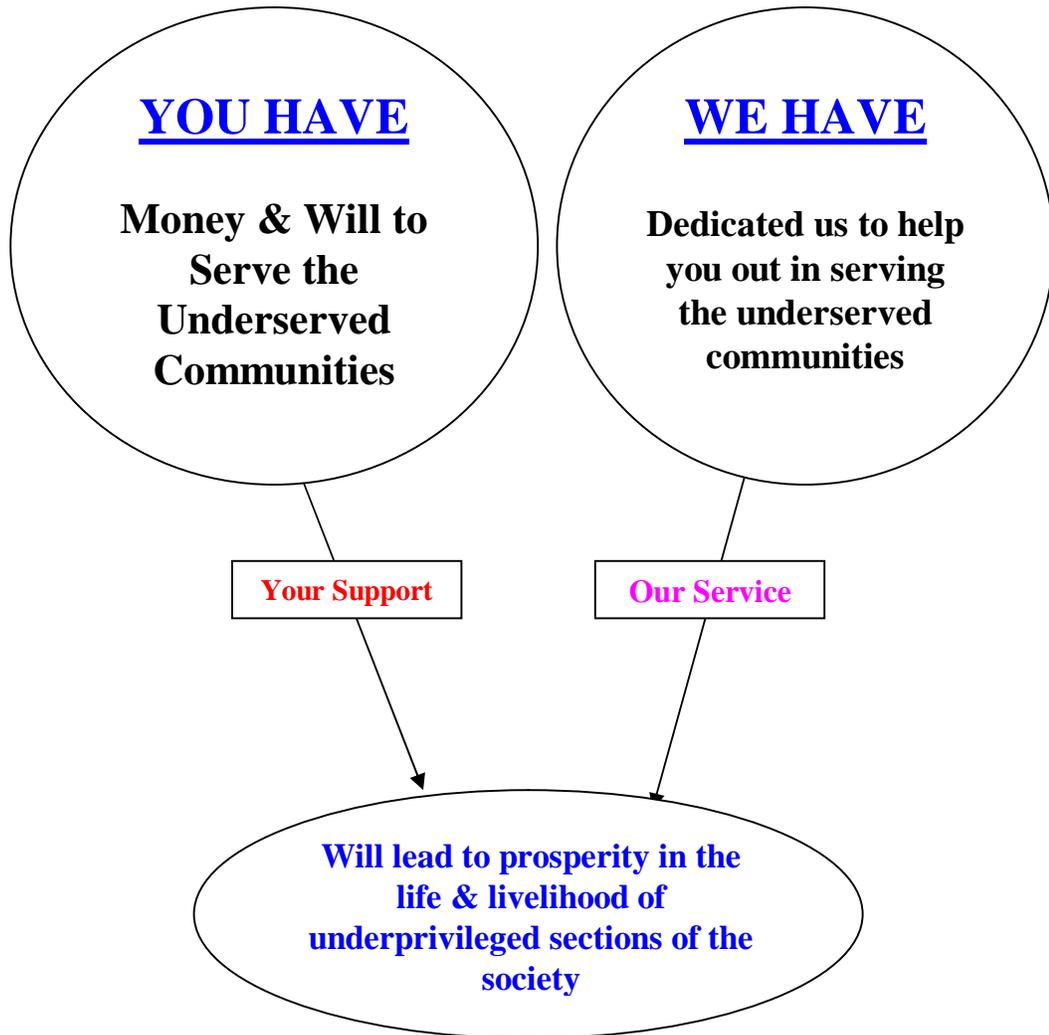


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An Appeal



LET'S JOIN HANDS FOR THE CAUSE

The support could be of any form to the needy community through Janakalyan.

All the donations could be through MO/DD/Cheques in favor of Janakalyan payable at Sindhanur

(the account No. CA-514 in SBH(ADB) Sindhanur)

Annual Report

2002-03

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Preface

Today the whole world is known for its development competition. The ultimate aim of each individual in the development race is to reach the peak. But do we know which is that point? We believe that many things have been developed in the field of education, culture, health, environment, business, agriculture, industry, transportation, information technology, recreation..... Then what else is remaining to develop? Where would man stop his developmental process?

We think never can we put a full stop to developmental process. Because every achievement has its dark-side too. We proudly speak about the development in the field of Science & Technology but the same science has created atom bomb to destroy the whole world. Keeping food security in mind, chemicals, fertilizers and hybrid seeds were brought in the field of agriculture in the name of green revolution. But today we are left with thousands and thousands acres of barren land. Significant development is seen in the field of health but at the same time it is giving birth to many new and unknown viruses, bacteria and diseases. Innovative technologies have been developed in the field of drinking as well as irrigation water leading to drought and ground water depletion. Barrages, dams are constructed across the rivers to make command area prosperous but did we ever listen to the issues of people residing in the catchment area? Lots have been achieved in the field of education but at the same time the unemployment issue has become severe. Although, all of us are trying to create an unbiased society, the exploitation of woman & child still persists.

To address these issues like unemployment & poverty, the discrimination, the polluted environment- which are the end-result of man's developmental interventions, Janakalyan opted to serve four holy mothers – Manavi mata, Bhoo mata, Go mata & Ganga mata. Janakalyan believes that no problem has a permanent solution in long-term. But, one needs to put constant effort to overcome the unforeseen situations and thus it started marching since 1997 towards the goal.

*The **poor** people around us are our brothers & sisters but **Poverty** is our enemy. We have the only weapon to win is awareness building among the community using the tools like **Jana-Sanghatan, Jana-Krishi, Jana-Raksha, Jana-Jala, Jana-Udyog, Jana-Shiksha, Jana-Shakti and Jana-Shanti-Dhaam**, which are dealt in this document in detail. We believe that the scientific principle can neither bring equality in the society nor can it protect the environment, which is desired and be termed as development. Therefore, "Live & Let Live" would be the only principle to keep the world healthy.*

With this ideology, we have been putting efforts to strike a balance between the good & bad parts of any developmental intervention. A team of 17 individuals has supported us during the year to achieve the set goal. We are thankful to all these team members. We also express our indebtedness to Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, CAPART, NABARD, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, District Administration & College of Agricultural Engineering for their support to provide the essential services to these needy communities. We believe & expect similar encouragement in future too. We also thank KVK, Agriculture College, AFPRO and other institutions & individuals who have assisted us in achieving the target, directly or indirectly.

We wish that the services of Janakalyan would be more effective in the years to come with the similar support from the Donors, Team Members, Well-wishers and the target communities. We appeal for your continuous support. Through this page, we also put before all the prospective donors to contribute the your extent possible for the cause of the underprivileged communities of rural India. All the donations could be through MO/DD/Cheques in favor of Janakalyan payable at Sindhanur (the account No. CA-514 in SBH(ADB) Sindhanur). We once again thank one & all and look forward for your contiguous support for the cause of the needy community.

Prasen Raptan

Shanti Ranjan Das

Programs Manager

Secretary

An Introduction of Janakalyan

It may be said that the drawing of partition line between India and Pakistan, though it was dominated by political considerations based on long-standing communal tensions, resulted almost instantaneously in hundreds of thousands of persons finding themselves forced-off their land and seeking new abode. Great many of them suffered a lot and were killed or lost in the bitterness of the hostility, which followed this forced exodus. This march of “teeming millions” will always constitute the saddest chapter in the history of the Country.

VISION

Creation of an enabling healthy environment where all individual has equal access to and control over the Social, cultural, Educational and Political Institutions with an economically secured livelihood.

MISSION

Janakalyan exists to empower the four holy mothers so that an economically secured healthy atmosphere is developed where all individual identity has their deserved status through institution building by 2010.

Many Rehabilitation Projects were established during these days in the country to accommodate the families flew from Pakistan. Government of India provided the accommodation to 1000 such families at Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project of Raichur District in Karnataka. Government has provided 4-5 acres of land to each family at the tail end of the Tungabhadra Irrigation Project (TBP). They were happy adopting agriculture as their livelihood option, inspite of many constraints like road, postal & telecom facilities, hospital, and other basic minimum facilities.

A Primary School in their Mother Tongue was started in each Colony where the children could complete their Primary Education. Hardly any student could continue their education after primary level due to language constraints. During 1983, when this Project was handed over to State Government, all the local Schools were transformed to State Language. Children started leaving schools as they felt it extremely difficult to continue their education in a language other than their mother tongue. Illiteracy increased.

The Vivekanada Education Society evolved, as a result, to start school in Hindi (similar to Bengali) Medium by the effort of Sri Shanti Ranjan Das and colleagues during 1986. Their belief was that “Education is the Backbone of the Society and base for people’s empowerment” and thus the education society came into existence to provide education to the community, which was then registered in 1989. It created a wave in the mind of parents and started sending their children to this school. It could see the increase in education level of the colonies.

As mentioned in earlier paragraph, Agriculture is the only occupation of the people residing in this *Island surrounded by the unfertile-cultivable land at the tail end of the TBP*. The yield of cotton, which was the major and cash crop of the region, started declining year after year 1989 onward. Farmers become the victims of debt. It was found extremely difficult to continue their children's education in a fee-based school like this. Managing group found it difficult to run the school.

The group tried to find the reasons for such difficulties and finally evolved with a new belief. Education with economic stability can make a community healthier and happier. How the financial status can be improved was the question before this group. Improvement over Agriculture System may improve the economic conditions. What other options can be adopted to achieve the goal of economic security?

Janakalyan was the answer and thus it took the formal identity in 1997. The sole objective of the Organization is to serve for 4 holy mothers- Women, Soil, Cow & Water, which have inter-relationship with each other. These 4 mothers have an unique dependency relationship among them. It started its developmental interventions in these refugee colonies and then extended to various places keeping four mothers as the focal point. It believes in empowerment strategies and the programs are designed keeping the Sustainability concept in mind. Janakalyan never considers itself an alternative to Government but a watchdog for the community. It does believe itself as an assisting agency for the Government in developing the nation and its citizens.

