

**1987 ANNUAL REPORT**  
**SOCIETY FOR EQUITABLE**  
**VOLUNTARY ACTIONS**  
**[SEVA]**



**VIKAS KENDRA**

(a project of Society for Equitable  
Voluntary Actions. Regd. under W. B.  
Societies Registration Act. XXVI 1961)

Post & Vill : ATGHARA via KOLSUR  
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal. Pin 743 438

Regd. Office : 53/5 Vidyayatan Sarani  
Calcutta 700 035

# **ANNUAL REPORT 1987**

## **Society for Equitable Voluntary Actions**

### **INTRODUCTION**

'Society For Equitable Voluntary Actions' (SEVA) is a voluntary social work organisation, registered under West Bengal Societies Registration Act XXVI 1961, on 3rd September, 1986 with its village centre at Atghara, North 24 Parganas and city office at 53/5, Vidyayatan Sarani, Calcutta-700 035.

However, our continuing project Vikas Kendra, an integrated rural development programme for Baduria and the other surrounding blocks, dates back to 1985, 1st April. The Vikas Kendra has started with the auspices of Institute of Social Work, a reputed social work organisation. We are grateful to the Institute of Social Work for nourishing Vikas Kendra in its early days.

Following the integration of Vikas Kendra with SEVA, every effort was made by SEVA to make the project a distinctive success. Consistent with the avowed philosophy of SEVA, Vikas Kendra was allowed full freedom to work and to grow in its objectives.

### **PHILOSOPHY**

Vikas Kendra as well as SEVA follow certain philosophical criteria and social commitments in conceptualising and effecting any project. Our test criteria are :

- i social cost
- ii social relevance
- iii transparency and
- iv participatory.

Our track records confirm to this criteria. We go to the village people, interact with them without any preconceived

ideas and then generate programmes for the area. This operating principle has enabled us to formulate and run need-based project with marks of specificity and local orientation.

In village after village, in small gatherings, in friendly talks we are preaching the message that we have three enemies —*poverty, ignorance and apathy.*

We are friendly to all progressive forces of change. We want to move the society towards equality based on voluntary work.

## **PROJECT AREA**

Atghara is situated in Baduria Block, Basirhat Sub-Division of North 24 Parganas District. The nearest Railway Station is Macchalandpur, 10 kms ; the nearest bus route is Mogra Mor, 4 kms away. From Calcutta Airport it is 45 kms.

The district has a very high density of population. Eight hundred forty-three per sq. km., compared to the all India figure 221 per sq. km. (as per 1981 census). Our area is a jute producing area and has Muslim majority. Thousands of people have come from Bangladesh, exchanging their properties with the Muslims here.

The soil is fertile in this area. Sub-soil water level is very high—20' to 150' below surface. But the land-holdings are very very small and continuously getting fragmented. Number of small and marginal farmers is large. 37% of families have less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  hector of land. Chemical fertilisers and pesticides are easily available. Percentage of landless labourers is very high and they do not get any work for half of the year. There is no major industry in our area.

## **OUR ACTIVITIES**

**CENTRE :** We started our work by housing our project in a nearly 100 years old mud-hut (now completely perished)

at Biswaspara. We stayed there up to December 1986 from April 1985. Then in '87, we started building our present centre—a 6-room tiled modest accommodation. It took some time to make this habitable. In the intervening period, we stayed in a tent-house without interrupting any of our normal work. Library, Homeo Clinic, First-Aid service—all continued uninterrupted.

New outfits in the form of Mohila Mandali, Cooperative, Training Centre have since started working under our umbrella. These developments are further pressing for more space and accommodation.

**TITUMIR FAIR :** Titumir is the first martyr (1831) of India—in its quest for freedom. He belonged to our area. He organised a peasant revolt, with the participation of both the Muslim and the Hindu communities. He declared war against the oppressive landlords, British indigo planters and the foreign rulers. His life and struggle are still very much relevant to our work. The long march he started is an unending one. We have to guard his flank.

We organised a fair in his name on 13, 14 and 15 February '87. A 5 km WALK was organised from Hyderpur, his birth-place to Narkelberia, the battlefield, where he obtained his immortality. Two hundred people marched in the morning of 14 Feb, carrying colourful festoons and placards—promising to finish his unrealised task, to keep his flag unfurled.

