

# Annual Report

2012-13



***Inclusive Education  
for  
Sustainable Development***



## 1 Note from the Secretary

I am extremely happy to present the Annual Report for the year 2012-13. This report will give you glimpses of JGVKs major programmes and activities carried out in this year. Readers will notice substantial continuity with work that has been ongoing over the past few years. A humble assessment of our work shows that we have made significant contribution in the field of income generation activities for poor women, mobilisation, organisation and empowerment of poor women and at the micro level, improving the health indicators like reduction of under five child mortality, maternal mortality, safe delivery and overall improvement in mothers and child care in the project villages.



However, there are some areas which require further efforts like in education, Institutional Strengthening of JGVK as well as for large number of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) such as Self-Help Groups, Village Committees that JGVK promoted over the years.

All of us know since long that country is geared towards universalising elementary education through its flagship programme **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA i.e. Education For All)**, which means access, retention, learning and the completion of elementary education for every child of 6-14 years. The landmark legislation **the Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009** has made elementary education a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6-14 years, which implies that, retention, quality and completion of schooling has to be ensured for every child in the country under law. Till now 8 million children are remain outside the school.

So the policies, laws, Abhiyan (campaign) and our good intentions are not necessarily moving towards results. Despite the progress over the past decade in increasing access to schooling, education levels measured by '**years of schooling**' are still dismal in our region. Earlier many studies have shown that low attainment in rural areas is often attributed to farm work, children miss school or drop out to help with farm or household work. But studies on child labour in some of the areas show that of the 5 to 14 year old children not in school, 37 percent do not work and an additional 32 percent do only domestic work. Other reason for dropping out includes the inability to meet costs of attendance, (low quality teaching, attention and demand for private tuition), a curriculum or language incompatible with local conditions, believe that education is not necessary and poor school quality.

**Improving basic education in rural areas is essential to energize the process of rural development.** The PROBE report (2006) of public schools in rural India showed that physical infrastructure was woefully inadequate. In another study shows a high teacher absenteeism, 23 percent of teachers were absent on any given day in rural India **low quality of schooling means little learning.** It is not unomman to find fifth grade student cannot read and write and **low educational attainment reduces the possibilities of employment.**

**Vocational schools** are aimed to prepare students for entry into the labour / employment sector. However, in our country, vocational education sector is comparatively small.

Recent Research studies in the neuro-sciences has now established that "around 80 percent of brain development takes place by the time a child is five years old, with the first three years having the maximum growth. Clearly the environment and experiences during these early childhood years has a great deal to do with a child's future development and growth. In fact early childhood experiences determine how much a child will gain from later education". Therefore, early childhood care and education can help set the stage for lifelong development. In the coming period along with other work, JGVK will provide major focus on inclusive education, which will improve quality of life.

Similarly JGVK also concentrates on institutional development with defined structure, systems procedures, value, belief and its practices at JGVK and also at CBO levels. This will improve the quality of services civil society provided to the poor and deprived citizens of the region.

On behalf of JGVK, I express my deepest sense of gratitude to all our support providers, donors and well wishers for their confidence upon us. Without them would be nearly impossible to venture any of the programs are implemented successfully. We are proud of our association with IGF, UBU both from Denmark. We deeply appreciates the partnership and leadership guidance from our foreign and Indian friends and elders.

I appreciate the members of the general body, governing board, management committee, volunteers of JGVK who have been our supporters in all ups and downs of the organisation. Special thanks to members of JGVK team. If you want to know more, please contact us. Your suggestions are most valuable to us.

**Biswajit Mahakur**  
**August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013**



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## 2. JGVK at a Glance

- 1. Name of the organization** Joygopalpur Gram Vikash Kendra
- 2. Address and contact person** Mr. Biswajit mahakur, Secretary  
Village : Joygopalpur, P.O. J.N. Hat, P.S. Basanti  
District : South 24 Parganas  
West Bengal, India  
Tel:091-3218-203020, 097-32522848  
Email:jgvksundarban@gmail.com
- 3. Brief History** Few village youth from Joygopalpur and its surrounding villages joined together to do some development. The organization got registered in May 2001.
- 4. Mission of the organization** Improve the quality of life with respect to food and social security through a strengthened civil society in the rural West Bengal and Odisha.
- 5 Registration**
  - (i) Society Registration (Government of West Bengal) S11/3567 of 2001-2002  
May 17<sup>th</sup> 2001
  - (ii) FCRA (Government of India) 147110715, December 30<sup>th</sup> 2005
  - (iii) Income Tax (Government of India) DIT (E) S-21be/300/2002-2003
  - (iv) Income Tax provision 80-G (Government of India) DIE(E)/112/8E/300/2002-2003  
June 10<sup>th</sup> 2008
  - (v) Permanent Account Number (PAN) under Income Tax (Government of India) AAA-TJ-5403-A

### 6. Operational area

The main operational area of JGVK is in district of South 24 Parganas. The district composed of 29 Development Blocks. Among them, JGVK primarily concentrated in Basanti block as intensive working area. Basanti is one of the poorest blocks in the district from various development indicators. In addition to Basanti, JGVK is also working in Gosaba, Canning-I, II and few other blocks in an extensive way. JGVK also started its operation in some selected Gram Panchayats of North 24 Parganas district. The organization is also run a home industry programme in Dubrajpur block of Birbhum district.

In Odisha, JGVK is working in 2 GP's of Bhadrak and Balasore districts. The detail of operational area is given in the table below :



Table 1: Operational area of JGVK

6.1 West Bengal					
Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Block	Total GP	Name of GP
1	<b>24 Parganas South</b>	1	Basanti	12	Jyotishpur, Bharatgar, Nafargunj, Basanti, Jharkhali, Charavidya Ramchandrakhali, Phulmalancha, Chunakhali, Khataberia, Uttar Mokamberia, Masjidbati
		2	Gosaba	5	Chandipur, Choto Mollakhali, Bali-I, Bali-II, Shambunagore
		3	Baruipur	2	Bindrakhali, Ghola
		4	Canning-I	3	Itkhola, Taldih, Tambuldi-II
		5	Canning-II	1	Tambuldai-I
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>23</b>	
2	<b>24 Parganas North</b>	6	Gaighata	1	Sutia
		7	Deganga	2	Berachampa, Nurnagore
		8	Baduria	1	Chatra
		9	Sandeshkhali-I	2	Hatgachi, Beyormari
		10	Sandeshkhali-II	2	Bermajur-I, Bermagur-II
		11	Swarupnagar	1	Topul Mirjapur
		12	Basirhat	1	Rajendra Nagar
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>10</b>	
3	<b>Birbhum</b>	13	Dubrajpur	1	Kendula
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1</b>	
<b>Total in West Bengal</b>				<b>34</b>	

