

SAMPARK M.P.

The Road to Tribal Self Reliance

Programme Implementation Report 2011 - 13



H.O. Sampark Gram Parisar, Raipuria , (M.P.) 457775 (INDIA) Ph.: 09926108860
Email : smp_mp@yahoo.co.in / ndesai52@gmail.com
WWW.samparkmp.in

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THE ROAD TO TRIBAL SELF RELIANCE

Programme Implementation Report of SAMPARK 2011 – 13

1. Introduction

"I am now independent of the traders who sell seeds, fertilisers and pesticides because I have switched to organic farming and so all the earnings from my produce now stay with me instead of having to be given at principle plus loan to these moneylender traders", says Tersingh, a Bhil tribal of Satrundi village in Petlawad Block of Jhabua district. He is not alone as there are 250 farmers in Petlawad who have started farming with indigenous seeds and organic inputs which have helped them to free themselves from the huge costs of external input agriculture and keep their hard earned profits to themselves. Lakshman Singh Munia the who heads this movement for sustainable agriculture explains – "Earlier we had a failed lift irrigation scheme here in Petlawad in which hundreds of farmers were hoodwinked into taking heavy loans for the installation of sub standard pumps and pipelines to draw water from streams which failed because there was no water and the schemes were ill designed. During the campaign to get this injustice rectified we realised that the problem goes deeper and lies in the many costly external inputs that we use in our farms. That is what led us to begin this experiment to do agriculture with in situ resources only." This kind of innovation is the driving force behind the work of SAMPARK, the NGO that is providing direction and support to the Bhil tribal community in Jhabua district.

2. Organisational Profile

SAMPARK was started in 1987 by a few social workers in Petlawad tehsil of Jhabua district and was formally registered in 1990 as a society under the Madhya Pradesh Society Registration Act 1973. The area was chosen because of the nature and intensity of exploitation of the Bhil adivasis, negligible developmental intervention and the limited presence of voluntary groups. Work was started by addressing the survival needs and developmental aspirations of the people. SAMPARK has gradually evolved into a many faceted organisation tackling the varied problems of the area. Two decisions were made about the target and mode of work –

- i. All work would be done only with the weaker sections of society.
- ii. Programme design and implementation would be done with people's participation.

Consequently the programmes of the organisation have been substantive learning opportunities for both the staff and the participant communities for the development of appropriate solutions to problems rather than a blind implementation of centralised schemes. The activities have been related to awareness of rights and socio-economic development. The organisation laid stress on forming local youth groups and training them in street theatre and puppetry. The groups used these media to generate discussion among the people about the problems of the area and the importance of organised political and community action for finding solutions to them. Men's and women's organisations were formed in villages and *gram koshes* or village funds were constituted. People began to collectively talk about social evils like high bride price and expensive rites of passage and find solutions to them.

The people also built up a community based organisation to tackle the local and policy level issues called the "Lok Jagriti Manch". The Manch has developed into a flourishing community organisation running self-help groups, village watershed development committees, sustainable agriculture groups, village health and education committees, forest management committees and conflict resolution groups. The organisation has also conducted advocacy campaigns for promoting organic agriculture and for the banning of genetically

modified seeds. A major successful campaign resulted in the unjust debt of the adivasis arising from faulty implementation of the community lift irrigation schemes being cancelled. The "Saajha Manch" was set up to separately address the issues faced by women arising out of the patriarchal nature of Bhil society. The issue of sustainable agriculture and the campaign against genetically modified seeds has now assumed tremendous significance and so SAMPARK has initiated a separate network at the state level to carry forward this work named Beej Swaraj Abhiyan (BSA). This network undertakes policy advocacy to secure the future of agriculture and food availability locally and globally.

The operational framework and goal of SAMPARK, LJM, SM and BSA are shown in the schematic diagram in Fig. 1 below. The goal is the empowerment of the Gram Sabha so that it can fulfill its potential as a local government institution as envisaged in the PESA Act. Given the very weak economic status of the Bhil tribals and their unfamiliarity with and lack of skills to negotiate the modern economic and political systems there is a need for both economic development and socio-political action. Since the Bhil tribals cannot fund such action from their own resources due to their poverty, these have to be supplemented with external support. SAMPARK facilitates this external support. All developmental activities are undertaken by the staff of SAMPARK. The socio-political action is undertaken by the LJM, SM and BSA which are people's organisations whose operational expenses are met by the people themselves. Presently SAMPARK is operating in Petlawad and Rama Janpad Panchayats and has its main campus in village Raipuria. This green campus is equipped with solar energy and biogas units and the storm water and waste water is treated and reused for drinking, washing and in agriculture to produce vegetables that are consumed in the mess.

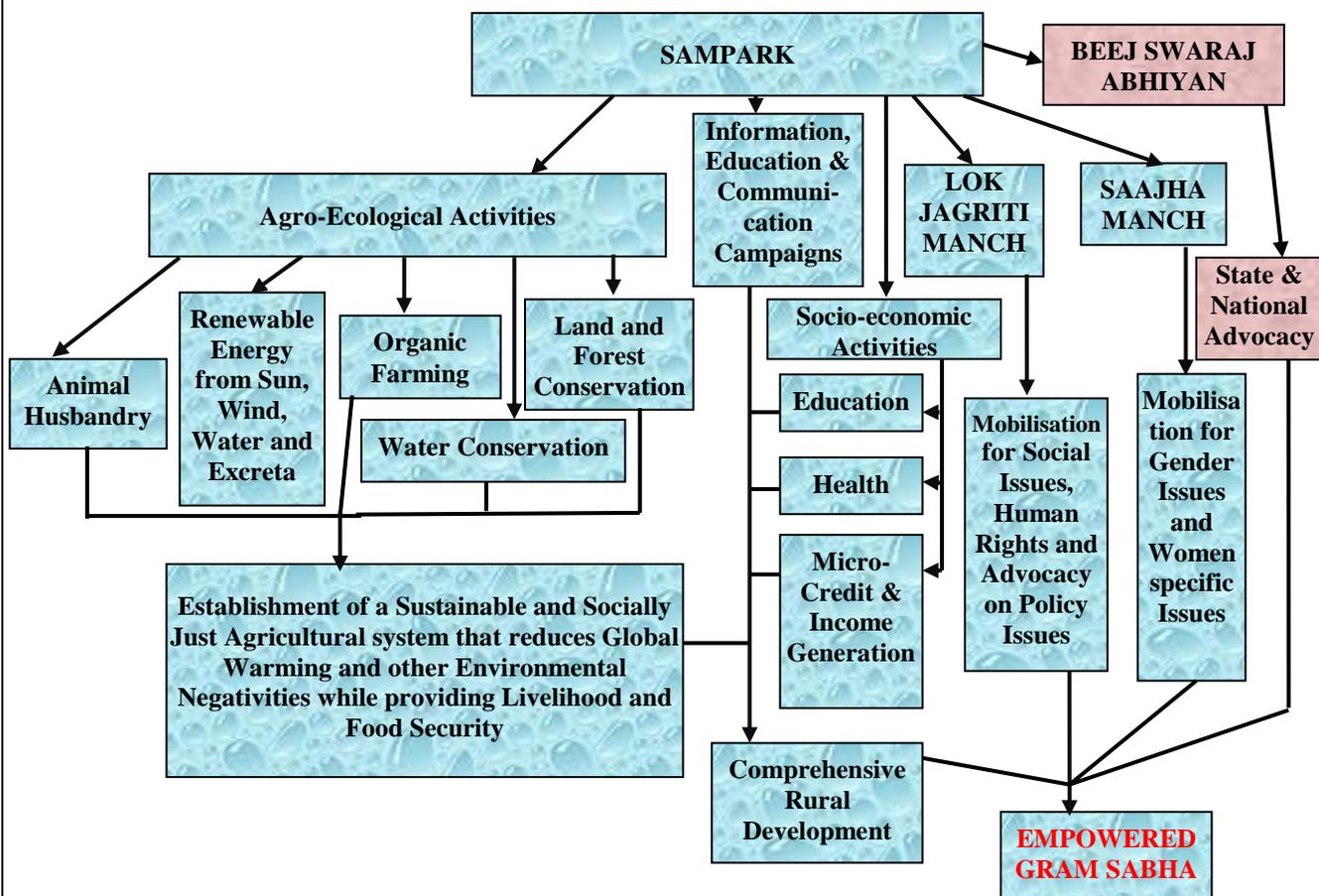


Fig. 1 Operational Framework of SAMPARK

The thrust of the developmental activities are three fold. The first is a programme of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management. The second is the provision of quality education and primary health care as well as credit support and income generation through micro-credit programmes. The third is a well thought out information, education and communication campaign in the local dialect to mobilise people for the development effort. SAMPARK has been partnered by reputed national and international funding agencies and also the state and central governments for the implementation of various development programmes. The campaigns are geared towards securing the various entitlements guaranteed in the Constitution of India and several United Nations Conventions. Especially those that give a special status to the tribals. The LJM is active in all such campaigns and policy advocacy. The SM plays a critical role in making women aware of the tremendous opportunities that have been provided them in the Panchayati Raj system as also various other government schemes. The larger issue of gender justice is also addressed by the SM. The LJM and SM are both networked with the leading campaign groups in India on the issues on which they are conducting advocacy.

3. Operational Paradigm

The Bhil tribals have traditionally led a communitarian life in small groups and so they find it difficult to be part of the vast centralised system that is the modern economy, society and polity in India. This dichotomy between the traditional tribal lifestyle and a centralised modern society was recognised by the British colonialists and their anthropologist administrators like Verrier Elwin and Grierson. Later the members of the Constituent Assembly who framed the Constitution of independent India made special provisions in the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution for appropriate governance in tribal areas in central India in accordance with their traditions. These provisions have been hailed by Dr B.D. Sharma as a "Constitution within the Constitution" specifically for tribals. However, the biggest tragedy of independent India is that these provisions were not implemented and instead not only have the tribals been displaced wantonly from their habitats in pursuit of modern development but they have also been deprived of the fruits of this development in the form of better economic, educational and health opportunities.

Not surprisingly there is a great deal of resentment among the tribals and they do not have a very good opinion of the state machinery and in many instances they do not baulk at revolting spontaneously against this injustice meted out to them. There is thus a "trust deficit" among the tribals with regard to the state. The uniqueness of SAMPARK's operational paradigm lies in its synergising the traditional communitarian living of the Bhils with the provisions of the modern Indian Constitution that are in their favour by a combination of developmental interventions, rights based actions and policy advocacy. Thus, SAMPARK has always used legal and constitutional avenues to push for justice for the tribals and has been able to make its tribal members understand the complexities of the modern political system and the ways in which they can gainfully participate in it for their benefit. Simultaneously SAMPARK has sourced funds to implement development projects in the form of pilots so as to establish a replicable model of sustainable development for Bhil tribal areas.

Consequently, the most important strategy of SAMPARK is to petition the government and local administration for redressal of grievances in accordance with the various laws, policies and rules. Today laws like the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, Food Security Act, the Right of Education Act and the Right to Information Act, all support the paramountcy of the Gram Sabha or the village general body in deciding the path of local development. SAMPARK ensures the equitable and sustainable

development of the Bhils in an effective manner by stressing on the implementation of these laws and various development policies of the government and international development agencies. Simultaneously, SAMPARK is well aware that given the very small individual resource bases of the people campaigns and advocacy alone will not be able to bring about sustainability. Consequently, the organisation has also launched its own pilot initiatives in economic and social development to enhance the resource base and capabilities of the people through externally funded development projects.

4. Situational Analysis

The district of Jhabua situated in the south-western corner of Madhya Pradesh is home to the Bhil tribal or indigenous people with the various sub-tribes like Bhil, Bhilala, Patelia and Mankar together constituting 86.8 % of the total population (Census, 2011). The district lies in the Vindhya hill ranges to the south of the Malwa plateau and the land is hilly without much tree cover and prone to heavy erosion. Petlawad tehsil is drained by the Mahi river which forms the northern boundary of the district. The topsoils are lateritic with some fertile patches of the medium black variety. The underlying rock structure is mostly archaean igneous with some hard rock, deccan trap basaltic and sedimentary formations in patches. The first two formations have low primary porosity and permeability and so the groundwater aquifers have poor water retention capacity. While the deccan trap and sedimentary formations are better aquifers they are few and far between. Thus the terrain and the underlying geological structure together result in most of the average annual rainfall of 829 mm running off during the monsoons and consequently the net groundwater availability is only 519 million cubic meters per year. The area falls in the Malwa plateau agroclimatic zone having some patches of medium to black medium soils in the plains areas with medium levels of the three main nutrients of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. Most of the topsoils in the wider hilly areas are light and lateritic.

The better quality lands in the tehsil are held mostly by the non-advivasis while the 76 % majority advivasis have the lower quality lands which are mostly unirrigated and lie in the upper watershed regions. Thus the break up of crop production for the whole Petlawad tehsil shown in Fig. 1 does not adequately reflect the crop mix of the advivasis which has a higher proportion of cereals and pulses and less of cotton, oilseeds and fodder. Unfortunately disaggregated data showing this difference is not available in collated form with the government.

