

Foreword

The preceding five years of our long journey from 1985 are very significant. In these five years the endeavors on tribal, village development and upliftment initiated by Agriculture and Social Development Society (ASDS) are vital. This document is an account of those efforts.

Khammam is most backward district in Andhra Pradesh and the situation of tribal pockets in district doesn't necessitate further elaborations. The organisation working for tribal and people's development since long time, we consider the prior five years as most significant phase. The reasons for this are enormous internal and external factors. The external factors include wild spread of globalization, owing to the changes arised in political and economic policies are crucial. Impacting on nature and in the lives of minority, vulnerable tribal communities surviving on nature is immeasurable. Keeping in this view organisation, since five years has initiated new policies, programmes, activities with distinct perspectives. In this venture had paved success and also faced many new challenges. In fact the process of facing the challenge has given been a source to evolve future policies. And it's an inspiration and nerve for us to proceed further with appropriate skills.

The long standing struggle undertaken by we include concerns of human rights, prevention of exploitation of natural resources, tribal women identity, ensuring self respect, cultural protection are the key elements. For the welfare of tribal's and sustainable agriculture, non timber forest produce, other livelihoods, health, child development, empowerment of tribal women are the key concerns for us in which we are continuously striving and strengthening and marching ahead, making efforts to bring changes in the government policies at the central level, placing efforts in designing the programmes. Similarly putting pressure on the concerned officials in the implementation, having cohesive relations where ever necessary, maintaining conducive relations and achieving the goals. Right from the field level staff to executives of the organisation taking part in the periodical meetings like review meetings, policy frame work, planning, evaluation etc. through this not only coordination is built within the programmes but it also ensures alike frequency among the thinking of the staff, perspective building, implementation procedures. There are many partners at the rear of our dreams, aspirations, thinking, implementation, determination and success of the programmes. Similarly friends who provide intellectual thinking, advices, suggestions, officials who offer necessary support, co social workers who tender emotional and physical support, community people who are always with us as backbone and above all we have abundant support from the funders. We thank one and all.

Agriculture and Social Development Society (ASDS) registered under A.P. Societies Registration Act 1860 (presently A.P.S.R.A., 2011) is a Non-Governmental Organisation registered under this. Similarly registered under foreign contributions Regulation Act (F.C.R.A.) 1976. Working for tribal development.

Our Dream

Equality with dignity on wider spectrum, improved livelihood conditions, a better society for the tribal's and reputable an empowered status for the tribal's.

Aim

Impoverished poverty, exploitation because of caste, class systems, discrimination, violation of human rights organizing the Adivasi(tribal) groups who are fighting against these, developing them as a social capital and establishing a community based organisation.

Main objectives

- Integrated development of Tribal communities, empowerment and enhancing leadership qualities.
- Creating authority to tribal communities over their resources, providing legal support for protection of their rights, protection of natural resources, determined for their development
- Protection of various sections like children, youth, women, initiating required capacity building programmes, concentrating on girl child staying in remote areas. Taking up formal and non formal literacy activities. Abolition of child labor.
- Disaster reduction interventions during natural calamities, providing essential services during the time of disaster.
- Protection of tribal culture, knowledge and traditional lifestyles.
- Establishing linkages with likeminded organizations, networks working on development of tribal communities.

Context

(The changing Scenario)

In these two decades of our protracted journey there are many achievements, hurdles came across, and dearth of lessons learnt. In the activities that were promulgated by us we have learnt lessons both from optimistic and downbeat part and moved ahead. Nurturing those experiences learnt from new dimensions, novel features we paved a smooth path. Understanding and accepting social change as a perpetual, natural process and inevitable and in that context safeguarding the identity, recognition, integrity of the tribal community from not being eroded, our organisation has been evolving suitable policies, plans, programmes and implementing those. In this social milieu there are enormous factors impacting the identity and change in the tribal communities. Few as examples:

Here, the presence of rich non tribal's in political, social and economic sphere is increasing immensely over recent years. Though seeds of imperialism were sown prior to independence but the recent emergence of new economic policies, globalization has touched the zenith. To begin with, let us observe the influence of internal and external factors and their impact prevailing here.

1. Contextual situations (problems): due to social, economical, political factors the two main livelihoods for tribal communities like non timber forest produce is getting into the hands of middle men and agriculture is falling in the control of non tribal farmers. Major portion of the arable land in this area is under the control of non tribal's is a catastrophic phenomena, because as per the Acts this owners of this land are tribal's. The political parties are utilizing this situation for en cashing as vote bank but not showing any interest in resolving the issue genuinely. The beneficiaries for the government programmes have to select through gram sabha, but in reality it seldom happens. The tribal's have to be at the mercy of locally rich, political leaders, middle men's mercy for being enrolled as beneficiaries in the government schemes.

For example the various government schemes, Acts promulgated for the welfare of tribal's is, **Panchayat Raj Act extended to Schedule Area (PESA) 1994, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act,2005, Forest Rights Act,2006**, tribal's are totally ignorant of these, and these are becoming futile due to the influence of elite rich. One factor is that due to the ignorance of tribal's and due to the influence of the elite these are falling in the hands of non eligibles. Due to the influence of non tribal's, the changes occurring in the tribal's is creating loss of faith on them among the officials and even a vast gap is emerging between the tribal's and development organizations. The influence of non tribal's is the main reason behind this. If anyone tries to resolve to this, the local landlords sector (political goons) will threaten them and even do not hesitate to a physical attack.

In general tribal culture is known for hospitality, friendly nature, brotherhood, emotional bonding and cordial relations and mingling with everyone is their attitude. And this nature is main drawback and key factor for them to get easily exploited and cheated by non tribals, especially the tribal women (young girls). Majority of the young girls are exploited by lorry drivers, helpers, migrant agriculture farmers, labor. Getting easily exploited and cheated by the workers and employees coming to their nearest Bhadrachalam paper mills is becoming a common trend. For the outsiders this kind of exploitative relationship with tribal young women is becoming a means to gain access for exploiting the local resources, exploitation, incurring benefits from govt. schemes, gaining local political nexus. In many cases after getting benefited they abandon the girls. The exploited girls though they seek the support and help at village level, mandal panchayat door steps (community elders) it will be in vain.

Internal displacement is another problem. Tribal's migrating from the adjacent state of Chhattisgarh to here is a critical concern. That state government promulgating socio, political dislocation policies on tribal's has made more than 50,000 tribal's to migrate to our state. They have eloped to adjacent district of Khammam in our state with absolute fear and safe guarding their lives. The lives of these tribal's have been crushed between the internal war between the Maoists, and state patronized 'Salwa Judum'. At the end for mere taking a breath they had to flee to nook and corner and took shelter. And even here the situation for them is not peaceful. They have to face stringent pressure and coerciveness from the locals. Their problem is unique from the rest of the ones.

When coming to non timber forest produce, various development schemes promoted by private persons, government is creating inaccessible situation on those to tribal's. Due to depletion of forests, climate changes are taking place, distress in agriculture sector, drought, and floods like natural calamities are occurring. And climate changes are reasons behind this. Due to this the tribal's who have lost livelihoods are migrating to distant places. And their family and culture systems are becoming miserable.

Displacement due to Polavaram is another major issue. Many of the villages in this area are under threat of flooding. Since 30 years they are in a situation of dilemma. And the political parties revolving around this are immeasurable. Due to this none of the development programmes are grounded here. Tribal's got vexed with situations like violence on tribal's movement which raised voice against dam, opportunistic leaders and false promises.

Another vulnerable group among the victims is children. As mentioned in the above factors orphans, displaced persons numbers is getting manifold, the situation of physically challenged children is even crucial. And the situation of normal children is similar deprived of food and education. Above 50% of the children are suffering with malnourishment, anemia and communicable diseases. The main issues like migration, natural calamities, internal displacement, drought, food insecurity situations might lead to an uncertain prospect for the future generation of the country.

Floods as part of natural calamities have become a common aspect in this region. The biggest river flowing in the state is Godavari. In Khammam district it joins all most all the areas. Thousands of tribal's are habituated along the banks of Godavari. They are inundated by monsoons and cyclones. In recent years the disaster due to floods has increased. Frequently the damage of their houses, crops and everything becomes a common aspect. During these situations the supportive efforts from Govt. and voluntary organizations are not yielding expected outcomes. Every year the damage incurred is increasing but not decreasing, after 1956, in the years of 1986,1990,1992,2005 and 2006 severe floods and cyclones have occurred. Similarly the disasters occurring due to fire accidents (houses, forest fire) are high.

2. National Scenario

Though tribals are residing in resource rich areas, these areas are highly subjugated and extreme exploitation is found on them. The demand on natural resources from outside and trade on their surrounding habitat are the main factors behind exploitation of these tribal's. In the name of development and intrusion of market through globalization presently has created threat and posing question to their livelihood securities, survival and even the identity. Increasing intervention of outsiders in every part of their life style is dismantling their traditional culture and community values.

The extinguishing their livelihood style, community values systems, community ethics are live examples of increased penetration of exploitation and impact by outsiders as market agents and government together. The seeds of this exploitation are sown in the colonial period. The support gained by non tribal landlords during those times has continued even after the independence. The Acts circulated by central and state governments haven't seen the light due to negligence of officials, corruption, nepotism politics and selfishness. Resulting in scheduled areas of Andhra Pradesh 56% of the lands are in the hands of 48% of non tribal's population and one can understand the situation.

Social justice, the welfare of poor and vulnerable and their identity will become a subject when the government functioning attributes key priority to economic benefits. Due to this tribal minorities welfare, values, social cultural ethics will not only hardly ever have space but will be alienated from their habitation, resources and physically. Introduction of mega projects In the name of development will induce displacement and apart from that they will become victims of displacement due to land alienation, forest depletion, and extinction of natural resources. The existing land issues in the tribal areas are live example for this.

3. International Situation- Influence of Market

The present liberalization, globalization policies set "open se same" for the gates for the market invasion. This states that there won't be control of government monitoring over production, marketing and consumption, product services. This also cites that the deciding factors are supply and demand (market), the places for trades will no boundaries and will eliminate the distinction of states and nations and any one can do business from anywhere. Privatization and globalization is ruling everywhere. But all these factors will have direct influence on the tribal communities.

The availability of raw material (natural resources) essential for the markets are found to be in tribal areas, business men (market) will exploit these with profit making motives. But tribals have a mother and child relation with nature and it is un detachable. Market vision of perceiving everything in terms of monetary aspects will not hesitate to uproot from the core, the relations of their culture, relations, identity and state which are bound with nature. At present it's happening. One can point out that the market has declared a war on them to extract the forest resources, minerals, and land and water resources. while tribal's conceive land as mother, community assert an source for sustainable resource for future generation in contradictory the market perceives it as a crucial means of production, aspires and prioritizes for individual assertion and right. It is available at low cost in tribal areas so will encroach the land to the possible extent. The population and consumption of resources has increased in the plain areas, so the demand for these especially land has increased in tribal areas. And influx of non tribal's, control has increased. Resulting in every day augmentation of individual assets, deeds and Acts pertaining to them are found including conflicts, court maters in place of community resources and culture.

4. Government Role

The present development policies adopted in tribal areas are totally at odds. Prior Acts, policies ,constitutional frame works which came into regime had respect to tribal interest and conserved them but the implementers did not had any thought over it. The total governance had a negligent attitude towards tribal communities. Right from schools to colleges, the non tribal teaching staff and fellow tribals carried an opinion on tribal's as backward, illiterates, un civilized and as treated them with discrimination. That's the reason in the recent trend the educated tribal are getting estranged from their

traditional culture and values. The lessons taught from them in the school are not concerned to them. Government efforts of mainstreaming them are going on but hardly efforts of introducing their traditional knowledge and values in the education policies.

The other tragic aspect is surmounting political pressure by traders on elimination of conservation Acts of their natural resources is increasing. Resulting in changes at national level policies, projects against tribal interests, it is felt in case of efforts going through proposed changes in land acquisition Act, which is favoring the non tribal's interests instead of safe guarding tribals. Special status and rights provided under special constitutional provisions, Acts for tribal areas and safe guarding schedule areas (people) are directly or indirectly in threat.

The situation in surrounding areas, market forces, government, others are in favor of outside forces and giving priority to them and due to that the simultaneous internal changes are yielding in support to it. Tribal youth are ignoring their culture, values, sports, dance forms, traditional knowledge, ethics and life style embedded with human values and spinning their steps towards commercial, selfish, individual life styles of mainstream culture. This is building a generation gap among them. Due to this disparity between tribal youth and community needs is occurring. At present there is a conflict and confusion situation is arising between these cultures. Redeeming from these contradictory situations and establishing tribal identity and for achieving sustainable development an institutional effort is very much essential, in this crucial period Agriculture and Social development society has emerged.

