

ANNUAL REPORT

1994—95

**SOCIETY FOR EQUITABLE
VOLUNTARY ACTIONS**



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ADVISERS

Medical :

- 1) Dr. P. N. Chatterjee
M.B.B.S. (Cal), F.I.A.C.S. Mch (Ths), F.R.C.S. (Edin).
- 2) Dr. Aswini Srivastava
M.B.B.S., D.C.H. (Cal), M.D. (Cal)
- 3) Dr. Amit R. Basu
M.B.B.S. (Cal)
- 4) Dr. M.A. Kaiyum
H.M.B. (Cal)
- 5) Dr. M. Rahaman
D.M.S. (Cal)
- 6) Dr. S.P. Aich
B.Sc., D.M.S. (Cal)
7. Sri Ranjit Das
Ayurvedic

Animal Husbandry :

1. Dr. P.R. Dutttagupta
G.V. Sc. (Cal), Dip. A.I. & G. (Cal)

Financial :

Sri T.K. Ghosh
Tax Consultant

Auditors :

M/s. K.Ray & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Bankers :

1. Oriental Bank of Commerce, Shyambazar Branch
2. Sagar Gramin Bank, Kolsur Branch
- 3) United Bank of India, Bagjola Branch,

Legal Status :

1. Regd. under West Bengal Societies Registration XXVI, 1961, Regn. No. S/52811 of 1986-87.
2. Registered under F.C.R.A. Regn. No. 147 120 147 120 313 dt. 22.4.87.
3. We enjoy benefit of sec. 80G of the I.T.Act.

ANNUAL REPORT - 1994-95

THE SCENARIO :

On September 11, 1995 the sun rose to greet the birth centenary of the noble soul of Vinoba Bhave. When crime, corruption and connivance are fast becoming a normal part of our social existence, when the philosophy of a so-called 'pragmatism', is filling the air, even now we can begin our determined journey once again from where Vinobaji left- by creating a truly sovereign, self governing Panchayati Raj as the centre of a people's polity.

Vikas Kendra has now completed its first decade of existence. Yet we are appalled to see so much of man's inhumanity to man. But we are not mere wanderers. Didn't a young English poet, Alun Lewis, who died during World War II, once write beautifully about India:

"There is so much to anger you in the individual scene, there is so much to dismay you in the social scene; but there is so much to humble you in the universal scene," so let us affirm India's immanent power of resilience. That will be our offering in the birth centenary of Vinoba Bhave, who put the essential message of priority to 'the poorest and the lowliest' in the national awakening plan and development programmes.

Lightening the Burden of Mother Earth.

The growth of human population on earth has some interesting features. It had taken about half a billion years since the evolution of Man to reach 100 crores, but only 80 years to reach the 200 crores mark. The next 100 crores were added in just 30 years thereafter i. e. during 1931-1960. Human population on earth in the year 1990 was about 443

crores. In 1983, the developing countries bore the burden of 300 crores of population. The situation is grim—but not dismal.

At the end of the 20th century, almost half a billion Indians still do not know the basic satisfaction of a full stomach. Hundreds of thousands of children stagnate in cafes and shops; hundreds end their lives while making fireworks, many more are enslaved, in city garages and in rich men's houses.

Millions of landless peasants still struggle to survive in the nightmarish dilapidated rural huts and slums. Such a state of affairs is not unique to India alone. Who can take up the challenge of changing this condition?

The unpalatable facts are : one sixth of the world's population of 5 billion people has three quarters of world income (\$ 20,000 billion) and three quarters population have only one sixth. And 500 millions of these poor, representing 10% of the world-population are living in abject poverty of which 420 millions are in India. More than a billion people, one fifth of mankind, are trying to survive, with less than \$ 370 per capita per annum, which (at 1985 prices) is not even a dollar a day.

The onus of steering along the right course:

We have stated above some bare facts about the present day world. One basic question is *Quo vadis?* On the occasion of the World Summit for Social Development, about 2000 NGOs from all over the world addressed themselves on the issues of structural causes of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration, as well as environmental degradation and placed people at the centre of the development process. This includes not only economic, political and social causes, but also the cultural

structures of inequity between man and woman.

A part of this response, known as the Copenhagen Alternative Declaration, is presented below :

"We, representatives of social movements, NGOs and citizens' groups participating in the NGO Forum during the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD), share a common vision of a world which recognises its essential oneness and interdependence while wholly embracing human diversity in all its racial, ethnic, cultural and religious manifestations, where justice and equity for all its inhabitants is the first priority in all endeavours and enterprises and in which the principles of democracy and popular participation are universally upheld, so that the long dreamed creation of a peaceful, co-operative and sustainable civilisation can at long last be made possible."

We have sketched our mission and vision succinctly as above. Now we come back to our reporting part—what we did last year.

Foundation Day :

We preach and practice cohesiveness and not combativeness. The Government of India have chosen the 1st of April, the All Fools' Day, as the beginning of its fiscal year. But we have chosen our Foundation Day—which falls on the same date—with some specific purpose so that we just do not become 'pragmatic'. We aspire to usher in spring time along with social order and ecologically balanced way of life. We renew our oath to that effect on each Foundation Day.

This year too we did the same. When Prof. Amarta Sen says "The benefits of economic liberalisation will not percolate to the poorest unless education and basic health services were improved in India" we fully agree with him. Sri Asim Chatterjee, while speaking on 'The Future of Indian Economy', was sharply critical of GATT.

Sri Jagannath Saha, B. D. O., Sri Anath Bandhu Mondol, Anchal Sabhapati, Ms. Waltraud Haub, representing Indienhilfe, extended their best wishes on the occasion.

Partners' Meeting :

On the 6th and 7th of April, the project Centre of Vikas Kendra became very lively and animated with the arrival, participation and sharing of friends from distant Latur in Maharashtra, and Rayagada in Orissa. The organisations closely working with Indienhilfe, Germany, e. g. Seva Kendra Calcutta; Institute of Social Work, Society for Health, Education and Development, Society for Native Education Health & Agriculture, Sarvangin Vikas Sangstha, Ichhapur Janakalyan Parishad, Indian Institute of Youth Welfare; Economic Rural Development society, SEVA & Indienhilfe deliberated intensely on Income-Generating Programmes for Women as well as Appropriate Technology and Rural Energy Sources.

Waltraud shared Indienhilfe's experience regarding Adivashi campaign in Europe.

Sri Jagannath Saha, B. D. O., while welcoming the friends elaborated on TRYSEM / DWRCA.

Father G. Beckers, a towering personality in the country's developmental sphere, narrated his unique experiences in Murshidabad District, where he worked with his students of St. Xavier's College.

Environment and Ecology :

In one of our objectives, we have stated "to adopt measures to improve physical environment and to impress upon the people the importance of the preservation of eco system"—this being one of the anchorages of our organisation. We duly observed 'Earth Day' on 24th April, and World Environment Day' on 5th June. We organised a seminar on Bio-Technology on 5th July, and on 27th and 28th

October a state-level workshop on Organic Farming was arranged at Vikas Kendra. The State government and the Central government extended their hands of co-operation.

We are deeply involved in the 'Meen Mangal' (Fish Conservation) movement initiated by Sri Pannalal Dasgupta. As part of the programme, we released small fishes in selected waters in our area.

We joined and addressed several important meetings in other districts together with Sri Dasgupta. We heartily participated in a well attended seminar on 'River & Man' organised by the Tagore Society at Chhoto Simulia, Birbhum. We also took part in the excavation work of the Ichhamati river. This programme was organised by Sreema Mohila Samity, Nadia.

Combating communalism:

Communal harmony should be the nation's top priority because communal riots are a national disgrace and they affect all of us who call ourselves Indians. Remember Gandhiji's immortal words :

I am an Indian
Not because I am
A Hindu or a Muslim or a Sikh
Or a Christian or a Parsi or a Jew
Or because I believe
In a particular religion;
I am an Indian
Because if I am not,
Who am I ?

In our objectives, we have maintained that it will be our endeavour "to make people involved in the struggle for preservation of communal harmony, national intergration, universal brotherhood and peace and help to provide inputs to people to think globally and act locally."

We attended several meetings organised by People's Network on National Intergration and Communal Harmony in the months of July and August. In the July meeting, Asghar Ali Engineer deeply impressed us by his historical interpretation of interplay of forces of communalism in India.

In the August meeting, we were able to develop friendship with several delegates from Bangladesh. Later on, they also visited our project site on our invitation.

In most of our village meetings we try to impress on our emerging leadership the need for preserving harmony and accord at the local level and we dare say that we have some success in the matter.

On 21st February 1995, our jubilant and colourful procession, commemorating the triumph of Language Movement in Bangladesh, is a pointer in that direction.

Panchayat Training :

In the first part of 1994, we were busy in organising residential training of several batches of 50 Panchayat representatives at a time. In May 1994, with the last batch taking the training, the curtain was dropped.

With the latest amendment to Indian constitution, the Panchayat Raj Institutions are bound to play a major role in national reconstruction. We are determined to work closely with the Panchayati Raj Institutions and play our due role in eradicating poverty as also to fight out the adverse effect of structural mal-adjustments.

Rural Literary Conference :

Gramin Sahitya Sammilan (Rural Literary Conference) gives us strength when its members say that Vikas Kendra is the implementing arena of their creative urges. We attended its annual conference at Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission at Barrackpore from 27th to 29th May 1994. Our disputation on 'Rural reality and Vivekananda'

touched the right chords of the discerning assembly. Happily we took the responsibility of organising its next annual session at Vikas Kendra.

Under scenario we have made our position clear with respect to burning social issues. Then we have narrated several of our major deeds which do not necessarily come under our regular departmental programmes. Before we draw a line to end this part, we are happy to say that our Palash had been to Germany to undergo a training for Rural Youth for three weeks. Our Asok got appreciation from SAMATAT for his rural work in the shape of some gifts—monetary and books, which ultimately came to Vikas Kendra. Our thanks are due to the sponsors of Palash and SAMATAT friends.

We will be failing in the presentation of our past activities if we do not mention an instance of unhappy turning at the village level.

