

REPORT (1-4-1991—31-3-1992)

**SOCIETY FOR
EQUITABLE
VOLUNTARY
ACTIONS
[SEVA]**



VIKAS KENDRA

A project of Society for Equitable
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The Context

Future of the Earth rests on 'now or never'.

That is why the Worldwatch Institute urges on the urgency to remedy the ills of the planet.

Let us have a short and quick glimpse of the environmental degradation that has already taken place.

The protective ozone shield around our planet in the heavily populated latitude of the northern hemisphere is thinning twice as fast as the scientists predicted only a few years ago.

A minimum of 140 plants and animal-species are condemned to extinction each day. Forests are vanishing at the rate of some 17 million hectares per year, an area about half of the size of Finland.

World population is growing by 92 million annually, roughly equalling to another Mexico each year; and of these a total of 88 million is being added to the developing world alone.

Naturally, sky high consumption, rapid growth of population and increasing poverty are causing Earth's environmental decline.

Today 85% of the world's income goes to 23% of its affluent people.

When 1 in 3 children is malnourished, some 1.2 billion people lack safe water to drink, nearly 3 million children die annually from preventable diseases, about 1 million women die annually from reproductive problems and about 1 billion adults cannot read or write—can we really boast about our progress, about our civilised norms of the society?

Developing world is further reeling under staggering debt burdens. Large debt payments force developing countries to

plunder forests, fisheries and other natural resources to increase their export earnings. Absurd and wrong notion of security is compelling a large number of countries to spend billions of their hard earned currencies under defence head. India is also a part of this scenario. A significant number of her population, 23,77,00,000 people, still live below the poverty line.

The underlying issues are much more complex and call for a deeper probe.

If the present world-order is to be blamed and an alternative is to be sought for, perhaps a beginning may be made at the individual level. A relentless battle against unfaultering consumerism and a campaign to uphold a sustainable way of living now become the salient features of the Agenda.

We start our report for this year with reference to the above context.

Planning for Social Infrastructure

A frontal attack on poverty and providing the basic services and other inputs to the common man on a continuous and sustained basis become imperative. For this purpose the economic and social plannings must go side by side.

A model of social inputs has been provided by the UNICEF and components included in it are called **WHENEBERS** denoting :

- W__Water for drinking and household use,
- H__Health care—preventive, promotive as well as curative,
- E__Education, pre-primary and primary as well as non-formal education particularly for children and women,
- N__Nutrition, adequate for growth, play and work,
- E__Economic activities especially for women,
- E__Environmental sanitation including low cost drainage, latrines etc.
- R__Recreation—especially for children,
- S__Shelter for healthy living.

When we made our microlevel planning, this WHENEERS formula was our guiding force.

We have also adopted the 10 principles of sustainable development from *Encology* (Feb. 1992 issue), which are :

1. Consult the villagers, farmers and all other participants. Reach agreement on both problems and solutions before taking action.
2. Plan small scale, flexible projects. Each plan must have a blueprint with doors and windows and not walled like a prison house. It should be able to incorporate new information that may emerge during working out the project.
3. Let the people, benefiting from the project, make the decisions. The expert's job is to share their knowledge, not impose anything on them.
4. Look for solutions that can be duplicated in the hundreds of similar projects. For making the greatest impact on development. And the solutions must still be tailored to fit local needs.
5. Provide education and training, particularly for the young men and women, who are the most effective agents of change.
6. Keep external inputs to a minimum to reduce dependency and increase stability.
7. Build on what people are doing if right. New ideas should be adopted only when they do not run contrary to local practice.
8. Assess impacts of proposed changes. A multi-disciplinary team should look at economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects simultaneously.
9. Consider both inputs and results. Failure of projects focusing on a single outcome, such as agricultural productivity, has proved that 'more is not always better'.

10. Always Maintain—if it is not possible to improve, the participants' standard of living. Long-term environmental improvements will not do unless they also address the problems that the poor face today.

Right now when we are reviewing our activities for the last year, we propose to remember the above ten principles to continue our ongoing actions.

Our major youth activities—Consolidation of leadership

The World Bank Report—1992 accepts that NGOs have their ability to reach the rural poor in remote areas and to promote local participation.

Through our manifold activities, we make efforts to reach the rural poor to promote local participation ensuring building their own leadership.

We observed our Seventh Foundation Day on April 1, 1991. In the morning a group of 28 youth participated in a Spinning Programme on bamboo-made Charkhas. Spinning continued for two hours under the inspiring leadership of the octogenarian savant Sri Pannalal Dasgupta. He also blessed the inauguration of Shishu Vikas Kendra.

Ms. Leila Janssen, Ms. Hanny Holscher and nearly 200 villagers joined the happy ceremony. It was followed by a Blood Donation session. A detailed report on the Blood Donation camp follows.

In the evening at the fourth and last session addressing a two thousand strong assembly, Sri Asok Ghosh narrated briefly the history of Vikas Kendra and expressed his gratitude for all the help and co-operation extended by the villagers. Ms. Leila Janssen presented her gifts for Shishu Vikas Kendra to Ms. Supriya Mondal and also handed over a congratulatory message of the Mayor of Vechta, her native city in Germany. Sri Asok Ghosh read out a message of good wishes from the the Indienhilfe, Germany. Ms. Janssen expressed her happiness for being able to attend the inauguration ceremony of

the Shishu Vikas Kendra. She offered thanks on behalf of Ms. Hanny Holscher and the people of Vechta.

Certificates to the successful trainees of Animal Husbandry were distributed in the meeting. Sreema Mahila Samity presented a puppet dance based on a social theme. A feature film on Gandhiji was screened on the occasion.

Millions of people worldwide participate in the observance of Earth Day each year. On April 22, 1991 on this occasion we made arrangements to plant thousands of trees through our village based youth groups. In the afternoon, a youth meeting was held in the Vikas Kendra hall. Prof. Ksheira Mohan Sen Sharma, Dr. P. N. Chatterjee (Editor—Swastha O Parish) and Sri M. Sadhukhan of Tagore Society for Rural Development spoke on the principal conditions of a stable society, the importance of minimum disruption of ecological processes and maximum conservation of materials and energy. Sri Ashoke Ghosh added that one of our long term goals, therefore, must be to unite economy and ecology. The assembled youth leaders agreed solemnly with the speakers.