Journey Towards the Goal

* * * * * *Path Already Covered*

Inception	Janakalyan took birth in July 1997 with an objective to assist the refugees & repatriates to raise their income level through intervention in the field of agriculture. It started working with farming communities with its own resources. The strategy adopted to work with these peasant communities was 'awareness generation' among the mass about the mistakes that they have already done and the ways to rectify it. Training & exposure were 2 tools adopted to convince these farmers about the proposition that Janakalyan was propagating about organic farming.
Conceptualization	Year 1998 began with new hopes. The concept of raising income level of the farmer was added with land reclamation (soil fertility / health management and preserving it for the generations to come). It also worked out for subsidiary sources of income for these communities and found animal husbandry as a viable option. Started promoting the same along with agriculture. By the end of the year it realized that raising the income level through its different approaches would not serve the purpose if proper mechanism is not adopted to save the earned income. Thus, started promoting Self Help Groups of men and women. And thus the objective of Janakalyan was formulated as " to serve 3 holy mothers i.e. Manavi Mata, Bhoo Mata & Go Mata ". It also started working with children, keeping education as the focal point through ASHA & Child Labor Schools.
Capacity Building	The year 1999-2000 could be termed as Capacity Building Year for Janakalyan. Maximum effort was put to train the staff of Janakalyan at various NGOs and Institutions through training and exposure. Awareness generation, training and exposure for the community (woman & farmers), relation building with local officers, etc. were the major activities during the year. Fund flow also started from this year. Women Development & Empowerment Program, Mahila Arthika Swavalambane Yojana, Participatory Technology Development in Cotton, Dairy Development Program, Child Labor Elimination Program were the programs of the year. The important innovation of Janakalyan were Sansar Pathshala, Kishori Vikash Program, Shree Shakthi Sabha and Sangha Darshini Samittee. The fourth mata i.e Ganga Mata was added to the objective upon suggesting it by most of the distinguished visitors to Janakalyan.
Self Initiative	The year 2000-2001 is an important year for Janakalyan wherein the top management of the organization undergone various training at renown Institutes. Therefore, the same programs were continued during the year without much difference. However, the major step initiated during the year was formation of a Cluster Level Federation of SHGs and starting a Milk Marketing Center at Sindhanur through this Federation. Kitchen Garden Program was another innovative program to recycle the water to grow vegetable in the house-yard. Most of the activities / programs got hindered during this year due to improper management as the staff were deputed for higher studies. However, a research study was undertaken during the year in the Rehabilitation Project by the staff. The area of operation got extended to outside Rehabilitation Project.
Professionalisation	The year 2001-2002 is the year of transformation. After proper training of the top management, it realized that till date Janakalyan was functioning without proper planning. Planning Meeting was introduced for the first time in the organization to organize the activities in a systematic way after assessing the needs of the community in a participatory way. The organization also gave emphasis on professionalising the approach by recruiting the qualified employees like B.V.Sc., M.Tech., MSW, M.Com., MA graduates. A detailed Service Rules for Janakalyan was also adopted during the year. A few sets of innovative programs also got introduced during the year. The year is termed as Mass Mobilization Year because lot of efforts was put to organize the community in demanding their rights from the concerned authorities.

Journey Towards the Goal ***Planned for 2002-03***

It was a four-day Planning Meeting of the employees of Janakalyan between 19th & 22nd March, 2002 to decide about PLAN for 2002-03 after introspection of the previous achievements by Janakalyan. It was strongly agreed by all the employees that the objective of Janakalyan is to alleviate poverty from the area of operation. The question arose in the meeting was “what is Poverty?” The definition that got approval was “Any person lacking the basic needs like food, shelter, clothes, health service, education and capacity to celebrate his / her festival would be termed as **poor**”. And fulfillment of these needs is Poverty Alleviation. Our role in poverty alleviation is to just make the community aware about their needs and teach them about how to make use of the available resources.

Upon analyzing the resources, agriculture got priority in the list to fulfill these needs and thus sustaining the yield in agriculture would be the major task in the years to come. Fishing is another source for income but hardly 4% of the total community partly dependent on fishing while animal husbandry is the major subsidiary source of income. The second best option for raising the income level of these communities is shifting the base of the economy to Business from Agriculture.

It was decided that the following issues would be addressed in the year 2002-03, subject to availability of resources. 1) Generating awareness about their needs, 2) Generating Employment Opportunity, 3) Establishing a Family Training Center, 4) Arranging Medical Facility, 5) Creating Marketing Facility, 6) Providing Communication facility, 7) Providing Toilet & Sanitary facility, 8) Access to Agricultural Land, 9) Creating Drinking Water facility, 10) Arranging Shelter and 11) Putting effort to preserve the Bengali Culture.

The approach that would be adopted to address the above issues would be of two broad categories –

- 1) Target Family Approach (TFA) – where only few selected families would be the target and all our programs would be channeled through these families. The indicator would be the income level which must reach Rs.2500/- per month per family while in
- 2) Target free approach (Tfa) – the entire village would be the target and the programs would be targeted to the general mass.

It was also decided to come out of the Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project and extend the services to local villages also. Janakalyan would work in 42 villages of Sindhanur taluka. And the major step that Janakalyan would take during the year is to start working in Dharwad district also. Making the organization professional would be another step towards sustainability.

Journey Towards the Goal

*** Achievement during the Year**

According to the pre-designed Blue Print (Action Plan), the entire team of Janakalyan started marching towards the set goal from the day one. The year 2002-03 was the most 'planned year' in the history of Janakalyan. At the end of the year, upon introspection of the activities undertaken during the year, it was concluded that the team was nearing the goal. Most of the planned activities were carried out in very systematic and planned manner. Very few activities remained incomplete during the year because of some unforeseen constraints.

The year saw many new and innovative programs. Introduction of Poverty Alleviation Package for Refugees (Jana-Krishi) program was widely accepted by the community, as it was the right & only solution to their issue. Crop Rotation, Risk Distribution, Multi cropping, Waste Recycling, Fertility Management, Rainwater Harvesting, Irrigation Management, Integrated Farming, etc. are the core concept of the program. This is an innovative idea to improve the livelihood condition of the refugees by making use of the available resources. The other new program is Shashya Shyamal Drought Proofing Model for Tail Enders (Jana-Jala), which attempts to resolve the drinking water issue of the refugees by harvesting the rainwater from the rooftop. Raichur district is blessed by the Sun God and thus a program called Jana-Shakti was introduced during the year to harness the renewable sources of energies. The major issue that the Indian Economy is facing since 1947 is Poverty & Unemployment. All the activities of Janakalyan were so far designed to alleviate Poverty and targeted to men (farmers) and women of the rural areas. For the first time it introduced a program in Raichur district called Jana-Udyog to create Job-Creators and Job-Seekers. It's to develop the human resource of the district and targeted to the adolescent youths.

The programs with which Janakalyan born were carried forward during the year as these are very crucial in development. Jana-Sanghatan is one such program aimed at development and empowerment of the women of the area. Jana-Raksha is another program to develop the animal husbandry and to improve the cattle breed of the area. Jan-Shiksha is again a program to develop human resource of the area by imparting motivational and vocational inputs to the children between the age group of 8-14 years.

*The major constraints came across during the year was “**Severe Drought**” followed by early closure of canal water. Initially, the monsoon failed & the rain was observed only for a week during late October'2002. Then a severe drought occurred. Every year the farmers used to get water till April while this year it has been closed on 25.12.2002 (4 months earlier). Thus, none of the farmers could go for the second crop during the year. Even the first crop was difficult for most of the farmers at the tail end of the canal. Maximum area has been covered by dry crops like Bengal gram, Redgram, cow-pea, etc. due to acute shortage of water.*

Program-wise progress & achievement during the year is dealt in the following sections of the report. Whatever has been achieved during the year were to serve four holy mothers- Manavi Mata, Bhoo Mata, Go Mata & Ganga Mata. Thus the programs are classified based on the mother to whom these are targeted. Each program is analyzed with the following sections – objectives of the program, plan for 2002-03, accomplishment, impact, constraints, incomplete tasks & learning from the experiences. And finally what shall be the future steps in respect to the particular program keeping the need of the community in mind.

3.1.1

JANA-SANGHATAN

Women Development & Empowerment Program

Community Mobilization through Self Help Group (SHG) has become a National Movement today, whereas Janakalyan started it in the year 1997. It is an unaided ongoing program of Janakalyan, which got accelerated with the support of NABARD during the year 2002-03. About 100 SHGs (1500 women) would be promoted and credit-linked with the Formal Financial Institutes (FFI) by 2005 is the current mission of Janakalyan.

During the year, about 17 new SHGs have been promoted, the existing SHGs have been trained in different aspects of life & livelihood and also the members were taken for the exposure trips to BAIF Institute for Rural Development (BIRD-K)& CHINYARD. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai supported these activities.

About 47 SHGs are functioning out of 86 in which about 510 women are involved. The total saving available with these SHGs is Rs.11,56,890/- out of which about Rs.9,68,500/- is given as loan to its members. The recovery rate is 68% and the purposes for which the groups are lending are animal husbandry, agriculture, consumption, petty business, etc. About Rs.125,000 has been mobilized from Banks during the year for 6 SHGs.

The steps were also initiated to solve the issues pertaining to the woman and their livelihood. "Drinking Water", the major issue for rural woman, was taken on priority and an alternative was found out with the community participation. A model was designed to harvest rainwater and store it for drinking purposes for the entire year. The Council for Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART) has supported this program.



The women from Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project were taken to BAIF Institute for Rural Development (BIRD-K), Tiptur for an exposure to learn by seeing.

