

Call back to Roots

Organised by



Facilitated by





Preface

With the aim of augmenting livelihood sources and options through improving traditional agricultural practices among the tribal population and other marginalized groups, VAAGDHARA has been making many efforts. The organization, at a broader level, has always strived for upliftment of tribal community through Policy advocacy, realization of child rights, empowering women and proofing the food security net of the community through their livelihood enhancement.

Tribals are called nature's first child but still the human development index of Vagad tribals is very poor. Vagad is bounded on the North by Mewar region of Rajasthan, on the Southeast and East by Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh, and on the West and Southwest by Gujarat state. Thus, this region is the tri-junction of 3 states. Even after 70 years of Independence, this region is known for divided community, anger, and poor education status, low productivity in rain fed area, youth alienation, and fast depletion of soil, hunger, under-nutrition, and anemia. Decreasing child sex ratio, cultivating for profit and dependency on modern methods of medicine is showing negative tribal growth pattern.

During 1990s, when the exposure to the outside world bombarded the tribal lifestyle and culture, and people started to look outside for the solutions to their issues, VAAGDHARA had an urge to intervene. The organization believed that the solutions to any issue pertaining to the

community cannot be found outside but within the community itself. For making the community realize its strength, it was necessary to work on bottom-up approach. Some 2 decades ago, instead of throwing ideas directly on the community, VAAGDHARA started working on capacity building of people. In an informal way, the dialogue sharing started with the tribal farmers during their marriage ceremonies, sowing season, Halma, Netra (the collective tribal practices). VAAGDHARA realized the need of taking this dialogue across villages for which it needed mentors who can carry this dialogue sharing in the same frequency that of the organization so it started with the thought sowing in the possible mentors.

Gradually, the organization identified that their penetration has increased in the lives and minds of tribal people and the tribals are now on the level where they can think about their own sustainability. Thus, it came as a requirement from the community for a formal setting of dialogue sharing. The organization realized that it was a time when the tribal people are ready to voice their opinion and tell to the world what kind of development they need for themselves. By this time VAAGDHARA was also ready with its mentors from the community who were able enough to stir the thought processes of the community to find indigenous solutions of their concerns. Today, Mr. Jayesh Joshi, Secretary of VAAGDHARA is elated to share the collective synchronicity of its mentors.



To facilitate the dialogue sharing on a massive scale, VAAGDHARA came up with Tribal Farmer's Sovereignty Dialogue March (Yatra) followed by Janjatiya Samprabhuta Samagam (conclave).

VAAGDHARA builds a platform where both: the providers and the tribals who are being provided can come together for dialogue sharing, a place where opinions can be raised, demands can be made and responsibilities can be fixed. The participation comes from law makers, Government departments, and organizations working for tribal development, educationists, anthropologists, media representatives and tribal leaders, farmers, women, youth and children. Here,

the discussions are carried on development issues and such a program is demanded for tribal community where they can be brought into the mainstream of development without disturbing their culture and traditions.

Acting as a catalyst and facilitator VAAGDHARA is liaising and networking to help the Vagad tribal community to voice their concern and to positively engage with policy makers for enabling policy environment. Being an UNECOSOC accredited organization networking with more than 200 NGOs, VAAGDHARA voices the issues of indigenous tribal community on various platforms through State and United Nations Forum.