Project Ananda Kendra was suffering from major and minor thefts for a prolonged period of time. The sources of these mischiefs were known to us. In the name of three vital social issues, dignity for the women, affection for the children and respect for the elders—the values, which were under seize—Asok undertook a fast for three days. Even before the expiry of two days, the well-meaning youth leaders and village elders intervened in scores and a happy ending was not far off. Since then this Gandhian method of reconciliation of conflict has given us hope, faith and strength of mind.

Titumeer Fair :

We continued all our regular functions despite many hard days we faced during the year under review. In the present year we had our Annual Titumeer Fair from November 18 to 20, 1994. Though we had reasons not to put up any stall during the fair as we did on earlier occasions, all

the evenings were culturally enjoyable. Thousands of people visited the fair.

Now we take up our departmental reports.

Agriculture - Farming for the future :

At the base we should have a new paradigm of development, in which we can live in harmony with nature, combining economics, ecology, equity and employment in a suitable way. We should discard the concept of development along the western model of progress. It will be disastrous for us and not practicable either.

Every method of agriculture has its strength and problems. Use of pesticides in India has increased rapidly over the last two decades @ 12 per cent per year. Pesticides create serious direct and indirect hazards to human health, environment and wild life. Last year we reported that some 3.0 lacs Indian farmers lost their lives owing to pesticide-poisoning. We picked up this piece of news from *The Times of India* of 21.08.94.

World Health Organisation (WHO) in its 1990 report on 'Public Health: Impact of Pesticides used in Agriculture' stated that there were 22.0 lac deaths and an estimated 3 million cases of severe poisoning which may be matched by a greater number of unreported, but mild cases of intoxication and acute infection of dermatitis, and such other diseases. Naturally in this context we should like to project a matrix of strategies, which are pro-nature, pro-poor and pro-woman. It is pro-woman because in rural India, nutrition quality for the household is mainly dependent on women.

We put an emphasis on social forestry, because when India became independent, nearly 38% of her land had forest cover, now it is 19%, of which only 11% is of adequate density.

In the context given above, we have endeavoured to

follow our particular path of agriculture. The following narratives will justify our multifaced activities. We wanted to put a halt to piracy and pillage of nature through agriculture.

Cultivation without chemical fertilisers and chemical pesticides:

For the last three and half years, experiments on cultivation without the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides are being conducted at ten villages in the fields of some hundred farmers. 85% of these farmers are getting good results and they are happy. The reasons for unhappiness of the rest 15% are many and varied. In some cases we have not been able to carry the technology to the field, and also we have not been able to bring the relevant farmers under the fold of different trainings. On the other hand a large number of farmers are not only continuing these experiments in their own fields, but have spread, on their own, these technologies to other fields as well. 40% of the farmers are no more dependent on subsidised or marketed organic fertilisers, but are getting fertilisers from their own compost pits, from azole, from dhaincha, from oil cake, mire excavated from old ponds and from poultry-litter, etc.

We can augur well a tendency among the farmers to develop their own organic pesticides to face many difficult conditions.

Organic Plant Protection clinic:

On the basis of facts and samples painstakingly collected from 250 farmers, we are recommending different organic fertilizers and organic pesticides. We offer suggestions like crop rotation, stopping cultivation of some vegetables, and growing particular vegetables and we also suggest organic Nitrogen folio Spray.

Social Forestry :

This year we raised 40,000 saplings at Vikas Kendra and

at five other village-based nurseries, as part of our social forestry programme. These 40,000 cover the partial need for food, fodder, timber for furniture, fruit, fuel, etc., of the villagers.

Coconut Cultivation :

Every year, we proclaim, with proper pride our close co-operation with the Coconut Development Board. 221 farmers of 27 villages received nearly Rs.2,50,000 from the Board during the period under review. This amount covers the cost of cultivation of coconut for the second and third years. 101 new farmers have planted a minimum of 25 plants for every garden and soon the support of subsidy will reach them.

Selection of mother-plants—years ahead, we have carefully selected 25 coconut mother-plants to ensure proper and healthy seeds. This year from our 25 selected mother-plants, we raised about 1500 plants. Our youth groups are co-operating with us in nurturing the mother plants.

Kitchen Gardens :

This year we extended support to 203 families in 12 villages for starting kitchen gardens, from which they are getting green vegetables for nearly 9 months of the year.

Cardamom (large) :

Introduction of cardamom (large) in this area is a new venture. We imparted proper training and distributed young plants among 250 families of 20 villages. We are sure that after 5 years, when the yield will come, it will have a positive economic impact in the area. Simultaneously, these plants can also be used as medicinal plants. This will bring additional benefit to the people.

Cinnamon:

This is also a new introduction in our area. We distributed 2 plants each to 250 families in 20 villages. We have to keep these plants under close observation to see whether the local climate can accept this introduction. We are hopeful about the results.

Black pepper :

As part of our long time perspective, we are continuously increasing black pepper production in our area. This year we distributed blackpepper plants among 105 families in 7 villages. The black pepper plants, which we distributed previously among the recipients of areca plants, as part of our poverty alleviation programme, are giving good results. In one of the trees, there were 170 bunches of black pepper. Many government officials came just to observe the beautiful product.

Areca nuts :

Like previous years, we planted 60,000 areca nut seeds. Of these 45,000 survived. These were distributed among 2150 families (per family 20 plants) in 33 villages. These families were selected by 40 youth groups. The beneficiaries of areca plants will also get black pepper plants in a methodical manner. To the friends of Vikas Kendra, it is known that areca plants and black pepper plants are our low-cost projects to raise thousands of people above the poverty line.

Jute cultivation :

This year we actively co-operated with the Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres (CRIDAF). 81 farmers of 14 villages utilised specially virus-treated seeds. The new seed has proved its worth by better growth of jute plantation by 30%. The need for fertiliser has also decreased

by 50%, as per the recommended dose of the State Government. The chance of attack of disease has also decreased.

Grafting :

We have a plan to develop some villages as models. Every family should have at least 4 different kinds of fruit trees. We are using the technique of extensive grafting. During the year under review, we distributed 4 types of fruit trees among 989 families of 10 villages. In addition to this, we supplied good guava plants obtained from quality guava trees by grafting method to 551 families of 20 villages.

Upgradation of sour jujube plants :

As part of our long-term planning, we are continuously upgrading sour jujube plants to sweet ones. During the year, we met the requirements of 244 families in 12 villages. We upgraded one or two plants of all these families. This upgradation has not only improved the quality of the product, but has also increased the quantity. Farmers are getting more money from the upgraded plants. The honey of these plants has more nectar content.

Revival of old orchards :

At the instance of the State Government, we conducted a survey of the existing orchards in 7 villages. On the basis of our findings, applications for subsidy for 178 entitled farmers have been submitted.

Dhaincha :

We received 2,000 kgs. of dhaincha seeds from the Agriculture Department to make green-manure in the fields. Utilisation of dhaincha is a part of our campaign for organic farming. These seeds were handed over methodically to 500 farmers of 20 families.

Compost pits :

Mother Teresa is turning the garbage into gold. We are also making wealth from waste. Enlightened by our series of trainings, farmers are utilising bio-degradable waste materials and are transforming the same into organic fertiliser. 268 families of 12 villages have made at least one compost pit in each village for their utilisation. Funded by the UGC, EMRC (Education Media Research Centre), are making educational films and they have covered several of our activities. One of these educative films on our 'Bio Farming—a dialogue with nature' was telecast under the National Programme.

Azole :

We encouraged 100 farmers of 11 villages to transform their land into azole experiment fields. As a result of this experiment, the farmers saved 30% cost of their nitrogen inputs. We preserved some azole for multiplication. We are supplying azole to government departments also.

Medicinal plants :

The Botany Department of Calcutta University is continuously extending their co-operation in this field. 145 families of 13 villages are producing medicinal plants as per their requirements.

Under the guidance of the Botany Department, we conducted an extensive survey in 15 villages on the availability of medicinal plants, as also on the parts of the plants, and when and how effectively they are being used.

On the basis of these data, we have already developed a project proposal to get support from the Central Government.

Cultivation of T.P.S. & sweet potatoes :

We have a good relation with International Potato

Research Centre. Their Regional Director, Dr. T.R. Tlay and Prof. Dasgupta of Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya visited our farmers' fields and expressed their satisfaction. 20 farmers continued their potato cultivation from the last year's tuberlet, obtained from the True Potato Seeds (TPS). 110 farmers cultivated sweet potato. Mother seeds were obtained from International Potato Research Centre.

Old Grain Store Modification :

Save Grain Campaign, an arm of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, always extended their training facilities and other material supports to us in the past. In the period under review, we modified 12 existing old grain stores in 3 villages with their support materials and cooperation. These modifications will help the villagers to store their hard earned grains safely for a longer time.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) :

The IPM approach has already brought success in China and Indonesia. Our last report carried substantial facts regarding this success story. We also have the same experience.

1,300 farmers of 14 villages undertook cultivation of Boro paddy without the use of any chemical pesticide during the year. A very large field at Naturia covering 2,000 acres of 4 villages became an experimental field of IPM approach. Every week the trained workers of Vikas Kendra and officials of Agriculture Department visited the field and made themselves available to arrest any critical situation. No pesticide was used in this field. A very negligible loss was recorded.

Soil testing :

Our small soil testing laboratory is getting increasing attention and recognition from all quarters. 160 farmers of 13 villages utilised the expertise of our soil testing laboratory.

After each soil testing, we advise the respective farmers about the corrective measures. Even IFFCO sent some samples of soil for analysis in our laboratory.

Preparation of soil map of our area has much progressed and it is nearing completion.

Water Testing Laboratory :

Our small laboratory has tested 172 samples of tubewell-water collected from 24 villages, during the period. In some cases we gave recommendations. Some Anchal Pradhans and Poura Pradhans (Heads of Regional Panchayats and Local Municipalities) sent water samples for testing. This indicates the trust we have already been able to build up. Our test reports naturally have tallied with the reports of bigger laboratories. We have reasons to be happy for the achievement.

