



ROLE OF KALANIKETAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ART AND CRAFT OF TRIBALS IN NABARANGPUR DISTRICT OF ODISHA

Dr. Satyabrata Mishra*

Dr. Pradeepta Kumar Mishra**

**Associate Professor & HOD, PG Department of Economics, M.P.C. Autonomous College, Odisha.*

***Lecturer in Economics, Dr. Shyama Prasad College, Odisha.*

Introduction

In 1990's the Indian economy has brought into two major policy changes namely a package of economic reforms for the globalization of the country and decentralization to involve people in the formulation and implementation of development plans of local significance. The planning process is decentralized since 1994 through the revival of Panchayatiraj under the 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution of India. Now development challenges are intended to be partially addressed through the promotion of Non-Government Organisation (NGOs) and Grass root Organisations which the Economists had called as the "third sector". When the state (the first sector) and the profit motive private sector (the second sector), though expanding is concerned little with rural development and social sectors, the role of the third sector assumes special significance.

There was a growing realisation by the end of the 1960's that the government systems were too rigid for implementing policies and too-self centered to attend to people's need (Mishra,2014). The NGOs are generally small, flexible and cost effected and they work on behalf of others. NGOs cover a wide spectrum, from small local organisation to nation-wide and international Federation's network. The greater potential of NGOs lies in their capacity to generate self-help initiatives, NGOs are vehicles for 'democratic development'.

The socio- economic scenario of India in the last two decades of 20th century is peculiar for change in policy focus in two ways. Firstly there is a growing recognition of 'state failure', secondly expanding market through the wave of liberalisation makes development pro-rich and pro-urbanisation. The reduced role of the state and increasing activities of the market tend to marginalise the poor in the rural and tribal areas. In this context the role of the third sector the NGO's is considered as very significant (P.K. Mishra & Sahu N.C, 2000)

Meaning of NGOs

Any organisation, which functions in a distinct manner from Government may be termed as non-Government Organisation, ranging from a global charity to a local Self- Help Group. It may be a Research institute, a co-ordinating agency or a lobby group, NGOs in our country is known as voluntary agencies, pressure groups, social action groups, self – help organisations, or alternative development agencies (Mathew, 1999). NGO's offer a kaleidoscopic collection of organisations, varying in origin, size, programmes, ideology and control. In general NGOs innumerable topic crop up their philosophy, policy, programme, typology, role, strategy, funding linkages, management, evaluation, problem etc.

Voluntary organisations are pro-people and they are catalysing people for development process. The relationship between them is humanitarian, professional and philosophical.

Non- Government Organisations are sometimes considered to be potentially superior than official agencies in three respects,

- Their workers can be sincerely and more developed to the task for reducing the sufferings of the poor than the government staff.
- They can have a better rapport with the rural poor than government employees,
- Voluntary organisations are not bound by rigid bureaucratic rules and procedures. They can re-adjust their activities quickly and continuously as they learn from experience.. (S.K. Jayanta, 2007 pp 533-546)

A voluntary organisation was shared values to achieve a specific goal which has no profit motive. (Gorman. R.F 1984). Cerenea says, voluntarism is key to all NGO's. They can pursue a general interest or interest of the group which formulated the organisation. So VOs can be private or public.

Michall Banton defines voluntary organisation as a group organised for the pursuit of one interest or several interests in common. In the words of Devid L.Sills, voluntary organisation is a group of persons organised on the basis of voluntary membership without state control for the furtherance of some common interest of its members.



Voluntary organisations are supposed to be non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of equal minded people committed for the uplift of the poor, marginalised, unprivileged, and utterly backward people. Voluntary organisations are pro-people and they are behind the people for development.

Non Government organisations are the catalytic agents of the people in development. The NGO sector has often been described as extremely diverse, heterogeneous with huge and varied goals, structures and motivations. NGOs are not profit oriented groups rather they might have paid employees who engage themselves in revenue generating activities. NGOs are distinguished from informal or adhoc groups by having some degree of formal or institutional existence. NGOs are independent from government and public authorities, political parties and commercial organisations.