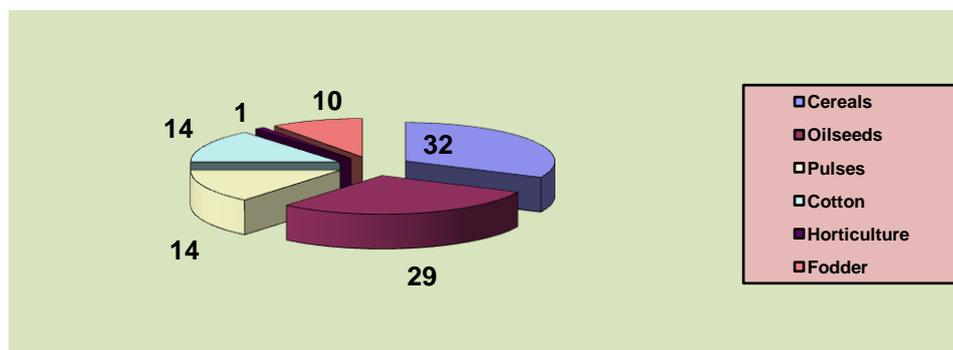


Fig. 1: Cropping Pattern of Petlawad Tehsil in %

Source : District Statistical Handbook 2010, Department of Economics and Statistics, GOMP

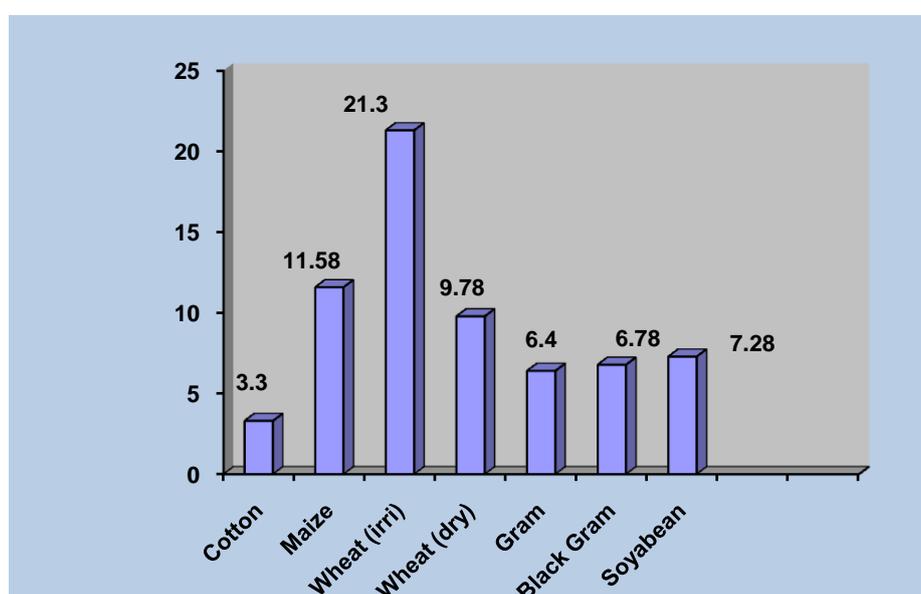
The major problem in the area is that there is extreme fragmentation of land, as is evident from the data given in Table 1 below. This data in fact does not reflect the actual reality because the landholdings are in the name of old people and the ground situation is that the sons have divided the land of their father among themselves.

Table 1: Landuse Pattern in Petlawad Tehsil

Arable Land Per Household (Ha)	Arable Land (%)	Revenue Common Land (%)	Forest Land (%)	Irrigated proportion of Arable land (%)
1.11	55	40	5	35

Source: District Statistical Handbook 2012, Department of Economics and Statistics, GOMP

The land hunger that has resulted has led to the encroachment of government common lands and so the actual proportion of such lands is much less than shown on government records. So only the absolutely barren land is left and is grazed by cattle. The forest area is very small. The irrigated area is about 35% mostly through small pump irrigation. The yields of crops in the tehsil are shown in Fig. 2 below and as is evident these are below the national average. The yields are even lower for the tribals who have the lower quality lands and also less capital investments in them.

**Fig 2: Crop Yields in Petlawad Tehsil in Qu./Ha**

Source : District Statistical Handbook 2006. Department of Economics and Statistics. GOMP

Some Human Development Indicators for Jhabua district along with its rank among the forty five districts of Madhya Pradesh are given below in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Selected Human Development Indicators for Jhabua District

No.	Indicator	Value	Rank Among 45 Districts
1.	Human Development Index	0.372	45
2.	Gender Development Index	0.450	43
3.	Population Dependent on Agriculture (%)	90.6	2
4.	Infant Mortality Rate	130	42
5.	Life Expectancy (2011)	55.8	30
6.	Total Fertility Rate	7.0	45
7.	Below Poverty Line (%)	31.2	20
8.	Annual Per Capita Food Production (kgs)	268.22	21

Source: Fourth Human Development Report Madhya Pradesh 2007, GOMP.

Clearly the district is backward as it has the worst Human Development Index among all the districts. The poverty ranking is not that bad because the people migrate to nearby developed areas and earn supplementary incomes. However, since the status of education and health are

very poor and get aggravated further due to migration, the overall human development situation is a cause for concern. The per capita food production ranking is high because the proportion of rural population is as high as 91% mostly engaged in agriculture. The high total fertility rate is an indicator of the high levels of patriarchy suffered by women in the district which is also confirmed by the low Gender Development Index.

The location of the area of work of SAMPARK in the northern part of Jhabua district is shown in the map of Madhya Pradesh given in Fig 3 below. It is quite evident that geographically the area is remote from the centres of administration and political power in the state and this has been a major factor in its neglect leading to its low development performance in comparison to other areas. The connectivity by road too is poor. Even though the main Delhi to Mumbai rail line grazes the northern part of the district there has not been any significant economic development along it.

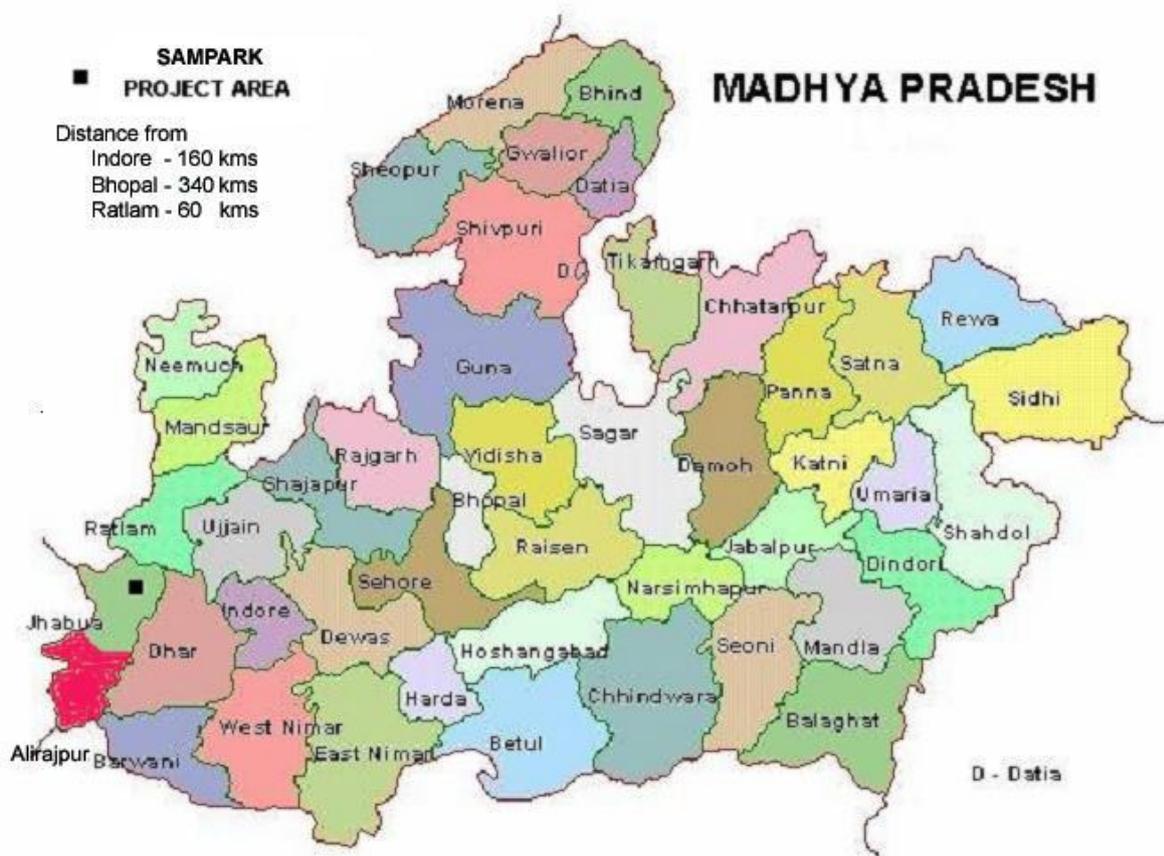


Fig. 3 : Map of Madhya Pradesh showing location of SAMPARK.

5. Stakeholder Analysis

The analysis of the relationships between the various stakeholders in Jhabua district has been carried out in two phases. First a brief history of the western Madhya Pradesh region has been detailed to underline the historical development of these social relations. After that the current situation in the region has been analysed so as to be able to draw the local stakeholder tree showing the prevailing socio-economic and political relationships.

5.1 History of Western Madhya Pradesh

Traditionally the Bhils lived by practising shifting cultivation, hunting and gathering in the dense forests that used to cover the terrain. A combination of the reduction of the fertility of their farms and epidemics would cause them to move every few years to new locations. Living at subsistence levels and being heavily dependent on physical labour they had no alternative to being integrated into tightly knit communities by customs of labour pooling in most aspects of their material and cultural life. The egalitarianism of the Bhils, apart from the usual patriarchal aberration, was further ensured by customs that decreed that surpluses accumulated beyond a certain limit be spent on communal merrymaking and feasting. This also did away with the possibility of these surpluses being used to develop agricultural and artisanal production and engage in trade and further accumulation and so protected the environment from over exploitation. This aversion to trade also meant that they eschewed the abstractions of literacy and numeracy and remained firmly down to earth and developed a rich oral animistic culture with nature at its centre. Thus there was no commercial value attached to natural resources and especially water. The terrain and the kind of agriculture they practised discouraged the development of irrigation. Nevertheless using their own ingenuity the Bhils developed an unique irrigation system that involved the construction of temporary weirs on the hilly streams and then the diversion of water into channels with lesser gradients that over a distance of a few kilometres brought the water into their small farms by gravity.

The destruction of the Bhils' agricultural base and their loss of control over the crucial natural resources of land, water and forests in the western Madhya Pradesh region in fact, have a long history. Under pressure from the Mughals and the Rajputs from the sixteenth century onwards they had first to give up the more fertile lands of the Malwa plateau and Nimar plains bordering the lower Narmada river valley and recede into the forested hills to cultivate sub-optimal lands. This process gained in momentum with the increase in trade and settled agriculture as more and more forests on the plains were cleared and brought under the plough. The British accelerated this transformation by laying railway lines from the decade of the 1860s and thus opening up these areas further to trade and the penetration by sahumars or moneylender traders who also doubled as tax collectors into the remotest regions. The loss of access to forests and agricultural lands, the burden of heavy taxes and the exploitation of the sahumars had destituted the Bhils even prior to independence.

Unfortunately this colonial insensitiveness towards the tribals persisted even after independence leading to massive displacement and immiserisation of the tribals. A fairly well established fact today is that the institutions set up under the provisions of the Constitution of India for the protection of the adivasis have not functioned properly. The most powerful such institution is the Tribal Advisory Council to be set up in each state under the provisions of the Fifth Schedule of the constitution. This council, which is to be constituted from the tribal members of the legislative assembly of the state can advise the Governor to institute policies for the protection and development of the tribals. Another institution is that of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. Additionally enabling laws and policies enacted from time to time like the statute to prevent misappropriation of tribal land by non-tribals too have not been implemented in an effective manner. This has been primarily due to the wrong development policies adopted by the state, which have tended to strengthen rather than weaken the political and economic power of the non-tribals vis-à-vis the tribals. For example the policy of rapid modern industrial development has meant that tribal habitats have been acquired for mining, commercial forestry and big dam building without adequate compensation or alternative livelihood sources being provided to those displaced.

Madhya Pradesh is itself part of the central Indian **Bimaru** group of poor states consisting of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. It is generally acknowledged that considering all aspects of social, economic and human development the four southern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are ahead of the rest of India and especially the Bimaru states. The economic and human development indices of the Bhil tribals of western Madhya Pradesh being the lowest in a state that is itself in very bad shape in comparison to the more developed states of the country bodes ill for their development.

5.2 Current Situation

Following on the national policy in this regard the concentration of government finances after independence on industrialisation and the promotion of green revolution agriculture on the more fertile lands belonging to non-tribal farmers in the river valleys to the neglect of the much wider dryland areas of the Bhils in the upper watersheds has further skewed the resource access pattern of the region against them. The benefits of the green revolution were cornered by the moneylenders, who traded in the inputs and the increased output and also made super profits from lending at usurious interest rates. The large farmers too benefited immensely by earning huge surpluses from low production costs due to state subsidised supply of inputs and the use of their extra-economic powers over the tribals to keep wage levels depressed. The lack of state support for research and development of indigenous crops suitable to the harsh topographies of the Bhil homelands has further weakened their economic base. Thus the Bhil tribals have remained in the clutches of moneylenders who dominate the rural markets of the region exploiting the former through un-remunerative prices for their produce, exorbitant prices for the agricultural inputs and usurious interest rates on loans advanced to them. Consequently most of the Bhil tribals have to rely on migration either permanent or seasonal to make ends meet. This in turn means that their labour which is the most important asset that they have and which was previously being used on their farms is now being expended in building the assets of other people in other areas which are already better developed adding to the injustice to the Bhils.

Matters have been compounded by the state having also failed to provide good and adequate education services resulting in the Bhil tribals remaining unequipped to negotiate the complexities of the modern system of governance into which they have been forcefully integrated. The poverty induced by these wrong development policies has adversely affected the nutritional levels of the food intake of the adivasis and combined with the lack of good and cheap health services has led to a decline in their health. Moreover the even greater lack of both education and health services for the women has meant that they have not been able to smash age-old patriarchal structures and their consequent lack of reproductive rights has led to a population explosion putting further pressure on scarce resources. All these factors have combined to produce a scenario wherein tribals are being continually exploited by the improper functioning of the modern market system, which has increasingly penetrated into their subsistence lifestyles and being forced to live in bondage to non-tribal moneylenders who have become economically very powerful over the years.