Tree Card :

We have extended our co-operation in the preparation of Tree Cards to the Forest Department, Government of West Bengal. These Tree Cards are as useful as Ration Cards to obtain consumption articles from fixed ration shops. We meticulously surveyed and submitted supporting papers for making 1500 Tree Cards to the Forest Department. While making the survey we found that thousands of trees supplied from our nurseries have beautifully survived.

Betel vine :

This year also we imparted training to betel vine farmers to solve some of their problems. The Agriculture Department of the State Government and the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, the only Agricultural University in West Bengal, extended their expertise in conducting these trainings. The farmers found out new possibilities. We are trying to obtain support of the NABARD also in this connection.

Better World :

Due to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilisers, ecological balance has been substantially jeopardised. We are making constant efforts to restore the balance by initiating a novel thrust. Birds have a definite role in pest control. We learn that a bird can consume upto 2 kgs. of insects per year. This way they keep the balance in nature and save standing crops from the attack of enemy insects. To enhance the number of birds, we made 600 custom-built earthen nests and placed them in 14 villages at the appropriate height of the large surviving trees. Our village-based youth groups have been properly trained to monitor the movements of birds. We have reports till March, 1995 that 30% of our nests have been occupied. We will continue to make experiments. This is one of our small contributions towards making the world a better place to live in.

Meteorology Centre :

We need definite data regarding local rainfall, minimum and maximum temperature, humidity etc., for agricultural purposes. We are therefore keeping all these records daily by dependable meteorological instruments and putting these in our data bank. These figures are important to introduce new varieties in agriculture and will also help us to forecast the possibilities of pest-attacks and to suggest preventive measures, if any.

Krishi Prakash Katha :

We have so far unflinchingly published our monthly publication Krishi Prakash Katha (Agricultural Bulletin), which is very useful for practical purposes. In simple and lucid Bengali we recommend the steps to be undertaken regarding crop rotation, protection, etc. All our groups adore the bulletin and await its arrival. Many district publications have used extracts from our Krishi Prakash

Katha, Our decorated monthly wall magazine on agriculture has also its regular readers and admirers.

State seminars :

It is our single honour that the first State Seminar sponsored by the Central and State Governments on Organic Farming took place at Vikas Kendra. Various District officials and our leading agricultural workers derived much benefit out of this seminar.

Under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRRA), several training camps were organised at Vikas Kendra. One such training, earmarked only for women, also took place at Vikas Kendra. These are indications of our growing recognition.

Agriculture Extension Centre (AEC) :

A small field of ours of less than 3 acres is being increasingly used to make many experiments in organic farming. Farmer friends of nearby villages as well as many officials are keenly watching the strength and weaknesses of these experiments. The positive points and technologies developed from the AEC field are slowly reaching far and wide areas and have already raised ripples in the moribund minds of the promoters of the so called 'green revolution'.

During the year, we imparted following training in agriculture :

	No. of trg. days
a) Chemical Free Production	199
b) Jujube budding	33
c) Soil Analysis	169
d) Gooti making	66
e) Jute cultivation	276
f) Azole	72
g) Selection of coconut mother plants	219
h) Bio-farming and compost pit	2,123

i) Cinnamon cultivation	380
j) Cardamom, cultivation	286
k) Betel vine cultivation	90
l) Guava tree plantation	141
m) Kitchen garden	80
n) Better world (birds nests)	33
Total	<u>4,167</u>

Animal Husbandry— Operation must start from the base :

The answer to the growing unemployment problem is not just increasing export performance or import of capital intensive technology. It will be a right step towards easing the problem of chronic unemployment in India, if we can consistently develop our neglected prime resource just after agriculture—i.e. the Animal Husbandry. Millions, in cities starve for milk, animal protein, egg, etc. This enormous market is under- utilised. On the other hand, one of our major potential sources to feed the same is being neglected in rural economy.

Conscious of the situation facing 'enormous under-activity' of the establishments in the field of animal husbandry, we have taken up the cause. The following activities may reflect our perception in this regard. While we participated in the hectic activities of forming Women's Dairy Co-operatives in villages we, at the same time, nursed the idea to thereby create some means of raising the economic level of the rural women.

Veterinary Health Coverage of Rural Animals :

No. of cows treated through modern & scientific means at Vikas Kendra	340
These 340 animals came from 200 families of 11 villages belonging to 2 blocks.	
No. of cases treated at the doorstep of farmers	95

These animals belong to 45 families of 3 villages of 2 blocks.	
No. of village visits	35
No. of cases treated with the support of Kisan Milk Union	1,800
1200 families of 8 villages belonging to 2 blocks received this service. They also got free medicines provided by the Kisan Milk Union.	
No. of calves born during the year from previous Artificial Insemination	28
Due to lack of semen, our artificial insemination programme could not be undertaken this year.	
Fertility Promotion Programme :	
No. of cows treated	15
They belong to 15 families of 3 villages.	
No. of trainees who undertook courses in Primary Animal Resources & Health Programme (Barefoot veterinarians)	32
They came from 18 villages belonging to 6 blocks. We have reports that more than 50 of our ex-trainees of 36 villages belonging to 6 blocks have become self-reliant and their monthly income now varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2000.	
No. of women trainees who undertook 40 days' residential training on Animal Husbandry & Artificial Insemination	22
They came from 22 villages of 7 blocks.	
No. of Rural House Dairies started	5
At our instance small Rural House Dairies with 4/5 cows have come into existence and they are doing brisk business in the villages of 2 blocks.	

Fodder Seed Distribution :

No. of dairy farmers benefitted	
No. of Dairy Societies benefitted	12
12 farmers of 7 villages received 48 kgs. of sorghum and 5 societies received 75 kgs. of oat and 30 kgs. of lucern. All these were obtained from Kisan Milk Union.	5

Pathological Laboratories:

No. of stool samples examined	
Thess samples came from 5 villages of 2 blocks. Very few Stool samples were received for examination this year.	10

Insurance Coverage :

No. of cows covered under insurance	
No. of cows insured with the co-operation of Kisan Milk Union	11

Any effort to bring bovine lives under insurance coverage was so far absent . We have been able to bring this new feature in the rural scene after a sustained campaign. This coverage will protect the farmers from unforeseen mishaps.

Preventive Vaccination Programme:

No. of cows vaccinated against foot& mouth diseases with the assistance of Kisan Milk Union:	1,450
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This has brought benefit to 1100 families of 13 villages belonging to 4 blocks.

Economic Regeneration Programme:

Calf exchange programme designed and implemented by Vikas Kendra as part of our Poverty Alleviation Programme is being increasingly appreciated by the Government officials.

Fodder Seed Distribution :

No. of dairy farmers benefitted 12

No. of Dairy Societies benefitted 5

12 farmers of 7 villages received 48 kgs. of sorghum and 5 societies received 75 kgs. of oat and 30 kgs. of lucern. All these were obtained from Kisan Milk Union.

Pathological Laboratories:

No. of stool samples examined 10

Thess samples came from 5 villages of 2 blocks. Very few Stool samples were received for examination this year.

Insurance Coverage :

No. of cows covered under insurance 11

No. of cows insured with the co-operation of Kisan Milk Union 28

Any effort to bring bovine lives under insurance coverage was so far absent . We have been able to bring this new feature in the rural scene after a sustained campaign. This coverage will protect the farmers from unforeseen mishaps.

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Economic Regeneration Programme:

Calf exchange programme designed and implemented by Vikas Kendra as part of our Poverty Alleviation Programme is being increasingly appreciated by the Government officials.

No. of farmers benefitted under this programme: 7

They belong to 3 villages. We are in a position now to hand over one calf, out of the previous calf exchange programme, to another needy family.

Women's Dairy Co-operative Society:

We put our total weight behind the formation of Women's Dairy Co-operative Society. We organised 70 meetings with an average attendance of 50 women in 14 villages. We also organised large meetings in 6 villages, where a popular film on Dairy Co-operative Movement was screened. In these meetings the average attendance was 200 women. As part of the awareness campaign, a 3 day-training was arranged at Vikas Kendra, where the minimum attendance was 500 women each day. Our target was to start 14 Women's Dairy Co-operative Societies, but only 10 came into existence. Owing to transfer of some of the high officials, the initial enthusiasm of our co-operating organisation, Kisan Milk Union waned to some extent. Many of the assurances advanced by the Kisan Milk Union remained on paper only. Crafty professional milkmen played dirty games to abort the societies. Inexperience and cruel market mechanism brought premature death to half of our initial 10 societies. The rest 5 are doing well. We are hopeful to revamp some of the closed societies, too.

Poultry Training :

No. of women trained 28

They came from 3 villages of 1 block.

No. of ex-trainees who attended Refreshers' Course 31

They came from 10 villages of 3 blocks.

No. of Poultrys started 8

These poultrys came into existence in 3 villages of 2 blocks. We must add here that 19 existing poultrys, out of 122 recorded with us, have suspended their business during

the year because of various difficulties.

No. of poultries covered under insurance
Again, this is a new feature in our poultry extension programme. Though the number is negligible now, we hope that seeing the derivable advantages, other poultry farmers will also follow the suit.

5

Farmers' Induction Programme :

To make the farmers interested in the development of bovine wealth and in starting more dairies, 18 potential farmers of 6 villages belonging to 3 blocks were taken to the Haringhata Farm for an exposure trip.

Urea straw Treatment :

To provide balanced food to the cows and to increase milk production, we made 21 field demonstrations in 4 villages showing how to use and mix urea with 100 kgs. of straw. It is a programme of the Government of India and a post training survey showed that the mixture has actually increased milk production.

Study Tour :

After each training, we took our trainees to Arambagh, Garbeta, Narendrapur, Haringhata and Kalyani, where the trainees could see the strength and weakness of the various farms for themselves and could interact with resource persons freely.

Our Own Dairy Farm :

Since January, 1995 we have started our own model dairy farm on a small scale with only 2 cows and 1 calf. The success of the farm will enthuse the local farmers. Our trainees will also learn from our model farm. In our own model farm, we have cultivated oats in 50 decimals of land and produced 2,000 kgs. We also cultivated lucern in 25

decimals of land and the production was 1,000 kgs. These two farms are located at Ananda Kendra.