Professor Santimoy Roy, a veteran freedom-fighter, placed a wreath on the column of Saheed Titumir at Narkelberia.

On 13 February, 66 youth, including 8 women, donated blood and a large number of people could not, because of shortage of bottle. This was our 3rd blood donation camp.

On the same day, 500 women met local leaders : Smt. Manjila Firdousi, Smt. Sushama Mondal, Smt. Araty Roy, Smt. Shabina Yasmin, Smt. Nurjahan Khatoon. They narrated

about their problems, about their promises, about their aspirations. In a conservative and backward place like Atghara, the gathering itself was a remarkable event. Dr. Momtaj Sanghamita and Dr. Mira Dutta also spoke on the occasion.

There were two seminars. One on Titumir and the other on Development. One hundred fifty youth from different groups joined the 2-day discussions. Eminent persons like Shri Pannalal Dasgupta, Dr. Sunit Mukherjee, Dr. S. Mukherjee, Prof. Debabrata Roy, Prof. Dhurjati Prasad Dey took part in the discussions.

There were cultural functions in the evenings of all the three days. A drama on a current issue staged by Living Theatre was witnessed by 2500 villagers. The exhibition, put up on the occasion, on Freedom Struggle and Development—was visited by 6000 people.

The Mohila Mondali members collected 220 kgs of rice, 20 kgs of mustard seeds, potatoes, onions to feed the needs of the fair.

The Apex Committee met at nights on all the three days to take stock of the situation and acted accordingly during the celebrations.

## **AGRICULTURE**

We have been deeply influenced by the philosophy of the Japanese natural agriculturist and micro-biologist Mr Masanobu Fukuoka. All of our core team members have read his book 'One Straw Revolution'. We are strongly against the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. We are stressing great emphasis on natural bio-farming.

**BORO-RICE CULTIVATION WITHOUT PESTICIDES :** Last year we could motivate farmers to cultivate the Boro-rice without pesticides covering 30 acres of land and that too was in Atghara only. In 1987, the area was increased to 200 acres in three villages.

The technical reports of the results of our experiments have been sent to ICAR, New Delhi ; Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal ; Bidhan Chandra Agriculture University (BCKV) among other institutions. These resulted in a visit by 5 senior faculty members from BCKV.

**PAPAYA :** in 1985, we raised 1000 papaya plants. In '86, it was 5000. We found out that there was a great demand for papaya plants. Our Mohila Mondali members had to make a quota for every family to distribute the plants fairly. In '87, we raised 40,000 papaya plants. We obtained seeds from the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore and IARI, Pusa, Bihar.

**SOCIAL FORESTRY :** Since '85, we are getting regular support from the Forest Dept, Govt. of West Bengal, for Social forestry. In '85, we raised 20,000 plants, last year it was 45,000. In the year under review, it was 60,000. We raised about 15 varieties of plants. All were distributed free.

**COCONUT :** In 1987, we participated in the programme of Coconut Development Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Govt. of India.

In this programme, we induced 183 farmers in 16 villages to plant 6000 coconut trees.

**FRUIT TREE :** With the help of Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officer, Barasat ; we taught the technique of drafting, budding and gootee-making. One village was adopted where every house-hold was to acquire one each high quality lemon, guava, green-banana and mango tree by this technique.

**POTATO :** We are happy to report that Mr M D Upadhyaya, of International Potato Centre has shown a kind attitude towards us. In '86, we raised True Potato Seeds (TPS) by four farmers. In '87, it was by 8 farmers.

Potato produced from these seeds are being distributed to lots of farmers in subsequent seasons to spread this variety.

TPS reduces the cost of potato cultivation by 1/10th, it also increases the yield remarkably and the seeds are disease-free.

**MEDICINAL PLANTS** : The Department of Botany, Calcutta University, has been extending its support to raise and popularise medicinal plants through Vikas Kendra. It is a project of the Deptt. of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. We have earmarked some parts of our nursery to raise medicinal plants.

