

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18



DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CENTRE

AT-H.N.COLONY, GUNDICHA VIHAR,
SARBODAY NAGAR,PURI-02,
ODISHA, INDIA, PIN-752002
MOBILE NO: 09040193050
EMAIL ID: drcorg2006@gmail.com

PREFACE

DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CENTRE (DRC) has come out with another edition of its Annual Report for the year 2017-2018. Focusing on the socio-economic development of the community beneficiaries, the organization not only implemented the existing programmes but also facilitated the programmes to become need based, demand driven, people-cantered and sustainable.

Actualization of Vision, Mission and Goal of the organization though needs a longer period of time but achievement of one year's target adds a feather to that endeavour. Embarking upon new ideas, introducing them in the field, experimentation with them provides new dynamics to our implemented strategies and that is our strength. Failures are inevitable but our learning with the people and from the people has been going on from the inception of the organization.

We visualize and envisage the year 2017-18 as the year of expansion and growth. **DRC** structurally and systematically upgraded its activity planning, monitoring, implementation and evaluation. Functional development and decentralization of power associated with transparency and social audit of all the programmes has made it closer to its target beneficiaries. We feel delighted to express that **DRC** has earned recognition, goodwill and appreciation among all strata of the people.

In this auspicious occasion, I congratulate all the staff who toiled hard for the cause of humanity and against all odds to see smiles in the face of deprived and marginalized. I convey my gratitude to all the resource persons, partners, peers and friends who supported, guided us throughout in our effort to achieve the dearer objective. I express my sincere thanks to the support agencies, media and Government machinery that helped us during our need.

Date: 01.04.2018

Place: Puri

(Yudhisthir Pradhan)

Secretary, DRC

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is considered as the backbone of Indian economy. Despite the fact that in the last 6 decades of planned development era since India became a Republic, a tremendous success India has achieved in the field of industries, agriculture and allied activities of agriculture still continues to provide employment to around 65 per cent of the total workforce. Agriculture and allied activities make the single largest contribution to GDP (Gross Domestic Product), accounting for almost 27 per cent of the total. In India, agriculture contributes about sixteen percent (16%) of total GDP and ten percent (10%) of total exports. Over 60 % of India's land area is arable making it the second largest country in terms of total arable land. Agricultural products of significant economic value includes rice, wheat, potato, tomato, onion, mangoes, sugar-cane, beans, cotton, etc.

In our state like Odisha the major population solely depend upon agriculture. But lack of knowledge, information and Technology our farmers are not yet able in producing their desired yields. Taking the plight of the farming community living in our project area has intervened into the field of agriculture with support of Govt. A series of programmes were implemented for the tilling mass of Satyabadi Block under RKVY, SRI, Mechanical Line Transplantation etc. all the programmes were need based and farmers were in centre while implementation.

The following major Agricultural Interventions were implemented in our project area during the year 2017-18.

01. FARMERS TRAINING PROG. ON SRI AND LINE TRANSPLANTING:

SRI technology in Indian Agriculture has become a buzz word. It is the one of the major technology that has proved best for our farmers for adoption of the same in their respective agricultural activities for more production, greater yield and lesser resource consumption with little time. A 5 days farmers training programme on SRI & Line Transplanting was organized at village Muninda where 60 nos. farmers from different villages participated. Agriculture Experts and Local Agriculture officials oriented the participants on need of SRI and Line Transplantation. Audio visual Aids were utilised in the workshop for better time management and greater impact. Group Discussion, Question-Answer, Sharing of Experiences etc. were major strategies of the workshop. Local PRI Leaders were invited to share with the farmers. All the participants were distributed with Resource Kits on the subject they were oriented.

02. WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:

Water of sufficient quality and quantity is critical to all life. Increasing human population and growth of technology require human society to devote more and more attention to protection of adequate supplies of water. Although perception of biological degradation stimulated current state and federal legislation on the quality of water resources, that biological focus was lost in the search for easily measured physical and chemical surrogates. The "fishable and swimmable" goal of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (PL 92—500) and its charge to "restore and maintain" biotic integrity illustrate that law's biological underpinning. Further, the need for operational definitions of terms like "biological integrity" and "unreasonable degradation" and for ecologically sound tools to measure divergence from societal goals have increased interest in biological monitoring. Assessment of water resource quality by sampling biological communities in the field (ambient biological monitoring) is a promising approach that requires expanded use of ecological expertise. One such approach, the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI), provides a broadly based, multi parameter tool for the assessment of biotic integrity in running waters.

Based on the above we have organised a Three days Workshop on “Community Water Resource Management” at Puri .The participants were 125 in number representing to Village Heads, PRI Leaders, Youth Leaders SHG Leaders, Media, Educationists, Advocates, Social Activists, Water Activists, Water Experts, and Environmentalists and retired Bureaucrats. Resource Persons presented their concept paper on the subject. Community Leaders and Opinion Leaders shared their long experiences on Community Water resource Management. The outcomes were submitted to Govt. through District Administration.

03. SEMINAR ON FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS (FPO):

Collectivizing farmers into Producer Organizations (POs) has been considered as one of the way to overcome the challenges faced by the small and marginal farmers. This approach is demonstrating the potential to be more successful in breaking farmer’s dependency on Intermediaries, and enabling them access better markets (inputs and output). In the last decade, efforts have been made towards creating and strengthening POs and thus strengthening their position in the mainstream value chain/s. Over the years, there has been a growing interest in promoting an enabling environment for the FPOs. Several initiatives have been taken by the Government, Apex financial institutions such as NABARD private donor organizations, financial institutions and many other institutions to support the growth of the FPOs and facilitate their emergence as successful business enterprises. Under the 13th Five Year Plan of the Government of India, promotion and strengthening of FPOs has been one of the key strategies to achieve inclusive agricultural growth.