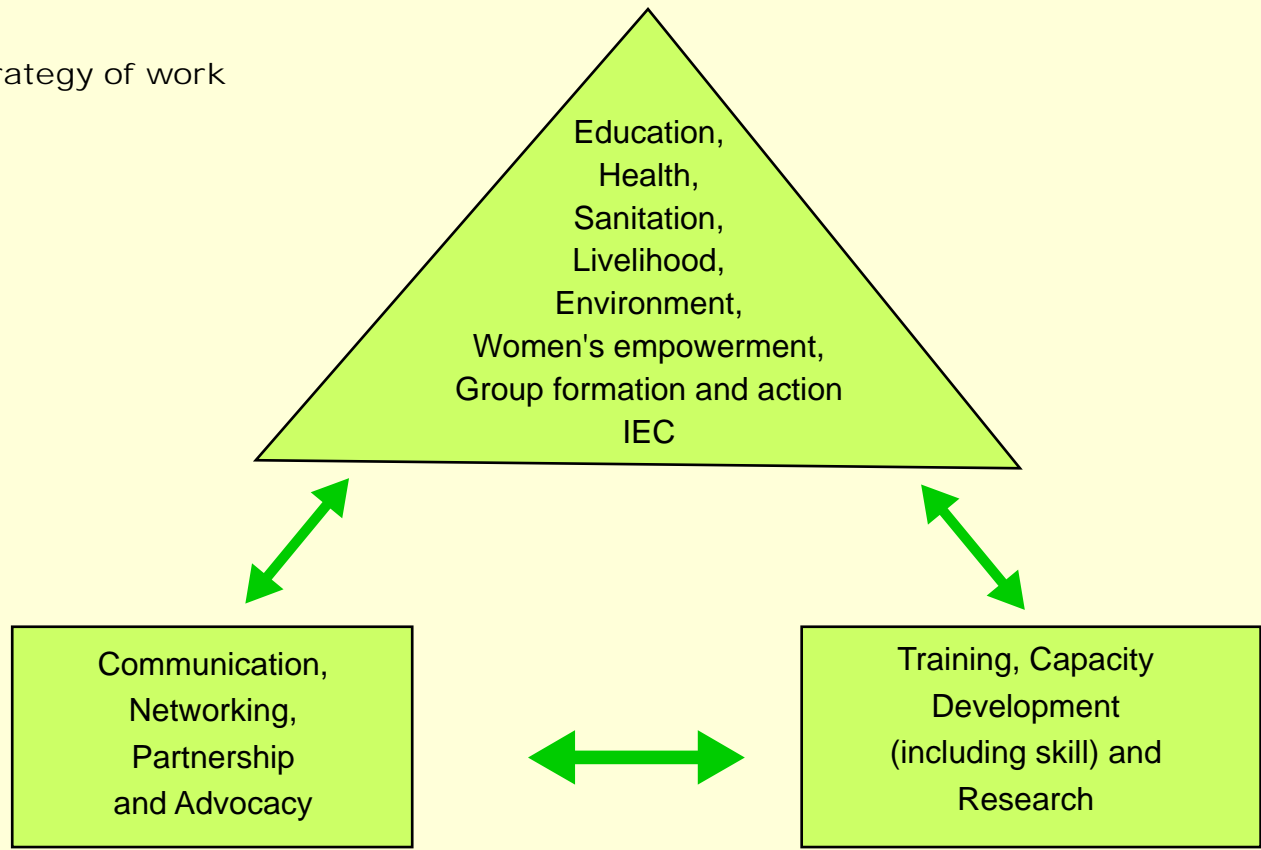
6.2 Odisha					
Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Block	Total GP	Name of GP
1.	Balasore	1	Khayra	1	Makshanpur
2.	Bhadrak	1	Simulia	1	Maratri

Grand Total 5 Districts, 15 Blocks 36 GP's



7. Staff and Volunteers (March 2013): **216**

## Strategy of work



The medium of work is through women led, women controlled, women managed 45 village committees spread over 45 villages.



## 3. Synopsis of the Activities

### 3.1 Income Generation through Animal Husbandry Programme



The overall goal of this programme is to raise the living standards among the poorest families in the selected villages of Basanti block and surrounding villages. **The three key objectives** are

- (i) to organize the poor farmers, particularly women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and then village committees
- (ii) raise living standard among the organized poor families through income generating activities particularly through livestock and thereby also strengthening their social life like better access to health, education for children etc.
- (iii) build the capacity of staff and partner organization, CBOs (SHGs, VCs), so that they became able to independently train and provide service to the users at the village level.

The strategy of intervention includes, (i) provision of financial, managerial, technical support and capacity development to poor group based women (ii) participatory planning system with communities, to understand the problems of the poor women and prioritization of animal based development options (iii) development of poor women's organizations (i.e. SHGs and VCs) for planning and implementation of key activities (iv) undertaking advocacy to encourage block level Animal Husbandry Department and Gram Panchayats to promote and influence better implementation of programmes and support to the programme activities (v) identification and training of women and men as local village workers or village level volunteers cum para professionals for effective implementation of the programmes. 4400 women were trained, supported with animals and assisted to improve their income thus living conditions during the 2003-2010 period.

During the year JGVK continued Animal Husbandry Programme in its experimental cum demonstration farm and extension in selected households in six villages. The key activities of experimental cum demonstration farm include the following: (i) raising of good quality chicken and duck. 86 village women took orientation from this farm then took good quality eggs and develop chicks. 132 chicks were distributed among the SGH members (ii) during May-November'2012, farm earned Rs.5050/- from selling of 1437 eggs. In addition, 200 grown up chicken also sold in the market.

Experimental farm led village based extension work includes: (i) socio-economic study and analysis of 100 poor households of Joygopalpur, Jyotishpur, Radharanipur and Hironmoypur villages. These households were remaining outside the self-help group, primarily due to lack of finance to contribute regular member's contribution. These households are organised in to groups and they are now involve in regular savings. During June-July' 2012 these households were given one Goat or Sheep or Pig and 6 chickens. These will help them to raise family income. The selection of the households was done by respective VCs (ii) during June-December 2012, nine one-day on-site village level trainings were organised. The details are as follows:



In these trainings 345 poor organised (at group level) women were participated. In the training basic information and skills on animal maintenance, skills to identify animal disease, understanding and use of basic medicines, immunisation / injection skills etc. were imparted. Due to this training, the participants can





now easily identify the diseases (if any) of their animals and quickly take pre-caution measures through use of medicines. Thus, health of their animals are comparatively better and their animal rearing becomes profitable (iii) in collaboration with Block livestock Development Office (BLDO) and JGVK, village committees organised basic vaccination camps at the hamlet level in six villages. In addition, few trained women were given vaccine for use in the respective hamlets.

The difference: At the household level two distinct positive differences are noticed. **Firstly**, there are 80 percent reductions in animal mortality in these villages. **Secondly**, on average each household earn additional Rs.4500 per annum from animal rearing.

In the coming period (i) the present experiment, demonstration and extension in selected villages will continue (ii) we will develop 30 model farmers in five village (iii) we will establish more linkage with BLDO office and facilitate access of more available facilities to the poor segments of the SHG's especially in distance and difficult areas.

**Table No. 2 : Village level trainings on Animal Husbandry (Jun-Dec'2012)**

Sl. No.	Date	Village name	Participants
1	June 14	Jyotishpur and Radharanipur	100
2	June 15	Joygopalpur	25
3	June 28	Joygopalpur	20
4	July 14	Hironmoypur	25
5	September 19	Mahespur	20
6	September 21	Garanbose 4 No	64
7	September 26	Birinchibari	27
8	December 27	Birinchibari	30
9	December 30	Garanbose 4 No	34
<b>Total</b>			<b>345</b>



## 3.2 Sustainable Agriculture Programme

**The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** had one goal in relation to food security that is halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Reports now show that while the proportion of those suffering from hunger has gone down, the absolute numbers show sign of decline. Till now, around the world, nearly a billion (100 crores) people are hungry and more than two billion suffer micro nutrient deficiencies (UN). Agricultural production and food consumption are not always proportionately related. Similarly pesticides can increase agricultural production but when handled improperly, they are toxic to human and other species. In addition to food safety concerns, “unintentional poisoning” from exposure kills an estimated 3,55,000 people each year (2008). The costs of medical treatment, lost labour and lower long-term productivity can also be high.



Witnessing the destruction of land, water, plants due to excessive use of chemical fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides, JGVK decided to promote organic farming in the area. The activities started in 2007. Through support from IGF (DANIDA), 15 days participatory workshop was conducted in September 2008 to understand the local situation and what needs to be done, what is possible. Scientists, practitioners from a six countries including India sit together with local farmers to evolve a strategy and plan of actions. Since then JGVK is actively involved in the promotion of organic farming.

The project activities includes setting up a eight care form which produce organic manure, pesticides, insecticides, introduce new farming technique with different crops, use of organic materials to crops. This experimental farm now developed as a demonstration and training unit. **The goal** of this programme is to secure sustainable cultivation throughout the year along with higher production of agricultural products.

### Objectives

- To formulate a solid knowledge-based strategy for development of sustainable organic / agri-ecological farming systems involving development of farming practices, education and learnings. To generate knowledge from these practices.
- The project activities includes experimental cum demonstration farm and extension work.
- Promote and practice in demonstration farm. The farm also provides training to local farmers on preparation of organic manure, practice organic farming and new crops.



### Activities

- Nursery set up at the farm and at the village level by village committee. These nurseries produced over 150,000 lakhs of plants (fruit, feral and fodder). These plants were sold as well as planted in the village land, rod side and river banks.
- Successful experiment crop diversification of new tyres of vegetables, cereals and cash crops like sugarcane.
- 665 women develop vermin compost at their home and use it in their kitchen garden. They produce an



estimated 86500 kilogram of organic vegetables. Many of them are now seeling organic manure also. The total estimated area is about 50 hectares.