II. Awareness on Felt Needs

In the tenure of 25 years of long journey the organisation has been understanding the tribal scenario and assessing the immediate needs of the tribal's. Those are:

- As discussed earlier about the external social, economical, political situation, mainly global trade purposes in future the likelihood of tribal communities prone to exploitation is more. Because of this there is a need to create awareness on this situation and sensitize them.
- Especially creating awareness on light rights is vital. Pertaining to this acquiring possessing land records from the concerned officials, intervening legally/judicially for getting back the land and creating awareness among tribal's on these procedures. For this awareness on legal aspects need to be taken up.
- The gap between govt. officials, financial supporters(banks) and tribal's has to be reduced and need for establishing a cohesive atmosphere, friendly nature is required. Similarly there is an immense need to establish appropriate institutions at village level for proper implementation of the govt. programmes.
- Women empowerment is immediate need. The need to gather information pertaining to tribal women who have been victims in the hands of non-tribal and tribal men, bringing them under one common platform and establishing solidarity. For rehabilitation of them necessary psychological, financial support has to be provided for which a crystal clear plan and efforts need to be done.
- For sustainable tribal development mainly on agriculture, watershed, non timber forest produce and development of other livelihoods efforts have to be done. For mitigation of drought, floods and other natural calamities keeping in view of long term benefits an institutionalized system has to be established. For disaster mitigation exclusive funds have to be created, fund raising should be done.
- In the name of development the problem of internal and external displaced persons influx is increasing but not declining (tribals from other states).especially tribal's from Chhattisgarh situation is very pathetic. And this is leading to further problems for that reason efforts have to be done for resolving this issue.
- The development initiatives mainly the displacement induced by polavaram will have direct and indirect consequences. To encounter this and safe guard their identity tribal's should necessitate a strong movement, peoples movement is the only way for this.
- For correct implementation of Govt. programmes, Acts like Forests Rights Act, Panchayat extended to Schedule Areas(PESA), National employment guarantee Act(NREGA) and the benefits to be incurred by the real beneficiaries, trainings to youth, formation of village level groups, awareness among people is required. For this the need to take up awareness campaigns is very much essential otherwise the chances of these being not implemented are high.
- Children's protection is another vital concern. Mainly physically challenged, orphans, displaced, children of migrant families. They are not getting proper care and suffering with malnourishment. The need for care and support to these ignored and displaced children is imperative. Protection of this future generation of the country is every ones responsibility. Keeping this in view organisation has framed some goals and certain policies, programmes and grounding those.

III. Activities

In milieu of existing situation, felt needs of tribal's organisation has initiated various activities and implementing those from the village level. As per the occurring timely changes and situations appropriate modifications to those are implied. Though different activities are taken up for different issues, there is an undercurrent link between these and strive towards development of integrated and sustainable livelihoods of tribal's. For few issues long term approaches are initiated and resolving few issues based on their nature and scope specific time bound activities are taken up. With goal oriented vision organisation is improvising its plan, perspectives as and time requires and going further.

Important Activities of the organisation

1. Legal advice, support
2. Natural resource management
3. Women empowerment
4. Protection Internal displaced(national)
5. Child development
6. Welfare of physically challenged
7. Disaster management
8. Awareness, campaigns, trainings, advice, coordination programmes
9. Networking

Will look into each of the activities in detail.

1. Legal Advocacy

Since inception providing legal advice to the tribal's was a major activity for the organisation. The organisation was continuously striving mainly for gaining rights over the resources by tribal's, accessing and properly utilizing the government programmes, to safeguard themselves from exploitation, injustice, violence from the outsiders and similarly women and youth girls to protect themselves from the exploitation and cheating by outsiders, protection of rights of internal tribal migrants. In the last five years pertaining to these problems the organisation has put a lot of efforts on legal struggle.

1.1. Land issues- solutions: the organisation has to think about the land related problems at the initial stage itself. Though it's a chance, it can be viewed as an example of intensity of the problem. The land mainly major chunk of arable land is under the control of non tribal's. And major part of this encroached illegally. As soon as it was identified the organisation has taken judiciary interventions and filed cases. Later to ensure and protect the Acts intended to safeguard as per the desires, benefits and welfare of the tribal's identified the need to promote awareness among the locals and at once took up those initiatives, mainly to create awareness among youth the organisation taken up trainings (capacity building) as constant process. The capacitated youth on their own identified certain issues at the ground level and took up judiciary interventions and could able retrieve the lands. In the initial stages alone around 230 acres of land was repossessed by the tribal's. In continuation to this in this five years, trainings, meetings on adangal (records), land records, land measurement, filing cases became an ongoing events.

1.2. Forest Rights Act(FRA): Tribal's since time immemorial were doing shifting cultivation without any distinction and differentiation of revenue and forest lands were living there, but seldom had any rights over those. After a long time in 2006 those rights were taken into account through emergence of Forest Rights Act. Based on this FRA on February 16, 2008 orders were issued to concerned collector and forest officials pertaining to regularization of the podu lands to the respective holders but to the dismay there was no action taken up in Bhadrachalam division. To protect the interests of the local tribal's organisation has initiated certain activities. Enlightening the tribal's on these matters ignited the process of filing individual deeds through 'A -form' and for community resources and land deeds through B-forms were made to be filed by the respective individuals and communities. Similarly along with few villagers met ITDA project officer and sub collector and informed them to issue notifications for organizing gram Sabhas and to take appropriate steps for those implementation.

Resulting in on one side the concerned officials organized awareness camps and on the other hand organisation has created awareness to village level groups and NATWAN representatives on procedures of filing A-forms and B-forms and process to gain the deeds of rights. Through wall papers, meetings and other crucial methods created awareness and empowered the people. Similarly without any conflicting situations arising in the villages created awareness on identification of lands, survey, boundaries demarcation were done. Mutual consultations, alternative methods of conflict resolutions were hand in glove in resolving the conflicts.

Results: due to the efforts of the organisation in 87 villages 3,760 individual claims were filed under the Act. Village resource (community resources) were identified and recorded. Under B-form claim 239 community claims were done with the support of the organization, and people gained knowledge and effectively utilized RTI for this purpose.

1.3. Women Rights: organisation is ensuring proper support and legal hold to the tribal women who where exploited by tribal and non tribal men thorough NATWAN organisation, and making them to file cases in the court of law. Providing legal advice, support along with organizing advocates for them. And through this ensuring compensation, maintenance costs, getting married otherwise ensuring living with the husband, making the exploiters to be punished by the law. Earlier the victims were silent and bearing the burden but never revealed or shared the agony. But now coming forward and taking the support of the organization and filing cases in the court and getting justice. The details of the cases taken up in the past five years through the support of the organisation and NATWAN

Details of cases taken up by NATWAN in the past five years

Details of cases	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
abandoned by Husband	14	8	5	4	1	2	34
Cases resolved by traditional Panchayat	6	3	0	3	1	0	14
Cases Filed in court	15	9	1	3	1	0	24
Claims of maintenance	4	5	4	4	2	0	19
problems for girls in hostels	0	2	3	4	0	1	10
Exploitation of girls/cheating cases	0	2	4	3	0	1	18
Complaints registered in police stations	10	3	8	4	3	2	30

1.4. Legal support for internal Displaced persons:

The internal displaced tribal's from Dandewada district of Chhattisgarh state have situated in Chintoor, Cherla, Burgampahad, Mulakapalli, Manuguru and Kuknoor mandals of Khammam district. Since five years the organisation is providing legal support to these tribal's. Mainly the atrocities done on them by A.P. police, Forest Department officials and local people, the organisation is protecting them from these events by solidarity committees and taking the support of human rights groups and ensuring protection. As a citizen of the country they are legitimate to right to live, right to stay, right to avail benefits of govt. schemes, the organisation is putting all efforts through legal actions in ensuring these. The organisation is working through legal struggle and through the institutions like I.T.D.A., I.C.D.S, P.H.C. education, health facilities, and access to necessary provisions, minimum place to stay, employment guarantee in creating access to these rights. And achieved results in this front. (Details are enlisted in further chapters)

Few engineering students from Kakinada are departing to meet the displaced tribal's from Chhattisgarh who are residing in Khammam and are planning to initiative activities in consultation with them. Association for Indian Development (AID) has requested me whether I can join them. To my knowledge this is the first visit of mine to ASDS. We too have extended our support to the extent we can, to the activities taken up by ASDS for the internal displaced tribal's, through Solidarity committee.

In the past 10 years I took part in the activities of ASDS. A voluntary organisation apart from doing its mundane course, ASDS has done some critical ventures which others will not dare to afford to do including certain arenas; I feel that the organisation has done mammoth work in those aspects. Those are,1. Extending humanitarian support to the displaced persons from Chhattisgarh due to Salwa Judum. 2. Being and providing background support to Koya tribal women who were victims of non tribal men, through the NATWAN committee.3. Extending support to Polavaram displaced persons, capacitating them on Rehabilitation aspects through taking up many training programmes to tribal's in different locations. And in these I had an opportunity to participate along with Late K.Balagopal. All these efforts will remain as milestones in the history. On behalf of our organisation Andhra Pradesh Agriculture labor union we applaud the efforts of ASDS and the staff of the organisation. Wishing that ASDS will cross many more miles In Tribal rights protection, social welfare and building solidarity.

Best Wishes

P.S. Ajay Kumar

29-8-2013

2. Natural Resource Management

Organisation has given paramount eminence and achieved results in the critical aspect of natural resource management of tribal's which is the key element of their livelihoods, cultural tradition and to declare that as an constituent of their life style. The organisation under Drought prone area programme (D.P.A.P.) in V.R.Puram with total participation of the people has increased the water table levels has put lot of efforts under watershed development.

2.1. Watershed Development Programme

In a drought prone area promotion of surface water resources, fauna and flora species conservation, rejuvenation and development for target beneficiaries' watershed development is an ideal programme.

Watershed development programmes has four specific objectives.

1. Mitigation and reduction of impact of drought on crops and livestock
2. Ensuring prevention of desertification of an area.
3. Promotion of ecological sustainability
4. Promotion of development of rural communities.

Local specific environmental situation: the average rainfall here is 1350m.m. the incline of the land is between 40 m. to 60m.and due to this humidity retention is less. And the presence of hard soil, covered with rocks and sand due to this seepage of water is negligible and much of it flows into the streams and river. Soil erosion occurs along with this. Due to this agriculture is only feasible during monsoons and not viable during other seasons. The irrigation sources are bore wells and other sources and that too will be for a short duration. After monsoons the humidity will prevail till the end of November.

Since 15 years the organisation is working on watershed programmes in many parts of Khammam dist. Presently with the support of NABARD under WDF programme has taken up watershed programme in Dummugudem mandal which 160 kms distant from the dist. Headquarters. Four watersheds are allocated here, 1. Mahdevapuram, 2. Kamaalaapuram, 3. Chinarlagedem, 4. Maraigudem. Total ayacut under these 4 watersheds is 5,407 hectares under C.B.P. its 382 hectares in total.

The organisation has adopted various technical inputs and increased additional qualities, increasing humidity in the soil, rejuvenation of non timber forest produce, organisation has also lot of experience and skill in improving the economic status of tribal's. in this aspect the organizations brain child NATWAN network members(more than 4000) participation at village level played a crucial role, especially in the aspect of rights over forest resources, organisation has adopted rights based approach and taking the community towards empowerment way.

Women's Role: In watershed programmes women sanghas played an important role. Preparing vermi compost, preparation of digs for making other organic manure, management, distribution of manure in at all levels and distribution of plants for raising horticulture plantations, distribution of fodder seeds for farmers for mitigation of fodder scarcity in all these programmes they participated actively. Through the committee the activities were under taken.

Formation of Committee: the committees were formed with representation of women from respective villages. This committee is formed with only women members. It has representation from single community of tribal's from 16 villages. In the tribal communities existing here women play prominent role in agriculture and agriculture allied sectors. The key objective of the organisation is to reduce the burden on women and an embedded component of the programme is exploring alternative livelihoods and increasing incomes for women. And this is the idea behind formation of exclusive women's group. Initiation of this as a primary task was to promote villagers participation (CBP), similarly establishing groups at village level with villagers on natural resource management, thrift groups. Formation of networks with other poor people, improving health of women, pollution control, conservation of energy resources (ex: promotion of smokeless chullas) are internal elements of these initiatives. This committee acts as executive body for the general body of the watershed. Similarly it looks after the day to day activities. Organisation has provided trainings on responsibilities of watershed and its role to this committee and established it as potential institution at the village level. This activity will be done in a phased manner.

Responses of Beneficiaries-1

My barren land became cultivable

Ours is Mahadevapuram, I am 52 years old. Since long time I am doing agriculture. I have 3 acres of dry land adjacent to roadside, planted eucalyptus in half an acre and left the rest as barren. In 2007 through the organisation we got watershed programme in our village. While identifying lands under shramdhan (voluntary work), my land was identified. They thought of laying an M.P.T. in my vacant land and to create water source. In April 2008 they digged 60 meters because if this since two years my total land became cultivable. And I am cultivating in entire land, last year in half an acre sowed paddy and in the rest cultivated cotton. The yield was good. Thanks to the organisation, now there is no dearth for food grains, with cotton acquiring some cash for my requirements. Now 'I could live confidently'

- **Madali Pentaiah**

Phases of implementation of the activities: The activity is implemented in three phases; let us observe those in brief.

1. Needful Shramdhan: Villagers (Beneficiaries) on an average 4 persons from each family have to participate in this activity and contribute worth of Rs.25, 75,000 works in form of shramdhan. In watershed programme implementation area at least 75% villagers voluntarily should take part in shramdhan.

2. Funds release for skill development: as soon as participation of people in shramdhan is assessed immediately funds will be allocated for the capacity building, skill development of the people. Funds release will be done based on appraisal of respective representatives of the organisation and monitoring. Formation of committees for planning and execution will be done during this stage. Based on different aspects devised in the planning individual development of the committee members and management of watershed activities, the information and training aspects will be disseminated.