In the month of September, 1991 Sri Pannalal Dasgupta and Sri Sundarlal Bahuguna (of Chipko Movement fame) organised a Himalaya-Ganga Cycle Yatra from Gangasagar, the confluence of the Ganges and the Bay of Bengal to Gangotri, the source. Nearly 50 cyclists started on their arduous journey on September 11. Our Sri Arup Bardhan was one of the participants.

The purpose of this yatra was to draw the attention of the people at large about the importance of saving the Himalayas and the river Ganga from pollution. We too deeply feel the importance of this environmental movement and played our role as members of the Yatra Organising Committee.

One of our highlights is the Annual Titumeer Fair, held during November 17—19, 1991. Titumeer, who gave his life in 1831 in the cause of India's freedom, has now become

a symbol of defiance against all types of oppression. He upheld the unity of Hindu-Muslim peasantry and paved the way for India's freedom struggle to come and national integration.

The preparations of the Fair, put all our youth groups, in top gear. The three days of the Fair became a high mark of all our activities. There were more than 20 stalls in all. Various government departments, both State and Central, International Eye Bank, Calcutta, Association of Voluntary Blood Donors, West Bengal, Science Club etc. set up their stalls depicting their activities and services.

As a part of the Fair, a discussion on 'This Society, this time' was heard with rapt attention. Chief speaker was Prof. Amlan Dutta, Sri Kaji Abdul Gaffar, local M.L.A. also took part in the discussion.

On the second day on the discussion on Agriculture, eminent speakers Sri K. H. Borker—Dy. Director, Save Grain Campaign, Sri Ganesh Sarkar, a successful farmer, Dr. M. K. Mitra, our Agriculture Adviser took part. Dr. N. K. Kapoor—Deptt. of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of West Bengal. Dr. P. R. Dutta Gupta—our Animal Husbandry Adviser, spoke on Cattle Wealth, common diseases of domestic animals and remedies thereof. For the first time a cattle show was organised on the occasion of the Fair and some prizes were distributed.

In the cultural functions, held on all the three evenings, songs were presented by the sightless members of the 'Workshop for the Blind'. Songs of Lalan Fakir were also presented by several groups of Baul singers coming from distant places. A puppet show on Lalan Fakir was staged by West Bengal Marionette Association. 'Pathik' group presented a social drama. Another drama on communal harmony 'Ram Rahimer Deshe' was staged by 'Mimic'. Magician Subhas presented a magic show. Lok Ranjan Sakha, Govt. of West Bengal,

presented a dance drama 'Mahua'. A local group 'Anikh' of Asokenagar presented mass songs. Little kids of Shishu Vikas Kendra participated in an animated drama on animals. Some anti-communal films and a feature film 'Mangaldeep' were also screened in the late hours. Several Science groups presented anti-superstition shows, some with live snakes, to spread a scientific outlook on living and thinking.

Daily about 4,000 people congregated to witness and admire the events of the Fair. Some stalls in the fair did brisk business. The stalls on Blood Donation, Eye Donation and on Appropriate Technology served their purpose.

This fifth annual Titumeer Fair of 1991 was the best one so far and its success gave the Core Team and the Youth Groups confidence to make the next fair even more meaningful and all embracing.

It is one of our constant refrains that even the poorest of the poor is in a position to donate, if amply inspired. At our instance, many day-labourers even donated blood in our blood donation camps. We work closely with the Association of Voluntary Blood Donors, West Bengal. On our Foundation Day as many as 48 donors donated blood, 6 of whom were women. 4 day-labourers from Kaharpara added their names in the list of donors. At the Titumeer Fair on November 19, 73 donors came forward to donate blood, 16 of them were women. On December 7, in another blood donation camp at Bena, 37 donors including 6 women donated blood. 3 of our representatives attended the Annual State Conference of Voluntary Blood Donors held at Bankura. Association of Voluntary Blood Donors, West Bengal organised a Torch Light Procession to popularise blood donation movement in Calcutta on December 22, 1991. 125 volunteers of Vikas Kendra participated in the same.

We raised Rs. 1,000/- for the cyclone victims of Bangladesh

and handed over this amount to the representative of the Bangladesh Government in Calcutta.

Our representatives attended the Rural Literary Conference held at Nadia.

We, with our full strength are continuously participating in the literacy programme of the State Government. Many of our Core Team Members are working as Resource Persons of this campaign.

We gave training to a group of social workers, who came from Latur, a backward area of Maharashtra. We assisted Miss Kalyani Dutta, a student of Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi, in preparing her Dissertation Report, which form a part of her requirement for the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Rural Development.

Some of our Core Team Members participated in two Radio discussions on current social problems. During a discussion on dowry problem, they brought out this malaise of the society in broad daylight.

For the first time, Indian NGOs, who get regular support from the Indienhilfe, met for two days in March 1992 at Seva Kendra, Calcutta. The meeting gave an opportunity to the Partner-organisations to know each other more intimately to exchange their experience and thereby to enrich each other. Our presentations at the meeting were duly appreciated and it was decided that the next venue of such a meeting will be the Vikas Kendra.

In the foregoing part we could just touch some of our major youth activities. To create a new kind of leadership, to generate a genuine awareness and to fight the dreadful problem of unemployment, we made a target of 10,000 training days during the year. Not only could we achieve this ambitious target, but also surpassed it by 10 percent.

Now about our other activities subjectwise :

Agriculture—a new culture

Modern agriculture has brought forth a plethora of environmental problems. It has to be admitted that for a short period modern agriculture wrests the country out of acute food-trap and famines, but in the wake of it brings in deep rooted maladies.

Monoculture and use of hybrid varieties have brought a host of new pests and pathogens and have enormously eroded the native genetic variability.

The pesticide problem is the most serious one. India is unfortunately the largest producer and consumer of pesticides in South Asia. The indiscriminate use of pesticides has led to the emergence of more virulent pests. Besides, there are instances of pesticides poisoning and killing human lives and livestock. Pesticide poisoning has killed more than 665 people in 1989-90 and crippled thousands as per records available in the country.

The Hindu-publication, the 'Survey of the Environment 1992', has brought out those statistics. The World Bank Report 1992, has also given us the following fact, "In 1987, the Board of Agriculture of the U. S. National Academy of Sciences indicated that low residue levels of 28 pesticides used on food may be one of the main environmental causes of cancer".

The Business World in its September 9-22, 1992 issue predicted "prices of some fertilisers will virtually double". It came true. The Government's decision to decontrol fertiliser prices means fertiliser production will no longer be eligible for official subsidies. As a result, the prices of fertilisers have soared up as manufacturers pass on the increase of costs to the farmers.