- JGVK facilitated the access of government facilities available for the people and farmers in particular (seeds, model farm, organic farm/manure preparation, sample study). JGVK keep regular contact with agriculture department, agriculture farm of Kolkata University, State agricultural farm.
- Similarly JGVK invite agricultural scientists in the training programme for the farmers to discuss and learn new development in the sustainable agricultural practices.

## Impact

The Rural Household Survey (2005) shows 64.8% of Basanti Blocks population living below the poverty level and large percentage of population are not afford to access two meals a day. The situation now improved to a great extent. However, there is a need to continue the focus on ensuring **food and nutrition security for all**. The goal will be all people in the region must have access to adequate, diverse and nutritious food that is locally produced along with an agriculture system that protects and provide livelihood opportunities for all.

## Workshop on sea weed liquid fertilizer :

On April 18, 2012, Prof. S.P. Adhikari, Head, Department of Bio-technology Viswa Bharati and Dr. G.N. Chattrjee facilitated a discussion on production, processing of liquid sea weed Bio-fertiliser from Algie of Sundarban, Jharkhali and surrounding areas. Local farmers, staff members of JGVK participated in the discussion. JGVK will develop a research cum production proposal for this in the coming period.



### 3.3 Fishery Programme



**Sundarban region** is full of small size ponds, almost every house has a pond but its utilization was very poor. This is due to lack of knowledge of improved fish farming, danger of invasion of saline water in the pond and people prefer to go to the river for catching of fish.

In recent years due to better facilities and awareness the scenario has changed / is changing especially in the Basanti Island or southern part of Basanti block. In this direction, JGVK had playing a role during the last 7-8 years. Initially JGVK started an experiment on “**Experimenting scientific fish farming with poly culture**” in a participatory way with 30 farmers. After its success more farmers take up poly-culture of carps, mola and other small indigenous fish. Then for supply of good quality fish seed, JGVK set up a hatchery (2009) with technical and financial support from IGF, a Danish NGO, Toleo Foundation, USA and Agriculture without Frontiers.

The objective of this programme is to raise household income through the development of sustainable fishery production system and providing nutritional support to rural people. Over the years JGVK developed demonstration cum production unit in the campus covering 1.20 hectares acre of water area divided into 14 ponds. JGVK also provides practical trainings to the local farmers on scientific fish farming which includes pond proration, maintenance of brooder pond and fish, nursery pond, feed to fish etc. The JGVK staff provide follow-up and on-site support to the farmers. One of the important contribution of JGVK is a regular intensive awareness campaign to protect and preserve local small indigenous fishes and its sustainable consumption. Now people in the villages keep few ponds for preservation of small local fishes.

#### Activities

- Five hatching took place during the year, producing 210 bati (each bati containing 30, 000 fish seed) of fish seed costing Rs.86,700.25. Local nursery farmers collected these seed (details in Table).
- 411 kg fingerlings produced in JGVKs nursery ponds, out of these 211 kg. were sold to 73 local farmers. the rest has been put in the JGVKs ponds.



- 120 farmers were trained on better fish farming and follow-up on-site support and guidance extended to them.
- JGVK participated in a collaborated research with State University of Animal and Fishery sciences.

A two member JGVK team participated in the “Global Symposium on Aquatic Resources for Eradicating Hunger and Malnutrition opportunities and challenges” organised by Asian Fisheries Society Indian Branch (AFSIB) during December 3-6 2012 at Milagros Convention Hall, Mangalore, Karnataka State, India. The symposium was inaugurated on December 3<sup>rd</sup>. The three day discussion was divided into eight sessions and 53 scientists, policy makers and practitioners presented their papers and shared their views and experiences, **Mr. Biswajit Mahakur, Secretary made a presentation in session seven (Farmers Session)**. The presentation focused on JGVK's experiences in various research, its findings, innovative practice and extension work among the farmers through a Power Point presentation supported by a short film. The presentation has generated lots of question from the participants. This visit and participation in the symposium broaden the thinking and new contact established with number of national and international institutions.

**Table No. 3 Production of fish seed from Maa Sarada Hatchery (in Quantity and amount) 2012-2013**

SL. NO.	HATCHING NUMBER / DATE	PRODUCTION (IN BATI)*			TOTAL AMOUNT
		TOTAL	SALE	IN JGVK TANK	
1	First, May 6 <sup>th</sup>	75	55	20	@Rs.500/- Rs.37,500/-
2	Second May 11 <sup>th</sup>	28	18	10	@Rs.450/- @Rs.12,600/-
3	Third, June 6 <sup>th</sup>	47	37	10	@Rs.400/- @Rs.18,600/-
4	Fourth, July 4 <sup>th</sup>	34	13	21	@Rs.300/- @Rs.10,200/-
5	Fifth, August 4 <sup>th</sup>	26	6	20	@Rs.300/- @Rs.7,800/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>129</b> (25 Nursery Farmers)	<b>81</b>	<b>Rs.86,700/-</b>

\* One bati contains 30,000 fish seed.

*Note : Main varieties are Rui, Catla, Mirgal, Bata, Puti*

**Table No. 4 : Sale of Fingerlings from Nursery Ponds of JGVK (2012)**

Sl. No.	Area	Amount / NuMber
1	Total Production	411 kg
2	Total Sale	211 kg
3	In JGVK Ponds	200kg
4	Total farmers collected Fingerlings	73



### 3.4 Home Industry Programme



JGVK realized that rural poor women have been playing very important and significant 'economic role'. This is visible (often invisible yet widespread) both in the organised and unorganised sectors of the economy. Women have been contributing substantially and even yet very often the contribution gone unnoticed by both the family and society. Her work mostly 'INVISIBLE', women play a dual roles, one as the paid worker and the other as an unpaid worker, involved as a part of the **family labour**. The work of her family by virtue of her being the mother, wife, daughter, daughter-in-law and homemaker takes up a lot of her time and very often she is the sole contributor in running and keeping the family going yet, this contribution of hers is not recognized.

With this realization, JGVK has been involved in helping poor women, themselves recognize their own contribution and help them to build their self-esteem, confidence, capacity. So, JGVK mobilize, these women and organizes them in to groups. Over the period 22,000 such women were organised into 1210 groups. Since women's role in the economy is generally seen as secondary or marginal compare to men, JGVK decided to train these women in new skills and mobilize in to home based production and thus earn **their own income**. With this perspective in mind, JGVK involved to and implementing this project. **The goal** of this project is to increase the income of rural poor women has been through home based skill related industrial activities.

#### Objectives

1. By the end of 2013, 2000 users in the area will increase their income as a result of the organisation in SHG training and formation of user based sales organisation.
2. JGVK and partner CBOs also develop capacity to coordinate and manage the project and to strengthen the capacity of the trainers and trainees.



3. JGVK and CBOs (SHGs or Producers Group) are able to perform advocacy on the following issues : (i) change of attitude of their village people towards a more social and solidarity behaviour (ii) a change of attitude of the businessmen towards fair treatment of users (as well as small producers).

### Key activities

- 38 different types of training were organised with 390 participants (Table- 5 ).
- Till now 3400 women got training and majority are earning Rs.400 to 5000 per month.
- 24 producers groups formed with 252 members (Table - 6 ). The details includes 7 woolen garments producers group with 66 women members, 10 incense stick producers group with 120 women members, 7 tailoring and stitching producers group with 66 women members.
- Sale centre established in three different locations; Jharkhali, Gadkhali (both are tourist centres) Kolkata.
- Stall was set up for exhibition cum sale of products in various fair in and around Kolkata.
- Facilitate access of government sponsored artisan card and insurance scheme.
- Establish linkages with regional office of Development Commissioner (DC), Handicrafts, and Government of India. In collaboration with them, JGVK organised an awareness programme in Jyotishpur High School on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

The project activities will continue till end of 2014. The focus will be on : (i) formation and strengthening of producers group to function independently (ii) JGVK to provide quality improvement, production and marketing of finished products, procurement of raw materials and (iii) capacity development of finance and accounts management as well as assist them to access loans from the financial institutions.