**TRAINING** : We have conducted training on the following subjects of Agriculture :—

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Training Days</i>
i Natural/Bio-farming	298
ii Vegetable Preservation	34
iii Boro-Paddy Cultivation without pesticides	237
iv Kitchen Garden (for women)	170
v Horticulture (coconut)	461
vi Fruit Preservation	27
vii Grow Your Own Seeds	9
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	1236 days.
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## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

**POULTRY TRAINING** : We have conducted 4, one-month training courses ; two in 1986 and two in 1987. So far, 47 students have completed this course and 12 have already started their own poultry. These have been conducted with the collaboration of :

ICDP Project Office—Barasat,  
Gobardanga State Poultry Farm,  
Supt of Livestock, Barasat,  
Ramakrishna Mission, Narendrapur,  
Banks,

National Insurance Co. and  
Arambagh Hatcheries.

VETERINARY CENTRE : Dr. P R Dutta Gupta, Ex-Dy. Director, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, W. B., is one of our resource persons. He is our consulting vet. surgeon. We are planning to set up an Artificial Insemination Centre.

PRIMARY TREATMENT—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY : In 1987, Dr. Dutta Gupta has conducted a course and 23 students from 8 villages attended this course.

UPGRADING COUNTRY CHICKEN : In consultation with the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, W. B., and State Poultry Farm, Tollygunge, we have taken up a programme of upgrading the country chicken by introducing high quality cocks in some neighbourhoods.

BEE-KEEPING TRAINING : With the help from W. B. Khadi Board and R K Mission, Narendrapur, we conducted an one-month bee-keeping training in 1986 for 20 people. There was a follow up training course of 7 days in 1987. Twelve farmers have now taken up this activity. We are also in the process of registering a cooperative of honey producers.

We have imparted the following trainings on Animal Husbandry in 1987 :

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Training Days</i>
i Upgrading the country chicken by women	24
ii Poultry	390
iii Primary Treatment—Animal Husbandry	392
iv Bee-keeping (Refreshers' Course)	140
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	946 days.
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## COMMUNITY HEALTH

In India 2.27 lakh villages lack water supply, 43.8% of rural population still remain to be provided with drinking water. Though India lives in villages, still allopathic physicians and surgeons are concentrated in the urban areas. In rural areas the percentage is 28, whereas in the urban areas it is 72%.

In the face of these stark negative facts, we have to find out proper answers to fight ill health and diseases among teeming rural population.

Here lies the importance of Community Health Programmes. We are trying to improve the Community Health through the following programmes :

**SMOKELESS CHULLAH :** There is a study that at the end of this century—there may be food for all but may not be enough fuel to cook the same.

In our area, cow-dung is extensively used as fuel. If we can save cow-dung then we can use the same as soil nutrient, instead of chemical fertilizer.

The Smokeless Chullah is the appropriate low-cost answer of fuel crisis, environmental pollution and health hazards.

Till 1986 we have built 1500 chullahs. In 1987, we have built 1000 chullahs.

This is a project of Social Welfare Dept, Govt. of West Bengal and we got the materials through R K Mission.

We trained up a youth group on Smokeless Chullah and further stressed the importance of involving more women as trainees.

The training period for each group was 10 days. The venue was the respective village. This programme among others endeared the Vikas Kendra most to the villagers.

**LOW-COST TOILET** : A study says—80% of our diseases are water-borne. Low-cost toilets can reduce the incidence of such diseases substantially. Moreover a new cultural habit can be inculcated among the villagers.

Fifteen toilets were completed in 1987. Council For Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) and National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) shared major cost of this project. Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) provided the technology.

A subsequent assessment has indicated that villagers are using the toilets and keeping them clean.

**HOMEIO CLINIC** : Vikas Kendra runs a Homeio Clinic—4 days a week by 2 qualified doctors. On an average, there are 500 cases per month.

We want to open this clinic daily and also want the clinic to be properly housed in a specific room for the purpose.

**FIRST AID CENTRE** : All the active workers of the Vikas Kendra are trained in First Aids techniques. The Centre remains open 24 hours. On an average, we get 1 case of severe injury per day, during the harvesting season the number increases substantially.

We are continuously imparting First Aid training to our different youth groups.

