

# **A Narrative Annual Report** on **Comprehensive Integrated Rural Development Project**

CORD, At/PO - Deuladiha, PS – Telkoi, Dist – Keonjhar, Orissa  
(1<sup>ST</sup> April 2010 to 31<sup>ST</sup> March 2011)

## **INTRODUCTION**

The wholesome development of a country begins with the development of her rural sectors. The geographical location, climatic conditions and the psychology of the community influences the integrated development of a locality. After sixty three years of our independence, we have achieved in many angles, but it could be more in volume as we have achieved now. It is due to lack of will power of our politicians / peoples' representatives of different levels of our administrative structure.

The guiding factors for the common mass of the society are insufficient and inadequate to be more awakened. Our culture, tradition and way of life is no doubt polished and polite, but as per the way of living is concerned, we need developed science and technology for more productivity to meet the challenging requirement. So, there must be an honest union between cost and waste in the fields of manufacturing, agriculture and scientific research. Keeping our elemental culture, tradition and glory of our country, we can adopt the appropriate technologies from the west for the prosperity of the country. It otherwise points that, our heart be with us as our originality, but our brain must be opened to accept the chosen ideas and knowledge with collaboration of the western.

If we cannot find out a suitable method to manage the human resource of our ever growing population, it could be a boomerang to our country created by our unemployed youth. It should seriously be thought over to face the imminent danger, which has already started. Of course, the process of reformation and transparency has begun by a few prominent saints and social activists, but the social awareness needs urgently by amassing the common people of the rural and tribal areas. We have to educate the unaware and illiterate, sufficiently to know the ground realities of government schemes and their role and responsibility.



Our development in the upper levels on pen and paper should be brought down to the needy and the common mass by their involvement into the process. We in private sectors serving for the poor and the distressed, very often face non-cooperation and harassing attitudes of the official heads in the block, district and state administration can be more transparent and transactive properly, when the people will learn their roles and responsibilities for their development and development at all sectors at large. The people should realize that those officers and staff are servants of a state and

nation and their honorable duty to serve the people whole heartedly and actively as per the system made by the government. They can compel them to serve accordingly for the betterment of the society. Along with that the people must be more cooperative and correlated with the system and persons involved with the system.

CORD at Deuladiha is always in the search of utilizing the opportunities which are practical and beneficial to the community. Our cordial and hearty oneness with the poor grows day by day. Especially we are serving in the maoist prone villages where the urgency of help and assistance is required. We are arranging health camps along with CORD activities by dint of our team members with a team spirit. Our aim and objective is to make them stand at their own feet by shouldering their own responsibilities and to develop inwards for a happy and peaceful life. We can do better as we are by now putting forth our efforts more efficiently and involving them in project driven approach. We are approaching nearer to their hearts. A change is being visualized in their faces and lives. We always remember the great saying of Param Pujya Gurudev,

*'We Can,  
We Must,  
We Will.'*

## **COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS**

### **Self Help Groups:**

Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been serving as special means of socio-economic prosperity and women empowerment in the operational villages. Two new SHGs were formed & ten were adopted, while two were dropped from the list of SHGs for the mala fide intentions of some members in spite of our advice and guidance. Total number of SHGs



managed by us increased from 72 to 84. Combined group savings increased from Rs.2,185,642.00 to Rs.2,493,044.00, while loans availed to them by banks increased from Rs.7,130,550.00 to Rs.9,263,057,000.00 during the year. Around three fourth of the total financial assistance extended to all the households in the operational villages is through SHGs. Most of the important economic activities in the area like agriculture, horticulture, goatery, poultry and small business are influenced by SHGs funds.

Throughout the year, all our field staff put thrust upon capacity building of the SHG leaders in hand holding methods. More emphasis was given on making them independent in maintaining their books of accounts. Out of the 84 SHGs, 63 (77%) can manage their own meeting register, 13 (16%) can

manage joint accounts, 21 (26%) can manage cash book, 66 (80%) can manage members shavings register and 54 (66%) can manage their individual loan register at their own by now. We hope, four out of every five SHGs will be able to maintain their all books & registers by the end of the next financial year. Around forty percent of the group corpus is utilized in interloaing.

Skill up gradation program on cultivation of paddy straw mushroom in collaboration with agriculture department was organized for 22 women members of SHGs. Eight members also participated in the cutting, tailoring and stitching training organized in the centre in collaboration with Jan Sikshan Sansthan, Keonjhar. Observing our serious working with SHGs, we were requested by the ICDS authorities to facilitate formation of a SHG federation in Deuladiha GP under the Mission Shakti Program of Government of Odisha. We are working on it also. One SHG leaders' meeting was conducted for the SHGs of Deuladiha GP in the CORD Bhawan to share their problems and opportunities. On 21<sup>st</sup> of April 2010, Grassroots Level Training Program for SHG Leaders was organized in our ashram in village Sarei in collaboration with NABARD and DRDA.



### **Tenant Farmers' Self Help Groups (TFSHG):**

With improvement in rural credits to our operational villages through SHGs, Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs), bank loans and facilitation of different government schemes, people are finding their villages more secured. They are searching and creating some means of livelihoods in the villages. People who were resource poor, dependent upon wage labour and very often migrating are now taking up tenant farming. More and more medium and small farmers do not find farming to be viable due to increased wages, unpredictable climatic conditions and other difficulties. More than 15% households even in villages like Deuladiha find tenant farming as a means of livelihood. The situation is not different in other operational villages too.

During the year, we formed the second TFSHG in village Deuladiha, thus taking the total number of TFSHGs to three. Three members of Chinmaya Tarini TFSHG took up cultivation of water melon too. The TFSHGs will turn out one day to be our potential partners in transformation of rural areas of the region.