**Table No : 5 Home Industry Training organized during the year with trade wise participants 2012-2013**

Sl. No.	Location of Training	Trade	Duration (months)	Number	Participants
1.	Joygopalpur (JGVK Campus)	Carpentry	12	1	14
2.	Satjelia (Gosaba)	Hand embroidery	3	1	9
3.	Choto Mollakhali	Hand embroidery	3	1	12
4.	Rajnagore, Birbhum	Katha stitch	4	1	13
5.	Radharanipur	Tailoring	7	1	11
6.	Hironmoypur	Incense Stick making	1	2	20 (12+8)
7.	Harekrishnapur	Incense Stick making	1	2	17 (9+8)
8.	Balasore, Odisha	Tailoring	9	2	20 (10+10)
9.	Basanti	Incense stick making	1	1	25
10.	Birinchibari (1no)	Woolen garments	6	1	14
11.	Bermajur	Woolen garments	8	1	6
12.	Satyanarayanpur (Gosaba)	Woolen garments	8	1	11
13.	Garanbose (2&3)	Incense stick making	1	1	18
14.	Keonjhar (Odisha)	Tailoring	9	2	20 (10+10)
15.	Balasore (Odisha)	Incense stick making	1	1	10
16.	Ranigarh (2no)	Woolen garments	5	1	6
17.	Nataragunj (5 no)	Incense stick making	1	3	31 (11+12+8)
18.	Birinchi Bari Rasikmore	Incense stick making	1	2	27 (16+11)
19.	Balasore (Odisha)	Woolen garments	7	2	26 (16+10)
20.	Radharanipur	Incense stick making	1	1	11
21.	Garanbose (6 no)	Tailoring	9	1	12
22.	Jhow Danga (North 24 Pgs)	Tailoring	7	1	11
23.	Kalidaspur (Gosaba)	Hand embroidery	3	1	12
24.	Satyanarayanpur (Gosaba)	Woolen Garments	6	1	8
25.	Kdaamiya (Odisha)	Tailoring	6	1	10
26.	Nafargunj	Tailoring	6	1	12
27.	Ugapada (Odisha)	Tailoring	6	1	10
28.	Parbatipur (1 no)	Incense stick making	1	1	10
29.	JGVK Campus	Tailoring	6	2	10
30.	JGVK Campus	Woolen garments	6	1	2
Total			<b>108 (37 ongoing)</b>	<b>38 ongoing)</b>	<b>390 (62</b>





**Table No : 6 Producers group formed and functioning during 2012-13**

Sl. No.	Name of village\ location	Name of the Group	Type of Activity	Number of members
<b>Gosaba</b>				
1,	Mathura Khand	Shubha	Woolen Garments	16
2.	Amlamethi	Krishna	Woolen Garments	8
3.	Satyanarayanpur	Shilpi	Woolen garments	11
<b>Basanti</b>				
4.	Garanbose (3)	Sachimata	Woolen garments	6
5.	Garanbose (3)	Loknath	Woolen garments	10
6.	Garanbose (4)	Chetna	Woolen garments	8
7.	Kumirmari	Natun Surya	Woolen garments	7
8.	Garanbose (3)	Mahaprabhu	Incense stick making	12
9.	Garanbose (3)	Lakshmi	Incense stick making	16
10.	Garanbose (3)	Gitanjali	Incense stick making	12
11.	Birinchi bari Rasikmore	Puja	Incense stick making	11
12.	Nafargunjg	Krishna	Incense stick making	12
13.	Harekrishnapur	Mandira	Incense stick making	9
14.	Ranigarh (2no)	Krishna	Incense stick making	11
15.	Hiranmoypur School more	Chetana	Incense stick making	12
16.	Hironmoypur School more (1no)	Jyoti	Incense stick making	13
17.	Hironmoypur Baganbari	Shilpa Kala	Incense stick making	12
18.	Birinhibari (1no)	Bristi	Tailoring	10
19.	Birinhibari (1 no)	Sristi	Tailoring	11
20.	Birinhibari (2no)	Aragati	Tailoring	10
21.	Birinhibari (2no)	Pragati	Tailoring	11
22.	Garanbose (6 no)	Alor Dishari	Tailoring	17
23.	Gajna, North 24 Parganas	Debi	Tailoring	10
24.	Gajna, North 24 Parganas	Sakuntala	Tailoring	7
<b>Total Members</b>		<b>252</b>		

1. Woolen garments: 7 Producers group having 66 women members
2. Incense stick making: 10 Producers group having 120 women members
3. Tailoring : 7 Producers group having 66 women members



### 3.5 Social Health Programme



Like other countries over a decade ago, India had also agreed to achieve important health goals by the United Nations in consultation with many stakeholders across the world. **As a part of the MDG agenda**, some targets are set in terms of well accepted health indicators like under 5 mortality (U5MR), maternal mortality (MMR) etc. The MDG report (2012) claims that many lives have already been saved in reducing U5MR, MMR and also other deceases. It is a positive sign that India has already averted substantial number of deaths and morbidity by focusing on MDGs and implementing programmes accordingly. However, there are unequal health indicators across regions, caste, religion, gender, ethnicity which is quite disturbing.

Again without much focusing on MDG, just observing and feeling the poor public health conditions in Basanti areas of Sundarban during 2004-05, JGVK started a health project focusing on mothers and child's health.

**The goal** of the project is improved health status and awareness generation of the rights in health issues among the poor population in selected areas of Sundarban.

The key objectives are

- By end 2013, at least 50% of the pregnant women in 20 project villages have received at least 3 visits during their pregnancy by a Female Health Worker (FHW) who has guided and informed the pregnant women and her family about her pregnancy.
- By end 2013 at least 50% of the birth giving by women in 20 villages in the areas have been helped by a Dai (traditional birth attendant) that has used her knowledge she has acquired.
- By end 2013, at least 50% of the population in their 20 villages has been made aware of their rights relate to health care services, have understood the importance of advocacy and together with JGVK have worked out plants for advocacy with respect to how they can influence the local authorities in relation to the better health for the target communities.



**Table No. 7 : Coverage of project**

Sl. No.	G P	Villages
1	<b>Jyotishpur</b>	Joygopalpur, Ranigarh, Radharanipur, Juotishpur, Harekrishnapur
2	<b>Bharatgarh</b>	Garanbose, Bharatgarh, Mahespur, Anandabad Kumargram, Shibgunj, Chak Pitambar Datta
3	<b>Nafargunj</b>	Hironmoypur, Nafargunj, Brinchibari
4	<b>Jharkhali</b>	Laskarpur, Parbatpur Herobhanga



Important activities of the Social Health programme during the year are as follows:

- ? **Programmatic activities extended to Masjidbati and Basanti Gram Panchayats** of Basanti block. 10 women were engaged in the extension activities after training.
- ? **Training on Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood illness** was started with selected 10 health workers.
- ? **Since July'2012** four Specialist Doctors, Child specialist, Gynecologist, two General Physician are treating local patients on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. During July'2012 March'2013 they treated 447 patients.
- ? **Health workers are treating** under nourished children and they are sent to nutritional Rehabilitation centre at the Block primary Health Centre.
- ? **Preparation** for setting-up a Pathological laboratory at JGVK Campus is completed and the laboratory will start functioning from October'2013.
- ? **Through initiative** of JGVK health team and health workers closed ANM outreach camp in Joygopalpur was started. Similarly health team had a constant dialogue with the authorities of CDC (Matrisadan) for improve the services. This effort results improvement of services.
- ? **The rate of institutional delivery**, safe delivery, child and maternal mortality rate are better in these four G.P. areas where JGVK health programme is being implemented during the last few years.

## Impacts

- ? **Institutional delivery** in four Gram Panchayats where said health programme are being implemented are remained same (61 percent). However, Institutional delivery rate in Jharkhali Gram Panchayat was increased from 63 percent in 2011-12 to 70 percent this year. Similarly Institutional delivery rate in Bharatgarh Gram Panchayat was also increased. Only in Jyotishpur Gram Panchayat the rate has slightly decreased.
- ? **Health team** of JGVK established good working relationship with field level Government health extension staff like ANM, ASHA. This results they actively participate along with others in the fourth Saturday meeting at respective GPs; share experiences, data, information and plan for collective work.
- ? **Established Close programmatic relationship with respective GPs**; JGVK workers are involve in the ICDS monitoring committee. Their involvement and intervention results improved functional and service delivery at the ICDS centre. This also results increased participation of women in MGNREGA work (100 day work).