We are convinced that our approach towards Animal Husbandry is becoming more effective in bringing about better days in rural life. But we have also to expand and intensify the activities in a proper way.

During the year we imparted the following Animal Husbandry trainings :

	No. of trg. days
a) Primary treatment of animals	271
b) Women Dairy Co-operative	1,563
c) Artificial Insemination	920
d) Poultry for women	625
e) Animal Husbandry Management	901

Total : 4,280

Shishu Vikas Kendra

Rabindranath Tagore in his poem New Born (Naba Jatak), welcoming the new guest wrote "Today we go on searching your unchristened name. It is this child of man that again and again ushers in the message of hope and lights the torch of liberty on a new morn." But little did Tagore know then that the same child world soon gasp under the yoke of heavy labour in slums. Our Prime Minister Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao has rightly said : "Child labour is a sad reality of our world, wherever it is practised it has to be eliminated."

About child labour, the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, urges us all "Let us give them a chance. They have but one childhood." SAARC Summit on children (1990) called for the observance of a "SAARC Decade of the Girl Child—the most neglected and deprived in terms of self-development."

Statistics indicate that only 56% of the rural and 74% of the urban population receive some kind of pipe-water. But how much of it is potable? Some 6 million infants die of diaerrhoal diseases each year. In regard to elementary

education among the children, the rate of drop outs is 35% at the primary level and between 40% and 45% at the upper primary level. The Union Human Resource Minister, Sri Madhav Rao Scindhia, while stressing the need for elementary education among about 180 million children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, admits that about 30 to 40 million children still remain uncovered. How then can we make education an instrument for social change? How then shall we have useful spin-off effects in various fields, like malnutrition, family-planning and related cases that emanate from the higher rate of literacy from the elementary level?

In the face of this dismal macro-picture our modest micro response is as follows :

To the last year's 12 Shishu Vikas Kendras- SVKs (Child Development Centres), we have, added one more during the period under review at Dighirpar, a tribal area. In these centres we take care of more than 400 children, mostly girls. As their age group ranges from 3 to 6 years, we feel, their childhood has been restored. With nutritional food and other inputs, such as play-way method of learning, healthy habits, cultural components, their stay at the SVK brighten their lives. We use SVKs as entry points for the women at large. We hold regular monthly meetings with mothers. With regular home visits, we also maintain a lively liaison with the parents at large. Thus we inch forward towards social reforms steadily.

During the year under review, we opened a Day Care Centre for the neglected children. They play, they sing songs there. They get the joy of living under the benign care of a trained lady-teacher. Arrangements have been made there for some refreshments, regular wash, etc. The warmth and affection showered on the two scores of such children take away their ruggedness, help them stay in the village and thus buildup an effective barrier against joining the child labour market.

Our third response is Ananda Kendra. Prabir, a boy child of 3 years, deprived of father's love and protection, is blossoming in Ananda Kendra. Instead of becoming a cheap raw material of child labour market, this boy will be able to see a vista of self-development. Our response is not adequate enough, but quite an appropriate one. During the year, the following trainings were imparted to the SVK teachers:

	No. of trg. days
a) Mime (Including Students)	77
b) Songs & dance	54
c) Teaching method	136
d) Child development	55
e) Basic health	256
Total :	<u>578</u>

Our Concern for Co-operation :

We propose here to say something about our co-operative movement on three counts. But before that, we think that we should clear our perception. Prof. Amlan Dutta, while writing on social order recently in *The Statesman* under the sub heading, "A Sane Alternative Does Exist" commented : "In so restructuring society, the basic idea is quite simply to build from the base, to rescue people from a sense of dependence on higher authorities, to foster habits of self-help and organise new forms of co-operative labour and local self-government." Prof. Amartya Sen expressed his concern about "the nature of the growth we will have—whether it will be a shared participatory growth or whether it will be one in which some sections of the community do extremely well and others don't."

When we are building our co-operative movement from the scrap, we feel that we are fostering habits of self-help and encouraging the community in the shared

participatory growth. The two masterly comments, quoted above, convinced us of our perception.

Vikas Samabayika :

Vikas Samabayika, a symbol of our co-operative movement, increased its turnover from Rs. 63,358 to Rs. 76,898 during the year. Total membership increased to 187 and the members met 7 times during the period.

Dharmogola—an appendage of Vikas Samabayika:

The performance of Dharmogola, the community granary, has also improved. It purchased paddy and mustard seeds worth Rs. 69,168 and earned a margin of Rs. 11,949. Farmers, who deposited paddy and mustard seeds were profitted by Rs. 7,868. Maximum gain was Rs. 471. Number of beneficiaries was 39. The basic idea of Dharmogola was to prevent distress sale and pauperisation of farmers. Dharmogola is slowly achieving this end.

Small Savings Scheme :

Lok Sanchay Prakalpa, our Small Savings Scheme, has secured further deposits in the year 1994-95 of Rs. 92,572. Total deposit from 1989 to March 1995 comes to Rs. 2,75,726. The Prakalpa advanced loan for purchasing sewing machines amounting to Rs. 7,850. It even advanced loan to Vikas Samabayika for Dharmogola amounting to Rs. 10,000. Number of total members upto March, 1995 was 459 (men 145 and women 314). Small depositors like marginal farmers, rickshaw pullers, women etc. made their dream of building the co-operative as a participatory growth point and self-help a reality.

Education— Literacy for the oppressed :

Development has a purpose and that purpose is liberation of man. The same is true of education also.

Literacy is the first step towards education and there is a close relationship between literacy and other indicators of quality of life. Despite persistent efforts made both by the Central and the State governments, although the percentage of illiteracy has declined, the number of illiterates continues to grow. Vis-a-vis this, India has a huge complex of recognised universities, institutions of national importance, research institutions, and different Boards of Education. Yet it has not so far been possible to achieve the goal of universal elementary education of all children upto the age of 14 years as enshrined in our constitution. The drop-out rate is again very high. Out of 100 children enrolled in the 1st class, hardly 39 reach the 5th class.

Therefore as an NGO we have taken up the spread of literacy as one of our major tasks. We have also taken up the cause of post literacy with the objective of continuous reinforcement of literacy skills to prevent relapses. We are very much part of the total literacy programme for the district. One important drawback in the national endeavour for removing illiteracy is the inadequacy of government resources. Outlay on education is still only 3.8% of GNP. The minimum, as experts have prescribed, should have been 6%. Unless non-government resources are harnessed for the purpose, our attempts cannot be crowned with success.

The Panchayat, by the Panchayat Raj Act, can now play an active role in the enrollment of boys and girls of age 6 and above in schools. Being conscious of this graphic situation, we have charted our path.

We operated 26 Non-formal schools in all during the year under review with 623 students, among which 266 were girls. Each school had on an average 295 total working days. All schools were visited by our central workers on an average 16 times during the year. Last year, we had 575 students and 290 working days. Performance in this field has slightly improved. In our last year's report we talked about the work

of our Post Literacy Campaign Van. This custom-built van visited different villages 20 times and a total of 2040 neo-literates utilised books from the van. Our village based committees on non-formal schools kept a vigil on many of our non-formal centres.

Our Shaheed Titumeer Public Library eliminated non-reading members and so the membership came down from 178 to 81; but during the year we have enrolled 21 new members as a result of which the total membership now is 102, among which 22 are women. 7 members read 16 to 25 books, 17 members read 10 to 15 books, 16 members read 6 to 10 books and 62 members read 1 to 5 books. Thus a total of 102 members have read 652 books in all. This shows their interest. In the last report we mentioned that the library remained closed for 19 days. In the year under review it remained closed only for 11 days. With the addition of 123 books, the total number of books has now come to 1,565. We are receiving altogether 18 periodicals including dailies. We received 13 books from the State Government during the year and 2 study classes were arranged. During the year under review, we imparted following trainings on education:

	No.. of trg. days
1. Non-formal Teaching	368
2. Library Management	5
3. Spoken English	15
	<u>388</u>
	Total : 388

HFA : Health = Medicines ?

India is committed to the slogan *Health For All by 2000 AD.*

The year 2000 is not very far off. A part of the medical profession wrongly equates health with medicine. The government has a policy to increase the present annual sale of drugs from Rs. 6,000 crores to Rs. 15,000 crores by the end

of this century. But the National Health Policy reads "..... The existing picture : The mortality rates for women and children are still distressingly high, almost one third of the total deaths occur among the children below the age of 5 years; infant mortality is around 129 per 1000 live births. Lack of safe drinking water and poor environmental sanitation, poverty and ignorance are among the major contributory causes of high incidence of disease and mortality."

Prof. Amartya Sen rightly observes: "The benefits of economic liberalisation will not percolate to the poorest unless education and basic health services were improved in India." He continues, "There is tremendous neglect of the social sector, particularly primary education and basic health care."

If we have correctly understood the current lacunae as above, we have also not forgotten, the 'Billion Destinies' in our last report.

By health education we mean helping people to develop capacities for their physical, social, intellectual, emotional and aesthetic fulfilment. We allow almost everything to come under this umbrella. It would be erroneous to say that health education is just a technical or neutral area of 'science'. This spectrum covers family structure as well as status of women and girls. The central area of health education seems to be overwhelmingly socio-political. This term must allow for a certain reasonable exploration into the inequitable distribution of accesses to both material and knowledge sources.

By fixing our priorities and perception as enumerated above, we continued our march towards Health For All by 2000 AD. To break the strangle-hold of the super profit-making pharmaceutical concerns, we are trying to rejuvenate the use of local prevalent medical plants and wisdom.

Local Health officials and Primary Health Centre extended their co-operation whenever it was needed and sought for. We are happy with them. During the period under review, we had 12 immunisation camps at Vikas Kendra and the number of beneficiaries was 791. With the support of our qualified medical personnel, we observed 12 Pregnant Mothers' Day on monthly basis, during which 483 pregnant mothers got medical advice and treatment.