Home-based income generation is the ultimate aim of the Jana-Sanghatan program. Animal Husbandry is identified as the major source of subsidiary income for the peasant community of the colonies. To raise the income level of these women, dairy has been promoted through the Self-Help Groups. Credit is mobilized from different FFIs to own milch animals and also the medical and artificial insemination services were made available for these cows to ensure proper health.

Periodic training were organized for the members of these SHGs to build their capacity in various aspects of life and livelihood. Lot of efforts was put to empower the women in

their social, cultural, educational and political status. Training & exposure have gone into to motivate the women to take up the IGAs. Bio-intensive kitchen gardening was also introduced to ensure food security (balanced food) to the family. Few women have taken up Composting & Vermi Composting, Sheep & Goat rearing as an IGA.



Self Help Group members' skill upgradation trianing at Janakalyan

To raise income skill up gradation is of utmost importance. In this regard, 3 Tailoring Training Centers have been started during the year to impart skill training to the woman and their daughters. About 57 members got training by these 3 centers.

A Sangha Darshini Samitee (SDS) is also formed in R. H. Colony No.4 to look after the SHGs of particular village. Steps were initiated to strengthen Milan Teertha Federation of SHGs.

It was defunct for few months after experiencing a severe loss in their Milk Marketing Center initiated by the Federation. Finally it has come to its original position. These steps are initiated to sustain the impact of the intervention after the withdrawal of Janakalyan.

The NGOs of the district believes that SHGs promoted by Janakalyan is cohesive, strong and study-worthy. Therefore, every year some of the NGOs bring their SHG members for exposure trip to Janakalyan. This year also the Swashakti group members of Sadhana came for an exposure to Janakalyan.

The notable event of the year was that the NABARD requested Janakalyan to train the Stree Shakthi SHG members about Saving & Credit management aspects. The trainers of Janakalyan trained about 675 women in 32 batches from all over the Sindhanur block. Similarly, Department of Child and Woman Development sought the Resource Persons support from Janakalyan to train the Stree Shakthi groups' book writers about the record keeping.



NABARD sponsored Savings & Credit Management training for the Stree Shakthi Groups members of Jawalgera at Janakalyan Office on 03.03.03, inaugurated by Sri M. Chandra Mauli of Raita Seva Sahakar Bank, Jawalgera

Unlike other years, the credit linkage of these SHGs retarded due to prevailing severe drought. Although, the bankers expressed their willingness to finance in some genuine cases, the SHGs were not interested to borrow to own the milch animals. Also in some cases bankers also expressed their inability to finance.

3.1.2

JANA-UDYOG*Rural Entrepreneurship Development Program*

India's economy is characterized by low-rates of growth, predominance of rural population, adverse land-man ratio, heavy dependence on agriculture, concentration of industries in urban areas, highly skewed distribution of income and wealth besides high incidence of poverty and unemployment. The last two, i.e. UNEMPLOYMENT and POVERTY pose major challenges to the Indian Economy as well as Polity. Various attempts by the government, semi-government and Non Government Organizations, in the past have yielded only marginal success. In order to mitigate the problem of rural unemployment, some new avenues for employment generation will have to found within the rural areas. It is also felt that generation of additional and adequate employment in rural areas will reduce poverty as well.

With this concept a new program called **Jana-Udyog** was introduced to mitigate the unemployment issue from rural areas of Raichur district. About 73 unemployed

youths were turned into potential entrepreneurs during the year in three training with the support of NABARD. The Bankers sensitization, promotional campaign and selection of candidates for the Deodurga block was also conducted for whom the training would be conducted in the next f

Sl. No	Taluka	Trainees			Date	
		Male	Female	Total	Commenced	Closed
1	Sindhanur	26	4	30	20.12.02	20.1.03
2	Sindhanur	16	2	18	27.1.03	26.3.03
3	Manvi	24	1	25	24.3.03	23.4.03
Total		66	7	73		

The Deputy Commissioner of Raichur Sri G.N. Nayak IAS, in chairmanship of Sri H.S.Prakash, the Joint Director of District Industries Center, Raichur, inaugurated the program on 20.12.2002. Sri N. Narasimhulu, the Lead District Manager, SBH Main Branch, Raichur and Sri K.N.Jnanendra, AGM (DD) of NABARD was also present on the occasion. The training hall of Janakalyan was also inaugurated on this occasion.



Sri G.N. Nayak, the Deputy Commissioner of Raichur addressing the unemployed youths after inaugurating the NABARD sponsored REDP and the training hall of Janakalyan on 20.12.2002. Sri H.S.Prakash, Joint Director of DIC presided over the function. Sri K.N.Jnanendra, AGM(DD) of NABARD, Sri N. Narasimhulu, LDM & Smt. Kalpana Roy, President of Janakalyan were present on the dias.



The trainees are involved in Group Discussion during.

The renowned faculties from reputed institutes were requested for the guest lectures to these trainees for all these 3 programs. The various inputs that were covered in the 30 days residential training are– behavioral inputs, information inputs, business opportunity guidance, formulation of preliminary business plan, market survey, Business Plan Preparation, Managerial Inputs, marketing Skills, Soft Skills development, legal systems related input,

factory and field visit and interaction with successful entrepreneurs.

In the Sindhanur REDPs, the provision for skill training was not made while it is learnt from the experiences that the skill training is a must to run the enterprise successfully. Later the Manvi program was conducted with some skills like screen-printing, phenyl making, liquid detergent preparation and utensils cleaning cake making and for the future programs we propose to impart some skills. Further, it has also been our learning that the training programs must be conducted as residential type only to effectively turn the trainees into entrepreneurs.



Smt. Kalpana Roy, the President of Janakalyan welcoming the distinguished guests on the occasion of Valedictory Ceremony of the first batch of REDP on 20.1.2003. Sri K. Virupakshappa, Vice President of KPCC, Sri K.N. Jnanendra of NABARD and the Bank Managers of SBH ADB (Sri A D Nayak), TGB Area Office (Sri Nagaraj), Syndicate Bank (Sri Thimmappa) and others were present on the dias.

It was seen that almost all the trainees came with a single agenda of getting loan under the program with the assumption that this is another PMRY. But finally, while leaving the institute after 30 days of residential training the attitude of the trainees were altogether different. *“whatever we have learnt in these 30 days, we have never learnt in 15 years of our academic education”* was the statement made by one of the trainees during the Valedictory Ceremony of the program.

The first step undertaken to create a cadre of job-creators is bankers’ sensitization. Initially, a one-day program was arranged at respective taluka headquarter with the bank Managers and a Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) was constituted chaired by the Lead District Manager. The employees of Janakalyan had been to each and every village of Sindhanur, Manvi and Deodurga taluka for publicity about the program through personal contacts and distribution of handbills.



Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) formation meeting in the presence of Sri N. Narasimhulu, the Lead District Manager, Sri K N Jnanendra, AGM(DD), NABARD and other bankers of Sindhanur

Then applications were invited through the Bank Managers, which were then screened using Focussed Behavioral Event Interview (FBEI) technique in an interview by the employees of Janakalyan and later by the Bank Managers. Such selected candidates were then put in 30 days residential training at Janakalyan and were motivated to take up their ventures. The inputs also consists of a factory visit, market survey and project proposal preparation.

Some of the entrepreneurs started their ventures immediately after the training with their own investment while few others awaiting the bank finance. The innovative strategy that was adopted to select the candidates for the training ensured the bankers participation from the very beginning as the applications were routed through Banks only. Also the candidates were screened at various stages and therefore it is estimated that the settlement rate would be as high as 90% for these 3 batches.

JANA-SHIKSHA

Child Labor Elimination Program

As per the definition of Supreme Court of India, any working child below the age of 14 years is considered as Child Labor and forcing the child to work for earning is considered as an offence. The Article 45 (Directive Principles of State Policy) of Indian Constitution says “*the State shall endeavor to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children below the age of 14 years*”. Based on this direction a policy was designed by the Union Government to eradicate the Child Labor issue from the Nation called ‘National Child Labor Policy’. Janakalyan runs two special schools under this policy with the financial support from Ministry of Labor. It has successfully completed forth year and the statistics are furnished in the table below.

Name of the Special Schools	1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	Admission	Mainstreamed	Admission	Mainstreamed	Admission	Mainstreamed	Admission	Mainstreamed
Swami Vivekananda	50	23	23	50	50	19	19	34
Ma Sharada	50	22	22	27	27	21	21	43

As stated in the earlier paragraphs, the area in which Janakalyan is working, falls in the command area of Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal. The farmers go for cotton or paddy, which are labor intensive crops. The labor-class families get only about 270 days of work in a year and they have to earn for the entire year during the season. Therefore, they force their children for **EARNING** in the age of **LEARNING**. To tap this stream of human resource for productive purposes, this program is initiated.

The program aims at motivating the children and their parents about the issue throughout the year through different tools and techniques and finally mainstreams the children to the formal schools after a year. The result has been satisfactory in the past. *The Committee formulated by the Deputy Commissioner, Raichur to assess the Child Labor Schools reported that the schools run by Janakalyan is second in the rank among all the 28 schools of the district.* Also, 5 girls from this school attempted VII standard public examination and passed with II class during the year.



The Child Labors in picnic- a tool for motivation to create interest in education

However, to make it more effective Janakalyan tried out an innovative model to eradicate child labor from the area. It's called “Bal-vikash Manaparivartana Kendra” whereby the children were given special attention throughout the day in a residential mode. The impact has been very effective. Therefore, Janakalyan has come to a conclusion that the schools must be run as residential type.