Health Centres are far off. Private Medical assistance is costly. Villagers are reluctant to undertake long journeys. In such conditions, the importance of First Aid can not be exaggerated. Villagers do appreciate the yeomen service being rendered by the First Aid Centre.

**MOTHER-CHILD CARE** : Two of our women workers have been trained for a month at the Child in Need Institute (CINI) with a follow up practical training for 10 days in 1987. They are now involved in a systematic programme of advising the expectant mothers and mothers with children on all aspects of immunisation and nutrition. Government

Health Workers also get cooperation from our trained lady workers.

**HOSPITAL CLEANING :** In collaboration with local youth groups, we have cleaned the Primary Health Centre at Rudrapur in 1985 and Kolsur Health Centre in 1986. This has catalysed the local youth groups to take up similar programmes of cleaning hospital, schools and their own villages.

**BLOOD DONATION AND EYE PLEDGING :** Since our inception, we are popularising the Blood Donation Movement. Our idea is to hold as many camps as possible in different villages. Up to 1987, 4 Blood Donation Camps have been organised, nearly 200 donors donated their blood.

We are closely connected with the International Eye Bank, Calcutta. They conducted a survey on incidence of eye disease among all of our non-formal school students. It was found out that 25% students were suffering from Vitamin A deficiency leading to night blindness.

We have met all the guardians of the afflicted students, advised them about food habits and procured medicines to combat severe cases. We are popularising Eye Donation Movement in our project area.

We have imparted the following training in 1987, in related subjects :

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Training Days</i>
i Community Health	54
ii Trainers' Training on Smokeless Chullah	11
iii Smokeless Chullah	1134
iv First Aid	80
v Mother-Child Care	118
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	1397 days.
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## EDUCATION AND CULTURE

To Paulo Freire, education is a tool to perceive, interpret, criticise and finally transform social environments. We do believe in the statement. The political empowering of the poor can finally lead to their development. Nevertheless, social and economical empowerings are the imperative initial steps towards this process.

Total Indian population is 685 million with 330 million women (1981 census). Our average national literacy rate is only 36.8%. Literacy among the women is only 24.62%. Among the girl students, aged between 9 and 14, the drop-out percentage is 98. These are very depressive and alarming figures.

A serious study report clearly indicates that unless there is a serious political will to reverse the trend, at the end of this century India will have to bear the stigma of having the largest number of illiterates in the world.

Keeping all these in perspective we work for the spread of education and culture.

**NON-FORMAL EDUCATION :** We had 6 non-formal schools for adult women and 10 for children (9-14) and drop-outs in 9 villages. We teach the course set by the Bengal Social Service League, State Research Centre, Govt. of West Bengal.

**LIBRARY :** We have a small Library of more than 700 books with the following sections : (a) Newspapers and Magazines, (b) Special books and journals for our own needs, (c) Books for adults and (d) Books for Children. We had 2 Satellite Libraries in 2 villages.

**CULTURE :** We work in a backward conservative area. To some people here even music is a taboo. We are trying to build a cultural group to inculcate among the people a new spirit of humanism, peace and happiness. Our efforts to

popularise theatres and music with social themes are becoming successful. People are showing interest in the same. We are encouraging local youth groups to organise cultural festivals in their areas.

We have organised the following cultural functions for the benefit of enriching the mind of the villagers.

<i>Place</i>	<i>Occasion</i>	<i>Participant</i>
Narkelberia	Remembering Titumir	500
Atghara	125th Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore.	150
„	Titumir Fair (3 days)	6000
„	Foundation Day of Vikas Kendra	1500
Panji	Cluster function	350
Kolsur	Foundation Day of the Group	600

TRAINING : We like to have a skilled, motivated group of workers to transform the society. To achieve this end we impart trainings and we are also eager to get trained ourselves.

We have imparted trainings on 20 different disciplines.

Following are the broad groups.

