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OUR VOICE

Bi-Monthly Newsletter



Floods in Odisha



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Floods in Odisha wreaked havoc to the People's Life and Livelihood

The recent floods in the Mahanadi River system have left thousands of families homeless. Due to the heavy rainfall and subsequent flood, over 2.5 lakh people in 425 villages remained marooned, whilst over 4.67 lakh people in 10 districts have been affected.

The worst affected districts are Puri, Balasore and Jagatsinghpur. The life of around 1.5 lakh people from 201 villages under 55 Gram Panchayats in Puri district has been thrown out of gear for the past several days, as they remain surrounded by floodwater. Most of the blocks such as Gop, Nimapara, Delang, Kanas, Astarang, Pipili and Puri Sadar continue to remain inundated, residents are seen taking refuge on roads and river embankments without food and water.

Due to the flood, there is scarcity of drinking water, polythene sheets and healthcare services for the elderly and pregnant women. People are unable to get potable water in marooned villages, a number of people are forced to drink what is available - the muddy and contaminated water that has accumulated in villages in the past few days. As there is no place to attend nature's call, people defecate in the flood water, women are going on boats in search of a place to attend the nature's call. Diarrhoea cases are the next disaster expected due to the deluge as people are drinking contaminated water. Many mud houses have collapsed or been damaged, and food has become scarce.

Villagers are not even able to boil the floodwater and make them drinkable due to lack of fuel. Those who had cooking gas connections are also affected as cylinders have been swept away along with other household articles after floodwater entered homes. The worst hit by floods is the vegetable farmers, whose crops have been completely damaged after being waterlogged for weeks.



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) - the Essential in Emergencies

Sustained humanitarian efforts to respond to the Odisha flood have been initiated by the civil society organizations in 87 villages of the 3 most affected Blocks i.e., Kanas, Nimapara, and Gop of Puri District. Lifesaving WASH interventions have been prioritized. So far, CYSD in association with AMURT and SAVE has reached out to 25,000 affected people who are left without home and food effectively across the sectors of WASH, healthcare, clean drinking water, dignity kits, and shelter assistance. The civil societies are trying to reach out to them to provide basic clean drinking water, proper sanitation and shelter kits.

3400 families have been supported with 1.5 lakh Halogen tablets for safe and clean drinking water. 100 volunteers are in action to deal with the village sanitation and cleanliness by organising special camps. Public Health Promotion with the communities has been the priority in the response. Mid-term action aims to improve the lives of marginalised flood-affected groups by ensuring food security and livelihood, as well as ensuring safe and dignified shelter to reduce negative impact on health and the spread of water-borne diseases and the enhancement of their knowledge through hygiene promotion activities.



Getting back to the Roots -

Practices of Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) in Farmland

Agriculture was and still is the backbone of the rural economy. By employing 60% of the rural workforce, it has been an integral part of the nation's economy for a long time. Since the green revolution and introduction of chemical fertilizers, though production in agricultural activities has increased, the deteriorating health of the soil has been reported in many parts of the country.

Koraput is one of the poorest districts in South Odisha. Primarily dominated by tribals, agriculture is the main source of income for most of the rural communities. The Agriculture Production Cluster is one of the most successful intervention of the government and CYSD has been the key implementer of this project in Boipariguda & Dashmantpur blocks of the district. The prime reason for the success of this project is acceptance by the community and adoption of organic or natural farming approaches.

Kupuliguda village of Kollar Panchayat comes under Boipariguda block. One of the many objectives under the Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) program is building an eco-system and sustainability of agriculture. Moreover, Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) has been espoused in farmland to achieve its objective.

Non-pesticide management is an "ecological/ organic approach to pest management using knowledge and skill-based practices to prevent insects from reaching the crops to damaging stages by making the best use of local resources, natural processes and community action". It has given rise to a plethora of innovative approaches in lessening the dependency on chemical pesticides. The pesticides that were promoted to solving the farmers' problems, now being consumed by the farmers to commit suicide. The underlying reason was that they occupied a major financial share of crop cultivation and were proving to burn a hole in farmers' pockets.