Our First Aid Centre, which remains open round the clock, attended 231 cases and 156 persons were given tetanus injections as required.

We organised 11 village-based Mother and Child Welfare Camps, where 345 mothers heard our lucid expositions on food, nutrition and efficacy of breast feeding. Their interest deepened when they saw charts, flash cards etc. 248 expectant mothers were given tetanus injection in 12 monthly camps. Our 3 homeopath physicians attended 3,870 cases, (the break-up has been given else-where). 695 cases were treated under allopathy system. Our Mental Health Professional and Consultant attended 7 camps, where he handled 81 cases of mental disorders.

We attended 2,372 persons at their doorsteps, at least in 12 communities and gave them homeopathic doses against chicken pox.

We imparted three 1-day trainings to 46 local midwives on skill, sanitary measures and motivation. 22 expectant mothers also took part in the trainings. We are not lagging behind in imparting training in population-education and motivating people to undertake different measures for family-planning. Under our statistical projection, we have mentioned the break-down of the concrete results of our population education campaign. Altogether 270 persons undertook family-planning measures.

Our Health Service – A Bird's Eye View:

	No. of beneficiaries	
Polio		
1st dose	118	
2nd dose	96	
3rd dose	97	
Booster dose	53	364
DPT		
1st dose	114	
2nd dose	73	
3rd dose	56	
Booster dose	57	300
DT		
1st dose	129	
2nd dose	119	248
First Aid	231	
Tetanus	156	
Measles	62	
BCG	88	
Vitamin A oil	154	
Iron Tablets for mother & children	1,254	
Chicken pox		
No. of home visit to tour children (upto 6 years)		628
Homeo clinic (3 physicians) :		
Children	853	
Women	2,129	
Men	888	3,870
Allopathy Clinic (1 MD physician)		
Children	237	
Women	197	
Men	261	695

Family Planning :		
Permanent - Women	12	
Men	-	
Temporary - Women	205	12
Men	52	
		257
Mental Clinic (1 physician) :		
Children	3	
Women	29	
Men	49	
		81

The above figures pertain only to Vikas Kendra Centre. Some of the village based groups and Mahila Mandolis also undertook health work. Our next reports will systematically reflect the same. During the year under review, we imparted the following trainings.:

	No of trg. days
a) Food & Nutrition	184
b) Primary Health	95
c) Mother & Child cars	59
d) Midwifery	68
	<u>406</u>

Organisation- Means to Move People :

When we started our journey on the 1st of April 1985 from a modest mud hut, we understood the role of individuals and the marvel of group dynamics. Our Core Team, an ideal mix of our workers and leaders, is emerging as a disciplined group with mass following and has proved itself the key to the success of our manifold programmes. In implementing our progress, the ethos of cost effectiveness and accountability has permeated to the system of SEVA at all levels. To create consensus-centered opinions, SEVA holds regular meetings at all levels. Its Working Committee met 5

times during the year with 84% attendance. The Core Team of SEVA met 28 times making all the decisions transparent and acceptable.

Our village-based youth groups met 56 times, where on an average 23 youth leaders participated in the decision-making process. Apex Committee, a representative body of the youth organisations, met 8 times with 25 youth organisations on an average and made the decisions dynamic. The subjects of the meetings were varied and meaningful like conservation movement, Titumeer Fair, Foundation Day of Vikas Kendra, Soil Analysis, etc.

In two Blood Donation camps, 87 youth and 14 women voluntarily donated blood. To make this programme successful, in 3 village-based meetings 98 youths were motivated to donate blood. Youths of different villages actively participated in our central functions, such as, observance of Days of National Importance, Language Movement of Bangladesh, etc.

The Working committee of Mahila Mandoli met 5 times during the year with an attendance of 10 members on an average. We organised 4 community based meetings on spice powder making. Altogether 76 women participated in the related meetings. Mahila Mandoli leadership did real grass-root work to popularise our Small Savings Scheme. In 4 community based meetings 98 women agreed to increasingly participate in the Small Savings Scheme. They further organised 5 meetings, regarding our Poverty Alleviation Programme by Areca & Black pepper plants, wherein 87 women took proper democratic decisions.

Our 3 other Mahila Mandolis also worked in the similar way and endeared themselves by bringing benefits to the needy. During the year under review the following trainings were imparted:

	No. of trg. cl. ys
a) Blood Donation Motivation	25
b) Youth Leadership	312
c) Women Development	123
d) Unorganised women workers	<u>205</u>
Total	665

Self Reliance - Key to Progress :

During the last ten years of our stay in the village, we have found out that the reason for increase in the number of women engaged in low skill jobs, earning low wages in highly unorganised sector, is in part due to failure of involving them in programmes for training and literacy. The declining economic status of women and their increasingly, marginalised condition underline the urgent need for corrective actions. We felt that a shift was needed in our priorities. Our Gram Prayukti Kendra (GPK- Rural Technology Centre) has addressed itself to taking increasing responsibility through its manifold activities. Under its roof, it is providing sustenance to an increasing number of women. Now the Gram Prayukti Kendra is producing more than dozen of articles, consumable and otherwise.

Our Tailoring and Embroidery department is getting increasing acceptance. A significant number of trainees are widows, deserted women and girls with slight education. During training they breathe freely and after it they get a new lease of life as they start earning

Most of our ex-trainees of Tailoring & Embroidery department have purchased their own sewing machines either from their own savings or on partial loan from our Small Savings Scheme. We have reports that some of them have established themselves firmly with their products in the market. Not for nothing did some of them walk 10 to 20 kms. to undertake training at our GPK.

In the Post Harvest Technology Room of GPK, they

process honey and make fruit products for our captive market. For some of our products the market response is quite warm. In the next year we have a plan to expand further the scope of production of GPK and raise a 'Sales Force' to tap the ever expanding consumer market. GPK will be an organised sales outlet for all our products, produced not only in our own village, but also in Nikarhati and other villages. GPK is not exclusive to the women; men also found a niche in our scheme of work. GPK and the like institutions are but a small but effective answer to the big issue of Self Reliance. During the year, following trainings were imparted at GPK:

	No. of Trg. days
a) Fruit Preservation	25
b) Refreshers' Course	17
c) Tailoring & Embroidery	<u>1832</u>
Total :	1874

The Spirit of Sustainability :

One of the major concerns of SEVA is to search the Spirit of Sustainability in the use of resources within applicable limits. We wish to carry this culture to all our associated institutions also. The Spirit of Sustainability is prime-most, the substance is subsequent. To get this spirit accepted by the people, on the Earth Day we took out our solar-cookers of various models to the local market place. Food was cooked there in our solar-cookers in front of the disbelieving eyes and was shared with the people.

During our Partners' Meeting, we showed them our solar cookers box model, SK-12 (parabolic solar cooker), fuel efficient smokeless chullahs, solar light, solar drier, solar water-heater, solar reflector kitchen (under development), etc., so that the spirit— the message reaches far and wide. To each of our Shishu Vikas Kendra (Child Development

Centres), we gifted a solar box-cooker. The children will now see for themselves the use of solar cooker, and would be effective vehicles for carrying the story of the amazing box to all corners of the village. Through awareness, building and actual demonstration, we want to develop the spirit of sustainable use of our natural resources like fossil-fuel, wood, water etc. We have already started manufacturing and marketing box type solar cookers. With the making of 800 fuel efficient smokeless chullahs in 17 villages of 4 blocks, we continued our programme sustainability this year. We are getting support in this regard from Ramakrishna Mission, Narendrapur.

At our Ananda Kendra we have completed a bio-gas plant and the same has been put in use. Raw material for the plant come from cowdung and night-soil. Two friends from EG. SOLAR, Gernay, visited our project and shared their experties and enthusiasm in respect of using solar energy. We have completed a fuel survey of Dakshinpara, a neglected part of Atghara village. We have a plan to introduce box type solar-cookers there to solve their problem of depleted supply of fuel to some extent.

The Spirit of Sustainability can be used in the low cost building technology also. Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), while imparting training in low cost house-building technology, assisted us in the construction of two such buildings. Through sustained work on sustainability, it has dawned upon our mind that our way of life has important consequence in continuing our lives on this planet. We are getting constant thought-provoking inputs from *SESI*, a journal of the Solar Energy Society of India, *Boiling Point* on Intermediate Technology by GTZ, *Honey Bee* from Ahmedabad, *Waterlines* and a host of such other periodicals. We find answers, at least tentatively to many of our burning questions. We try to keep to the right track of the spirit of sustainability. We imparted training in making of

smokeless chullah, we received training in low cost building technology, we also imparted training in the use of box type solar-cooker. —all in this spirit of sustainability

Ananda Kendra (Centre of Joy) :

One of our dreams has come true. April, 1995 would see the inauguration of Seva Bhavan, the Administrative Building of Ananda Kendra. It consists of a garage, training hall, office, rest room for the staff, a family quarters for the person-in-charge and guest room for the donors and friends. The main building of Ananda Kendra, the Ananada Bhavan is nearly ready for its inauguration. Our Animal Husbandry department has started a model dairy there. Inmates will soon get fresh milk from this dairy. Energy requirement of Ananda Kendra will be partially met from the bio-gas plant (already reported elsewhere) and by harnessing solar energy.

Two of our very important guests are Puspa a woman beaten and driven by her husband, and Prabir, a child, deprived of father's love and protection. Others are just one step away to be admitted to Ananda Kendra. The big training centre of Ananda Kendra is already reverberating the sounds of manually operated weaving sets. Puspa is shedding her illiteracy and learning a skill joyfully to her hearts content. A beginning has been made. Structures are complete. Now the most difficult task is to put a soul in the body of Ananda Kendra.

We are reminded of Dante's profound vision 'Within its depth I saw ingathered bound by love in one volume, the scattered leaves of all the universe.' Believe us, we will do all we can to put together a few more such leaves to the volume.

Our Core Team discussed at length the ZOPP model, the problems and prospects of Ananda Kendra. We are

painfully aware of the task we have undertaken. But we are not daunted.