Thus, even though there are reservations for the tribals which ensure that all the electoral positions for government from the village upto the central level in a Fifth Schedule district like Jhabua are reserved for them, the apparatus of the political parties which fight these elections is dominated by the non-tribals. In the prevailing situation in which elections for the post of a sarpanch too require a successful candidate to spend a considerable amount, it can well be imagined that the tribal candidates for the elections of members of the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha have to rely heavily on the party apparatus dominated by these non-tribals. It is not surprising therefore that the elected tribal representatives of all hues and at all levels

subsequently act to further the interests of these non-tribals at the cost of the poor common tribals and the condition of the latter continues to deteriorate.

The Bhils have not only lost their natural resource bases but with the undermining of their subsistence agriculture based lifestyle that this has led to, they have lost confidence in their own culture too. Poverty has led to community links breaking down and there has been a continuous downgrading of their culture by non-tribal oppressors.. The local stakeholder tree showing the power hierarchy has been pictured in Fig. 4 below. Even though over the past two decades some tribal political leaders have gained in stature vis-a-vis the non-tribals, overall the economy and polity of the region is still dominated by the non-tribals both at the local level and at the national and global level.

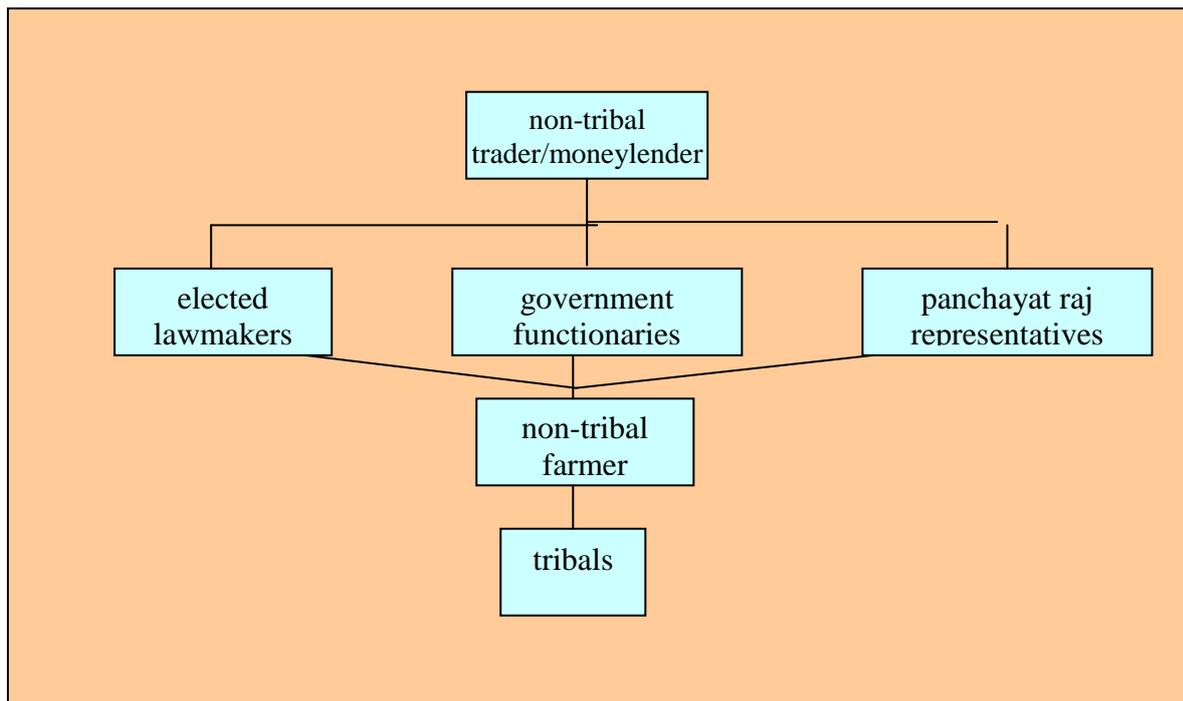


Fig. 4: Local Stakeholder Tree for the Project Area

6. Actualising Tribal Self Reliance

The constitutional provisions in the Fifth Schedule and the PESA Act together envisage autonomous tribal self rule in predominantly tribal areas. The implementation of socio-economic development programmes at the grassroots and the empowerment of the Gram Sabha in accordance with the various legal provisions ensures that the tribals can reverse the power equations of the stakeholder tree shown above and create a new bottom up governance structure as shown below in Fig 5. This fulfils the constitutional mandate for decentralised tribal self rule within the larger framework of a centralised modern economy and polity.

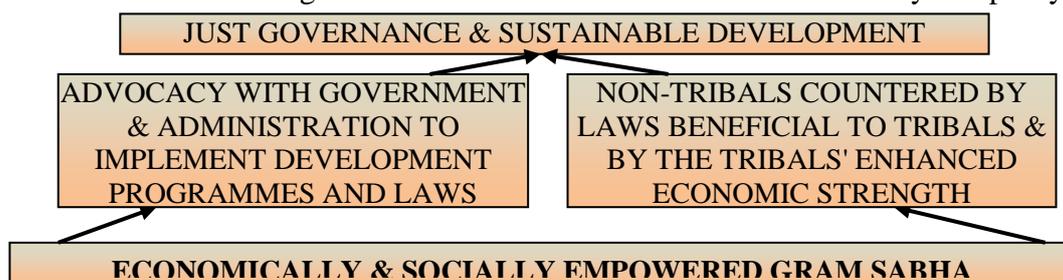


Fig 5: Wealth and Power at the Bottom of the Pyramid

7. Livelihoods

The most important development intervention is in the sphere of livelihoods as this provides the beneficiaries with the economic security to pursue other higher human goals. SAMPARK has a multifarious approach to ensuring livelihood security. These include promotion of sustainable agriculture, "Cloth for Work" programme and provision of credit support through micro-credit groups. These are detailed below.

7.1 Sustainable Agriculture

The Bhil tribals have a traditional communitarian system of soil and water conservation that has fallen into disuse due to the inroads of commercial agriculture. SAMPARK has taken the initiative to revive this traditional system and bolster it with new knowledge of sustainable agriculture. Research has shown that organic arable production is about 35% more energy efficient, and organic dairy production about 74% more efficient per unit of output than non-organic production. Organic farming, uses a limited amount per hectare of organic matter and relies on the knowledge of soil biology. Since the pH of the soil is not disrupted by organic farming techniques, the use of energy-intensive lime is also minimal or non-existent; again contributing to lower CH₄ and CO₂ emissions compared to modern external input farming techniques. The use of organic matter also increases carbon content in the soil, storing up to 75 kgs of carbon per hectare per year. Organic farming uses nitrogen-fixing plants as cover crops and during crop rotation, which help to fix nitrogen in the soil rather than releasing it into the atmosphere. And finally, organic farming techniques maintain soil micro-organisms and so help in oxidizing atmospheric methane. The combined effect of these benefits of organic farming produces a Global Warming Potential of 36% that of external input farming. Organic agriculture and natural resource management sustainably promotes livelihood security and socio-economic justice and mitigates climate change as shown in Fig. 6 below –

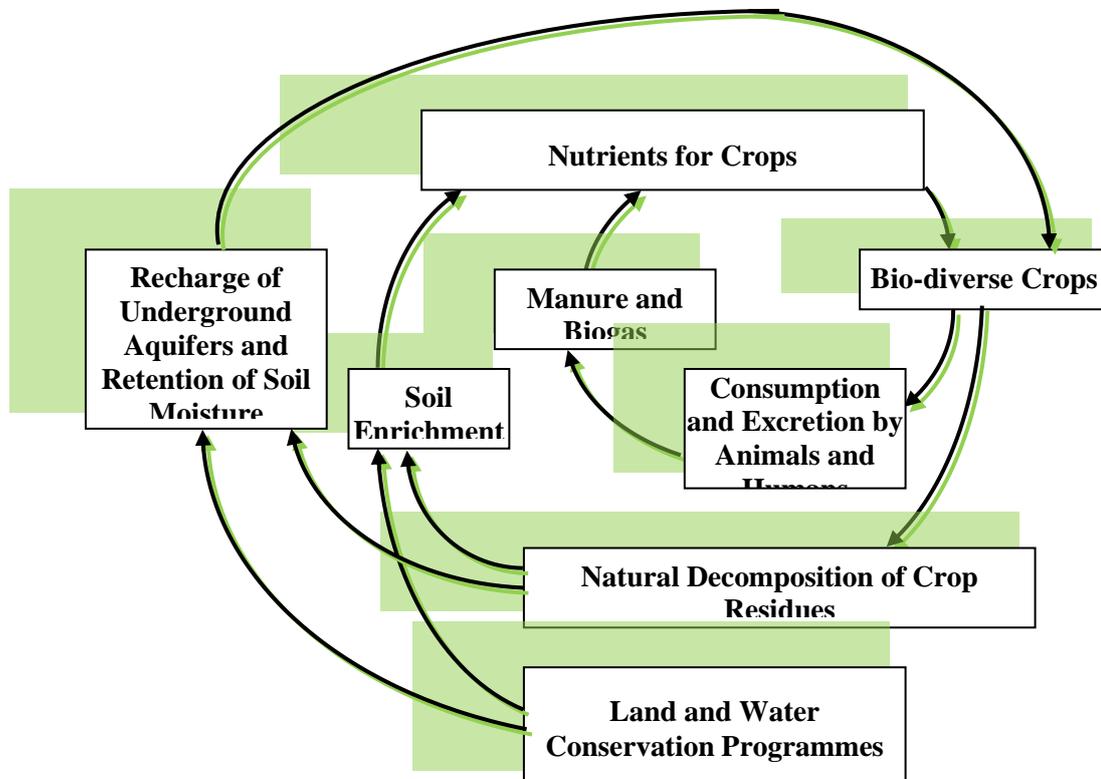


Fig. 6 : Schematic Diagram of Organic Agriculture

SAMPARK has over the past two years undertaken the following work towards establishing a sustainable agriculture regime in its area of work –

1. Diversification of crops and use of organic varieties whose seeds had been collected and preserved initially through in situ cultivation in the farms of a few farmers. Later these seeds were distributed to other farmers. Primarily work was done on indigenous cotton and wheat seeds.
2. Organic manure manufacture through the use of the NADEP and vermicompost method has been promoted. In NADEP method crop and forest residue is mulched in a special pit with cow dung and aerated for three months to produce fortified manure that is very rich in soil nutrients obviating the need for applying chemical fertilisers.
3. Fertile soil was excavated from tanks and deposited on farm plots to increase soil fertility and give a push to switching to organic agriculture.
4. Promotion of natural pest management and the use of natural insecticides such as the Amrut Jal.
5. Market support has been provided to farmers who opted for organic agriculture.
6. Promotion of local breeds of livestock and poultry and provision of drinking water and breeding facilities in villages for livestock.
7. Immunisation and health camps for livestock to ensure healthy risk free breeding.
8. Fodder cultivation to improve availability of livestock feed.

The various activities undertaken under this programme and the number of beneficiaries are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Activities of the Sustainable Agriculture Programme

Sl.No.	Activity	Beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total
1	Farmer Meetings	2469	3406	5875
2	Treatment of Seeds	231	457	688
3	Seed Bed Laying	2	3	5
4	Kharif Season Seed Distribution	221	305	526
5	Rabi Season Seed Distribution	101	126	227
6	Return of Seeds and Grading	412	475	887
7	Cotton Seed Production	2	3	5
8	Papaya Plantation	3	4	7
9	Survey of BT Cotton Production	20	30	50
10	Block Level Kisan Mela	309	721	1030
11	Vermicomposting	10	12	22
12	Organic Pesticide Production	50	75	125
13	Organic Fertiliser Production	76	102	178
14	Liquid Nitrogen Production	2	10	12
15	Desiltification of Tanks and deposition of silt on farms	21	32	53
	Total	3929	5761	9690

Notably the participation of women in these training and implementation programmes is about 40% which is fairly good and is a reflection of the intensive engagement that the organisation has with women in the course of its programmes.

Freedom from the Market and Chemicals

Ramlal of Dabdi village was deeply troubled by the increasing costs of the chemical fertilisers and pesticides he was applying to get a good harvest from his crops which left him with very little monetary surplus after selling his produce even in a good season. Then he joined the sustainable agriculture programme of Sampark and gradually began converting his lands to organic inputs like cow urine drip, fermented cow dung and organic pesticides made from plants available in the nearby forests and wastelands. Even though his output declined somewhat nevertheless due to the huge decrease in the cost of inputs he still had a greater monetary surplus at the end of the harvest. Moreover, he now has vegetables and fruits grown on his farm through organic means and so he does not have to go to market for these also. Ramlal says that he is now not only economically better off but also the health of his family has improved by consuming organic produce.



A comparison of the economics of organic and chemical agriculture has been done for a sample of ten farmers each for each kind of agriculture for the Kharif crop of Soyabean and the Rabi crop of Wheat and the results are given below in Table 4. The average subsidy on chemical fertilisers in 2011 was Rs 8000 per hectare. This has been added on to the costs of chemical agriculture to get the actual cost of the latter.