Vikas Kendra has been predictably talking all along

since its inception about this grim situation, that has already befallen us. We made efforts in our own way to create a new culture in agriculture. Our toils to create healthy harvests and on farm research have brought us many kudos. We got reassurance about the concreteness of our chosen path to fight the effects of modern agriculture, when the world famous scientist in the stature of Dr. Masanobu Fukuoka visited our Agriculture Extension Centre in December 1991, now lovingly called 'Krisi Vikas Kendra', and opined that we had 60% success in our venture. The Report of our first Agriculture Extension Centre vindicates our aspirations and his opinion.

Let us chronicle our sectoral work :

As a result of our constant campaign, this year also, more than 1300 farmers of 15 villages have produced paddy in more than 1500 acres of land without use of chemical pesticides. Every year this number is increasing slowly but steadily,

In another plot of land covering more than 43 acres, farmers have followed our instance and have produced 'Aman' paddy without chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

In a 100 acre area of low lying land, already watered by rich submerged jute plants, farmers are growing 'Aman' crop in the traditional way with traditional variety.

Under our central planning, 100 farmers of 10 villages are growing chemical-free production. This year mustard-seeds, potatoes, onions, chillies, pulse (Massur), wheat, 'palhal (a vegetable fruit) etc. have grown nicely, with good production. This has created a positive impact. Farmers of nearby fields gradually are following our footsteps. The seventy percent of farmers, who are following our method, but not under our control, are happy. The rest cultivated haphazardly and did not care to obtain our training and guidance. Growing price of fertilisers, if not anything

else, however is compelling them to seek an alternative path.

In the period under review, we have raised 60,000 plants in our nursery. These are arjun, subabul, flame of the forest, cashew, rain tree, guava, olive and several other varieties, as per demand of the local people. These plants have been distributed to 596 farmers of 13 youth organisations.

This year we have raised 20,000 papaya plants also. These have been distributed to 405 persons and 15 organisations. Most of these plants went to the village-women and students of non-formal schools on a quota basis.

In our last report, we explained how difficult it is to reach the have-nots, We envisaged to distribute areca plants to some 400 farmers (20 each), living below the poverty line in order to give them some economic relief. After 4 years, young black pepper plants will also be given to them, as part of the project. The plants can keep winding round the growing areca trunks. Last year we distributed 4,000 saplings to some 200 landless/marginal farmers. This year, we have tried to raise 20,000 areca plants in our own nursery, some of which were lost due to vagaries of the nature; the remnants were distributed among 340 landless/marginal farmers, owning upto half acre of land, in 17 villages. Before distribution, we imparted training to the recipients.

It has become our regular routine to upgrade jujube tree. Our novel efforts transform the taste of the fruits from sour to sweet and this year we have been successful in upgrading 135 plants belonging to 128 families, through our efforts.

Our cordial relation with the Coconut Development Board, Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, Government of India, is becoming more effective every year. In the period under review 123 farmers of 27 villages have planted 3,974 coconut saplings and they will all get reimbursement in due time. 202 farmers have also applied for the grant for

the second, third, fourth & fifth year. 90 farmers have received money against this grant for all the five years. Some farmers have not yet applied for grant for the second and the third years. We are assisting them in completing the formalities.

It is a part of our perspective planning that every family covered under our project should have at least four different kinds of fruit trees. Fruits will give the families the required nutrition and also some income by selling the excess fruits. We have trained our agricultural workers in the art of grafting. Part of the thousand mango plants of good varieties from selected seeds, raised in our nursery, have been utilised for grafting. Besides these, we carried out 4,615 graftings on different types of fruit trees like guava, olive, lemon, lichi, jamrul etc. in four villages. These have already been distributed to the poor families at the rate of 4 each.

This year also we have supplied cottonseeds to 11 families of four villages. The International Potato Research Centre is continuing their support to us in raising and popularising potato cultivation as cash crop. This year 35 farmers of three villages have produced a good potato crop from True Potato Seeds (TPS). More farmers are showing great eagerness to get these TPS.

International Potato Centre has given us a new type of seeds for sweet red-skinned potato. We have raised plants from the same and have distributed them among 8 farmers of 6 villages. The Centre has also given us 2 varieties of Sri-Yardhini-S-1-91 for 120 days growing period and Sri-Yardhini-S-2-91 for 90 days growing period.

With the assistance of Save Grain Campaign, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of India, we have modified and upgraded 34 grain stores in 18 villages and another 6 stores have been permanently constructed with the financial support from the said Department. 40 farmers have attended our seminar on 'Save Grain' and 150 farmers

have received training on the subject getting stipend from the same Department.

Department of Botany, Calcutta University gave us as gift some medicinal plants for extension work. We have given 2 varieties of 'Aloe' plants to 68 farmers. This plant is effective in curing headache and burn cases. At our instance, use of several other varieties of medicinal plants like 'Kalmegh', 'thankuni', 'neem', etc. have increased substantially.

While submitting our report on areca plants, we have already mentioned how we propose to use black-pepper plants to alleviate poverty. More than 3 years ago we gave black pepper plants to 19 farmers. This was a pioneering work. Black pepper cultivation was unknown in this area. The plants, previously given to the farmers, are now producing peppers, which is a very good cash crop. We have given black pepper plants to further 18 families. These plants have come to be covered by the farmers of all categories.

With the assistance of the State Government, we have built 11 compost pits. The government gave 50% subsidy, the rest was borne by the farmers themselves.

We have created mulching by using weeds and the left over portions of paddy plants in 20 plots. This process has indirectly helped to create organic fertiliser, it has controlled the weeds. Palhal, a local vegetable, has come up nicely under this process and this process is becoming popular.

One of our routine activities is to increase the number of kitchen gardens. Gradually, in due course, we like to change its name as 'Health Gardens'. This year also we have supplied a very nutritious vegetable 'Kalmi Shak' to 340 families in 11 villages. They were able to get the produce till August of the year.

Our Agriculture Extension Centre, renamed as Krisi Vikas Kendra is at present comprised of two acres of land. We like to use this centre as a place for making different kinds of experiments, as well as a training centre for alternative me-

thods of agriculture. Our idea is to have little more than 3 acres of land for this purpose. We have already brought out our first report on K risi Vikas Kendra. We divided the whole plot in 8 blocks A to H for different kinds of scientific evaluation. A and B blocks came under all sorts of lab-tests. The results are very encouraging. Slowly we are getting answers to many difficult questions enabling us to fight back the combined might of the multinationals producing components of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. We however sternly believe that ultimately it will turn into a political fight.