To motivate the children the process followed is Child Labor survey, admission, regular coaching, motivation, vocational training, assessment and mainstreaming. As an incentive, the program has the provision for mid-day meals and stipend. Efforts were also put to pull on the services of other government departments for Health check up, uniform, textbooks, etc. Emphasis has also been given to lot of extra curricular activities to motivate the children to the desired level. Parents meetings to motivate them to send their children, door visit by the teachers, etc. are the tools used for achieving the goal. The various programs that were conducted during the year are –

- Anti Child Labor Day – 30th April'2002 at Taluka Panchayat Sabhangan, Sindhanur
- Independence Day celebration on 15th August, 2002
- Hyderabad Karnataka Vimochana Deenacharane – 17th September'2002
- Gandhi Jayanthi – 2nd October'2002
- Karnataka Rajyotsava – 1st November' 2002
- Children Day–14th November' 2002
- Vivekananda Jayanthi – 12th January' 2003
- Netaji Jayanthi – 23rd January' 2003
- Republic Day – 26th January' 2003
- Saraswathi Pooja – 6th February' 2003



Sri K Virupakshappa, the Vice President of KPCC, addressing the gathering after inaugurating the Anti Child Labor Day at Taluka Panchayat, Sindhanur. The Tahasildar, Executive Officer, CDPO, Chief Officer and other taluka officers are seen on the dias.

Vocational Training to the Child Labors: The objective of the program is not only to mainstream but also impart the skills through which they can earn for their livelihood, if



Sewing Machines were distributed to the children during the Children Day

dropped out from the mainstream education. All the children who are interested to acquire the skills and for whom it's a compulsion that they must earn for their families, sewing machines were distributed to such children after proper skill up gradation. The stipend that was misused earlier by the parents was used to purchase these sewing machines for the children themselves.

Child Labor in Public Examination: About 5 girls from Swami Vivekananda Child Labor Special Schools appeared in VII Public Examination. All of them passed the exam with II class marks. They have now been admitted to formal schools for their higher studies.

Periodic Parents Meeting: To motivate the parents periodic meeting and door visits by the



Talents Exhibition by the Child Labors on Children Day

teachers are common activity of the schools.

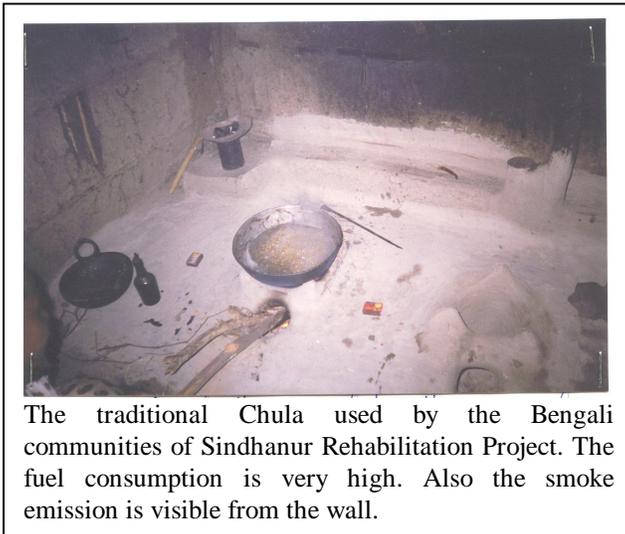
3.1 Manavi Mata

3.1.4

JANA-SHAKTI

Renewable Sources of Energy Harnessing

Raichur district is known for its temperature in the State. Every year the temperature is increasing by 0.5-1.0 °C. Similarly, the biomass generation is very high in the district by agriculture as well animal husbandry. Fuel wood shortage has become a common phenomenon in the rural areas of the district for the last few years. Keeping all these issues in mind, a new program was initiated during the year called “Renewable Sources of Energy Harnessing”.



The traditional Chula used by the Bengali communities of Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project. The fuel consumption is very high. Also the smoke emission is visible from the wall.

Introduction of Smokeless Improved Chula was first step in the program to assess the viability. On an average about Rs.5000/- is spent to purchase fuel wood in a year by a nuclear family in rural areas of sindhanur block, evolved by a pilot study. A small village with 500 families invests Rs.25,00,000/- to purchase the fuel-wood in a year. It is also seen that there are families which invests more than Rs.10,000/- for the fuel wood in a year. Through the fuel-efficient Chula, if one can save at least 50% of the wood, about Rs.12,50,000/- could be checked in a year.

Further, the women using fuel wood for cooking purpose are seen to suffer from respiratory and other health related issues. Many of them lost their eyesight at the younger age. These issues could also be checked through the smokeless Chula.

About 40 Chula were constructed in two villages of Sindhanur taluka during the year. Also, it was proposed to construct 2 Biogas Plant but due to technical difficulties, it remained incomplete. The same would be completed in the next year.

We have got mixed response from the users of the Chula. Most of the women are happy with the performance while few have some complain with the design, fuel consumption, etc. However, acceptance has been very high as compared to the other new programs of Janakalyan. The people’s participation was very high in the program, as there was competition among the women to get a Chula. Also, they readily paid Rs.75 as the contribution when the total cost of the Chula was about Rs.275 only.

Although, the women health, saving fuel-wood cost, etc. are incidental to the program, the main objective of the program is to check environment pollution as well as avoid tree felling. If the Chula save 50% of fuel-wood, an equal amount of trees would be saved and equal quantum of smoke would be reduced from the environment.

3.2 Bhoo Mata

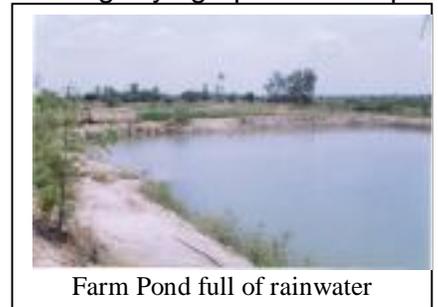
3.2.1

JANA-KRISHI

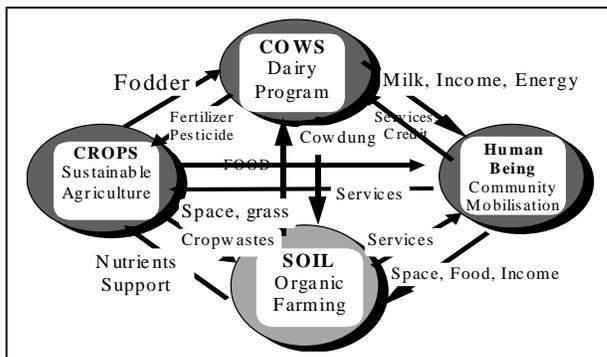
Poverty Alleviation Package for Refugees

Agriculture is the only source of income for $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the Indian population while for the Bengali refugees rehabilitated in Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project, it is 100%. In Rehabilitation Colonies, every farmer is having 4-5 acres of irrigated land at the tail end of the Tungabhadra Left Bank canal. It receives surplus water in the rainy season, which inundates the land days together. Thus, causing loss to the standing crops. Again in the peak season, it receives hardly any water for irrigation thus causing drying up of the crops. *In either case, the loss of crops is due to water.* This has drawn the attention of Janakalyan and made to think what could be the possible solution for it?

Pukur - An Alternative: If a Farm Pond (*Pukur* in Bengali) is constructed to store the runoff, which inundates the land in the rainy season, which otherwise a waste, may be applied as *Life Saving Irrigation* in the Peak Period. Thus, avoiding both the losses stated earlier.



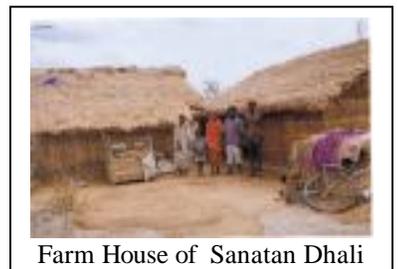
Farm Pond full of rainwater



With this concept a package was developed to improve the livelihood condition of the peasant communities based on the principle shown in the picture. The Soil, Crops and Cow have unique dependency relationship with the Human Being, as shown in the figure. None of the element can maintain it's health without the help of other three - is clear from the figure. However, **Water has its own importance and effects on each of these elements.**

With the support of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, this package was demonstrated in the farms of 6 farmers during the year. It was proposed, under the project, to demonstrate the Integrated Farming System (IFS) as On Farm Activity by harvesting the rainwater. Promotions of dry-land horticulture, dry-land agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, vegetable cultivation, etc. are the integral part of the project. First year of the project

was earmarked to develop acceptability of the package among the refugees. The attitudinal change from monocropping to multi-cropping or mixed cropping was the main motto during the year to distribute the risk from single crop to many. Paddy has deep rooted into the mind of these farmers, which we wanted to up root during the first year. Optimum utilization of the time



Farm House of Sanatan Dhali

and labor with recycling of various wastes generated in the process was another objective of the program. It was also aimed that the farmers / women should go for fodder production and thereby they should give utmost importance to animal health care. Expenditure on medicines for health management of cattle should reduce drastically. A minimum of Rs.600,000/- of credit must be obtained from the financial institutes for the SHG members to purchase milch animals and at least 20 women should be self-employed by dairy activity. Also the repayment percentage should also be very high are the few activities planned first year of the project.