3. Complete implementation stage: with the involvement of the committee, individual, group, development plan will be done at village level with the participation of villagers by adopting various forms and execution of those will be taken up. Regular monitoring by the committee members and the organisation will be a continuous aspect. In form of loans, individual and group support will be extended. Total funds will be utilized only for the welfare of the people.

4. The conclusion stage of the programme: by the time of conclusion the activities proposed in the plan should be physically visible. Utilization of funds and results will be evaluated in presence of the people.

- With the financial support of D.R.D.A and D.W.A.M.A. the organisation has executed 27 watersheds and made 13,500 hectares of land under cultivation. In this area the ground water has augmented around 4.7 mts.
- Through plantation of Agave around watershed area, not only soil erosion was controlled but created additional annual incomes for beneficiaries from Rs.1000 to Rs.5000.
- Created regional leaders (community leaders) from the village level for the implementation of watershed programme. Later they were elected as representatives from the respective areas.

Change in cropping pattern

'My name is Varmika Chitti Babu, hailing from Varsi Gudem, peripheral of Kamlapuram of Dummugudem mandal of Khammam dist. aged 40 years. I have 3 acres of dry land, use to cultivate, Jowar, Red Gram, gingerly the dry crops. Though cultivating from long time due to lack of water facility could not able to get proper yield and incomes. In 2009 under capacity building a pond (15/20 sqm) was dug in my farm. Because of this I changed my cropping pattern, now cultivating paddy in an acre and in the rest cultivating Red gram and Jowar. And it resulted in food security to the family and also increased some amount of incomes. This farm pond has changed my cropping pattern and my fate.'

Results: Various activities under taken in this activity

	Units	Mahadevapuram	Chhinnarlagudem	Kamlapuram	Maraigudem
Beneficiary families under this	No.	435	292	387	622
Bund construction and new farms (NFB/TCB)	C.U.M.	7796	12375	8533	3024
Stone outlets,(SGP,RFD)	No.	17	13	13	46
Pebble Bunds(PB)	C.U.M.	0	0	0	1654
Farm Ponds (FP)	No.	14	8	9	17
Mini Percolation Tanks(MPT)	No.	16	19	12	10
Afforestation(Bund Plantations)	No.	2179	2157	2736	2478
Dryland Horticulture(DH)	No.	2035	3144	2145	2050
Agave Slips	No.	3000	2400	2040	1200
Disbursement of grass seeds in different areas(GS)	No.	245	116	257	98
Vermicompost pits	No.	9	9	9	9
Fish Ponds	No.	2	0	0	0
Birodhu-Benefited families	No.	4	0	0	0
Vegetable cultivation	No.	20	20	20	25
horticulture cultivation	No.	100	280	200	100
Families taken up Sri vari cultivation	No.	4	0	0	0
Disbursement of funds for livelihoods	lakhs	18.83lakhs	12.9lakhs	9.13lakhs	6.1lakhs
distribution of smokeless chullas	No.	200	65	0	0
Families taken up rearing of buffaloes	No.	3	2	2	4
Trainings					
palm leafs	No.	5	5	5	7
utilisation palm straw	No.	5	5	5	7
Cultivation of flower garden	No.	2	2	2	2

2.2. Horticulture: Tribal habitats of Maredumilli, Rampachodavaram and adjacent areas of East Godavari District lands are suitable for Citrus plantations. Since 20 to 30 years the local tribal's are cultivating it and selling the produce to the middle men. As this is a seasonal crop after the yield they do not have any other livelihood source, and the plantations were old the decline in the yield has also become a problem. To resolve this crisis and ensuring sustainable and regular profit to the tribal's, organisation has identified WADI method as an alternative.

And organisation has initiated development of horticulture in this mode. Under this totally 325 families were benefited. In the initial stage along with citrus, amla and on the boundary bunds gum kariya, on bunds Agave suitable to the local climate the organisation has encouraged these plantation ns. In 17 villages four types of horticulture plantations were done, 300 saplings of each species were distributed.

2.3. Seed Banks: the tribal's who cannot afford to purchase seeds, organisation has thought of sustaining seed support. Priority will be given to the parents of sponsorship children. Among these, most of the farmers are adopting non pesticide management. Traditional, conserving local quality seeds, mitigating seed scarcity, getting access to quality seeds are the key objectives of this activity. Organisation has established seed banks in 10 villages of Konda Reddy community. In these 4 varieties of seeds was stored.1. Jowar 2. Black Gram 3. Green Gram and 4.Gingerly. Collection, storing, distribution activities are done by the village level committee.

2.4. Sustainable agriculture, Non Pesticide Management: since few years organization is encouraging and promoting this way of sustainable agriculture in villages as an alternative to the agriculture crisis. In this area irrational practice of pesticides, urea has inclined investments and leading to farmers suicides. Due to pesticides environmental pollution is taking place, and increase in ill health conditions. And as a matter of fact the soil with millions of micro nutrients and earth worms is decaying and becoming lifeless. The soil gets nutrients through available micro nutrients. And plants do not require supply of external nutrients. Without investment on urea with the support of a cow 30 acres of land can be cultivated in sustainable way. It's called as N.P.M.

Cow dung and cow urine contains numerous micro nutrients. This will provide all types of nutrients, immunity and act as pest control. The fresh cow dung will be very affective and gives better results. Similarly the maturity of the cow urine the more will be its affect. Sustainable agriculture through means of natural resources and with zero investment is dependent on 3 factors.

1. Nurturing soil fertility: green manure, organic manure, bio manure, liquid and solid applying jeevammrutam and soil from the tank bed, through intercropping promoting nutrients.

2. Mulching: A) Ploughing, B) Covering with crop residue, C) conserving micro nutrients through mixed cropping, inter cropping, various grade of cropping.

3. Preparation of NPM liquids: Control of pests Neemastram, brahmaastram, agnaastram, Bijamrutam, fermented butter milk, dry ginger liquid are important methods of N.P.M.

Awareness on agriculture without pesticides among school going children was done in 5 hostels covering 450 students.

Farmers Opinion

‘Since five years have taken seeds on subsidy from I.T.D.A. they gave after the season was over. For this have to get pesticides and other urea from town and have to apply it. The costs incurred on travel and purchase was huge. Even could even recover the investment costs and had to bear heavy loss. Earlier also had similar experiences.

But in this year could able to get good yield from our field. The reason for this was in this year the organisation has supplied traditional seeds on time. And trained us on agriculture without using pesticides through N.P.M. methods and providing practical exposure was the main reason. Resulting in reduction in investments, and could able to get better yields than earlier. The child sponsored by them is also getting involved in removing weed and other activities during leisure time.’

- **Sode Naagulu, Vaalmurugondi village**

Non Pesticide management through without usage of pesticides in Agriculture

Bijamrutam-This is used for seed purification and control of all kinds of pests arise from the soil. 5 kilos of cow dung should be placed in a thin cloth and should be placed in 200 liters of water. And should be mixed with 5 liters of cow urine, 50 grams of lime and should be positioned for 12 hours. Should be mixed twice in a day with a stick then Bijamrutam will be ready. It should be sprinkled on the seeds ready for sowing and dried in shade followed with sowing of those seeds, they inherit pest control resistance. Banana, rice, sugar cane, chilly, onion, tomato, brinjal saplings can be treated before plantations.

Solid jeevamrutam: will give all the micro nutrients to crops. 10 kilos of cow dung, sufficient cow urine, 2 kilos of jaggery, 2 kilos of grams grinded [powder, small amount of agriculture bund soil or forest soil, little bit of cow urine should be sprinkled on this and mixed that will become solid jeevamrutam. These should be placed in shade for a week, will retain for 6 months. 20 kilos of solid jeevamrutam should be mixed with fermented cow dung and mixed with soil prior to ploughing. After 2-3 months solid jeevamrutam mixed with cow dung should be sprayed on soil.

Liquid jeevamrutam: the nutrient requirements for crop and essential things can be acquired with this. It requires 10 kilos cow dung, 10 liters cow urine, 2 kilos jaggery, little quantity of agriculture bunds soil or soil from the forest, should be mixed with 200 liters of water and stirred with a stick 3-4 times every day. Should be fermented for 4 days and can be used for an acre land. Can be mixed in agriculture canals or through spraying, can be sprayed on crop for 15 days, for a month crop 5 liters and 10 liters for 2 months old crop and for 3 months crop 15 liters should be sprayed

Neemastram: this is for small pests, 10 kilos of neem leaves should be grinded and mixed with 200 liters of water stored in a plastic/steel/cement drum and this should be mixed with 10 liters of cow urine, along with 2 kilos of cow dung and should stirred well and kept enclosed in the drum for 48 hours. Every day morning, afternoon and evening it should be stirred with a stick followed with filtered in a thin cloth and this should be sprayed on the crop. In this way 200 liters for an acre 2-3 times should be sprayed in an intervals of 20, 45 and 60 days and it will effectively work in controlling different type of pests on the crops.

Bramastram: for major pests control it has to be applied, it is prepared with 3 kilos of neem leaf, 2 kilos of custard apple leaves, 2 kilos of castor oil leaves, 2 kilos of pong mania, 2 kilos of atta rekulu/kattarekulu leaves, 2 kilos of papaya leaves, 2 kilos of ummetu akulu, 2 kilos of guava leaves, 2 kilos of jaggery, 2 kilos of pharteniyam, can be selected any five varieties from these and should be grounded. mixed with 10-15 liters of cow urine, should be stirred with a stick and later boiled for 5 times and later cooled for 48 hours, this liquid can be preserved for 6 months, this can be sprayed for an acre 2-2.5 liters mixed 100 liters of water.

Agnastram: this is used for controlling pests which affect the branches, fruits and other parts. In a mud pot 10-15 liters of cow urine has to be stored, in that some amount of tobacco has to be mixed, 5 kilos of neem leaf, half kilo of chilly, half kilo of garlic and lid should be placed on the pot. After 4 times of boiling and should cooled for 48 hours and later should be filtered with a thin cloth and this will retain for 3 months, and when needed 2-3 liters can be sprayed on an acre by mixing with 100 liters of water.

Fermented Butter Milk: for all kinds of pests control for an acre of crop 6 liters of fermented butter milk (for 3 days) mixed with 100 liters of water can be sprayed, as an alternative 2 liters of coconut water can also be used. Fermented butter milk is a pest control of all kinds of pests and should be sprayed after 20 and 45 days of the crop.

Dry Ginger Liquid (Sonti paalu Kashayam): for all kinds of pests powdered 200 grams of dry ginger should be mixed with 2 liters of water and ensured that it will be a quantity of 1 liter and boiled and later should be cooled. In another container and mixed with 5 liters of milk. Butter milk and boiled and again cooled, followed with mixing of these two and it will become dry ginger liquid, it cannot be retained so has to be used immediately (same day), this should be mixed with 200 liters of water and can be sprayed on acre.

Tonic: this will be useful for increasing the size of the seed up to 20% quality and shine of it. 100 grams of pedaliu, 10 grams of green gram, 100 grams of blackgram, 100 grams of pigeon pea, 100 grams of wheat should be kept ready, Initially pedaliu should be kept in water for 12 hours and later the six varieties should be mixed, water should be poured till they dip and kept for 12 hours. After the shooting of the saplings they should be tied in a cloth and placed till 2 inches of their growth. And later all that should be grinded well. And 200 liters of water should be taken in a container and the grinded portion has to be mixed in that, 10 liters of cow/buffalo urine has to be mixed, a granny bag has to be covered on the container and kept for 24 hours. Has to be stirred twice every day, tonic will be ready. And 200 liters of this has to spray on an acre without diluting with water.

2.5. Management of Minor Forest Produce: collection and sale of non timber forest produce is major source of income for tribals. But due to irrational collection, unpredictable market, rejuvenation of resources and lack of awareness on these aspects are major issues concerned to them.

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation (G.C.C.) was formed with main motive of eliminating middlemen and to purchase and provide reasonable prices for the N.T.F.P. collected by the tribal's and utilize that amount for the development of them. But due to management limitations, institutional constraints the objective was not attained, resulting in incessant involvement of middlemen.

In this context creating reasonable price for minor forest produce has become one of the primary activities of A.S.D.S. and attained many achievements, created a sharing platform for the government institutions like F.D., G.C.C. Velugu and I.T.D.A. organized a public meeting between G.C.C. management and N.T.F.P. collectors. It resulted in positive changes in functioning of G.C.C. Due to the pressure exerted by the organisation in respective petty shandies, registering of collection; sales and control of discrepancies volunteers were placed. This initiative was well received and the officials of East Godavari, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Prakasham districts adopted this mechanism. A.S.D.S has given trainings on these to other centers working on non timber forest produce.

Achievements of the organisation:

- Made G.C.C. to disseminate information widely on the prices and other information on various minor forest produce through its publications and other forms in respective shandies and villages.
- Payment of prices as envisaged by G.C.C. and to streamline and monitor the procurement process volunteers were positioned in 11 shandies in 11 villages. Resulting in inclination in procurement, improvement in quality of the produce and elimination of middlemen to a greater extent.
- In 2004 through N.T.F.P. procurement the amount has augmented to a worth of a crore of rupees.
- In villages and in Ashram schools (with the intention of they create awareness among their parents) trainings and meetings were organized. Due to this number of collectors has increased and even the quality of the produce.
- Massive awareness on Gum Kariya resulted in farmers from 11 villages have planted those in 51 acres.
- In Matpalli village the organisation has established mahuva oil extraction mill. 318 families are getting benefited because of this. Later Forest department has established another mill. Responsibility of monitoring and management of this was handed over to the organisation.
- Organisation has distributed 360 honey preparation kits to 40 traditional honey collectors of Konda Reddy community.