Our Agricultural Department has become already a live centre of the new movement. Hundreds of farmers are coming to consult us about plant diseases and pests, which jeopardise their hard-won crops. We talk with them and talk continuously about making agriculture a new culture for a meaningful life.

Our report about our experience on Diffused Light Storage appears under Appropriate Technology. We have imparted the following agriculture trainings on :

	No. of training days
1. Areca plant management	29
2. Bamboo plantation	72
3. Bio-farming/Organic farming/ Natural farming/Chemical-free production	1080
4. Coconut cultivation/ Mother plant Selection	80
5. Gooti making	154
6. Jujube budding	52
7. Kitchen garden	4
8. Mango grafting	20
9. Medicinal plant	28
10. Save grain	941
11. Social forestry / Environment	56
12. Soil collection	10
13. Sweet potato	7
Total	2533

Animal Husbandry—Our Neglected Wealth :

One of the major activities of Vikas Kendra is to re-discover and utilise our hidden resource of animal husbandry. It is one of our sad experiences that villagers do not take adequate care of their domestic animals. It is also true that facilities for the treatment of common ailments are not there. We believe that if we can properly utilise our 'Prani Sampad', i. e., animal wealth, we can partially improve the face of villages.

Previously we used to impart our animal husbandry service from the Vikas Kendra alone. From the current year we have brought the service to the doorsteps of the farmers. We are holding Health Camps at Atghara, Bena, Kanupur and Nikarati vilages twice a month on a regular basis. This Extension of the Service has met a long-felt need of the farmers.

From 1987 till March 1991, we treated 1,501 cows and in 1991-92, 256 cows. As a result, not a single cow has died from any kind of ailment. Our service centres have saved the animal from under-nourishment causing increased milk production.

To meet the dearth of experienced veterinarians, we are creating every year some barefooted veterinarians. Upto 1991 in several batches we trained 118 youth, who can confidently treat the common diseases of domestic animals.

During the period under review, 32 youth have been added in the list. These trained youth are not just taking the certificates for wall decoration, but many of them are earning Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,500/- per month. We have feed-back report that 52 of them have established themselves as para-medical staff on veterinary science. This large number of semi-skilled persons have generated a motive to start small dairies to enhance the income. One ex-trainee, who has started his dairy with only five cows, has become a pioneer in the field.

We have brought a reasonable expertise in the village side on animal husbandry. Along with it we are trying to upgrade our age-old zebu breed. The yield from this breed is very meagre and uneconomic. As a result of our upgrading efforts, yield from this breed has now increased by 10 times or even more. We started this process from July 1988, 286 cows being inseminated upto 1991. In the current year alone, this figure is 178. We have records that 39 bull-calves and 43 heifers have been born in the current year as a result of our A-I work.

In our Diagnostic Laboratory, which came into existence in 1991, we use it to check the quality of semen before A. I. work. In the same period from the lab-test, we found out 25 cases of worm in cows. In 1991-92 we tested 200 samples of cowdung out of which 150 cases came out having existence of worms.

Due to malnutrition and prevalence of many disease, the rate of fertility in the local breed is quite low. In 1991-92 due to our care and treatment, 15 infertile cows became pregnant.

We have also taken up a fodder promotion programme. But as land is scares in this area, we could not make much progress in the field. Only one farmer so far is raising green fodder for his cow.

One of the enemies of bovine population is Foot and Mouth disease. Every year this contagious disease takes a heavy toll. In 1990-91 on an experimental basis we gave vaccines to 21 cows. Getting good result, in 1991-92 we have vaccinated 60 cows in four villages. This vaccine is saving our valuable cattle wealth.

To give encouragement to the cattle owners, for first time in the village history, we arranged a cattle show. 20 different types of upgraded cows came to the show. Qualified doctors examined them and six cows were awarded prizes in three groups. This appreciation of the cows has created an enthusiasm among the cattle-owners in the area.

We have also studied the unemployment situation in West Bengal. We have more than five million recorded unemployed youth. Every year, as per the official figures less than 10,000 get some kind of job. We have carefully calculated that at this rate it will take another 575 years to clear the backlog .

To fight this menace of unemployment, we have to create a rural job market as well as to depend on small and cottage industries.

Though poultry is not that paying, still our poultry training course are attended by a fair number of the unemployed youth even trudging a distance of 15-20 kms. per day. After completing a 3-months' training, some of them get bank loans, while some start their own poultry farms with their own capital. From 1986 till 1991 we have trained 182 persons in 10 batches. Another 78 completed their training in 4 batches in 1991-92, among whom were 22 women.

Upto 1992, 104 poultry farms in all became viable, 3 of them being under women's captaincy.

This year the costs of feed and on-day old chicks have gone up enormously, but there is no proportionate rise in the prices of chickens and eggs. This manipulation of market has affected some 25 small poultry growers adversely. We are making continuous efforts to form a co-operative, to ensure a steady market of the products and supply of feed from a central store. Though the poultry farmers are regularly meeting once a month in large numbers, they have yet to go a long way to form a strong and close knit poultry co-operative, which will be the real answer to uncertainties of a manipulative market.

We have vaccinated about 1,500 birds against Ranikhet disease at Atghara and nearby villages.

We have also developed a special poultry training course for those who cannot read and write. Women and men belonging to schedule castes have undergone this course. Three of these ex-trainees have already started their own

poultry farms on a small scale. The rest of the women trainees have a desire to engage themselves in poultry farming under the leadership of our Mahila Mondali. In the year 1987-88 for the upgradation of local birds, we brought 50 good quality cocks and gave them to two village groups. Now more than 1,000 upgraded birds have come of them. These are giving more eggs and bringing some economic relief to the women farmers.

Khaki Cambell ducks, originally brought from a Central Government farm in Bangalore, definitely have much greater laying capacity than the local ducks. But their high mortality rate is dampening our dependability on them. People have a fancy for Khaki Cambell, but we propose to go slow and like to wait further for proper acclimatization.

We have vaccinated some 400 local ducks against duck-plague so far and this has prevented casualties.

We have a close relation with the Centre of Science for Villages, Wardh. They are supporting our Sri Shyamal Chakraborty with a monthly honorarium in a scheme to protect and popularise Rock Bees. We have conducted several trainings for promoting Rock Bees and as a result of our concerted efforts, our honey production has increased substantially. On this we shall say more under our 'Co-operative' head.