Activity Accomplished: At the end of the 1st year of project period, when we did introspection of the progress of PAPR, we found that we are towards the goal. Most of the things planned for the year have been completed while few of them are still to be done in the years to come. Mono-cropping was not seen in any of these farmers' field. To some extent horticulture, dry



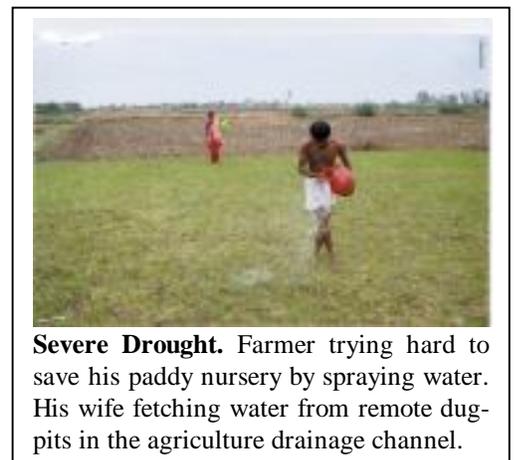
Vegetable Plot of Sunil Dey during summer season when others' field is dry

land agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, vegetable cultivation, etc. are seen during the year in each of these farms. The acceptability has been very wide as many of the farmers came with a request to involve them in the experiment during the coming years. Probably paddy has its made its way out from the area and would be replaced by dry crops. Farmers have shifted to the farms except one farmer thus utilizing their time, labor and also practicing wastes recycling through compost and vermi-compost. I m p o r t a n c e of

animal health care is realized by the farmers / women and are now giving its due importance. The women are well trained about various social, educational and economical aspects. A federation of SHGs has been formed and it also started a milk-marketing center.

Tasks Incomplete: Although, the credit facility was made available, most of the women were reluctant to purchase animals due prevailing drought and early closure of canal water. They predicted that the water and fodder crisis would be very severe during the year. Some of the bankers also expressed their inability to finance keeping the situation in mind. Fodder production is almost a failure as none of the farmer could grow it although effort has been put. Horticulture & Fisheries is also not up to the mark.

Constraints Faced: As clear from the above paragraph that the Severe Drought followed by Early closure of canal water is the major reason for the incomplete tasks. Initially, the monsoon failed and the rain was observed only for week during late October' 2002. Then a severe drought occurred. Every year the farmers used to get water till April while this year it has been closed on 25.12.2002 (4 months earlier). Thus, none of the farmers could go for the second crop during the year. Even the first crop was difficult for most of the farmers at the tail end. Thus, although the impact is satisfactory but not to the desired level.



Severe Drought. Farmer trying hard to save his paddy nursery by spraying water. His wife fetching water from remote dug-pits in the agriculture drainage channel.

Agriculture Assistant change was another major constraints experienced during the year. Initially Mr. Nagendra S. K. (M.Tech. in Ag. Engg.) worked for 6 months and the effect was beyond expectation. But, the remuneration was as low as Rs.3000/- and hence he joined at another better opportunity. Then Mr. Viajay Prakash (B.Sc. Agri) joined and took some time to understand the program. Although, we had Mr. Shishir Ranjan Roy (who is working with us for last 4 years in agriculture sector) as an alternative to look after the program, it hindered the progress. Agriculture inputs arrangement was another constraints for the farmers. Even supply of fish seedlings, plantation nursery was also a problem for few farmers.

3.3.1

JANA-RAKSHA

Dairy Development & Cattle Breed Improvement Program

The refugees of Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project have been given five acres of land to cultivate and a thatched roof to live. But the larger section of the communities is now becoming wage laborers leaving cultivation of their own land due to lack of water for irrigation. The table below gives a picture about the occupational profile of these refugees and repatriates residing in this project.

Sl. No	Name of the Colony	SMF	LAL	Fisher men	Dairy	Busin ess	Others	Total
1	R.H. Colony No.1	205	153	-	13	12	14	397
2	R.H. Colony No.2	268	253	53	17	13	23	627
3	R.H. Colony No.3	184	348	22	11	11	17	593
4	R.H. Colony No.4	168	257	14	19	12	19	489
5	R.H. Colony No.5	107	47	11	6	3	2	176
TOTAL		932	1058	100	66	51	75	2282
Per Cent age (%)		40.84	46.36	4.38	2.89	2.23	3.29	100.00

SMF: Small & Marginal Farmers

LAL: Landless Agricultural Laborers

It is clear from the table that the refugees are left with no option of livelihood than agriculture and allied activities. As the Rehabilitation Project is situated in an irrigation patch, no Industries have come up. Therefore, most of them have now adopted dairy as a subsidiary source of income after the intervention of Janakalyan. Almost all these families have at least 1-2 cattle as a subsidiary source of income.

These colonies are very remote & interior and major portion of the habitants is from backward communities. None of the facility including veterinary service is available in these colonies. Although crossbreed cows rearing is a profitable venture, it can kick a family to the chronic stage of poverty if proper health care facility is not available. Adopting dairy as an IGA the per capita income of the family could be increased reducing the disguised unemployment of the youths. This would also improve the productivity of the land.



It is in this context Janakalyan felt the necessity of the Dairy Development & Cattle Breed Improvement Program (DDCIP). It aims to see an economically secured life of rural poor, especially women in Sindhanur

Rehabilitation Project.
Dairy is taken as an

Income Generation Activity (IGA) through the SHGs to generate an additional income for the families of these women. At the same time, Janakalyan does not believe in creating parallel structures for service but availing the same from the suitable authority. But till such time, it can motivate the bureaucrats for their services, the people need to survive.



Vermi compost pit of Sri Subhash Mondal at R. H. Colony No.4

Total recycling of the wastes produced by the cattle is the aim of this program. The cow-dung is, therefore, used for compost and vermi-compost. About 13 vermi-compost pits were prepared in different villages by the farmers/ women and about 2.5 tones of vermi-compost is being produced by them. An equal number of compost pits were also prepared.

Fodder production is another integral part of the program to mitigate drought. Different varieties of fodder seeds were made available to the farmers and motivated to grow it in their farms. Periodic Health and Vaccination



Fodder Plot of Smt. Bimala Mondal of Mata Manmohini Mahila Sangha

campes were conducted in the villages to prevent avoidable diseases. Regular service of the doctor is available round the clock.

3.4.1

JANA-JALA*Rain Roof Water Harvesting Program*

The year 2003 is termed as International Water Year. Scarcity of water has become a universal issue, more so in Raichur district. Sindhanur, though it falls in the command area of Tungabhadra Left bank canal, facing severe water problems for the last few years, especially in the summer months. Moreover, Sindhanur is facing severe drought consecutively for the last two years. This year it was more severe due to early closure of canal water i.e. about four months earlier than previous years. Scarcity reached the sky during the year. In the Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project the water was distributed using the ration cards @ 1 pot of water for 2 persons per day.



The women of R. H. Colony No.2 are waiting for their queue to fill the pot after entering in their cards. Every time she gets a pot of water, she needs to enter in her family cards.

On the other hand, the normal average annual rainfall of the block is 581.7mm. All these refugees have a tinned roof catchment of 5m x 6m (30 Sq.mt). If the coefficient of GI roof is considered as 0.9, then the total water yield from this catchment would be about 15,700 liters. If the water requirement for drinking and cooking purposes is 6lpcd, then the total water requirement for a family of 6-7 members for one year would be 15,330 liters (7members x 6lpcd x 365 days). Whereas, the water yield is about 15,700 liters. Thus, we have more than sufficient water for household purposes.



Bricks Making in progress for constructing the rainwater harvesting structures at Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project

The issue was taken seriously and discussed with the community members. It was then understood that these people are traditionally adapted to a system of having a small pukur (tank) in each household in Bangladesh in the residential plot for fish and other household requirement. Finally, the “**Shashya Shyamal Drought Proofing Model for Tail Enders**” came up as a strategy to harvest the rainwater to address the drinking water issue and make the area green. CAPART Regional Committee, Dharwad supported the intervention.

Village Level Awareness Meeting: Soon after getting the green signal from CAPART RC a meeting in each of these Rehabilitation Refugee Colonies were conducted with the villagers (SHG members) to introduce the program. The budget, its components, the methodology of implementation, etc. were explained in detail in these meetings. There was a huge response

from each of these colonies. A provisional list of the interested members was prepared at this level.

Project Level Workshop: All these enlisted members were then called upon for a day-long workshop to decide about various crucial factors of implementing the program at R. H. Colony No.4. The program objective, its design, proposed implementation methodology, advantages & disadvantages of the program, etc. were discussed at length with the participants. The criteria for selection of the beneficiaries were also put before them as under –

- ✗ She should have the basic interest to participate in the program, actively.
- ✗ She should have a tinned roof; the GI sheet should not get rusted.
- ✗ She should have enough space for vegetable cultivation and plantation. She must take up this activity of cultivating the vegetables in the house yard.
- ✗ She should be capable of contributing to the tune of 10% of the total project cost.

Important Decisions taken in the Workshop: In this meeting, few important decisions were passed after having discussed at length on the sanctioned budget and the proposed project. Few of them are –

- ✓ The contribution would only be in the form of labor & kind.
- ✓ The storage structure should be constructed using brick-masonry instead of stone-masonry. Because, the lining of the wall is a must for the drinking water.
- ✓ Pisciculture is not viable in these tanks as it may spoil the drinking water quality.
- ✓ Vegetable cultivation is a must for each family in their house yard.



Accordingly, we started constructing and completed 3 structures within a short span of time. But, then we doubted the durability of the structure as it is in the black cotton soil. Thus, contacted the AFPRO for technical support.

AFPRO Team Visit: Although, we have a professionally competent team to take up the project, we have to admit that we are new to the field of roof water harvesting. Therefore, we sought the technical support from AFPRO in the beginning. The team of expert visited the project area on 3rd & 4th December' 2002. They have suggested few changes, which are very crucial and must be considered to get the desired impact.

In this process the year passed away and we could complete only these 3 structures. However, the rest would be constructed before the monsoon to harvest the rainwater. But the major advantages of the program is that, in this severe drought about 321 person-days of employment

The purpose for which the program was initiated is to mitigate the drought and thus the name of the program is "Shashya Shyamal Drought Proofing Model for Tail Enders". It is aimed that the excess water would be utilized for Bio-Intensive Kitchen Gardening. This would also help in productive utilization of house-yard. Also, the rainwater that causes lot of mosquitoes would be stored properly for drinking purpose. Thus the program has multidimensional objectives.