Present Activities: The activities initiated in past are regularly perceived and organisation takes further by doing required changes. To improvise and develop them further since 5 years organisation has taken up advisory consultations, organized trainings. For problem resolving a sustainable mechanism in form of village level committees were developed. Organisation staff will regularly have consultations with those. One can pronounce that these activities are one of those which will go on functioning irrespective of the project support

3. Women Empowerment

Women empowerment and child development are one of the key objectives of the organisation. In the earlier two chapters we have discussed about the existing situation of tribal girls and the need for building cohesion among them. In the past organisation did a study on situations of local women, particularly on single women. The findings disclose that in each mandal more than 150 girls are either forsaken by husbands or not taken care and facing distress situations. To create physiological confidence and self confidence among them and to make them to lead a normal life. Later organized trainings and awareness programmes to them, with those, attempts were done to promote collective strength among them and succeeded.

3.1. Formation of NATWAN group: in 2000 brought them together on a common platform under NATWAN. In local Koya language it's known as 'strong women'. Only Koya tribal women are members of this group. The basic objectives of this front are struggle against violence and exploitation on women, striving towards equality and women rights. Presently the group has 23 SHG groups and 4000 members. With 23 members as core committee the group has emerged as a strong network, in 2009 T.V.9. Vernacular news channel has presented NAIVINA award to NATWAN.

NATWAN Efforts: will take up conflict resolutions for victims (women) of exploited women in the name of love and marriage in the presence of traditional leaders in traditional community panchayats at panchayat and mandal level. If the cases are unresolved in traditional manner at village and mandal level, such critical cases will be dealt through judiciary interventions. In this way filing cases in the court and furthering through hearings has become a prospective activity in the network. And stood as an example to others, this has even ignited change at the local level. Due to these interventions there is a decline in the state of exploitation of tribal women by the outsiders. Similarly there is change in the exploitative nature of non tribal's in exploiting tribal women. The locals are afraid and have become cautious about the network and staying away from them.

Awakening

Narsamma (Pseudo name) is teaching to her fellow tribal girls about the experiences that she learnt from the life's lessons. Narsamma is the fifth child of a tribal family from Chintoor mandal of Khammam district. She did not attend the school in her childhood and used to take part in agriculture and agriculture labor works along with her parents. And later when she grew worked as servant maid in an N.G.O. at her village. While she was working she also got educated to a certain extent and learnt tailoring. Five years have passed. Mingling with every one, friendly attitude and speaking with others in respectful manner and attracting others with her good nature were fine qualities she possessed. And these qualities made her as cluster coordinator of the organisation for few villages of V.R. puram mandal.

U Turn in life: being as coordinator and residing in a village, with in no time she gained good reputation in adjacent villages by making women to take up thrift activities and developing groups. Meanwhile the acquaintance with Rama Rao (pseudo name) from same village turned into love. By knowing that Rama Rao aspires to study and cannot afford because of economical constraints, Narsamma supported him to pursue till graduation. After completion of studies Rama Rao got a government job and shifted to another village in the same mandal. Till then he assured that he will marry Narsamma, but without her notice he married another girl. After knowing this Narsamma met him and asked 'You promised that you will marry me, but now you have married another girl, you have cheated me, what will be my situation now?'. Rama Rao said 'that I did what I liked, there is relationship between us, and you can go as per your wish and will, do whatever you feel like'.

Fight for Justice: could not able to decide where to go and to share with whom. After a lot of thinking Narsamma left to the village and narrated to the leaders (caste) and made to organize a caste Panchayat. But it was in vain. He did not cared panchayats decision, did not replied to it, and the problem did not resolved. After thinking twice, Narsamma remembered her friend working in NATWAN group and met her. Her friend took her to the organisation and Narsamma narrated her agony to the group.

The group called him and tried to persuade several times but it was in vain. And he did not listen to any of those and efforts of building cohesion turned to be futile. And she thought of legal intervention is the only resort to teach him a lesson and with the support of the group she filed a case in the court. After few days the case came for hearing, in the court Rama Rao has agreed that he will take care of Narsamma and provide Rs.1000/per month for maintenance. He gave the amount for a year and meanwhile he got transferred to another mandal (Palvancha) and shifted there. From that day he stopped providing the maintenance amount. At the same time the organisation where she was employed was closed. And she lost the bear support she had and nothing left except to take up agriculture labor and the story took a u turn.

Narsamma an ideal: while she was engaged in labor work started saving in Indira Kranthi Padham (I.K.P). With in short time her inherent qualities of commitment, fulfilling the tasks, leadership were recognized by the officials. And she was made as treasurer for Mandal level Mahila Samaakhya. Being disjointed from family life and children, she thought of fostering a girl child, with the help of I.K.P. She adopted an orphan girl child. After working 3 years in I.K.P. later she joined as cluster coordinator in NATWAN. She trained 200 tribal girls on tailoring, participates actively in all the activities of the network and gained respect from everyone in network. At the same time shares the difficulties that she had undergone and provides suggestions and advices to the tribal girls about taking care of themselves from exploitation and she strives for their development. To continue her efforts Narsamma believes to have a prospective association with NATWAN.

'Narsamma life should set an example for tribal's girls like us and for other women. Correspondingly the courage, commitment she has shown in facing the challenges and achieving the goals should become a model.'

Source- Arjamma, NATWAN network

Achievements of the Network:

- Network has made to file cases by 30 women who were either exploited or sexual abused women by husbands/lovers. Out of which 26 are getting maintenance costs as ordered by the court.
- Due to these interventions by the network these kinds of incidents have declined. And on the other hand there is a change in the attitude of the exploiters like bribing the leaders of caste panchayats and washing of their hands on the incidents. And they started realizing that it's no more easy way.
- During the time of trials in the court the network supports them through income generation activities like credit for crops. Those are not only extending support in the form of economical independence but also paving paths for empowerment.
- The network is providing support to these women in the form of legal aid, health and education.
- The women abandoned by husbands and if they have children and are unable attend school; the network has taken up enrolling of children in schools as one of the key activities. But getting caste, residence, income and other certificates is a critical problem and that's the reason many of them remain as dropouts and creating an opportunity to pursue studies by enrolling them in R.B.C.
- Striving for rights mainly on Forest Rights Act, Polavaram construction, campaign on displacement and struggle, the network has built its activities in a phased manner. Today in the adjacent villages its presence, triumph and stands as symbol of social awareness, women's development and none can dismiss it. The network has gained immense potential in ensuring proper implementation of private/govt. welfare schemes. Created awareness in the official administration. There is no hesitation in stating that the network has created a revolution in critically dealing with social issue, resolutions through legal interventions, utilizing right to information.

3.2. Rights of Konda Reddy women:

When compared with other tribal groups especially with Koya community, the capacity to resolve their problems and acquiring their rights either within their village and outside Konda Reddy community women have less scope. Their economical and social factors are main reasons. The NATWAN network of Koya community has gained empowerment in many aspects. To build a bridge among these two communities and to nurture leadership qualities among them, the organisation perceived and organized many capacity building training programmes. Later established a C.B.O., with 63 Konda Reddy women from 8 villages and created a direction and goal for them. Now these groups are working on various issues in their respective villages.

Case Study-2

Onward stride

In everyone's life ups and downs, problems, happiness and sorrow are common. But there will be few who fought and won than who seldom fought and lost. And that for a common tribal women winning is herculean task. Fighting is not just winning, 'life means living not for ourselves alone, living together, and living for others' thinking in that fashion is really commendable. A tribal woman of that genre is Gangamma (pseudo name). Gangamma is the fourth child in the family. She has two elder brothers, an elder and a younger sister. Studied till 5th in her village and from 6th onwards joined in Ashram school in Chintoor till the mid of 7th standard education continued uninterruptedly. Later due to critical illness it's discontinued. She was almost ill for more than one and half year. Even after her recovery she could not continue education due financial distress in the family. Though she was fond of education could not pursue it and had to stay along with her sister who had child marriage and being abandoned by her husband and residing at home. Since childhood along with her sister attended agriculture labor work, activities in their farm and contributed to household responsibilities. And the desire to study stays deep in her heart.

Marriage turns a mirage: her aunts' daughter also resides in the same village and she is of her age, Gangamma frequently used to visit her. And she got acquainted to a distant relative person who is residing adjacent. And he assured her that he will take care of her education and will take care of her with this assurance she married him. She aspired to pursue her studies and literally didn't have any knowledge or understanding about marriage. But the time she got an understanding on life the dooms day has arrived. He was already married person and she had to face frequent quarrels with his first wife. The conflicts multiplied as the time moved on. As Gangamma couldn't able to face her she had to leave her husband. As a memory of marriage she has a girl child who is 11 years old now.

Troubles and tears: though she was received by her parents after leaving her husband but they too are in distress situation to support her. As she didn't have any support had to face hardships during pregnancy. To take care of her aged parents and her sister who was residing since long time she started a petty provisions shop. After delivering child she took agriculture activity and did ploughing of the field. Her aunt's children had also joined in her family due to the demise of their father. She even had to take care of them and their education. Expenditure has shot up. But there weren't sufficient incomes. In that tender age she deserved to live happily with her husband without drudgery but she was perpetuated to carry the responsibility of three families.

Gangamma triumphs over the problems: to raise the incomes along with running provisions store, she got involved in agriculture, collection of minor forest produce, and in leisure period took up labor works, and got engaged in all most all the activities along with her people. She did agriculture whole heartedly and was recognized as a model farmer. Being participating in thrift group of Velugu initiatives and later got a job in that for monthly income of Rs.500. She delivered the work with commitment and got recognized for her endeavors by the then IT.D.A project officer and she was assigned the task of identifying and selecting three A.P.M.S for three mandals. All these have enhanced self confidence in her.

Achievements: The frequent visits to 'Velugu' office by Gangamma she came to know about NATWAN and its activities. In 2007 she joined in NATWAN. And through the network started working on tribal women issues and resolving other issues as part of her contribution she strived on these. Now she as member of the core committee she is playing key role in key activities of the network. Through this she is taking part in many state, national level meets and events. She is promoting awareness among fellow tribal young girls, sensitizing them and striving to place the issues of tribal women in public sphere. Made the children dependent on her as responsible ones and there made them to live on their own. Enrolled her child in a prospective school, she did not deserted the desire to study which had changed her course of life, but pursued it after joining in the network, completed 10th and later qualified in intermediate by doing privately. There are many achievements in her life as we keep on unfolding them. Though this situations look as normal but to a common tribal woman facing the challenges as they rolled one after the other. Overcoming those and marching onward is challenge that Gangamma had endeavored. And one should applause her for this.

-Source- Kamala, A.S.D.S

Results: these groups demanded the government to recruit female doctors in their respective health centers and successfully made it. Few women formed as fact finding committee and frequently visited the adjacent girl's hostels to get first hand information on health situations, facilities and other issues and striving in resolving those. These women groups are extending their support through financial and psychological support to the single women and young girls who are either abandoned by husbands, cheated and putting immense efforts towards development of women.

3.3. Income development activities for women: in this area in tribal families the social role of women is very vital. Organisation has reflected on the need to enhance their livelihood skills and advance those, probing for new income sources, establishing those and to augment their means of incomes and through which attain women's empowerment. Initiated the activities of collection of minor forest produce in sustainable manner, making of plates with leaves for individual earnings and community based programmes were covered for the total village by NATWAN network.

4. Internally Displaced People (IDPs) (Nations Refugees)

The problems internally displaced people (IDPs) from Chhattisgarh are very unique. Couldn't able to restrain the violence thousands of tribal's are migrating including children, women and old people along with the families are migrating engulfed with fear of death. Migrating to the adjacent Khammam dist. Reserve forests and taking shelter in temporary shelters. The problem ignited in 2006 is slowly gearing up and thrived. Mainly children and women are facing major problems. Sexual abuse, exploitation, acute illness, malnourishment, education, medical facilities are key issues.

Setting of the issues: The central and state governments have decided to eradicate the issue of Maoists with iron fist, thought of wiping out totally. For this encouraged established local force in the name like 'Salwa Judum', 'Koya commandos' and the main intention of these groups was elimination of armed forces. And the state government's motive was to eliminate Maoists rather than ensuring internal peace, elimination of them and through which creating ways for market forces and capitalist's forces seems to be hidden agenda. But this discussion is an appropriate on here. Whatever it might be in achieving the desired objective Maoists, sympathizers or others in between this elimination course the innocent tribal's are victimized. As a counter act the Maoists are also targeting the tribal's through crude violence or killings. And the innocent tribal's are got fixed in a 'to be or not to be' situation. And in this critical situation Chhattisgarh is a known state, the state promoted armed force has bent this situation. Tribal's are running away to adjacent areas and taking shelter. And few disinterestedly are staying in camps installed on road side by the government and they are living in utter confusion and in a grip of a fear of when will the death knocks their door. And few have run away to far oof places deep into the forest in fear of Salwa Judum and living by counting their days. Khammam is one of the areas where tribal's who migrated and taking shelter.

Critical tribulations for IDPs.

