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Sri Aravinda R. Page  Educational Specialist
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Sri K. Veeresh  Credit Officer
Sri Pampaththi Palled  Agriculture Assistant

JANAKALYAN
A Team Committed for People's Empowerment
MARUTHI NAGAR
JAWALAGERA - 584 143

8th Annual Report 2004 - 05

Fax: (08535) 264488, Ph: 264160 Email: jankalyan@sancharnet.in

Can Profit Making Farming Possible in Tail end of TCP for Small & Marginal Farmers?
5W & 1H about JANAKALYAN

Objectives: Janakalyan is a team of professionals committed for people’s empowerment. The sole objectives of the organization is to serve the four holy mothers – Manavi mata (women), Bhoo mata (Soil), Go mata (Cow) and Ganga mata (Water) which have unique dependency relationship with each other. Janakalyan’s thrust area being empowerment of the underprivileged sections of the society, all the programs are being implemented through Self Help Groups formed by men, women & youth.

Journey of Development: Janakalyan has stepped into 8th year of its developmental interventions, although it has a long history of almost 17 years through educational interventions in the forgotten areas of the district.

Area of Operation: It started its developmental interventions in the refugee-colonies and gradually extended the service to various places keeping the four mothers in focal point. It is presently working in the rural areas of northern districts of Karnataka with various activities.

The target community: Janakalyan is working with peasant communities belonging to the small & marginal categories with 4-5 acres of land. The marginalized women and children from the rural areas is another section Janakalyan is working with. Youth and old aged are also the components of our target community.

Its strength: The strength of the organization lies in its dedicated set of well-qualified & experienced human resources with commitment. The set consists of veterinary doctors, engineers, social specialists, agricultural specialists, accounts specialists & others.

Interventions: It has learnt through its experience that making agriculture a profitable enterprise is an important issue and is a cause for illiteracy, thus Unemployment and Poverty. All these are interlinked and can be eradicated if the root cause is uprooted. Presently it has seven major (tools) programs implemented through SHGs to eradicate the root causes of poverty described below.

Strategies: It believes in participatory empowerment strategies and the programs are designed keeping sustainability concept in mind. Janakalyan never considers itself an alternative to Government but a watchdog for the community.
Jana-Sanghatan: There is a great need to organize the rural masses, especially the extinct community like the refugees, to mainstream them in near future. With this objective Janakalyan started (Women Development & Empowerment Program) to promote SHGs of men and women in the year 1997.

Jana-Krishi: Use of excess of fertilizers, pesticides & irrigation water has converted the land into saline & uncultivable. Janakalyan started Participatory Technology Development in Agriculture (PTDA) to promote organic farming for soil health management. Farmers’ Field School (FFS) is another program started to demonstrate Integrated Pest Management Systems and Poverty Alleviation Package for Refugees (PAPR) is for Soil & Water Conservation through Intensified Integrate Farming Systems.

Jana-Raksha: It is observed that beside agriculture, the peasant communities need some sort of subsidiary source of income because the agriculture is becoming loss-making enterprise, day by day. Dairy Development & Cattle Breed Improvement Program (DDCBIP) is started to earn adequate income.

Jana-Jala: Acute Drinking Water problem exists in Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project. “The water is distributed through ration cards during the last summer @ 1 pot for two persons per day”. Roof Water Harvesting Program (RWHP) is introduced in the drought prone areas to provide drinking water in the summer months and also to get green vegetables through kitchen gardening using the surplus water.

Jana-Shakti: The burden on ecology is increasing day by day, especially because of the rural communities using the fuel wood for cooking. Renewable Sources of Energy Harnessing (RSEH) is a program of Janakalyan aims at harnessing the renewable energy sources like solar, biogas, etc.

Jana-Shiksha: Janakalyan runs regular schools for the education of poor people, who cannot afford their children's education in the nearby cities. Despite the availability of the Schools, the parents send their children to fields to EARN instead of Schools to LEARN. To this serious and hazardous issue, Janakalyan responded by opening special Schools for Child Labors.

Jana-Udyog: Rural Entrepreneurship Development Program (REDP) is a program targeted to the educated rural unemployed youths of India. It identifies the potential entrepreneurs and develops their skills and entrepreneurial qualities in them. Finally they set up their own ventures for self-employment. It creates job creators and not job seekers.

Footsteps of JANAKALYAN

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 “awareness generation” among the that they have already rectify it. Training & exposure were 2 tools adopted to convince these farmers about the proposition that Janakalyan was propagating about organic farming.

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 agriculture. By the same along with end of the year it realized that raising through its different 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 & Ganga Mata’. It also started working with children, keeping education as the focal point through ASHA & Child Labor Schools.

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 & Mahila Arthika Participatory in Cotton, Dairy Development & Technology Development Program, Child Labor Elimination Program were the programs of the year. The important innovation of Janakalyan were Sansar Pathshala, Kshori Vikash Program, Shree Shakti Sabha and Sangha Darshini Samiti. The fourth mata i.e Gangai Mata was added to the objective upon suggesting it by most of the distinguished visitors to Janakalyan.

The year 2000-2001 is an important year for Janakalyan wherein the top management of the various training at Therefore, the same during the year without organization undergone much difference.
Annual Report 2004-05

However, the major step initiated during the year was formation of a Cluster Level Federation of SHGs and starting a Milk Marketing Center at Sindhunur 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 staffs 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.

