

ANNUAL REPORT

2013 - 2014

ARPAN SOCIETY

*DR. ANAL KUMAR NATH, GANARAJ CHOWMUHANI,
P.O. – AGARTALA, P.S. – AGARTALA
DIST – WEST TRIPURA, PIN – 799001, AGARTALA.*

From the Desk of Secretary

Dear Friends,

I have boundless pleasure to present this “Annual Report” of the Organization, “ARPAN SOCIETY” for the year 2013 – 2014.

A lot of people including children of our State who are educationally and economically backward, ARPAN SOCIETY promise to promote fight of hope, the hope of equality and equity, the hope for empowerment and development of “Human Resource and the hope for Dignity and fulfillment of rights. We started our voyage in the year 2003. Since inception, we have been working in the field of different types of Training and Awareness programmes, Education of children with special needs, Geriatric care vocational training for youth, Environmental care, empowerment of Women, awareness programs, health program, so that they can usher in a sustainable development in the society, remained our vision from the beginning.

I would convey sincere thanks and heartiest gratitude to all the well-wishers, including Donors, Managing Committee Members, General Body Members and other related Organizations for rendering their all possible co-operation for continuation of our aforesaid welfare projects during the year 2013–2014.

Thanks and with regards.

ARJUN KUMAR DE
(Secretary – ARPAN SOCIETY)

Annual Report: 2013 – 2014

We have immense pleasure in presenting before the public the Annual Report of our Society for the year 2013 – 2014

“ Our Mission is for the Destitute, the Poor and the Illiterate Peasantry and Labouring Communities”

-Swami Vivekananda

“Work sincerely and silently, your sincere and silent work will bring everything, whatever you need”

-Swami Vivekananda

Genesis of the Organization

ARPAN SOCIETY is a non-political, non-communal, non-profit making and non-Governmental organization, the main objective of which is to cause socio-economic empowerment of the poor and marginalized with a prime focus on the distressed and downtrodden women. **ARPAN SOCIETY** actually started with the joint efforts of some enthusiastic youth (boy & girls) by organizing game & sport and some cultural programme since 2001. This was temporary programme & seasonal basis with the gradual Expansion of its games, sport and cultural wings this organization group feels to build a permanent youth club & for this purpose they came forward & convene a meeting for this purpose. All of them healthily accepted the noble proposal of the Founder Group.

The founder of this Society then started organizing sports & cultural programme throughout the year. As the area is very much backward and interior the people of this area are very ignorant and illiterate. Due to this, founder of the Society organized several awareness camp and Adult literacy programme for women. For this purpose they also collected local contribution with high satisfaction. After gradual expansion of its sports, cultural and networking activities this organization group has been formed in a legal way and has been Registered under the Tripura Society Registration Act 1860 in the year 2003. Now this group called ARPAN SOCIETY.

Vision and Mission Statement

Our Vision

ARPAN SOCIETY's vision is to achieve a value – oriented sustainable society based on social orientation, economic growth, local capacity building and empowerment of people for a complete social transformation.

Our Mission

ARPAN SOCIETY's mission is to aware the poor & disadvantaged people about their health, education and basic rights, assist them to recognize and improve their potentialities through skill formation, knowledge sharing and transfer of technical knowhow, guide them to generate economic benefit for promoting sustainable development in economy.

Objectives

Children's Welfare Programmers:

- To work for the welfare of the street Children.
- To implement various programs for the welfare of the physically & mentally handicapped children.
- To organize various programs for prevention of Child Labour.
- To setup orphanage House and to establish Creches for the poor & needy rural/slum children.
- To run children Library and to education school dropped out children through NFE System.

Rural Development Programs:

- To Implement Rural Sanitation Program
- To establish Village Library.
- To construct Low Cost House Latrines for the weaker of the society.
- Drinking Water arrangement for the society.
- Formation of Self Help Groups in rural areas.
- To implement the total Sanitation Camping Programs.
- To work under the centrally sponsored scheme of Ministry of Rural Development, GOI such as NREGP, SGYS etc.