- Residing in temporary shelters and constantly afraid of either getting noticed by Salwa Judum or by the officials of A.P. Forest Dept. and might be sent back to their places. They are living since long time surrounded with day to day fear.
- In each habitat people from 5 to 20 villages are residing. Villages, families have been destructed and they are living in complete isolation.
- They all are staying in thatched huts far away from the agriculture lands and deep in the forest without any basic amenities.
- Forest officials view them as encroachers, police as Maoists and the local villagers as intruders and competitors of their livelihoods and they have to encounter a three dimensional pressure on them.
- There isn't happiness in their abodes, the atmosphere is gripped with angst of whereabouts of their relatives and whether they are alive or not.
- Acute food insecurity is found everywhere and few families are surviving by earning a meager amount of Rs. 60 by selling rice beverage.
- Their children are all dropouts; local schools do not enroll them. And all of them are severely malnourished. Situation of pregnant women, lactating women is acute. They are not only facing acute food scarcity but even acute scarcity of potable water.
- They do not have medical facilities and are affected with diarrhea, malaria and skin infections. They do not have blankets to protect themselves from chill cold and not even proper clothes for them.
- After few days few families are clearing the bushes and cultivation Jowar, Paddy and vegetables but the officials have burnt their crops to evacuate them.
- Usually migration will get restricted after a period but that did not take place here. The influx is going on. The government officials are stating their own reasons and confining themselves and the situation of minimum support, sympathy and hardly efforts of providing them with basic facilities as citizens of the country are done, dissent of human rights on them are enormous.

Actually the displaced tribal's are more in presence than the two tribal communities. And there number is in thousands, precisely affirming their number is difficult. Because they do not want to disclose their identities and fall prey to the atrocities of A.P. police or Forest officials. Because of the humiliations they have undergone, they exist in isolation. Resulting in facing acute problems in the temporary shelters without any basic amenities and had to counter tribulations from local tribal's and officials. The action of green hunt taken up by govt. in 2009 in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odessa and west Bengal the estimates state that lakhs of people have migrated and around 40,000 have directly displaced. Due to this Kondhs from Odessa have migrated to Vishakhapatnam and taken shelter. Few organizations have taken up measures on rehabilitating Kondhs. The survey estimates of 2009 cite that the displaced from Chhattisgarh to Andhra Pradesh are more than 20,000 and another 20,000 are in Govt. relief camps.

Organizations Efforts: the organization has thought of ensuring them to access minimum support and make them to come out of fear to I.D.P.s as citizens of this country. As ensured rights to tribal's by the Indian constitution to be safe guarded, with this objective the organization has drawn few objectives and striving in achieving those.

And started its interventions to resolve the problems of these Tribal's who were turned as internal displaced persons. Education, nutrition, health, drinking water facility establishing of these immediate needs and along with getting rights over their habitat lands through Forest Rights Act, other amenities, security to life on these lines initiated many activities.

Objectives:

- Implementation of ensured minimum constitutional rights to poor tribal, getting access to government programmes, to make the amendments of the court implemented by the government.
- To make certain changes in policies pertained to internal displaced persons (I.D.P.).
- At the village level socially boycotted or excluded ones in decision making process these ones opinions, participation to be given due value.
- Under the coordination of NATWAN network creating security to Kondhs in Vishaka.
- Under N.R.E.G.S. issuing of cards, 100 days work, through FRA getting rights over the lands.
- Establishing F.R.A, I.D.P. MET committees in their habitats. For this organizing sensitizing programmes to them on N.R.E.G.S and F.R.A.
- Building solidarity among the socially boycotted tribal's and providing required legal advocacy support for appropriate changes in the govt. policies.

The survey conducted by the organisation in October,2007 covering 4 mandals encompassing 27 villages and other sources reveal that in Khammam dist. Alone around 200 habitats are existing in which 50,000 to 60,000 population are residing. In Bhadrachalam Forest division alone thousands of victims are residing. Based on this survey finding the organisation has taken up few activities. ECHO and IPAP under

this two projects initiated programmes in different villages. The rights ensured to a common citizen are also applicable to I.D.P.S. Under this rights being have taken up through short and long term programmes being promulgated by the organisation to them.

Case study-3

Ever ending anguish

Madavi is a distressed woman who had runaway to Khammam dist. of A.P. along with her husband, daughter and Mother in law due to burning their village by Salwa judum group.

Madavi residing along with her relatives used to take part in agriculture activities. At the harvest time of their crop at Chhattisgarh leaves to there, as it was the only source of food security. Unfortunately at the time of their visit Salwa Judum attacked their village, and she was fetching water all alone at the well. She was caught by the armed forces and taken away. Her husband and daughter could able to escape. Her explanation was in vain to the armed forces, assuming her as Maoist she was taken to 'Bada' camp in Chhattisgarh.

After two to three days she was taken to Konta police station. And was presented as a supporter of Maoists and she was caught in their camp. Madavi pleas were seldom taken into consideration. Though police did not believed in the charges on her but condemned to leave her and from their she was forcefully sent to Govt. Relief camp.

Though she was longing to reach her family and relatives', the thought of escaping all alone is not a safe trip has bonded her there living suffering with agony. Looking at her situation the stationed S.P.O has shown sympathy and assured that he will send her to the family with a company. But the fear of being encountered during the journey in the name Maoist and desire to survive made her to stay back. After a long time Madavi's relative from A.P. could able to locate her and met her. And they both together returned home and finally she reached her abode. But there wasn't a sign of joy, the family status is not cheerful, facing acute problems, lack of sufficient food, utter poverty, govt, schemes are a distant dream and are just breathing to survive.

Various activities taken up by the organization for the rights of I.D.P.S.

Immediate needs(services)	Initiated Activities
Food security and Nutritious food Right(Right to live)	Supply of nutritious food, formation of schools
	Supply of food(Ration)
	Creating drinking water facilities
Right to Health	organizing health camps and mobile clinics
Right to Education	Supply of nutritious food, formation of schools

Long Term needs	Initiated Activities
Accessing the Rights, deeds and other services to I.D.P.S.	Formation of I.D.P. Comm.
	establishing community level(Village level volunteers) workers
	initiation of participation of I.D.P. villages
Food security and Nutritious food Right(Right to live)	striving for complete implementation of mother and child welfare programme
	issuing of ration cards
Right to Health	initiation of establishing community level health workers
	establishing govt health services
Right to Education	establishing Alternative learning centers(ALCs) centers
	initiating establishment of Residential bridge course centers(RBCCs)
	enrollment of I.D.P.S in regular schools
Right to Livelihood security and habitation	State level solidarity comm.
	village level protection mechanism comm.
	Rehabilitation measures
Right to work	Implementation of national rural employment programme

4.1. Immediate Relief: Tribal families who are the internally displaced persons are from different villages of Dandewada dist of Chhattisgarh. They are now settled in Warangal and Chintoor, Cherla, Burgampahad, Mulakapalli, Manuguru, Kukunoor mandals of Khammam dist. Since five years the organisation is rendering services to them. As a first step ensuring legal support to the victims of Police and forest department from unforeseen raids and supplying food and health services. A solidarity comm. At Hyderabad is formed, through this promotion of solidarity at state and national level is processed. Efforts for ensuring the services rendered by the govt (I.T.D.A. I.C.D.S. Rajiv vidya mission) to the common citizens are made available to this I.D.P.S also. It's unfortunate that there isn't any national policy on this aspect. But the guidelines of the human rights commission the respective states have adopted changes in the policies resulting in changes in the functioning of Mandal level authorities. Similarly pertaining to child rights and state level changes took place after some time. For this the organisation has worked along with other organizations.

4.2. Supply of Nutritious food: the most affected persons due to food scarcity are women and children, mainly pregnant women, lactating women, children of 0-5 years, and a little elder in few places are victims of malnourishment. To eradicate this organisation has functioned in two ways. One is trying to

access the nearby I.C.D.S centers facilities to this community as well. The other is establishment of centers in 38 areas and to supply the cooked food, milk and other healthy food. Initiated activities of educating the school going children also, supplying of provisions and NRC services to destitute children who lost one of their parents, orphans and helpless families (around 300). Providing food grains to the families struck by poverty due to ill health, physically challenged, similarly affected by malnourishment and unable to avail services of I.C.D.S. for immediate measures for anemic, unhealthy pregnant women, lactating mothers. Kids supplying of food made of boiled groundnut powder twice.

4.3. Drinking water: The temporary shelters of I.D.P.s do not have any access of potable water, if at all they have its polluted water. The organisation has identified this as a major problem and laid wells for providing source in 10 habitations covering 230 families. Organized sensitization programmes on water borne diseases and the safety measures to be adopted in 81 villages targeting 7954 persons. Distributed live water filters to 30 feeding (food supply) centers. Along with the supply of water through containers distributed chlorine tablets in 83 villages covering more than 2000 families and benefiting thousands. Initially there was confrontation from the forest officials regarding lying of bores but later it was subsided through their approval. Later the govt also has taken up this. By 2013 154 I.D.P. habitations have got drinking water facility and in 49 habitations are waiting.

4.4. Health Facilities: referring referral services to the malnourished to NRC centers. Initiation of organizing health camps in needy villages, providing treatment for sick people, frequent appraisal of the persons undergoing treatment by the health organizers. Referral services through primary health centers, special referral services for the needy ones through these efforts the organization is working for health improvement and mitigation of untimely deaths. Providing guidance and financial help to the families of the severely malnourished children and guiding them to make the children admitted in S.R.C located at Bhadrachalam for 10-15 days. The organisation has recruited an exclusive coordinator for these tasks. From 2011 171 boys and 144 girl child have gained these services. A mobile clinic visits villages with a medical team consisting of a doctor, 2 nurses. In each medical camp on an average 60-70 persons avail treatment. With the help of health worker the patients will be shifted to destined satellite village. Till now 3617 have been treated in these camps.

Additional to this the health worker regularly appraises the status in 385 villages and refers the cases. Malaria control measures are taken prior to the season (Rainy season) through an N.G.O. network working on immunization among children (2884). The local midwife has trained 20 women in their respective areas on safe delivery. Later they are ensuring safe delivery in their respective villages. Similarly under ECHO project including staff and villagers 33 persons were trained (26 men, 7 women) in two days programme on importance of nutrition, measuring children's growth. For clean sanitation in these habitats construction of toilets was encouraged. Massive awareness activity was done on healthy habits, safety measures, child marriages issue, safe guarding immunity and safe drinking water through cultural programmes

Case Study-4

Regained the vision

Madakam Raju is a five years old child of I.D.P. family. Was a patient of acute eye sight. And there is a danger of total loss of vision. By the sense of sun light his eyes will turn red, falling of tears, burning sensation and even the eye balls get enlarged and look like they might fall. His family cannot afford for treatment in a private hospital and at the same time cannot have the opportunity to avail the treatment at Govt. hospital in Chhattisgarh. And he was left in Andhra Pradesh in that situation. And could had the opportunity of others companionship. Everybody denied his presence and his physical appearance was also one of the reasons for that.

In 2008 Raju the health worker of the organisation came to know about this. And he was taken to the hospital at once, doctors advised a surgery for him. Organisation made stringent efforts for the treatment and surgery in M.D.Prasad hospital through mobilizing state government support. Doctors did the operation and the left eye was removed and due to proper treatment he could able to save his right eye. On the request of organisation few donors donated Rs.13500, govt. provided health services. Organisation has given the money to the family for the post operation treatment purpose. A child might have lost his sight totally and can lose his world (might have lost his life); the satisfaction of saving him persists now. Now Raju is playing with peer group and attending the school.

-Source: S.V.S.Prasad

2008-2012: in between this period 211 health camps were organized and provided primary health services to 20,454 patients (6554 men, 10195 women and 3705 children). Among these 523 women, 633 women, 428 children were admitted in hospitals directly. 1051 children were referred to NRC centers. In the year of 2013 175 camps were held, 33 got referral services, 16 were sent to NRC, 168 were vaccinated, 140 pregnant women got health services and 76 deliveries were taken up.

4.5. Education Facilities: everyone is aware of the hurdles in implementation of the laws and facilities existing on paper. And there isn't a need to narrate about the I.D.P. children. These are not at all accessible to I.D.P.s. the major reason for this lack of residential proofs. They are staying in remote places in the forest without any identity. And the other hurdle is language many of them speak Gondi and few Hindi. None of them know Telugu. And that too many of the children are drop outs in their area. The factors counted for this are their backwardness, and the continuous conflicts that are taking place is another major factor. In this situation ensuring child rights, Acts and other opportunities were tapped by the organisation and through a strong network organisation, and in the course taking up legal advocacy at the required juncture, dialogue with officials were done with these strategies could able to create education facilities to many children.