**Table: 8 Gram-Panchayat wise Delivery details: 2012-13**

Sl. No.	G.P.	Delivery Details			
		Total	Institutional	Home	Rate of Inst. Delivery
1.	<b>Jharkali</b>	203	143	66	70.40
2.	<b>Nafargunj</b>	238	170	68	71.40
3.	<b>Bharatgarh</b>	521	296	225	57.00
4.	<b>Jyotishpur</b>	333	171	162	55.00



**Table No. 9 Rate of Child Mortality**

Sl. No.	G.P.	Rate : 2011-12		Rate : 2012-13	
		Total Birth	Mortality	Total Birth	Mortality
1.	Jharkali	145	2	203	2
2.	Nafargunj	235	10	238	5
3.	Bharatgarh	376	10	521	11
4.	Jyotishpur	259	7	333	2

**Table No. 10 Details of Matriniketan OPD of JGVK 2012-13**

1.	<b>Total Patients treated</b>	<b>: 447</b>
2.	<b>Donation (Registration fees) collected</b>	<b>: Rs. 6450/-</b>
3.	<b>Sale of Medicines</b>	<b>: Rs. 52,332/-</b>
4.	<b>Collection from Blood test</b>	<b>: Rs. 735/-</b>
5.	<b>Blood samples tested</b>	<b>: 21 persons</b>

**Ambulance Service**

In 2008, JGVK felt the need for an Ambulance for quick transfer of critical patients to nearby health centre, Basanti, Block Hospital, Sub-divisional Hospital, Canning or Kolkata for better treatment. Manabata Trust, a Kolkata based Philanthropic organisation, organised by Mr. Sajan Bansal provided a Ambulance to the organisation in 2009. Till now, this Ambulance service providing important service to the local people.

**Workshop on status of Health in Sundarban**

On November 25<sup>th</sup> 2012, JGVK organised a one day discussion on the challenges of Health Care with a focus in Sundarban. Eminent personalities who are analyzing the trend with a different perspective participated in the discussion. They include Ms. Jaya Mitra, writer and environment activist, Dr. Prasanta Chattapadhy, Dr. Sovon Panda, Dr. Kunal Datta, Avijit Bishnu, Ipsita Pal Bhowmik, Dr. Amitabh Choudhury among others participated in the discussions.



### 3.6 Jeebandhara : Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme



Safe and adequate drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are important indicators that are used in assessing the various dimensions of poverty. Essential for life and for living with dignity, the challenges in accessing these are more for those who are historically, culturally, economically and socially marginalised.

Lack of access to sanitation by communities across the globe continues to be a severe challenge more so in south Asia. In the current MDGs reference to sanitation is buried as a sub-target under MDG7 on environment sustainabilities as target 7.34. Half by 2015 the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The progress is good.

The world has met the target of halving the proportion of people without access to improved sources of water, five years ahead of schedule. On the other hand access to improved sanitation increased from 36% in 1990 to 56% in 2010 in the developing regions as a whole. The greatest progress was achieved in Eastern and Southern Asia.

JGVK initiative: Without directly focusing, talking on MDG goal, JGVK with financial and technical support from UBU (Danish Association for Sustainable Development) Denmark and Danish Technical University started this programme about 7 years back.

The goal was to improve quality of life of the poorest of the poor through reduction of water and sanitation related disease problem and organising capacity building of students, women for better hygienic practices.



Objectives :

- Improved capacity of the CBOs and the local authorities to support the local inhabitants to improve their conditions of life with respect to health water and sanitation.
- Increased number of person in the project area has knowledge and capacity to participate in the project related activities on health improvements through self-help activities for improvement of water and sanitation.
- Increased number of people in the project area has knowledge on access to drinking water with reduced arsenic content.

The project was implemented directly by JGVK and through CSO partners.



## Activities during the year

**Table No. 11 : Main activities under Jeebandhara Project**

1	<b>Installation of Hand pumps in schools</b> Ranigarh Primary and Sibadasi Primary School	2
2	<b>Raised platform for tubewell</b>	16
3	<b>School toilet</b> 5 SSKs in Jharkhali	5
4	<b>Household toilet installation</b> APL : 35, BPL : 187 (in Jyotishpur, Bharatgarh, Nafargunj and Jharkhali GPs)	222
5	<b>Community toilet (Jharkhali)</b>	2

### Other important activities

- Awareness camps for students, children and women in particular for better hygiene practices.
- Simple procedure for arsenic tests developed and introduce earthen pot arsenic filter in some arsenic affected areas of North 24 Parganas district.
- Measurements of arsenic in the water and water quality measurements.
- In collaboration with Danish students and teachers, two important study and measurements were conducted during the year. These are: (i) Measurement of water level of over 400 tubewells in different Gram Panchayats of Southern Part of Basanti block and (ii) Estimate of waste generated from the households and markets in some selected pockets of Basanti Block.

The UBU supported project is completed in March 2013. The project clearly created some positive impacts in the area especially: (i) access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene practices are far better in the project villages compare to other areas (iii) simple procedure for arsenic test help the rural people (iv) awareness and practice are co-related in terms of hand wash before taking food. However, inequities relating to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) must be concertedly addressed in the coming period and particularly post 2015 as well. Pollution free, waste free rural environment is the goal in the coming period.



### 3.7 Education Programme



Along with the work of economic development of Poor Women during 2003-04, JGVK noticed that a large number of children remained outside of the elementary and primary education. So, in 2004 JGVK started non-formal schools in difficult locations including one at the JGVK campus. Gradually 10 such schools / centre was set-up. The school at the campus now developed as a model school up-to VIII standard.

The objectives of the programme includes

- ? Integration of weaker sections of the society into mainstream education.
- ? Arrest drop-out from the school.
- ? Provide additional tutorial for those students who are comparatively slow learner.
- ? Establish and running an educational insurance scheme on individual basis to prevent children to drop-out of the school.
- ? Vocational education for village youth
- ? Promote moral values among the children

Key Progress during the year are as follows:

#### Non formal centres:

- ? 10 Nonformal schools are running in 5 villages with 155 students
- ? 13 students from these schools got admitted in government aided primary school.

#### Coaching Centre :

- ? 82 students of VI-X grade took special coaching classes



### Computer Training

- ? 57 students have joined computer training. This is quite an improvement compared to last year.

### Safe Education Programme:

- ? 704 students from five government schools are involved in the save education programme. These students are also actively involved in environmental conservation activities at their respective schools.

On 28th February 2013, 100 student member visited Dakshineswar, Belur math as part of educational exposure.



### Vivekananda Siksha Niketan

- ? The school upgraded to Class VII this year. The school having 174 students with 14 full time and 3 part time teachers. This students teacher ratio is around 13 which is quite good compare to other local schools.
- ? Students are provided in computer, music, dance, drawing, reading in library, indoor games and also outdoor exercise. Students are also encourage to appear for Talent-Search examination.

### Vocational Training School

- ? 10 youth successfully completed the carpenters training and gainfully engaged in this occupation. Few short duration courses were organized.

**In the coming year**, JGVK will continue the above activities with major focus on involving all in the education, training, learning and use the new learning for change. Few non-formal schools will be upgraded to Primary school, while others converted into community learning centre. **Coaching Centre** will be decentralized. Special coaching will be provided to the weaker students within their hamlet.





### 3.8 Joy Du Bengale (JDB) Programme



Joy Du Bengale (JDB) is a small, new charity in France formed by a young lady who came to JGVK and witnessed the ravages of Aila (the cyclone) in May 25<sup>th</sup> 2009. She spent 5 months at JGVK and worked with JGVK staff for the rescue, relief and rehabilitation of Aila affected poor households. She also teaches English, computers to the JGVK staff and worked on Jeebandhara project. She is Angélique (Anjali to locals).

After returning to her country, she, with support of her family and friends, formed a small organization' **Joy Du Bengale'** for support to JGVKs efforts.

During the year JDB supported JGVK in three distinct programmatic interventions. Though small but very significant contribution in terms of guidance on how to identify the beneficiaries, how to develop plan of actions, how to document, how to monitor the work etc.

#### Goals

- ? Class for illiterate poor women in the age of having children to develop reading, writing and numerical skills.
- ? Sponsorship for senior school students both girls and boys from class 9 to class 12 - to continue their studies and to obtain high school examination.
- ? House re-building and integrated development of 30 households belonging to "Below the Poverty Line" categories.



## Objectives

- ? To run afternoon school for local illiterate married women for the age group of 25-35 years in villages of Basanti block.
- ? To learn basic mathematics, language to communicate with their nearby people more confidently.
- ? To promote better education for the students of Poorest of the poor at least upto XII standard.
- ? Holistic development support for 30 poor households.