Educational Programs:

- To setup Non-Formal Education Centers.
- To setup adult Education Centers.
- To setup Children Libraries.
- To help the various Govt./Prevate Dept. for the development of literacy programs.
- To work under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- To organize various pre-examination training's programs for SC/OBC.
- To promote Girls Education programs.
- To establish/run/manage schools to spread any or all types of education prevalent in modern India.

Environment Development:

- Conduction environment education training in the spheres of conservation of forests and wild life for rural peoples especially the youth.
- To work for maintenance and conservation of Bio-Diversity.
- Encouraging rural masses towards the use of alternate sources of energy like solar cooker, biogas, smokeless chullas and solar lamps to avoid environment pollution.
- To implement various projects related to forestry, tree plantation etc.
- To conduct the National Environment Awareness Program (NEAC) each year.
- To implement various Environment Education's Projects in various schools.

Women & Girls Welfare Activities:

- To create employment opportunities for women and youth through vocational training facilities to trace out force of women /youth.
- To setup Working Women Hostels, Short Stay Homes and Swadhar centers for the women.
- To setup Training-cum-Production units for Women and marketing of products.
- Formation of Self-Help Groups for the poor women.
- To provide free legal literacy to women/girls.
- To organize various Awareness Generation Programs for women/girls.
- To provide free Sex Education to the Youth/Adolescents girls.
- To setup Women Helpline Programs.
- To implement various other Women Empowerment related programs.

Youth Welfare:

- To organize various vocational training courses for youth.
- To initiate and organize need oriented rural development program.
- To impart education and training on the basis of youth organization methods and practical.
- To organize various sports meets at Village, Block, District and State level.
- To establish Stadiums both in rural and urban areas for sports activities.
- To implement various Youth Empowerment & adolescent Development projects.

Functional Area

The working areas especially as rural are of the districts in the Tripura State.

Tripura is a state in North-East India. Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh on the north, west and east. The Indian states of Assam and Mizoram lie to the east of Tripura.

The capital of Tripura is Agartala and the main languages spoken are Bengali and Kokborok (also known as Tripuri).

Tripura was given the status of a separate state of the Indian Union on 21st, January 1972.

Facts and Figures

Important Statistics related to state Tripura:

Year of formation	21-01-1972
Latitude	22° 56' & 24° 32'N
Longitude	91° 09' & 92° 20'
Altitude	12.80 Mtr
Capital	Agartala
Population	• Density 3,191,168 (21st) • 304/km ² (787/sq mi)
District(s)	8
Temperature	10 to 35 Degree Celsius
Average Annual Rain Fall	2100mm
Forest cover	52.76%
Literacy	60.44% (S.T. 40.37%)
Subdivisions	15
Teshils	183
Language(s)	Bengali, Kokborok/Tripuri

Target Population

ARPAN SOCIETY has been providing its services to the underprivileged, economically backward communities of both rural and urban areas. It has been addressing the needs of especially the women and children of those communities.

Present Activities at a Glance

Project on Dependency of Tribal Jhumias on Forest in Tripura

Green Job Potential

Training Programme

Awareness Programme

Cultural Activities

Social and Relief Work

- **Conducting Awareness Programmes in the rural and semi-rural areas :**

- ❖ Life skill development programmes for adolescent girls
- ❖ Awareness generation about the rights of women and Child labourers in unorganized sector through awareness campaign.
- ❖ Awareness campaign on National Integration.
- ❖ Awareness campaign on Domestic Violence
- ❖ Awareness campaign on Mother & Child and women Empowerment.
- ❖ Awareness campaign on Environmental protection towards making atmosphere and surrounding clean and green involving School students and youths.