Keeping the above ideas in mind DRC had organised 4 day seminar on the above subject at Puri. About 50 nos. farmers were present in the workshop. Resource persons from

NABARD, DDA-Puri and DAO-Sakhigopal shared a lot of ideas and oriented the farmers for starting Producer organisation.

04. FARMERS NEED BASED CAMP:

India is regarded as an Agrarian State. Most of our Farmers are illiterate and they lack of knowledge and information on various Govt. Schemes, Policies, Plans & Programmes meant for them. In spite of having acres of land and doing hard work still their Standard of living is not as par with others and thus they are spending a measurable life since years together. They live on hand to mouth. Various Natural as well as Manmade reasons have made their most of the crop lands barren for decades together. Bureaucratic negligence has paved the way for poverty of this tilling community.

After a thorough Investigation and Socio-Economic Study in Brahmagiri & Satyabadi block started organizing various need based training programmes for farmers. We have organized 2 Days Training programmes in 10 GPs of Brahmagiri & Satyabadi Blocks arranging 100 to 200 farmers in each training camp. Orientation on Role of Farmers in more Crop Production, adoption of New Scientific & Innovative Technologies in their existing farm sector, use of Seeds, manures and govt. Plans, Policies, Programmes and Projects, developing coping mechanism to address the odd hours like Natural disasters especially Flood, Drought and Cyclone were the major subjects.

05. TRAINING PROGRAMME ON VERMIN CULTURE & ORGANIC FARMING:

Vermin compost is the product or process of composting using various worms, usually red wigglers, white worms, and other earthworms, to create a heterogeneous mixture of decomposing vegetable or food waste, bedding materials, and vermin cast, also called worm castings, worm humus or worm manure, is the end-product of the breakdown of organic matter by an earthworm. These castings have been shown to contain reduced levels of contaminants and a higher saturation of nutrients than do organic materials before vermin composting. Containing water-soluble nutrients, vermin compost is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner. This process of producing vermin compost is called *vermin composting*.

While vermin composting is generally known as a nutrient rich source of organic compost used in farming and small scale sustainable, organic farming, the process of vermin casting is undergoing research as a treatment for organic waste in sewage and wastewater plants around the world.

The area we are working has been threatened by excess use of chemical manure and farmers do lack adequate knowledge on use of vermin compost. DRC being an organisation committed for farmers cause organised 4 day training programme for 260 nos. farmers of satyabadi block .Resource Persons from OUAT were present to impart training to the participants. The Block Level experts were the major demonstrators in the subject. At the last part of the training demonstration was organised in the nearby village. Farmers were provided with resource kits on the subject.

HEALTH:

A sound Society is possible of its mentally and physically well being Citizens. It is said that Health is wealth. Health care is the maintenance or improvement of health via the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in human beings. Access to health care varies across countries, groups, and individuals, largely influenced by social and economic conditions as well as the health policies in place. Countries and jurisdictions have different policies and plans in relation to the personal and population-based health care goals within their societies. Health care systems are organizations established to meet the health needs of target populations. Health care can contribute to a significant part of a country's economy Health care is conventionally regarded as an important determinant in promoting the general physical and mental health and well-being of people around the world.

Aiming at all well being of our people living in different pockets of our project area DRC has organised the following programmes as its regular Health Intervention.

01. AWARENESS, COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION (ACSM)

ON TB:

Awareness is a major tool to mobilise and motivate people towards their involvement in change process both at personal and community level. Realising the fatal situation of TB in our area we have undertaken a series of awareness, communication and social mobilisation programmes aiming at preventing all communicable diseases from our area. The awareness programmes included meetings, workshops, and group discussions, distribution of IEC Materials, Walling and Postering including propagation by local folk media. The local health Experts including the Physicians and social Activists were taken into consideration for greater mass impact at grassroots level.

02. HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROG:

HIV/AIDS is proved as a Major Curse to our society since its origin from the inaccessible region of Africa .It has been spreading and ramifying throughout the World at an alarming rate causing large scale devastation to Socio-economic-Cultural Life of the present Earth. The inducement of the HIV/AIDS in the emblem of human prose is somehow disturbed the routine life of the busy ingredients. The crucial sensitization with the critical analysis to the dreadful infection has no other way besides the death in consequence can be made avoided through the sacred practice of human theory under prevention which is quite simple. The grassroots level sensitization to avoid the transmission of the disease was happened with the extensive campaign with the permitted pressure of the learning formalities. The organisation took steps to make the people aware how this infection is spread and how it can be prevented. Several programmes like Public Rally, meetings and awareness campaigns were organized on World AIDS Day on December 1 at Puri Municipality. More than 150 people and 650

school children participated in this programme. The resource persons from various resource agencies have prepared the panel of justifiable words for the interference of the people in the deliverance of their knowledge, attitude and practice.