Kamakala Bhumia preparing organic manure

With CYSD's intervention and administrative support through its Rural Livelihoods Training Centre & other producer groups, this ecological paradigm was brought to the attention of farmers in Kupuliguda. CYSD's trained staff then imparted this valuable information upon the 26 households of Kupuliguda village, which are recognized as Bhumia tribals. They were educated on the demerits of chemical fertilizers, which deplete the soil nutrients. As a result, the food cultivated in these soils has fewer vitamins and minerals. Along with it, they release harmful greenhouse gases into our atmosphere; they also get leached into the water sources, causing water pollution. In hindsight, chemical fertilizers are not eco-friendly and sustainable. The IEC material provided by CYSD helped the community to make their fertilizers consisting of cow-dung, cow-urine, jaggery, chickpea flour, etc. Farmers were given exposure at RLTC demofarm. They were also given a demo in their fields. Farmers started to use it every 10 days and saw the results themselves, which gave them enough confidence to enact it in their practices. They start preparing the fertilizer before Kharif season and end up utilizing it in the Rabi season, too.

"Chemical pesticides and fertilizers were promoted to kill pests and solve farmers' problems. However, off late, these chemicals started killing us in two ways. First: It burned holes in our pockets. Pesticides and fertilizers had a substantial share in the input cost of farming and forced us to take loans and get debt-ridden. Second, the same pesticides and fertilizers were consumed by us through food and killing us," says Kamakala Bhumia.

Besides the fact that these are organic and a healthier option and can be made at home, which has proven to be extremely cost-effective. Chemical fertilizers required for an acre of land amount to 1500 rupees approximately, but ecological fertilizers



under NPM only totals 200 rupees. The output has been doubled even though the agricultural input invested by the farmers has been lessened to a vast extent. This has saved them from the hassle of going to towns to get fertilizers, rather making them self-reliant. Gradually, the entire village started to take on NPM, becoming one of the first-ever villages to be yielding crops solely through the adoption of NPM. The whole village now cultivates several vegetables such as Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Brinjal, Onion, Tomatoes, and Chilies. Grains like Millet and Rice have been grown, too.

The organic-based small fertilizers industry has generated local employment in the Kupuliguda village. Women SHGs produce fertilizers at the comfort of their home and have started to sell them at Rs.20 per liter. This supports them as an additional remunerative source of income. The establishment of the Bio-Input Research Center by CYSD has helped the farmers to sell organic fertilizers and vermi compost. The organic practice has been a prime contributor towards making farming sustainable by enriching the soil and keeping the air and water bodies clean.

The Kupuliguda village, with its sheer interest and awareness, has been a source of inspiration for other villages in the Boipariguda district. This experience shows that with the help of grassroots organizations like CYSD, positive changes can be made in the farming community of tribal areas.

Inspiring Bhagabati, Brings Women Empowerment among the Durua Community

Being a young woman, from Durua tribe, cropped up several obstacles on the paths of Bhagabati Durua. Still, she decided to go of her own accord. Given the lack of socio-economic opportunities and series of discriminations faced by the Durua tribe of Odisha, the villagers had given up and lost their hopes for something good. They said 'This is our fate! We are born poor and helpless to bear the miseries'. "In the country of countless voices, every voice counts", says Bhagabati Durua, a 23 years old tribal woman of Murjachuan village in Boipariguda block of Koraput.

Koraput is a district of India in southern Odisha, known for its hilly terrain, rich and diverse types of mineral deposits and its tribal culture and traditions. Owing to its hilly terrain, lack of transportation and network facilities across interior villages has always been one of the vital issues against their economic development. The major livelihood activities, the tribals of Durua community



undergo are agriculture, livestock rearing and Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) marketing. Aside from these infrastructural issues, there also lies an issue of 'Gender inequality' among the tribal communities. It is a known fact that in the patriarchal society, gender-power relations lead to unequal access to resources, assets and opportunities for women.

These Gender inequality effects have always provoked Bhagabati, right since her childhood, to strive for more. Here the quotation, "As per human psychology, a human always goes for those things, which are being denied by someone", is appropriate to her. Bhagabati lost her parents when she was just 10 and hence was taken care by her relatives. Since childhood, she had to struggle for everything she needed. But with her strong determination, she could complete her studies and is a Graduate in Arts from Government college, Koraput.