## Activities

- ? JGVK completed 11 six-month long illiterate women schools for local illiterate women who had no opportunity to go to school. JGVK selected one teacher for each school. The classes were held in the court-yard of one of the learners or in other common and convenient place for two hours a day for three days in a week. The school continued for six months with one batch.

The teachers taught fundamental thing of mathematics, Bengali and English like numbers, simple additions, subtraction, multiplication, division and alphabets, name of common things in Bengali and English.

A class level 2 with 16 women who passed the level 1 has been hold in order to strengthen their skills.

- ? To promote better education during the year 2012-13, JGVK selected nine students (boys and girls) from poor families and gave them money to purchase of text books, writing books, pen, geometry box, school uniform, school bags etc. They also received money for their tuition fees throughout the year and expenses for their educational tour.

Because computer sciences is crucial to succeed in the modern life, JGVK has opened the doors of its IT class for the sponsored students to freely participate.

- ? In collaboration with village committee identified five poor households each from six villages. A detail socio-economic survey was conducted in each household to understand their status. These households are primarily AILA (May'2009) victims, but not yet received any compensation for their house re-building or other rehabilitation support. The project provides house rebuilding / repairing support for 30 households and also develops their livelihood through the developing of their existing resource base e.g. fingerlings for their pond, vegetable seed for the kitchen garden, pond side gardening, sanitation facilities and training on skill development for home based cottage industrial activities.

## Outputs

- ? 16 illiterate women from each school learned basic knowledge of Mathematics, Bengali and English. Now they can read easy Bengali books and can help their little children to read their lesson. About 170 women have completed the course.

- ? The students, who received scholarship have performed well in their school examination by taking the support from this programme.

- ? 30 Aila affected poor households are able to repair their badly damaged houses and also involve in better livelihood practices.



### 3.9 Information, Education and Communication IEC-III Programme



This project has started in October 2011. The basic purposes are the following :

- ? **Make local rural Governing Institutions more accountable, responsive to the local people, particularly** to rural poor women.
- ? **Mobilise, organise poor women into small groups** and strengthen their capacity, so they relate with governing Institutions and access various facilities and services available for them.

The project also addresses the four important Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) i.e.

- ? reduction of poverty and hunger
- ? ensure universalisation of primary education
- ? reduce maternal mortality
- ? reduce child mortality (0-5)

This project is a collective initiative with Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP). The project is now implemented in 9 G.Ps including 6 G.Ps of Basanti block i.e. Basanti, Jyotishpur, Bharatgarh, Masjidbati, Nafargung and Jharkhali.

The major activities under this project are provided in the table 11. In September 7-9' 2012, all 16 staff participated in a Training of Trainers (TOT) programme organised by Partner Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP) at Kolkata.

#### Key Achievements

- ? Panchayat members and staffs are supportive to the issue JGVK focusing on
- ? **Women SHG members are more aware, informed** about the various schemes and facilities available for them.



- ? More people are now accessing government schemes.
- ? Visible GO : NGO Collaboration in Panchayat level meeting especially on fortnightly health meetings.
- ? More and more demands / requests emerged from hamlet level Mahila Sabha (Womens meeting) / Sansad Sabha (Ward level meetings) are incorporated in the Gram Panchayat Plan.
- ? Performance (attendance, care, quality of food, teachings) also improved in ICDS Centres, SSK and Primary schools due to constant monitoring of trained village committee members.

### Monthly Periodical

Since 2008, JGVK publishes a monthly Bengali periodical **Ajker Basundhara (meaning today's earth)**. The content focus on Sundarban related environment and development issues. The editorial focuses on various aspects of environment and conservation. 1000 copies are printed and disseminated every month. This periodical is an instrument for developing knowledge base and for building public opinion.

### Library

The JGVK Library is an integral part of Joygopalpur Gram Vikas Kendras all activities and plays a major role in acquiring new knowledge and experiences to be tested, build upon and disseminated to the villages. The library was established at the office premises with the objective of broadening and upsealing the learning and experiences resulting from JGVKs own as well as partner organisations initiatives. The library is open for all its visitors, students of nearby schools and Vivekananda Siksha Niketan and staffs. The Library hours are 9-30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

The Library has a collection of 728 books (February'2013) on related to development, literature, environment and children's books. Over 100 audio and visuals CDs and Cassettes on various things and most of them are documentaries related to JGVKs work are kept in the library. The library also subscribe to many journals, newsletters, periodicals, mostly in Bengali language. All the publications of JGVK, publications on developmental issues are available in the library and can be purchased at nominal cost. Several reports based on JGVKs work and experiences are also kept in the library.

**Table No. 12 JGVK Activity Status Report since the Start of IEC III October 2011-January 2013**

Sl. No	Activity	South 24 Parganas	North 24 Parganas	Total Activity
1	Advocacy Workshop with GPs/line department	16	2	18
2.	Advocacy Workshop with Panchayat Samities	1	0	1
3.	Cso-PRI partnership Development Workshop with GP	5	4	9
4.	Sensitization of women through campaign at GP level	34	12	46
5.	CB of GUS and GP Standing Committee members on bottom-up planning	2	1	3
6.	Logistic support to PRIs for critical gaps and hand holding per GP	4 PGs	2 GPs	
7.	TOT of 6 CSOs and FU of events			1
8.	Strengthening and hand holding support to 6 CSOs		2	2
9.	Organizing women Association (Mahila Sabha) at GP, Block twice a year	161	29	190
10.	Participation of SHG sub-cluster & cluster mtg in GP (twice a month)	400	109	509
11.	Cultural Intervention in Districts			2
12.	Publication of Panchayat Magazine Ajker Basundhara			16
13.	Development of IEC materials			6
14.	Dissemination of IEC materials	Done	Done	Done



### 3.10 Kolkata Street Food Project

Context:



Since its inception (1999) JGVK primarily concentrated its activities in the rural areas. During 2009-10, JGVK in collaboration with INNOAID, a Denmark based students and researcher's organisation conducted a study on the status of street food Hawkers in Kolkata. The study findings clearly shows that : (i) street food vendors are not aware about the various government policies and programmes applicable to them. In 2009 Government of India developed a policy for the street Hawkers (ii) the street food vendors are not much aware and follow hygienic and good housekeeping practices (iii) the food hawkers are not getting access to facilities like bank loan, space, electricity, water connection. Various other studies (All India Institute of Hygiene and public

Health) shows that the Kolkata street food vendors are generally supplying good tasty and hygienic food.

As a follow-up, a proposal was prepared jointly. The proposal focuses on training food vendors on the above areas to improve the conditions of the food vendors through good housekeeping and accessing various facilities. After approval from the Danish authorities the project started in June 2011 and continued till April 2013. This is a Pilot action research project involving three different categories of partners having distinct roles. **The Innoaid** for training, documentation and synthesis of learning's. **JGVK**, as primary partner for administration and co-ordination of the project. **The Sabuj Sangha and Gana Unnayan Parshad** are the **secondary partners** directly involved in the execution of the project activities.

The project

**Vision :** To create a new sustainable framework for the production of street food in Kolkata which should secure better food, hygiene and through that better living conditions for the street food vendors.

**Mission :** To design a new way of selling street food with focus on food hygiene, compatible with the needed surrounding service system, additionally, innovation of the waste management, the total food supply chain and the handling of water is needed.

**Objectives :** The objective of the project was to empower a broad spectrum of street food vendors in Kolkata, building their capacity to align with the National Policy of Urban Street Vendors and support the progress of recognition and formalization of the sector at the state level.

**Target Vendors :** The target vendors of the project were 700 (seven hundred) semi-mobile street food vendors selling cooked food from the small stall or Kiosk aside of the streets of Kolkata. With the minimum 10% of the target group are women street food vendors.