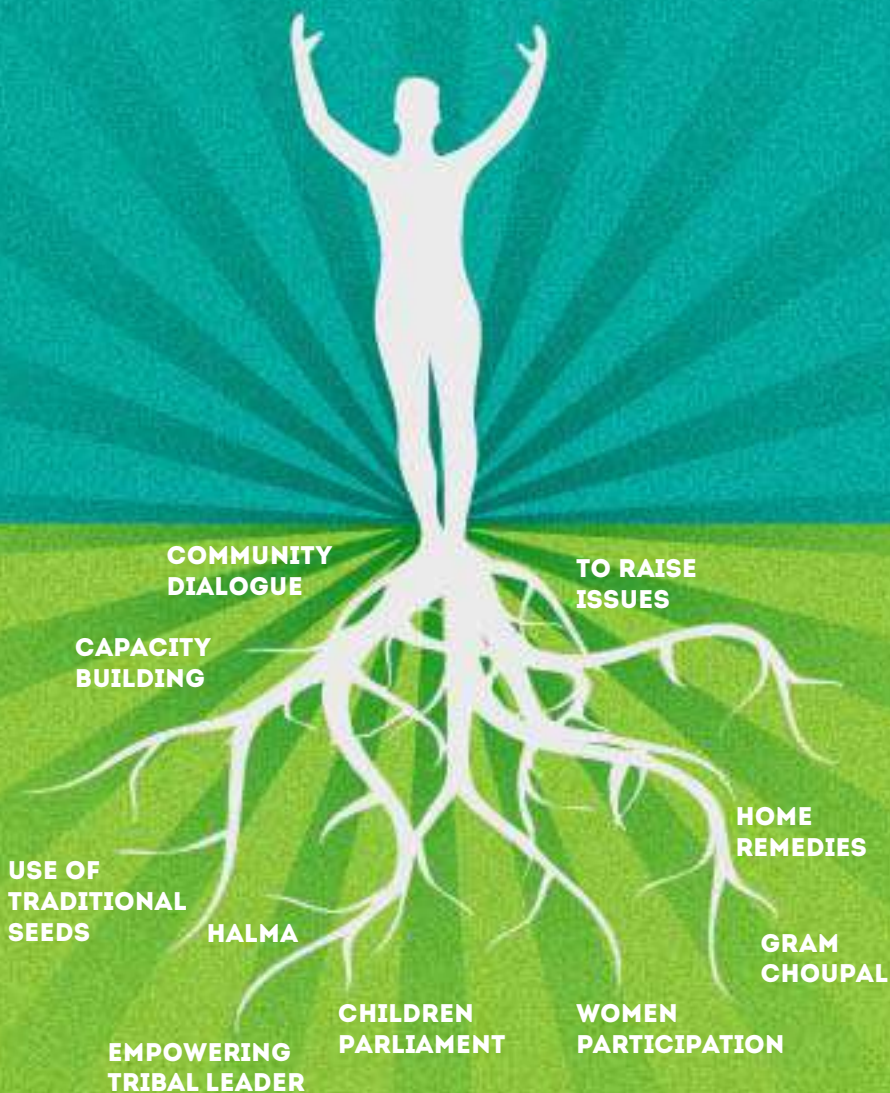
Objective

- 1 To sensitize tribal community about their dignified indigenous lifestyle, culture and traditions.
- 2 To facilitate the thinking process in the tribal people where they can identify their issues, discuss them collectively and seek their solutions while fixing responsibilities of an individual, family, community and Government.
- 3 To motivate tribal community in preparing a 'road map' for their growth and development while sustaining their customs and traditions.
- 4 To take up tribal community's sustainability issues and concerns to authorities/ policy makers/ Government for suitable action.

To fulfill these objectives VAAGDHARA is continuously striving for enabling a conscious change in tribal people. For this, dialogues are made with the community throughout the year through various formal and informal settings. One of the organized ways was to conduct a dialogue march (Yatra) through the villages. Starting with 10 villages, 10 years back, the yatra has become an awaited event for the tribal community and this year 105 panchayats wanted the march to go in their 190 villages.

The dialogue sharing that is happening in the villages at the micro level is culminated in the 2 day conclave which is planned at the macro level with the intention to extend the dialogue with the stakeholders.

TRIBAL HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT



This year four broad thematic areas were chosen to be talked upon

1. Sachhi Kheti
True Farming

2. Sachha Bachpan
True Childhood

3. Sachha Loktantra
True Democracy

4. Sachha Swasthya
True Health

Main strategy was to follow key frame work of 3Ps:

Promote – Provide – Protect

What is to be Promoted?

What is to be Provided?

What is to be Protected?

The outcome expected was to find out in each thematic area what was to be protected; what was required to be promoted; and what was to be provided by different stakeholders for the sustainability and development of tribal culture.

The responsibility of an individual, family, community and traditional organization was to be identified and what is required from Government was demanded through a Charter of demand.

The whole exercise was divided in two levels :

A. Tribal Farmer's Sovereignty Dialogue March

B. Tribal Conclave

Yatra:
Covered 190 villages,
met 14000 people



Conclave:
5000 people, discussions &
validation of findings of Yatra



Oath to be taken by tribal
community for Protection &
Promotion of indigeneous culture &
customs.
Charter of demand was made to ask
for Provisions from Government.

Tribal Farmer's Sovereignty Dialogue March (Yatra) 2018-19

This dialogue sharing that started some 25 years back in an informal manner has blossomed into a full-fledged Dialogue March, marching into 190 villages this year.