Table 4: Comparison of Economics of Organic and Chemical Agriculture

	Soyabean			Wheat		
	Organic	Chemical		Organic	Chemical	
		Subsidised	Without Subsidy		Subsidised	Without Subsidy
Output/ Ha in kgs	1658	2123		3860	4098	
Cost of Inputs/ Ha in Rs	13494	20120	28120	10496	15859	23859
Value of Output/ Ha in Rs	52066	65094		58467	65400	
Net Income/ Ha in Rs	38572	44975	36975	47971	49542	41542

The above analysis shows that if the subsidy on fertilisers is added on to the costs then chemical agriculture is economically inferior to Organic agriculture. Thus, if an equivalent subsidy was given to organic agriculture also then farmers would have an incentive to switch away from chemical agriculture and thus make agriculture more sustainable both economically and environmentally. The organic agriculture movement has taken root in the project area with 250 farmers practicing it on more than 500 hectares of land. However, it has not been able to bring within its ambit a large enough group of farmers to provide the critical mass required for attaining a self sustaining momentum for the following reasons –

- The advertisement and marketing muscle of the multinational agri-business companies in the promotion of genetically modified crops and the associated chemical inputs is too strong to be countered by a small NGO like SAMPARK.
- The use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides has made the land so unfertile that it is not possible to immediately switch to organic farming without sustaining substantial losses. Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to shoulder these losses in the absence of any subsidy from the government.
- Considerable amount of hard work is required in organic farming, whereas the modern trend is for farmers to do less work. There is instead a tendency among farmers to sow cash crops to reap quick profits.
- Farmers are dependent on the moneylenders for the money to buy seeds, insecticides and other inputs for cultivation and so have to accept the products of agri-business companies.
- The lack of a strong nationwide farmers' organisation committed to promoting sustainable agriculture has resulted in a situation in which the government is influenced by the powerful agri-business multinational companies and continues to subsidise chemical agriculture and pays only lip service to organic agriculture.

The organisation has chalked out and implemented an elaborate advocacy and campaign strategy to counter this situation which is adverse to organic agriculture . Apart from pushing for a subsidy regime for organic agriculture SAMPARK has also participated in the national campaign against the introduction of genetically modified or GM seeds and specifically GM brinjal conducted under the auspices of the Beej Swaraj Abhiyan (BSA). This campaign against the machinations of Multinational Corporations (MNC) like Monsanto which are trying to manipulate the central and state governments into allowing them to further capture the Indian agriculture sector has been quite successful so far. The various activities undertaken are detailed in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Activities of Beej Swaraj Abhiyan

Sl. No.	Activity	Beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total
1	Video Show	239	459	798
2	Poster Exhibition	700	1300	2000
3	Publication of Books	300	700	1000
4	Kisan Swaraj Sammelan	128	222	350
5	Petition in Court	7500	7500	15000
6	State Level Seminar	135	269	404
7	Public Campaigns	212	440	652
8	Trainings	136	215	351
9	Exposure Tours	143	399	542
10	Seminars	74	196	270
11	Street Plays	82	103	185
12	Film Shows	47	38	85
13	Pamphlet Distribution	1000	3600	4600
	Total	10696	15441	26237

7.2 Cloth For Work

SAMPARK has implemented an innovative programme called "Cloth for Work" in association with the NGO Goonj. Goonj is a nationwide organisation that collects used clothes from the privileged sections in the cities and then distributes these too the poor who are in need of relief. However, the collection of old clothes is so much that Goonj has had to find other uses for them apart from distribution for relief. One such programme involves rural communities coming together to build some infrastructure or undertake soil and water conservation works and they get paid with the old clothes. There are two villages in Rama Block where the tribal people are very poor and they find it difficult to get two square meals a day, let alone buy proper clothes. The programme was implemented in the villages of Jambukundi and Duglapani benefiting 238 individuals from 45 families. The activities undertaken are shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Activities Undertaken under "Cloth for Work" Programme

Sl. No.	Activity	Beneficiary Households
1	Field Bunding	12
2	Well Deepening	2
3	Field Fencing	4
4	Rooftile Setting	2
5	House Repair	10
6	Farmland Levelling	15

Double Delight

Ansingh of Duglapani village has 1.2 Ha of steeply sloped farmland whose topsoil has eroded over the years and so he finds it difficult to feed his family of 11 members from the meagre produce of his farm. Under the "Cloth for Work" programme all the family members undertook field bunding and land levelling work that has increased the productivity of his farm and reduced erosion and runoff. He received enough clothes to last his whole family for two years and this has helped him to make a saving of Rs 12000. Thus, it was a double delight for Ansingh and his family



7.3 Provision of Credit Support

The rural economy in Jhabua district is controlled by the sahuks or the moneylender traders. There is an unholy nexus between these sahuks and the bank and administration officials whereby they are able to divert the resources of the formal financial system also into the informal rural financial market. Consequently the tribals not only do not have access to the formal financial institutions but also as a result have to depend on the usurious sahuks for their credit needs.

This sorry situation prevails because the administration does not take any action as it is bound to do by law. The Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Sahuks Act, 1972 is a powerful legal instrument for the regulation of the activities of the sahuks in areas that have been notified

as adivasi areas under the provisions of the fifth schedule of the Constitution of India. According to the provisions of this act sahuikars practising in these areas have to get licenses from the subdivisional magistrates (SDM) to ply their business and display this fact prominently on a board in front of their premises. The sahuikars must maintain proper records of their debtors including the amount and term of the loan, the rate of interest and dates and amounts of repayment. A copy of these records has to be furnished to the debtor as well as the inspector appointed by the SDM. The rate of interest cannot exceed 12% annually on unsecured loans and 6% annually for secured loans and detailed records must be kept of the objects kept as security and these cannot include objects, land or animals required for agricultural purposes. The maximum amount realisable in the form of interest on a loan has been pegged as being equal to the principal.

The SDM has been empowered to carry out raids on the premises of the sahuikars and seize their records, either suo moto on being informed by the inspector appointed by him or on the complaint of a debtor, if these provisions are not being followed by the sahuikars. There is a provision for imprisonment upto one year and fine upto Rs 2000 for violation of these provisions. In the absence of proper records as decreed in this act the sahuikars cannot press civil suits in courts of law for recovery of the money they have disbursed. In addition there is the Madhya Pradesh Sahuikari Act 1934 as amended in 2000 which too is quite stringent and is applicable in areas which do not fall within the purview of the fifth schedule. Invariably the sahuikars violate all of these provisions and most of them practise without a license and the administration turns a blind eye.

This failure of the elaborate network of commercial banks, regional rural banks and the rural credit cooperatives to address the credit needs of those living below the poverty line has led to the search for alternatives resulting in the micro-finance initiative. The initial success of some NGO initiatives in providing easy access to credit to the poor in Bangladesh and Indonesia and a consequent reduction in their economic vulnerability, was picked up and modified by the World Bank and formalised into a model to be replicated worldwide. In India too the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has developed a special model called the Self Help Group Bank Linkage model wherein SHGs are linked to banks and are given leveraged loans as multiples of their own savings. A variant of this introduced by some funding agencies and also the Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project is to create a revolving fund for a federation of SHGs from which to loan to the individual SHGs in proportion to their own savings.

SAMPARK has adopted this latter model and has an extensive micro-credit operation with a central federation of SHGs called Moti Bachat Samiti which functions like a Bank to the federated individual SHGs. There are 57 SHGs in 5 clusters spread across 20 villages with a total of 596 members. The cumulative savings of the members is Rs 6,35,340 and the outstanding loan amount, which leverages the savings through bank credit, is Rs 12,59,763. The model adopted by SAMPARK is unique in its introduction of a grading system of SHGs. The SHGs are graded into three categories based on the history of their loan repayment performance. The SHGs in the highest category get more money from the revolving fund as compared to those in the lower categories. This incentivises SHGs to better their repayment in order to get more loans. The better performing SHGs are also given training in launching micro-enterprises like concrete shuttering and fishing as mentioned earlier. This enterprise linkage also provides an incentive to SHGs to improve their loan repayment ratings. The SHGs mostly have women members. This provides a forum for women's mobilisation and economic independence. Women have been able to use the power gained from their participation in the operation of the SHGs to battle the inherent patriarchy of the traditional Bhil society as will be detailed later in the section on gender.

Financial Liberation

The Durga Bachat Samiti was formed in village Junakhera in 1988 with 14 members. In the decade of the 1980s the tribals used to pay exorbitant interest rates of 50 to 100 percent annually to moneylenders for loans taken from them. The members of the Durga Bachat Samiti decided to start this SHG to counter these usurious practices of the non-tribal moneylenders. They began with a monthly saving of Rs 2 but slowly built up their savings and reduced their dependence on the moneylenders with help from the revolving fund of the Moti Bachat Samiti and later bank linkage. Currently the cumulative savings are Rs 2,40,000 and they are able to leverage this to take cheap loans from the bank of upto Rs, 10,00,000 annually and have become financially free.



8. Education, Child Development and Child Protection

SAMPARK has always stressed that education is one of the most important pillars of development. Especially in the current context in Jhabua where the per capita availability of farmland and common lands has become so low that agricultural and livestock related operations alone cannot provide sustainable livelihood options to the Bhil tribals. There is thus an urgent need to develop off farm activities to supplement agriculture. The development of off farm activities in a modern economy invariably requires formal education and so the need for the provision of quality and appropriate education to all has become paramount.

However, the problem is that the government has a school system in place in this region that is woefully inappropriate and inadequate. The syllabi and teaching methods of the education system are totally alien to the culture of the Bhils. There is insufficient staff in these schools, which are mostly multi-grade single teacher schools. The teachers prefer to stay in the towns and market villages and only visit the schools occasionally. Very few Bhil children get educated as a result of this mismatch. Those that do get some education, end up treating their own culture as something primitive and sub-human in accordance with the prevailing modernist assumptions and distance themselves from it and their own community. This has resulted in the vast majority of Bhils remaining unequipped to participate effectively in the modern economy into which state policies are relentlessly pushing them. This lack of a modern education has also meant that the awareness of their rights has been low among the tribals. Moreover, the lack of modern non-farm skills have meant that instead of earning supplementary incomes locally, the Bhils are doomed to migrating for more physical labour.

So SAMPARK decided to intervene to improve matters. Initially it started off with a night school programme which was later augmented with a residential school, SAMPARK Buniyadi Shala, in the SAMPARK campus in 2004 to supplement the government school system. A unique educational research hub was specially created in the campus to develop locally relevant syllabi and provide training to school teachers. The basic thrust of the alternative syllabi is to develop teaching material in the local dialect dealing with local issues. Teaching and learning material kits have been developed for different grades consisting of flash cards, educational games, abacus and the like which is called "Bhanva no Kandia". The students are divided into groups according to their learning levels and taught separately to target individual competencies.

Another important aspect of the alternative pedagogy is the inclusion of vocational work. Thus, activities like candle making, soap making, hair oil making tailoring and the like are taught and then the products are sold by the students in the weekly markets thus developing their marketing skills. The students also conduct campaigns for reduction of polythene usage, reduction of alcohol sale and during the Gandhi Saptah every year they clean their villages to spread the habits of good hygiene. They also participate in school level governance through a Bal Sansad. The pedagogy developed by SAMPARK has been inspired by Gandhi's concept of "Nai Talim" which focuses on a synergy between useful social work and value based education. Keeping pace with the modern era the school provides computer education also. Sports and cultural activities have become a major part of life promoted as they are by television. However, as a result of modern media promotion the local sports and culture of the tribals is being marginalised. Therefore, SAMPARK has instituted a programme for the promotion of local sports and cultural activities and every year a sports and culture week is conducted in all schools. Simultaneously a people's campaign was initiated to increase awareness in the community regarding the importance of education. The working of the Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) was improved and the people have now begun voicing their opinions regarding ways to ensure the provision of quality education. This intensive engagement has resulted in a deep understanding of the problems of education in the area –

1. The lack of quality teaching and infrastructure in the Government schools.
2. The inappropriateness of the syllabus to the needs of the people and also the mismatch between the language of instruction which is Hindi and the Bhili mother tongue.
3. The lack of suitable and adequate hostel facilities for children of migrant labourers.
4. The high dropout rate of children after the primary level due to even worse condition of teachers and infrastructure at the middle level.
5. The reluctance of parents to educate their girl children in general and particularly beyond the primary level if it involves the girls having to commute to a village or town other than their own.
6. The need for after school coaching of students, especially in the difficult subjects of mathematics and science, given the limitations of the Government school system in terms of the number and quality of teachers and the lack of educational aids.

This prompted SAMPARK to initiate a comprehensive quality education programme from 2009 onwards, the components of which have been shown schematically in Fig. 7 below.

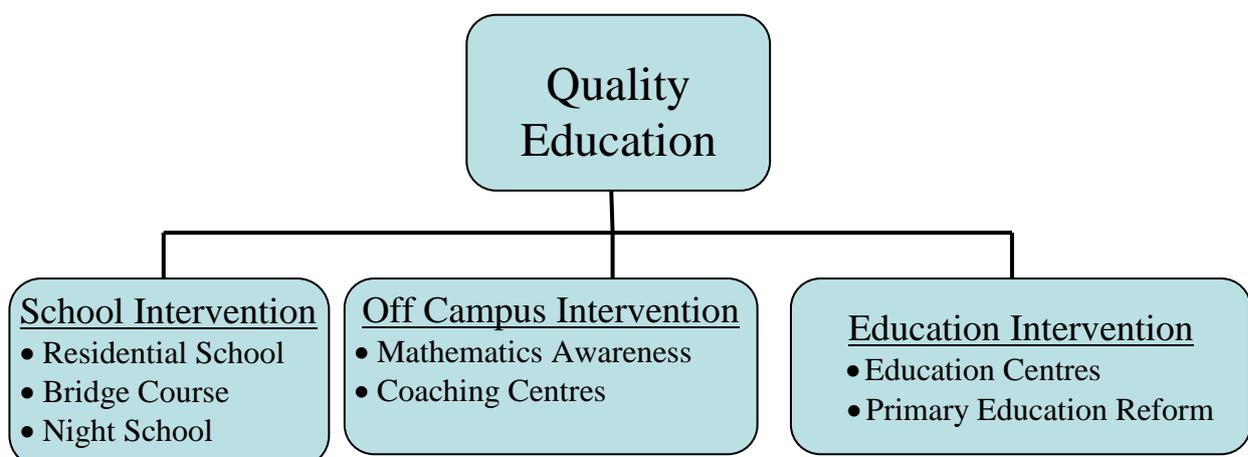


Fig. 7: Quality Education Programme

The number of children who have benefited from these activities under the quality education programme is given in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Number of Beneficiaries of Quality Education Programmes 2011-13.