NGOs in Development

From time immemorial, India has a great tradition of social service, social reform and voluntary community based service. The voluntary associations had launched many social based and political based movements in the country for independence from the colonial rulers. The modern state is now a welfare state replacing the 'policy state' of the laissez faire era. During the last six decades, significant social movement in the western countries for anti-state posture has been done by voluntary groups. These groups claim that the state is incapable of lacking the problems of the neglected and marginalised sections of people in society. This role can be performed effectively and equitably only by the voluntary organisations (Bhava.N, 1997)

For many decades NGOs have been active in implementing development projects in their working areas. In 1993 UNDP Human Development Report estimates that NGOs manage to reach 250 million of the poorest people. According to the World Bank NGOs in India spend USA \$520 million in a year. (Dharmarajan-2001 Page-2).

An increasing number of NGOs are widening the scope of activities. They are no longer restricted only to the implementation of the projects but also concurred with mobilising public opinion and influencing the decision makers and Governments at a National and International level. During 1994-1995 NGOs were also involved in the preparation for the world summit for social development. They contributed to the discussions with hundreds of return and interventions, position papers, documents, publications and leaflets. (Dharmarajan-2001 Page-3).

According to U.N. the then Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali Social Development should be understood in a broad sense implying equality of opportunity and securing of certain of individuals to control their own lives through economic, social and political actions. (Dharmarajan, S-2001, Page-5).

Poor people should not be seen only as a victim, they are the part of the solution. The following measures are considered as the basis of a social development policies:

- Income-generating and income Supporting activities for the poor (especially women) small scale credit facilities, work guarantee programmes, agricultural extension programme and support to small scale agricultural production.
- Strengthening social organisations i.e. farmers' associations, women's organisations, co-operatives, trade unions, human rights organisations. (Dharmarajan S-2001 Page – 6).
- Like the other communities, the tribals are in exposed in changes through the market and the state. But the tribal society run with a greater risk and becoming the victims of vulnerability because of well known peculiarities relating to low literacy rate,, poor standard of living and use of underdeveloped technology. The third route of change and development via the NGOs is normally recommended and most appropriate.

Objectives

This paper is analytical and descriptive. The literature offers descriptive aspects of NGOs on tribal development of a particular focus region. Role and functions of NGOs in tribal development have consolidated in the study. The basic objective is to build an inventory of insights that helps though the research process. So, the paper intends to pursue the following main objectives:

1. Firstly, to know various programmes implemented by KALANIKETAN for the Sustainable Development in Art and Craft of tribal people in the remote area of Nabarangpur.
2. Secondly, to assess the financial gain of tribal people through the interference of KALANIKETAN.
3. Thirdly, to appreciate the dynamic role played by KALANIKETAN in the socio-economy of the tribal people in the district.

Profile of Kalaniketan

Kalaniketan works for the development of Art and Craft through organizing skill development trainings and workshops to give employment to rural tribal and non-tribal artisans in the district. The basic theme of the organization is to eradicate



poverty among rural poor. Despite of it, Kalaniketan follows an integrated development approach through sustainable natural resources management for promoting and supporting innovative and sustainable income and capacity building of the communities. The aim of Kalaniketan is to organize seminars, trainings, workshops awareness camps, exhibitions and youth exchange. It also conducts design and skill up gradation training to various Handicraft and Handloom items. Apart from it, Kalaniketan also provides market support to rural artisans and weavers. Sometimes it conducts research evaluation and extends counseling services, consultancy, technical guidance to individual and organizations to establish institutions, like art, craft, dance school, hostels, old aged homes etc.

Today Kalaniketan has a Board of Advisors with experts in the field of Handicrafts, Handlooms and development sector. Besides Kalaniketan is a common forum where all types of professionals, volunteers, Artists, Craft persons and weaker to meet and share their experiences. In addition to develop Art and crafts, the organization activity involves in formation of credit linkage of SHG's and associated with Government organisations like DIC, CARPART, DH &CLDC(H), Banks and Rural Development Agencies like NABARD, DRDA & DRMAS etc.