Now we present a bird's eye view of our services in regard to animal husbandry :

1) No. of cows treated	...	265
2) No. of cows artificially inseminated	...	178
3) No. of calves born	...	82
4) No. of persons trained in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	...	32
5) No. of trained persons, who started earning during the year	...	15
6) No. of persons received poultry-training	...	78
7) No. of ex-trainees, who started		

1	poultry farming	...	29
2	8) No. of animals vaccinated against Foot & Mouth disease	...	60
3	9) No. of pathological examinations done	...	200
4	10) No. of birds vaccinated against Ranikhet in five villages	...	1,500
5	11) No. of ducks vaccinated against duck plague in two villages	...	400
6	12) No. of persons sent to Haringhata Farm (Govt. of West Bengal) for dairy and animal husbandry training	...	12
7	13) Study tours conducted (Arambag, Barasat, Garbeta, Gobardanga, Narendrapur & Haringhata)	...	6
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During the period we imparted the following trainings :

	<u>No. of training days</u>
1) Animal Husbandry & Veterinary services	463
2) Poultry Training/Farming	1,569
3) Rook Bee training	144
	Total : <u>2,176</u>

Education for All

Worldwide we aspire Education for All by 2000. It is an admitted fact that there is an intimate relation between education and development, which when joined together, produce something more than their inputs, thus providing the truth of the philosopher's view on 'Holism'.

The 42nd round of the National Sample Survey has found out that 43% males and 69% females in rural India, of the age of 6 and above, never enrolled as students. Again 50% of the rural males in this "never enrolled" category were unable to participate in education either because they were

involved in economic activities of their families or due to economic constraints. Rural females also suffered from these very reasons.

Though the number of primary schools in the country increased by some $2\frac{1}{2}$ times from 2,09,671 in 1950-51 to 5,43,677 in 1987-88, yet the National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration in March 1990, painted a gloomy picture. It said that there were 2,628 primary schools without any teacher and as many as 1,48,033 primary schools with but one teacher, which two figures together come to 28.5% of all primary schools and nearly one third of the primary schools had only 2 teachers each.

Why it is so ? The share of education in the plan expenditure came down from 7.86% in the First Plan to only 3.55% in the Seventh Plan. The most alarming fact is that the share of elementary education therein came down to 29% in the Seventh Plan from 56% in the First Plan.

Barring Bangladesh, India is at the bottom of all the countries of the world with a population of 10 crores or more in regard to expenditure on education as a percentage of the G. N. P. where does our pride stand, when India is ranked 115th in the world in regard to expenditure on education vis-a-vis her G. N. P. (vide A perspective paper on Education 1990) ?

When our rockets are piercing the sky, the dead-pull a billion illiterates is nose diving all our development programmes.

We have to arrive at a national consensus to reduce unproductive government expenditure on defence and national security. We have to impose a rigid austerity in government functioning. Only then, possibly, we can go a step further towards 'Education for All by 2000'. We are fully aware

that deprivation of education is a horrid spoiler of all the accesses to a better life.

In our view, there should be three major elements in our future education policy e. g. (1) Free Primary Education for all children, (2) Full focus on women's education and (3) To make education worthwhile to meet the actual needs of employment to better one's skills and for better understanding of life's problems. We have to create a fully educated, alive and alert population.

This being our philosophy and attitude towards education in our micro level, we try to experiment with our ideas. Many of us have taken a proper training from the Bengal Social Service League, the State Resource Centre. For the first six years of Vikas Kendra we have followed the syllabus of the Bengal Social Service League for eradication of illiteracy. The duration of the course was for ten months or so. From the last year we are following the new course of the Bengal Social Service League, which is known as Improved Pace and Content Learning (IPCL). This lasts for six months. This special course was devised for Midnapore District. To experiment the efficacy of this IPCL course, we took an entire booth in the village. We organised a motivation camp there comprised of students, teachers and common people. We started six centres with 100 learners. Our experiment has brought success.

Rabindra Nath Tagore once lamented that we start work, but do not complete it. Keeping this in mind, we have introduced a follow up method for all our 28 Nonformal Schools. These are spread over in 14 villages with 30 teachers. We started with 356 students and ended with 368 students. During the pick month in September, the students strength rose to 422.

For the Non-formal teachers, we have not only a monthly training system, but also exposure of all other training facili-

ties. As a result of hard work of the teachers, the students of our Non-formal schools came out successful in the examinations.

To maintain a constant contact between the Non-formal schools and the centre, our workers made 22 visits per month on an average.

We have also participated with our full strength in the Government Programme to make the district free of illiteracy as per the Government standard. But it appears that due to the partisan attitude of the powers, that be, the dimension of the literacy movement did not unfold as expected.

Our Shahheed Titumeer Public Library is working well. For the first time its books-strength has crossed the thousand mark. New 21 members have brought its roll strength to 147. 65 members are keeping a close contact with the Library, of which 26 are women. The Library gets 3 daily newspapers; and many weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines—most of which are in vernacular language. The Library had worked last year for 345 days. The members met five times during the year to deliberate on common subjects.

We have imparted the following training during the year :

	No. of training days.
1) Teachers' training	414
2) Simple English	64
3) Mass song	28
Total :	506

Health Sector—Our Response

We do not have an unified health information and monitoring system for the country. A true health profile of India is not available. Yet studies have shown that diets of female children and women are inadequate in household food allocation. Another study indicates that landless agricultural labourers are one of the most severely afflicted groups suffering

from poverty and malnutrition. Despite India's food grain production registering an increase from 50 million tonnes in 1950 to about 170 million tonnes in 1988-89, per capita consumption has gone down considerably. We have bursting godowns on the one hand and empty stomachs of the millions on the other. When Sweden, maternal mortality is just 1 in every 1,00,000, in India it is 500. We have only 1 doctor per 6000 people and also just 1 midwife for the same number of woman-kind. The bulk of our health allocation goes for the development of medical man power. 75% of our doctors are engage in the private sector and one third of the rest migrates abroad. These are some of the shocking revelations of our health scenario.

Now let us see what had been our response to the problems in this area : We have kept in our mind two age-old sayings —“Health is wealth” and “Prevention is better than cure”. During the period under review, we have organised 10 immunisation camp—8 at Vikas Kendra and 2 at the local Primary School, where in all 533 children have been immunised.

We have organised 7 pregnant mothers' camp attended by 118 mothers to be. Here doctor and para medical staff examined them and rendered proper advice. Last year we have given First Aid to more than 100 persons.

On a mohulla (locality) basis we are organising mother-and-child welfare camps. Last year in eight places we organised 15 camps each attended by 17 mothers on an average. We also organised discussions on health, nutrition and family-planning. In 10 such discussions a total of 215 women participated.