### **Mahila Mandals:**

Four new mahila mandals were formed during the period to take the total number from 18 to 22. Membership base increased from 722 households earlier to 828 at present. Bank account has been

opened by 13 out of 18 mahila mandals. Combined development fund out of membership contribution increased from Rs.46908.00 to Rs.73569.00 during the period. They are actively involved in issues like anti-alcoholism, forest protection, cleanliness etc. while awareness programs on basic health, safe motherhood, mother and child health and issues important to a healthy society is conducted through them. Awareness programs on government schemes & policies related to rural development are conducted through them.

Some of the mahila mandals have been demonstrating that they can move ahead now. They need registration under the societies registration act, so they can function more effectively and independently. Seven such mahila mandals are ready for registration during the first quarter of the next financial year.



### **Yubati Mandals:**

One new yubati mandal was formed while two yubati mandals formed during the CSSC last year were dissolved during the year. Incense sticks made by the members of yubati mandals of Mandeisahi & Sarei found route to Seva Sangam Program organized in Chinmaya International Residential School (CIRS), Coimbatore. We observed a growing need of skill development among the adolescent girls of these groups besides their participation in social, spiritual and cultural programs. Four girls participated in the training on cultivation of paddy straw mushrooms while thirty girls participated in the cutting, tailoring and stitching training organized in collaboration with Jan Sikshan Sansthan (JSS), Keonjhar. Seven out of them can stitch their own clothes now. They are tied up with Anganwadi Centres / Gaon Kalyan Samities (GKS) of the respective villages for programs on adolescent girls' health issues..

### **Youth Clubs:**

Youth of the area generally migrate to different industrial centres of the country in search of employment in the absence of enough avenues of livelihood trades. Youth from the backward communities go for temporary migration post harvest or post monsoon and come during the pre-monsoons. With availability of more resources for economic activities through rural credits, some of them are scouting for income generation opportunities in their villages.

MGNREGS has generated more opportunities of wage employment in the villages, while diversification of cropping pattern especially to remunerative crops like water melon, mango &

cashew orchards, off season vegetables etc. has created more avenues for income generation and economic development. Earlier poor youth were vacating the villages after monsoon or post harvest. Now some of them do not need to leave the village as they are getting wage opportunities.

Youth can play a pivotal role in economic transformation of rural areas if they remain in villages and create opportunities of self employment. We have planned to promote livestock rearing, especially dairy and poultry as a means of income generation. Like more and more unemployed youth are taking up water melon, animal husbandry also can attract more youth to bring back economic wellbeing to the villages. The opportunities are planned to be scaled up through the youth clubs.

Members of Bapuji Club, Deuladiha and Chinmaya Mahavir Youth Club, Mandeisahi celebrated Independence Day. Members of Bapuji Club planted seedlings of Acasia mangium in the area surrounding the boundary of the playground involving the students of Radhakrishna High School of the village. They participated in the 'Bol Bom' pilgrimage for worship of Lord Shiva during the month of Shravan, celebrated Ganesh Puja and organized football tournament in the village.

### **Farmers' Club / Krishak Sangh / Pani Panchayats**



Water for irrigation has been among the top most demand of the farming community of our first focus GP - Deuladiha. Under Biju Krishak Vikash Yojana (BKVY), we had forwarded applications to Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited (OLIC) for River Lift Irrigation Points (RLIPs) in the villages of Deuladiha / Madhyapur, Santeibhanj and Kadapada through formation of Pani Panchayats in the concerned villages. Also we had networked with NABARD for influencing for more RLIPs in other villages also. Now we have RLIPs approved for 4 of our operational villages. Already one village has utilized water for crop production during the Rabi after trial run.

Mobilization meetings for formation of farmers' club in village Sarei is organized three times. State Bank and NABARD already have in principle agreed for formation of Farmers' Clubs in village Golagadia, Baleswar and Sarei. Through informal meetings of farmers and krishak sanghs, we are taking up farm input advisory services and promoting diversification of cropping pattern.

Using the platforms of krishak sanghs, we have promoted plantation of 3700 seedling of forestry species by 35 farmers of village Deuladiha and Udaygiri and 25 acres of maize in village Deualdiha and Jenadar. Vermicomposting for 5 farm families was facilitated in village Sarei wuthsupport of thye agriculture department under ATMA. Farmers' came to know about availability of farm inputs

and implements at fifty percent subsidy in government Agricultural Sales Centre and benefited out of it. They were provided with valuable information about cost of seeds of water melon and price of saleable so as to enable themselves to protect from exploitation.

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **Baseline Survey:**

Baseline survey in the 11 wards of SNPurgoda GP is going on. Field survey of 9 wards has been completed. After completion of field survey of the last two wards, paper work will be started. The survey covers the following useful household data apart from the basic amenities available in these wards:



1. Ward wise Basic Household Data
2. Ward wise Household Data on Livestock
3. Ward wise Land Use, Cropping Pattern & Production of Food Grains Data
4. Ward wise Household Data on Production & Consumption of Food Products
5. Ward wise Household Income & Expenditure Data
6. Ward wise Household Data on Assets & Entrepreneurship Potentials
7. Ward wise Household Data on Sources of Domestic Water / Consumption of Water & Fuel
8. Ward wise Household Data on Basic Health & Hygiene
9. Ward wise Household Data on Membership in CBOs & Debt

The two CDWs transferred from Parlakhemundi are conducting the baseline survey field work. They will start working with the community after completion of the survey.

### **Financial Inclusion**

Encouraged by the impact of financial inclusion in the VDP Village Deuladiha after financial inclusion activity profiling of the village on overall economic development of a household, we thought of considering financial inclusion activity as a core component of our economic development activities in all the operational villages.