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.

2001-02
Year of Professionalization

The organization also professionalised the team by recruiting a set of qualified 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.

The year 2002-03 is the year for sustainability of the organization. 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 fresh graduates team by recruiting a set of because, they could be tuned vision and mission of efforts were put to see that the programs as well as the organization become sustainable. The year is also most Planned Year in the history of Janakalyan. Also received the FCRA registration and exemption under section 12A of Income Tax Act, 1961. Received first foreign grant for the Cotton Based Integrated Farming System development program. Janakalyan got lot of publicity during the year through its program called Jana-Udyog. The area of operation was extended to outside the block as well as district. The administrative Office was established at Jawalgera keeping the conveniences like Bank, Post, Transportation and area of operation in mind.

2002-03
Year of Sustainability

The year 2003-04 is the year of confidence building. An organization working with all sections of society as target communities for the past 8 years has developed self-confidence in achieving maximum success in its target. Looking to our professional management, dedicated team by recruiting a set of human resource and judicious use of financial resources another two big projects JSYS in our list. We also see considerable change in conditions of our target community resulting because they have started believing in themselves and our propositions.

2003-04
Year of Confidence Building

Chapter I
Who Provides Resources to JANAKALYAN?

The organization like JANAKALYAN needs the support from various individual & institutional donors, who have the will & heart to serve the underprivileged especially from the rural India. In the journey of development, we have come across many such donors and this page is devoted to remember them before marching ahead in the journey.

The resource requirement of the organization has reached Rs.36.66 lakhs and thus the donors have also come forward to support to that extent as clear from the figures furnished below. The innovative and creative projects drew the attention of different Government and Non-Government agencies and 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. The figure below gives the financial status of the organization for the last 8 years since from its inception.

It is clear from the chart that the income has been constantly raising. 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 risen to Rs.15 lakhs from Rs.5.4 lakhs in the previous year. The transactions during the 2003-04 increased by about Rs.2.0 lakhs while that during the year under report is Rs.14 lakhs.

The program-wise sanctioned budget, released amount and the utilization status for the year 2004-05 is furnished in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Name of the Donor</th>
<th>Sanctioned Budget</th>
<th>Amount released</th>
<th>Amount Utilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jana-Sanghatan</td>
<td>* NABARD Mumbai</td>
<td>35000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>84094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* KSWDC</td>
<td>35000</td>
<td>26250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Taluk Panchayat</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85000</td>
<td>41250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jana-Krishi</td>
<td>* Sir Dorabji Tata Trust</td>
<td>1720000</td>
<td>805000</td>
<td>808711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* HIVOS</td>
<td>550000</td>
<td>569300</td>
<td>496957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* AME Foundation</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>128544</td>
<td>107469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2420000</td>
<td>1492844</td>
<td>1403137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jana-Jala</td>
<td>* World Bank (JSYS)</td>
<td>3701600</td>
<td>41968</td>
<td>813425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* CAPART</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jana-Udyog</td>
<td>* NABARD</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>79240</td>
<td>49828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* GESCom</td>
<td></td>
<td>6067</td>
<td>6067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jana-Shksha</td>
<td>* Ministry of Labor, New Delhi</td>
<td>425000</td>
<td>391228</td>
<td>368707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jana-Raksha</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jana-Shakti</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6781600</strong></td>
<td><strong>2062597</strong></td>
<td><strong>2745965</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pie diagram shows the % allocation of funds for different program in the year 2004-05. Like every year the maximum funds (52%) of the total budget have been utilized for Jana-Krishi program. Jana-Krishi is implemented in 2 areas of dry and wet agriculture. Jana-kashi 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 were put for Jana-Krishi only, though agriculture is the major program of Janakalyan. Jana-Jala ranked 2nd during the year consuming 30% of the total funds while Jana-Shiksha ranked 3rd in the hierarchy. Although, more efforts were put in organizing the community, financial allocation was less due to lack of support from the donors. All innovative efforts are taken up under the banner of Jana Sanghatan but are not funded by any donor.

Similarly, during the year the maximum effort was put to promote animal husbandry and obtained Rs.46.25 lakhs of loan from RDCC Bank and Rs.21.75 lakhs of subsidy from government under SGSY to purchase about 340 milch animals. This budget is also not reflected in our budget as it is received through GNAN Multipurpose Women Cooperative Society.

Through this document, we express our indebtedness to all the donors on behalf of our target communities.
Chapter II
What Proves Existence of Janakalyan in 2004-05?

The year 2004-05 is a successful year of Janakalyan. All 7 tools designed for poverty alleviation & socio-economic empowerment of rural communities are carried forward with true spirit to achieve the set goal. Rerceptiveness of community proved the appropriateness of tools in present context & built confidence of Janakalyan. It proved that ground level needs of community and tools designed to meet there needs synchronized.

It has to be remembered at this juncture that all 7 tools designed by Janakalyan are to serve four holy mothers – Manavimata, Bhoomata, Gomata & Gangamata.

The chapter “What proves existence of JANAKALYAN in 2004-05” deals with such tools of Janakalyan used to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty by fulfilling the needs of the community.