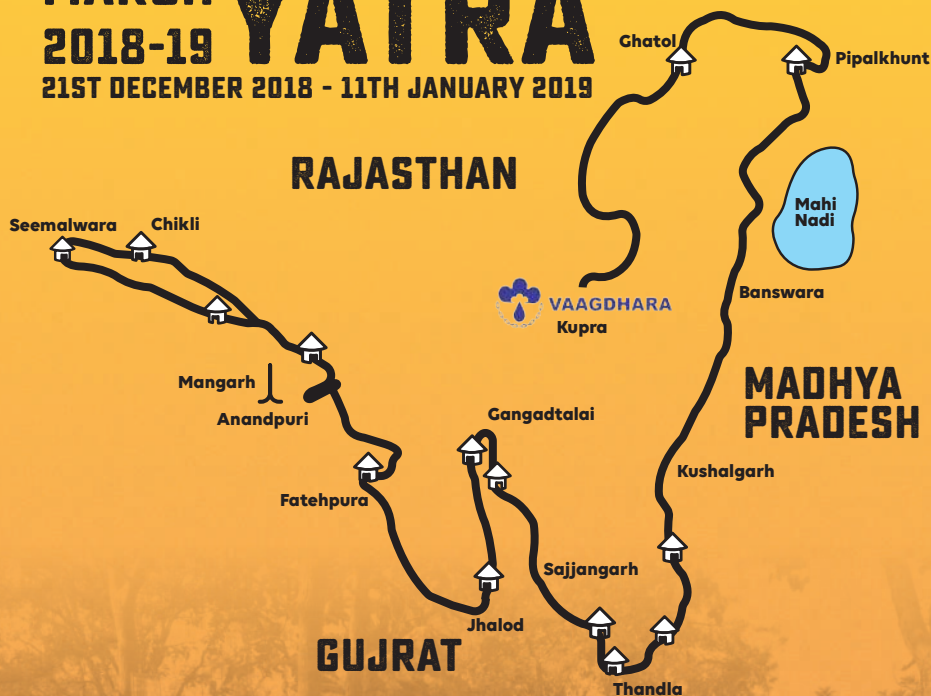
The first formal march started on 5th April 2016, started from Wadgun village of Ghatol, Banswara with the theme of initiating dialogues on the effect of increasing market capturing of the farmers and farms.

This year the yatra was conducted at a massive scale. The yatra started on 21st

December 2018 from Mangarh Dham and covered 543 kilometers spanning across 190 villages of 105 Panchayats located on tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. During this yatra, traditional food, traditional farming, self-sustainable farming which fulfills the needs of family and community were discussed with villagers. Screening of Films and Street plays were done. Discussions were done with female groups and youngsters. Seeds were collected and shared.



TRIBAL FARMER'S SOVEREIGNTY DIALOGUE MARCH YATRA 2018-19 21ST DECEMBER 2018 - 11TH JANUARY 2019



21 DAYS
3 STATES
543 KMS

105 PANCHAYATS
190 VILLAGES

6702
FEMALES

7383
MALES

6 TEAMS • 2 SUB TEAMS • 4 THEMES • 200 MEETINGS

Process

Route map was worked upon and dates were decided and shared with the local organizations and groups working in that area for facilitation. The yatra started on 21 December 2018 from Mangarh Dham and ended on 11th January 2019 at Kupad Village after meeting 6702 females and 7383 males from Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and covering 543 kilometers.

Thematic sensitization of the team

An orientation workshop was conducted at VAAGDGARA for 50 participants to sensitize them on the 4 themes. 6 teams were made comprising of 4-5 trained people. Later, each team was supported by 6-7 village coordinators and volunteers. Various questions were prepared to throw to tribal communities so that their thinking process starts and discussions could be made on each thematic area.

Sensitizing journey

A systematic march was carried on the pre-defined route across the Vagad area in 190 villages with local people and volunteers for exploring issues related to the thematic areas by observing, asking, listening and dialogue sharing.

6 teams were made comprising of 4-5 thematically oriented people. The team after arriving in the village broke down further in 2 sub-teams. The team members walked through the main locations and met community leaders and residents with the help of local volunteers. During this walk the team makes itself familiar with families, their life, resources and

issues. On the way the team exchanged the traditional seeds and soil was collected. A meeting was planned at a centralized location in the village and the invitation to attend the same was also given to villagers during the walk. Transect walks provided insight in knowing how the community felt about all the four thematic areas- Childhood, Farming, Democracy or governance and Health. The walk which usually started with 6-8 members swelled into a group of 30-40 people by the time it reached the meeting location in 2-3 hours.