Epilogue :

In the prologue we outlined our position in respect of social issue. We have learnt that to survive and expand, we have to remember the following ten essential elements :—

- Efficient organisation
- A dynamic action plan
- Monitoring activities
- Regular survey of facilities, conditions and practices
- Analytical support-services
- Adequate training
- Research and development
- Public education
- Information management
- Remedial actions.

Soon we will be observing the celebrations of our first decade of service. Indenhilfe, Herrsching, Germany, stood with us like a rock since our humble beginning in a mud hut. We warmly shake hands with them and say that we will weather together through rain and sunshine.

Ms. Leila Janssen and her group of Vechta, Germany, gave yeomen support to us in many of our difficult fields. Ms. Leila's earnest concern for women and children has emboldened us not to look back in despondency. No amount of thanks are enough for them.

The numerous government departments, officials, Panchayat Raj Institutions, friends from distant shores and nearby, who made our journey meaningful— for all of them we have eloquent appreciation.

We have failures in galore in many fields. We critically estimate ourselves whenever necessary and chalk out remedial actions, as enunciated above in our 10 essential points .

In an utterly insensitive socio-political environment, where a callous indifference to ethics is rampant,— in the name of so-called *pragmatism* as we have painfully noted in the beginning of this report,—we still feel that sane alternatives are available. Our invincible resilience will help us to cross the rivers of sorrows and sufferings.

In the concluding lines, we take the liberty to quote Prof. Amlan Dutta: 'For the next century, which is just round the corner, it may well be a choice between life and death. What is at stake are both the physical and the moral prerequisites for survival. We have to transform or perish.'

So, we march on to the 21st Century.

We aver, "We will overcome". AVE!

Society For Equitable Voluntary Actions
3C Milan Apartment

52/3 Vidyayatan Sarani, Calcutta 700 035

**(Registered under West Bengal Societies
Act. XXVI, 1961)**

Registration No. S/52811

Memorandum of Association

01. Name : The name of the Society shall be 'SOCIETY FOR EQUITABLE VOLUNTARY ACTIONS'
02. Office : The Registered Office of the Society hereinafter referred to as SEVA shall be situated at
3C Milan Apartment
52/3 Vidyayatan Sarani
Calcutta 700 035
West Bengal.
03. Objects : The objects for which the Society is established are :
- a) to awaken a new consciousness to foster people's participation, and corporate responsibility for the establishment of a just social order;
 - b) to serve all communities irrespective of religion, caste, and creed by joining hands with those who work for an equitable human society;
 - c) to promote and encourage advancement of literacy, cultural, political, scientific and technical education;
 - d) to adopt specific projects in and around backward villages for a comprehensive development of the areas and to establish and operate growth points for rural development;

- e) to adopt measures to improve physical environment and to impress upon the people, the importance of preservation of eco-system.
- f) to make people aware of the problems and prospects of post-industrial age;
- g) to make people involved in the struggle for preservation of communal harmony, national integration, universal brotherhood and peace and help to provide inputs to people to think globally and act locally;
- h) to study, cultivate, demonstrate and preserve folk and traditional cultures;
- i) to render necessary relief to the affected people in times of flood, famine, pestilence or other calamities caused by accident, Man or Nature;
- j) to help the distressed, to nurse the sick, to feed and clothe the poor;
- k) to arrange and organise lectures, debates, discussions, seminars, workshops and excursions for diffusion of knowledge;
- l) to acquire, establish, start, aid, run and/or manage schools, colleges, vocational training institutes, libraries, dispensaries, clinics, hospitals for men and animals to encourage and foster indigenous systems of medicines for the benefit of the people;
- m) to publish or cause publication of useful literatures, magazines, news-letters, books, etc. and to initiate and participate in a rural news agency services.
- n) to provide meaningful service to the weaker sections of the community including formation of co-operative

- societies, Khadi Gramodyog etc. to propagate and popularise Khadi, small scale industries etc. enabling them to earn livelihood and lead a dignified life;
- o) to co-operate with other agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, for the organisation and administration of schemes and programmes for the benefit of the people;
 - p) to promote or assist establishment or formation of similar associations like SEVA elsewhere;
 - q) to get affiliated with, or to affiliate any institution or society (national or international), having similar objectives to those of SEVA and to co-operate with person or persons in aid of such objects on a voluntary basis;
 - r) to accept bequests, gifts, grants, donations, subscriptions and fees for raising funds to make financial provisions for furtherance of the interests SEVA represents;
 - s) to construct, maintain, improve, develop, remove and/or alter in the building, house or other works, necessary or convenient to meet the purposes of SEVA;
 - t) to borrow money required for any of the projects of SEVA, upon such terms and conditions as may be determined from time to time.
 - u) to purchase, lease, acquire, manage, hire, hold, let out, sell, exchange, mortgage or dispose of any movable or immovable properties and/or rights and privileges,

- necessary for the furtherance of the purposes of SEVA;
- v) to do all such things as are cognate to the objects of SEVA or are incidental and/or conducive to the attainment of the above objects;
- w) provided that all income and profits of SEVA and that no promotion thereof shall be paid to or divided amongst any of the members by way of share or profits. Provided also that; nothing herein contained shall prevent any payment in good faith as remuneration to any officer or servant or employee of SEVA or any other person, for any service rendered to SEVA.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Chapter One

- 01 Membership : There shall be four categories of members, namely :
- a. Founder Members
 - b. General Members
 - c. Life Members
 - d. Honorary Members
- a. Founder Members— The first signatories to the Memorandum of Association adopted for promotion and formation of SEVA shall be Founder Members. The Founder Member shall pay a membership fee of Rupees twenty five only per accounting year.
- b. General Members— Any person of 18 years of age or above having a sound mind, irrespective of caste, creed, religion or sex shall be eligible to

be General Member of SEVA. A General Member shall pay a subscription of Rupees twenty five only per accounting year.

- c. Life Members— The eligibility and the procedure for a Life Member shall be the same as for a General Member. A Life Member shall pay a donation of Rupees one thousand only at a time.
- d. Honorary Members— Persons held in high esteem in the field of human welfare and as decided by the Working Committee shall be Honorary Members of SEVA. An Honorary Member shall have no right to vote.

02. Procedure for admission to membership and rights and duties of the members:

- a. Application for General and Life Membership, except for Founder Members and Honorary Members shall be made in the manner prescribed by the Working Committee to the General Secretary. The Working Committee shall have the right to accept or reject any application.
- b. All members shall agree to further the objects of SEVA and abide by the rules and regulations of SEVA.
- c. Members shall have the right to participate in all the activities of SEVA in accordance with the rules.
- d. Any member shall be liable to be removed from the Membership due to his/her conduct prejudicial to the interest of SEVA, provided that on the recommendation of the Working Committee a resolution to that effect is adopted at a General Meeting.

03. Cessation of Membership :

One shall cease to be a member in any of the following events or contingencies:

- a. Upon tendering resignation.
- b. Upon removal by the decision of a General Meeting.
- c. Being a defaulter for non-payment of subscriptions for three consecutive years excepting the Life and Honorary Members.

Chapter Two

01. The Working Committee : The management of SEVA shall subject to these rules be vested in the Working Committee, constituted in an Annual General Meeting for a three year term in the manner laid down hereinafter which shall be responsible to the General Body of SEVA.

02. Formation of the Working Committee : The Working Committee shall consist of the following :

02.1. At least 3 (three) representatives from the Founder Members elected by themselves.

02.2. At least 1 (one) representative from the Life Members elected by themselves.

02.3. At least 3 (three) representatives from the General Members elected by themselves.

02.4. 2 (two) Nominated Members.

03. Election of the Working Committees :

03.1. All members of the Working Committee shall be elected in their own constituency after the expiry of the terms of the Committee.

03.2. The General Secretary on assumption of his/her office shall arrange to fill in 2 (two) nominated seats if required in consultation with the Working Committee from among the following :

03.2.1. Affiliated body of SEVA or in which it is affiliated.

03.2.2. Governmental and Non-governmental organisations.

03.2.3. Social Workers.

- 03.3. In the case of any casual vacancy in the Working Committee caused by death, resignation or removal, the same shall be filled in by co-option by the Working Committee for the remaining period of its term.
04. Power of the Working Committee :
- 04.1. The Working Committee shall have the power to acquire, to dispose of and/or to deal with the movable and/or immovable properties of SEVA subject to execution of legal deeds.
- 04.2. The Working Committee shall have the power to appoint Trustees, Bankers and Sub-committees as it may deem fit and proper for efficient administration and management of SEVA.
- 04.3. The Working Committee shall formulate the election procedures and shall be responsible for conducting the same.
- 04.4. The Working Committee shall perform all activities necessary for efficient management and growth of SEVA.
- 04.5. The Working Committee shall have the power to act in spite of any vacancy in the committee for any reason.
- 04.6. The Working Committee shall have power to make and amend such rules, regulations and by-laws for the development of SEVA as may be necessary from time to time.
- 04.7. The Working Committee shall have power to create and develop popular committees and groups in the project area and gradually bring them in the decision making process creating infrastructure facility in the body of the rules.
05. Tenure of the Working Committee :
The Working Committee ordinarily constituted for 3 (three) years shall continue in the office until a

new Working Committee is elected and takes over the charges.

Chapter Three

01. Office Bearers :

01.1. The following shall be six office bearers elected by the Working Committee members in a meeting specially convened for the purpose by the outgoing President immediately after the formulation of every new Working Committee.

President	One
Vice-President	One
General Secretary	One
Assistant Secretaries	Two

03. Auditor

An auditor shall be appointed at the Annual General Meeting to audit the annual accounts of SEVA and shall be entitled to such remuneration as may be fixed at the Annual General Meeting.

Chapter Four

01. Annual General Meeting :

Annual General Meeting shall be convened with a month's notice by the General Secretary or by the President to transact the following business :

01.1 Adoption of Annual Report,

01.2 Adoption of Annual statement of Accounts,

01.3 Appointment of an Auditor,

01.4 Revisions and / or amendment of rules, if any, for which at least a fortnight's notice has been given,

01.5 Declaration of results of election of Working Committee Members, if held, after 3 (three) years term.

01.6 Consideration of such other matters, as may come up as per rules, for which at least a fortnight's notice has been given.