Cooperative officers of Government of Odisha were to visit all the cooperative non-member families between 1st of November to 15<sup>th</sup> of December of 2011 for enrolling them as members under the

awareness campaign “Cooperative for All”. We provided the campaign with more mileage in our operational villages by awareness generation through our CBO platform.

Registration for Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for the people of Deuladiha GP was organized on 19<sup>th</sup> of November and for the people of Sarei on 21<sup>st</sup> of November in village Sarei. Due to peak of harvesting and movement of elephant, turn out of people in Deuladiha Large Sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Society (LAMPS) premises was poor. However, 21 farm families of Sarei applied for Kisan Credit Cards (KCC). Till date only 37 families had KCC. More families are interested to apply in the coming days. Over 40% households of the agrarian community of the village take up cultivation in the Rabi seasons. Most of them also are taking up cultivation of water melon. With direct access to banks and financial institutions they can have more cropped area and improved productivity through mobilization of enough resources.

### Financial Inclusion Activity Profiling of VDP Village Deuladiha

Under the Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) of NABARD sponsored by UNDP we got an opportunity to prepare an activity profiling of 459 households of the VDP Village Deuladiha in Keonjhar district. Though implementation of the first Village Development Program (VDP) of the district in village Deuladiha was started on 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2008 for duration of three years, as on 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2010 we have achieved 74% of financial inclusion of the village, we observed the following changes in income generation activities:

| Sl. No. | Name of Activity                                  | Status<br>(as on Mar 2008) | Status<br>(as on Sep 2010) | Percent Change |
|---------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1       | Financial Inclusion                               | 141                        | 341                        | 242            |
| 2       | HHs having Goats                                  | 12                         | 59                         | 492            |
| 3       | HHs having Dairy Animals (for production of milk) | 06                         | 22                         | 350            |
|         |   | CB-1, LB-05                | CB-6, LB-16                |                |
| 4       | Diversification Cropping Pattern                  | Stagnant                   | Increased                  |                |
| 5       | No. of Tenant Farmer's                            | 22                         | 74                         | 336            |
| 6       | No. of HHs Selling Surplus Paddy                  | 05                         | 41                         | 820            |
| 7       | No. of HHs Producing Vegetables                   | 38                         | 110                        | 289            |
| 8       | No. of HHs having Mango / Cashew Orchards         | 63                         | 95                         | 151            |
| 9       | No. of HHs Using Certified Seeds                  | 12                         | 120                        | 1000           |
| 10      | No. of HHs having Small Business                  | 23                         | 55                         | 239            |

|    |  |      |     |     |
|----|--|------|-----|-----|
| 11 | No. of HHs having Commercial Vehicles        | 02   | 09  | 450 |
| 12 | No. of HHs having Sanitary Latrines          | 12   | 35  | 217 |
| 13 | No. of HHs Using Safe (piped) Drinking Water | 293  | 444 | 152 |
| 14 | Literacy Rate                                | 59   | 71  | 120 |
| 15 | Disease Recurrence                           | High | Low |     |

As on Dt.31.03.2011, above 91% of households have savings bank account or Kisan Credit Card (KCC) or both.

### **Non-Loanee Crop Insurance**

The entire farming community of the area was under severe stress due to the prevailing conditions of climate change and global warming. Drought was staring at them from a distance. In case of prevailing of drought, the well to do good loanee farm families were to suffer less as they would have been automatically be eligible for crop insurance benefits. However the people with no awareness on crop insurance - mostly less literate, small & marginal farm families would have suffered the most. Crops of farmers with crop loans under KCC were insured and those without it would have been deprived of it if not insured with non-loanee crop insurance.

So we felt it highly essential to create awareness on non-loanee crop insurance scheme in the 6 revenue villages of Deuladiha GP. Targeted families were contacted, leaflets of National Agricultural Insurance Corporation with information on insurance premium and claim benefit were used as notices in community places to create awareness. On 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> of July 2010, proposals for crop insurance were filled up in the presence of Mr. Jogeswar Nayak (AO). Some 120 farm families of the GP benefited out of the program - who would have been deprived of the benefit due to lack of awareness only.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

During the month of December 2010, all the field workers generated awareness Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) among the beneficiaries in all our operational villages using the CBO platform. Even one to one campaign was also conducted for the underprivileged. We already had helped all the families earlier in registration for and availing of job cards. Now we have to ensure them with 100 man days wage employment at the minimum wages in line with the provision of the scheme.



In most of the cases, job cards are not with the job card holders. Muster rolls are not properly maintained. Machines are employed. Information is not provided wherever and whenever required.

Contractors are doing the works in most of the cases in association with the department. We have to clean the system and maintain it.

Most of our operational villages were suffering from absence of basic infrastructures of communication, community ponds and water bodies for drought proofing. We encouraged good numbers of proposals for construction of village & Panchayat roads, excavation & renovation of community ponds and farm ponds for drought proofing / life saving irrigation through palli sabhas for consideration of the gram sabha in 6 villages of Deuladiha GP, Sarei of Kardangi GP and Golagadia of Bhimkand GP. The progress in implementation of MGNREGS in the above mentioned places is as follows:



### Progress in Implementation of MGNREGS in Some Operational Villages of CORD at Deuladiha

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

| Particulars of Projects / Works                          | 2006-07     | 2007-08     | 2008-09     | 2009-10      | 2010-11       |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>DEULADIHA GP (all six villages)</b>                   |             |             |             |              |               |
| Renovation & Excavation of Ponds & Water Bodies          | 0.00        | 0.70        | 0.85        | 1.90         | 15.00         |
| Farm Ponds for Drought Proofing & Life Saving Irrigation | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00         | 12.15         |
| Construction & Improvement of Village / GP Roads         | 9.00        | 0.00        | 4.00        | 18.00        | 65.00         |
| <b>Total Funds Mobilized</b>                             | <b>9.00</b> | <b>0.70</b> | <b>4.85</b> | <b>19.90</b> | <b>92.15</b>  |
| <b>KARDANGI GP ( Village Sarei only)</b>                 |             |             |             |              |               |
| Renovation & Excavation of Ponds & Water Bodies          | NA          | NA          | NA          | 0.00         | 10.00         |
| Farm Ponds for Drought Proofing & Life Saving Irrigation | NA          | NA          | NA          | 2.05         | 3.00          |
| Construction & Improvement of Village / GP Roads         | NA          | NA          | NA          | 5.00         | 25.00         |
| <b>Total Funds Mobilized</b>                             | <b>NA</b>   | <b>NA</b>   | <b>NA</b>   | <b>7.05</b>  | <b>38.00</b>  |
| <b>BHIMKAND GP (Village Golagadia only)</b>              |             |             |             |              |               |
| Renovation & Excavation of Ponds & Water Bodies          | NA          | NA          | NA          | NA           | 3.45          |
| Farm Ponds for Drought Proofing & Life Saving Irrigation | NA          | NA          | NA          | NA           | 5.00          |
| Construction & Improvement of Village / GP Roads         | NA          | NA          | NA          | NA           | 10.00         |
| <b>Total Funds Mobilized</b>                             | <b>NA</b>   | <b>NA</b>   | <b>NA</b>   | <b>NA</b>    | <b>18.45</b>  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                       | <b>9.00</b> | <b>0.70</b> | <b>4.85</b> | <b>26.95</b> | <b>148.60</b> |
| <b>% Growth upon base year 2006-07</b>                   |             |             |             |              |               |

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) of Keonjhar district invited proposal from beneficiaries (small farmers only) for mango plantation under MGNREGS through palli sabha. We generated awareness among beneficiaries of our operational villages in Deuladiha, Kardangi and SNPurgoda GP to participate in the palli sabha and apply for mango plantations. Good numbers of proposals are received by the Gram Panchayat offices of Deuladiha, Dobalpal and Kardangi for promotion of mango plantations in uplands during the coming monsoon. The mango plantation in uplands by the small farmers' families will not only help in economic development of the participant households, but also will help in environmental development in the area.

## Panchayati Raj System

During the struggle for freedom, Mahatma Gandhi had been thinking of Gram Swaraj - a system of democracy at grassroots, where people in the villages will discuss about their problems, take decisions and implement programs for their own development. Government of Odisha passed the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act in the year 1948 and Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act in the year 1961. The then Chief Minister of the state Mr. Biju Pattanayak told, 'Panchayatiraj system is a dynamic effort. It will remove poverty, illiteracy and diseases from the state.'

The Seventy Third Constitutional Amendment offered constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The three tiered Panchayati Raj System of grassroots democracy has devolved enough power to the people in the villages, elected representatives and GP officials to take up development their own development through participation in Palli Sabha in revenue village level and Gram Sabha in gram panchayat level. Besides efforts of the government at the centre and the state, many donor agencies and non-governmental organizations also have put money, energy and time, to take the benefits to the common man for whom it is meant for. But the benefits are yet to trickle down.

As a constituent of the core activities of our organization, we took up strengthening of panchayati raj institutions during the year. It has spread to three Gram Panchayats – namely Deuladiha, Kardangi and SNPurgoda GP.

The proposals of the six revenue villages of Deuladiha GP and village Sarei of Kardangi GP were put up for consideration of the Gram Sabha on 2<sup>nd</sup> of October 2010. The result in the seven revenue villages can be observed with execution of basic infrastructural projects worth Rs.130.15 lakhs during the period under MGNREGS only.



Palli Sabha for mango plantation under MGNREGS was facilitated by us for awareness generation for submission of maximum number of application like that of for farm ponds earlier. This time also good number of applications has been received by GP officials in Deuladiha, Kardangi, Dobalalpal and Bhimkand like Deuladiha got maximum number of farm ponds approved among the 22 GPs of Telkoi block during the year. The activity will facilitate mango plantation in some hundreds of acres of uplands in the villages of the above GPs.

On 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2011, we participated in the Gram Sabha on correction of voters' identity card in Deuladiha, Kardangi and SNPurgoda GPs. Some tribal households were found to be deprived from

supply of PDS, for last few years due to permanent migration. No annual Gram Sabha was conducted during March 2011 by the state administration due to unspecified reasons.

## **NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **Farm Pond for Drought Proofing under MNREGS**

Good numbers of applications were collected in the palli sabha for farm pond under MGNREGS. Deuladiha GP has highest numbers of applications approved (238) by DRDA. These farm ponds will detain and retain rain water and recharge the ground water. These small water bodies will help in drought proofing through life saving irrigation during the lean periods. Controlled irrigation required for SRI can also be possible with the farm ponds. Some farm ponds in select locations can also have the potential of irrigation during the Rabi seasons also.



### **Plantation of Forestry Species under COMPA**

Ten useful forestry species of economic, environmental and medicinal benefits were provided by the forest department at concessional rates for plantation in private lands during Van Mahotsab under Compensatory Afforestation Program by Keonjhar District Periphery Development Society. During the second and third week of July 2010, 4340 seedlings of Teak, Australian Teak and Cashew were distributed among 34 beneficiaries of village Deuladiha and one beneficiary of Udayagiri for plantation. Out of these 3700 seedlings survived after plantation. These 3700 trees while growing will create an umbrella effect upon the stretches of uplands turning waste, simultaneously while bringing economic and environmental prosperity for the community in the years to come. On the other hand, it will promote a culture of plantation of forestry species on arable lands of the area for multiple benefits.