Bhagabati says, "gender digital divide" is the major issue among the tribal communities, which has restricted the penetration of development into the Durua communities. It is a very prominent issue over the State and the country as well. Access to digital assets and connectivity is limited in tribal communities and is even worse among women. There are several gendered notions attached to access and use of digital services, as the exposure of women to this vast world of information and opportunities

hampers the patriarchal control over resources. Apart, the preference for men when it comes to newer technologies affects the overall access for women. As men hold most of the economic assets in the family, they are likely the first to hold digital assets as well. Therefore, the control over resources and whether it would be passed on to other members or not, the decision lies with the men. For women it not only hinders them to access information, but restricts a vast number of opportunities as well. The tribal women face double disadvantage, as they are unable to achieve economic empowerment even though their participation in agriculture or NTFP management is extremely high.

Augmenting this ideology, Bhagabati wanted to do something for her community and was determined to walk several miles, if required. Fortunately, she joined the Banashree Project of CYSD as Digital Champion. For a year, she has been rigorously helping the tribal women of her community in bridging the gender gaps and other societal aspects of the society as well. Simultaneously, her efforts have also been counted in strengthening the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) within her locality. She is also actively upholding the enterprise promotion of Gupteswar Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) through value addition and marketing of NTFP.

Bhagabati, has set an example for her community. She says 'The best jewel a woman can wear is her courage'. She has motivated around 150 VDVK members from her community. When asked what strived her to do so, she said, 'If you are born poor, it's not your fault, but if you don't put your efforts to eliminate poverty, then it's definitely your fault. So grit, but never quit'.



MGNREGS - A Boon for the Rural-Tribal Households

The MGNREGA was initiated with the objective of enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to any adult in a household owing that he/she will do manual unskilled labour. Another aim of this scheme is to create durable assets such as roads, canals, ponds and wells etc. The employment under MGNREGA is legal entitlement. This scheme is primarily being implemented by the Gram Panchayats. Apart from providing employment and durable asset creation, this scheme also helps in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, mitigating rural-urban migration and fostering social equity.

Koraput is one the poorest district in Odisha having 14 blocks and primarily comprising tribals. The prime vocation of the tribals living in the rural areas is agriculture. The climate and topography in Koraput mainly favours rain-fed agriculture but undulated land patterns and erratic rain-fall make it very difficult for the farmers to cultivate in the growing seasons. In Kundra block of Koraput, four GPs have benefitted from the land development intervention in convergence with MGNREGS. The local conditions in these GPs were not suitable owing to irrigation issues faced by the farmers. Water shortage in the fields was of great concern. Earlier, crops would not survive for a prolonged period and lands would mostly remain dry. With the facilitation of CYSD staff, farmers in the mentioned 4 GPs, got 100 days of guaranteed work in Land Development. Upon showing their MGNREGA job card, farmers got paid. After completion of the land development project, fallow lands were converted to cultivable lands. Irrigation and drainage facilities in the agriculture and horticulture fields were massively improved through the digging of wells and farm ponds.



Complications and occurrences of soil erosion and wind erosion have thereby decreased. Farmers' production increased and their economic status improved by virtue of it. The green cover of the fields has led to a decrease in the local temperature.

Kailash Patra, from the village of Janataput, Masigaon Gram Panchayat is one such beneficiary of the land development project. Kailash's crops would perish even after numerous trials due to water shortage. With the facilitation of CYSD he was tied up with Land Development work under MGNREGA. He undertook the project and received mighty results. He cultivates Rice in the Kharif season, which has been booming more this year as compared to the previous year. He boasts of a 15,000 Rs interest this year solely earned by the cultivation of Rice in 1 acre. The financial spurt has helped him repay his loans, refurbish his house along with having sufficient money to sponsor his children's education. He is utterly satisfied and his gratefulness towards CYSD seals the deal.

Farm Ponds go hand in hand with Land development in creating a favourable agriculture condition for farmers. Farm ponds are water harvesting vessels that fulfil various kinds of farm needs such as water supply for irrigation, livestock, and fish production. They are helpful in harvesting rainwater and recharging groundwater, while also benefiting the general population for domestic use. Farm Ponds are constructed to stockpile the surface runoff water produced from the catchment area. As a result, they help in minimizing soil erosion and enhancing the surface water level. The farm pond program provides the bonus of decreasing unemployment. People who volunteer to dig farm ponds are incentivized by being guaranteed 100 days of work under the MGNREGA scheme. Two Gram Panchayats are thriving from the Farm Pond program: Kerimity, wherein 4 beneficiaries have completed their work. And Ghumar, wherein 2 beneficiaries have concluded their work.