The chapter deals with 4 mothers using 7 tools in 3 major parts such as a) Ongoing Projects, b) New Projects of the year & c) Self initiated experiments for scale up in latter days. The 7 tools are categorized for 4 mothers as under—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mata (Mother)</th>
<th>Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.Manavimata (Woman) | 1. Jana-Sanghatan (Women development & empowerment program)  
2. Jana-Udyog (Rural Entrepreneurship development Program)  
3. Jana-Shiksha (Child Labor Elimination Program)  
4. Jana-Shakti (Renewable Sources of Energy Harnessing) |
| 3.Gomata (Cows) | 6. Jana-Raksha (Dairy Development & Cattle Breed Improvement Program) |
| 4.Gangamata (Water) | 7. Jana-Jala (Rooftop Water Harvesting Program & Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project) |

There are 2 new projects viz. Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project (JSYS) funded by World Bank and Addressing Livelihoods of Refugees with CBIFS funded by HIVOS, Netherlands are dealt in respective category. Efforts have also been put to articulate such initiatives, which are taken up without any funding support.

2.1: Why does JANAKALYAN exists?

JANAKALYAN exists to serve four holy mothers through the need-based interventions in rural areas. It is to empower the disadvantaged through techno-socio-economic support to the needy groups.

2.1.1: How does JANAKALYAN serve its Manavimata?

JANAKALYAN exists to serve four holy mothers through the need-based interventions in rural areas. It is to empower the disadvantaged through techno-socio-economic support to the needy groups.

- SSHGs promotion is in progress in 17 villages
- RDCC sanctioned Rs.43.50 lakhs loan cum subsidy to 17 SSHGs while Indian Bank Rs.4.30 lakhs.
- 31 new SSHGs are promoted during the year 2004-05
- 94 SSHG members attended 7 training programs on various topics like IGA, Vermicompost, loan utilization.
- Village Level Sangha Darshini Samitee & Cluster Level Milan Teertha Federation promoted to bring oneness among the communities.

2.1.1.1: Let us learn about Jana Sanghatan

To serve Manavimata, JANAKALYAN has four tools viz. Jana Sanghatan, Jana Udyog, Jana Shiksha & Jana Shakti.

- DC, CEO, AC & Tahasildar in the inauguration of Dasara Exhibition at R.H.Colony No.4
- Community participating in a meeting organized by JANAKALYAN

2.1.1.1.1: Let us learn about Jana Sanghatan

Jana Sanghatan is to mobilize community through SHG to make the effect sustainable. Thus
JANAKALYAN evolved a model called Sustainable SHG (SSHG) and as an innovation youths are also brought under the umbrella apart from men & women. To make SHG sustainable, men needs to support women. Towards this, an innovative tool called Shree-Shakti Sabha is organized where every women will attend the meeting with their counterparts. Such sabha improved the attendance of women in weekly meeting and thus recovery of outstanding (long pending) loans.

Mother Teresa in R.H.Colony No.2, Vivekananda in R.H.Colony No.3 and Radharani SHG in R.H.Colony No.4 have become model to others. The communities realized the importance of SHG and thus about 33 SHGs have come up in 5 colonies without any assistance of JANAKALYAN.

On the contrary, it was planned to promote 100 SHGs with the support of NABARD in 52 villages but succeeded to complete 51 only because of a) migration of rural communities due to consecutive drought for 3 years, b) the incentive package of stree-shakti program lured away some of the potential clients, c) lack of transportation facilities to the villages for organizers. Bank linkage has also remained an issue for some areas.

### GNAN (Garibi Nirmolan Avarta Nidhi) Multipurpose Wome n Cooperative Society

GNAN is promoted to meet the credit need of these women. It was formally inaugurated on 12.1.2005 by Sri K.Virpakshappa, MP in the gracious presence of Swami Jnanananda Maharaj of Ramkrishna Ashrama in the chairmanship of Sri B Hampanagouda, MLA. Distinguished guests like Sri Amlan Biswas, CEO of Zilla Panchayat, Raichur & Sri Shiva Kulkarni, MD of RDCC Bank were also present to grace the occasion. Services like pigmy, saving bank &

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Saving</th>
<th>Internal Loan</th>
<th>Bank Loan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2004-05 | 176635       | 144,855       | 76,400    | 340,000   | 150,950
| 2003-04 | 337080       | 344,805       | 235,141   | 233,500   | 120,450