We have attended further 131 pregnant mothers in 12 camps to give them specific advice and medical assistance. We have given them tetanus injection also. Noiselessly but continuously and effectively we are talking about our ever-growing population problem. India just cannot sustain the future 1 billion mouths to come at the fag end of this century.

Our persistent effort is paying some dividend. During the period, 27 women have undertaken permanent family-planning and 42 men and 275 women are under temporary family-planning. In a conservative area like ours, we are proceeding slowly but surely.

We are happy to note that the National Health Policy of the government emphasised the role of NGOs in two vital areas of the Health and Family Welfare Programme e.g. Primary Health Care and Population Stabilisation. We fully agree with this policy and are trying to play our role conscientiously.

We have already indicated the high child-mortality rate in India. 238 children received Vitamin A oil in 14 camps held during the year. We put it on record here that we have a very cordial working relation with the Primary Health Centre. We receive continuous support in the form of personnel and materials from the centre in our fight against ill health.

In a country so vast diverse and poor as India, it is imperative to use all resources and technologies available in a suitable manner. WHO has defined an appropriate technology for the health front, which should be scientifically schemed, adaptable to local needs and acceptable both to those, who apply it and those for whom it is used. We have found that Homoeopathic system of treatment has been well accepted by the local people. During the period under review, we have treated 2,997 cases, among whom women 1,723. We charge a token donation for the medicine supplied. But nobody is sent back, even if the person is unable to pay anything.

We are happy that Small Pox has been completely eradicated. For Chicken Pox, we have distributed 1,047 units of homoeopathic medicine from January to March during 9 mohalla visits in our locality. Our health workers have made 525 visits to cover all the children upto 6 years of age.

They were examined properly and necessary advices were rendered.

The same team in different health camps, with the assistance of Primary Health Centre, has attended 167 children for polio immunisation, 158 cases for DPT, 100 for measles, 80 for BCG and 80 for DT.

Finally, before we conclude this chapter we wish to express our anxiety about the Dunkel proposal. Already the cost of Allopathic medicines has gone up beyond the reach of average wage earners and the rural poor. The implications of the proposal are, an unrestrained monopoly for 20 years for import or manufacture of new drugs at uncontrolled prices. There will be no price control on 63 large-selling essential drugs. The Indian Patent Act has to be amended. Obviously there will be a tremendous price rise. In the case of pharmaceuticals, the growth of indigenous drug industry is sure to be thwarted and drug supply in the State Medical Services will be drastically affected. It is easily understood that the whole health sector will face an unimaginable catastrophe.

As health workers, naturally our duty will be to urge those, who walk in the corridors of power, to defy the pressure of the multinationals and scrap the Dunkel proposal in toto.

We have imparted training on the following subjects during the current year :

	<u>No. of training days</u>
Nutrition, family planning and health education	<u>662</u>

Organisation : An Instrument of Change

At the time of our very inception we declared that our enemies are—Poverty, Ignorance and Apathy (PIA). And we still say "We dare believe in victory. We shall triumph!"

But victory will not come overnight, we have to move towards it inch by inch. Unless our organisation is effective, it cannot be the real harbinger of a change. The seat of

power has to be brought nearest to the people, with decentralisation and a new kind of leadership to harbingers the new man.

We have organised more and more training sessions, discussions, seminars, workshops and cultural functions for this purpose. Our youth groups have met 56 times during the year and the average attendance at such meets was 30. Our Apex Committee met 4 times during the same period, where 141 youth leaders represented on an average 16 youth organisations. The major subjects discussed were : Smokeless Chullah programme, Tiunmeer Fair, Agricultural Workshop etc. The real heart throb of Vikas Kendra is its Core Team. It has met 28 times during the year and the average attendance was 12.

In another part of this report we have with pleasure recorded that we surpassed the target of our training days by 10%. We imparted training not only at Vikas Kendra, but also arranged training at the village level too.

In our 5 major central functions, the total attendance exceeded 30,000 villagers. Certainly all these people carried back with them the message of change and understood the importance of organisation to come out from the suffocating atmosphere of poverty, ignorance and apathy. Presently 25 youth organisations are closely working with us.

Dharmagola : The community grain-store is moving ahead with its own momentum. In 1991, it purchased 1,119 kgs. of mustard seeds, in 1992 upto April it has purchased 1,375 kgs. In 1991 it purchased 8,703 kgs. of paddy. In the beginning of 1992 it has purchased 5,745 kgs. of paddy and its purchase is still continuing. In 1991, 29 farmers got Rs. 1,135/- as benefit for storing their products in the Dharmagola.

Our Mahila Mondali at Atghara organised muhalla based discussions on various subjects. It also organised spice making, kitchen gardening, gotti making, save grain campaigns as well as small savings. It sharply focussed on tortures to the

women. Some major success came as a result of our silent, but determined efforts.

Mahila Mondali had 7 meetings of its own, attended by 222 women. In addition, it met 5 times at different places, where 61 women participated; the major theme was how to strengthen the organisation. In spice making programme, 69 women have so far participated.

In 4 meetings 47 women discussed among themselves what exactly development means to them. In separate 6 sessions 101 women decided about distribution of areca plants among the community. 230 women participated in resisting unreasonable desertion of wives by their respective husbands. In order to mobilise and motivate more women for small savings, 10 muhalla meetings were organised at which 220 women participated.

Vikas Samabayika has been able to increase its strength. The members' strength is now 187. The total turnover has been Rs. 55,163/-. After obtaining Trade Licence from our Gram Panchayet, Vikas Samabayika could procure Janata Dhori, Saree and Lungi from the West Bengal Handloom & Powerloom Development Corpn. These 3 new items were purchased as soon as the stocks reached by the poorer section of the community. Total turnover in this respect was Rs. 11,000/-. Vikas Samabayika has set apart a sum of Rs. 4,000/- as dividend. The Board met 8 times during the period under review. The Co-operative shop in the local market place (haat) remains open everyday from 3.00 to 6.00 p.m. A total of 10 items are sold daily from this shop.

Lok Sanachay Prokalpa (Small Savings Scheme) is doing well. Deposit is taken only on Sundays, but withdrawal facility is available round the clock. House to house collections are also made for providing loan, for which only the need and paying capacity are counted. The whole fund has been kept in the local Post Office with a special permission of the Postal Deptt.