Sl. No.	Programme	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Buniyadi Shala	221	190	411
2	Bridge Course	51	29	80
3	Night Schools	183	160	343
4	Mathematics Awareness	265	234	499
5	Coaching Centre	44	30	74
6	Primary Education Reform	1853	1952	3805
7	Education Research Centre	192	165	357
	Total	2809	2760	5569

8.1 Buniyadi Shala

The residential secondary school which was set up in 2004, primarily addresses the reluctance of parents to send girls to school. If the girls remain at home, then invariably they are made to work and so they cannot give time to studies even if they are enrolled in school. Currently there are 169 students in various classes from one to eight. The school runs on the fees paid by the students but there is also a subsidy from the organisation. The enrollment can easily be more if grant funds were available for increasing the subsidy as detailed in the box. The enrollment and performance details of the students is given in Table 8 below:

Table 8: Enrollment and Performance of Students in Buniyadi Shala 2012-13

No. of Students			Grades				Total Students
Boys	Girls	Total	A	B	C	D	
110	59	169	86	38	26	19	169

A School in Need of Support

The Buniyadi Shala is a unique experiment in that it was started without seeking any dedicated funding support. Instead the parents of the students were motivated to pay tuition and boarding fees to get quality education. This is always a difficult proposition when there are Government schools around giving free if low quality education. The people of the area are poor and so cannot afford to invest in the education of their children. From time to time SAMPARK has accessed funding from institutional donors but currently over the past two years the school is running without any outside support. The total cost of running the school in 2011-12 was Rs 7,44,083 whereas the recovery from the parents of the students in the form of fees was Rs 7,21,727 resulting in a deficit of Rs 22,356. However, due to inflation the costs have gone up since and the fees had to be hiked in 2012-13 and this led to a reduction in the number of students in the school. Thus, in this year the cost was Rs 10,67,062 while the recovery from the parents was only Rs 6,58,905 resulting in a whopping deficit of Rs 4,08,157. These deficits are met from income generated by SAMPARK from its other activities but due to inflation and the inability of the parents of the children to bear the higher costs of running the school there is an urgent need to seek outside funding support to maintain the quality of education.

The details of various activities conducted in the Buniyadi Shala are given in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Activities of Buniyadi Shala 2012-13

Sl. No.	Activity	Number	Participants					
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Teachers' Training	02	0	0	0	24	12	36
2	Teaching & Learning Materials	01	0	0	0	05	05	10
3	Sports	04	421	371	792	59	25	84
4	Parents Meeting	02	0	0	0	75	26	101
5	Educational Tour	02	0	71	71	12	05	17
6	Independence & Republic Day	02	416	373	789	68	28	96
7	Janmashtami Fest	01	209	176	385	33	14	47
8	Gandhi Week	01	208	181	389	25	12	37
9	Teja Dashmi Fest	01	210	181	391	40	16	56
10	Dashera Fest	01	211	186	397	27	11	38
13	Yoga Camp	01	108	59	167	24	10	34
14	Life Skills Training	01	0	35	35	01	02	03
15	Vocational Training	01	0	17	17	09	04	13
	Total		1783	1650	3433	373	153	526

Clearly the school is a hive of multifarious activity that is providing an all round education to the students. There is a conscious emphasis on innovation and training as the means of keeping up to date with the latest developments in education and adapting them locally. The school is well equipped with computer and science laboratories, a library and a workshop for teaching and learning material development. The pictures below show students of the school using its computer laboratory and library.



8.2 Bridge Course

There are a substantial number of children who have dropped out after studying for some time. Within the Right to Education Act there is a provision for these children to be brought back into the school system through a residential bridge course. SAMPARK conducts such a bridge course in which 51 boys and 29 girls were enrolled in 2011-12 who were later brought up to par with their peers and enrolled in mainstream Government and private schools. Their performance was graded in 2011 and 2012 and the results are as shown below in Table 10.

Table 10: Performance of Students in Bridge Course

Grading Year	Total Students	Number of Students with Different Grades				Absent
		A	B	C	D	
2011	80	0	0	24	56	0
2012	80	26	12	23	10	09

There is an improvement in the performance of the students as a consequence of their participation in the bridge course and this has facilitated their re-entry into the school system. The various activities in the Bridge Course Programme are given in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Activities Conducted in Bridge Course Schools

Sl. No	Activities	Number of Participants					
		Children			Adults		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Teachers' Training				10	03	13
2	Teaching and Learning Materials Workshop				13	07	20
3	Teachers' Meeting				15	03	18
4	Educational Tour	35	20	55	02	01	03
5	Bal Mela	40	19	59	02	03	05
6	Farewell Function	47	24	71	46	23	69
	Total	122	63	185	88	40	128

A Gem Unearthed

Thirteen year old Jitendra Ninama of Relapada village used to study in class 4 in the primary school in the nearby village of Kasarbadi about 5 kms away. Due to this distance Jitendra was an irregular student frequently skipping school and going to play instead. Then staff from Sampark convinced his father to put him in the Bridge Course. Jitendra spent nine months and after that he was brought up to class 6 level. However, after going back to his home he once again began playing truant from school. Then the Sampark staff asked Jitendra's father to put him in the residential school at Jhaknavda in class 6. Once there Jitendra began studying regularly and he passed in first division with the highest marks. He got a scholarship of Rs 5000 for his stellar performance. Now Jitendra is a diligent student committed to doing well in his studies.

8.3 Night Schools

SAMPARK started working in the field of education through its night schools before expanding into formal education. Ten night schools are still running in villages that do not have schools. Night schools have the advantage of catering to the needs of children, especially girls, who cannot study during the day due to being involved in various activities.

In these schools the children are given vocational training also, apart from formal education. Children have learnt tailoring and candle making. They are also taken for exposure tours to local institutions like the Police Station and Block Development Office to acquaint them with the administrative system. The Bal Panchayats or children's local government are fora where they learn about the processes and institutions of governance. There are a total of ten schools with 180 boys and 163 girls. The performance of the students in these schools is given in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Performance of Students in Night Schools

Grade	Hindi		Mathematics	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
A	55	205	35	176
B	139	75	123	103
C	149	63	185	64
Total	343	343	343	343

There is, thus, a marked improvement in the performance of the students in 2012 as compared to 2011 with significantly more than half the students achieving A grade in Hindi and just a little more than half achieving the same in Mathematics. The various activities that have led to this commendable improvement in performance are shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Activities in Night School Programme

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Number of Participants				
			Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Teachers	Staff	Total
1.	Teachers' Meetings	12			95	12	107
2.	Skill Development Workshop	05	124 boys	64 girls	12	05	205
3.	Teachers' Training	04			35	04	39
4.	Bal Panchayat Meetings	13	243 boys	165 girls	16	14	438
5.	Educational Tours	02	58 boys	35 girls	10	05	108
6.	Workshop on RTE Act	01	13 men	01 woman	0	2	16
7.	Nutritious Food Distribution	02	54boys, 27men	38girls, 35women	03	03	160
8.	Health Checkup	01	162 boys	142 girls	0	0	304
9.	Education Committee Meetings	24	206 men	78 women	24	24	329
10.	Mobile Library Visits	10	183 boys	160 girls	10	0	353
	Total	74	824boys,246men	604girls,114women	205	69	2059

Freedom from Fear of the Police

Suresh Gamar of Jharniya village studies in Class Five in the Night School in his village. He went on an educational tour with other children to the Police Station at Petlawad. Suresh felt very scared at the beginning because he had only known the Police to arrest and beat up people. He felt like crying when going in the jeep to the Police Station and once there he stayed at the back of the group of students fearing that he would be arrested and beaten up. However, when the Police Inspector explained to the children that only criminals who break the law are arrested by them and then produced in court and that law abiding citizens and especially children were never arrested but only provided with help, Suresh felt more reassured. He tells all his friends that they should not break the law and the Police is there to ensure that there is less crime and innocent people have nothing to fear.

8.4 Mathematics Awareness Programme

The Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology (MAPCOST) declared 2012 as the Year of Mathematics with the aim of improving awareness about mathematics in the State. MAPCOST partnered with SAMPARK to implement a programme for simplification of mathematics teaching in Petlawad with the aim of inculcating an interest in mathematics among children and removing their fear of the subject. Workshops on mathematics were held in 12 schools in which 499 students and 17 teachers participated. Teaching materials and innovative techniques were used to explain the concepts of mathematics and their practical applications. Special attention was given to explaining geometry as both students and teachers said that they lacked proper understanding of this and also lacked the instruments needed for answering problems like compasses, protractors, dividers and the like.

An inter-school Mathematics Competition was also held at the Block level. Students of classes six to eight and their teachers were invited to this competition. The questions were based on the understanding generated during the workshops held earlier and 116 students and 21 teachers from 8 schools participated. Additionally mathematics workshops were held in the SAMPARK campus from time to time. Thus, overall 615 students and 94 teachers benefited from this programme. The major achievements of this programme are -

- Adivasi children in remote schools got quality mathematics teaching for the first time.
- Teachers were trained to continue the innovative and student friendly teaching methods to make mathematics more interesting to students.
- The Mathematics Competition was a huge success as it drew in participants from all over the Block.
- The interest in mathematics among teachers and students has increased.

8.5



Coaching Centres

SAMPARK in partnership with Child Fund India conducted a Coaching Centre Programme during 2011 and 2012. This was done in remote villages where Adivasi children did not get good education in the schools due to the lack of teaching aids and other infrastructure and the lack of good and adequate teachers. These children also had no options for accessing private tuitions by themselves. Coaching was provided in the difficult subjects of English and Mathematics to 74 children and of them 61 succeeded in passing in the year end examinations. Even though this is not an optimal initiative, the inadequacy of the Government Education system in remote areas, makes such programmes inevitable.

8.6 Education Centres

SAMPARK used to provide extra teachers in the Government Schools called Shala Mitras or School Friends from 2009 - 2012. However, with the appointment of new teachers by the Government it was felt that there was no need to provide extra teachers. However, since the quality of teaching in Government Schools remained inadequate there was a demand for setting up education centres independently from the parents. Thus, 2012 onwards Education Centres are being run in 10 villages from 8 a.m to 11 a.m. with the following aims -

- Strengthening the base of the students in Mathematics and Hindi
- Activate the Bal Panchayats to increase the awareness levels of the students
- Motivate the parents of the students to provide a better environment for studies

The various activities undertaken in these education centres are shown in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Activities of Education Centre 2013

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Number of Participants					
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bal Panchayat Workshops	03	91	66	157	10	03	13
2	Teachers' Meetings	10	0	0	0	94	20	114
3	Teachers' Training	04	0	0	0	44	12	56
4	Educational Tours	02	12	36	48	06	03	09
5	Parents' Organisation Meetings	20	0	0	0	290	209	499
6	Sports and Cultural Week	01	22	36	58	0	0	0
7	Bal Panchayat Meetings	41	516	296	812	0	0	0
	Total	81	641	434	1075	444	247	691

The performance of the students in 2012 and 2013 for Hindi are shown in Fig. 8 below.

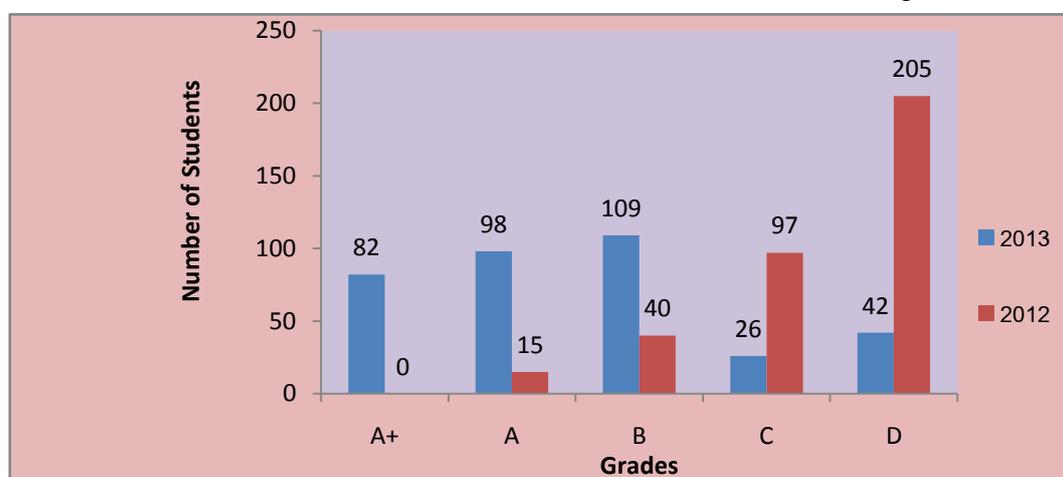


Fig. 8 : Performance of Students in Hindi

There is a marked improvement of the performance of the students in Hindi in 2013 as compared to 2012 with more than 50 per cent of the students securing A and A⁺ grades due to the implementation of the Education Centre programme.

The performance of the students in 2012 and 2013 in Mathematics is shown in Fig. 9 below.