- ✧ **Observance of Notable Days:**

- ☞ Observation of Independence Day
- ☞ Rabindranath Tagore Birth Anniversary
- ☞ Celebration of Netaji Birth Day
- ☞ Celebration of Vivekananda Birth Day
- ☞ Celebration of Nazrul Birth Day
- ☞ Republic Day

Activities at a Glance

Social and Welfare Activities

(i) Project on Dependency of Tribal Jhumias on Forest in Tripura:

Traditionally, shifting cultivation has been in vogue in sub-humid and humid tropical hilly terrains where tribals have had the right on land either individually or on community basis. The opinion towards shifting cultivation; however in most of the govt. records largely have been that of a problem, a ruinous land degrading practice with on-site and off-site negative effects, though in other forums many officials were quite vociferous about its cultural rooting and livelihood potentials. But almost all policy concerns and initiatives of intelligentsia or NGOs have been targeted towards finding an alternative approach to shifting cultivation. The focus and dimensions of these approaches are varied from alternate bio-options in form of plantations or agro forestry in-situ to complete livelihood packages including health and education at both on- and off-sites. Ensuring of property rights has also been a guiding initiative in the policy front to sustain transformation of landscapes and livelihoods through plantations.

Deforestation and depletion of forests of Tripura have affected the socio-economic conditions of the shifting cultivators. Forest policies and recording of land rights have not benefited much the tribal Jhumias. The major policy thrusts have been in rehabilitation of the Jhumias in alternative land based economic activities like rubber plantations etc. Under one such scheme attempts were made earlier to restrain shifting cultivation, through a livelihood package based reward system to develop orchards, reclaim land for raising field crops, improve lakes and water areas for fisheries, provisions of housing assistance, advice on animal husbandry, primary education, and medical and other facilities over five years. These were provided along with a seven years support to raise 1 hectare of rubber plantation under the technical guidance of the Forest Department (Ghosh 1982). However the results have not been encouraging, acceptable and long lasting.

Most of the schemes seem to have been ill conceived with very little respect and appreciation of the tribal way of life in a smirking mindset of cultural chauvinism. The consequence has been a sense of alienation and loss of power. Immature politics of counting percentages in population have been the

only socio-political analysis of the whole situation. There has been much squandering away of scarce government resources in the process. These events require sincere and detailed documentation.

Development of tribal areas have been the focus of the Indian Govt. since the enunciation of Tribal Panchsheel in 1952 by Prime Minister Nehru and launch of Special multipurpose tribal development block in Second five-year Plan (1956-60). Two elements in these five principles are the respect of tribals’ rights on land and forest and the approach of tribal development without disturbing tribal social and cultural institutions, are quite relevant to shifting cultivation and its practitioners.

Importance of NTFP (non-timber forest products) captured the imagination of conservationists around the world, when an article by Peter et al (1989) published in the ‘Nature’ claimed that more money could be earned from tropical forests by collecting these products than from logging (Kaimowitz, 2004). The perception, that NTFPs are more accessible to rural populations, especially to the rural poor (Saxena 2003) and that their exploitation is more benign than timber harvesting (Myers 1988) favoured NTFP becoming economically acceptable ecological option of development. There was also an assumption, often implicit, that making forests more valuable to local users can encourage forest conservation (Plotkin and Famolare 1992). NTFP-based development is capable of accommodating many conflicting needs - of local livelihoods and of global markets; of balancing regional developmental aspirations with that of national growth and above all that of environment and of development.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Households
Dependency of Tribal Jhumia on Forest (2013-2014)	248	4,230	-	-	248

(ii) **Green Job Potential:**

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has released a fourth publication in its series of Post-2015 Notes. 'Green and Decent Jobs for Poverty Eradication' outlines potential growth areas for jobs that deliver decent working conditions as well as environmental benefits, citing International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that 600 million new jobs need to be created over the next ten years.

In nature-based employment – for example, in forests, fisheries, pastoralism and ecosystem services – the briefing note highlights the potential for job creation in, *inter alia*: agricultural practices that

maintain environmental quality and increase productivity and profitability; sustainable small-scale fisheries and 'greening' of marine fisheries to reduce wasteful harvesting practices; certification of sustainable aquaculture products; and sustainable forest management.