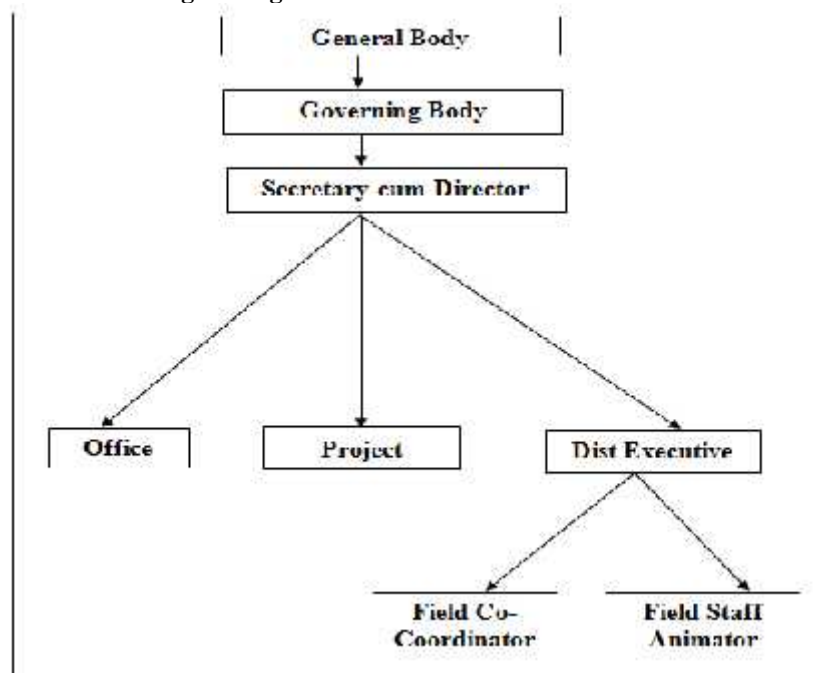
Strategies of Kalaniketan to Achieve the Target

- Development can be achieved by combined power of people administration and organizing role,
- Organization's duty is to gather information's in relation to target achievements and application with support of people, and
- Strategy is applied for needy people and to aware the rural and tribal people about their rights, resources, that makes them self reliance.

Organisational Structure

The legal status of the organization is that it has a general body leading to Governing body. Secretary-cum-Director handles the offices, project and district executives. There are some field co-ordinators, field staff and Animators for local works (Fig No.-1).

Fig. 1: Organisation structure of Kalaniketan



Source: Compiled from its Profile, 2014

Resources and Infrastructures

Kalaniketan has its own building at Bhubaneswar. In Nabarangpur, it has rented building containing 3 rooms and a bath room with kitchen and latrine. It has office stationeries including much office assets. It has 4 numbers of two wheelers for the smooth conduct of programmes.



Performance and Implementation Training Programmes

Kalaniketan has performed a number of activities in different ways. It has conducted training programmes and various activities for the development of the tribal people. Different activities in 2004 to 2007, 2008 to 2010 and 2010 to 2013 are described with the beneficiaries in the operational villages.

Table 1: Activities undertaken training programmes from 2004-07

S. No	Activities	Sponsoring Agency	Beneficiaries	Operation Village	Block
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	REDP-Dhokra casting	NABARD	20	Jayantgiri Dabugam	Nabarangpur Dabugam
2.	Cluster development Dhokra casting	Director H & C Bhubaneswar	75	Jayantgiri Dabugam	Nabarangpur
3.	Cluster development, Tribal jewellery	Director H & C Bhubaneswar	60	Pillika & Churahandi	Nabarangpur
4.	Cluster development Lacquer craft	Director H & C Bhubaneswar	45	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur

Source: Organisation's Profile, 2014

The above table-1 shows that Kalniketan has provided the programmes in dhokra casting, cluster development, tribal jewellery and lacquer craft to its beneficiaries in different villages in different blocks in 2004-2007 in Nawarangpur district. (Table- 1)

Table 2: Training Programmes from 2008-10

S. No	Activities	Sponsoring Agency	Beneficiaries	Operation Village	Block
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cluster development Terracotta	NABARD	105	Tandaguda Papadahandi Nabarangpur	Papadahandi Nabarangpur
2.	REDP – Modern Appliqué	NABARD	25	Darabandhsahi Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur
3.	Dhokra Casting	NABARD	30	Jayantgiri	Dabugam
4.	VDP	NABARD	1877	Mundaguda	Papadahandi

Source: NGO Profile, 2014

From 2008 to 2010 Kalaniketan has sponsored the activities like cluster development terracotta REDP-modern appliqué, dhokra casting and VDP. Most of the sponsoring agency is NABARD. The VDP beneficiaries are 1877 in the village of Mundaguda of Papadahandi Block (Table-2)