The plantation programs are mostly promoted in less cropped uplands coming within and surrounding the elephant corridor. This will not only save the villages from land degradation and soil erosion, but also will increase agricultural income while protecting the environment.

## **SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**

### **Planting Material Bank for Pineapple & Sweet Potato Established**



Cultivation of important spices / condiments under the shades of the numerous fruit bearing trees / orchards of the area will have many benefits for the farming community. After establishing a planting material bank (PM Bank) for organic turmeric last year, we planned to establish planting material banks of some more dynamic crops. We got one –'Pineapple from village Sarei'. Some 800 planting materials were collected from the farmers of the village and a PM Bank of 800 plants of pineapple was established inside Chinmaya Mission premises. The planting materials were procured & planted by the inmates of the ashram and CORD field & office staffs. After the third year, the PM Bank will produce 800 numbers of fruits for our country under the stress of food & nutrition security, while we can get 4000 – 8000 planting materials for the welfare of the farming community every year.

Sweet Potato is a cash crop that can be promoted in rainfed conditions. Such short term crops requiring very less care can have long term benefits for the farmers. Therefore we also have established a PM Bank for sweet potatoes. The planting materials produced from the mission centre were distributed among farmers of village Deuladiha.

### **Rainfed Farming: Demonstration Cultivation of Hybrid Maize under ISOPOM**

Availability of surface water for use in agricultural crop production is limited. These days the situation has worsened further due to large scale commercial cultivation of watermelon. Due to use of kerosene pumps for lifting of water for irrigation, most of the sources of surface water are getting exhausted. Irrigation potentials created by the government in the block falls far behind the central, state and district average. In such a situation, we find rainfed farming to be an alternative means of food & livelihood security.

Besides adverse climatic conditions, elephant movement and other unfavorable farming conditions, mankind needs to produce food crops regularly for healthy living. So we have to choose such crops that can be grown with low external inputs and are less prone to disease & pests and can easily be grown under rainfed conditions. Under Integrated Scheme for Oil palm, Pulses, Oilseed and Maize (ISOPOM) of the Agriculture Department we promoted cultivation of maize in line sowing in 25 acres by 42 households of Deuladiha GP (20 acres / 37 beneficiaries & Jenadar 5 acres / 5 beneficiaries).



People of the district are yet to come out of the traditional practice of broad sowing or sowing in the furrows of the plough. Due to demonstration cultivation of maize in line sowing inside the mission centre during last 4 – 5 years, the process has been replicated to many other villages in the area. The produces were used as food, fodder and means of income generation.

## **Rainfed Farming: Popularization of Tuber Crops (Sweet Potato)**

Numbers of uplands in the VDP Village Deualdiha and the nearby villages are turning to grazing land and in places to wastelands due to adverse climatic conditions and movement of pachyderms during the last 3-4 years. In the absence of irrigation infrastructures and the prevailing climatic conditions, we were in the lookout for suitable diversification of crop species performing well in rainfed conditions and least prone to grazing pressure.



We found Sweet Potato grown successfully in the nearby villages like Baleswar and Nuagaon. Then we procured planting materials of the crop from these villages, supplied to 5 families of Deuladiha and 5 families in Ghodabeda. Observing enough interest among farmers in these villagers, we have planned to produce planting materials in one acre in the coming year for promotion of the crop in 20 acres.

Though the fields of sweet potato of the 5 households in Deuladiha and 5 households in Ghodabeda were frequently under the rampage of the wild boars, still 9 out of the 10 new households cultivating the crop were satisfied with the performance of the crop. All of them are expected to continue the crop without any type of support by us in the coming year.

People of the area having number of up lands turning waste will cash in on our drive to replicate / multiply the dynamic crop and help in improving the agricultural income of the area.

## **Diversification of Cropping Pattern: Commercial Cultivation of Water Melon**

In this era of food, livelihood & nutrition insecurity due to climate change, global warming & unpredictable rain falls we feel it is high time we should do something. The farming community of the area was familiar with mono-cropping of some rainfed varieties of paddy, some pulses, few oil seeds, some fruits and little of vegetables. During the last decade, they saw the government induced plantation programs of mango & cashew by the horticulture & soil conservation department – the first instance of crop diversification especially for commercial fruit production, economic development of the common men and checking environmental degradation out of more & more agricultural lands turning waste.

After mango & cashew, the area saw the self induced diversification into commercial cultivation of watermelon. We are in the brink of bringing transformation in the farming sector in the locality. From a few beneficiaries in the area in few villages the crop has spread to 209 farm families taking up cultivation of the crop in 240 acres in the villages of Deuladiha, Santeibhanj, Jenadar, Kadapada, Udaygiri, Kardangi and Sarei only. Most of the funds utilized in the crop were through SHGs and agricultural credits availed through KCC.

### **Diversification of Cropping Pattern: Cultivation of Oil Seeds under ISOPOM**

Under Integrated Scheme for Oil Palm, Oil Seed, Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM), ten farmers of Sarei were provided with support for demonstration cultivation of mustard in 9 acres.

### **Cultivation of Paddy in SRI**

Fifteen households were selected from the VDP Village of Deuladiha for cultivation of paddy in System of Rice Intensification (SRI) under SRI Village Program of Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The beneficiaries were provided with supply of all agricultural inputs, three sets of weeder & markers for the purpose besides support of training. But due to unfavorable climatic conditions, only five farmers could participate in the program successfully.

One square meter of demonstration harvesting from the field of Mr. Dhruva Charan Boita yielded 600 gms of paddy even though the soil was parched against a harvesting of 500 gms of paddy from the traditional and moistened paddy field of Mr. Ramesh Chandra Behera of Madhyapur.