In services, the authors propose formalizing jobs in the waste and recycling sector, which are often carried out by the very poor, to create safer working conditions and introduce new skills. They call for increasing access to sustainably derived basic services, such as low-cost housing, clean energy, safe drinking water and sanitation. They also recommend further investment in the renewable energy and energy efficiency industries, which are experiencing a shortage of skilled workers.

ARPAN SOCIETY has taken initiatives to prevent the situation.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Green Job Potential (2013-2014)	2,500	6,85,897	1000	1000	500

Training Prog.

(i) Personal Hygiene :

Personal hygiene is taking care of the body. Such as taking showers, brushing the teeth, Smelling clean, clipping the nails. Basically, taking care of the human body.

ARPAN SOCIETY organized four camps at the Societies Campus.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Personal Hygiene (2013-2014)	1,250	5,875	250	250	750

(ii) Organic Farming:

Organic farming works in harmony with nature rather than against it. This involves using techniques to achieve good crop yields without harming the natural environment or the people who live and work in it. The methods and materials that organic farmers use are summarized as follows:

To keep and build good soil structure and fertility:

- Recycled and composted crop wastes and animal manures
- The right soil cultivation at the right time
- Crop rotation

- Green manures and legumes
- Mulching on the soil surface

To control pests, diseases and weeds:

- Careful planning and crop choice
- The use of resistant crops
- Good cultivation practice
- Crop rotation
- Encouraging useful predators that eat pests
- Increasing genetic diversity
- Using natural pesticides

Organic farming also involves:

- Careful use of water resources
- Good animal husbandry

ARPAN SOCIETY organized two camps at Agartala Municipal Council area.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Organic Farming (2013– 2014)	100	3,985	80	20	-

(iii) Horticulture:

Horticulture is very profitable. Horticulture means to cultivate flowers and fruits. During the year under report **ARPAN SOCIETY** has given training 54 men and women on horticulture

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Horticulture (2013 – 2013)	54	3,680	30	24	-

(iv) Youth Leadership Camps:

The purpose of this guide is to assist experienced youth leaders or supportive adults in preparing youth for speaking engagements. This can include trainings, youth panels, workshops, conference plenary sessions, etc. It is essential for all public speakers to have a good understanding of the audience to which they will be presenting. Begin by briefing the youth on the group requesting the presentation and exploring the youth's general thoughts/experience on the subject. Before beginning the steps below, it is helpful to have the youth share their level of experience with speaking/strategic sharing so that you can tailor these steps to the level of experience of the youth.

ARPAN SOCIETY organized three camps at Mohan and Ramnagar in Agartala area.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Youth Leadership Camps (2013– 2014)	504	6,992	-	-	504

(v) Vocational Training:

Education, skills development and technical training are central to agricultural and rural employment. They prepare mostly young people for work in the formal and informal sector in rural areas and thus play an important role in poverty reduction. The better the training and the more refined the skills are in terms of human capital, the higher the income and returns and the better the rural livelihoods.

ARPAN SOCIETY is mandated to target the rural poor women in the programmes it supports. Interventions are limited to rural poor women who represent a special challenge for women education. They are often illiterate or have very low levels of schooling, dispose of limited free time for studies and often lack self- confidence to attend formal training. The vocational training programmes in rural areas that appear most successful in terms of enhancing employability and contributing to the human development of their trainees are those where teaching activities are directly targeted at specific groups. Vocational and skills training need to be comprehensive in nature, thereby focusing on the needs and potential of the trainees, aim for social equity in access and be sustainable in terms of technical, financial and environmental feasibility.

ARPAN SOCIETY has trained 192 rural women on bamboo craft at Mohanpur in West Tripura district in Tripura.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Youth
Vocational Training (2013 – 2014)	192	6,113	-	192	-

Awareness Programmes:

(i) Environment Awareness:

- Environmental pollution is the biggest menace to the human race on this planet today. It means adding impurity to environment. The environment consists of earth, water, air, plants and animals. If we pollute them, then the existence of man and nature will be hampered.
- It is true that trees are being cut down rapidly. Our earth is becoming warmer. If pollution continues, the day is not far when our earth will be a boiling pan and become a desert. Or it will be covered with sea water causing destruction of mankind.
- Pure air is always needed for inhaling. If we take pure air, our health improves. On the other hand impure air causes diseases and impairs our health and causes our death. Smoke pollutes the air. It is the root of air pollution. The smoke which is discharged from industries, automobiles and kitchens is the mixture of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, methane etc. These are all poisonous gases. These cause lung-cancer, tuberculosis etc. which take a heavy toll of life. The glaring incident is the Bhopal gas leak in December 1984. Thousands of the residents of Bhopal died due to lungs problem which was caused by methylamine gas from the Union Carbide Plant.
- The garbage emitting foul smell, the decaying plants and animals also cause air pollution. Hence the doctors advise the patients having lungs trouble to settle in some rural places because the air of villages is pure and free from pollution.
- Then comes sound pollution. The harsh sounds of buses, cars, mopeds etc. affect our power of hearing and causes hearing trouble. It has been reported that there are two villages named Biraspalli and Devadas Palli near Dum Dum airport in Calcutta where a large number of people have lost their power of hearing. This is because of the frequent sounds of planes coming in and going out of Dum Dum Airport. The evils of sound pollution can be imagined from this example.
- The water of rivers and seas is being constantly polluted all over the world by various dangerous chemical and biological wastes. Mills and factories discharge very harmful waste waters into many rivers and sea. The water of the Ganges flowing by the side of both Varanashi and Calcutta is extremely polluted and contains all sorts of dangerous bacteria. It is really very strange and laughable that large number of the Indians regard this water as holy. They even drink this water for salvation. There is no doubt that the fish that grow in such waters are poisonous too.

- Reckless application of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides pollutes the soil. Vegetables and fruits are quite injurious today, because they contain the poison of insecticides and pesticides.
- If the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil which produces our crops, vegetables and fruits, all become more and more impure, then our chances of good health and longevity will be very less and less. Environment pollution is a serious menace to our existence. Realizing the danger, we must plant trees in large number to absorb impure air. Impure water from industries can be sent back for purification and then it can be used for irrigation purpose. Our government is well aware of the fact and is taking steps to save environment from pollution. We have also I minister to look after the environment.

In this situation **ARPAN SOCIETY** has arranged workshop/seminars on the following ways to control the burning situation.

- Enhancing productivity farming system and land uses.
- Important of conservation water.
- Awareness on Rain water harvesting.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Environment Awareness (2013 – 2014)	1,100	33,962	400	300	400

(ii) Life skill development prog. for Adolescent girls:

Adolescents account for one fifth of the world's population and have been on an increasing trend. In India they account for 22.8% of the population (as on 1st March 2000, according to the Planning Commission's Population projections). This implies that about 230 million Indians are adolescents in the age group of 10 to 19 years. The term adolescent means 'to emerge' or 'achieve identity.' Adolescence is defined as a phase of life characterized by rapid physical growth and development, physical, social and psychological changes and maturity, sexual maturity, experimentation, development of adult mental processes and a move from the earlier childhood socio-economic dependence towards relative independence. This is also the period of psychological transition

from a child who has to live in a family to an adult who has to live in a society. Adolescents have very special and distinct needs, which can no longer be overlooked. It is also essential to invest in Adolescents, as they are the future of the country. They need to be helped to help themselves and to be helped to do it alone. By addressing their needs one would not only be contributing to the socio-economic development of the country but also to other societal concerns like social

harmony, gender justice, population stabilization and improving the quality of life of our people. It has often been said that in India

In psychology the period of adolescent is called the period of storm and fire. In this time the adolescents beggong to compare themselves with the grown up people and try to behave like the matured man and woman. Actually they become physically mature but they are not mature psychologically at all. As a result they easily fail victim to various maladjusted activities.

For this, our Society is working for the adolescent boys and girls for various social activities and makes them aware of their duties to the society, their family and to themselves. We organized campaign for this purpose and they response to it enthusiastically. They come and take part in various benevolent activities than wasting time aimlessly.