By this time team members were also acquainted with some basics- names, leaders, elders and their practices. The meeting place was decorated with various charts and banners depicting the themes which triggered thoughts in tribal people for dialogue sharing. The meeting always began with the Bhoomi and Jal Poojan. The team members first sensitized villagers on all 4 themes by taking sessions and then an interactive session was held which often turned into a focused group discussion. This dialogue sharing generally lasted for 2-3 hours by the end of which a charter of demands was made ready on each theme. This demand list was more specific, village oriented based on their peculiar culture, farming practices, childhood, health, village development, governance, and youth involvement. These demands were later discussed in the conclave on the macro level.

200 meetings were conducted in 21 days. This transact walk was truly a sensitizing journey in knowing the real, actual, pinpointed issues which were area specific and triggering the need of exploring the indigenous solutions.





Tribal Conclave

The Yatra culminated in the two days conclave held at Vaagdhara, Kupda village, Banswara during 17-18 January 2019. 4105 people were registered in this “Janjatiya Samprabuta Samagam” along with various other cadres like officers from Government and NGO sector, Educationists, politicians and eminent tribal leaders from VAAGDHARA project and Yatra area along with media personnels and various Bhajan mandalis. The conclave started with ‘Bhoomi Poojan’ wherein a Mandala was made with seeds, soil and water and the pooja was done over it. These were collected by the team members during the dialogue march from various villages. Prayers were offered in gratitude to the native Gods for seeking blessings and thanking Him. Bhoomi Poojan was followed by a formal lamp lighting ceremony. All the eminent people who came from different places to honor the event were welcomed on stage with garlands, bouquets and dupattas.

Mr. Jayesh Joshi, The Secretary of VAAGDHARA, welcomed all the political leaders, educationists, officials from different NGOs, social workers, mediapersonnel and tribal community

who came to participate in the conclave. He also shared the detailed program of 2 days. (*Annexure*)

On day 1 of the conclave, 555 registered participants were divided into 4 mixed groups and each group was assigned one thematic area to discuss:

- The current situation,
- The factors responsible for that situation and
- The role of community in it.

The group was asked to make a list of things which needed to be protected and promoted by the tribal community and a demand list which will be converted into a citizen charter to be presented to competent authorities for creating a more holistic environment suitable for the growth of indigenous self-sustainable life and culture of tribal community.

On day 2 of the conclave the findings were shared with the larger group of more than 5000 tribal people as what practices needs to be protected and promoted by the community and what provisions are expected from the stakeholders.





Dr Hemant Acharya from Save the Children felt honored to be a part of this Sangam where 3 cultures of 3 States met. He said that a tree which is attached to its roots always remains green. He urged the community to take oath to make their village child labor free and ensure that every child shall go to school.

Mr Ramesh from Vinoba Sewa Ashram, Lucknow talked about Sacha Loktantra. He had walked on foot for 36000 kilometers spreading the teachings of his Guru Shri Vinoba Bhave. He emphasized that tribals were Nature's first child and they should recognize their power.

Mr Om Prakash Kulhari from CULP talked on Sacha Bachpan. According to him the more we are going away from our traditional farming and home remedies the more we are being trapped in child labor as an escape to easy money. The presence and availability of teachers should be adequate. Child rights should be

taken care of as only after Sacha Bachpan the healthy adult could be envisaged.

Mr. Ramesh Kumar, Gokhardia Prakhanda Swaraj Vikas Sangh, Madhubani, Bihar spoke on Sacha Swasthya by strongly advocating traditional methods of healing. He asked to look back and find things which grow locally and is nutritious for us so that we can improve our health at no extra cost. Our traditional methods of healing have been replaced. New diseases are being added everytime in the list.

Jila Pramukh Mrs Resham Malviya said that our food habits, living style and spiritual inclinations have changed a lot during the years. With time, she said that the harvest has increased, animals have decreased and our dependency on motors has increased. She impelled people to believe in themselves, work for themselves and to use traditional best practices for healthy life.

Community Dialogue in Groups:

The tribal people from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat were divided in 4 mixed groups based on their aptitude on the thematic area.