<i>Broad Groups</i>	<i>Training Days</i>
Agriculture	1236
Animal husbandry	946
Community Health	1397
Leadership building	209
Non-formal teachers training	62
Cooperative	13
Total training days are :	<u>3863</u>

**TRAININGS—WE RECEIVED**  
**CONFERENCES—WE ATTENDED in 1987**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1. March 27	Jadavpur University	National Seminar on Low-Cost Production of Vegetables by bio-technical methods.
2. March 29	Nehru Children's Museum	Eradiction of social evils.
3. June 2	RKM, Narendrapur	Sanitation Motivation.
4. June 9	RKM, Narendrapur	Supervisor, Sanitation Programme.
5. 1 month	CINI	Mother & Child Care.
6. On different dates	RKM, Narendrapur	Social Defence.
7. August 17 & 18	Understanding, Kalyani	Use of Health Flash Card.
8. August 8 & 9	Gram Seva Sangha Hatthuba	Coordination of NGOs.
9. September 17, 18, 19	Calcutta	Rural Health Workers' Conference.
10. October 3 weeks	Gloria Land Farm, Pondicherry	Agriculture, Man and Ecology.
11. December 3 days	Rangabelia	Rural Development.
12. December 3 days	Howrah	Slum Improvement.

We have received trainings from illustrious organisations, such as RK Mission, CBRI, CINI, AFRO, etc.

## **PROGRAMME & FUNCTIONS**

We have observed Independence Day, World Health Day, Republic Day, with due honour. We have organised poultry seminar with the assistance of Arambagh Hatchery and participated by experts and Govt. officials.

A group of our workers participated in a WALK in Calcutta called ALOKE YATRA organised by the International Eye Bank, Calcutta, to popularise eye donation.

## **OUR ORGANISATION**

The working Committee of SEVA met 8 times during the year. Average attendance was 84%.

The day to day work of Vikas Kendra is organised and led by a Core Team comprised of all the leading workers of Vikas Kendra based at the grass root level. It has no office bearers or elected body. Any Core Team member can convene the meeting with a short notice and the decisions were always unanimous during the period under review. It has met 24 times in 1987. The Core Team ensures the freedom and joy of work while maintaining coordination and discipline. With Vikas Kendra we have 42 youth groups including 5 Mahila Mandalis. Some of the youth groups are very active while few are simply paper organisations. We are trying to activate them. We aim that within a few years the youth groups will be able to participate in planning and implement development programmes utilising Govt. and other available resources. We are trying to build Cluster Committees above youth groups and an Apex Committee above clusters.

Five groups have already built their own centres. One group has built a bamboo bridge. Condition of many 'Kaccha' roads have been improved by the groups. They have planted trees in thousands and taking up other developmental projects.

## OUR WEAKNESS

As indicated earlier we work among others for unifying disparate groups in villages and coming to consensus for working for the good of the local people. This is obviously problem-ridden. Sometimes the rhythm is lost when a certain group working with us falls into inactivity. It needs a constant and effective touch from us to keep all the groups in proper frame of action and animation. The need of constant communication with all of them strains our resources and abilities. Social distractions, physical distance and even adverse weather are some of the impediments for a desired close relation between our resource centre and other units. It is a challenging situation.

During the period under review we have held 172 youth meetings. This number includes meetings of Cluster and Apex Committees, study classes etc., of these 54 meetings were held at Vikas Kendra. We have to go more times to the villages to remain in constant touch with the groups.

Our non-formal schools are not those that should be, constantly number of students are falling. We have to remember that we are handling not only the first generation students but we are doing that with teachers not always properly equipped. There is a serious dearth of good and effective books.

In 1987 we had spent only 62 training days to equip non-formal teachers. This year we have to increase this number substantially and to arrange visits to successful projects for better understanding and familiarisation.

We built a covered cycle van to carry ambulatory patient to the nearest Health Centre. But we found out that there was not much demand for the utilisation of this covered van. So we have dismantled the van and are using this van for other purposes.

Our library was not in a proper state. Subscriptions were



not regularly collected. Borrowers were not reminded for over-due books.

Once we started scrutinising the problems but could not complete the same due to pressure of other work. This year it will be one of our priorities.

Repeatedly we have tried to plant trees on the road sides. We have conducted dozens of meetings to ensure public cooperation, employed people to protect the plants. The percentage of failure was very high. But we have not given up the hope.

Our effort to popularise bio-gas did not meet with success. We trained and motivated 12 villagers. So far only one of them has completed a bio-gas plant.