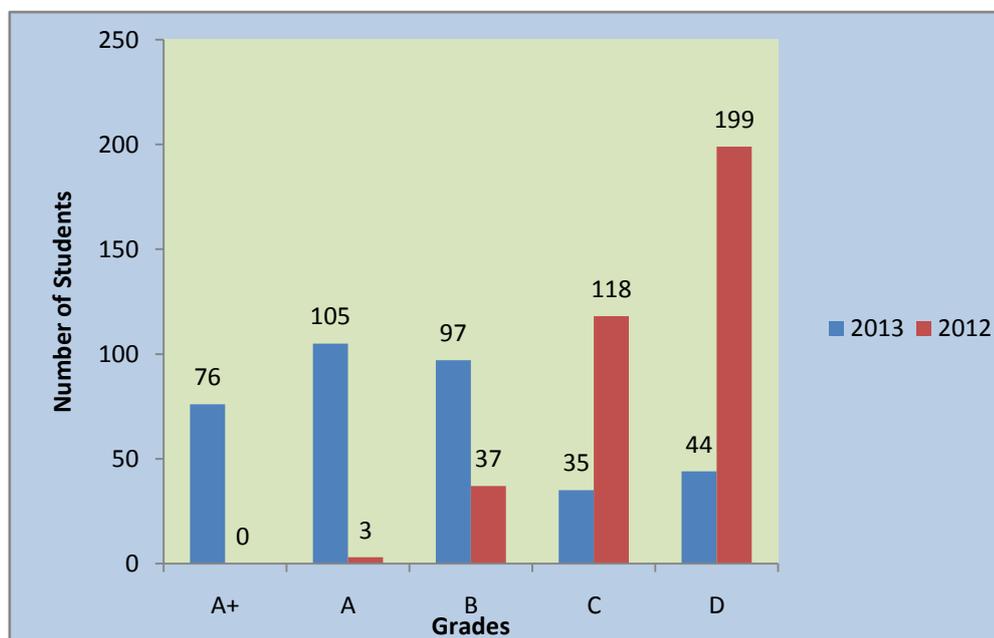


Fig. 9 : Performance of Students in Mathematics

Once again there is a marked improvement of the performance of the students in mathematics in 2013 as compared to 2012 with more than 50 per cent of the students securing A and A⁺ grades due to the implementation of the Education Centre programme.

The Great Transformation

Sunita was 14 years old and enrolled in Class Six in the school in village Bada Sulaniya. However, she never attended school. When the teacher from the Education Centre in her village visited her house she would hide inside and refuse to come out. The teacher then convinced her father Rama to send her to the Education Centre. Initially Sunita would come to the school but stand outside and watch. But the teacher slowly coaxed her into coming inside and starting to learn. Initially she could recognise only a few of the alphabets and numerals. However, within three months she was able to read and write fluently. Now she has become so proficient that she takes a few classes herself of the younger students to help the teacher. She also leads the prayer sessions and the singing.

8.7 Primary Education Reform

SAMPARK conducted an innovative programme from 2009-12 of boosting the education in Government Schools by putting in an extra teacher called the Shala Mitra. This resulted in better attendance and teaching from the regular Government appointed teacher in the schools and improved the overall performance of the students. The quality of teaching suffers in Government schools primarily because in most schools the single teacher is burdened with non-academic work and has to teach a large number of children in multiple grades. The Shala Mitras were appointed in 28 Government schools. Even though this programme has been discontinued since, as more teachers have been appointed by the Government, its impact in 2012 the last year of its implementation has been phenomenal as shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15: Grades Achieved in Class I and II by Shala Mitra Children in 2011-12

Grade	Proportion of Students Getting Particular Grades (%)							
	Class I Hindi		Class I Maths		Class II Hindi		Class II Maths	
	Aug-11	Mar-12	Aug-11	Mar-12	Aug-11	Mar-12	Aug-11	Mar-12
A ⁺	00	074	00	55	00	173	00	156
A	00	076	00	77	00	126	00	103
B	00	106	00	111	00	115	00	121
C	00	100	00	114	042	076	07	089
D	65	060	68	60	155	046	113	068
E	356	008	353	07	352	011	429	010
Total	421	424	421	424	549	547	549	547

The students were at a very low level of proficiency in August 2011 at the start of the session but due to the intervention by the Shala Mitras more than 50 per cent of the students had achieved A or A⁺ level proficiency by Mar 2012 in both Hindi and Mathematics. The various activities conducted that led to this educational achievement are shown in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Activities Conducted in Primary Education Reform Programme in 2012

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Participants					
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Orientation Programme	1	0	0	0	39	2	41
2.	Science, Hindi & Maths Workshops	57	1601	1658	3259	226	39	265
4.	Training	04	0	0	0	62	04	66
5.	Parents' Organisations Meetings	188	0	0	0	3605	785	4390
6.	Street Plays	11	0	0	0	895	527	1422
7.	Monthly Meeting of Shala Mitras	14	0	0	0	380	27	407
8.	Sports and Cultural Week	01	1261	1018	2279	113	56	169
9.	Educational Tour	01	0	0	0	04	01	05
10.	Cluster Level Bal Mela	05	1005	831	1836	253	224	477
	Total	282	3867	3507	7374	5577	1665	7242

A total of 112 boys and 129 girls who were enrolled in the Government schools but were not attending were brought back to regular education as a result of this programme. The motivation work done with the parents had a major role to play in this as the parents began taking an interest in the studies of their wards and also visited the schools regularly to see that the level of teaching was being maintained. As a consequence while only 9 of the 38 Government teachers were teaching for 20 days or more in 2009, in 2012 this number had gone up to 25 out of 42 in the 28 Government schools covered under this programme.

Making Education Entertaining

Rina Kalme the Government teacher in the primary school in Ummedpura village was perplexed by the problem that the students would all go home after eating their mid-day meal and refuse to stay on for further studies. When a Shala Mitra was appointed to her school, he used the innovative teaching and learning material and pedagogy developed by Sampark and told stories to the children to keep them interested in studies after the meal also. Rina too learnt these new techniques by taking training and now all the students from classes 1 to 5 in Ummedpura school study for the whole duration of school hours.

8.8 Science Centre

SAMPARK has a full fledged science centre equipped with experiments and models for explaining the basic concepts of science and mathematics. Various workshops on science programmes are conducted for teachers and students of Petlawad Tehsil and also for adult Adivasis of the area with the aim of making science and mathematics more accessible to the people. The gadgets and experiments are designed on the simple principals of science and mathematics, which is very helpful for good understanding for primary and middle school students and teachers. The centre in learning and teaching science as it is based on the priciple of learning through **"Do it your self experiments."** These experiments are helpful in developing a scientific attitude in students and teachers in daily life. This is the only such centre in the Bhil Adivasi majority Western Madhya Pradesh region and because it is situated in a remote area like Raipuria it provides even greater value.



8.9 School Enrollment Programme

SAMPARK is implementing a comprehensive child development programme in partnership with Child Fund India two of the important components of this are a vigorous school enrollment programme and a youth development programme. The rationale behind these programmes is that more and more children must be enrolled in school till at least the middle school level and then when they reach adolescence and decide not to study further then they should be provided with vocational training and counselling for choosing an appropriate future for themselves that is beneficial to both them individually and society at large. The various activities undertaken in this programme are detailed in Table 17 below.

Table 17: Activities of School Enrollment Programme

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Participants				Total
			Women	Men	Boys	Girls	
1.	Meetings between Community, Parents and School Management regarding Education	20	191	271	0	0	462
2.	Meetings with Community to get Dropout Girls back to School	2	84	93	06	82	265
3.	Teachers' Meetings	5	81	25	0	0	106
4.	Students Motivation Meetings	10	0	0	187	170	357
5.	Teachers' Training	1	13	7	0	0	19
6.	Educational Tour	1			12	3	15
7.	Children's Resource Centre	2	6	0	18	7	31
8.	Campaign for School Attendance	1	63	49	55	70	237
9.	Competitions and Group Discussions	17	28	55	404	323	810
10.	Bal Panchayat Meetings	21	5	9	680	593	1297
11.	Bal Panchayat Trainings	4	4	7	105	29	145
12.	Awareness Campaigns and Street Plays	17	343	678	0	0	1021
	Total	101	449	798	1467	1277	4765

8.10 Youth Development Programme

The youth development programme is a crucial component of any child oriented intervention as the youth have to be provided with gainful activities once they are out of school. Also adolescents need to be given information regarding reproductive and sexual health especially as Adivasis become sexually active at a young age. The various activities undertaken in this programme are detailed in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Activities of Youth Development Programme

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Participants				Total
			Women	Men	Boys	Girls	
1.	Youth Skill Development Workshops	2	40	49			89
2.	Reproductive Health Workshops	2	1	4	60	82	147
3.	Employment Opportunities Tour	7	51	155	0	0	206
4.	Meetings with PTAs /SHGs/PRIs on Youth Development	5	63	132			195
5.	Competitive Examinations Counselling	2			9	19	28
6.	Youth Interface Meeting	5	48	174			222
7.	Strengthening of CBOs to form supportive structure at apex level.	0	69	107			176
	Total	23	117	281	421	842	1063



8.11 Child Protection Programme

SAMPARK is implementing an elaborate Child Protection Programme in association with Childline India Foundation. The aims of this programme are as follows -

- Assisting children to overcome their health problems
- Providing Shelter to victims of Child Abuse
- Providing assistance in finding out missing children and restoring them to their family
- Abolition of Child Labour
- Rehabilitating Juvenile Delinquents
- Abolition of Child Marriage

The main activity in this programme is the conduct of regular village level meetings on all the above issues with CBOs, PRIs, PTAs and Bal Panchayats. Over and above this a mobile campaign is conducted to popularise the Child Helpline toll free number 1098 and video shows are held to provide information about the various child protection provisions of the Government.



A shelter to victims of child abuse is provided in the SAMPARK campus. Providing immediate support for malnourished children and regular health checkups is also an important component of this programme that provides major relief to affected children.

A Stitch in Time

Payal Solanki, a 17 month old infant of Bada Sulaniya village was found to be severe grade three malnourished during a checkup programme in the village duration of school hours. She was immediately taken with her grandmother to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre in Petlawad and after a fortnight's stay there her weight increased by 700 grams and she became normal.



The Child Protection Programme is being implemented in Jhabua district for the first time and has gained considerable popularity in the schools where young boys and girls have become aware of their rights. The various activities undertaken in this programme are detailed in Table 19 below.

Table 19: Activities of Child Protection Programme

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Participants				
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
1	Village Awareness Raising Campaign	17 villages	407	339	47	32	825
2	School Awareness Raising Campaign	37	897	852			1749
2	Film Shows on Child Rights	5	139	94			233
5	Health Checkups of Children	3	60	33			93
6	Admission of Children for Treatment in Petlawad Hospital		3	5			8
	Total	64	1506	1323	47	32	2908

9. Health

SAMPARK has a general health programme based on ayurvedic medicine supplemented by allopathic medicine. The programme tries to respect and build on the tribal outlook on health. The Bhil tribals have traditionally relied on medicine men for the solution of their health problems. Traditional tribal aetiology has it that a variety of evil spirits are responsible for various diseases and so it is necessary to exorcise them by the chanting of mantras. The medicine men know these mantras and the ways in which evil spirits can be exorcised. Herbs too are prescribed as a supplement to these mantras. Even today this view of disease persists among the tribals and because its administration is cheap it is normally the first option for them. There is little understanding of the fact that disease is caused by germs and bacteria of various kinds. The only difference is that now along with the medicine men the people go to doctors also who give them injections and pills or intravenous drips. These things are as arcane to illiterate tribals as the mantras chanted by the medicine men but appear at times to be more effective. However, in most cases these doctors are unqualified quacks who prescribe irrational medicines and aggravate the situation even further. The tribals do not take any chances, however, and go to both quacks and medicine men either simultaneously or alternately when seriously ill. SAMPARK has a medical team that works on the principles of ayurveda and simple allopathic treatment to provide immediate relief. Serious cases are referred to primary health centres and hospitals. SAMPARK has also built up awareness among the people about the National Rural Health Mission and the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Many poor people have been treated free of charge in hospitals taking advantage of the RSBY. Apart from this general programme there are some specific health initiatives of SAMPARK as follows.

9.1 Malnutrition

Malnourishment is a most worrisome issue in the area. Due to the poverty of the people there is a serious lack of nutrition in the whole population. However, the most affected are the pregnant women and children. Due to malnutrition the immune systems of the body become weak and so people suffer more from diseases and children, especially infants, die. Thus, nutrition is an important area of intervention for SAMPARK. Reproductive health of women has a high impact on the health of children and so this is also addressed in this programme. The organisation has put in place a comprehensive programme for nutrition enhancement and reproductive health of women in partnership with Child Fund India in 17 villages in 7 Panchayats involving the following measures -

- 1- Promotion of local food supplements for the malnourished children because these can be easily prepared.
- 2- Promotion of kitchen gardens in each family so as to increase the availability of vegetables and fruits.
- 3- Conduct of community meetings to sensitise the community on the malnutrition issue and its severe effects on the future of children.
- 4- Familiarisation of the people with vaccination programmes and the facility of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre.
- 5- Provision of Reproductive Health Checkups for women

This programme has provided considerable nutrition security to the people of the area and has also ensured timely intervention in case of severe malnutrition and reproductive health emergencies. The various activities undertaken as part of this programme are detailed in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Activities of Malnutrition Mitigation and Reproductive Health Programme

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Participants				
			Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Local Nutritional Supplements	9	491	293	289	234	1307
2.	Malnutrition Awareness Rally	8	0	13	218	174	405
3.	Paediatric Health Programme	5	840	105	894	746	2585
4.	RTI/STI Camps	20	19	1	2	0	22
5.	Village Health Camps	3	74	113	190	155	532
6.	Deworming Camps	450	0	0	248	202	450
7.	Training Workshops	3	27	151	16	15	176
8.	Anganwadi Worker Training	2	0	60	0	0	60
9.	Nutrition Sensitisation Meetings	20	57	130	0	0	187
	Total	520	1508	866	1857	1526	5724

9.2 Health for All

SAMPARK is also implementing a comprehensive primary health programme with concentration on reproductive health in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Voluntary Health Association under the Department of International Development, United Kingdom funded Poorest Area Civil Society Programme. The programme is being implemented in 50 villages of Petlawad Tehsil. The aims of this programme are as follows -

- 1- Reduce the Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates
- 2- Improve Sanitation
- 3- Improve access to Public Health Services
- 4- Prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases and spread of epidemics
- 5- Improving the availability of integrated primary health services
- 6- Promoting Institutional Deliveries
- 7- Improving access to ante-natal and post-natal care
- 8- Improving the functioning of the Janani Express Services

This programme provides the people of the area with a comprehensive health support by ensuring that the Government Health System works optimally. The various activities conducted under this programme are shown in Table 21 below.