1. Sachhi Kheti

Farmers (females and males)

Traditional farming and related occupation:
salient features, weakness, issues and
development opportunities

2. Sachha Bachpan

Males, females and children

Children Parliament, experience
sharing and suggestions, Issues

3. Sachha Loktantra

Youth (Boys and girls)

Leadership issues, Politics, to increase
participation in social and economic
developmental issues

4. Sachha Swasthya

Traditional healers (Guni)

Traditional tribal Health system- herbal
medicines, identification and issues

Each group was a mix of around 60-80 participants of male, female, young and old. Experts were also there in each group to facilitate and to keep the group focused on the thematic area to be discussed. Chart papers and markers were given in each group and a person was appointed a task to note down the points being discussed and agreed upon. These points would later be turned into Charter of Demand.

Theme 1

Sachhi Kheti

Points of Discussion

- The traditional system of Vagad tribal farming
- The different kinds of farmers in Vagad tribes- small, medium, big, labours, landless
- Need of farming- market oriented Vs our own requirement, cash crops
- How many youngsters want to be farmers now and how will we deal with the emerging trend of migration to cities
- Increasing expenditure on farming, decreasing profit share.
- Benefits of different animals on farm
- Increasing use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, decrease in soil quality.
- Extinction of several traditional varieties of seeds leading to change in eating habits
- Relationship of our farm produce and malnutrition
- Agriculture insurance

Agreeable Points

S. No.	To protect	To promote	Need provision for
1.	Traditional way of farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Practices that help in reducing input cost in agriculture, like- Halma, Hundel• Use of organic fertilizers and pesticides• Traditional seeds, rearing of animals	Programs and schemes should focus to strengthen and revive the indigenous seeds of the community
2.	Traditional seeds and agriculture pattern	To ensure growing variety of crops and animals, better use of land, labor and capital	Open market, platform to sell
3.	Nutrition based farming	Our own traditional eating practices, importance of seasonal and locally grown food	To establish a system of district level advisory and control mechanism

S. No.	To protect	To promote	Need provision for
4.	To protect forest land and thus sustain ecosystem	Every farmer would plant 5 trees of 5 types on his land so that there is no shortage of fruits, fuel and fodder.	Accelerating enactment of FRA through “Van Adhikar Adalat” by representation from stakeholders
5.	Animal husbandry	Rearing of different kinds of animals on farm. Desi breed.	Animal Management training and Information about pure breed animals and their availability
6.	To protect our land from water logging and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote Micro irrigation so that water is available to tail end farmers. • To conserve water wherever possible in ditch, pond, pokher, dam, anicut. • To grow small millets (Bajra, Kangni, Samba, Chinari, Godad, Kutki, Oats and Ragi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and schemes focusing on rainfed agriculture. • Training on drip and micro irrigation methods.

Theme 2

Sachha Bachpan

Points of Discussion

- Is our village safe for our children
- How many children are enrolled in Anganwari
- What provisions do we have for pregnant females and small children for immunization and nutrition
- What is the right age of marriage- child marriage
- Importance of school education for both boys and girls
- Education for employment : job oriented Vs farming
- Migration of children for work
- Child migration

Agreeable Points

S. No.	To protect	To promote	Need provision for
1.	Nutrition of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents to send their children to Anganwari/ school. • Family as a primary unit for ensuring growth and development of children should provide balance diet of fruits, green leafy vegetables and pulses to children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anganwadi and School should be established in every village. • Quality of mid day meal to be ensured.
2.	Education of children	Education of both boys and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of adequate teachers in school. • Residential senior secondary schools at block or Panchayat level so that the higher education does not stop especially of girls due to increase in distance of institution from home. • Separate toilets for boys and girls.
3.	Children from early marriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy adolescence • Child helpline 1098 	Strict law for stopping child marriages.
4.	Children from migration and labor	Education and income source in families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill enhancement programs and training • To establish a child protection committee for ensuring child rights at the village level. • Representation of children and their issues at gram Choupal.

Theme 3

Sachha Loktantra

Points of Discussion

- Participation in gram Sabha and Chaupals
- NAREGA, Halma
- Right to vote
- Corruption and its effect
- Poor flow of information of schemes through Panchayats
- Less participation of women in decision making
- Utilization of budget grants
- Gaps in service delivery

Agreeable Points

S. No.	To protect/To ensure	To promote	Need provision for
1.	Tribal culture	Gram Panchayat and gram Chaupals in villages to strengthen social, cultural, democratic and economic systems. To ensure youth participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programs for cultivating local leadership skills• While developing policies, schemes, programs and projects for tribal, Government should take care that they should not negatively affect tribal culture and traditions.
2.	Tribal community gets information of all schemes and programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Smooth communication among different strata of community so that there are no gaps in service delivery.• Increase participation in village meetings and Choupal	Seemless transfer of information of schemes till Panchayat level.