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As on 31st March 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Shareholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of shares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of SB accounts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Out of 226 members, only 16 have started dairying and earned net profit of Rs.315,525.
- Four women having 40 sheep earned net profit of Rs.11,200 and 2 farmers having 30 sheep earned Rs.27,000 in 6 months.
- With Rs.10,000 investment 3 women started goat rearing (3rd year) and today they have goat worth Rs.78,000. Two farmers have also earned net profit of Rs.25,000 in 6 months with investment of Rs.16,000 in 20 goats.
- In 10 months Smt. Yankamma from Diddigi has repaid Rs.14,000 of Rs.15,000 loan obtained from SBH for Chilly grinder and running it profitably.
- About 90 quintals of vermicompost is being produced by 27 women earning a net profit of Rs.27,000. About 10 farmers have also produced 36 quintals worth Rs.10,800.
- Among 4 women who have done Bio-Intensive Gardening (BIG), Smt. Anima Mazumdar excelled and obtained 90 days continuous supply of vegetable from the garden.
- About 45 women in 4 batches have been trained in tailoring and have earned a net profit of Rs.10,500 after the course.
- Providing catering services during training, workshop and other programs of JANAKALYAN was done by 4 women who have earned a net profit of Rs.10,500 during the year.
- Other petty businesses like bangles shop, kirana shop, tea-hotels, vegetable vendors, Bangla peda and sweets shops, etc. are also tried and found viable in the present context. The Bengali sweet shop generating a net return of Rs.4880 per week.
fixed deposit are provided by GNAN. Out of 42 SB accounts 19 belongs to SSHGs. RDCC Bank has sanctioned Rs.43.50 lakhs loan to GNAN for on-lending. Further, GNAN has also given employment to few persons as pigmy agent, credit officer. Many defunct SHGs have become functional.

**Income Generation Activities**: Varied ideas from farm & non-farm sectors are tested during the year to suggest as viable enterprises for SSHG women. The major activities turned to be viable among them are dairy, sheep & goat rearing, chilly grinder, vermin-culture, bio-intensive gardening, tailoring, catering services and petty businesses. Today, women have a status in the family and have gained confidence in taking up IGAs. However, marketing of the finished goods & transportation (connectivity) has remained biggest issue for scaling up of IGAs. Language is another constraint for Bengali women in selling their products to wider market.

### 2.1.1.2: Let us learn about Jana Udyog:

As the name indicates, Jana Udyog is a program to create job-creators and not job-seekers. Educated unemployed youths between 18-35 years are put into a process of molding for 30 days as residential training followed by industrial exposure to gain hands on experience. About 8 batches have completed the training at JANAKALYAN. About 14 beneficiaries were sanctioned loan of Rs.395,000/- from Nationalized Banks and have started their ventures. About 37 people are employed in various ventures selected by them.

**issues encountered**: The major issues encountered in taking forward the program are -

- Having defaulters in banks, trainees manage to get admission in training and later fails to get loan for their ventures.
- Beneficiaries are not paying the installments regularly. Because of these few trainees, most of the other trainees do not get loan.
- Most of the parents of these trainees are defaulters in banks and thus banker refuses to sanction loan to such trainees even if they have viable proposal.
- Transfer of managers causing difficulties in getting loan sanctioned. These have attributed developing negative image about program and thus youths are not coming forward to take training. Finally we had to withdraw from 2 REDPs sanctioned by NABARD.

**Learning**: Few important learning during the year from our experiences -

- 7Women trainees are prompt in loan repayment.
- Residential 30 days training will be more effective if split into 2 dozes motivational & personality development and skill up-gradation through technical sessions, 15 days each.
- Regular follow up can improve loan recoveries for which a full time staff is required.
2.1.1.3: Let us learn about Jana Shiksha: Jana Shiksha is a program to reach those children who are forgotten by mainstream education system. It targets the working children (child labor) to motivate them & their parents for education & mainstream after 12 months. JANAKALYAN runs 2 special schools with 50 intake to each of these schools. The teachers conducted a survey between 17th & 20th July in Jawalgera & R.H.Colony No.4 and admitted 100 children in two schools. Due to non-availability of deserved children in Turvihal the school was shifted to R.H.Colony No.4 in August 2005.

Strategies: As a strategy, 7 parents meeting were held to motivate parents, especially mothers, to educate their children. Two general health check up camps were conducted. Almost all national festivals are celebrated with traditional flavor & gaiety to create interest among the children to attend in school regularly. On the occasion of World Anti Child Labor Day a Procession was organized in Sindhanur which was flagged off by Tahsildar. A cultural program was also held at Taluka Panchayat office, which was attended by Taluka Panchayat President, Block Education Officer, Labor Inspector and officials of the Revenue Department on the said occasion. Children are frequently taken to picnics. Environment awareness classes were held outside the school.

Incentives: Children are provided with various facilities like monthly Stipend of Rs.100, nutrition, free text books and uniform. Further, they have an additional benefit of getting technical skill development courses.

Improving Skills: To enhance teaching skills teachers were trained for a week about activity based teaching at DIET, Raichur. Ms. Minakshi Gouda, HM, attended 4 day training at V. V. Giri national Labor Institute, Noida, New Delhi, about identification of underprivileged children & activity based teaching methodologies.

Excellency: Mr. Shivappa Gaddi, a teacher of child labor school, participated in district level Anti Child Labor Awareness campaign and performed best role among all.

- **Stipend**: Based on children attendance, Rs.57900 is distributed to eligible children from 2 schools.
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the School</th>
<th>Mainstream</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma Sarada School</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swami Vivekananda</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the School</th>
<th>Mainstream</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma Sarada School</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swami Vivekananda</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2.1.1.4: Let us learn about Jana Shakti: Raichur has abundant solar energy as well as agricultural wastes which are not very effectively and productively utilized. JANAKALYAN has attempted to make the community aware about the fact and introduced the concept of renewable sources of energy harnessing.

Awareness: Building onto the previous efforts, we could make aware the community to incline towards adoption of renewable sources of energies.