0.2 Special General Meeting :

02.1 A Special General Meeting shall be convened with a notice of 30 days by the General Secretary or by the President, when decided by the Working Committee to consider some urgent and / or important matter /s.

02.3 If a Special General Meeting is not convened by the General Secretary or by the President and is not held within 45 days from the date of receipt of the requisition, the requisitionists may convene such a Special General Meeting after issuing a notice of 30 days.

03. Working Committee Meetings :

03.1 All meetings of the Working Committee shall be convened by the General Secretary after serving a 7 days, notice and in the case of emergent meeting a 3 days, notice.

03.2 A requisition meeting of the Working Committee may be convened pursuant to the requisition of at least 5 (five) Working Committee members.

03.3 An emergent meeting of the Working Committee shall transact the specific agenda only.

03.4 Any elected member of the Working Committee failing to attend 3 (three) of its meetings consecutively without prior intimation shall cease to remain on the Working Committee. Such a casual vacancy shall be filled up by co-option by the remaining committee members.

04. Quorum :

- 04.1 Quorum for the Annual General Meeting and the Special General Meeting shall be 50% of the total members or one hundred, whichever is less.
- 04.2 Quorum for the working Committee meeting shall be 5 (five).
- 04.3 If quorum for any meeting is not formed within half an hour of the scheduled time, the meeting shall be adjourned and intimation of such an adjourned meeting shall be given to the members concerned.
- 04.4 Adjourned meeting shall ordinarily be held at the same time, day and place next week. An adjourned meeting shall require no quorum, save and except for a Requisition Meeting, which shall need quorum as stated hereinabove.

05. Financial year :

The financial year shall be from April to March.

06. Maintenance and Inspection of Papers, Accounts & Documents ;

- 06.1 SEVA shall maintain a Register of Members, Books of Accounts, Minutes of Proceedings of all meetings and other valuable papers and documents. Any member shall have the right to inspect the same at a time and place to be fixed by the General Secretary by previous appointment.
- 06.2 Extracts from the same may be obtained by any member on payment of a fee to be fixed by the Working Committee from time to time.

07. Amendment of Rules and Regulations :

The Rules and Regulations of the SEVA shall be

amended in a General Meeting after being considered in a Working Committee meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Registration Act.

08. Removal of office bearers :
Any office bearer of SEVA may be removed from his/her office if a motion to that effect is carried in a Special General Meeting, convened specifically for this purpose and in such case the said meeting shall proceed to fill up the vacancy thus caused.
09. Suits and Proceedings :
SEVA may sue or may be sued in the name of the General Secretary.
10. Dissolution :
SEVA shall not be dissolved except in accordance with the provision of the Societies Registration Act.

NOTE : Some language corrections and improvements only have been incorporated.

Colleagues (Currently)

City Office :

Sekhar Ghosh
Ranjit Roy Choudhury

Vikas Kendra :

Sufal Kole
Kutubuddin Ahamed
Amirul Islam
Arati Bardhan
Morjina Begam
Lakshmi Biswas
Firoz Ahamed
Asok Ghosh
Arup Pramanik
Dhaneswar Banerjee
Arup Bardhan
Alauddin Ahamed
Palash Bardhan
Tafiqueel Hassan
Mahabul Baidya
Srikanta Mondol
Humayan Kabir
Abdur Rahaman
Ranakul Haque
Bimala Ghosh
Haran Mondol

RTC

Bijaya Sengupta
Gouranga Mondol
Rama Mondol
Dipak Mondol
Arefa Khatun

Ananda Kendra :

Utpal Sanyal
Kamala Mondol
Enayet Ali
Hasanuzzaman

Shishu Vikas Kendra :

Supriya Mondol
Nurjahan Begam
Padma Mondol
Rita Ghosh
Ambia Begam
Mina Mondol
Jamila Begam
Fajila Begam
Hasna Banu
Rofia Khatun
Kajal Bhowmik
Hamida Begam
Farija Khatun
Sikha Ghosh
Kajal Biswas
Manashi Biswas
Astami Biswas
Chandana Chakraborty
Gopa Mondol
Bishakha Mondol
Chhyama Begam
Morjina Khatun
Modina Begam
Suchitra Bairagi
Namita Datta
Pampa Chatterjee

Parvin Begam

Part of SVK:

Debdulal Samaddar (Mime)
Indrajit Bera (Charukala)
Sipra Paul (Charukala)
Susanta Karmakar (Charukala)
Kushal Chatterjee (Charukala)

Non-formal Schools :

Anoyara Begam
Munsur Ali Mondol
Chandrabali Ghosh
Abdul Gani
Mafuja Sultana
Mosharof Hossain
Tripti Biswas
Abdul Malek
Bhubon Mohon Biswas
Najrul Islam
Mamatai Begam
Abdur Rashed
Enamul Haque
Sandha Mondol
Monoranjan Biswas
Bhakti Roy
Sayma Begam
Saibya Roy
Binoy Mondol
Khadija Khatun
Mashir Baidya
Sarifuddin
Nur Islam

Rajkumar Roy
Tahamina Khatun

Day Care Centre

Ferdousi Begam
Debdas Mondol
Mahabbat Ali
Md. Sofiullah
Jahanara Khatun
Sagari Begam
Abdul Khalek Mollah
Salauddin Mondol
Mortoja Hossain
Monjuyara Begam
Rajiya Bibi
Monjuyara Khatun
Sudha Mondol
Anoyar Hossain
Munsur Ali
Ayesha Begam
Rita Sanyal

Village Agriculture

In-charges ;

Sirajul Islam
Mahesh Das
Mizanur Rahaman
Narayan Mondol
Sribash Biswas
Sanatan Biswas
Abdul Rafik
Abdul Hai
Islam Ali

Co-operation obtained from

State ;

- i) **The Principal Agriculture Officer**
Deptt. of Agriculture
Govt. of West Bengal
Barasat, North 24 Parganas.
- ii) **Agriculture Tuber & Plant Crops**
Poddar Court, 1st Fl., Gate No. 1
18 Rabindra Sarani, Calcutta- 70001.
- iii) **The Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry (SAHP)**
P-83 Nanigopal Roy Choudhury Avenue,
Calcutta- 700014.
- iv) **The Director of Extension**
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya
P.o. Mohanpur, Dist. Nadia, West Bengal.
- v) **Deptt. of Botany**
University of Calcutta
Ballygunge Circular Road Calcutta.
- vi) **The Conservator of Forests**
Poddar Court, 7th Fl.
18 Rabindra Sarani, Calcutta- 700001.
- vii) **Calcutta University National Integration Council**
Calcutta University Campus. College Street,
Calcutta- 700073.
- viii) **The District Panchayat Officer**
North 24 Parganas
Barasat, West Bengal.
- ix) **Kishan Milk Union**
Ranaghat, Nadia,
West Bengal.
- x) **West Bengal Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd.**
LB-2, Sec III, Salt Lake City,
Calcutta-700091.

- xii) **Science and Technology Deptt.**
Govt of West Bengal Vikas Bhavan,
Bidhan Nagar Calcutta-700091.
- xiii) **Sericulture Deptt.**
Govt. of West Bengal
45 Ganash Ch. Avenue
Calcutta 700013.
- xiiii) **Office of the Mycologist, West Bengal**
Govt. of West Bengal
238 N. S.. C. bose Road,
Calcutta-700040.

National :

- i) **CAPART**
58 Institutional Area
Pankha Road, D-Block Janakpur,
New Delhi 110058.
- ii) **Central Board for Workers Education**
Ministry of Labour, Govt. Of India
P-190 Kalindi Housing Estate
Calcutta-700089.
- iii) **Central Research Institute-Jute & Allied Fibres (I. C A R.)**
B. R. S. Road, Nilgunge, North 24 Parganas.
- iv) **Central Building Research Institute**
Nizam Palace, 6th Fl.
234/4, A. J. C. Bose Road,
Calcutta-700020.
- v) **Coconut Development Board**
Ministry of Agriculture
Govt. of India State Centre,
West Bengal
114F/13, Sellimpur Road,
Calcutta 700031.

- vi) **Food & Nutrition Board,**
Eastern Region, Ministry of Human Resource
Development (Mother & Child Care)
Govt. of India
107B, Block-F, New Allpore,
Calcutta-700053.
- vii) **International Training Network Centre, India**
All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health
Govt. of India,
110 C. R. Avenue,
Calcutta-700073.
- viii) **National Horticulture Board**
Ministry of Agriculture
Govt. of India, State Centre
213B, Picnic Garden Road
Calcutta-700039.
- ix) **Save Grain Campaign**
Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies
Deptt. of Food, Govt. of India
36 Chetla Central Road
Calcutta-700027.
- x) **Spices Board**
Ministry of Commerce
Govt. of India
195A, Park Street, 2nd Fl.
Calcutta-700017.
- xi) **Vivekananda Institute of Bio-Technology**
DBT Project of Bio-fertilisers
Nimpith Ashram 743338,
South 24 Parganas
West Bengal.
- xiii) **National Dairy Research Institute**
Kalyani, Nadia.

- xiii) **The Zonal Co-ordinator, I. C. A. R.**
Lab to Land (Transfer of Technology)
37 Belgachia Road,
Calcutta 700037.

NGO :

- i) **Association of Voluntary Blood Donars'**
West Bengal
20A, Fordyce Lane,
Calcutta-700014.
- ii) **Eyecare & Research Institute**
12A, Dr. Biresw Guha St.,
Calcutta-700017.
- iii) **International Eye Bank, Calcutta**
AJ-52, Salt Lake,
Calcutta-700091.

International :

- i) **Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO**
Japan Publishers Building
6 Fukuromachi, Sin Zu-ku Tokyo
162, JAPAN.
- ii) **International Potato Research Centre**
I. A. R. I. Campus,
New Delhi 110012.
- iii) **Indienhilfe**
Herrsching, Germany
- iv) **Ms. Leila Janssen & her group**
Vechta, Germany.