Table 21: Activities of the Health for All Programme 2012-13

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Participants		
			Women	Men	Total
1	Baseline, Opinion and other Surveys	50	5000	5000	10000
2	Community Level Mass Meetings	90	594	417	1011
3	Training of Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSC)	20	358	211	569
4	Formation and Training of CBOs	7	58	61	119
5	Block Level Workshop	1	3	20	23
6	Training of Service Providers	1	21	9	30
7	Outreach	27	233	205	438
8	Public Awareness Campaign	2	97	38	135
	Total	198	6364	5961	12325

Power of Vox Populi

Hetudibai of village Runji gave birth to a boy in the Ghughri Sub Health Centre assisted by the ANM but she did not receive any benefits under the Janani Suraksha Yojana. This matter was raised by the Asha worker from Runji in the training on NRHM for VHSCs and CBOs conducted a few days later in Ghughri by SAMPARK. All the people present immediately said that this matter should be taken up with the Block Medical Officer in Petlawad. When the case was mentioned to the BMO he immediately said that the ANM should give a certificate that she had done the delivery of Hetudibai's child in the Sub Health Centre in Ghughri and all the benefits would be given to the mother. Thus, Hetudibai received a cheque for Rs 1400 and used it for post natal care.



9.3 Malaria Control

Rama is an endemic malaria prone area. Therefore, a special effort has been put in by SAMPARK in association with the MPVHAI through the Malaria Control programme to reduce the incidence of this disease and to ensure proper treatment in case of illness. The programme is being conducted in 17 villages spread over 10 Panchayats inhabited by 922 families with a population of 14581. The aims of this programme are -

- Prevent the spread of Malaria through appropriate measures
- Prevent the relapse of Malaria in those afflicted with it once
- Raise public awareness about the causes and treatment of Malaria
- Reduce mortality due to Malaria
- Improve the role of ASHA workers in Malaria Control
- Improve Sanitation at the village level especially related to pondage of dirty water.

The various activities carried out under this programme are listed in Table 22 below.

Table 22: Activities under Malaria Control Programme 2012-13

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Participants
1	Health Assessment Surveys	32	5600
2	Village Level Meetings	125	1756
3	Village Health and Sanitation Committee Meetings	34	272
4	CBO Meetings	3	42
5	Panchayati Raj Institution Meetings	2	64
6	Public Awareness Campaign and Rally	1	343
	Total	197	8077



The use of mosquito nets is a tried and tested strategy for reducing affliction due to malaria. In the Child Fund programme that is running concurrently with this programme there is a provision for the distribution of mosquito nets free to children as shown in the photo alongside. This is complemented by a very active school and community awareness programme on malaria prevention as shown in the pictures below.



10. Information, Education and Communication and Research and Documentation

SAMPARK has a very strong IEC and R&D track record. The start of the organisation process in the 1980s was done with street plays and puppet shows among the people to familiarise them with the ideas of people centred development. Since then every major new initiative of the organisation has begun with street plays and puppet shows. The Quality Education programme relied heavily on such people's media to spread the word regarding the new initiative to improve government school education. Later capabilities have been developed in film making and the organisation now has a long list of short educational films on various aspects of rural development that are available on its website (www.samparkmp.in). Apart from this the organisation has conducted detailed research on various aspects of development and mass organisational work and these have been published as booklets which are in great demand.

Two booklets have been published in Hindi on the danger posed by genetically modified seeds - "G.M.O Jhuth Banam Sach" and "Bharatiya Krishi Par Jeenantarit Beejo Ka Khatra". The second booklet has gone into several editions as it is very much in demand due to the lack of detailed literature on the subject in Hindi. Apart from this a booklet on the village industries training being provided in the Buniyadi Shala and another on educational games have been published.

SAMPARK is also very good at media advocacy and its work is regularly covered by electronic and print media. Some of the press clippings have been given in the annexure.

The strongest IEC work of SAMPARK is in film making and it has produced some very good films on development issues which are used for grassroots mobilisation. Three new films have been made during the period under review. The first film is on the provision of quality education in primary schools and is titled "Masi Kagad Chhu Liyo". The second film is on women's empowerment and is entitled "Mamuli Nahi Mahila Netriya". The third film is based on the rural livelihoods programmes implemented by SAMPARK and is entitled "Badlav Ke Harkare".

11. Sajha Manch

There is a clear gender division of labour in Bhil society with the women having to do the domestic work and also take on the responsibilities of child bearing and rearing in addition to agricultural work. Socially too the women have an inferior status with little say in community affairs and are considered as commodities to be sold off for a bride-price at the time of marriage. Married women have to submit to polygamy and witchhunting and also have to veil their faces in front of elder male relatives on their husband's side. Women have no right of inheritance or to property. The Sajha Manch (SM) has been formed to address patriarchy and gender inequity within and without the home. Specifically a Jagriti Mahila Panch Sarpanch Sangathan (JMPSS) has been formed to address the problems being faced by elected women Panchayat representatives (EWR). Through an intensive programme in association with The Hunger Project consisting of workshops, exposure tours and interactions with the bureaucracy and politicians the women are trained to act publicly on the following issues –

1. The proper holding of Gram Sabhas.
2. The proper functioning of the elected representatives of the Panchayat especially the women members.
3. The proper functioning of the Integrated Child Development Scheme and its accompanying women's and adolescent girls' schemes.
4. The proper functioning of the Janani Suraksha Yojana for pregnant women.
5. The proper functioning of the Right to Education Act.
6. The proper functioning of the MGNREGS.
7. Implementation of the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act.
8. Implementation of the Prevention of Child Marriage Act.

The various activities undertaken in this programme are detailed in Table 23 below.

Table 23: Activities undertaken for Women's Empowerment

Sl. No.	Activities	Number of Events	Participants					Total
			EWR	Other Women	Men	Govt. Serv.	SAMP Staff	
1	Meetings of Panchayat EWRs	49	264	00	00	00	64	328
2	Gram Sabha Mobilisation	07	301	806	352	00	35	1494
3	Cluster Level Meetings of EWRs	06	129	00	00	00	16	16
4	Panchayat Level Training of EWRs	07	180	00	00	00	27	207
5	Block Level Meeting of EWRs	04	88	00	00	00	16	104
6	Training of Trainers	01	43	00	00	00	08	51
7	Block Level Training of EWRs	01	28	00	00	00	05	35
9	Election of JMPSS	01	66	00	00	00	05	71
10	Meeting for Strengthening JMPSS	02	44	00	00	00	08	52
11	District Level Media Workshop	01	12	00	00	02	07	21
12	Convention of JMPSS	01	83	00	00	00	08	91
13	Campaign against Gender Based Violence	01	90	1670	942	130	172	3004
	Total	81	1328	2476	1294	132	371	5474

Women get a School Building Constructed

There was no school building in Japtipada village in Hanumantaiya Panchayat and the children were studying under a tree. A school building had been sanctioned but after some initial work nothing more had happened. The Elected Women's Representatives raised this issue in a meeting of their organisation JMPSS and it was decided to give a written complaint to the Sub-divisional Magistrate in Petlawad. When the women reached Petlawad on the appointed day the Secretary of the Panchayat came to meet them in a hurry and pleaded with them not to complain to the SDM as then he would lose his job. Under pressure within two days he began the work and now the children have a school building in Japtipada.



The prevalent patriarchy of Bhil society combined with the lack of education and proper reproductive health services has resulted in the birth rate remaining uncontrolled since independence adding to the miseries of the women in particular and the Bhils as a whole through a population explosion. However, the work of SAMPARK over the years has given considerable say to women in deciding on family size and so the total fertility rate has come down significantly in the project area.

12. Lok Jagriti Manch

The LJM has over the years emerged as a very potent mass organisational force with actions at all levels from the village to the national. Whether it has been in the sphere of mobilising the people to correct bad customs like the taking of huge bride price or expending large amounts during the rites of passage or in countering the malpractices of the traders and moneylenders or reviving traditional communitarian labour pooling systems or in resolving disputes locally in Gram Sabhas instead of undertaking expensive litigation, the LJM has always received tremendous mass support. The campaign for the reduction of expenses in social events and increase in community cooperation has led to savings as follows -

1. Reduction in Brideprice - The total money saved in 520 marriages conducted in 130 villages in 2011-13 is Rs 3,12,00,000.
2. Resolution of Disputes in Villages - The total money saved in 780 disputes that were resolved in 130 villages in 2011-13 is Rs15,60,000.
3. Community Labour - The traditional practice of "Adji - Padji" or reciprocal community labour in 100 villages in 2011-13 led to savings of Rs 20,00,000.
4. Reduction in Costs of Rites of Passage - Through the custom of community support for the conduct of Rites of Passage on the death of a person in 70 villages for 140 such occasions in 2011-13 the savings were Rs 14,00,000.

Thus, a total savings of Rs 3,61,60,000 were effected. In fact it is through this mass mobilisation over local issues that SAMPARK has been able to actualise its goal of empowering the Gram Sabha. As mentioned earlier considerable mobilisation has also been done to ensure the proper implementation of the MGNREGS in association with the SM.

A campaign has been conducted over the past many years for the waiver of debt on the loans given for the failed Lift Irrigation Schemes to 17500 tribal farmers in Petlawad. The LJM pointed out to the administration and the Government that under Madhya Pradesh Dubious Liability Rules 1973, tribals could not be held responsible for the failure of development schemes which had been designed and implemented wrongly by the administration. Therefore, the debt burden on the tribals should be waived. The campaign which was conducted both locally and at the State level has been partially successful in that the debt is not being recovered from the tribals and it is being said that a cumulative sum of Rs 3.5 Crores has been written off. However, the tribals are still not being given new loans as the banks have not received the waived amount as compensation from the Government.

The LJM has also taken up the issue of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forestdwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act or Forest Rights Act (FRA) as it is popularly known. Despite the active opposition of the forest department the tribals have continued to cultivate the forest land they have cultivated for years together and their struggle for registering their rights is continuing. The applications of 180 people from Mohankot village and 150 people from Rasodi village have been forwarded to the administration after being sanctioned by the Gram Sabhas. The process of verification by an administrative team has been completed in Mohankot but is still under process in Rasodi. The applications of 61 people from Mohankot have been forwarded by the Subdivisional Level Committee to the District Level Committee for grant of rights.

An area covering 14 Panchayats had been left out of the Command area of the Mahi Irrigation Project. The people of this area got together under the aegis of the LJM and began campaigning for the inclusion of their fields in the Command area. This campaign reached its peak when the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh visited the area and a memorandum was submitted to him for inclusion of these 14 Panchayats in the Command area. The Government has now sanctioned Rs 150 Crores for the extension of the canal system into this area and work is about to begin. The picture below shows members of the LJM taking out a rally against genetically modified seeds in Delhi.



13. SAMPARK Campus

SAMPARK Gram, as it is popularly known in the area, the campus of the organisation is situated at a distance of 3 kilometers from Petlawad on the road to Jhabua in the village of Raipuria on about 2 Hectares of land flanked by the River Pampawati on the other side.



The main three storeyed office of the organisation shown above houses the offices, the computer centre and the training hall and staff quarters. The Buniyadi Shala and the Mess are the other two buildings on the campus. The science centre and the library which are housed in the school building have already been mentioned earlier. The various other facilities available and activities that are conducted in the campus are as follows -

1. **Solar Energy** - Electricity supply from the grid is intermittent and unreliable at the campus and so an elaborate solar energy system has been installed. Atop the mess an array of 32 solar photovoltaic panels have been installed as shown alongside with 24 batteries in the room below. The output of the system is 2.4 KV and it supplies electricity for about four to six hours everyday depending on the solar insolation available. Apart from this separate solar photovoltaic units have been installed for the children's reading rooms, the dining hall and the street lights. There is also a passive solar water heater system which supplies the hostel and the guest rooms with 500 liters of warm water everyday.



2. **Mess** - The food needs of the boarder children in the Buniyadi Shala, the resident staff and also the participants in the various trainings that are conducted on the campus are met by a well equipped kitchen cum mess which has a dining hall that can accommodate 400 people and also an entertainment hall with Television and Video facility. The energy needs of the kitchen are met to a great extent by a biogas unit that has been installed next to the mess.



3. **Water Conservation** - There is an extensive roof water harvesting system that collects all the rain water from the various buildings on the campus and channelises it to an underground tank from where it is pumped up for reuse as shown in the picture alongside.



A 95 meter wide stopdam with 14 gates has been constructed on the River Pampawati behind the campus and this retains water upto one kilometer behind the dam in the winter and summer when the gates are closed, providing it for irrigation to SAMPARK's farm and also to 20 hectares of other farmers' lands.



4. **Geodesic Dome** - One of the rainwater harvesting tanks which has a capacity of 3 Lakh liters of water has a room on top built with triangular steel sections joined together in a geodesic dome and covered with light concrete. The construction of such a dome is much cheaper than normal reinforced concrete construction and it remains much cooler in summer and provides a very good meeting room for small groups of people.