One More Year Added to History

The year 2002-03 could be termed as the turning point for Janakalyan from casual mode to professional mode. Many changes have taken place both physically and financially as well as in the work culture. Janakalyan came out of the Rehabilitation Project and got its Office at Jawalgera. The area of operation was also extended to outside Rehabilitation Project as well as in Dharwad district. Recruitment of professional staff in the organization is again a positive sign towards sustainability of the organization.

It is clear from the earlier chapters that many good things have happened during the year 2002-03 in Janakalyan. But it has a dark side too. The major constraint that Janakalyan faced is a severe drought followed early closure of canal water. There are few things that could not get the completion certificate because of such a severe drought. But, unlike other years, this year we got very good response and cooperation from our target communities.

A package called "Poverty Alleviation Package for Refugees (PAPR)", popularly known as '**Jana-Krishi**' was introduced to make agriculture as a profit making enterprise. It is an integrated approach with agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, dairy, etc. after assuring the irrigation water by harvesting the rainwater. Effort was also initiated to preserve the rights of fishing community and getting certain benefits for them from the concerned authorities. Animal husbandry still remained the major subsidiary source of income generation. An Artificial Insemination Center with medical service by a qualified veterinary graduate was made available to the community. Emphasis was also given to revive the milk-marketing center. Besides this, other areas which drawn the attention of Janakalyan is Entrepreneurship Development in rural areas.

The 11 point agenda of Janakalyan for 2002-03 is analyzed in the following sections-

- 1) **Generating Awareness about their needs:** To generate awareness among the community about their needs a set of participatory problem analysis exercises were conducted in the target villages. The objective of such exercises was to enable the target communities to recognize their issues and analyze the causes and remedies.
- 2) **Generating Employment Opportunities:** The major focus of the organization has been to broaden the base of economy. This is possible only by creating new employment opportunities for the new generation in the sector other than agriculture. About 73 unemployed youths have been motivated to start their self-employment ventures under Jana-Udyog program of Janakalyan from 2 taluka of Raichur District. Effort was also put to educate the rural women to start small IGAs.
- 3) **Establishing a Family Training Center:** To educate the women about various steps of family management, it was planned to have a Family Training Center (Sansar Pathshala). A building for the purpose has been constructed in R. H. Colony No.2 with the financial support of Gram Panchayat for the Mahila Sanghas.

- 4) **Arranging Medical Facility:** Another threat for the women of the Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project is Medical facility. Pressure was created on the District Administration to post a full time Doctor in the Primary Health Unit and finally a lady doctor has been posted.
- 5) **Creating marketing Facility:** To sustain the IGAs it was felt that a Marketing Outlet is very much essential. Therefore, it is decided to form an "Young Entrepreneurs' Club" to take care of this activity. Also, once the production starts, marketing melas, exhibition, etc. could also be organized.
- 6) **Providing Communication facility:** Although, it was not possible for getting a post-box in Rehabilitation Colonies, the telephone network made the communication easier and faster.
- 7) **Providing Toilet and Sanitary Facility:** Through Mahila Sanghas the memorandum was submitted to District Administration as well as Zilla Panchayat for sanitary facility. The Deputy Commissioner as well as Chief Executive Officer has assured to sanction at least 100 toilets, initially.
- 8) **Access to Agricultural Land:** The major problem to access agricultural land is in Timmapur areas of R. H. Colony No.4. Under Food for Work scheme Rs.100,000/- was got sanctioned from Deputy Commissioner to construct a road to access agricultural land. About 2252 person-days of employment was generated in severe drought period.
- 9) **Drinking Water facility:** The major problem of Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project is drinking water. It is being rationed @ 1 pot of water for 2 persons for a day. With the support of Panchayat Institutions, the existing ponds were deepened in all the colonies. Also, Roof Water Harvesting Program is being introduced to store rainwater.
- 10) **Arranging Shelter:** About 1000 houses were sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner under Rajeev Gandhi Housing Scheme. But the community failed to avail this opportunity only because of their contribution.
- 11) **Putting effort to preserve the Bengali Culture:** The community has initiated lot of effort to preserve the Bengali Culture. Organizing the aged men and women into a group for religious and spiritual purposes is one among them. Celebrating various cultural and religious occasions, preserving the marriage system, etc. are also the efforts in this direction.

Thus, all the 11 points have been achieved to some extent during the year. But much more is left to do. What needs to be appreciated is the cooperation of target community. It was also planned that some of the activities in 11 points would be conducted as Target Family Approach (TFA) wherein the entire family would be the targeted while some other activities would be conducted as Target free approach (Tfa) wherein the entire village would be the target. Accordingly, the activities were performed.

Chapter V

Steps Towards Sustainability

Sustainability of the programs as well as the organization is important for long term benefit of the community as well as employees of the organization. Although, all the NGOs have started institutionalizing the activities by forming SHGs, Farmers Groups and other such techniques, the scope and impact has been very limited. Janakalyan has also followed the same practices and found some of the lacuna in the approach. Therefore it has initiated few innovative steps during the year to sustain the impact of the programs as well as organization. These are illustrated in this section in brief.

Sangha Darshini Samitee: To make the people's institutions stronger, a village level steering committee called "Sangha Darshini Samitee (SDS)" is formed with the SHGs. The long-term goal is that the SDS must manage the SHGs of a particular village.

Milan Teertha Federation: As an apex body of all the SHGs of Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project and the SDS mentioned above, a cluster level Federation is formed viz. Milan Teertha Federation. Its functions would be to bring oneness among all the SHGs of Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project. This would also take up some IGAs, marketing of the products, etc. in future. This would be a forum for the women to uphold their issues and concerns.

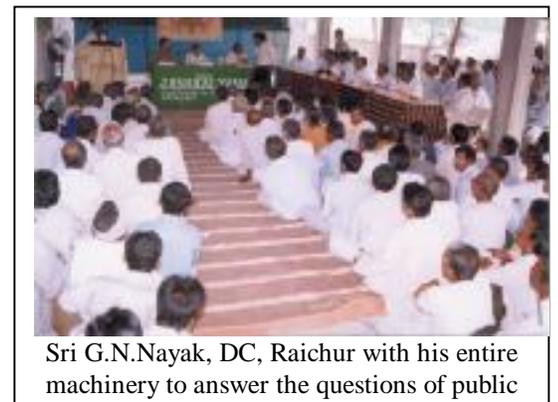
Samaj Kalyan Samitee: To maintain the peace & harmony and Law & Order in the villages, a village level institution called "Samaj Kalyan Samitee (Villae Development Committee)" concept is introduced during the year. This year we have tested it in R. H. Colony No.4 and found very effective tool for development of the village. Its function is to implement all the government sponsored schemes and other developmental programs systematically without any leakage.



Jana-Shanti Dhaam: To preserve the culture of the community and also to protect the rights of the aged persons (both men & women) a forum called "Jana-Shanti Dhaam" is introduced in one village during the year. All the wo/man above 60 years of the village is member of the body and assemble everyday in one person's house to chat the religious scripts. This forum also takes up the issues related to aged people at family, village and administrative levels.

Jana Smparka Sabha: Another tool called "Jana Samparka Sabha" is introduced during the year to resolve the refugee issues. In this Sabha the entire administrative body headed by the Deputy Commissioner was brought in front of the gathering to respond to the demands of the public. We got very good response from the district administration as well as other concerned authorities. Therefore, the same strategy would be adopted in future too.

The above efforts are to sustain the impacts of the programs of Janakalyan while the efforts for organizational sustainability is dealt in below.



Professional approach: Sustainability of an Organization is nothing but having a dedicated professional team of Human Resource and a constant flow of Financial Resources. Towards this, Janakalyan put all the effort to have a competent team by recruiting a set of fresh graduates because, they could be tuned according to the vision and mission of Janakalyan. The team that we have during the year consists of the following professionals.

Sl. No	Name & Address	Designation	Qualification	Thrust Area Representing
1.	Shanti Ranjan Das	Secretary	PUC & Business consultant course	Supervision & Monitoring of the programs & Overall
2.	Prasen Raptan	Programs Manager	B.Tech.(Ag.Engg) & PGDMN	Resource Mobilization & Management
3.	Dr. Mallikarjuna G	Research Coordinator	B.V.Sc. & A.H.	Dairy Activity & DDCBIP
4.	Nagendra S K / Vijaya Prakash	Agriculture Officer	M.Tech.(Ag.Engg) B.Sc.(Ag)	Agricultural Activity & PAPR
5.	Ku. Meenakshi T A G	Women Organizer	P U C	Women issues & WDEP
6.	Shishir Ranjan Roy	Land Organizer	B A	Sustainable Argil & WDEP
7.	Pampapati Palled	Head Master	B A	Child Labor Issues & WDEP
8.	Saibabu U	Credit Officer	M. S.W.	Microfinance & WDEP
9.	Aravinda R Page	Assistant Master	M. S.W.	Child Labor Issues & WDEP
10.	Devaraj K / Narayan Raptan	Accountant	M.Com M.Com	Financial Matters
11.	Depankar Mondal	Head Master	P U C	Child Labor Issues & WDEP
12.	Kalyangouda V P	Group Organizer	T C H	Women related issues
13.	Dr. S Chandra Rao Ku. Sreedevi	Livestock Assistant Computer Operator	SSLC & Retd V.L.I MA, DCA	Dairy allied activities Documentation
14.	Ramakrishna Kulkarni	Accountant	B.Com.	Accounts
15.	Smt. Bina Mondal / Smt. Shanti Adhikari	Vocational Teacher	IX X	Child Labor School
16.	Smt. Renuka Palled Ku. Shivaleela	Vocational Teacher	X PUC (JODC)	Child Labor School
17.	Smt. Shobha Roy	School Assistant	--	Child Labor School
18.	Smt. Jayamma	School Assistant	--	Child Labor School
19.	Abhijit Sarkar	Office Assistant	SSLC	Trainee

Formation of Core Team: To develop a sense of ownership among the employees in the organization, a core team consisting of 10 employees was constituted in the beginning of the year. The Core Team consists of the following employees.