The Society organized two awareness camps at the Society’s premises.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys’/Girls’
Life skill dev. Prog. For the Adolescent Girls (2013 – 2014)	197	6,995	-	-	197

(iii) Domestic Violence

“Bride tortured to death for dowry”, “School going kid succumbs to his injuries after beaten by father”, “A seventy year old man killed over property dispute”, “Harassment of men in Chandigarh...”

- All these and what not, turn to any newspaper at random and you would find the reports of such kind of violence all over the country. These are all what we come to know through different forms of media. There are more such cases which go unreported every day. In fact, include the cases which we our self indulge in, or the ones which we witness in the neighborhood but are hesitant in taking even a single step to reduce their occurrences.
- In our society, violence is bursting. It is present almost everywhere and nowhere is this eruption more intense than right behind the doors of our homes. Behind closed doors of homes all across our country, people are being tortured, beaten and killed. It is happening in rural areas, towns, cities and in metropolitans as well. It is crossing all social classes, genders, racial lines and age groups. It is becoming a legacy being passed on from one generation to another.

- The term used to describe this exploding problem of violence within our homes is Domestic Violence. This violence is towards someone who we are in a relationship with, be it a wife, husband, son, daughter, mother, father, grandparent or any other family member. It can be a male's or a female's atrocities towards another male or a female. Anyone can be a victim and a victimizer. This violence has a tendency to explode in various forms such as physical, sexual or emotional.
- Since times immemorial, domestic violence has been an intrinsic part of the society we are living in. The contributing factors could be the desire to gain control over another family member, the desire to exploit someone for personal benefits, the flare to be in a commanding position all the time showcasing one's supremacy so on and so forth. On various occasions, psychological problems and social influence also add to the vehemence. The present essay deals with the various forms of domestic violence prevalent in India. Their causes of occurrence in households have been analyzed categorically. The variation in the intensity of the forms with change in the geographical location and culture has also been addressed. The aftereffects of different kinds of domestic violence and the possible remedies have been highlighted. Finally, a conclusion has been drawn after the complete analysis of the topic with the juxtaposition of facts and figures at hand.

ARPAN SOCIETY has taken initiatives to prevent the burning situation.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/Boys'/Girls'
Domestic Violence (2013 – 2014)	311	4,457	-	311	-

(iv) National Integration:

India has a unique and wonderful culture embracing in diversities of castes, languages and religions. It is a land of different castes, creeds etc. In spite of these divergences there was always a general feeling oneness and Indianans.

All the cultural | tradition of India is characterized by unity in diversity. The fundamental unity was never lost in spite of all changes and developments.

During the great Indian Freedom Movement people with difference of languages, regions, castes and creeds etc. join their hands to drive out British power from the soil of India. It truly speaks the concept of "United we stand divided we fall".

But in recent years, unprecedented havoc of communalism, terrorism, casteism, linguism and provincialism raised its ugly heads in different pockets of India. The menace of antisocial and antinational force posed a severe challenge to the survival of democracy in our country. Even the life of common people is in peril.

Therefore after Independence national integration has become a problem for us. We are thinking in terms of fostering understanding among the people of this subcontinent through mass consciousness and education.

ARPAN SOCIETY has organized three camps at Agartala in West Tripura District.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
National Integration (2013 – 2014)	600	5,518	100	100	400

(v) Safe motherhood & Child survival Programme

During 1992-93, an integrated maternal and child health (MCH) and Immunization Programme was initiated. This Programme is called the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme and is assisted by the World Bank and United Nations Projected.

The Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) started earlier had achieved high levels of coverage in some states. The CSSM Programme aims at sustaining such good performance, at the same time it attempts to strengthen to immunization services in the states where the coverage is not satisfactory.

This Programme undertakes the augmentation of various activities under the Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme, the universalisation of the prophylaxis schemes for the control of anemia in pregnant women and activities for the control of blindness in children.

Under the CSSM Programme, a Programme for the control of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in children has also been undertaken. In districts with high infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, training of traditional birth attendants has been taken up in a big way under the Safe Motherhood component.