03. REPRODUCTIVE CHILD HEALTH PROG:

Keeping the Health hazards of the people in General the RCH programme has been put to the effective promotion of the sexual health among the adolescent boys and girls. The common para-meter of the diseases in the reproductive age group is unanimously distributed to the unsafe sex practices and the endangered zone of the child health. The patients suffer from STD/ RTI and other vulnerable diseases are referred to the nearby medical for advanced check-up. This year about 150 patients examined and counselling was imparted to them as a part of the programme. 60 patients were referred to the medical. The women were advised to take the benefits from the *Aanganwadis* and health centres. Health camps specially targeted at these women were held at Kandagoda, Dimirisena and Rahadmall Gram Panchayats in Puri district. The sexual health in the reproductive age of the adolescent boys and girls were thoroughly checked out and the young pregnant mothers were counselled for regular ANC check-up, TT Immunization, consumption of IFA tablets, use of contraceptive, practice of five cleans during delivery, post natal care etc. Similarly, the young mothers were advised to immunize the children according to the need of the moment for various reasons of health inclination.

In consequence to train a crew of health volunteers for their meticulous devotion DRC trained 30 AASHA, the grassroots health volunteers in crucial aspects of Mother and Child Health.

04. AWARENESS PROG. ON PREVENTION OF TB, MALARIA, CANCER, and LEPROSY:

Due to nostalgia and wrong belief, social stigma etc. the cases of TB, Leprosy, Cancer & Malaria patients are increasing day by day in the community. People living in unreached health areas like remote villages, slums are mostly affected by stigma. Not being aware of their right to Quality Health care they start showing negligence to themselves. Even today TB, Leprosy, Malaria, Cancer & waterborne diseases are spreading in many communities. Aiming at creating awareness among the general villagers and people at high risk we have been organising awareness programmes every year. This year DRC was organised 5 days awareness programme on the above subject at Satapada. More than 200 people participated in this programme.

05. WATER & SANITATION CAMPAIGN:

Water is precious and we have the first & utmost duty to preserve it. Similarly sanitation is a Mind-set; it is the Identification mark of a Society or Civilization. Unsafe Drinking Water causes a series of diseases. Unhealthy, unhygienic and improper sanitation brings health hazards to us. Consumption of contaminated drinking water,

improper dispose of human excreta, lack of personal & food hygiene & improper disposal of solid and liquid waste have been the major causes of many a diseases in our project area. Persisting high Infant Mortality Rate and high levels of malnutrition especially among the most vulnerable communities are also attributed to poor sanitation, repeated vector infections and water borne disease. There is a very close relationship, which exists between water, sanitation, health, nutrition & human well being. The activities done in this context are:

- ◆ A School level Debate competition was organised on use of safe drinking water and need of Sanitary Latrines in Schools. Certificates with Memento were distributed to the participants.
- ◆ Regular discussions with SHGs on use of household latrine & safe drinking water.
- ◆ Awareness programmes were organised on use of latrine users & safe drinking water users.
- ◆ Construction of latrine work already initiated in 2 GPs with the support of DWSM-Puri.

06. HEALTH CHECK-UP CAMP:

Poor have least access to the Health care Services set by Govt. In order to extend medical support to the poor people. **DRC** has organized one day Health Camp at Kandagoda High School on 15th. August-2017. About 80 nos. of patients were benefited in the camp. After examination of their health by 2 nos. of local physicians sent by CDMO, Puri free medicines were distributed to the patients. Some medicines were collected from local doctors and some were purchased from the corpus fund of the **DRC**.

07. DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROG:

Unemployment among youth has caused frustration. Impact of Television, Film and other social media has increased use of drugs among the youth. The use of drugs and substances among the youth is conditioned for their undesired suffocation in the aspired world. It leads a like under the darkness of the blanket of poverty, depression, countless crimes and mendacity. In order to help the youths to lead a drug-free life **DRC** is organizing a Drug Counselling workshop at its head office. During the reporting period year 187clients were provided counselling to lead a drug-free life.

EDUCATION & LIBRARY

The Organisation has been organising a library at its office campus with adequate Books and journals which has been extending free reading Services to the public. Besides the library services it has been providing free coaching services to SC, ST and OBC youth and Students who are incapable for continuing their higher studies .Career Counselling services are being provided by experts for the job aspirants who belong to BPL families.

01. SHIKSHYA SAHAJOG YOJANA UNDER AABY:

AABY's objective is to Provide Insurance coverage to the rural & urban poor persons living below poverty line & marginally above poverty line. Member should normally be the head of the family or one earning member in the family. Age – 18 to 59 Yrs and 48 Vocational Occupational Groups at present are eligible for coverage.

Scholarship as free adds on benefit to maximum 2 children of the beneficiary studying between 9th to 12th Std or ITI. Amount of Scholarship – Rs.100 P.M. for the child payable half yearly on 1st July & 1st Jan. each year. A maximum of two half-yearly scholarships only for each standard shall be paid. Child shall not be paid again for studying in the same std. The number of scholarships to the children of members of the group is restricted to 15% of the total number of members and will be given to poorest of the poor as informed by the nodal agency. During the reporting period year 1490 students were provided scholarship.

02. INTEGRATED EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN:

As a part of Social security drive Programme DRC has been working with differentially able community challenged either by physically or mentally. As a regular part of our programme we have been extending Integrated Education for the physically and mentally Challenged Children at different locations of our project area. Trained Teachers in Special education are engaged in this endeavour. DRC has been providing its support from its own sources.

03. RURAL LIBRARY: A rural library was enacted in the village of the Brahmagiri Block to support the growing interest of the people on education and the skill life operation. The children and people have no knowledge on the vast scope of education which includes their learning for the daily life pattern for the promotion of the ideas about the attitudes and behavior. The materials were adopted from different resource agencies to make a public debut for the educational upliftment on the general consensus. The library was supported through awareness programme and public meeting with the community leaders, PRI members, stakeholders and the intellectuals for unveiling its ongoing successive steps.