Now, we have approached a very specialised and successful resource centre to cooperate with us in this respect. We may have a break through this year.

Training days for cooperative should have been more. We should have given more time to the two cooperatives, one at Panji for bee-keepers and another at Atghara of multi-purpose nature.

Panji Cooperative (Vikas Mou Palak Samabaya Samity) has sold 500 Kgs. of honey mainly to R. K. Mission in 1987. Vikas Samavaika at Atghara started on 1st May in 1987 had nearly 100 members at the year end. Our goal is to have at least one member from every family of Atghara.

## **APPROACH AND ASPIRATION**

If there is one lesson which our review of the hitherto efforts for backward area development has underlined, it is that the development should not be super-imposed but should be locally generated and should enable to strike long and deep roots in the economy of the area. That is why we have taken up first the formation of organisations, so that the collective experience may forbid super-imposition.

Now slowly we will take up economic programmes optimising the available resources. This is grass root or bottom up approach. Our central machinery must fit in with and confirm to this basic requirement.

Perhaps this approach has given us many friends. Dr. Sujit Sinha, an young Ph. D. from the prestigious Princeton University has joined us in 1987. Such eminent academicians like Dr. Triguna Sen, Dr. S. K. Mukherjee, Prof. Amlan Dutta have blessed us with their presence.

The Octogenarian developmental pioneer Sri Pannalal Das Gupta is one of our coveted well-wishers.

1987 was the International Year of Shelter for the shelterless. More than thousand million people around the world do not have adequate housing. Of these, over hundred million have no housing in India. Picture is no different from this trend in our project area. So, one of our members got trained in mud-technology for low-cost housing. The course was conducted jointly by CBRI and Science and Technology Department, Govt. of West Bengal. This year, we will start to use this technology for low cost rural housing.

Happily, we observe, perceptible changes in the outlook of the people in our area. Large number of Mohila Mondali members throng Vikas Kendra and other centres every day.

Some of our achievements as in the field of agriculture can be quantified but in other fields where quality parameter matters, we need patience, strength and courage to get the results. We are convinced that we have to take up more issues as thrust areas in relation to the preservation of world peace and ecological balance. The basic objectives of our Society—democracy, equality, social justice and freedom have not fully percolated to the lowest rural level. Banish poverty campaign of the Government is yet to see its success.

Hundred thousands of non-Govt. organisations with appropriate technology and alternative ideas can perhaps change the rural scene with their dedication and grass-root approach.

Ours is a participatory research, experiment with life. We have taken a small step towards our goal. Join us in our long march which Titumir left unfinished, so the onus is on us.

### TRAINING HELD IN 1987

<i>Name of training</i>	<i>Training Days</i>
01. Trainers' Training on Smokeless Chullah	11
02. Youth Leadership	185
03. Community Health	54
04. Natural/Bio-Farming	298
05. Grow Your Seed Yourself	9
06. Vegetable Preservation	34
07. First Aid	80
08. Boro-Paddy Cultivation	237
09. Mother-Child Care	118
10. Smokeless Chullah	1134
11. Kitchen Garden	170
12. Upgrading of Country Birds	24
13. Primary Treatment—Animal Husbandry	392
14. Poultry Training	390
15. Horticulture (coconut)	461
16. Fruit Preservation	27
17. Non-Formal Teachers' Training	62
18. Cooperative Training	13
19. Bee-Keepers (Refreshers' Course)	140
20. Women's Leadership Training	24
	3863

## LIST OF WORKING COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND CORE TEAM MEETINGS 1987

		<i>members present/No.</i>		
WC MEETS :	January	11	6	1.
		20	7	2.
	February	28	8	3.
	April	11	9	4.
	June	22	7	5.
	July	19	7	6.
	September	20	7	7.
	November	21	9	8.
CT MEETS :	January	9	13	1.
		23	25	2.
	February	1	20	3.
		6	24	4.
		16	6	5.
		25	22	6.
		25	8	7.
			(staff)	
	March	30	11	8.
	April	9	17	9.
		30	28	10.
	May	2	7	11.
		23	4	12.
	June	20	5	13.
		27	8	14.
	July	7	10	15.
		8	14	16.
		29	14	17.
	August	3	19	18.
		26	12	19.
	September	15	14	20.
	October	6	11	21.
	November	3	11	22.
		23	7	23.
		24	12	24.