**Table No. 13 : Coverage of street food vendors : facilitated by Sabuj Sangha**

Sl. No.	Area	Number of vendors	Number of groups formed
1	Anandapur	70	7
2	Anwarshah Road	22	0
3	Highland Park	22	2
4	Ajaynagar	20	2
5	Jadavpur P.S. area	23	0
6	Jadavpur University	14	0
7	Karunamayee	60	6
8	CGO Complex, Salt Lake	20	2
9	IBM, WEBEL	60	6
10	Mukundapur	40	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>351</b>	<b>29</b>

**Table No. 14 : Coverage of street food vendors : facilitated by GUP**

Sl. No.	Area	Number of vendors	Number of groups formed
1	WEBEL	20	2
2	SDF	20	2
3	Swastha Bhawan	20	2
4	T echnopolis	60	6
5	Omega Building	30	3
6	Anandabazar	40	4
7	BSNL	20	2
8	WIPRO	30	3
9	College Crossing	40	4
10	Godrej Water Side	20	2
11	Moni Kanchan	20	2
12	Scattend areas	30	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>350</b>	<b>35</b>

Major achievements of the project includes

1. Prepared **Toolkit-1** (Poster and Flex for Hawkers awareness), **Toolkit-2** Apron for vendors banding, **Toolkit-3**, Bengali Handbook for vendors on knowledge upgradation. **Toolkit-4** Handbook for stakeholder. **Toolkit-5** Dustbin.
2. Developed Prototype Kiosk
3. Formation of SHGs among the Hawkers and access to finance from the financial institutions.
4. Financial Management **skill developed**

Key learning

- ? Most of the vendors are migrated from the rural areas (mainly from two adjoining districts of South and North 24 Parganas districts and Bihar).
- ? Majority of them are illiterate.
- ? Major problems they faced are waste disposal, access to water and electricity and toilet
- ? Always suffering trauma of eviction
- ? Lack of trust and cohesion
- ? Most of them do not have local address identification
- ? Government of West Bengal has not yet accepted the National Hawkers Policy. Thus, the vendors are not stable with their business.

Based on this pilot experience, JGVK developed a Urban Policy and decided to work on Urban issue especially with the distress seasonal migrants from rural areas.



## 3.11 Other Important Activities during the year

### 1. Involvement in Block level Peace Committee

JGVK is a member of Basanti Block level (Police Station level) Peace Committee. On April 8<sup>th</sup> 2012 JGVK participated and contributed in the Peace Committee meeting focusing on 'Peace, education and development in the region'. JGVK regularly participate in this Forum and share ideas based on experiences.

### 2. Training on Mental Health

JGVK believed that mental health is also an important element for Human Development. On May 4-5'2012 two day orientation training was organized at JGVK meeting Hall. Trainer was Ms Basundhara, Goshwami, Doctor. Mental Health, Central reform Centre, Alipur. 25 participants including some JGVK staff and local CBO members were participated in the training.

### 3. Workshops with Couples

JGVK always tries for holistic development of family. The family members (particularly wife / husband) must understand each other, their work in the organisations, Support from the husband etc. On this purpose in mind, JGVK organized this workshop on June 5<sup>th</sup> 2012, 25 Couples participated in this programme. Participants were satisfied at the end of the programme. The participants, particularly husbands of JGVK workers, said this programme helped them to understand the kind of activities JGVK is doing end in particular the role and the work of their wife in the organisation.

### 4. Celebration of 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary and 72<sup>th</sup> death anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore

A day long programme was organized at JGVK in Collaboration with sub-divisional Information Department, Canning. The participants include government officials, local school teachers, students and eminent citizens. Speakers highlighted the thinking, constructive work of Tagore and its relevance in the present context. Students of Vivekananda Siksha Niketan performed the cultural programme.

### 5. Celebration of Independence Day

JGVK staff, volunteers, village committee members, students of Vivekananda Sikshaniketan Celebrated the 66<sup>th</sup> Independence Day in the campus. The programme includes tributes the fighters of independence struggle. Senior persons in their speeches remember the struggle and reminded the responsibilities of independent citizen. Students take the oath of good citizen.

### 6. Environmental Activites

To celebrate the 'Sundarban Divas' (August 22<sup>nd</sup>) and take the oath to protect the fragile eco-system and diverse and distinct biodiversity of Sundarban, JGVK in Collaboration with Jyotishpur High School organized a tree plantation programme. This was a part of 'Save and protect education and Environment programme' which is being jointly implemented by JGVK in collaboration with five local Government schools.

### 7. Awareness programme on Child and women trafficking

JGVK team participated and contributed in this awareness programme organized by the District Police Department. Senior Government officials, politicians and representatives of Civil Society Organizations were participated in this programme. They shared their views and developed a collective plan to handle this problem. As a follow-up JGVK along with Basanti Police Station develop a place at the Police Station to function as 'Complaint Centre cum Councilling Centre'.



## 4. Institutional Aspects

The Annual Report would be incomplete without providing information about the various aspects of the functioning of JGVK as an Institution.

### 4.1 Governance

**The Governing Board (G.B.)** is the Statutory Body for the management of JGVK's affairs. The GB performs the following functions.

- ? Setting programme direction and strategies
- ? Making Institutional policies for Programmes, funds, Human Resource Management, Administration etc.
- ? Reviewing Institutional performance periodically and take appropriate measures.
- ? Approving annual plan and budgets
- ? Approving annual audits.

During the year G.B. meets more than the statutory requirements of four times.

**The current membership of the Governing Board is (2012-13)**

1. Mr. Harekrishna Bharati, President
2. Mr. Dilip Naskar Vice President
3. Mr. Biswajit Mahakur, Secretary
4. Mr. Dilip Sardar, Treasurer
5. Ms. Kanika Maity, Member
6. Ms Mithu Mondal Member
7. Ms Saraswati Sardar Member

Between the Board meeting the President, Vice President provides guidance to the secretary. The Treasurer acts as a full-time treasurer in the organization and oversees the financial management functions. Governing Body members are also looking after key programmatic areas.

The General Body of JGVK comprises 42 persons. The annual meeting of the General Body was held on June 27'2012 to review and approve the annual programmes, annual plan and approve the audited accounts of the Society.

### 4.2 Management

The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of JGVK. He is responsible for overall management of JGVK within the Policy Parameters laid down by the Governing Board. The responsibility includes (i) Coordinate effective delivery of all projects, programmes in JGVK (ii) Identify new strategic opportunities for JGVK's work (iii) Develop internal leadership and capacity development.

The Project Implementation Body (PIB) the top-tier of decision making in JGVK. This body comprises of project level, unit level PIB members. This body is mandated to (i) Oversee the monthly review and planning and its follow-up (ii) Identify areas and elements for new policy elaboration or review of existing policies in JGVK (iii) Evolve standards of quality (also review the same) in various task / activities of JGVK. (iv) Identify new strategic opportunities for JGVK's work (v) Any other mandate given by the secretary. During the year PIB held 15 meetings.





The Programmatic Implementation Body is reviewing plans and implementing the respective projects and programmes. The Project / Programme Management is carried out by the project / unit coordinators.

### 4.3 Financial Management

JGVK (The Society) continues to follow the guidelines suggested by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for “Not-For-Profit organisations” in preparation of financial statement. The Management Audit Report for the year 2012-13 has been discussed at the General Body and Governing Body. M/s Sougata Choudhury and company is the statutory auditor of JGVK. The treasurer, President, Secretary and F&A staff meet regularly with him.

**Details of Governing Body Members of Joygopalpur Gram Vikas Kendra (JGVK) 2012-13**

Sl. No.	Name	Position in the G.B.	Salary Received (2012-13)	Other Benefits like Travel or any other
1.	Mr. Harekrishna Bharti	President	No	No
2.	Mr. Dilip Naskar	Vice-President	No (periodic contract assignment)	Yes
3.	Mr. Biswajit Mahakur	Secretary	No	Yes
4.	Mr. Dilip Sardar	Treasurer	Yes	Yes
5.	Ms Mithu Sardar	Member	No	No
6.	Ms Kanika Maity	Member	No	No
7.	Ms. Saraswati Sardar	Member	Yes	Yes

**Note:**

Two Board members Mr. Dilip Sardar and Mrs. Saraswati Sardar are giving full time to the organization and taking lower remuneration compares to similar job outside. They are taken for better co-ordination between the GB and programmatic activities. They enrich the GB members with relevant information relating to programme and also administration. This would help the GB to steer the institution in the right direction.

### 4.4 Transitions

During the year several important programmatic transactions occurred.