This Lok Sanchay Prokalpa was started in April 1989. So far 297 members have been enrolled, among whom 210 are women. The prokalpa has accepted even 0.20 paise as deposit. Acceptance of such small amounts encourage small savings. Total deposit has crossed Rs. 61,000/-.

In the year under review, the successful tailoring trainees have purchased Sewing Machines by taking loans from Lok Sanchay Prokalpa. Nothing has become bad debt. There is a regular flow of loan repayment. Following the success of Lok Sanchay Prokalpa in Atghara village, 2 more villages have started this project in a modest scale.

Our tailor's training department is continuously attracting a reasonable number of trainees. During the period under review, 12 trainees passed out. Those, who could not appear in the final test, have been allowed to sit in the 1993 examination. During the period 8 women and 7 men have continued their training, besides some of the old batch. Some of them come even from a distance of 20 kms. Some of our successful trainees have also completed the embroidery course and they are earning now by marketing such embroidered products as handkerchiefs, tablecloths, bedsheets etc.

Our training during the year included the following subjects :

	No. of training days
1. Youth Leadership	241
2. Women Liberation	11
3. Legal training (Personal law)	98
4. Awareness	280
5. Social poverty	6
6, Tailoring : Women—2,022	
Men—832	2,854
Total :	3,490

Appropriate Technology and our stance

Once the Prime Minister of France said "Deforestation today is drought tomorrow and famine they day after". We

fully appreciate this and every year we are raising, planting and rearing about 100,000 plants in our command area. This is nothing in comparison to our requirement. The Blue Print for Survival, a document drawn up in 1972 in England, clearly emphasized that a radical change is both necessary and inevitable because the present increase in population and per capita consumption by disrupting 'eco' system and deflecting resources, are undermining the very foundation of survival. Understanding the import of this statement, in order not to deplete the present scarce resource of fuel, we have tried to popularise fuel-efficient wood-burning stove (smokeless chullah). So far nearly 5,000 such chullahs have entered the kitchens in the villages we serve.

In the last year's report we had stated that soon we might get further material support for making several thousand smokeless chullahs in our area. But due to lack of the same, we could not go beyond the 1,000 mark even during the period under review. We have trained personnel to make these chullahs in thousands. The eagerness of the villagers to accept this improved chullah is evident, but want of resources is preventing the villagers from getting the benefit of the same.

In our last report we had also stated about our efforts at encouraging an innovative unemployed youth to manufacture solar cookers. He made a few and we created for him a receptive market also ; but as he got a remunerative job, he left us in the lurch. Yet, not being disheartened, we laid our hands on some left over half made solar cookers. We brought all these materials under our sunlit sky from a dark godown in Calcutta. We are glad that people are showing some interest on using these cookers, but their comparative high cost is proving a barrier for marketing.

Two German friends, Markus and Jorg, came to our village in the month of October '91 and stayed for a longtime to develop a model of low cost solar cooker. Some local youth

joined this training camp. Some cookers developed during the training course need further touches to make them more effective and acceptable.

CAPART is still considering our application for support to low cost toilets since 1989. Our friends of Indienhilfe are making efforts to secure a support for the low cost toilet project from BMZ.

We are hopeful to utilise the CBRI technique in making low cost housing. While constructing our village based Shishu Vikas Kendras (SVKs) in future, we shall utilise this technology.

Our diffused-light cold storage has been able to impress the farmers. In the last report we raised an expectation by stating "some farmers have shown interest in making replica of this in their area". Now, farmers have actually made their own storage following our method, though in a modest scale. We are glad to put it on record that it was possible to bring about our storage with the assistance of the International Potato Centre.

We collected a reasonable number of improved ploughs from Midnapore District and these were sold out quickly.

One of the last titans of our freedom struggle Sri Pannalal Dasgupta, who stays out as a beacon light of our developmental processes, has made a deep impression on us about the philosophical and moral aspects of bamboo-made charkhas (spinning wheels). We wish we could make him happy with a report that such charkhas have been accepted by the people in our area. Unless we, the Core Team members, participate in this programme, we cannot expect a breakthrough. Against limitless consumerism, charkha is indeed a symbol of moral protest. We have to accept it slowly but definitely in future.

We have imparted the following trainings under this category :

	<u>No. of training days</u>
1. Smokeless chullah	198
2. Solar cooker	288
3. Spinning wheel	28
	<u>Total : 514</u>

Shishu Vikas Kendra (SVK) : Childhood restored

The World Labour Report, 1992 said that the childhood has been betrayed. Under the Shishu Vikas Kendra Project our effort is to restore this betrayed childhood. The World Labour Report continues further that hundreds of millions of the world's children sacrifice their health, their education and their childhood in their daily struggle to survive.

A very important weapon against child labour is education. Universal free primary education gives children a real alternative to work, as well as prospects of a better working life as adults. A good start for working children may be non-formal-cum-vocational education, which they can perceive as practical and immediately useful.

A beginning of the beginning has already been made in our area under Shishu Vikas Kendra Project. In our last report we proposed to cater the needs of some 40 under-nourished children of the age group of 3-6 years of Dakshinpara, one of the most neglected areas of our village.

We inaugurated our first Shishu Vikas Kendra on 1st April 1991. The response of the children, their parents and the community at large is very encouraging. There was a clamour for more Shishu Vikas Kendras. Our happy experience with the first one tallied with the new-found interest in the well-being of the betrayed childhood. From the month of October, 1991 we started our trainings

course for the teachers with 26 selected candidates for 10 Shishu Vikas Kendras in different villages. We had to accommodate one more SVK to meet the insistent demand of a village youth group. The training continued till January, 1992. As part of the training, the trainees visited 'Ma O Shishu' a Mother Child Care organisation at Helencha, North 24 Parganas for a week's exposure there. At the end of the year we had a total of 12 SVKs with nearly 400 children under our care.

The children get some nutritious food everyday. Through action-games and many other innovative methods, we are earnestly trying to create a foundation for the new generation. Teachers do the rounds of regular home visits, mother-days are observed regularly. We are using the mothers' assembly to raise larger issues of life there. Every SVK has a low cost toilet built by us and the community has provided one tube-well to each SVK.

Village groups have already built 2 SVKs of their own with our assistance. Slowly all the SVKs will have their own low cost accommodation. The children will not suffer anymore during rains or winter from the vagaries of nature. The SVKs incharge pays regular visits to all the SVKs and the teachers have been subjected to continuous training on different aspects to enhance their knowledge and skill to cope with the situation.

Gradually all the children will be brought under a comprehensive health programme. A beginning has already been made in this direction.