Table 3: Training Programmes from 2009-13

S. No	Activities	Sponsoring Agency	Beneficiaries	Operation Village	Block
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	VDP	NABARD	1466	Pillika	Nabarangpur
2.	SDP-Terracotta	NABARD	25	Dongriguda	Nabarangpur
3.	Terracotta Cluster	DIC	30	Sagarmunda	Nandahandi
4.	Bamboo Cluster	DIC	30	Chattahandi	Nabarangpur

Source: NGO Profile, 2014

The Table-3 shows the different training programmes regarding design of art and craft which are conducted from 2006 to 2013. People of different villages and Blocks were benefited in the activities like VDP,SDP terracotta, terracotta cluster and bamboo cluster.. The beneficiaries of VDP in Pilika is 1466 numbers. It is seen that all the activities are sponsored by NABARD and DIC.



Table 4: Design Development Year wise work group

S. No	Year	Project Particulars	Sponsoring agency	Beneficiary	Operation area	Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2006-07	Dhokra casting Tribal Jewellery Lacquer Craft	FICCI, Delhi CDC Jaipur Rajasthan Director H & C Bhubaneswar	60	Jayantinagar Pillika Sankhari sahi	Dabugam Nabarangpur Nabarangpur
2.	2007-08	Tribal Jewellery	SIDAC Bhubaneswar	30	Pillika	Nabarangpur
3.	2008-09	Tribal Jewellery Terracotta	SIDAC Bhubaneswar NABARD	30 20	Pillika Tandaguda	Nabarangpur Papadahandi
4.	2009-10	Tribal Jewellery Terracotta	NABARD	20	Tandaguda	Papadahandi
5.	2012-13	Dokra Casting	Development Commission mining of Textile GOI	30	Jayantgiri Nabarangpur	Dabugam

Source: Compiled from NGOs Profile, 2014

The design development shows that in 2006-07, projects like, dhokra casting, tribal jewellery and lacquer craft are sponsored by FICCI, Delhi, CDC, Jaipur , Rajasthan and H & C department of Bhubaneswar which benefited to 60 tribal people of Jayanti Nagar, Pillika and Sankhari sahi. In 2012-13 the beneficiaries in dokra casting is 30 in Jayantigiri (Table-4).

Table 5: Product Units

S. No	Manufacturing products	Operational village	Block
1	2	3	4
1.	Wood Craft	Ratakhandapada & Dhuruapada	Chandahandi
2.	Dhokra Casting	Jayantgiri	Dabugam
3.	Teracotta	Tandaguda	Papadahandi
4.	Tribal Jewellery	Pillika & Churahandi	Nabarangpur
5.	Tribal Painting	Ichhabatiguda	Nabarangpur

Source: Compiled from NGOs Profile, 2014

Product units are important for artisans. Different products like wood craft, dokra casting, terracotta, tribal jewellery and painting are produced in different operational villages. Teracotta is famous in Tandagude of Papadahand and Wood craft is manufacturing in Rathakhandapada and Dhuruapada (Table-5).

Table 6: Formation of Craft SHGs in the District

S. No	Craft Name	No of SHGs	No of Members	Operational village	Block
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dhokra Craft	5	75	Jayanti Nagar	Dabugam
2.	Tribal Jewellery	4	60	Pillika & Churahandi	Nabarangpur
3.	Lacquer Craft	3	45	Sankhari sahi	Nabarangpur
4.	Teracotta	11 2	165 25	Tandaguda Khatiguda Tentulikhunti Dongriguda	Papadahandi Nabarangpur Dabugam
5.	Wood craft	4	60	Patakhandipada Dhuruapada	Chandahandi
6.	Tribal Painting	2	25	Ichhabatiguda	Nabarangpur
7.	Modern appliqué	2	25	Darubandh Sahi	Nabarangpur
8.	Teracotta Cluster	2	30	Sangrimunda	Nandahandi
9.	Bamboo Cluster	2	30	Chattanandi	Nabarangpur
	Total	39	540		

Source: NGO Profile, 2014



Kalaniketan has a great role in formation of SHGs in the area where the total SHGs formed by Kalaniketan is 39 including 540 members (Table-6)

Financial Status

Kalaniketan helps the people in marketing by sending the products to the Pallishreemela, ORMAS stalls and various district level festivals. It created the demand of the product among the people by making advertisement.