- ? The Animal Husbandry Project ended in September 2010. Based on the experiences of this earlier phase and evaluation findings a new intervention in six villages continued. Animal Component was integrated in the agriculture farm.
- ? A new IEC project is launched from October 2011 covering 9 Gram Panchayats.
- ? Water, sanitation and hygiene (Jeebandhara) project completed its Second Phase in March'2013. A new proposal prepared.
- ? A new urban based Kolkata Street Food Project continued during the year on a partnership basis with Sabuj Sangha and Gana Unnayan Parshad. This project was coordinated from JGVKs city office.
- ? JGVK decided to continue its work in urban areas. A draft urban policy prepared.
- ? CISU from Danish NGO collective visited JGVK during February 2013. They appreciate JGVKs programmatic activities but at the Institutional level point out some areas which require urgent attention.



**List of key projects during the year (2012-13)**

Sl. No.	Project Name
1	Water and sanitation related health in South and North 24 Parganas, Sundarban West Bengal
2	Identification of a sustained basis of survival of the poverty stricken civil society in the Sundarbans, through an organic / agro-ecological agriculture-system
3	Aquaculture for nutrition and supplementary income for the rural poor in Sundarban, West Bengal, India
4	Poverty reduction through cottage industry and strengthening of civil society at village level
5	Improvement of health status among the poor in the Sundarbans through the establishment of locally based health measures and strengthening of civil societies capacity for advocacy
6	Adult womens Education Programme
7	Education Project
8	IEC Project
9	Kolkata Street Food Hawkers Project
10	Animal Husbandry
11	Student sponsorship programme
12	Building Housing (Integrated family level development support) for the needy households.



## 5. Resource Providers

### 5.1 Main Partners

We acknowledge with gratitude the support and contribution we have received from the following organization.

1. DANIDA and Danish NGO Council, CISU, Denmark
2. Indian Group Funen (IGF), Denmark
3. UBU (Danish Association for Sustainable Development), Denmark
4. Joy Du Bengale (JDB), France
5. Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Denmark
6. Danish Technical University, Denmark
7. INNO-AID, Denmark
8. Sundarban Development Board, Government of West Bengal
9. Paschim Banga Marwari Sammelani Siksha Kosh, Kolkata
10. Madam Birgritte Øargaard and Dr. Adam Øargaard
11. Vikash Trust, Kolkata
12. Ramkaran Gupta Social Activist, Kolkata
13. Manabata Trust, Kolkata
14. Hoder Topse Family Fund
15. District Sanitation Cell, ZP
16. Human excellence care
17. Science Communicators Forum
18. Toleo Foundation, USA
19. Department of Science and Technology, Government of West Bengal
20. Soil Science Research Institute, Canning, Government of India.
21. Calcutta Charity Friends Club(CCFC), Tollygunge, Kolkata

### 5.2 Stakeholders of JGVK

1. Loka Kalyan Parishad
2. Srima Matritirtha Mahila Samity
3. Amnesha for Science, Gosaba
4. Bermajur Janakalyan Samity
5. Masjidbati Water Shed Association
6. Sundarban Unnayan Niketan
7. Birinchibari Manab Kalyan Samity
8. Paruldaha Ramkrishna Vivekananda Ashram
9. Kalidaspur Gramin Vikas Kendra
10. Kisholoy Taruntirtha
11. Gramajyoti Voluntary Organisation (GJVO), Odisha
12. Birinchibari Agragami Samaj Kalyan Samity
13. Bayarmari Chunchura Palli Unnayan Samity
14. Ankur, Canning II
15. Kendula Susthayi Tantu Samabay Samity, Birbhum
16. Sabuj Sangha
17. Gana Unnayan Parshad



### 5.3 Future priorities and Programmes of JGVK

During the coming years, JGVK would be making some major strategic decisions in order to realize its mission:

- **Taking forward its existing efforts** towards income generating work among the rural poor, especially women, empowerment, environmental sanitation, education and health.
- **Set up a small public health centre**, to act as a model health support centre in the area. Also set-up a Pathological Laboratory.
- **Upgrade Vivekananda Patha Bhawan as a model residential school in the region.** Necessary long-term support, both technical and financial supports are to be explored. The initiative for affiliation is under way. Set-up a B.Ed training centre.
- **Develop a Museum along with Resource cum information centre on Sundarban people**, livelihood, culture, environment, development process, development prospects and challenges. Along with this ensure greater environmental awareness and accountability on local environment its conservation and development.
- Develop moral, physical, mental quality of local children and adolenents through organizing them in Tarun Tirtha' an idea developed by Dr. Meghnath Saha.
- **Launch a new educational programme** focusing on job oriented skill development training of various locally relevant technical aspects for the local youth.
- **Work with local self governing institutions and departments:** JGVK's work on developmental issues would be expanded to include both Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's) and government departments.
- **Work in the Kolkata metropolitan city and its hinterland** with local partners on street Food Hawkers project will be expanded.
- Initiative to link JGVK programmes (on Health, Home Industry, Fishery, Agriculture etc.) with Government departments and research and training institutions.
- Concentrate on integrated development of poor households, adult women's literacy.
- Work in few areas, households in an intensive way and other areas on a extensive mode with partners.



## 5.4 Acknowledgements

**We are thankful to all our friends and partners for their support and encouragement in our work:**

- ? DANIDA and Danish NGO Council, CISU, Denmark
- ? Indian Group Funen, Denmark
- ? Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Denmark
- ? Holdor Topsoe Holding, Denmark
- ? UBU (Danish Association for Sustainable Development), Denmark
- ? Joy Du Bengale, France
- ? INNO-AID Organisation, Denmark
- ? Danish Technical University, Denmark
- ? Aarhus University, Denmark
- ? Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh
- ? International Poultry Network, Copenhagen, Denmark
- ? Mr. Sisir Sengupta
- ? Prof. S.P. Adhikary, Deptt of Biotechnology Viswa Bharati.
- ? West Bengal State University of Animal Sciences and Fishery
- ? Toleo Foundaiton, USA
- ? Jadavpur University, Kolkata
- ? Sundarban Development Board, Government of West Bengal
- ? District Collector of Balasore, Odisha
- ? South 24 Parganas Zilla Parishad
- ? District Magistrate, South 24 Parganas
- ? Paschim Banga Marwari Sammelani Siksha Kosh
- ? Vikash Trust, Kolkata
- ? Lok Kalyan Parishad, Kolkata
- ? The Art of Living
- ? West Bengal Voluntary Health Association (WBVHA)
- ? Science Communicator's Forum
- ? Engineers Association of India
- ? Dr. Mudnakudu Nandeesh, Centre for Aquaculture Research and Development, Bishramgunj, Tripura
- ? Ram Karan Gupta-Social Activist
- ? Block Development Office, Basanti, Gosaba, Canning - I & II, Baruipur, Gaighata, Baduria, Sandeshkhali-II, Deganga (N.24-Pgs.), Dubrajpur (Birbhum), Khira & Simulia (Odisha)
- ? All the PRI institutions in our operational areas
- ? Dr. Mritunjoy Kundu, Bangladesh Agricultural University



**JOYGOPALPUR GRAM VIKASH KENDRA**

VILL-JOYGOPALPUR; P.O. NATUNHAT  
DIST-SOUTH 24 PARGANAS; WEST BENGAL

**6 Financial**

**FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNT**

INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS FOR 2012-13 (Fig in Rs.)

SPENT DURING THE YEAR		GRANTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR	
Agriculture	447,110	Agriculture	300,000
Animal Husbandary	83,769	Animal Husbandary	-
Jeevandhara	1,930,958	Jeevandhara	2,174,494
Education	6,115,915	Education	6,745,769
Fishery	326,418	Fishery	557,000
Health	2,885,642	Health	4,549,246
Home Industries	3,462,160	Home Industries	5,642,526
IEC - 3	1,497,052	IEC - 3	-
JDB Education	263,802	JDB Education	467,109
Street Food Project	1,233,549	Street Food Project	1,595,000
Training Room	-	Training Room	208,210
Others	4,668	Others	48,263
Depreciation on Assets	1,223,558		22,287,616
		Add: Previous years unutilised grant	7,750,306
		Less: Unutilised grant of current year	12,123,642
			17,914,280
		Bank Interest	336,763
		Depreciation transferred to Property Fund	1,223,558
	<u>19,474,601</u>		<u>19,474,601</u>

*Hare Krishna Bharati*  
Harekrishna Bharati  
President

*Dilip Sardar*  
Dilip Sardar  
Treasurer

*Biswajit Mahakur*  
Biswajit Mahakur  
Secretary







## Joygopalpur Gram Vikash Kendra

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