Mr. Jogeswar Nayak – a beneficiary from the village of Deuladiha told to Mr. Arvind Patterwal from our Resource Centre in Sidhbari during their last monitoring and evaluation visit in November 2011 enthusiastically that he will take up SRI at least in 2 acres of land in the coming year. Similarly Mr. Dhruva Charan Boita committed the visitors cheerfully to take up SRI in at least 1 acre in the coming year. Both the farmers had taken up SRI under unirrigated conditions. Other farmers were also invited to observe the difference.

### **Orchard Development**

As expected last year, Horticulture Department this year did not extend necessary supports on administrative grounds. Under uncertainty of successful networking, new mango & cashew plantations were taken up in 36 acres by farmers of Deuladiha GP especially of village Deuladiha and Udayagiri under NHM and self-financing.

## **Farm Mechanization**

Farm mechanization will play an important role in this era of global warming. Shrinking ground water and drying streams will lead to water scarcity and crisis in efficient production of food crops. Sprinkler sets can save energy, money and loss of water in transmission in the absence of irrigation infrastructures in the operational villages. Eleven numbers of sprinkler sets under farm mechanization scheme of horticulture department under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and two sets under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) facilitated to 11 households in the villages of Deuladiha, Kardangi and Sarei at subsidized rates. Sprayers for the farmers were also provided with subsidy under NFSM.

The farm mechanization program giving higher emphasis on cropping in rabi seasons has helped the farmers in the villages of Deuladiha, Santeibhanj, Jenadar, Kadapada, Udaygiri, Kardangi and Sarei in cultivation of water melon from below 100 acres earlier to over 240 acres during the year.



## **River Lift Irrigation Points (RLIPs) under Biju Krishak Vikas Yojana (BKVY) approved**

Five numbers of river lift irrigation points (RLIPs) have been approved by Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited (OLIC) for the villages of Deuladiha, Madhyapur, Ghuntuposi and Pitanali – all located in our operational area. Basically the lift irrigation points in village Deuladiha would be installed in river Samakoi flowing adjacent to the village. We hope and aspire all the above RLIPs would serve a lot to the farmers of the above project villages in boosting the agricultural crop production

## **Bore Well under Biju Krishak Vikash Yojana**

In the mountainous, rocky and hard soil areas, it is difficult to create irrigation potentials. To solve the problem, Government of Orissa came out with a scheme with assistance of NABARD under its Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). Under the scheme of Biju Krishak Vikas Yojana (BKVY), with a subsidy component of as high as Rs.200000.00 or 90% or which ever is low, one farmer in association with others in a patch of 5 acres of land can have a deep bore well. Four applications were collected from village Kantlei and seven applications were collected from village Deuladiha for submission to Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited (OLIC). Seven applications are likely to be collected for submission for the purpose in the coming quarter.

## **Production & Use of Organic Inputs**

To reduce dependence upon use of inorganic inputs / chemical fertilizers and to promote organic agriculture, production & use of organic inputs is highly essential. After demonstrating application of organic inputs like Jinamrit, vermicompost and neem based home made pesticides for good outputs successfully, we are trying to popularize use of vermicomposts in crops, through one to one mobilization of the fifteen existing beneficiaries. During the month of March 2011, five small vermicompost units were constructed by five farmers of village Sarei through facilitation of ATMA support of the agriculture department and our technical guidance.

### **Farm Input Advisory Service**

Availability of financial resources only does not suffice efficient production base. It should be supported with technological resources also. So we paid attention to it. On the other hand availability of right inputs in right quantity for specific purpose plays an important role in efficient plant productivity. As the government line departments are under staffed and the people from the trade advice application of maximum quantity of inputs to meet their profit motive, farmers very often are misguided and exploited.

This year we provided information about competitive prices of seeds for water melon farmers could save around 40 % during purchase of hybrid seeds of water melon, while farmers of Sarei availed inputs like pesticides & growth regulators at 50% subsidy. Trade representatives most of the times try to advise the farmers to use inputs in maximum quantity and varieties, so as to make the farmers lose profit due to leeching. But we minimized the gap between the officials of agriculture department and the watermelon farmers of village Sarei and provided advisory services for use of right input in right time, in right quantity and price. All this was possible through use of the informal platform of a farmers' club under mobilization for formation by us.

### **Training on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Maize**

A series of training on integrated pest management (IPM) was organized in the conference hall of CORD Bhawan by Agriculture Department under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). All the farmers of village Deuladiha participating in the program were trained on different aspects of practical utility of IPM in maize.

### **Training on System of Rice Intensification (SRI)**

Two trainings on cultivation of paddy in SRI (one pre-sowing & one post-sowing) were organized in the conference hall of CORD Bhawan by the Agriculture Department under SRI Village Program of

RKVY. In the pre-sowing training 15 beneficiaries who were selected for the program were trained on the system and in the post-sowing session 5 beneficiaries were provided with training on crop husbandry in SRI.

## **INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES**

### **Training on Cultivation of Paddy Straw Mushroom**

Under the Farmers Training Program of ATMA, Agriculture Department had arranged one day practical training program on cultivation of paddy straw mushrooms in CORD Bhawan. Twenty members from ten selected SHGs participated in the training and were provided with materials support for production in one bed at subsidized rates for promotion of the activity in the area as a means of income generation.



### **Training on Cutting, Tailoring & Stitching**

We observed a growing need of training on Cutting, Tailoring & Stitching among adolescent girls and women members of SHGs (especially housewives) for long. We tied up with Jan Sikshan Sansthan, Keonjhar (a vocational training institute for neo-literates supported by MoHRD, GoI) for facilitation of the program. Fifty members enrolled for training in two batches. Thirty eight candidates participated in the training and appeared in the examination. Some of them are doing exceptionally well and can take up income generation immediately with little of support.