S. No.	To protect/To ensure	To promote	Need provision for
3.	Corruption less society	Transparency and open communication within different starta of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies that all service providing vendors in tribal region should be from within the state and their head offices within the state only, so as to have control on such service providers
4.	One leader tribal culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional system of problem solving and belief on the head of the tribe. • Practices like Bhanjgada to be promoted. 	
5.	Ensure employment in NREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote work culture • To revive Halma 	Requirement of application for submission of application for NREGA scheme should be removed and people with job card should get 100 days employment or else unemployment allowance

Theme 4

Sachha Swasthya

Points of Discussion

- Traditional health Management system
- The quality of our food, nutritional level
- Do we have enough food for 12 months of the year
- Is our food plate multi coloured- food system
- The kind of additional nutrition been given to pregnant mothers for producing healthy babies
- Is Anganwari functional and distributing food to pregnant, lactating mothers and children upto 6 years of age
- System of traditional healing, Guni
- Use of home remedies

Agreeable Points

S. No.	To protect	To promote	Need provision for
1.	Traditional way of healing, herbal medicines and treatments	Home remedies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous clinics where Guni can be consulted.• Ayurvedic Medicine shops at village level.
2.	Food security and our nutritional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kitchen garden and reduce dependence on market,• 5 color food palate on daily basis at no or low cost.• Every farmer would plant 5 trees of 5 types on his land so that there is no shortage of fruits, fuel and fodder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information portal for nutritional and seasonal vegetables and grains.• Sale of different types of food grain on ration shops.

S. No.	To protect	To promote	Need provision for
3.	Traditional seeds and desi breeds of animals	Organic farming so that our health is not deteriorated with the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides	•
4.	Traditional wisdom of use of plant parts for health	Health committees at gram panchayat level where Guni shares his knowledge	Training for identification and use of herbs
5.	Youth from addiction of drugs, alcohol, tobacco	Sharing of experiences and counseling at village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-addiction camps • Restricted rules of sale • COTPA
6.	Nutritive local grains (kuri, bati, kodra) and unrefined oil	Availability and Sale of local grains and Naturally processed oil	Sale of local grains and unrefined oil at ration shops

Evening Session: Cultural Night: The evening witnessed the rainbow colors of tribal folk dances and folk songs of various tribal communities. There were also skits, mono-acting and other form of folk media which were both entertaining and informative-educative.



Day 2

Community Validation and Consolidation Sessions

The points gathered from the dialogue sharing on day 1 were compiled and an oath and charter of demand were extracted from it to be shared with the larger gathering. The oath was taken by the tribal community to fix their responsibility as individuals, family and community to protect and promote Sachhi Kheti, Sachha Bachpan, Sachha Loktantra and Sachha Swasthya.

The provisions required from the stakeholders were converted into the charter of demand of tribal community to be presented to various levels like State and United Nations Forum.

Exhibition

An exhibition was displayed by VAAGDHARA on day 2 at the Conclave Ground. Exhibition was a demonstration of tribal culture, their heritage and traditional practices of farming. It was an attempt to present local and indigenous items which were not or seldom in use. The idea of exhibition was to make tribal people aware of its rich heritage and to make them realize how far they have come from their roots on the name of development. All efforts were made to cover the thematic areas so that a kind of visuals could be given to reiterate and depict the things that have been discussed in the yatra and conclave:

Sachhi kheti (True farming)

- **Seed fair :** More than 150 varieties of seeds and grains were exhibited. This section of exhibition was a huge success with the locals as the elders were taking pride in identifying seeds which the younger generations were not even able to recognize as the cultivation pattern has changed drastically in the recent past. Different varieties of the same grain were displayed which were all grown in this tribal belt earlier. How to select seeds was also being told.
- **Organic pesticides:** Pesticides made organically were displayed. How to make Jeevamrit and Dashpani was also being told.
- Model of organic farming was also put up.



Sachha Bachpan (True childhood)

- Balak-Balika Gaurav Yatra model was made depicting Child rights and holistic development of girl child.
- Different posters were displayed showing different rights of children like: Right to live, Right to Development, Right to protection and Right of participation. Since rights and duties go hand in hand, the seniors were being informed and educated about their responsibilities towards ensuring that children are able to grow holistically.