Before farm ponds were dug, the land was dry and deemed difficult to farm on. Upon any attempts of farming, crops died due to shortage of water and yield production was significantly low due to improper and untimely irrigation. Moreover, the lands faced soil erosion and wind erosion which resulted in the depletion of the uppermost layer of the soil known as humus. Consequentially this phenomenon caused a decline in levels of crop vitamins. Such inconveniences pushed the farmers to resort to the farm pond program for assistance. On farmers' request, CYSD helped them dig a farm pond on their land with the utmost commitment and handholding support.

Once the construction of the farm ponds was successful, officials visited the site for a routine inspection to observe potential changes. The land exhibited drastic improvements and is now filled with lush green crops. Furthermore, the farm ponds have enabled the beneficiary and nearby farmers to cultivate in Kharif as well as Rabi seasons with the absence of any apprehensions related to irrigation. Needless to say, the crop yield and harvest produce have grown exponentially too. Building farm ponds have provided stability to families solely relying on cultivation by blessing them with a



regular income which is achieved by selling the harvest in nearby markets. Besides, after seeing these farmers prosper through the farm ponds program, other farmers from an adjacent village approached CYSD to replicate the exact development in their village.

Another important impact of creating farm ponds has been the decrease in local temperature. Along with serving the purpose of preventing soil erosion and reducing surface runoff, farm ponds seem to effectively control the overflow of water. Subsequently, water levels of the ground have increased, too.

It was noticed, Haridurua, a beneficiary of the Farm Pond program who once faced numerous hurdles like irrigation problems while trying to farm on his land. He boasts of an increased income and now has the choice to cultivate in both Kharif and Rabi season. The financial spurt he has experienced has changed the status of his family for the better. In addition to growing crops and vegetables, Haridurua dreams of further extending his profits by stepping into the booming business of pisciculture or fish farming. He is a truly happy man and his gratitude towards the CYSD team for helping him gain from the farm pond program is a reflection of the same.

Proper implementation of employment generation schemes like MGNREGS can create durable assets like farm ponds and develop lands for cultivation which not only provides employment to the people belonging to the poor and ultra-poor but also protects the environment whilst mitigating the impacts of climate change. It's also been contributing in empowering rural women, reducing migration and fostering social equity.

In conclusion, it's safe to decipher that the programs under the MGNREGA scheme, specifically the Land Development & Farm Pond work have become a great success in the Kundra block of Koraput district. We are confident it's going to be instrumental in spreading awareness to other farmers.

Readiness to Change Promotes Safe Delivery: A Case of 'Kajol'

Kajol Jena, aged 25 years, belongs to Medinipur village under Saharapada Block of Keonjhar district. She got married in early 2017. Her first pregnancy occurred in the first year of her marriage. Her family neither had knowledge about the health support system nor did access any health service. Due to improper care along with lack of taking WIFS (Weekly Iron Folic Supplementation) and immunization, Kajol became anaemic during delivering her first baby who was underweight and she had to take blood support. As Kajol had to remain under rest for quite some days, the child could not receive exclusive breast-feeding and became malnourished.



The local Community Support Programme (CSP) person identified Kajol's case during a SAMVAD video screening in the village. Then she was advised to participate in all the video shows for clarifying her doubts about pregnancy care and family planning. Subsequently, she became an active participant to know about the importance of IFA, ANC, PNC and 1000 days of childcare.

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Kajol was identified carrying the second pregnancy during 2020. Then she convinced her husband and mother-in-law to watch the videos shared through WhatsApp group for initiating protective measures for safe pregnancy. She regularly visited healthcare centre for check-ups, started taking WIFS and consuming nutritional food followed by adequate rest. This time, she delivered a healthy girl child in due course and adhered exclusive breast-feeding to her child for about six months. Also, she could avail the schematic benefits due to her timely registration and health check-ups.

Her family also developed a nutritional garden in their backyard to grow vegetables for family consumption. The family is now aware about the time bound childcare measures and personal hygiene practices. Moreover, Kajol has adopted family planning methods for avoiding unwanted pregnancy.

Interestingly, Kajol has become a volunteer and spreading the messages of SAMVAD videos and helping other women in the village to learn about the effective pregnancy management practices in the family.