CULTURE

Culture is "the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time. Culture is a series of activities and worldviews that provide humans with the basis for perceiving themselves as "person[s] of worth within the world of meaning"—raising themselves above the merely physical aspects of existence.

01. STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL FOLK SONGS & DANCE:

Folk culture is the unifying expressive components of everyday life as enacted by localized, tradition-bound groups. Earlier conceptualizations of folk culture focused primarily on traditions practiced by small foot, homogeneous, rural groups living in relative isolation from other groups. Today, however, folk culture is more inclusively recognized as a dynamic representation of both modern and rural constituents. Historically, handed down through oral tradition and now increasingly through dynamic computer-mediated communication, it relates to the cultivation of community and group identity. Folk culture is quite often imbued with a sense of place. If elements of a folk culture are copied by, or moved to, a foreign locale, they will still carry strong connotations of their original place of creation.

During this year we had organised a two Days Folk Song and Folk Culture Fest at Brahmagiri. About 85 Artists from different parts of the state were present in the festival. An awareness meeting on conservation and preservation of Folk Culture was organised, and about 3500 people were sensitised.

02. STRENGTHENING OF TRADITIONAL CULTURE

The area Puri is mythological & holy place for Hindu pilgrimages since time immemorial. The culture & tradition majorly involved with area traditions & rituals. The people are involved with their traditional culture at the time of functions & events happening. Due to financial constraints & lack of knowledge the traditional culture is now in a stagnant position. So in this context organization **DRC** arranging skills up gradation programme for 50 traditional artists & made regular interaction with CBO's for the strengthening the culture. The various programme in this context arranged in puri with the active participation of local sahi (village).

ENVIRONMENT

01. WORKSHOP ON GLOBAL WARMING & CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges the world has ever faced. Flooding, storm surge, and sea level rise are serious threats to natural resources, infrastructure, and human communities in coastal areas. In effort to adapt to these changing conditions, planners and policymakers should consider nature's strategies when developing coastal resiliency plans to protect communities from increasing coastal erosion and flooding due to rising sea levels.

Almost 100% of the observed temperature increase over the last 50 years has been due to the increase in the atmosphere of greenhouse gas concentrations like water vapour, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane and ozone. Greenhouse gases are those gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect (see below). The largest contributing source of greenhouse gas is the burning of fossil fuels leading to the emission of carbon dioxide.

When sunlight reaches Earth's surface some is absorbed and warms the earth and most of the rest is radiated back to the atmosphere at a longer wavelength than the sun light. Some of these longer wavelengths are absorbed by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere before they are lost to space. The absorption of this long wave radiant energy warms the atmosphere. These greenhouse gases act like a mirror and reflect back to the Earth some of the heat energy which would otherwise be lost to space. The reflecting back of heat energy by the atmosphere is called the "greenhouse effect".

Based upon the above issues in mind DRC thought it appropriate to organise a District level Workshop at Puri. About 50 nos. participants from different fields were present in the said workshop. Experts on Environment were RPs, elaborate brainstorming was realised in the event. It was decided to organise mass plantation drive in coastal pockets, Schools should be involved in awareness programmes and civil societies are to conduct Block level and GP level workshops involving PRI Members for converging existing Govt. programmes addressing issues on Climate Change and Global warming. Adequate media coverage was done. The outputs of the Workshop was recommended to Govt.

02. PLANTATION & NURSERY RAISING:

The present World is being threatened by Global Warming & Climate Change. The Land, Water and Air is being poised. The land goes barren with the untamed building structure and the wipe out of the forests which ride our civilization towards a dead end of the modernization. We need profuse plantation and green revolution for enrichment of the eco-system. We have been connecting our desire of the eco-conservation for the bestowment of our future generation avoiding the eve teasing to the trees and forests and emergence of the forest lands to balance our water cycle.

As a small initiative DRC had organised a Mass Plantation Drive in 2 villages where, ***eucalyptus, Neem, Aswattha, Akasia*** and other species like ***mangoes, bara, chakunda and cashew nut*** etc were planted. Similarly a Nursery Bed was developed to organise regular Plantation Drive in the area, Apart from safeguarding the current forest wealth, we are also trying to regenerate new forest by undertaking plantation. The community leaders, PRI members, stakeholders and intellectuals were involved to support the programme to make success.

03. SEMINAR ON COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROG:

Coastal Odisha has a very fragile eco-system which is under constant threat. The instant shore erosion is being noticed. Life and Livelihood Sources of Coastal people is disturbed. Unless something is done on a war footing, there is real danger to the ecology and its rich bio-diversity. The organization is working to create among the people to conserve the rich bio-diversity in the region. During the occasion a seminar was conducted at Puri in which social activists and environmentalists from all over the coastal region participated and voiced their opinion regarding the importance of ecological conservation.

ADVOCACY

01. AWARENESS & MOTIVATION CAMP FOR PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES ON SC / ST:

India has achieved its Independence since 1947. A lot of policies, Acts and Rules are made to safeguard the weaker section people. The SC & ST Communities though have been granted special status in our Constitution still they are being humiliated and tortured in our society. Taking the above plights into deep consideration community level awareness was undertaken to reduce un-touchability and implementation PCR and POA act among the general population & SC/ST communities. The programme was undertaken at Astaranga Block of Puri district. The SHGs/ PRI members and different stakeholders participated in this programme. The resource persons were the advocate and the social activists. They provided enough guidance to the people to reduce un-touchability and the rules of the government. The law and the legal effect to the prohibition of this law are punishable under the different trial of the court of law. They also provided different instances how we faced problems by avoiding the people at the service of the community. The resource persons ensured the awareness among the people of the Astaranga Block under the leadership of DRC.