Children benefited education facilities between 2008 - 2013

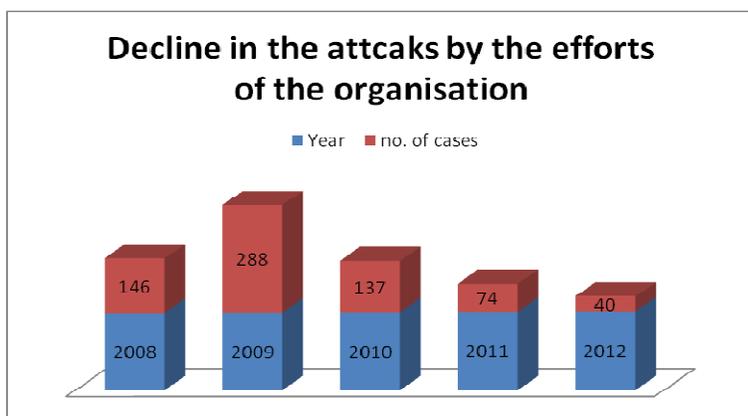
facilities created to I.D.P. children	Centers no.	no. of children benefited	no. of children enrolled in mainstream schools
NEC	101	2400	0
RBCC	10	2100	1200
ALC	41	676	111

Under immediate services demand was placed before the govt. to enroll children directly in N.I.C. Later through alternative learning centers, school drop outs were enrolled in residential bridge course centers and after improving the standards efforts by organisation played crucial role in enrolling them in mainstream schools. Pertaining to this participating in public hearing, developing case studies and submitting them, campaign through media, submission of applications by the victim in massive way were the strategies adopted by the organisation and this culminated in 4,480 children accessing education. For the students of Ashram schools organisation has established friends groups to make the children overcome home sickness. Every day the volunteers are assigned with the tasks of making children play, informally greeting those, distributing play material and hygiene material. Knowing there difficulties and ensuring proper food, bed material and other facilities are properly placed. The organisation takes up these activities. Trains the I.D.P. youth and places them as tutors for the hostel children.

4.6. Protection of right to shelter: though as per the constitution everyone has a right to stay as per their wish anywhere in the country, but the local police and forest officials have considered them as Maoists and created many atrocities including physical torture, burning of their shelters, looting of their material and threatening them to leave. Organisation could able to restrain this. And formation of state level solidarity committee is the major vent in this aspect. It consists of representation from civil society human rights groups, voluntary organizations, educationists. Through these enormous efforts were

made at state and national level for the protection of constitutional rights of the victims through pressure building mechanisms. Resulting in decline of attacks on their shelters and exploitation of them by the officials, against the attacks massive campaign was done and dissemination of issue through media and making political leaders, govt. officials to visit the habitats of I.D.P.s. on this occasion the victims had opportunity to share their agony publicly being created by the organisation. With the support of organisation media has disseminated many stories into the light.

4.7. Self protection comm.: For the self protection of I.D.P. communities by themselves from verbal abuse, exploitation by other communities and atrocities the organisation has trained community workers, has provided all the information regarding rights, Acts, facilities, judgments pertaining to I.D.P.s. they used to bring to the notice of N.G.O.s and people where ever they faced the problem and demanded for protection, when require complained to the concerned officials. Due to their efforts an attitudinal change prevailed among forest and police officials and a decline in attacks and atrocities.



In 2008 146 cases of exploitation were reported and in 2009 it was 288, and by 2010 it was 137, 2011 its 74 and 2012 it was further reduced. Most of the houses where they live do not have the roof, by providing tarpaulin to 400 families from 15 villages they could able to save their and protect food grains.

4.8. Conflict resolutions at local level: apart from the conflicts arising with

forest, police officials, I.D.P.s had to face recurrent conflicts with local tribal's and had to face severity while accessing drinking water, health facilities and I.C.D.S. services. Organization has formed peace committees at village level and through this platform shared the agony of victims at various platforms and resolve the conflicts in a peaceful approach. These committees were formed in 9 mandals covering 125 villages encompassing 3243 families, 500 men and 250 women have enrolled as members of this committee.

4.9. Formation of I.D.P. committee: to build solidarity and mutual support among the victims comprising from various tribal communities residing in Khammam dist, in March 2009 a victim's representative committee was promoted. It has total 157 members including elder and youth, it has 20 women representatives also. They all belong to 24 different communities a monthly meeting will be held with them. During these meetings the members will share their experiences pertaining to respective habitat issues, resolution efforts taken up, achievements, strategies adopted. And together they develop future plan. This has turned as a venue for working together, adopting the success strategy in different areas, building solidarity among different communities. The organisation renders its support to this comm... In cases of proofs to be submitted to the officials, to gain safety the constitutional rights they have, informing about the eligibility criteria, income creation and other legal advices.

4.10. Creation of employment works: getting everyday work in Khammam dist. is difficult task. Though they get its seasonal only and not regular. Due to this I.D.P.S have to idle for most of the time. They are unable to have money for minimum needs, the forest officials do not allow them to take cultivation in forest lands. Opportunities for accessing ration cards, loans are very difficult, due to this every where

women and children are prone to ill health, anemia, malnutrition, poverty prevails. At this stage organisation has made efforts to avail the opportunity of creating employment for the labor (100 days) as a right envisaged by central govt. through Mahatma Gandhi national Rural employment Act to them also. For this mediation with local officials, consultations, applying applications for residence and in all these aspects organisation efforts turned fruitful at major front.

Between 2008-2012 through the organisation 4443 families have applied for job cards and in which 2698 families have availed among that 2184 families got work also.

4.11. Training on schemes: the victims migrated from Chhattisgarh are ignorant of the aspects like constitutional rights to them, govt. programmes and activities, If at all they are aware on one or two aspects but under dismay of how to avail, whom to approach, about officials, visiting the offices. And that's the reason they lay the faith on god and got accustomed to live in poverty and get along. Majority of them are illiterate and Telugu language is another obstacle for them. When compared to others they are most backward and yet still cannot get benefited by any govt. programme, rights (N.R.E.G.A., F.R.A., ration cards, I.C.D.S. etc)

At this point of time organisation, with the support of Action Aid and other organizations has concentrated on their capacity building. And formulated capacity building programmes, implemented them. As part of this for community workers and I.D.P.S. together trained on the aspects of govt, programmes, services and capacity to access them. The community workers were selected from the I.D.P.S. and those from the local who have service oriented, sensitive, awareness, rapport with the victims, sympathy, and talkativeness and communication skills qualities were selected. Action Aid staff, lawyers working on human rights, social scientists together provided qualitative trainings on tribal rights, Acts, govt. policies, programmes and approaches to be adopted and many other aspects. In the period of 2008-2012 33 community workers were trained and they intern disseminated information to 11,677 I.D.P.S.

The trained CWs later along with victims, police, forest officials and revenue officials were organized solidarity meetings, consultations and established cohesive atmosphere and mutual relations. Through consultations the organisation made a dent in resolving conflicts, attaining minimum services, getting rights. The organisation has strived towards achieving the goal through adopting various mechanisms from rallies, struggle to cordial submissions, consultations and demanding mode.

4.12. Support for going home: the long lasting solution to this issue is rehabilitating them through creating access to their ancestral properties, but none of the governments are moving towards such course. In 2008-2009 the 71 families (5991 persons) from Dandewada and Bijapur dists desired to leave to their homes. The organisation has provided all the required support to them and with the help of NGO's of Chhattisgarh endured safe passage to their destiny.

Kondhs of Vishaka Dist. The other communities displaced from Odisha are Kondhs. They migrated to Vishaka dist. The Kondhs residing in A.P. are one of the recognized PTG groups. In total tribal population of the state they represent 7.6 % (363654) only. Due to construction of irrigation projects and other development projects in Koraput dist of Odessa they migrated in huge quantum to Vishaka dist. Similar to Chhattisgarh tribal's they too had to face severe problems. They are cultivating in limited forest area but they do not possess any settlement rights over those. Majority of them depend on money lenders for basic requirements like health, food and clothes. The organisation along with another NGO Prajachetana has worked on their issues, based at Vishaka dist. making them to overcome the debt trap,

achieving forest rights are the key issues and NREGS recently amended in Vishaka dist to be made accessible to them are the major concerns the organisation worked for. In this process has taken East Godavari also as operational area. With this the organisation has operated in three dists. Khammam, Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari on internally displaced persons on various activities pertaining to FRA Act, N.R.E.G.S. In **Khammam and Vishaka dist through the organisation in 237 villages around 27738 I.D.P.S have got benefitted.**

5. Child Development

As mentioned earlier physical and psychological development of children is one of the key objectives for the organization. And organisation has initiated many programmes for this. There are three categories of children 1) general children 2) I.D.P. children and 3) physically challenged children.

The Indian constitution Article 21 (A) has given the right of free and compulsory education for all the children between the age group of 6-14 years. Similarly Article 46 states promotion of education for children of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes as a constitutional Right. The 2009 Right to Education promulgates that compulsory education for all the children without any discrimination. And Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and intends towards enrollment of drop out children and improving the quality of education and creation of basic facilities. As part of this creates opportunities in establishing Alternative centers (ALCs) and for Residential Bridge course centers (RBCC) for drop out children, taking all these into purview organisation has took forward its activities.

5.1. Awareness campaigns on School Education: since five years the govt. has taken up campaigns and various programmes on Right to education and its implementation, held village level meetings on right to education by inviting state, dists. Education officers as resource persons and tried to create awareness and sensitization among people. At the same time made efforts through mounting pressure among officials at encouragement through incentives at destined spaces for making education reachable to girls and boys. The organisation has made efforts through advocacy by organizing different committees with people's representative, village representatives, school teachers, Education volunteers, social activists, cluster coordinators, village youth, parents and provided guidance at various stages of implementation of the Act (organised 21 training programmes), held awareness meetings on right to education in 35 villages, this resulted in that in the operational area of the organisation 96% children joined schools and 95% drop out children have been enrolled.

5.2. Distribution of self help kits to children: with the intention of hygiene of school going children the organisation has distributed self help kits in the schools. Previously govt has supplied hair oil and talcum powder to the inmates of residential schools. Keeping this in view the organisation has provided everyday requirements to every child for clean, healthy and joyful growth in the kit. The kit also has tools for stitching their tattered clothes like needle, thread, buttons, and mirror, comb and nail cutter. Along with this printed and distributed different kind of drawing books, note books to all the schools. 3654 children from 25 villages are getting benefited with this.

5.3. Friendly visits: for maintaining cordial relations with school staff and children the organisation staff frequently visits the respective schools. The organisation will know children's health status and the situational needs and takes up immediate support. Related to health concerns along with referral services, health camps will be held and necessary medicines will be dispersed. Along with the school staff '**child parliaments**' will be organised. In this programme the issues brought to the notice will be resolved. This turned as a means for enrolling many drop out children and creating interest among the parents. Village level comm...Are playing prominent role in this front. During these 5 years 709 house visits were done.

5.4. Health camps to school children: organisation is conducting exclusive health camps to school going children. Ill health is the main reason for drop outs in this area (case studies-5&6 illustrating health status of children are presented). This is the main reason for the organisation to work on this issue. In two of the operational areas, Rekhapalli the organizations key area and at filed level it's done in

concerned villages with special focus on school attending children. In 2012 at Rekhapalli centre 500 children and at field level encircling 29 villages 320 children have undergone medical tests. And 89 children (46-girls and 38 boys) who are suffering with severe problems were taken to govt hospitals for further treatment. And two had to be taken to Govt. Hospital at Hyderabad. The diagnoses in the camps revealed that majority of them are prone to dental problems due to water pollution

Case Study-5

Could get back of my son

Being routine schedule as cluster coordinator I visited to school on that day. Noticed that RaviTeja is found to be absent from few days. When verified with Vidya (Education) Volunteer came to know that he was not attending since a week. When observed the health card neither coming of A.N.M. nor the card was found to be filled. Feeling suspicious met the local A.N.M. and later visited his place. The child found to be lying on the bed without any strength, anemic, with lean limbs and life just found to be tweeting in the eyes and completely struck with high fever. When probed his mother the story unfolded.

Ravi Teja is 9 years old studying 3rd standard in Ashram school, he hails from Koya community. He is second child for Sodi Raja Rao and Adhilakshmi. They are from Moddula Gudem, mainly dependent on agriculture and agriculture labor for livelihood...They have 4 acres of land, food grains harvested from that will be kept for subsistence and remaining sold in the market. In non agriculture period they attend labor work, annual incomes turns to be below Rs.15, 000 for them. In this situation Ravi Teja has suddenly fallen sick. When taken to govt. Hospital they did some tests and advised them to take somewhere else as it was not possible to treat him further there. And as there was no other option he was admitted in a private hospital, where blood transfusion was done and given treatment for 4 days. Later as they could not afford to pay the hospital expenses, as usual returned home with some prescribed medication, from then onwards they provided with affordable treatment. The problem did not get cured but turned acute, this is the story behind.

Thought of providing proper treatment to Ravi Teja and save him and immediately informed the matter to programme coordinator. He made necessary arrangements for taking the child to PHC at Rekhapalli. The doctors advised for immediate blood transfusion and proceeded with medication and mentioned that if it's not done the child cannot bear the intensity of medicines and it might lead to severe consequences. Then took him to a private hospital in Bhadrachalam and ensured blood transfusion followed with treatment for few days. While the treatment was going on one or the other made frequent visits to the hospital and provided necessary support to them. He recovered completely.

'Babu! Without your organizations support we could able to get back our child, with your gesture of compassion we have our son with us now, we cannot repay you' said the mother with moist eyes.

5.5. Sponsorship Programme: the identified children by the organisation will be sponsored directly by Action Aid organisation and renders support for them.

For this it will raise funds in foreign countries through individual donors, certain monthly contribution from the employees. There are around sponsored 700 children. Action Aid does mediation between the organisation and the donors, the funds will also be utilized not only directly for children but also for few community development purpose. Organisation will intimate the particulars of the activities to Action Aid through periodical correspondence. And similarly to the donors, to build rapport among children it also takes up various activities and does liasoning for this.

5.6. Plantation: the organisation noticed depletion of forest in the tribal areas ,mainly non timber produce trees .to create a source of regular source of income to the tribal's plantation of those the organisation has initiated distribution of those grafts. Nearly to 300 families mango, tamarind, citrus, drumstick, gum kariya saplings were distributed. After 10 years of growth of gum kariya they can earn Rs.2500 to 3000. Due to unscientific tapping methods majority of this have reached a stage of extinction. By involving school children in distribution of this organisation has attained prospering results.