5. **Village Industries Training Centre** - There is a village industries training centre in the Buniyadi Shala building which provides vocational training appropriate to the area to the students of the various schools that are being run by SAMPARK both on and off campus and also for students of Government schools.

6. **Organic Farming** - Even though the soil in the campus was initially of very poor quality and low depth over the years about one hectare of land has been developed through soil conservation and land levelling and is used for vegetable and seed cultivation through organic methods using indigenous seeds, pesticides and manure. The produce is stored and distributed to farmers under the sustainable agriculture programme.



7. **Campus Management** - The campus is managed on a participatory basis with all students and staff putting in labour to keep it clean and green. Trees, flowering plants and grass have been planted and are tended well. There is also a well appointed play ground with swings, slides and roundabouts. The wastewater from the kitchen and bathrooms is treated and recharged around the well to augment the groundwater.



14. Quantification of Impact

The quantification of impact is always a difficult exercise due to the paucity of data and the huge effort involved in collecting reliable data. Thus, instead of undertaking the extensive work of quantifying total impact what has been attempted here is to compare the mobilisation efforts of the whole project with the grant expenditure on overheads and salaries incurred for the two years from 2011-13. The principle on which these comparisons are based is that the people give up a day's work in their fields or other occupations to attend the various meetings, workshops and demonstrations. The value of this contribution of time by the people is worked out by multiplying the total number of persondays thus expended by the people with the MGNREGS wage of Rs 150 per day. This is compared to the total budget of the organisation on overheads and salaries to see the efficiency ratio. These results are given in Table 24 below.

Table 24: Comparison of People's Contribution with Programme Budget

Year	Organisation	No of Workshops/ Exposure Tours/ Meetings / Rallies/ Dharna	No of Participants	No of Person days	Rs 150 x No of Person days = Amount of people's contribution	Total People's Contribution (Rs)	Programme Overall Overhead Budget (Rs)	Programme Overall Salary Budget	Ratio of People's Contribution to Salary Budget (%)	Ratio of People's Contribution to Salary + Overhead Budget (%)
11-12	SAM	614	13096	13846	20,76,900	21,98,400	8,59,384	7,91,869	277.6	133.1
	LJM	14	670	810	1,21,500					
12-13	SAM	764	16415	17321	25,98,150	26,49,900	1,12,282	10,32,548	256.6	231.5
	LJM	7	295	345	51,750					

Considering only the salary budget of SAMPARK, the efficiency ratio was very high at 277.6 % in 2011-12 but it fell slightly to a still very impressive 256.6 % in 2012-13. This means that the value of the people's participation in various programmes mustered by the staff of the organisation was more than two and a half times the salaries that they took home. The high efficiency ratios with respect to mobilisation of people are an indication that the programme implementation is on track as higher mobilisation leads to better project outcomes. The inclusion of overhead expenses leads to lower efficiency ratios but given the fact that the target beneficiaries are extremely poor people, many administrative and travel related overhead expenses have to be borne by the organisation. The programme expenditure constituted 90.8 % of the total expenditure in 2011-12 and 90.0 % in 2012-13 which is also a very good performance and shows that the organisation has a high implementation level. The performance of the LJM is particularly notable in this regard as its mass events are totally supported by the people as opposed to those of SAMPARK in which participants are provided with travel support and food. The mobilisation of the women in Sajha Manch has not been taken into account in this analysis and thus the actual efficiency ratio is even higher.

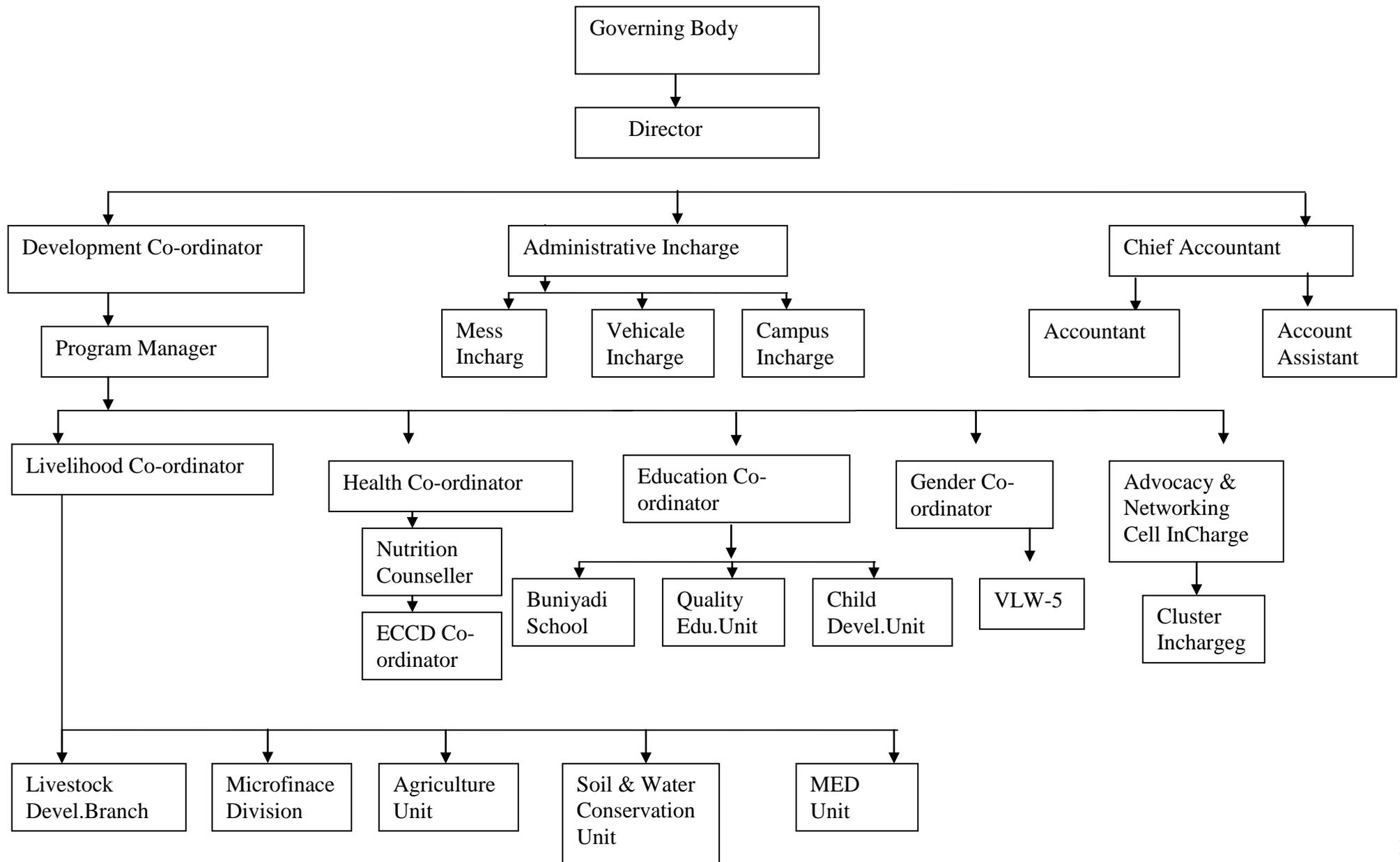
15. The Way Forward

The work done over the years has established the position of the Bhil Adivasis as equal citizens in the socio-economy and polity of the area. The need now is to leverage this citizenship to improve their economic status. Thus, the focus for SAMPARK going forward will be on developmental initiatives appropriate to the area and its people. The main spheres of action will be as follows -

1. Encourage farmers to switch to organic agriculture and provide them with research and input support, both institutional and community based, for accessing organic seeds, pesticides and manure and also bolster soil, water and forest conservation. Simultaneously stress will be laid on reducing the costs of farming and marketing the organic produce in urban centres so as to get a better price that counters the subsidy advantage that chemical farming has over organic farming at present.
2. The Quality Education Programme will be strengthened and broadened to cover more subjects and more schools in the area.
3. The Self Help Groups will be linked up with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission to provide them with greater access to funds, skills training and marketing support.

Overall the thrust will be to actualise Tribal Self Reliance. The Panchayati Raj system is fairly operational in the area and through the work of the Saajha Manch and the Lok Jagriti Manch this is being further strengthened and so Tribal Self Rule has been established to a great extent. However, considerable amount of work still needs to be done to ensure Tribal Self Reliance as this is dependent on the establishment of a self reliant organic agriculture. Therefore SAMPARK will travel on the road to Tribal Self Reliance going into the future.

16. Annexure II - Organisation Structure and Staffing



17. Annexure III - Funders and Funding

Sl.No	Project Name	Funding Sources	2010-11(Rs)	2011-12(Rs)	2012-13 (Rs)
1.	Advocacy & linkages with Local Self Governance	CASA	500000	0	0
2.	Comm with Rural Women in	IPAS Dev. Foundation	149113	298226	149113
3.	Women Empwerment	HUNGER	505483	744005	378721
4.	Strengthening Women Political Leadership	HUNGER	288100	101222	121419
5.	Child Fund India Project	CFI	2334773	2765977	3699717
6.	Rural Livelihood Project	MPRLP	881675	596456	0
7.	Communitization of NRHM for Socially Excluded	MPVHA	0	231400	385917
8.	Child Protection Activites	Child Line Project	0	0	151500
9.	Campaign Against GMO	SWISSAID	1276650	712700	1338475
10.	Indo Global Social Service Society	IGSSS	435421	0	0
11.	Night School Project	Sofronie Foundation	1103898	459100	0
12.	Education Project	SDTT	7777000	4412000	0
13.	Budger for Repair & Upgradation of Hostel & Primary School	SDTT	0	867000	0
14.	Establishing Partcipatory Science Centre for Tribal School Children	MPCST	0	62663	520000
TOTAL			15252113.00	11250749.00	6443862.00

18. Annexure IV - List of Publications and Films

सम्पर्क समाज सेवी संस्था के प्रकाशन :-

पत्रिकाएँ :-

- धनकमाड : शिक्षण गतिविधियों पर केन्द्रित त्रैमासिक पत्रिका
- लोक परम्पराओं के रास्ते विकास की यात्रा
- बी.टी. कॉटन भारतीय किसानों के साथ विश्वासघात
- आधी दुनिया भूखी क्यों ?
- कितनी रेत कितना पानी (झाबुआ जिले की उद्वहन सिंचाई योजना पर एक अध्ययन)
- सम्पर्क बुनियादी शाला में उद्योग
- आओ खेलें खेल (बाल पारम्परिक खेलों का संकलन)
- खेती का संकट और शहरीकरण
- जैव कीटनाशक स्वालम्बी कृषि का औजार
- बेजा कर्ज मुक्ति का संघर्ष
- चौका चूल्हा की सरहद लांगते हुए
- सरल पशु चिकित्सा
- भीलांचल की पारम्परिक सब्जियां
- भारतीय कृषि पर जीनान्तरितबीज का खतरा
- पोस्टर (दापा प्रथा, चौपाल का न्याय, कर्ज बना जी का जंजाल, सूखा कल आज और कल, पंचायतीराज सशक्तिकरण, पालक शिक्षक संघ एक जवाबदारी, बालिका शिक्षा, लोक कल्याणकारी योजना, निर्धूम चूल्हा, उद्वहन सिंचाई योजना : बर्बादी का बिछौना, जैविक खेती, महिला नेतृत्व, रोजगार गारंटी योजना, भारतीय कृषि पर विदेशी कम्पनियों का हमला, कंट्रोल की दुकान जनता के कंट्रोल में, दिनदयाल उपचार योजना)
- बारबियाना के स्कूल का गुरुजी के नाम पत्र
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मार्गदर्शिका (हिन्दी, गणित)

डाक्यूमेन्ट्री फिल्म्स :-

- पानी की जुगत में आम आदमी
- लोक परम्परा के रास्ते विकास के वास्ते
- पानी मिट्टी बचाने के लोक आधारित प्रयासों पर फिल्म
- पानी के लिए गोलबंद गाँव : जल संरक्षण की दिशा में लोगों के समन्वित प्रयासों पर फिल्म
- सफेद सोने का सच : जीनान्तरित कपास बीजों से फैली बर्बादी पर केन्द्रित फिल्म
- पशुओं की सेहत के पहलू : पशु चिकित्सा की देशज प्रयासों पर आधारित फिल्म
- सहयोगी नुक्ता : आदिवासी समाज की सुपरम्परा पर फिल्म
- यूँ छटा अंधेरा : ग्रामीणों द्वारा संचालित सौर प्रकाश ऊर्जा एकाइयों के व्यवस्थापन पर फिल्म
- साथी हाथ बढ़ाना : आदिवासी समाज की परम्पराओं पर फिल्म
- स्कूल में उजाले के लिए
- बाल संसद
- पढ़े सो पंडित होए
- स्कूल में अंधेरा
- अधिकार का बिगुल
- फसल बचाने की राह पर
- दर्द की पहली दवा: स्वास्थ्य सहेली

- जीती जंग जिन्दगी की
- गाँव का उत्सव : ग्रामीणों का एक साझा उत्सव पर फिल्म
- बड पीपल की छांव में : आदिवासी सुपरम्पराओं पर आधारित एक फिल्म
- बच्चे मन के सच्चे : अनौपचारिक शिक्षण पद्धति पर फिल्म
- कतरा- कतरा रोशनी के लिए : आय वर्धन गतिविधियों के प्रभावों को दर्शाती फिल्म
- शिक्षा जागृति पर आधारित भीली लोकगीत सीडी / कॅसेट
- मसी कागज छु लियों (शिक्षा गुणवत्ता के प्रयासों का दस्तावेज)
- आजीविका कार्यक्रम ।