An artist group, Charukala, based at Barasat extended their hands of co-operation in making the central SVK elegant with murals etc.

The following training has been imparted :

	No. of training days
Teachers' training	<u>1,386</u>

Conclusion

We are getting support from 14 Central/State government departments, local Panchayets and friends in India and abroad. Ms. Lelia Janssen and her group of Vechta and Indienhilfe of Herrsching have extended their best fraternal support for the causes we stand. SEVA and Indienhilfe have symmetrical approach on major issues of development. Constant flow of friends from Germany to our project area makes our work illuminating. When our Project Director last year visited Germany, he had an opportunity to explain the work of Vikas Kendra and Shishu Vikas Kendra elaborately to our friends there. All these have definitely shortened the distance between the two great friends Germany and India. No formal thanks to our innumerable friends near and far is sufficient enough to express our grateful appreciation and heartfelt feelings. We refrain ourselves from the same and consider all of them as consociates for creating a sustainable, socially just and ecologically sound order.

Gandhiji once said "Wipe the tears from the eyes of the last and the lowest". In this venture there should be no inequality of relation. We are all equal and work in unison.

We are aware of our weaknesses. The Core Team and the SEVA Working Committee meet regularly and take remedial actions as far as possible. We want to have a choice of marvellous mix of man and mission in fighting communalism and consumerism and for putting proper emphasis on the development of children and women particularly. We daresay we have nearly achieved it.

It is hardly expected that we should disown the value of Gandhiji's teachings such as "If the village perishes, India will perish too...". We have full faith in his another uttering too "The poor of the world cannot be helped by mass

production, only by production by the masses". In our micro level, we try to realise these ideas.

We have a very simple vision. Of India, where everybody has got the basic necessities, where everybody is able to hold his head high. And where, ultimately there is harmony, people progressing together (This is an extract from the India's ninth President Sri Sankar Dayal Sharma).

Our dream, hope, ambition and aspirations are expressed in the above. We will not rest until we achieve the same. We repeat—

"We dare believe in victory. We shall triumph.

SOME OF OUR VISITORS

Friends :

Sarvashree	Sarvashree
Ania Solcarkane	G. N. Paliwal
Amit Chakraborty	Gautam Mukherjee
Aminul Ahasan	Ganesh Sarkar
Asit Baran Kanji	Garti Dietachmair
Anup Sarkar	Gebhard Haider
Prof. Amlan Dutta	Hanny Holscher
Arati Sen	Hiralal Parui
Arthur Connick	Jorg Ehrmantrant
Asim Banerjee	Jyotindra Nath Roy
Arabindu Naiya	Fr. Joseph
Asitava Sanyal	Dr. Kshetra M. Sen Sharma
Biswanath Basu	Kalyani Dutta
Brigitte Kramer	Kuazi Abdul Gaffar
Bandana Dasgupta	Karoline Dietachmair
Bipul Kr. Roy	Leila Janssen
Bernie Hynes	Ludwig Gothe
Chandra Kanta Dutta	Manoranjan Sadhukhan
Christian Volcker	Manotosh Bhattacharjee
Chinmoy Ghosh	Markus Ria Dingre
Chhaya Roy Choudhury	Manik Sarkar
Carola Krebs	Micko Nagashima
Detlef Stubber	Dr. Masanobu Fukuoka
Dipak Mandal	Murkus Gosehlberger
Dr. Dilip Chatterjee	Nandita Bhattacharjee
Eva Runschke	Niranjana Halder
Elmar Kronz	Dr. Nirmal Bhattacharjee
Elisabeth Kreuz	Oliver Geiss
Elen Taaffe	Dr. P. N. Chatterjee
Gurusaran Dasgupta	Pandhari Nath Pund
Gautam Bandyopadhyaya	Pannalal Dasgupta

Sarvashree

P. L. Kabiraj

Ranjana Garkade

Rahul Dasgupta

Reba Ghosh

Prof. Shyamal Banerjee

Shinde Pandurang

Dr. Samar Sen

Dr. Supage

Sudhansu Paul

Swapan Ghosh

Samir K. Mitra

Samir Roy

Subhas Dutta

Shakti Pada Pal

Prof. Shibaprasad Dasgupta

Dr. Soumitra Dutta

Scherie Jerome

Sarvashree

Satyannarayan

Bhattacharjee

Suria Dutta

Prof. Susanta Halder

Sankar Ghosh

Samir Choudhury

Sukla Mitra

Sankar Bhattacharjee

Subhasis Banerjee

Prof. Saiji Makino

Swapan Mukherjee

Sambhu Charan Das

Dr. Tarak Mukherjee

Tanushree Das

Tarak Das

Toshieki Shima

Walter Spermann

Officials :

Sarvashree

Amitava Roy

Amiya K.R. Pal

Ajit Naskar

Bimal Roy

B. B. Bagechi

Bimal Mandal

Bimalendu Bose

Hira Sarkar

Jagannath Saha

Sarvashree

K. H. Borker

Manju Sarkar

P. K. Pradhan

P. K. Rauth

Rabindra Nath Manna

R. P. Singh

Sankar Mandal

Satyabrata Sen

Dr. Samsul Haque

THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF SEVA

Name and Address	Designation	Occupation
a) Shri H. N. Sinha Deloitte Haskins & Sells MCS Division 2/2A Ho Chi Minh Sarani Calcutta-700 071	President	Consultant
b) Shri Chandan Mukherjee 24/1B Biswas Nursery Lane Calcutta-700 085	Vice-President	Engineer
c) Shri Asok Ghosh Vikas Kendra PO + Vill. Atghara via—Kolsur 743438 North 24 Parganas	General Secretary	Social Service
d) Shri Sekhar Ghosh 8/35 CIT Buildings Calcutta-700 010	Asst. Secretary	Social Service
e) Allauddin Ahmed PO + Vill. Atghara via—Kolsur 743438 North 24 Parganas	Asst. Secretary	Farmer
f) Shri Mrinal K Chowdhury Manager Oriental Bank of Commerce Ballygunj Branch P-22 Bondel Road Calcutta-700 019	Treasurer	Bank Officer

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
g) Sm. Sandhya Ghosh Dakshineswar Sri Sri Sarada Devi Balika Vidyamandir Calcutta-700 076	Member	Head Mistress
h) Shri Srikanta Mondal PO + Vill. Atghara via Kolsur 743438 North 24 Parganas	Member	Agricultural Worker
i) Sm. Arati Ray PO + Vill. Atghara via Kolsur 743438 North 24 Parganas	Member	Health- Worker