## LIST OF VISITORS : 1987

01. Ms Ruti Hupart	Social Worker
02. Prof Santimoy Roy	Academician
03. Dr Mosaref Hossain	do
04. Sh Promotho Gupta	Freedom Fighter
05. Dr Mrinal Kanti Gupta	Expert—Agriculture
06. Prof Dhurjati Prasad Dey	Academician
07. Dr Sunit Mukherjee	do
08. Dr S Mukherjee	Social Worker
09. Prof Debabrata Roy	do
10. Sh Samir Roy	do
11. Sh Dipak Roy	Social Worker
12. Sh Biplab Ghosh	Engineer
13. Sh Ashis Bhattacharya	do
14. Sh Amitava Dutta	do
15. Sh Sekhar Routh	CDPO
16. Sh Avter Singh	Well-wisher
17. Dr Triguna Sen	Academician & Ex-VC
18. Sh Asit Basu	Well-wisher
19. Dr R K Chatterjee	do
20. Sh Shankar Chakraborty	Scientist
21. Prof Amlan Dutta	Academician & Ex-VC
22. Sh Mani Dasgupta	Social Worker
23. Sh Amal Ganguli	do
24. Sh Haren Roy	do & Freedom Fighter
25. Sh Partha Dey	Social Worker
26. Sh Gautam Bhattacharya	Journalist
27. Ms Honelore Donig	Social Worker
28. Sh Sushmit Mitra	do
29. Dr Dilip Chatterjee	do
30. Sh Dilip Bose	do
31. Sh Krishna Chatterjee	Social Worker
32. Prof Anil Guha	do
33. Sh Dulal Ch. Paul	do
34. Sh Ashok Mukherjee	do
35. Sh Ashim Bhattacharya	Civil Engineer
36. Sh Maniklal Ghosh	Expert—Poultry
37. Sh Partha Sen	do

38. Sh Samar Chowdhury	Govt. Official
39. Sh Pravat Roychowdhury	Academician
40. Dr B Banerjee	Social Worker
41. Sh Swapan Chatterjee	Expert—Somkeless
	Chullah
42. Sh Shibaprasad Ghosh	Expert—Biogas
43. Dr P K Das	Govt. Official
44. Dr T K Gupta (Dean)	Academician
45. Dr K K Bhattacharya	do
46. Dr Shankar Mukherjee	Academician
47. Dr Asit Mukherjee	do
48. Sh Bamapada Ganguli	Journalist
49. Dr Ashis Bhattacharya	Eye Surgeon
50. Dr Mrs Swati Bhattacharya	do
51. Sh Chandan Bose	Sportsman
52. Dr Shyamal Sengupta	Horticulturist
53. Sh Harimohan Mondal	Social Worker
54. Sh Tushar Kanjilal	do
55. Sm Vina Kanjilal	do
56. Sh Mihir Sengupta	Academician
57. Sh Shyamal Dey	Social Worker
58. Sh Partha Dutta	do
59. Sh K V Rai	do
60. Sh Ramlal Prajapat	do
61. Fr Wirth	Social Worker
62. Sh Bijoy Kumar	do
63. Dr K L Bhowmick	Academician
64. Sh Sunil Roy	Official
65. Sh S P Bag	do
66. Prof Ranabir Samaddar	Academician
67. Sh Bimal Kar	Social Worker
68. Sh Souren Bose	do
69. Sh Ashit Bose	do
70. Sh R P Mukherjee	Engineer
71. Sh Arunava Bhattacharya	Engineer
72. Sh Anup Biswas	do
73. Sh Arun Ganguli	do
74. Ms Waltraud Haub	Social Worker
75. Ms Elke Wolter	do