The other activities under the Safe Motherhood component, namely provision of aseptic delivery kits and strengthening of first referral units for dealing with high risk and obstetric emergencies are also being undertaken.

ARPAN SOCIETY has arranged 3 camps at Mohanpur and Ramnagar in West Tripura

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Safe motherhood and child survival Prog. (2013 – 2014)	311	5,910	-	311	-

(vi) Women and Child Labour:

Child Labour, consisting of children below 14 years of age, is defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as “the type of work performed by children that deprives them of their childhood and their dignity, which hampers their access to education and acquisition of skills and which is performed under conditions harmful to their health and their development”. Children are the greatest gift to humanity and the same gift is being misused for personal gains as child labour. They constitute 36% of India’s population but a large majority of children in the age group of 5-14 years continue to remain in distress and turmoil. One in every five children below the age of 14 is a labourer. The flower (Child) withers before it blossoms.

In a country like India where over 40 percent of the population is living in conditions of extreme poverty, child labour is a complex issue. Following are some of the causes of child labour.

First - Extreme poverty is the chief cause of child labour. The children either supplement their parents’ income or are the only wage earners in the family.

Second - Child labour is deliberately created by vested interest to get cheap labour.

Third - Low level of parental education is also an important factor in determining the incidence of child labour.

Fourth - A majority of parents prefer to send their children to work rather than to school at the school-going age, primarily on account of their need for a supplementary income.

NGOs have an important role to play in the elimination of child labour. Government does not have the infrastructure to reach every section of the society and particularly the millions who work and live in remote areas. NGOs can act as a bridge between hard-to-reach areas and the government.

ARPAN SOCIETY organized three camps at the Society’s premises.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys’/Girls’
Women and Child Labour (2013 – 2014)	550	6,254	-	300	250

Health Programme :

ARPAN SOCIETY has organized four healths check up camps in different places in Agartala.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Health Check up Camps	300	18,710	100	100	100
Eye Screening	101	14,105	-	-	101
Blood Donation					
Motivation Camps	1,000	4,875	300	200	500
(2013– 2014)					

Education Programme:

Adequate stress has been given for spread of education among the rural folk of Jinjira Block. As proper education can play a vital role to combat social ills, inculcate the inner potentialities of every individual, to stand one on his feet and to cope with the challenges of life.

Accordingly, ARPAN SOCIETY has given Non Formal Education among the poor in Jinjira Block in West Tripura

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
<u>Non Formal Education</u> (2013 – 2014)	270	22,991	-	-	270

Memorable Days

We are growing up but very few children even adults don't realize that how many bloods have been spoiled and how many life have been lost to have Independence. Every year the motive is always to generate the feelings, awareness, etc. to understand our Countries, our great mentors, our great leaders, to understand their aims and missions and to walk in the path showed by them.

ARPAN SOCIETY celebrates Independence Day, Rabindra Nath Tagore Birth Day, Vivekananda Birth Day and Nazrul Birth Day with the children and youth. Children and youth are encouraged to participate more in numbers.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
<u>Memorable Days</u> (2013 – 2014)	225	18,575	50	50	125

Cultural Activities:

ARPAN SOCIETY is not only progressing materially and technologically but culturally also. Our Society organized games & sports and various types of cultural programs throughout the year. Folk dance, Songs, dance, Recitation, Drama, Debate, are the main cultural programs those are to be organized by our Society.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Annual Cultural Prog.	42	18,610	-	-	42
Games and Sports (2013 – 2014)	27	11,415	-	-	27

Social & Relief Work

i) Books Distribution

ARPAN SOCIETY has distributed books and stationery among the poor students in Dukli Block, West Tripura.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Books Distribution (2013– 2014)	125	14,666	-	-	125

ii) Cloth Distribution Among the Poor :

ARPAN SOCIETY has distributed cloths, garments among the poor during Durga Puja.

Name of activity and the year	Coverage	Expenditure	Men	Women	Children/ Boys'/Girls'
Cloth Distribution (2013– 2014)	75	16,390	25	25	25