02. WORKSHOP ON CBO SENSITIZATION ON RTI ACT

It is said that Information is power. Unless the citizens are informed about their Rights and Privileges granted by the constitution, they can not avail their opportunities at all level. Hence we have organised a workshop on CBO sensitization on RTI Act at **Puri**. RTI Activists as resource persons were invited. People from Government Line Department, social activists, and Local experienced NGOs were key participants. The participants were invited from various sources like local consumers, educated youths, NGO's & CBO's. The discussion made on the constitutional rights, consumer rights & right to know the information. Their also discussed made on mode of apply, how to apply, whom to apply & other paraphonias to get the right required information. The workshop has been attended by 150 participants& 150 sets of RTI act books distributed among them. The workshop highly appreciated by the participants & resource persons & suggested to replicate it in other areas for benefit of common people.

03. CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING OF PRI MEMBERS ON GOOD GOVERNANCE:

Community capacity building (CCB), also referred to as **capacity development**, is a conceptual approach to social or personal development that focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people, governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from realizing their development goals while enhancing the abilities that will allow them to achieve measurable and sustainable results.

The members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions are being involved in the government without having the knowledge of the procedures to succumb the ill files for recitation.

However, not all of them are aware of their rights and duties and how to be functioned as an effective PRI member. **DRC** undertook a training programme for all the PRI representatives of Brahmagiri Block. The training was based upon the effective governance of the local administration with the manuals of the government programmes. More than 100 PRI members from various levels attended this programme. They were also trained on various govt. schemes that are being implemented through Panchayats and how they can be implemented in a better way by trained members. This programme helped the members to be more effective in implementing various programmes under their respective panchayats. The community leaders, intellectuals and the stakeholders were involved with the resource persons from various resource agencies including GOs, NGOs to make success the programme in the most effective output.

04. SKILL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL YOUTH:

Community capacity building often refers to strengthening the skills, competencies and abilities of people and communities in developing societies so they can overcome the causes of their exclusion and suffering. Organizational capacity building is used by NGOs to guide their internal development and activities.

The Skill Development workshop for local youth was organized at the Brahmagiri Block of Puri District. The local youth who are loitered in the villages without having a proper destination of their life span were deliberately counselled to attend the workshop. They were also mobilized to provide their prompt response for the developmental issues regarding the youth activities in context of the national building and in national interest. The resource persons from various resource agencies were invited to impart their absolute knowledge in regard to the training and workshop for the development of the local youth. The community leaders, PRI members and the stakeholders were invited to support the programme to come out a profuse success. The youths were trained for arrangement of the livelihood within the community by developing their mind set and the colloquial method of the advancement with the mainstream.

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

01. SHG PROMOTION & STRENGTHENING: Self Help has become the Development Buzz Words in 20th Century. "Self realization and self initiative are the two most powerful weapons to wash poverty out from the world map" this dynamic quotation of world's greatest economist Chanakya is been translated to one word is SHG. Micro Finance through SHG has become a ladder for the poor to bring them up not only economically but also socially, mentally & attitudinally.

Linked with Micro Finance, the SHG movement has now been accepted as an effective intervention strategy for poverty alleviation. Self Help Group linked Micro Finance includes such credits which are provided to the rural poor on easy terms & conditions and give access to several Income Generation Activities. Considering this is the future

strategy of rural credit institutions would have to include strengthening the credit delivery system for increasing employment opportunities in rural non-farm sector.

DRC has since its inception of micro-finance program formulated the roles and responsibilities of SHGs. However SHGs are free from outside interferences, free to take their own decision in day to day operations, free to charge interest on internal / external loan, free to decide to save, keeping the savings in Bank or with them. But **DRC** has developed a set of documents that are mandatory to maintain by each group promoted by it such as Meeting Book, Saving Register, Cash Book, Membership Register, Attendance Register, Loan Ledger and Loan Register. Field staffs of **DRC** guide each SHG regarding maintenance of those registers. They collect monthly reports of each group, which are feed in computer at Head Office. Field Managers attend monthly/fortnightly/weekly meetings and guide the SHGs to solve various issues, Record Keeping, Basic Accounting, Recovery Follow-up, Delinquency tracking, Adoption of innovative technology, Identification of area specific livelihood activities, Livelihood Management, Marketing of products etc. In this regard, the micro-credit activities having a wider thrust area is being operated with a set of rules and smooth mechanism has been evolved to gain transparent management and secured investment and recovery process. For both internal and external loan all the groups execute a set of documents like DP Note, Application for loan, Money receipt etc. There is provision of fine for late payment of loan instalment. Field Managers are there to aid and advice and for monitoring and supervision on each and every aspect of the investment and recovery. Each group hold monthly meetings for the purpose of dissemination of information, investment, collection of instalments, savings collection and action plan for the succeeding month.

02. TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING OF SHGS ON MICRO ENTERPRISE & EDP:

Training is teaching, or developing in oneself or others, any skills and knowledge that relate to specific useful competencies. Training has specific goals of improving one's capability, capacity, productivity and performance. It forms the core of apprenticeships and provides the backbone of content at institutes of technology (also known as technical colleges or polytechnics). In addition to the basic training required for a trade, occupation or profession, observers of the labor-market recognize as of 2008 the need to continue training beyond initial qualifications: to maintain, upgrade and update skills throughout working life. People within many professions and occupations may refer to this sort of training as professional development.

Keeping the Global scenario in mind and considering the local issues The training & capacity building of SHGs on Micro Enterprise and EDP was organized at Astaranga Block & Brahmagiri Block and various resource persons invited from Banks, Government Line Department, and Local experienced NGOs impart training to SHGs on Thrift and credit management, micro-enterprise development, Entrepreneurship Development, financial management, leadership training, marketing of products and packaging and

pricing. Women members in general and the group leaders in particular, need to be trained in various functional and management aspects to increase their capacity and strengthening of management process.

03. CRÈCHE PROMOTION PROG.:

Working women in rural areas leave their children in their homes. Working father goes away in search of jobs. Elderly people do care the infants and children. The services rendered by the elderly people is inadequate. Hence The crèche programme is being undertaken in the two villages of Brahmagiri Block such as Gobindapur & Paikapada. But we do not have adequate resources to master all the children but we can provide them education from the early childhood so that they would be able to continue it with their own interest. Two crèche centers were run to educate 60 children from the age group of 0-6years. The socialization of the education had been deliberately intricate with the formal learning in the crèche centers. Two teachers were appointed to provide education to every child as per their right of education. They have been trained with the alphabetical, numerical and the pictorial order of the educational status. The support of the community leaders, PRI members, stakeholders and the local self government were obtained to proceed with a successive steps toward a remarkable output.

04. LIFE SKILL EDUCATION OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS:

The Life Skill Education is abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life". They represent the psycho-social skills that determine valued behaviour and include reflective skills such as problem-solving and critical thinking, to personal skills such as self-awareness, and to interpersonal skills. Practicing life skills leads to qualities such as self-esteem, sociability and tolerance, to action competencies to take action and generate change, and to capabilities to have the freedom to decide what to do and who to be. Life skills are thus distinctly different from physical or perceptual motor skills, such as practical or health skills, as well as from livelihood skills, such as crafts, money management and entrepreneurial skills . Health and livelihood education however, can be designed to be complementary to life skills education, and vice versa.

The adolescent boys and girls have the hot step to pace out the barriers of the fundamental cultural bond. They are very sensitive according to the norms of their age group and the standard of living they owe from the future generation. Being inspired over the above ideas we have organised series of awareness programmes in our area. The adolescents were trained about to feel the age of adolescent providing space to the sex education, environmental education, health education in reproductive age group and the social learning. The awareness, rally, interpersonal communication and focus group discussions were organized with the training to the adolescent boys and girls. However, they need special care as they go through both physical and mental change very rapidly. In order to provide services to the adolescents **DRC** is making special

efforts in providing counseling services to the adolescents in the high schools and junior colleges in Brahmagiri Block of Puri district.

05. WORKSHOP ON CHILD RIGHTS & CHILD DEVELOPMENT:

Children's rights are the human rights of children with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 1989 defines a child as any human person who has not reached the age of eighteen years. Children's rights includes their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, color, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Interpretations of children's rights range from allowing children the capacity for autonomous action to the enforcement of children being physically, mentally and emotionally free from abuse, though what constitutes "abuse" is a matter of debate. Other definitions include the rights to care and nurturing. Our Children are precious to the family, society and nation but we lose to their intensity of the protection of the rights because we have no awareness regarding the setting up the emotional state of mind of the children. The children have been engaged in the hazardous employments, they are exploited by their masters and they are being indulged in the trafficking. So an awareness programme on child rights was undertaken with different GOs, NGOs, CBOs, youth clubs and the line departments. The industries that employed the children under the age group of 18 were summoned to attend the campaign. The public meeting, rally and the street plays were arranged in Brahmagiri Block of Puri district. A workshop was organized at the district head quarter in Puri involving the allied system and the emergencies services of the children through the GOs and NGOs. The leaflets and the posters were distributed to the people and they were sensitized to provide protection to each and every child in distress. The rights of the children including the rights of health, right to education, right to play and right to food were discussed with the participants. The community leaders, PRI members and stakeholder were involved to support the programme towards the success.

06. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD LABOUR (CACL):

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful.^[3] This practice is considered exploitative by many international organisations. Legislation across the world prohibit child labour. These laws do not consider all work by children as child labour; exceptions include work by child artists, family duties, supervised training, certain categories of work such as those by Amish children, some forms of child work common among indigenous American children, and others.

The campaign against child labour was started with the goal to provide justice and protection to the rights of the children who were forced into the labour by their parents or guardians. The public meeting was organized at Kandagoda Gram Panchayat on the occasion of Children's Day on 14th November and the workshop was undertaken with the presence of district labour officer, BDO, PRI members, community leaders, stakeholders and the line departments. About 150 child labourers working in different sectors participated in the rally. The organization is trying to link some of these child labourers to the special NCLP schools being run in the project area.

MISC. PROGRAMME

01. DRR PROGRAMME: Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them: Heddre it has been strongly influenced by the mass of research on vulnerability that has appeared in print since the mid-1970s. It is the responsibility of development and relief agencies alike. It should be an integral part of the way such organizations do their work, not an add-on or one-off action. DRR is very wide-ranging: Its scope is much broader and deeper than conventional emergency management. There is potential for DRR initiatives in just about every sector of development and humanitarian work.