- * **Mr. S R Das** : An well experienced person in the development field for more than 1.5 decades. Worked in the field of Education, Panchayat Raj, Rural Development field at various levels. Established Tagore Memorial Youth Club. Established Vivekananda Education Society and running 2 Schools up to X standard without any external aid. Founder of Janakalyan and working as the Chief Executive since from its inception. He has recently undergone a 12 weeks "Certificate Course on Small & Rural Business Consultant" at EDI Ahmedabad. Attended more than 25 workshop, seminars and training.
- * **Mr. Prasen Raptan:** Working as Programs Manager of Janakalyan. He is a B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) graduate with II Rank from University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad. He has done his Post Graduate Diploma in Management of NGOs (PGDMN) from EDI Ahmedabad with I Rank and therefore he was awarded with a **Gold Medal** for the year. His Research Study on the Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project was considered as the Best Project Report for the year 2002 and was awarded with another **Gold Medal**. Natural Resource Management and Microfinance & Micro Enterprise Development is his areas of expertise. He has an experience of 6 years in establishment, Management, Resource Mobilization aspects of NGOs.
- * **Dr. Mallikarjuna G:** Working as Research Co-ordinator in Janakalyan for the Dairy Development and Cattle Breed Improvement Program (DDCBIP). A veterinary (BVSc & AH) graduate from Veterinary College Bidar. He is on the development sector for two years. DDCBIP is a research-oriented program aimed at developing a climate resistant cattle breed for the region.
- * **Mr. Shishir Ranjan Roy:** Working as Credit Officer of Janakalyan and in-charge of entire Jana-Sanghatan program. He has completed his (BA) graduation from West Bengal. His thrust area is women development and sustainable agriculture. He has an experience of 4 years in the organization.

- * **Mr. U. Saibabu:** Working as Credit Officer of the Organization and looking after the Women Development & Empowerment Program (microfinance) program of Janakalyan. He has done his MSW from Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. He has an experience of two years in the development sector.
- * **Mr. Nagendra S Kawale:** Working as Agriculture Officer for Jana-Krishi of Janakalyan. He has completed his M.Tech. (Ag.Engg.) from University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. He is an well experienced person in the field of agriculture & its mechanization, Soil & Water Conservation, Irrigation & Drainage Engineering and its allied branches.
- * **Ms. Minakshi T A Gouda:** She is working as Group Organizer in the Organization and looking after the Self Help Groups formation and management. She has an experience of 4 years in the organization and is a trainer for SHG concept.
- * **Mr.Aravinda R. Page :** He is a M.S.W. holder from Gulbarga University, Gulbarga and working in the field of Community Organization and Child Welfare activities of Janakalyan. Has an experience of 3 years in the development field.
- * **Mr.Pampapati Palled :** He is working as the Head Master in the Child Labor Special School run by the organization meant for child rehabilitation in education. He has completed his (BA) graduation from Gulbarga University.
- * **Mr. Ramakrishna Kulkarni:** He is working as Accountant of the Organization. He has completed his B.Com. from Gulbarga University Gulbarga. He has an experience of one year in Accounting.

Team Building Exercise: To make it a cohesive team, team building exercise for the core team members was organized. Mr.S.H.Somashekhar, the founder-secretary of Krushik Pradhan Abhivruddhi Samsthe, Kustagi was the resource person for the exercise. It enhanced the working capacity of the team as well as ownership in the organization.



Team Building Exercise by Sri S H Somashkhar

Human Resource Development: To enhance the working capacity of the employees, various training cum exposures were organized for them at different parts of the country in various disciplines. Also, some of the in-house training programs were organized at Janakalyan by hiring the resource persons from different organizations.

- * Mr. Ramakrishna Kulkarni, the accountant of the organization was trained for a week about Financial Management & Accounting System for NGOs at **Karl Kubel Institute for Development Education**, Coimbatore.
- * Mr. Shishir Ranjan Roy & Mr. U. Saibabu, the Credit Officers were trained for a week at **Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India**, Ahmedabad about Advanced Microfinance.
- * Dr. G. Mallikarjuna, the Research Coordinator was trained at **BAIF Institute for Rural Development**, Tiptur about cattle breed improvement program.
- * Mr. Vijaya Prakash, the Agriculture Officer was trained at **BAIF Institute for Rural Development**, Tiptur and **Krishi Vigyan Kendra**, Raichur about the soil & water conservation and (organic) agriculture practices.
- * A week-long training was also organized for Mr. Aravinda, Ms. Minakshi, Mr. Dadesaab and Mr. Pampapathi to improve upon their teaching quality at **P G Center of Gulbarga University**, Raichur by DIET.

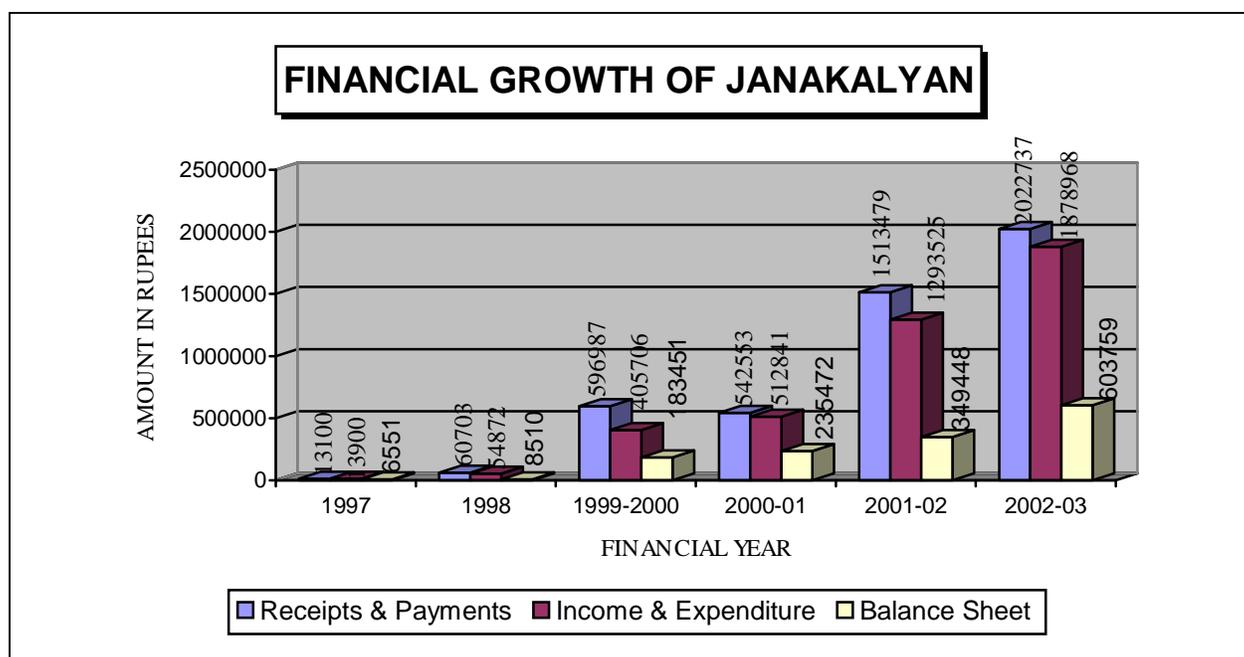
In addition to these, a series of training was conducted at Janakalyan with the resource persons like Sri Pramod Kulkarni, Sri S H Somashekhar, Dr. Naresh Singh, etc. on different aspects of development interventions.

Institution of Best Employee Award: An important step towards developing ownership among the staff and also to create an environment for better performance, an award called "**Best Employee of the Month**" was instituted. It consists of an increment of Rs.500/-, a cash prize of Rs.100/- and a certificate. The best employee was selected in the monthly meeting and declared there itself through participatory approach. Similarly, the "**Wo/man of the Year**" award was also instituted with a cash prize equivalent to one month salary and a certificate. **Mr. Pampapathi Palled of the team got the award for 2002-03.**

Financial Status of Organisation

The year 2002-03 saw maximum transactions in the history Janakalyan. Many innovative and creative projects drew the attention of different Government and Non-Government Donors and the Janakalyan team also got inspired to exhibit their excellence during the year. We, at Janakalyan, are grateful to all those who have directly and indirectly helped us in marching towards our goal.

An attempt has been made below to analyze the financial status of Janakalyan for the last 6 years since from its inception and the same is represented graphically as under.