Village wise awareness campaigns were conducted with participation of women as well as men.

**Demand generation:** Lot of demand was generated for improved chullah, biogas plant, solar drier and solar cooker. Finally we have selected about 35 women for improved chullah, 5 farmers for biogas plant, 5 solar driers and 5 solar cookers.

**Participation:** All the programs are designed with participatory concept and ensured that the end users contribute to some extent to build a sense of ownership on the assets created. The table gives a fair view of the community participation by way of monetary contribution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Chullah</th>
<th>Biogas</th>
<th>Cooker</th>
<th>Drier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiary</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Cost</td>
<td>Rs.350</td>
<td>Rs.1400</td>
<td>Rs.350</td>
<td>Rs.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution</td>
<td>Rs.50</td>
<td>Rs.450</td>
<td>Rs.500</td>
<td>Rs.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1.2: How does JANAKALYAN serve its Bhoomata?

An innovative tool like Jana Krishi is designed to serve Bhoomata.

2.1.2.1: Let us learn about Jana Krishi: Poverty Alleviation Package for Refugees (PAPR) to evolve a Self Sufficient Livelihood Model with Intensified Integrated Farming System (IIFS), reviving cotton with organic methodologies, introduction of water efficient paddy cultivation methods like SRI, ensuring sustainable livelihood through dry-land development activities are some of the efforts put during the year.

Poverty Alleviation Package for Refugees: It is an integrated package especially developed for refugees having a unique situation of two extremes of water availability during the cropping period.

- Selected 2nd set of farmers for demonstration of the model thus reaching 15 families.
- Experimented drum kit with 2 farmers for judicious utilization of water have successfully grown various vegetables crops in 3 gunta in summer earning net profit of Rs.1070/-
- The soil test was done from Agriculture College, Raichur for all 15 participating farmers to plan the cropping pattern based on soil nutrients status.
- Trichoderma culture was used by all the participating farmers for seed treatment of Bengal gram, Red gram and Jawar and got very good result in terms of plant protection for initial 30 days.
- Farmers applied 135 quintals of FYM 40 quintals of vermicompost 22 acres of land for various crops.
- Preseason training on various need-based issues throughout the year was conducted with resource persons from ETC consultants & officials from Janakalyan team.
- Tried fodder with 5 farmers with 2.5 kg of however the crop performance is very poor due to shortage of water and saline soil.
- Maize and Jawar in ¼ acre each was tried by 2 farmers and feeding 10 animals everyday.
- 7 farmers have produced 73 quintal of improved compost and remaining 4 expecting another 25 quintals.
- 11 farmers own 20 cows & 7 buffaloes earning net profit of Rs.189120 in a period of 6 months.
- Glyricidia was experimented with all participating farmers (250 grams each) by sowing on tank bund and bunds in the field.
- Mango and Lime planting was done with all farmers to encourage tree cropping.
- Vegetable cultivation was promoted with 5 farmers and they earned a net profit of Rs.16745.
- Ruhu, Katla, Mrigal and Common carp fish rearing is on with 9 farmers from October 2004 with an initial investment of Rs.64400/-.
• Duck-fish integration in the field of 2 farmers motivated all others by seeing the 150% profit just in three months. But availability of duck-birds is an issue to promote it in large scale.
• Ladies finger acted as trap crop when grown as inter crop with cotton.

Glyricidia, Fig, Jack fruit, etc are grown on tank bunds with farmers own initiative.
• Sasyajanya and Pranijanya were prepared and sprayed as pest control measures by the farmers.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI): Paddy is a subsistence crop but difficult to cultivate in summer due to shortage of water in tail end. SRI (Madagaskar) method was introduced with 5 farmers under the guidance of Sri L Narayan Reddy, internationally known SRI expert. Mr. Pradeep Das satisfied with the yield. Because of improper land preparation, germination of fallen seeds of previous crop, inadequate FYM / compost application by the other 4 farmers the yield was not at par with traditional method.

Experience Sharing: Like every years, the farmers experience sharing program with participating farmers (having pukurs), farmers with no pukur & those having pukur with their own investment was conducted on 28.04.2005 and 29.04.2005 in presence of Sri L Narayan Reddy. More than 50 farmers participated and found the participating farmers are with 3 times more profit than other 2 groups.

Farmers Club: All the participating farmers are formed into a group called Agradoor Kishan Sangh for better implementation package. Few others from the area also became the members in the group with their own interest to get the knowledge about the package. The group saves Rs.50
Issues in implementing:
- Recovery of the loan advanced during pukur excavation & for supply of critical inputs is very poor.
- Farmers are more inclined towards wet crops like paddy even in summer.
- Even after realizing the benefits of on-farm cultivation 4 farmers have not shifted to the farm.
- Some of the farmers give incorrect information about the yield & return from the farms to avoid repayment of loan advanced to them.
- Availability of technical staff & thus lack of continuous service to the farmers retards the progress.
- Due to lack of clarity on availability of water from canal, farmers were in confusion to choose between summer crops & fish rearing.
- Depth of Pukur is not adequate under prevailing climatic conditions to carry out the activities incorporated in Jana Krishi.
- Fish rearing started in October/November retarded the growth.
- Farmers feel that the size of the drum in Drum kit should have been bigger than the existing size.
- Due to lack of veterinary medical facilities farmers lost 4 sheep.
- Horticulture saplings did not survive due to lack of moisture & failure to guard trees against wind.