The most commonly cited definition of DRR is one used by UN agencies such as UNISDR, also known as the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and UNDP: "The conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development. The disasters are the pronounced apathy for the people who are the victim of that time. Each and every people living in the danger zone should be embellished with the preventive measures for managing the time for their safe escape to the disaster. The programmes were organized to train them on the rescue, first-aid and maintenance of cyclone shelter of the community, so that they can give a great move to the disaster for passing out a survival zone. The programme was implemented in Kandagoda G.P. of Brahmagiri Block and Rahadmall GP of Brahmagiri Block of Puri District. The participants as the resource persons were OSDMA officials, Indian Red Cross Society, Block Officials, district emergency officers and NGO professionals to impart their ideas and view to survive the disaster. The major components of the programme were as follows:

Village Development Committees were trained to provide support to the people at the time of disaster. Women SHGs and CBOs were trained in various aspects like first aid, shelter management, water sanitation, rescue and evacuation, food and water

management etc. Integration of disaster management plans with development plans of local self-Govts. Preparation of the Disaster Contingency Plan for every project village.

02. AWARENESS PROG. ON ROAD SAFETY: Road traffic safety refers to the methods and measures used to prevent road users from being killed or seriously injured. Typical road users include pedestrians, cyclists, motorists, vehicle passengers, and passengers of on-road public transport (mainly buses and trams). Best-practices in modern road safety strategies focus on preventing serious injury and death from vehicle crashes despite human fallibility. (Whereas, previous road safety paradigms assumed compliance with traffic regulations.) Safe road design is now about implementing a Safe System approach:

The basic strategy of a Safe System approach is to ensure that in the event of a crash, the impact energies remain below the threshold likely to produce either death or serious injury. This threshold will vary from crash scenario to crash scenario, depending upon the level of protection offered to the road users involved. For example, the chances of survival for an unprotected pedestrian hit by a vehicle diminish rapidly at speeds greater than 30 km/h, whereas for a properly restrained motor vehicle occupant the critical impact speed is 50 km/h (for side impact crashes) and 70 km/h (for head-on crashes).

The awareness programme on road safety was organized in the City of Puri which is observed as ever crowded due to heavy inflow of the tourists. In the past years the inflow of tourists has been raised to 40%. So an awareness programme on road safety was organized with the volunteers of the scouts and Guides with the volunteers of the **DRC** at the Athanranala Bridge. All the path goers, Road Riders, vehicle owners were made aware of to abide by the traffic rules while on road. Local traffic Police had extended its support to the volunteers.

03. AWARENESS PROG. ON CONSUMER WELFARE: The *consumer* is the one who pays to consume goods and services produced. As such, *consumers* play a vital role in the economic system of a nation. Without consumer demand, producers would lack one of the key motivations to produce: to sell to consumers. The *consumer* also forms part of the chain of distribution. Recently in marketing instead of marketers generating broad demographic profiles and Fisio-graphic profiles of market segments, marketers have started to engage in personalized marketing, permission marketing, and mass customization.

Largely due the rise of the Internet, consumers are shifting more and more towards becoming "prosumers" – consumers that are also producers (often of information and media on the social web) or influence the products created (e.g. by customization, crowd funding or publishing their preferences) or actively participate in

the production process or use interactive products. During the year the Consumer Awareness Programme was organized at Brahmagiri. The consumers were made aware of about their rights and the gloomy offences are drawn through the spectacular advertisement which creates the barriers between the seller and buyer relationship. The compromise of the price with the quality and quantity must not be tolerated to avoid the bargaining and they might be challenging in the court of law for the consumers. The organization tried to make the consumers aware regarding various schemes and how they can approach the consumer protection forums in case of violation of their rights. The public meetings, rallies and the street plays were administered with the participation of the GOs, NGOs, CBOs, community leaders, stakeholders and the line departments to aware the people and the protection of the rights of the consumers in support of legal proceedings.

04. CBR PROG. FOR DISABLES: The chances of the disability in the ovum are very high if it is not under the precautious. The prevention of the preventive childhood disability is the most challenging thing for the entire government machinery. So the already existing disabilities are the most uttering for support and care from the family and the community. **DRC** in this regard has intervined with the CBR programme and the awareness for the prevention of the preventive disability and the protection of the rights of the disabled. The public meetings, focus group discussion, rallies and street plays were arranged to sensitize the people about the objective of the programme and the government scheme are existing in support of the disabled. The allied system, GOs, NGOs, CBOs and the line department were invited to support the programme.

05. WORKSHOP ON MICRO-INSURANCE: Insured life leads one to an Ensured Life. Micro Insurance can boost resources for the rural poor. There is a need for micro insurance in rural sector for poverty reduction. With micro insurance, the vulnerable can be prepared for an adverse event before it occurs, instead of being paralyzed by shocks afterwards. Micro Insurance also increases the livelihood that the poor eat well, have health access, and send their children to school, since they would not have to save as much for emergencies.