Table 7: Year- wise Production and Selling Value

S. No	Year	Product value (Rs.)	Selling Value (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2008-09	70635	105295	34660
2.	2009-10	132450	225705	932255
3.	2010-11	176935	229285	52350
	Total	380020	560285	180265

Source: NGO Profile, 2014

Table-7 shows the year wise financial status of product value, selling value and profit of beneficiaries. In 2008-09 the total profit was Rs.34660, where as in 2009, 2010 and 2011 the organization able to make a product value of Rs. 380020, selling value of Rs. 560285 and a profit of Rs. 180265.

Tribal People's Gain by Kalaniketan in Tondaguda Village

This chapter analyses primary information collected from tribal people of Tandaguda where Kalaniketan, the NGO, is working actively. This paper describes the potentiality of Kalaniketan for the sustainable development in art and craft of the local tribals. The paper considers only 20 downtrodden households those are marginal farmers and artisans. Tandaguda takes for zoon vision to deduce the inferences.

Profile of Tandaguda

Tondaguda is situated 2 Kms away from its GP, Block and Tahasl headquarters Papadahandi and 13 Kms away from its district headquarters Nabarangpur. There are 202 families in the village out of which 125 are STs and 77 are OBC categories. Two tribes like Paraja and Jani are the real inhabitant in the villages. People collected different jungle products. The village is surrounded by forest with mixed lands which is under cultivation. Cereals like paddy, maize, ragi pulses like, mung, biri, oil seeds like groundnut, masterd seed and vegetables are produced by the cultivators.

Kalaniketan is guided by taking care of art and crafts of the village tribals. The village is bounded by four neighbor villages like Mokia, Bengaguda, Sirsi and Papadahandi. The name of the forest is Tonda forest. People collected different jungle products. The name of the mountain is Tonda Khaman.

The village occupied a pucca road, mud road with foot routes towards jungle areas. Electricity and water supply is available in the village. Some tube wells for drinking water to the people is also provided. There is no dispensary seen in the village. There is a community hall and an Anganabadi centre located in the village. A temple and a Gudi (village Goddess) house are seen in the village. Turi river is famous for the Sahids in history. Tonda Nala is flowing adjacent to the village.

Table 8: No. of Households with their Income from Various Sources

S. No	Income range (Rs.)	No. of household Surveyed	Average landed property (Acres)	Average income from agriculture (in Rs.)	Average income from forest (in Rs.)	Average income from live stock (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Below 10000	3	1.3	2450	780	240
2	10001-20000	12	2.4	3250	1100	320
3	20001-30000	3	2.9	6700	1700	680
4	30001 Above	2	4	12550	2100	1200
	Total	20	2.47	4037.5	1242	450

Source: Compiled from Primary Survey



The above table reflects the income of the tribal people having an average income of below 10,000 to above 30,000. It is observed that People having Annual Income below 10000 earns only Rs.2450, Rs.780, and Rs.240 from agriculture, forest and live stocks resources respectively. They occupied an average landed property of 1.3 acres. People having income range of Rs. 3000 and above earns Rs 12550, Rs 2100 ,& Rs 1200 from agriculture, forest and livestock resources respectively with an occupation of 4 acres of land.

Table 9: No. of Households with their Income from Various Sources

S. No	Income range	No. of household Surveyed	Monthly income (in Rs.)	Average income (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below 10000	3	450	3620
2	10001-20000	12	640	4425
3	20001-30000	3	340	4940
4	30001 Above	2	180	8015
Total		20	520.5	4740.5

Source:- Compiled from Primary Survey

It can be construed from the above table people perceptible that most of the lower income group earns a amount of money from art and craft with their absorption by Kalaniketan. Below 10000 incomes group earns Rs 450 per month and their average income of Rs 3620. The higher income group earns Rs 520.5 with a average income of Rs 4740.5

Conclusion

The paper epitomizes pecuniary gain accruing to the people by the efforts of NGOs in their tribal operation areas. The NGOs have significant impact on the standard of living of the tribal people. It not only helps in sustainable development of their socio economic status but also creates an indirect positive impact through awareness, training, campaigning and sanitary improvement. Further the paper describes the potentiality of Kalaniketan by generating income of the tribal people through their self-employment.

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