Prolonged mentoring makes difference – 'Mamata' confronted indigenous practices to safeguard her pregnancy

The complex crisis of diminishing agriculture returns has posed enormous challenge of the food and nutrition security of the poor and especially the tribal communities who are reeling under multiple vulnerabilities of deprivation and access to entitlements especially the health facilities. The tribal communities mostly governed by the traditional belief system, hardly paid any attention to occasional health campaigns and services in the villages organized by the health department and other agencies.

Ms. Mamata Munda, 30 years, a resident of Gholakunda village in Saharapada block is a bright example of transition from the school of traditional thought to the modified behavior in dealing with pregnancy. Gholakunda village has a total of 235 households with a majority inhabitants belonging to Munda tribe. The CSP Ms. Swagatika Munda had the responsibility to record the pregnancy cases in the village and to conduct scheduled video shows for the pregnant women with regular follow up, counselling and advocacy for entitlements for the pregnant and lactating mothers.

Mamata got married at the age of 15 years and had a daughter after the first year of her marriage. The family depended on agriculture and age labour for a living. Mamata during her first pregnancy could not access support from outsiders as she was still a new bride. She had to oblige the tradition of less feeding for the expectant mother along with all sorts of physical labour.



The premise behind the rule was that, less food for the mother would restrict the fetus to become over weight and the physical labour would keep the mother fit to go through labour without complications. Even the Iron Folic supplements were not administered as it could affect the skin of the baby. The pregnant women were also deprived of the THR provided by the Anganwadi Centre which were shared among the family members. Over and above, the new born was administered a set of burn marks from hot iron on the body for some mysterious reasons. In case of breast-feeding, the colostrum was thrown away and the infant was given other feed along with mother's milk from the beginning.

Mamata got impregnated at regular intervals and became a mother of four children, three daughters and one son and was pregnant for the fifth time when she came in contact with Ms. Swagatika. The CSP immediately enrolled her in her client list and started following up with her pregnancy through video shows and family meets. Mamata and her family had witnessed 9 videos during her pregnancy and attempted to change the system of less food with adequate and nutritious food for the expectant mother. The family followed the practices of hand washing and safe water handling as an impact from video viewing.

The family got registered with the scheme of "Mo Upkari Bagicha" through OLM and grew nutritious vegetables in the kitchen garden. The expectant mother was made to visit the VHND regularly and provided with iron folic supplements and immunization followed by institutional delivery. She delivered a healthy baby boy without any complication and put the baby under exclusive breast-feeding as advised from day one. The baby is now a month old and the family has now consented to go for family planning soon.

Swagatika proudly demonstrates the endeavor she put into change the traditional belief system in the family as well as her interactions with the functionaries to get Mamata her due entitlements in time. She is now recognized as a sincere volunteer in the village.

Dowry Demand leads to Torture and Relentless Violence

Sunita (disguise name) belongs to a poor farmer family in Gainsiri village of Keonjhar. She is the youngest of the five siblings. Sunita has studied only Class 4 and never been engaged in remunerative skill-based work. Her family could afford two square meals a day with great

difficulty. They always reeled under poverty. Sunita was married at the age of 17 years. Her parents provided whatever the groom's family demanded as dowry during marriage. Just after fifteen days of her marriage, there was a sudden change in attitude of her husband, she came to know that her husband was a drug addict. He was not doing any productive remunerative work and always indulging in bad company of friends.



As he was always in dire need of money to buy drugs, he mortgaged Sunita's jewellery even without asking her. He was also demanding more dowry from her parents in order to buy more drugs. But Sunita knew that her parents were poor and could not afford more dowry. So she refused to bring money from her parents. This denial irked her husband and Sunita was subjected to verbal, physical and psychological harassment by her husband.

With the passing of time, Sunita became mother of two sons, but when the domestic violence became intolerable, she brought the matter into the notice of her parents. Her parents sought the help from the Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Warriors, working in their locality, who threatened the husband to hand him over to the police. After the interference of the police and parents there was patch up between the husband and wife. For two months he did not touch the drug as well as not demanded dowry, but later he returned to his old behaviour. Therefore, finally Sunita left her in-law's home and started to live with her parents.

After three months her husband along with his parents requested to compromise. His request was accepted and Sunita accompanied him back for the sake of her children's future, although she did not want to live with him.

Photo Gallery



Health Check up Camp going on at Gop Block of Puri district



Village road cleaning & sanitation drive undertaken in Kanas block of Puri district



Ration Kits and Hygiene Kits being supplied to Relief Distribution Nodes of Kanas, Gop and Nimapada of Puri district.