In this context the workshop on Micro-Insurance was organised by DRC at Youth Hostel, PURI. DRC focused on Insurance for the common people who generally are not able to ensure their future with legal insurance. The workshop was conducted with PRI members, SHG members, and general public. It was a social security which should be provided to each common people understanding their capacity to ensure their future in support of their health, education and livelihood. The Manager, Micro-Insurance, LIC Divisional Office, Bhubaneswar was the resource person of this programme. He shared the knowledge about to promote two LIC Micro-insurance product as New Bhagyalakshmi & New Jeevan Mangal among the participants. The response of the participants was very encouraging and their interest towards the policies was also inspiring. Till March 2017 DRC insured **832** policy holders. This year 10nos. of death

claim was settled. Let us join hands together for the social cause of uplifting the poor and gradually bringing them under the main stream of economic activity. So as to make India a more strong economic power. At present DRC stands as one of the Leading Micro Insurance Service Providers in Odisha State due to its commitment to poor and their Social and Economic security.

06. CAMP ON YOGA & PROMOTION OF NATUROPATHY: Yoga is meant for physical, mental and spiritual well being of a person. Modern life is full of anxiety, pressure and work loads. Hence in all our programmes we have been trying our best to make people sound in both mind and body through Yoga practice in everyday life. International Day of Yoga *Antarāshtriya Yog Divas*; is celebrated annually on June 21 since its inception in 2015. An international day for yoga was declared by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on December 11, 2014 unanimously. Yoga is a physical, mental, and/or spiritual attributed mostly to India. The Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his UN Address suggested the date of June 21, as it is the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere and shares special significance in many parts of the world.

Looking at the various diseases and social disturbances the organization observed International Day of Yoga among school and college students in Balunkeswar Bidyapitha, Khajuria where 200 nos. participants participated in the said camp. Asanas were demonstrated as per the norms prescribed by Min. Of AYUSH. Similarly DRC has arranged awareness programmes on Naturopathy in different locations of Brahmagiri Block focussing SHG and Youth Clubs as its target groups.

07. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION & COMMUNAL HARMONY: Generally the problem of national refers only to inhabitation factors arising out o religious, linguistic and regional reasons. However, there are a number of other elements in Indian situation, which cause serious constraints on national unity and social integration. These include the divisible characteristic, which is nothing but untouchability, and subjection of women. Besides these there are other factors, such as the generation gap, the rural & the urban baits and the division between the educated and the un-educated.

The problem of national integration needs to be dealt with on several fronts of youth. **DRC** has organized one seminar on National Integration promotion. The programme was organized at Puri. About 50 nos. of youth from various corners of the district were present in the seminar. The programme was conducted for a period of one day. The basic objective of the programme was to promote national unity and social integrity among the youth and people concerned. Preservation and protection of the national integration was another objective of the said programme.

08. SEMINAR ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION: Right to Equality is granted to every citizen of India by our Constitution embodied in Fundamental Rights. Decades are passed after Nationalisation of banks. Still the major objectives of inclusion of the poor into main stream is a far reach. Unless and until the poor are included in the main fold of Finance the country cannot proceed ahead. Reserve Bank of India has tried its best to include each family in the financial process and ensure their financial soundness. But due to lack of awareness poor basically people living in rural areas are still away from financial inclusion process. We have been focussing Financial Inclusion of poor in all of our programmes.

In this context a seminar on Financial Inclusion of Common people was organised at Puri involving participation of 200 participants from 11 nos. of Blocks of Puri District. Resource Persons from LIC of India, NABARD, Lead Bank and UTI were present and oriented the participants for opening of No Frill Accounts in Nationalised banks.

09. HANDICRAFT TRAINING & PROMOTION PROG.: The Indian handicrafts have a great Global Demand for its excellence and innovation. The Odishan Handicrafts has a great market demand. Unemployment problems can be greatly addressed through this sector. Taking the above potential into consideration A 7 days craft development training programme was organized at Brahmagiri during the mid August-2017 to impart training on Terracotta to 20 nos. of poor women belongs to BPL families. The basic objective of the programme was to ensure employment for the unemployed poor women & make them self-reliant. The local banks were mobilized to extend loan support to these trainees. After successful completion of the training, 10 nos. of women are running their own ventures in Brahmagiri area.

10. VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROG.: Vocational Training for Unemployed Youth is one of the major activities of DRC. Training and propagation of alternative employment in operational area is one of the thrust areas of our organization. The main aim behind these activities is to create opportunities for rural unemployed youth especially for girls. This year DRC has arranged Vocational training with the support of DIC-Puri in Brahmagiri block on electrical repairing & Auto repairing. For women we have arranged 7 Days course on appliqué jointly with RUTSHED-BBSR. Out of 25 trainees 10 nos. have started their own unit.

11. RURAL SPORTS PROMOTION PROG.: In Rural Odisha, we had witnessed many a Traditional Rural Sports. Due to absence of Nourishment, Encouragement and Patron, at present many a Rural Sports are not in existence and some are on the verge of Extinction. Rural Youth at present context are spending their time either with idle or intoxication. Aiming at preservation and promotion of Rural Sports DRC had organised a 4 days Rural Sports Competition at Brahmagiri on 4th April, 6th June, 10th Oct and 8th Jan 2018. About 267 nos. Rural Youth participated in 7 nos. Event. Winners were awarded

with certificates and Mementos. The local PET, BEO, PRI Members were present in the occasion to inspire the participants.

12. CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL DAYS: As a respect to the nation we have been observing National and International Days in the busy schedule of DRC. The following Days were observed during 2017-18

- ◆ National Youth Day
- ◆ Republic Day
- ◆ International Women's Day
- ◆ World TB Day
- ◆ World Health Day
- ◆ Independence Day
- ◆ World Environment Day
- ◆ World Disabled Day
- ◆ World Consumers Rights Day
- ◆ World no Tobacco Day
- ◆ World AIDS day.