## **HEALTH, HYGIENE & SANITATION**

### **OPD and Health Check Up Camps**

The OPD service has touched around 3500 patients of the villages surrounding the mission centre and from the neighboring areas. Serious patients are provided with right referrals and ambulance service.



During the year, free health check up camps was conducted in seven inaccessible and tribal dominated villages. Tribal people adverse to use of allopathic formulations are mainstreamed to access modern health care system and save their lives. In such camps, other programs are also conducted in an integrated manner for better. In the process, members of the excluded

communities avail fellow feeling and patriotism. Our programs in maoist inflicted villages like Tamang and Betkholi will have long term impact to check conversion and anti-socialism.

### **Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)**

The implementation frame work for development programs by National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has provision for participation of community leaders through formation of village health and sanitation committee known as Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS). GKS is a simple and effective management structure at the revenue village level comprising of representatives from the concerned village. GKS receives grants from Department of Health & Family Welfare for promotion of clean and healthy village. The leaders of GKS and office bearers had no idea about their roles and responsibilities and management of funds due to lack of capacity building by the department.

We are conducting capacity building of the selected GKSs, participating in the monthly meetings and facilitating efficient management of funds. Every year each of these villages receive a minimum of Rs.10000.00 of grants support for the purpose. In case of mismanagement of funds, each of these villages would have lost the amount meant for utilization for promotion of clean and healthy villages like other neighboring villages of the block.

During the year, we took up capacity building of 4 more GKSs. Thus the total number of GKSs under our support increased from 6 to 10. During the next financial year, the activity will spread to 20 more villages.

### **Promotion of Low Cost Sanitary Latrines**

During the practical training sessions of the Chinmaya Samaj Sevak Course (CSSC), 11 numbers of low cost affordable yet durable sanitary latrines were constructed in the 11 out of 13 wards of Deuladiha GP where Samaj Sevaks were under practical training. Three masons were trained on construction of such toilet units. The 11 units will serve as a demonstration of the new technology introduced in the area for the first time. The whole training was provided by Mr. Ashish Chaudhury & Mr. Shantilalji from our resource centre at Sidhbari in Himachal Pradesh. Out of these four are used by the beneficiaries.



Under the Total Sanitation Scheme (TSS) of RWSS, 60 numbers of sanitary latrines were constructed for below the poverty line (BPL) households in the villages of Nuagarh, Ghuntuposi and

Golagadia. Eight numbers of toilet units were also constructed by beneficiaries out of own contribution. Out of the 79 numbers of toilet units constructed during the year 17 are used.

### **Soakage Pit**

Due to absence of appropriate soakage system waste water near most of the tube wells were creating health hazards. The government induced soakage system was a failure. During the year, two low cost soakage pits, one each in the villages of Sarei and SNPurgoda were promoted.

### **Malaria Awareness**

Though there is a remarkable fall in the recurrence of malaria in the operational villages due to increased awareness, right referrals and timely treatment we still felt it needed to improve their awareness on control of malaria further. During the month of September 2010, we created awareness on prevention and control of malaria to reach 31% of the households in all the operational villages through the CBO meetings on the field days.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Moral Education & Competition**

To improve the moral & ethical values of the students we are covering a number of schools in the block and outside by conducting classes among the students. Especially on 26<sup>th</sup> of January (Republic Day), 15<sup>th</sup> of August (Independent Day), 5<sup>th</sup> of September (Guru Divas) and 14<sup>th</sup> November (Children's Day) different programs are organized in different schools of Telkoi block. Competition among students creates interests and enthusiasm in the students to express their inner hidden quality through these competitions.

### **National Child Labor Project (NCLP)**

The first three years National Child Labor Project (NCLP) project was completed during the month of July 2010 successfully. We have applied to the district administration to approve an NCLP School for next three years. As per the government scheme, the selection of the organization for the purpose is yet to be decided. We hope our performance during the period will again sworn us this opportunity to serve the society.

### **Balmahotsav (Senior)**

We observed Balmahotsav for seniors on 14<sup>th</sup> of November, 2010 on Children's Day at Sirigida High School of Telkoi Block. Students from the schools of the neighboring



villages also participated in the program. Events and competitions for the day were planned and responsibilities were given to the members. Winners of the respective competitions were awarded with prizes.

### **Balmahotsav (Junior)**

We learn a lot from our observation and experience that the children in the primary school levels in the rural areas are deprived of the opportunities and availabilities to grow inwardly. They are getting proper guidance from their parents, society and institutions where there is every possibility of growth and greatness. The old ones are inactive and depressed, the youth are biased and deviated. The only hope and aspiration is our children who are buds to be blossomed. So we are giving more emphasis on those innocent and tender children from whom we expect some new rays to lighten their individual and social lives.



So this time on the historical national day of 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2011, we had arranged Balmahotsav Program for Juniors in our mission campus involving more than 500 students of primary school and kids of neighboring villages. A few programs on song, music, dance, storytelling, drawing, general knowledge etc. were conducted as per the child's psychology is concerned. They participated in the competitions on their *potent skill* basis and the winners were awarded. Acharyas of the centre inspired them by drawing their attention in small stories of greatness and the patriots of the nation. It helped them with feeling of patriotism and sense of duty to do better in their present and future lives. The teachers, the guardians and members of both CORD and Mission extended their cooperation & help to make the program a grand success. All were distributed with Prasad at the end of the occasion. It was a nice and attractive program for the juniors which made them happy and entertained.

### **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

As the number of the Chinmaya Samaj Sevak Course (CSSC) trained CDWs exceeded the number of CDWs earlier with new appointment and transfer, the project site was sufficiently staffed to scale new heights. So the human resource base needed to be strengthened further with provision of need based training and capacity building in the field levels. We believe dynamic changes of the community we are working with can only be possible through efficient use of the capacity of the empowered human resource base of our organization. So a number of training was conducted for the field workers during the year.