Sachha Loktantra (True democracy)

- IEC material was displayed depicting what is true democracy and what is expected from us to bring out the real democracy.
- Decentralization approach, powerful Panchayat, functioning of the local community were elaborated and demonstrated through charts.
- Information on Village level child protection committee (VCPC) was shared.
- Importance and working of Village level Health, Sanitation, Water and Nutrition Committee (VHSWNC) was displayed through IEC material.

Sachha Swasthya (True health)

- Local utensils: Steel and other metals have replaced the earlier utensils which were made of clay in which when cooked, the nutrients remained. Handi which is now replaced by Pressure Cooker. The use and importance of each utensil was being explained for improving our health by keeping up the nutritional level of food that we are cooking and eating.
- Traditional healing system: Guni is a traditional healer who heals with his indigenous wisdom of herbs. His herbs are leaves, roots, flowers and sap of locally grown plants and trees. He uses simple methods and remedies to heal people suffering from different ailments. Live demonstration of Guni's practice was being carried out in one corner of the exhibition and people were consulting him for their concerns.
- Local ornaments: females have almost stopped wearing the ornaments that were once an important part of their attire. Even their costumes have changed and modernized and they are no longer wearing them in their original styles. Every ornament was placed strategically on the body where it sensitized the nerve below it which assisted in blood circulation system and kept the person healthy.

The exhibition was a great hit among locals. The tribals formed a queue and waited patiently for their turn to see the exhibition. The local group dances were being performed in the ground.

Folk dances and folk songs were a big part of the conclave. Culture from different states was showcased through them. Various groups were performing their dances on beats of traditional instruments in the conclave ground.



Mr. Jayesh Joshi from VAAGDHARA, welcomed the eminent personalities from different field on stage and presented them Charkha and Hal as a token of Swawlamban.

Nilesh, a child Champion talked about True childhood. He said that he didn't know anything about Sacha Bachpan until VAAGDHARA people imparted knowledge to him about child's rights. In 2014, his village Uda, block Ghatol, District Banswara was declared Child labor free village. He advocated education: *pehle padhega tou fir badhega*, institutional deliveries and use of Anganwaris. Nilesh also shared the child help line number 1098 where information regarding child marriage or any other issue related to children could be registered with complete confidentiality to the informer's identity.

Mr. Om Arya from Save the Children talked about Sacha Bachpan and said that that there is immense power in intention. One small thought of Mr. Jayesh Joshi from VAAGDHARA is now metamorphosed into this huge gathering of people. The yatra was basically to come back home and look for reasons of contamination in our physical body, family, society, Government and to find local ways of fighting and eradicating that contamination.

Mr. Deepak from Vaagdhara talked about true farming. He said that their demand list was to save water, soil, seeds and animals. The friendly earthworm should be revived. He said that measures should be taken to save our money from sipping in to the market. (Bajar ka paisa

ghar mein aaye aur ghar ka paisa ghar mein rahe)

Mrs. Resham Malviya, Jila Pramukh appreciated the work of Mr Jayesh Joshi of VAAGDHARA who has been working between tribal communities from last 20-25 years. He has played an important role in motivating parents in sending children to school, worked with farmers for supporting traditional farming and helped them in understanding the need of growing their own vegetables (aapni badi lagao).

She urged tribal people to maintain their pace with the mainstream development but not to go far from their roots. Mrs Malviya ensured the masses that the demands made during this conclave shall be shared with appropriate authorities and efforts shall be made in achieving them.

Prof Uma Shankar Sharma, Vice Chancellor, Maharana Pratap Agriculture University, Udaipur advocated the use of technology in farming. He said that fruit bearing trees, vegetables and even flowers like Marigold, Rose and Chrysanthemum (Guldaodi) should be cultivated. He insisted on the rearing of Desi cows and use of Jeevamrit fertilizer. A request was already made to UNO for declaring a year of small millets (Bajra, Kangni, Samba, Chinar, Godad, Kutki, Oats and Ragi) Small millets are highly rich in minerals and can be grown in areas with scanty rainfall and water. He said that these grains should be used in our daily lives as it is very nutritive. He further added that micro-irrigation system should be used for saving water.