It's my story

My village is Chinna Arlagudem a remote tribal village located in Dummugudem mandal of Khammam dist. At present my father, mother, elder brother, elder sister, second eldest sister, myself and younger brother are residing in our abode. Father, mother and elder brother are involved in agriculture, eldest sister does tailoring in Ashram school, second eldest sister works as school teacher and my younger brother is pursuing under graduation and simultaneously has taken loan from bank and operates by hiring of auto and sound systems.

And coming to my part of story, I have acquired a disease along with my birth. In my childhood while I was suffering my parents took me for treatment. Then it looked as if it was cured but I did not subside, in fact grew along with me. I studied well from 1st to 4th standard, entered 5th standard day by day became anemic, headache, nervousness, and nerves ache behind the neck and pains increased, discontinued studies. And gradually even could not able to walk used to lie in a bed at home. I did not know what's happening, could not able to sit, if I tried to do felt nervousness, headache, I told my mother that I will also attend school like other children. Mother took me to a small hospital but it was in vain. Also took me quacks and local healers, even then it did not yielded positively and my pain never got reduced. And two years have gone like that; every one is studying except me.

'Mother I want to study, will attend school, in any manner send me to school without fail' I compelled my mother. Mother took me to school and introduced me to Head master Mr. Sharma. He listened to my story and told 'okay, do not appear for 5th and 6th standards but directly apply for 7th examinations through private.' Convinced with that I studied well and appeared for 7th exams and qualified in second class scoring 338 marks, later joined in 8th standard in Lakshmi nagar Ashram school., but had to run around the hospital in the initial two months, sickness has developed further. Again I discontinued studies. In the next year (2003) again met Sharma sir and told my story and requested that will attend his school (boys school) and accepted it. From 2003 to 2006 in that Ashram school pursued education with all ailments and completed 10th standard by scoring 348 marks.

Got admission in intermediate in Gurukul schools, stayed a month in the hostel. And story is as usual taking u turn, same problem of sickness. Sent a word to mother, mother visited and took me back home. And at home got bed ridden, the doctors who treated said there isn't any sickness and told that suffering with psychological problems. And when I look at the book will be engulfed with tears, pain in the nerves, nervousness and felt eye balls are collapsing. 'Mother why I got this sickness, cannot bear it, why it's happing like this, I want to die, kill me' used to cry like that and stayed in bed ridden state at home.

Meanwhile a brother from Bhadrachalam visited our village on some purpose. He visited our home while talking with my mother he gazed at me and verified with my mother about me. Mother recited the total story. He came near to me and greeted. He introduced himself as Venugopal and from Bhadrachalam and probed about my health. 'Brother cannot get up from the bed, if I do will have head and nervous ache and feel anemic, cannot able study' I said that. 'I will take you to hospital, will you come' he replied. And I gave positive nod. And took me to a neurologist at Kothagudem, doctor probed about my problems and later started treatment. In 2007 while staying in rented home undergone treatment and my eldest sister stayed along with me for took care of me and simultaneously worked as tailor in S.T. hostel. While undergoing treatment and visiting places for that from Kothagudem, Khammam and from there to Hyderabad, in the meanwhile I completed degree in Open University. Between 201 and 2012 completed nursing course. In 2011 A.S.D.S. organisation operating in our area came to know about my situation and came forward to support on health aspects and for livelihood gave a job in watershed programme in Chinna Arlagudem. And I worked for 4 months in that watershed area and later for 2 months stayed vacant. Recently a week ago the organizers of the organisation called me and gave job.

My health situation has improved from the past but can't say that I have recovered totally. Since childhood I am struggling against it. In distress situations I continued my studies. Right from family members, friends, teachers, A.S.D.S. organisation has provided support to me, I am obliged to all of them. In future I am aspiring to lend my support to my fellow tribal's through this organisation. And I thank you for persistently going through my story.

6. Welfare of the Disabled People

This one of the long-term programmes implemented at village level. Organisation is rendering services to the physically challenged persons spread over in 3 mandals covering 13 Panchayats, 35 villages of 635 Konda Reddy and 2864 Koya tribal communities. Preliminary survey was done by the organisation in identifying different category of 341(198 men and 143 women) physically challenged persons from this 35 villages. Held meetings with them and identified problems regarding to them and worked towards resolving them. Mainly issues related to accessibility of govt. programmes, identity proofs, subsidies/concessions, employment scope were noticed. Programmes will be designed accordingly.

6.1. Marriages for Physically challenged: organisation has taken up awareness meetings related to myths prevailing about physically challenged in the society (marital life, sexual needs) and to sensitize on understanding their needs by the family and surrounding society and demystify the myths. As part of the programme of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam 'Kalyana mastu' organised marriage for 9 physically challenged couples and concerned certificates were distributed by the registrar official and revenue officials to them.

6.2. N.R.E.G.S. for physically challenged: on the occasion of launching campaign programme undertaken for N.R.E.G.S. 188 physically challenged persons were identified who did not have job cards. Awareness among on the Act was done, and made them to apply for the cards. In 2010 December 3rd on the occasion of world physically challenge day 142 among them availed job cards. Sharma Shakti organizations were formed with them. This was brought to the notice of concerned A.P.O. and other officials and ensured that as per Act the special provisions they have and identifying suitable works to them and sanctioning those was done by the efforts of the organisation. And this impacted in that region physically challenged persons are availing those stated in the Act for them.

6.3. Creation of Livelihoods: empowerment of social and economic status of Backward and vulnerable communities through improvement of livelihoods is one of the key objectives of the organisation. As part of this identified 15 physically challenged persons and under D.E. project funds issued loans to them. Among this majority have purchased goats and rearing them.

6.4. Health services (operations): as per the findings of the preliminary survey on physically challenged the children needed operations were identified and required support was provided to them. In one project 21 children have undergone operations and now they are able to do works like normal ones. By taking adequate steps of the getting operated in govt. hospitals their parents are not subjected to economical pressure, food and travel costs were borne by the organisation.

Welfare activities undertaken for physically challenged during last two years

S. No	activities undertaken	2011			2012		
		No. of Beneficiaries	women	men	No. of Beneficiaries	women	men
1	ideal Marriages	12	1	11	2	1	1
2	Clent lip(Grahanam morri) operations	2	1	1	2	1	1
3	Livelihood support	15	3	12	0	0	0
4	Distribution of provisions	25	17	8	0	0	0
5	Bus pass	127	42	85	256	138	118
6	Rail pass	71	50	21	38	16	22
7	Govt girl child protection scheme	6	6	0	0	0	0
8	Govt. Scholarship for Physically challenged(1820/-)	2	1	1	0	0	0
9	Govt. Scholarship for Physically challenged(750/-)	0	0	0	2	1	1
10	formation of Shrama Shakti Sanghas of Physically Challenged	9	2	7	14	4	10
11	issuing of certificates for Physically challenged	60	43	17	69	40	29
12	Issuing of job cards	120	25	95	0	0	0
13	Village comm. formed by physically challenged	21	0	0	0	0	0
14	learning kit distributed to physically challenged	50	0	0	0	0	0
15	distribution of tri cycle kits	0	0	0	19	15	4
16	health tests	0	0	0	9	3	6
17	pension	0	0	0	10	2	8
18	enrolled in Jana Bhima insurance scheme	0	0	0	100	0	0
19	swashakti sanghas who availed loans	0	0	0	3	0	0
20	Beneficiaries of artificial limbs	0	0	0	3	1	2

6.5. Other support activities: medical certificates, bus and rail way passes, employment wages, P.D.S. distribution of tool kits, formation of Shrama Shakti Sanghas.

Identifying persons with special skill, encouraging them, organizing monthly mandal level meetings, organizing every year world physically challenged day and many more activities are taken up by the organisation, the details of those are enlisted in previous table.

7. Disaster Management

Since many years the organization has been involved in earlier precautionary measures, relief activities, rehabilitation programmes during floods of Godavari and Sabari rivers. To mitigate natural calamities in Godavari and Sabari catchment area the organisation has formed 'disaster preparedness network'. and through that efforts are made in disaster reduction to the extent possible and during floods taking up relief and rehabilitation measures, as part of this preparing the maps of flood prone areas, at village level developing disaster preparedness plans. This resulted in formation of disaster preparedness teams in each village. These will disseminate information during the situations to the people, initiate relief measures and rehabilitation activities.

Previous experience of the organisation: during the floods of 1992, 1998, 2005 and 2006 organisation has taken up appropriate steps at that time. With the support of village level disaster preparedness teams, C.B.O.s evacuated the people residing in disaster prone area and in the organisation campus organised temporary relief centers. During this time the organisation only concentrated on these activities by keeping aside the other activities. It has established good rapport with govt. officials and ensured that relief and rehabilitation measures will reach equally to the eligible ones. By activating other N.G.O.s and C.B.O.s and ignited collective steps for relief activities.

Universal Immediate Relief measures: Organisation main objective is working for tribals but during critical situations it renders services to all the victims. Assessment of the flood affected areas and submission of the reports to govt. and other prominent persons was one and igniting immediate relief activities and efforts towards disaster impact reduction were done. Through coalition with various govt. agencies many services were taken up, for ex: along with supply of rice by the govt, during floods, organisation distributed bare provisions like grams, onion, cooking oil etc, collection of grass from the animal husbandry dept. and distributing that in the villages for fodder purpose, for public health dept. collected bleaching powder, medicines from govt. hospitals and distributed those in the villages in this manner organisation played crucial role.

Precautionary Measures: during the times of natural and manmade calamities there will be immediate hike in the prices of the minimum provisions. Well in advance during such situations and prior to that organisation purchases onion, pulses, salt, cooking oil, tamarind, batteries, petrol from the whole sellers and stocks them in the office. And distributing those as and when required, cautioning the villagers of the flood prone area, forming the committees and creating preparedness among the villagers. Through these committees timely dissemination of information is assured. Contribution from each family Rs.100 for the village level essential (Disaster) fund was created.

Contingency Plan: The visit to Red.R. By the organisation during 2006 flood situation this plan was developed. Though organisation was working on this issue from long time, this team has stimulated that idea among the staff and the villagers. For this purpose 6 villages were identified through community discussions during the past decade the loss occurred due to floods, benefits incurred in disaster reduction by immediate action, organisation capacities in terms of strengths and weakness confronting disasters, remedial measures to be taken up, short term and long term actions to be initiated and many more aspects were discussed on this occasion. Village level contingency plans were developed for 5 villages. Resulting in organisation has a plan and model 'immediate preparedness' for disaster mitigation (Red.R). Required changes are done and the organisation is effectively taking up disaster mitigation measures during the times of natural calamities.

As per the plan in this 5 villages village level disaster mitigation comm. (VLDMC) were formed, village level disaster need fund was established, the VLDMC has 5 sub committees for holding different tasks.

Organisation plays a key role in appraising the guidelines to be followed during disasters by the govt machinery, identifying loop holes and informing the concerned officials about those, ensuring timely corrections and proper execution of those and undertaking liasoning work with village level officials in this areas of work organisation will be always in the fore front. As it is not a continuous activity, will react at required times but constantly keeps an eye on the situations and alerts the community well in advance for preparedness.

Five Committees in VLDC

- 1. Warning Committee:** the prime objective of this comm. is to collect information from Bhadrachalam cyclone alert centre on intensity, flood prone areas and regarding cyclone. Disseminating this information to the flood prone villages and cautioning them.
- 2. Rescue Committee:** identifying of children, pregnant women and old and immediate rescue to relief camps, similarly shifting livestock to high altitude areas is the main activity of this committee.
- 3. Shelter Committee:** the main objective of this committee is management of relief camps, protection, intimating of secured localities places for securing grains and harvest and storing those before the commencement of floods and distribution of food grains to the victims.
- 4. First Aid and Health:** the main concern is taking key health measure and precautions on contiguous diseases during heavy floods, as part of this liasoning with concerned M.D.O/M.R.O/P.H.C. health volunteers, concerned N.G.O.s coordinating them and taking up health services.
- 5. Rehabilitation Committee:** the main objective is to take up immediate relief activities like supply of essential provisions, blankets, medicines followed with construction of new houses, undertaking flood impact assessment without any political prejudice, participating in rehabilitation works, rendering support to people and govt. officials.

8. Awareness, Campaigns, Training and Advocacy Programmes

One of the objectives of the organisation is to disseminate the required information and knowledge to the tribal's existing here and sensitize them and creating access for them to avail the benefits of the govt. Programmes welfare schemes, rights. Enlisting the field level data in the tribal areas, analyzing essential data and sharing that information with society, fellow social activists, organizations in broad spectrum and striving towards problem resolutions is also part of the objective. Organisation executes various activities on these. It also carry outs research studies, publications, training programmes and people's awareness campaigns, seminars and other activities on contemporary issues.

In the initial stages conducted a baseline survey and compiled the data on the villages. Followed by creating awareness among the villagers and brining them to a common platform and sensitized them on their rights. Later capacity building trainings to them on approaching the concerned officials, conversing with the officials, submitting the applications skills were provided. Initially organisation has trained cluster coordinators and they in turn trained village level workers who carried it forward to villager's level. As part of these identifying problems at village level, consulting different govt. officials of concerned department, pressure building approaches and other skills regarding liasoning were provided to them in these trainings. At village consultations, through mutual relations identifying beneficiaries for the govt schemes, endowing legal advisory support them, alike legal training to youth were undertaken.