It was observed that the CDWs (both existing and CSSC trained) were finding it difficult to introduce and continue the new system of SHG Accounting and Book Keeping introduced during the training in the field levels. They were found to understand the Members' Savings and Individual Loan parts of the Accounts Register and the Meetings Register. But they had no idea about how to maintain the Joint Account. Stress was so much that it was remarkable. Need for further training was felt by the CDWs and 6 days training on maintaining books of accounts of SHGs was organized in two phases.

We planned enough training so as to make the CDWs comfortable and manage things at their own independently. Situation analysis & practical problem solving at field levels also were conducted on hand holding approach till they were confident enough to handle their job independently. Now they are able to train the SHG office bearers on maintaining their registers at their own.

Training on MGNREGS especially on the provisions of the scheme from Training Manual II was conducted for them on 29<sup>th</sup> of October and 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2010. On 20<sup>th</sup> of December 2010, training on MGNREGS process implementation was also conducted for them.

The first two sessions were meant for capacity building of the CDWs to conduct awareness among the members of the CBOs using the platform. The third session was meant for building capacity to facilitate 100 man days of wage employment to the needy especially the illiterate and the underprivileged. A special session on problem solving and process of social audit was also conducted for them.

Training on Three-tier Panchayati Raj System, Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha was conducted. Field staffs were provided with practical training in the field also. After the training, MGNREGS – Palli Sabha on Mango plantation was conducted by the CDWs in the villages of Deuladiha, Kardangi and SNPurgoda GP independently. Gram Sabhas were conducted by them in the above GPs independently also.

Practical training on construction and maintenance of vermicomposting unit was provided to 5 CDWs (Mr. A. R. Padhi, Mr. H. S. Pradhan, Mr. J. M. Pradhan, Mr. R. L. Pattanayak and Ms. Bijuli Samal) while executing the five number of vermicomposting units in Sarei with support of ATMA. Now they can implement schemes on vermicomposting independently.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Agriculture Overseer Posted in the Area for the First Time**

Earlier no government line department officers were visiting the villages of Deuladiha, Kardangi and Bhimkand in general. After we started working with different government line department officials

from agriculture, horticulture, veterinary, health, education etc. during last four to five years, lots of development has happened in the area. Attitude and action of people have changed. Now government officials move confidently with us and independently. Agriculture department being satisfied with the recent development in the area has created a new post of Agriculture Overseer (AO) for the two Gram Panchayats of Deuladiha and Kardangi.

### **Livestock Inspection Centre**

With our work in the agriculture and allied sectors, not only that an Agriculture Overseer was posted to look after Deuladiha and Kardangi GPs headquartered at Deuladiha, but recently the district administration has allotted one out of the five Livestock Inspection Centers approved for the district in village Deuladiha observing the improvement in livestock population in the area. Our presence has increased people's awareness on scientific animal husbandry. Our cowshed in the mission centre has a bearing on it and utilization of SHG credits in goatery shows it.

We strongly believe that, increase in livestock population will not only help in improved crop production and economic well being, but also will help improve the environment through lesser dependence upon chemical fertilizers. It also will help in improvement in nutrition of the people. Recently we are networking with the veterinary department to work jointly for livestock development in three GPs namely Deuladiha, Kardangi and SNPurgoda.

### **PMGSY Road Work in Progress**

The pending work of the 12 kilometer long PMGSY road connecting Deuladiha with Akul which was inaugurated by our National Director, Dr. Kshama Metre, is in progress. It was possible with liasoning of CORD office bearers with different contractors to take up the work. The road work is going on in fulledge and likely to be completed by the end of next year.

### **Land Donation**

One of the villagers of – wife of Late S.J. Debaraj Sahu donated 3.03 acres of land to Chinmaya Mission which is already registered by CST, Rourkela in the month of September 2010. That patch of land situated adjacent to the temple may be utilized in the service of the locality. The honorable trustees of the Central CORD Trust Board may focus on the point for utilization the land.

### **NETWORKING & COLLABORATION**

While art and craft and culture is disappearing at a faster pace under the throes of erratic development, even tribes are not spared. Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Limited (TDCC) had approached us to collect few samples of bamboo and wooden combs crafted by Juanga

tribes for display in *TRIBES INDIA* - the retail shops under the management of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. We had collected 3 for display. They were sold. Then another 11 procured by the Branch Manager in the second phase have been supplied.

For display and sale of unpolished organic rice in 'Sargi Phula' – an exclusive exhibition for the tribal goods in the exhibition ground in the state capital from 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2011 to 7<sup>th</sup> of February 2011, they had approached us as it is very difficult for the department to procure them for the purpose. We supplied 50 kgs of unpolished organic rice from a member of one of our SHG at a premium at Rs.22.00 per kg (Rs.15.00 per kg for polished rice).

After collaboration with Socio Economic Development Program (SEDP) – a member NGO of the Orissa Development Action Forum (ODAF) successfully for income generation activity of incense stick making by their SHG members, this year they have started production of pressed sal leaf & cup making in village Namposi in Namposi GP of Pallahara subdivision. The activity started with four machines by youth is ready for up scaling in the coming months.

### **Seva Sangam**

Three members team comprising of Mr. B. B. Pradhan (CDO), Mr. A. R. Padhy (CDW) and Mr. Bismaya Dalei (Volunteer) attended the four days seminar held from 7<sup>th</sup> of December to 10<sup>th</sup> of December 2010 in Chinmaya International Residential School (CIRS) in Coimbatore. The seminar was very inspiring and the participants gained lots of knowledge on seva in Chinmaya Mission through CORD, Chinmaya Vidyalayas and Chinmaya Mission as a whole.



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