Learning for future intervention:
- A collective decision and proper crop plan need to be done involving all the family members before commencement of cropping year.
- SRI method of paddy was initiated in wrong time and the land preparation was not as per recommendations.
- Organic cultivation is better to initiate with vegetables and later on to other crops. However, the result in organic farming is a slow process.
- Land preparation in the month of March - April and after broadcasting adequate quantity of FYM / poultry manure will improve moisture holding capacity of soil.
- Mulching can be introduced along with drum kits.
- Can we train a local boy as para vet-care service provider?
- Involve more numbers of women through SHG in taking up vermi culture and bio intensive gardening in the model.

Intensified Integrated Farming System: Refugees have 4-5 acres of land at the tail end of Tungabhadra Irrigation Project as their only source of livelihood. The family has grown in manifolds while the land remained same in last 4 decades after their resettlement here in Sindhanur. Further, the soil is meant for cotton, also which was the major cash crop of the region. To revive cotton, preferably organically, and to suggest them a Self-Sufficient Livelihood Model, JANAKALYAN initiated the effort with 5 farmers during the year.
- Organic inputs like Vrikshamithra, Zusou, Febou, Tricho cards and Phermone traps, etc. were used by all these 5 farmers to grow cotton.
- The technical (on & off field) support was received from ETC Consultant throughout the cropping season.
- About 20 FFS sessions were conducted in an organic field.
- Mr. Amar Bhadra, a farmer was sent to Mehaboob Nagar of AP for Farmers Field School (FFS) training for 20 weeks.
- A field day was conducted to share the experiences of organic cotton on February 8, 2004 with practitioners, academicians, participating farmers & other progressive farmers.
- The result was not that satisfactory because of heavy pest and unfavorable weather.

Cotton Based Integrated Farming System (CBIFS): Tail end farmers have peculiar problems and JANAKALYAN experimenting various models of cultivation to come up with a suitable package for livelihood generation. In the border areas of Sindhanur taluk adjacent to Manvi, there are about 21 villages where JANAKALYAN works with few hundreds families.
effort was initiated 3 years back in Diddigi village with 25 families to promote CBIFS and then extended to 2 more villages viz. Ramatnal & Banniganur during the year 46 new families.

- To orient the new farmers about the CBIFS, an exposure trip was organized for a week to Gadag, Mahalingapur, Mudhol, Mugalkhod, Koodalsangama and Alamatti to study the latest technology in Dry Land Agriculture.
- All these families from 3 villages are organized into 5 SHGs for implementation of program.
- To make the families aware about the latest technologies in the field of organic farming 1 orientation programs and 7 training were conducted during the year on different topics.
- A new cotton variety RACH-14 was introduced for seed production with 24 farmers in 36 acres.
- Green manure (Sunhemp) was grown by all 46 farmers and incorporated into soil with FYM and vermi compost.
- About 35 quintals of neem-cake was used as basal dose of fertilizer and 22 liters of neem-oil for pest control.
- The organic inputs like Tricho cards, Pheromone traps & Vikramittra were made available for use.
- Rs.46000/- Revolving Fund was given to these groups for procurement of inputs at zero cost to be revolved among the members.
- About 40 FFS classes were held in 2 villages every week. Mr. Pampapathi, the Field Coordinator was trained on FFS at PRIDS, Kottamoolagera village in Mehboob Nagar (Andhra Pradesh) by ETC Consultant for 20 weeks.
- The Field Day was conducted in RAHS-14 seed production plot to bring awareness among farmers about necessity of seed production on their own and marketing directly to farmers, so that producer gets good price and consumer gets good quality seed. The academicians from Agriculture University, Scientists like Dr. S S Patil, practitioners like Sri L Narayan Reddy, faculty from AME Foundation participated in the program.
Seed Bank Concept: Farmers from neighboring 5 villages attended field day in RAHS-14 cotton seed production plot and are willing to purchase the seed. All the 46 farmers have ginned the cotton about 49 quintals of seeds are available for sales. With success of the experiments farmers want to become self sufficient in other crop also like Bajra, Jowar, Maize and Sunflower.

Impact of our intervention:
- Farmers have accepted concept of low external inputs sustainable agriculture.
- Women participate in all activities of Janakalyan and thus increased their self confidence to participate in social as well as agricultural activities more actively.
- Fodder production has gained an importance in farming community.
- FFS has helped many other farmers to realize the importance of organic farming.
- All farmers started collecting biomass and converting them into compost. Biomass. None of them now burn the agriculture wastes.

2.1.3: How does JANAKALYAN serve its Go mata?
To serve Go mata, JANAKALYAN has a tool called Jana Raksha as because the animals protects the health of human being with milk, that of soil with cow dung while that of plants with cow-urine.