Project Office : **VIKAS KENDRA**
Village & Post : **ATGHARA**, Via : **KOLSUR**,
Dist. North 24 Parganas, 743 438
West Bengal.
Phone : 031763-264.

Project Location : How to reach by
train

From Sealdah Railway Station take a
Bongaon bound train (54 kms/1 hour
25 minutes- 17th station) get down at
Machhalandpur then by bus/cycle
van 6kms. **Mogra**, Rest 4 kms. cycle
van/ walk. You reach **Vikas Kendra**,
Atghara

By Road

Barasat-Asoknagar-Habra Rly. Gate
No. 2(just after Chaitanya College)-
take right hand 'U' turn-**Mogra More**
Atghara.

Member of :

- i) IFOAM - International Federation of Organic Agriculture.
- ii) INTACH - Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage.
- iii) TSRD - Tagore Society for Rural Development.
- iv) WBVHA - West Bengal Voluntary Health Association.
- v) VANI - Voluntary Action Network India.
- vi) NFTA - Nitrogen Fixing Tree Association Net Work

Some structural initiatives :

- i) Ananda Kendra (Centre of Joy), 1994
- ii) Dharmagola (Community Grannary), 1991
- iii) Environment Friendly Tourism Hut, 1992
- iv) Gram Prayukti Kendra (Rural Technology Centre), 1993
- v) Krishi Vikas Kendra (Agriculture Extension Centre), 1991
- vi) Shishu Vikas Kendra (Child Development Centre), 1991
- vii) Vikas Kendra, 1985
- viii) Vikas Samabayika (Co-operative), 1989.

Some of our services :

- i) Agricultural Research (Integrated Pest Management)
- ii) Child Development Centres (Shishu Vikas Kendras)
- iii) Co-operatives
- iv) Dairy, Duckery and Poultry
- v) Development and use of Non-conventional Energy (Rural Appropriate Technology)
- vi) Dharmagola (Community Grannery)
- vii) Fairs and Festivals
- Viii) First Aid Centres
- ix) Health, Immunisation and Sanitation Programme
- x) Income Generation Programme
- xi) Mother and Child Care
- xii) Medical Clinics (Allopathy & Homeopathy)
- xii) Medicinal Plants
- xiv) Milk Co-operatives
- xv) Mohila Mondalie
- xvi) Banasrijan (Social Forestry)
- xvii) Non-formal Education Centres
- xviii) Promotion of low external input sustainable agriculture
- xix) Shelter for Aged People, Battered Women and Orphans (Ananda Kendra)
- xx) Soil Testing Laboratory.
- xxi) Shaheed Titumeer Public Library
- xxii) Small Savings Scheme
- xxiii) Social Awareness and Acceptance of Leprosy cured persons.
- xxiv) Study Centres.
- xxv) Veterinary Health Centres and Laboratory (Animal Husbandry Programme)

Some of our visitors : Friends and Officials

Sarvashree
Abhijit Bose
Abhijit Latua
Afruja Parvin
Ahamed Rafique
Ajijul Haque
Ajit Mondol
Alok Ghosh
Alwayn Chilver
Amar Patra
Amar Raha
Amr Saila
Amitava Choudhury
Amit Das
Anath Bandhu Mondol
Anjan Chakraborty
Prof. Anjan Goswami
Anup Thakur
Aparna Mondol
Arghya Kusum Datta Gupta
Arun Das
Ashim Chatterjee
Ashis Bose
Ashis Nui
Asijit Dasgupta
Asijit Ganguli
Asok Bose
Asok Sarkar
Atanu Roy
Avik Ghosh
Avranil Mukherjee
Dr. A.K. Pain
A. Mazumder
A.S. Saha
Babla Sarkar
Barbara Kreuz
Dr. Basudev Dasgupta
Dr. Basudev Datta
Bhagirath Mishra
Bidyut Sarkar
Bijay Bagchi
Bijon Raha
Dr. Bikash Datta
Bimal Pande
Dr. Birendra Krishna Datta
Biren Gaine
Biswajit Chakraborty
Dr. Buddhadev Choudhury
Bulbul Bakshi
Dr. B.K. Datta
Dr. B.K. Jana
Chanchal Dev
Chandan Datta
Chaya Mondol
Chitta Ranjan Das
Chunilal Neogi
Prof. Debabrata Roy
Debala Majumder
Debanuj Dasgupta
Debashis Sarkar
Debendu Roy
Prof. Dilip Bose
Dilruba Hossain

Dr. Dipak Das
Prof. Dipankar Bose
Dipankar Dasgupta
Dirk Provoost
Dulal Chakraborty
Dulal Das
Dulali Mallick
Durgadas Baral
D. Bhadra
Dr. D. Mondol
D.K. Chakraborty
Dr. D.K. Paul
Elke Chakraborty
Farhad Hossain
Gargi Ghosh
Fr. George Ponodath
Gobinda Banerjee
Goutam Banerjee
Goutam Chakraborty
Goutam Chatterjee
Gurusaran Dasgupta
Dr. Harisadhan Sen
Harun-Al Rashid
Hitendra Dey
Dr. H.K. Khosla
Dr. Ila Roy Choudhury
Indrajit Mitra
Jagannath Sahai
Jakir Hossain
Javed Nehal
Dr. Jayanta Choudhury
Jayanta Ghosh
Jharna Roy
Jhuma Dalui
Mousumi Banerjee

Johanna Nordhelm
Jotirmoy Biswas
Kaberl Dasgupta
Kabita Bose
Kabita Choudhury
Kamal Bhattacharjee
Kamal Kanti Chatterjee
Prof. Kanan Majumder
Kanta Devi
Keshab Bhattacharjee
Keshab Mukherjee
Dr. Krishnadhan Bhattacharjee
Krishna Saha
Sk. Kutubuddin
Kumar Karunaratne
Kunwaljeet Chema
K.K. Jaman
K.R. Kuttikrishnan
Lakshikanta Mondol
Lalit Mondol
Leila Janssen
Ludwig Gothe
Mazaffar Mondol
Mihir Sengupta
Modan Mondol
Monika Kaindl
Monimohan Mallick
Dr. Monjushri Guha Neogi
Motilal Bhoumik
Munsur Musa
Musa Ansary
Mousumi Banerjee
Mousumi Mandi
Dr. M. Banerjee
Nabi Iswaralya

Nairanjana Bhattacharya
Nandadulal Bhattacharjee
Narayan Paul
Nazrul Islam
Niranjan Banerjee
Niranjan Naskar
Niren Bhattacharjee
Dr. Nishit Pande
Pannalal Dasgupta
Partha Chakraborty
Partha Sarathi Biswas
Partha Sarathi Mukherjee
Fr. Patruelj Walsh
Pijush Chakraborty
Pitha Sarkar
Piya Sur
Dr. Prabir Bhattacharjee
Dr. Prabir Chakraborty
Prabir Guha
Dr. Probodh Majhi
Prahlad Das
Pralay Chakraborty
Dr. Premjit Das
Pranotosh Banerjee
Dr. Prodip Roy -
Pujan Singh Jadav
Purnendu Ojha
Dr. P. Chatterjee
Rafiquel Ahmed Mondol
Dr. Rajat Roy Choudhury
Ranadev Singh
Ranjit Datta
Ranjit Neogi
Regine Ruel
Richard Salzeder

Rijwan Hossain Quesmi
Dr. R. A. Dey
Sailapati Gupta
Dr. Saima Mollah
Sanat Choudhury
Sanjay Bose
Sankar Ganguli
Dr. Santanu Jha
Santi Roy
Satyaban Dasgupta
Shyamal Chakraborty
Shyamali Mondol
Shibaji Dasgupta
Shipra Sil
Sirajul Islam
Sochit Datta
Soma Das
Prof. Sombhu Nath Ganguli
Somesh Dasgupta
Sondip Roy
Dr. Soumendra Nath Basak
Stefan Marg
Dr. Subhasish roy
Subhrasil Bose
Dr. Subir Datta
Subodh Roy
Sudip Dastidar
Sudipta Banerjee
Sujit Ganguli
Sukumar Das
Suman Mondol
Sundar Majumder
Supriya Tagore
Dr. Susil Saha
Sutapa Biswas

Suvranshu Ghosh
Suvra Tagore
Swapan Ganguli
Swapan Kar
Swapan Mukherjee
Swati Roy
Dr. S. Datta
Dr. S.K. Bose
Dr. S.V. Panchalag
Tandra Ganguli
Dr. Tapan Roy
Tarapada Roy
T.K. Chakraborty
Dr. T.K. Dalay
Dr. Udayan Chakraborty
Udo Kirkamp
Ulrika Lesti
Usha Prasanna Mukherjee
Uta Schlutivs
Utpala Mishra
Dr. Utpal Ganguli
Dr. V. S. Khatana
Waltraud Haub
Xavier Jayraj

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) Alauddin Ahamed Po & Vill. Atghara via Kolsur North 24 Parganas	Asst. Secretary	Farmer
f) Shri Mrinal Kanti Roy Chowdhury Manager Oriental Bank of Commerce Bowbazar Branch 171 B. B. Ganguli St. Calcutta-700 012	Treasurer	Bank Officer
g) Sm. Sandhya Ghosh Dakshineswar Sri Sri Sarada Devi Balika Vidyamandir Calcutta- 700 076	Member	Head Mistress
h) Shri Srikanta Mondol Post Office Building PO-Kolsur 743438 North 24 Parganas	Member	Agricultural Worker
i) Sm. Arati Bardhan Po & Vill. Atghara Via-Kolsur 74348 North 24 Parganas.	Member	Health Worker

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VIKAS KENDRA

**A Project of Society for Equitable Voluntary Actions,
Regd. under West Bengal Societies
Registration Act. XXVI 1961**

**Project Office : Post & Vill. : Atghara, via Kolsur
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, Pin 743 438
Regd. Office : 3C, Milan Apartment,
52/3, Vidyayatan Sarani, Calcutta - 700 035, Phone : 557-6365**