76. Sm Pratima Dingul	do
77. Sh B N Dey	Govt. Official
78. Sh Jasho Bhattacharya	Social Worker
79. Sm Runa Bose	do
80. Sh C C Dey	do
81. Sh Ranjit Chowdhury	Social Worker
82. Sh Ajit Banerjee	do
83. Ms Petra Bald	do
84. Ms Laila Jan Ben	do
85. Ms Brigitte Kramer	do
86. Ms Brigitte Bluemel	do
87. Ms Ariane Loening (Joy)	do
88. Sh Swapan Gharai	do
89. Sh Tapan Ghosh	do
90. Sh Saumya Dasgupta	do
91. Sh Pankaj Das	Academician
92. Dr S K Mukherjee	do & Ex-VC
93. Dr M D Upadhyaya	Scientist—Agriculture
94. Sh Pannalal Dasgupta	Social Worker

**Persons, Organisations, Institutions  
etc. to whom we are grateful**

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02.	Kishor Bharari, Dum Dum	used garments
03.	Dr Sujit Sinha	100 (hundred) books
04.	Villagers	220 kgs of rice, 20 kgs mustard seeds & potato, onion, vegetable, etc.
05.	All India Radio	Coverage
06.	Door Darshan	Coverage
07.	National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)	Low-Cost Toilet Programme
08.	Council of Advancement and Rural Technology (CART)	Low-Cost Toilet Programme
09.	Central Building Research Institute (CBRI)	Low-Cost Toilet Programme
10.	Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC)	Banker
11.	United Bank of India (UBI)	Banker
12.	Ministry of Home Affairs	FCRA registration
13.	Ramakrishna Mission Lokeshiksha Parishad	Training Programmes
14.	Panchayates	Cooperation
15.	Forest Dept., Social Forestry Circle, Govt. of W B	Social Forestry
16.	National Integration Council (Calcutta University)	Cooperation
17.	Dept. of Information and Cultural Affairs, Govt. of W B	Cooperation
18.	Indienhilfe	Cooperation



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| 19. Sh Amitava Dutta                     | Electrical Equipments |
| 20. Sh Ashis Bhattacharya                | Electrical Equipments |
| 21. Sangathani                           | Cooperation           |
| 22. People's Art Theatre                 | Cultural Programme    |
| 23. Living Theatre                       | Cultural Programme    |
| 24. Sky Watchers' Association            | Educational Programme |
| 25. Sh S Maity                           | Medicine              |
| 26. Sh P C Sarkar                        | Medicine              |
| 27. Sh Pannalal Dasgupta                 | Guidance              |
| 28. Gram Seva Sangha                     | Cooperation           |
| 29. Unnyayan                             | Cooperation           |
| 30. Asscn. of Voluntary Blood Donors     | Cooperation           |
| 31. International Eye Bank, Calcutta     | Cooperation           |
| 32. Arambagh Hatchery                    | Cooperation           |
| 33. Dr M D Upadhyaya                     | Cooperation           |
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| 38. Dr Sunit Mukherjee                   | Cooperation           |
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| 40. Child-in Need Institute              | Training Programme    |
| 41. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya | Cooperation           |
| 42. Understanding                        | Cooperation           |
| 43. Voluntary Health Association         | Cooperation           |
- And many other friends and Institutions

Name, address and occupation of Members of the Working Committee  
of SEVA :

<i>name and address</i>	<i>designation</i>	<i>occupation</i>
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c. Shri Asok Ghosh Vikas Kendra PO & Vill. Atghara via—Kolsur pin—743 438 North 24 Parganas	General Secretary	Social Service
d. Shri Sekhar Ghosh 8/35 CIT Buildings Calcutta 700 010	Asst. Secretary	Service
e. Shri Ashis Bardhan PO & Vill. Atghara via—Kolsur pin—743 438 North 24 Parganas	Asst. Secretary	Social Service
f. Shri Mrinal K. Roy Chowdhury Oriental Bank of Commerce 42/A Shakespeare Sarani Calcutta 700 017	Treasurer	Bank Officer
g. Shri Chandan Mukherjee 23/C Haramohan Ghosh Lane Calcutta 700 010	Member	Engineer
h. Sm Sandhya Ghosh 53/5 Vidyayatan Sarani Calcutta 700 035	Member	Headmistress
i. Shri Alauddin Ahamed PO & Vill. Atghara via—Kolsur pin—743 438 North 24 Parganas	Member	Farmer