2.1.3.1: Let us learn about Jana Raksha: Jana Raksha aims at necessary service to the milching animals thereby adding to the family income of targeted families. The major emphasis was given to purchase animals through SHGs.
- About 17 SHGs with 170 women are linked to SGSY of Central Government to avail loan cum subsidy facility to the tune of Rs.46.75 lakhs to purchase animals through Zilla Panchayat, Raichur.
- GNAN Multipurpose Women Cooperative Society played an important role in promoting these SHGs and linking them with SGSY.
- It is also planned to establish a milk processing & products preparation plant at R.H.Colony No.4. The project report is prepared and submitted to Government through ZP, Raichur for the necessary help under SGSY.
- It is realized that unless we complete the production-consumption chain for any products, especially milk, the farmers will not get the benefit but the middlemen will take it away from them.

The proposed Milk Processing & Milk Products Preparation Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multipurpose Women Cooperative Society (MWCS)</th>
<th>POUSTHIK (TABLE MILK PROCESSING UNIT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fodder Protection at beneficiary level</td>
<td>VET CARE UNIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEED MIXING UNIT</td>
<td>CATTLE REARING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEED MIXING UNIT</td>
<td>BENEFICIARY LEVEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONAR BANGLA (MILK PRODUCTS PREPARATION UNIT)</td>
<td>MULTIPURPOSE WOMEN COOPERATIVE SOCIETY (MWCS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKETING CELL</td>
<td>PACKAGING UNIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The growers are thus federated into a multipurpose credit cooperative society which will lend to the members to purchase the animals. Milk
produced will be procured by a Unit and 50% processed in the name of POUSTHIK while remaining 50% will be converted into milk products by another Unit in the name of Sonar Bangla.

- Forward and backward linkages are also very important for any enterprise and thus the vet-care unit, feed mix unit, packaging & marketing cell are also made an integral part of the plant.
- Veterinary health camps are also conducted during the year to provide with necessary health services to the cattle especially the seasonal vaccination.
- This year we have also made trials with sheep & goat rearing with 4 farmers; although, the farmers are happy with profit margin, it become extremely difficult to manage the epidemic. In 2 cases, the sheep died due to lack of veterinary service.
- Further, trial was also done with buffalo and decision was taken by the community not to rear cows but buffaloes only as the maintenance of cows become very difficult. While on the contrary, managing the buffalo is cheaper and easier. They are also resistant to the local climate compared to cross-bred cows.

2.1.4: How does JANAKALYAN serve its Ganga mata?

To serve Ganga mata, JANAKALYAN has a tool called Jana Jala.

2.1.4.1: Let us learn about Jana Jala: Rooftop water harvesting & World Bank assisted Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project (KCBTMP) through Jala Samvardhan Yojana Yojana (JSYS) are 2 programs implemented during the year to serve Ganga mata.

Rooftop Water Harvesting Program: The target group of JANAKALYAN experienced severe water constraint consecutively for 4 years. JANAKALYAN designed a model for harvesting rooftop water as all these families have a tinned roof which yields at least 17000 liters of water at normal rainfall of 582mm per annum. AFPRO after field investigation suggested certain changes in our model and about 25 structures were constructed as per their specification during the previous year. Unfortunately, all the structures failed and community got disappointed. Effort was initiated during the year to rectify the mistakes and make the structures useful to the community. The floor reconstruction, wall strengthening, putting a partition wall within the structure to reduce the load on wall, etc. are some of the efforts which yielded with no results. However, a new structure is constructed with Mr. Bellaswamy which has become successful.

Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project: It is a World Bank assisted project aimed at rejuvenation of old irrigation tank for the use of small & marginal farmers. JANAKALYAN took up it in Deodurga, the
most backward taluk of India, to rejuvenate 30 tanks in 4 years starting from April 2004. To implement it effectively, JANAKALYAN set up an Office in Deodurga with a multidisciplinary team of professionals. Initiated selection of tank and found only 8 eligible as per the selection criteria of JSYS. The tank need to be rejuvenated in 18 months in 4 phases viz. 1) Pre Planning, 2) Planning, 3) Implementation & 4) Post Implementation phases.

Selection of tanks: About 121 tanks were visited in first 3 months to identify the feasible tanks as per the norms of JSYS and finally could select only 8 tanks.

Formation of TUG: After intensive training and capacity building, only 8 TUGs (Tank Users Group) were formed, 5 registered and 3 membership fees collected.

ITDP: To prepare Integrated Tank Development Plan, PRA exercises were carried out in 5 villages to identify the component of tank development and also to identify the beneficiaries for various developmental interventions.

Functional Literacy for Women: For farm women, functional literacy program was implemented in 8 villages. Sri Hanumantappa Alkod, MLA inaugurated the program wherein the volunteers from 8 villages participated.

Women Interested Group (WIG): In each village a WIG was formed with farm women to implement women development activities. Every month the members of WIG sit to decide the plan of action for implementation of the program.

Topographic survey, revenue survey, PRA to decide the components of the ITDP, capacity building modules were completed in time for the first set of tanks. Simultaneously, identification of new tanks were on in other taluks. The DPU (District Project Unit) suggested Raichur taluk where we found only 9 tanks feasible while we needed 22. Then visited Lingasugur taluk where we found many tanks feasible and requested JSYS to permit us to take the new tanks in Lingasugur. JSYS did not permit and thus finally withdrew from the project after 10 months.

Although, JANAKALYAN wanted to continue the program at least to complete the 1st set of tanks keeping the commitment with the communities in mind, but JSYS did not allow as they wanted to replace the JANAKALYAN CFT by other who can handle 30 tanks. But, in few months that dream also failed as there were no tanks so the second CFT had also withdrew.
2.2: What are innovative self-initiative?