8.1. Awareness on Govt. Programmes: organisation holds awareness campaigns, meetings, public discussions on govt. schemes, constitutional, provisions, Acts and Rights mainly to youth in villages, Colleges and other convenient locales. Lawyers, college lecturers, social scientists, social workers will take part in this and create awareness among tribal youth. The topics covered in these include, supreme court orders on food security programme, public distribution system, pensions to old and widows, mid day meals, integrated child development scheme, employment guarantee programme, welfare schemes for physically challenged, housing rights, responsibilities of gram sabha, responsibilities of peoples representatives, 1/70 Act, constitutional rights of tribal's on natural resources, implementation of rights and many more.

8.2. Protection of Tribal Rights: organizations long term activity is endowing tribal communities aware and attaining assurance from the officials and safe guarding of their rights. It started in 2010 and many activities initiated under this objective.

Self rule in tribal areas, disseminated information about Supreme Court directives to the villagers. Community programmes (Ratcha Banda), utilizing other avenues and selection of eligible persons for the concerned schemes and issuing of ration cards , old age pensions, widow pensions, employment and income generation programmes for single women, information sharing for accessing employment in employment programme. Organisation has provided capacity training programmes. In employment generation programme right from formation of groups to skill in conflict resolutions at various stages was provided, 42 trainings were done. And due to this the people from this part could gain maximum no. of person days. Many Shrama Shakti sanghas were formed. When compared to rest of the areas the

tribal's of this area gained additional benefits. Continuous endeavor goes on capacity building of youth on govt. schemes, constitutional rights, Acts, special administrative procedures in tribal area.

8.3. Awareness on Polavaram displaced people: keeping in view of the intensity and spread of the problem the consequential impact of the issue the organisation collected primary data on proposed Polavaram project in exhaustive approach. Analyzing that through contemporary perspective, to create awareness among people organizing training programmes, people sensitization rallies, campaigns, fact finding studies, publications on the issue many were done by A.S.D.S. The information developed by the organisation has become a data bank for other organizations and was successful in mainstreaming of the issue. Various activities undertaken on the issue:

- 7 training programmes to tribal youth on intensity of the problem
- 4 workshops for C.B.O.s and P.R.O. members
- For creating public awareness held many rallies and public meetings
- Submission of memorandum to parliament members

8.4. Training on First Aid: trainings in respective villages by doctors on precautionary measures, first aid up during accidents are organised. Cases of fire accidents, floods, road accidents are found to more in this area. Keeping in this view two days training programme are organised in respective villages.

8.5. Trainings on health and sanitation: as and time needs meetings will be held on health and sanitation. Frequent trainings will be conducted on unhygienic surroundings, contaminated water, disease that spread due to unhygienic surroundings around water sources and precautionary measures to be taken up. To create awareness among the villagers 32 persons were trained through training for trainers approach. In 11 special areas compliance were established.

8.6. Awareness on AIDs: as a precautionary step in remote tribal areas, shandies and places of floating population along with awareness campaigns on AIDs cluster level trainings were held. Certain staff members of the organisation were given exclusive training on this subject.

8.7. Protection of Livestock: auxiliary to agriculture livestock protection and development, promoting awareness and providing vaccination to livestock and distribution of medicines through holding camps were done. In the year 2011 1607 sheep, 832 cows, 213 ox got vaccinated spread in 8 villages.

8.8. Physically challenged welfare: pertaining to their Acts, welfare schemes, facilities trainings were held for physically challenged persons hailing from 35 villages. Later programmes were initiated as per their requirements.

8.9. Various events: events related to tribal's, important occasions were celebrated by the organisation. Indigenous day, Adivasis mela, international day of the indigenous people, tribal leaders anniversaries,

and other memorable occasions, these will be done exclusively with the participation of the people as a memorable event by the organisation.

89.10. Advocacy and coordination: the organisation acts a means of liasoning between officials and the victims for resolving the issues of the affected. Building mutual consultations, submissions, clarifications of queries, discussions, findings ,for this the organisation staff as bridge between them and reduce burden, of both the parties. If necessary organizing common platform helping hand to officials for village visits, management support in training camps, suggestions and advice are taken up. As part of this the regular initiatives done by the organisation:

- APNA meetings
- Weekly meetings of N.R.E.G.S.
- Regular consultation with govt agencies on govt. schemes implementation, N.R.E.G.S.etc.
- Submission of applications for medical certificates, taking the patients for treatments with the doctors, extending support to the govt during conducting of medical camps, frequently visiting hospitals and doctors building conducive relations with them.

8.11. Documentation: organisation does documentation on various aspects like issues, programmes, achievements; tribal culture along with this it does dissemination including publications in the form of reports, posters, pamphlets, wall papers, books, pictures and brochures. For example produced a documentary on tribal festival 'velupulu'of this region which is celebrated once in three years. On this occasion invited elder tribal's (84 persons) from various areas along with traditional tools. And these were exhibited in an exhibition and explained about the purpose of those and it was documented as a film.

pamphlets	25
short films	2
brochures	4
posters	4
booklets	4
magazine	1
survey format	1

9. Networking

Networking with likeminded persons, local, national and international organizations and working towards tribal development is a continuous effort of the organisation. Important activities as part of this are:

9.1. South India Tribal organizations network: to work in solidarity approach the organisation has played key role in forming a national level network covering south five Indian states- Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Odessa, with organizations, individuals working on tribal rights, PESA or tribal self rule, tribal culture, knowledge, protection of their capacities.

It was initiated in 2011 and five national level conferences were held. Two conferences were hosted by the organisation, in the conference held on July 13-14, 2013 at organizations head office in Rekhapalli on this occasion key areas of work were identified.

1. To work for getting the schedule status to the un noticed tribal areas.
2. Irrespective of the scheduled area PESA should be implanted in all the tribal areas. And working towards implementation of self rule.
3. Raising voice against the administration procedures working against the interest of tribal welfare, interests of forest management, other Acts, regulations, development policies, programmes and mainly on displacement and violent forms of development.
4. Safe guarding unique identity and presence of tribal's and striving towards implementation of favorable constitutional amendments.
5. Working towards appropriate changes in programmes like National employment guarantee Act in favorable to tribals and making efforts in pressure building on Govt. for implantation of those. And towards enhancing community decision and promoting future plans and executing activities.

9.2. National Alliance on People's moment(NAPM): since three to four decades NAPM is working on displacement of tribal's and A.S.D.S. is in solidarity works with it for achieving common goals, acquiring rights for tribal's over land, forest, water creating awareness among people and promotion of volunteers at village level is its key motive. The organisation collaborates with NAPM for broadening dialogue on negative impact heavy industrialization, special economic zones, wide spread of liberalization and its impact

9.3. Collaboration with State level N.G.O.s: the organisation works in collaboration with likeminded organizations, Action Aid partners, Community based organizations at village level on various issues through individual collaboration and as collaboration approach. For example for tribal rights working with dalit and tribal's network, For Food security it collaborates with ARC organisation, on N.R.E.G.S.

with A.P.V.V.U. and on disaster management with SHAKTI organisation, in this manner works with state level NG.O.s and groups.

9.4. Exposure Visits:

Various campaigns and trainings organized by the organisation during last 5 years

Trainings and meetings on N.R.E.G.S-(Exclusively for mates-28)	42
Campaigns and meetings on Right to Education	21
Trainings organized at villages on Right to Education(total 3654 children in those villages)	35
Conferences and meetings on Forest Rights Act	25
Trainings for Shrama Shakti Sanghas	16
Awareness meetings on Health and Sanitation	11
Trained persons on First Aid	32
Single women benefited under livelihood support(through govt-21,through organisation-15)	36
Trainings to NATWAN members on strengthening the network, land issues, Literacy etc	10
women's and indigenous day celebrations	8
Ration cards issued by the efforts of organisation	320
Pensions issued by the efforts of organisation	51
FRA Titles issued by the efforts of organisation	207

IV. Governance and Financial Management

Governance: Agriculture and Social Development society (A.S.D.S.) social development organisation was renewed less than 2001 A.P. societies registration Act, previously it was registered under 1860 Societies registration Act. It was formed in 1985 with the objective of integrated tribal development. It has 18 general body members and 7 executive board (board of management) members; it functions under Executive director supported by few secretarial staff.

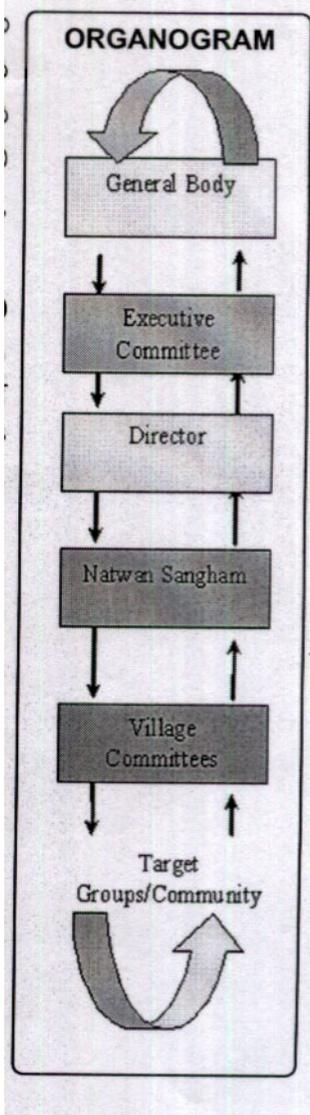
General Body Members

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.V.V.S. Simha Rao | 2.M.Mutyalu |
| 3.V.Krishna Reddy | 4.U.Gandhi Babu |
| 5.P.Rajamma | 6.S.Shantamma |
| 7.M.Lakshmi Devi | 8.M.Ramudu |
| 9.B.Nageswara Rao | 10.P.Bhujamma |
| 11.C.H. Muttemma | 12.K.Tulasamma |
| 13.V.Surya Prakash Rao | 14.G.Bulamma |
| 15. Ramani | 16.S.Subhani |
| 17.P.Kanakamma | 18.K.S.S.R.Suryanarayana |

Executive Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Occupation
1	V.V.S. Simha Rao	President	Social worker
2	Mosam Muttaiah	Vice-president	Agriculturist
3	Palla Krishna Reddy	Secretary	Agriculturist
4	Undavalli Gandhibabu	Director	Social worker
5	Puli Rajamma	Member	House maker
6	Sode Shantamma	Member	Social worker
7	Madivi Lakshmi	Member	Social worker

1.3. Administrative Staff: as per the individual capacity of the staff they function according to the policies instructed to them and provide necessary functional support to the Director. It has total 85 staff and 25 volunteers, all these function from field level to organisation level with designated departments and assigned tasks for effective functioning of the organisation.



Followed by Executive Director, NATWAN organisation with total representation of tribal women beneficiaries plays a key role in all the activities and policies of the organisation. Through this needs of target groups, aspirations, interests will get assurance. Completely in a democratic approach without interference of outsiders decision with the involvement of beneficiaries' participation and mainly women representation and with realistic approach and policy matters will be derived. For providing guidance to follow a right direction intellectual advices and guidance intellectuals group will play key role in path providing. At filed level village organizations, villagers, peoples groups play significant role in implementation of the activities and achieving the goal.

At all levels for individuals/groups/Sanghas respective self sustainability, policy decisions freedom and responsibilities will be assigned. At all levels utmost prominence will be given for total transparency, and democratic principles implementation. Gender discrimination, partiality in any form will be given scope in any form for which organisation ensures various approaches. In holistic manner the organisation adopts a human resource policy method for administration. It was reviewed by the executive board on January 1st 2010 and made appropriate changes.

Policies pertaining to Identifying and recruitment of the staff are clearly mentioned in this. Based on field level experience, education local youth will be given prominence and especially tribal women. human resource policy consists of details regarding

employees capacities, eligibility, salary, promotion, welfare, financial details, task and responsibilities, travel, accommodation facilities, purchase of material and its management, holidays, retirement, health facilities, organisation internal matters, dialogues, reports etc, based on this administration will go without hurdles and in a transparent way.

Financial Management: there will be a financial committee for financial management and at organisation level for financial management will have

Accountants	4
Computer operator	1
Programme coordinators	14
Cluster Coordinators	31
Documentation In charge	2
Hospital In charge	1
Engineers	2
Social mobilizes	3
Activists and Volunteers	13
Health Women(R.M.P.s)	10
Doctors	2
Consultants	22
Volunteers(non paid)	25

unit managers, most of the decisions will be taken with mutual decisions of executive director, unit manager and respective project coordinators. Similarly finance unit will follow legal systems and approaches in execution.

Donations: the organisation has all the eligibilities as per the law under society's registration Act, including foreign contributions regulations Act (FCRA) will furnish audited reports regularly without fail. Various national and international agencies, donors provide support for the efforts of the organisation.

Donations and expenditure statement of last five years

Year	National Funds	International Funds	Total	Expenditure
2008-2009	32,30,317	41,17,281	73,47,598	70,95,997
2009-2010	59,05,145	99,06,307	158.11,452	144,70,960
2010-2011	19,65,931	172.82,697	192,48,628	208,04,775
2011-2012	52,01,808	260.98.511	313,00,319	280,791,30
2012-2013	28,36,687	208.35,613	236,72,300	258,41,524

Funds Raised in the last five years