CYSD team facilitating a meeting of Mahila Arogya Samiti Members, ANMs, USHAs and AWWs at Shikharachandi Urban Slum under BMC for implementation of Community Health programme.

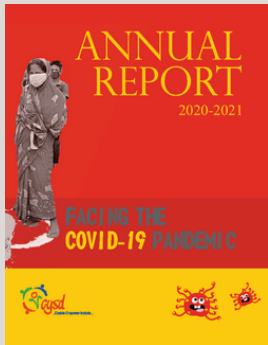


Ginger Cultivation undertaken by Budharaja women producer group of Tamili Village in Dasmantpur block of Koraput district through adoption of APC approach



Gaon Mitra (Sasmita Bhumia) facilitating a Supplementary Learning Centre in Baliguda village of Udulibeda GP in Mahhili block of Malkanagiri district.

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ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀୟତାରେ ବଜେଟ୍ ଆଲୋଚନା

ବଜେଟ୍ ଆକଳନ ଓ ବ୍ୟୟବରାଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବଡ଼ ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ନ ରହି

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୮ ଜୁଲାଇ: ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଥିବା ୨୦୨୩-୨୪ ବର୍ଷର ବଜେଟ୍ ଆକଳନ ଓ ବ୍ୟୟବରାଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବଡ଼ ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ନ ରହିଛି। ଏହାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଏହାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି।

Training on how to stay afloat without drowning

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE BHUBANESWAR, 25 JULY:

Teaching people how to save themselves from drowning assumes importance in a riverine state like Odisha noted former chief secretary B K Patnaik here on Monday.

He said well known water guru Ashok Kumar Baral has introduced new techniques to

"Live workshop on Drowning, water safety measures and safe rescue skills" under the technical guidance of Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) on the occasion of "World Drowning Prevention Day".

ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀୟତାରେ ଆଲୋଚନା

ଏସଡିଜି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ହାସଲ ଲାଗି ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ବଜେଟ୍ ହେଉ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୮ ଜୁଲାଇ: ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଥିବା ୨୦୨୩-୨୪ ବର୍ଷର ବଜେଟ୍ ଆକଳନ ଓ ବ୍ୟୟବରାଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବଡ଼ ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ନ ରହିଛି। ଏହାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଏହାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି।

ସମସ୍ତ

ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀୟତାରେ ବଜେଟ୍ ଆଲୋଚନା

ଏସଡିଜି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ହାସଲପାଇଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେଉ ବଜେଟ୍

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୮ ଜୁଲାଇ: ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଥିବା ୨୦୨୩-୨୪ ବର୍ଷର ବଜେଟ୍ ଆକଳନ ଓ ବ୍ୟୟବରାଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବଡ଼ ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ନ ରହିଛି। ଏହାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଏହାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି।

କଲମା ମୁନା

KALAMA MUNA

ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ୨୮ ରୁ ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ୦୩, ୨୦୨୨

'ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀୟତା' ଓ 'ସେଭ୍' ପକ୍ଷରୁ ରିଲିଫ୍ ବଣ୍ଟନ

ନିମାପଡ଼ା, (କ.ପୁ.): ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଅଗ୍ରଣୀ ଏନ.ଡି.ଓ 'ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀୟତା' ଓ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଏନ.ଡି.ଓ 'ସେଭ୍' ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଧର୍ମାତ୍ମକ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଆକାରରେ ଶୁଣିବା ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ବନ୍ଧନ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଧର୍ମାତ୍ମକ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଆକାରରେ ଶୁଣିବା ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ବନ୍ଧନ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଧର୍ମାତ୍ମକ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଆକାରରେ ଶୁଣିବା ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ବନ୍ଧନ କରାଯାଇଛି।

ଆକଳନ ଓ ବ୍ୟୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ନରହି

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୮ ଜୁଲାଇ: ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଥିବା ୨୦୨୩-୨୪ ବର୍ଷର ବଜେଟ୍ ଆକଳନ ଓ ବ୍ୟୟବରାଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବଡ଼ ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ନ ରହିଛି। ଏହାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଏହାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି।

Our sincere thanks to the Partners, Collaborators, Supporters and Well-wishers for joining their hands with CYSD to fight COVID Pandemic together.

40 years

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Centre for Youth and Social Development

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