JANAKALYAN initiates innovative interventions before requesting funding support from any donor. Such efforts during the year were Jana Shanti Dhaam, Samaj Kalyan Samitee, Vermiculture promotion, advocacy from refugee issues & tailoring centers.

Jana Shanti Dhaam: It is a forum for peace for the senior citizens of Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project. This group is usually neglected by the family members especially the in-laws. They find it extremely difficult to spend their time. This group is brought under the umbrella of Jana Shanti Dhaam, a forum created where all such senior citizens, irrespective of caste, creed, religion & sex, participate in chanting the great epics everyday evening for 3-4 hours and early morning go around the village singing “Hare Rama, Hare Krishna” for 2 hours.

Samaj Kalyan Samitee: A forum of different actors involved in development of the village, includes representative of every street, women, youths, etc. All developmental activities of the village are implemented through this group. Under Swajaladhara scheme of Government of India, the samitee got Rs.16 lakhs sanctioned for drinking water supply scheme for the village.

Vermiculture Promotion: Vermi culture is assuming now its importance among the farming community after several years' efforts by JANAKALYAN. To promote it extensively, the SHG members have been motivated to take up it as income generation activity. About 16 women are linked with Department of Agriculture for subsidy. Through GNAN, Rs.16000 has been sanctioned as loan to take up vermiculture. GNAN has made buy-back arrangement with the women.

Advocacy on Refugee Issues: The refugees have been resettled here almost about 35 years back but still they are facing many burning issues, which need immediate attention of Government of India as well as Karnataka. The major among them are –
1. Primary education in mother tongue, at least a subject.
2. Positive reservation of Namasudra caste, as given in other states.
4. Declaring rehabilitation colonies as revenue villages.
5. Power to Grama Panchayat, as in all other villages.
6. Citizenship / voting right to these refugees.

These issues are brought to the notice of different levels of government and authorities. The MLA, MP and Ministers are made aware about these issues by inviting them in various occasions. Similarly, the Tahasildar, Assistant Commissioner, DC, CEO, NABARD, etc. are also invited during the year and made aware about these issues. The memoranda were submitted to GoK as well as GoI.

Tailoring Centers: To impart skills to women and adolescent girls, about 6 tailoring centers are started and trained about 59 women & adolescent girls. Few of them also started tailoring as their part time venture while most of them use the skills for their household works.
Chapter III

How will JANAKALYAN sustain?

Sustainability of an organization means two issues, JANAKALYAN believes-
1) Sustainability of the interventions initiated by JANAKALYAN for its target group &
2) Sustainability of the organization in long run

To JANAKALYAN, sustainability of interventions is more important than the organizational sustainability as such. Therefore, JANAKALYAN puts more emphasis on sustainability of the programs right from the beginning. Some of the strategies for sustainability of the programs are –

1. **Samaj Kalyan Samitee**: A forum for village development through which the programs of JANAKALYAN are routed. The capacity of the members is build while implementing the program so that later on the forum can take over its maintenance.

2. **Agradoot Kishan Sangha**: A forum for farmers participating in Self-Sufficient Livelihood Model development program to further replicate the model with other farmers of the area.

3. **Milan Teertha SHGs Federation**: A forum to bring the women together and address their issues and keep the SHG movement ongoing.

4. **GNAN Multipurpose Women Cooperative Society**: An apex body for the SHGs for economic empowerment of the women through credit movement and the marketing support for the ventures.

Parallel to this, efforts are also on for organizational sustainability using the following strategies -

5. **Developing a cadre of professionals**: Sustainability of an organization depends on the commitment & dedication of the employees, who work for the organization. If the employees and the organization are in win-win situation, the organization will sustain in long run. The goal of the organization should match with that of the employees. Towards this, several training programs are organized to build the capacity of the employees who work for the organization.

6. **Corpus Fund**: Efforts are on to generate a corpus fund which will give financial sustainability to the organization.

Chapter IV

What more needs to be done?

Although, much has been traveled in the development journey, we feel there are lot many to cover in the days to come. The foremost among them is developing a sustainable source of income for the refugees - the primary stakeholders of JANAKALYAN; may be through agriculture or its allied branches.

The next important agenda for JANAKALYAN is to create a forum for women at the taluk & district level to bring the women together and address their issues. This is to address their health, hygiene, education needs.

Strengthening the GNAN Multipurpose Women Cooperative Society to meet the credit need for the rural women and creating marketing opportunities for their products and agricultural produces are of next priority.

The refugees have special skills to prepare milk products, especially Bangla sweets which they must bank on to improve their economic status. Our effort would be to create the infrastructure and marketing linkage for these produces.

Completing the production-consumption chain for all produces of farmers to ensure profit in the agriculture sector is another priority to be addressed in near future.

Water is scarce resource; its conservation and efficient use through various methods is also our priority. Efficient use of water for cropping in the tail end of TBP through SRI would be an important agenda for JANAKALYAN in the year to come.

To address these needs of the communities, we need support from many of you, either in cash or in kind (technology, expertise, etc.) and we appeal to all of you to come forward and help us in reaching out these needy groups.