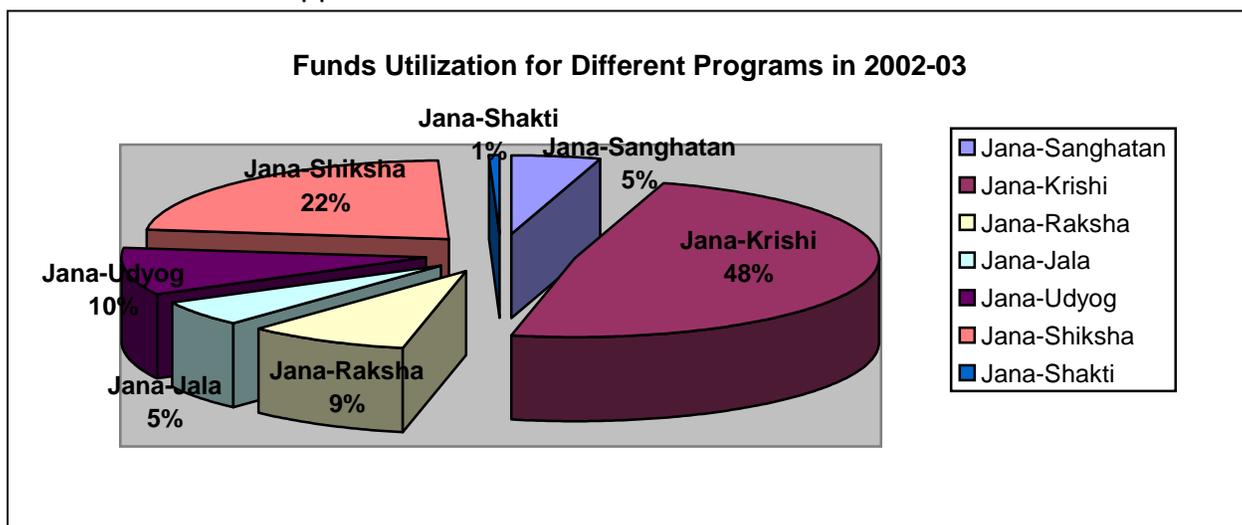


It is clear from the chart that the income has been constantly rising. In the year 1997, the transaction is only Rs.13100/- because the activities were restricted to liaison only. And also the organization started functioning only after 2nd July as it was registered on that day. But the source of income for the year was only promoters' contribution. During 1998 the income reached about Rs.60,000/- and the activities restricted to awareness generation & training only. In 1999-00, the direct fund flow started to Janakalyan and the income reached about Rs.6.0 lakhs. In the year 2000-01, from the figure, it is clear that the income reduced to Rs.5.4 lakhs while in reality it is not the case. It seems so only because the year 1999-2000 contains 15 months (January 1999 to March 2000) as the organizational year was changed from agrarian to financial. The year 2001-02 saw a drastic change in financial position as the income suddenly risen to Rs.15 lakhs from Rs.5.4 lakhs in the previous year. The year under report also saw an increase of Rs.5.0 lakhs as compared to last years.

The program-wise income & expenditure for the year 2002-03 is furnished in the table below.

Sl. No.	Programs	Name of the Donor	Sanctioned Budget	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Remarks
1	Jana-Sanghatan	* NABARD Mumbai * Community	164000 0	0 73371	0 77321	Sanctioned in February 03
2	Jana-Krishi	* Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai	0	785000	787055	Sanctioned during last year
3	Jana-Jala	* CAPART Regional Committee, Dharwad	652625	331312	87468	
4	Jana-Udyog	* NABARD Regional Office, Bangalore	207050	82150	155580	
5	Jana-Shksha	* Ministry of Labor, New Delhi	406800	286036	363056	
6	Jana-Raksha	* Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai	0	0	138901	Unutilized grant was available
7	Jana-Shakti	* UAS, Dharwad	8000	8000	10774	
Total			1438,475	1565,869	1620,155	

It is to be noted that Jana-Sanghatan is a program supported by community itself. No fund was received so far from any donor to run this program. However, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai made some fund available for capacity building training for these women during 2002-03. Also, NABARD has assisted to extend the program in other parts of the block with a small support.



The pie diagram below shows the % allocation of funds for different program in the year 2002-03. Maximum funds (48%) of the total budget have been utilized for Jana-Krishi program. The Farm Pond excavation to harvest rainwater is the major component of Jana-Krishi, for which most of the fund is used. Also, Jana-krishi is the only program which serves all the four mothers of Janakalyan. It has a component for Manavi mata (Community Organizing), Bhoo Mata (Agricultural & allied activities), Go Mata (Animal Husbandry) and also Ganga Mata (Rainwater harvesting). Therefore, it does not mean that all the efforts of Janakalyan was put for Jana-Krishi only, though agriculture is the major program of Janakalyan. Although, an equal amount of fund was sanctioned for

roof water harvesting program (Jana-Jala), due to some technical difficulties, it remained unutilized.

Chapter VII

Steps Ahead *Path to be Covered*

Whatever has been done in the past is very little if compared to the tasks to be completed to empower the people of the rural India. There are many hardcore issues concerning the rural disadvantageous communities, which need immediate actions. But, due various reasons and constraints Janakalyan had to set back for a while. Efforts are still going on to organize the resources to address these issues. Some of the major issues are enlisted below-

- ✗ The major issue today is Drought in Raichur District and thus migration of able-bodied persons leaving behind the age-old parents without anybody to care them. Is there any way to mitigate the issue? Is it possible to take up some disaster management activities? Need immediate reactions.
- ✗ The only disadvantageous group today in Sindhanur block is the wage-laborers. With the TBP coming in, lot of labor-class community forced into the block as the crops grown then were labor-intensive. But today the cropping pattern has changed with change in quantum of water availability thus reducing the labor requirement in agricultural operations. Also mechanization of agricultural operations has taken away the employment opportunity for these groups. Thus, these groups today neither have an opportunity to engage themselves in wages nor they have any other options for their livelihood. Could anything be done for these groups? Can the cotton be revived in the area?
- ✗ The small & marginal farmers of TBP command, especially the tail enders, are the victims of irrigation today. In the beginning, with the fertile soil they used to get high yield from the land and thus family management was never an issue for them. But, today with the manifold polarization of families, the per capita land has reduced and the same time the yield has reduced to any extent. Further, the irrigation facility is restricted for one crop only. Therefore, it has literally become difficult for the small and marginal farmers to sustain. Can the yield be intensified? Can the soil fertility be improved / retained with organic farming?
- ✗ Salinity and alkalinity is a major problem in the low land of TBP command, which generally belongs to small and marginal farmers. Neither they can go for reclamation of such land nor can they sell and buy another piece of land at some other places. Further, they also don't have any other option for their income generation. How can they survive? Could the command area development program be initiated?
- ✗ There is vast potential to lift the water for irrigation from the nearby nala/streams while rarely the farmers are able to take advantages of the resources. Could this be a program of Janakalyan to meet the needs of the community? With rising scarcity of irrigation water, it is wise to think about drip irrigation practices in the TBP command.
- ✗ Although, it is under an irrigated belt, an equal number of farmers are practicing dry land agriculture. It is necessary for them to adopt some sort of low cost soil & water conservation practices. Can the farm pond be an alternative for the dry land farmers also?
- ✗ With all this practices also, it is never possible to absorb the entire workforce, especially the educated youths, in to agriculture. Therefore, the entrepreneurship development must get priority in the agenda of Government and Non-Government Organizations.
- ✗ There are some other issues, which need immediate attention like Woman Health, HIV/AIDS, Education, rural infrastructures, marketing network, etc.

These issues are in the agenda before Janakalyan and would be taken up in the years to come with the availability of resource. **Therefore, we appeal to all those who have a concern for the underprivileged sections of the society, to contribute in our**

effort. We would be indebted to those who could assist us to take up one or all the above issues in future with their great support. The support could be of any form to Janakalyan.

Chapter VIII

Important Visitors to Janakalyan *Distinguished people visited during the year*

The year drew the attention of many distinguished and eminent people all over the Globe. At the same time, Janakalyan got an opportunity to incorporate some of the ideas / suggestion of these visitors. Some of the important visitors during the year is enlisted in this section.

- Ψ Sri G. N. Nayak IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Raichur visited twice during the year on 20.12.2002 and on 29.3.2003.
- Ψ Sri M S Shrikar IAS, Assistant Commissioner, Lingasugur visited to observe the activities on Janakalyan on 29.3.2003.
- Ψ Sri H S Prakash, Joint Director, District Industries Center, Department of Industries & Commerce, Raichur on 20.12.2002.
- Ψ Dr. Naresh Singh, Associate Professor (Micro Finance, Micro Enterprise and NGO Management Stream) Narsee Manji Institute for Management Studies, Mumbai.
- Ψ Sri G Maria David, Field Executive of Karnatka, IGSSS visited Janakalyan to assess the activities undertaken by it.
- Ψ Sri K N Jnanendra, AGM (District Development), NABARD Raichur visited 6 times in the year for monitoring the NABRD sponsored activities.
- Ψ Sri T Pradeep, Director, SAMUHA with his team visited to Janakalyan Office to see the innovative Training Hall of Janakalyan which was inaugurated by the Deputy Commissioner.
- Ψ Dr. G N S Reddy, Director, BAIF Institute for Rural Development, Tiptur to observe the Dairy Development & Cattle Breed Improvement Program of Janakalyan.
- Ψ Sri Karhta Sateeshan, AGM, NABARD, Bangalore visited for a monitoring visit of its program.
- Ψ Sri N Suryanarayan KAS Tahasildar, Sindhanur to see the activities of Janakalyan on 29.3.2003.
- Ψ Sri N Anrasimhulu, Lead District Manager, SBH Main Branch, Raichur visited on 20.12.2002.
- Ψ Sri K Virupkshappa, Vice President, KPCC, Bangalore visited Janakalyan on 20.1.2003.
- Ψ Ms. Kusuma Sreevatsa, President, Rotary Club of Raichur
- Ψ Sri P Basavaraj, Member of Junior Chamber of Raichur visited twice.
- Ψ Sri N Nagaraj, Area Manager, Tungabhadra Gramina Bank Area Office, Sindhanur
- Ψ Sri Ranganatha Babu, Assistant Director, District Industries Center, Raichur.
- Ψ Sri A B Joshi, Assistant Director, District Industries Center, Sindhanur.
- Ψ Sri Raj Iyer, Director, Jana Shikshana Sansthan, Raichur visited thrice.
- Ψ Sri Pramod Kulkarni, Secretary, Prerana, Raichur visited twice.
- Ψ Dr. P.S.Hugar, Head, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Raichur with his team visited Janakalyan 7 times in the year.
- Ψ Dr.L.B. Hugar, Professor & Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad visited twice in the year for a research study of Jana-Krishi.
- Ψ Almost all the Bankers of Sindhanur and Manvi taluka have visited Janakalyan during the year.