The Oath

Mr Jayesh Joshi, Secretary-VAAGDHARA initiated the tribal community present in the conclave to take an oath by raising their hand and repeat after him:

I pledge to use my life for the upliftment of my tribal culture and rituals and for the development of my fellows. I will live in the harmonious environment without harming nature following my tribal culture. I will try my best to revive our traditional (Hal, Halma, Haat, Bangda, Lotda). In resonance to our tribal culture, considering water as God, we would save water and will ensure that nutrients from our soil do not erode with excessive water. My family would plant 5 trees of 5 types in our land and will keep them safe for future generations. I pledge that the seeds which we eat in the form of grains will not be traded for money and we will keep them safe for our use in the traditional indigenous ways so that we don't have to be dependent on

the Government for them. The number of family members would correspond to number of types of animals we will rear. For health we will revive our traditional herbal method of treatment and will make effort to preserve them. We will eat our traditional food for increasing our life expectancy and nutritional level. We will stop migration of our children from our villages and will take responsibility of our village children. We will ensure that every person of every household will participate in Gram Panchayat to find solution to any problems pertaining to our village. We will have complete faith in our tribal culture and Democracy and will do everything possible to safeguard it.



Charter of Demand

The demands that were put forward by the tribal communities of 190 villages during the 21 days Dialogue March were discussed and agreeable points were made during the discussions held on day 1 of the conclave. These points which required attention from stakeholders were shared by Mr Mansingh from Samugra Vikas Sansthan and a consensus from the bigger group of more than 5000 tribal people was taken on Day 2 of the conclave. The demands were given a form of Charter to be put up to the appropriate competent authorities at State and UN forum.

1. Sachi Kheti

- Government Programs and schemes should focus to strengthen and revive the indigenous seeds of the community
- Government should provide an open market which is a platform to sell the produce at competent prices.
- To establish a system of district level advisory and control mechanism
- To provide training to the farmers on how to use their plants and animals for medicinal purposes.
- Animal Management training.
- Information about pure breed animals and their availability

2. Sacha Bachpan

- Anganwadi and School should be established in every village.
- Availability of adequate teachers in school and quality education
- Availability of sports material and designated playground
- Residential senior secondary schools so that the higher education does not break due to increase in distance of institution from home
- Employment to educated youth
- Strict rules for stopping child marriages
- Skill enhancement programs and training

3. Sacha Swasthya

- Government to establish Indigenous clinics where Guni can be consulted.
- Ayurvedic Medicine shops at village level.
- Information portal for nutritional and seasonal vegetables and grains.
- Sale of different types of food grain on ration shops.
- Training for identification and use of herbs.
- De-addiction camps.
- Restricted rules of sale of alcohol and other habit forming drugs.
- Effective implementation of COTPA.
- Sale of local grains and unrefined oil at ration shops.

4. Sacha Loktantra

- Programs for cultivating local leadership skills.
- While developing policies, schemes, programs and projects for tribals, Government should take care that they should not negatively affect tribal culture and traditions.
- Seamless transfer of information of schemes till Panchayat level.
- Policies that all service providing vendors in tribal region should be from within the state and their head offices within the state only, so as to have control on such service providers.
- Submission of application for NREGA scheme should be removed and people with job card should get 100 days employment or else unemployment allowance.

Way Forward

The conclave ended with a vision of taking the findings forward and working on doable points:

True Farming

- Reviving Halma, Hundel, Praise Soil, water and seed as Gods
- Organic farming, agroforestry, identifying and protecting traditional crops, seeds, edible items
- Kitchen Nutrition garden, growing 5 trees and rearing 5 animals per member of the family

True childhood

- Education and employment
- Eradicating child marriage and child labor

True Health

- Reviving traditional nutritive food for eradicating malnutrition
- Ensuring addiction free youth

True Democracy

- Building leadership skills in youth
- Equal participation across gender

- These findings are to be shared with the government and a charter of demand is to be put to appropriate departments.
- A roadmap is to be evolved for advocacy with Government for action and schemes which will ultimately result in revitalizing farming system without negatively affecting tribal life and livelihoods

VAAGDHARA knows that any modification done in these 4 thematic areas- Sachi Kheti, Sacha Bachpan, Sacha Loktantra and Sacha Swasthya will show a great impact on the overall human development indexes. Thus, this organization calls people for an internal journey towards self-sustainability and holistic growth.

3 Ps were given responsibilities to work on agreeable points gathered from the yatra and conclave

Person- family

Panchayat

Parliament - Government

The outcome of the tasks fixed would be reviewed in the next conclave. The budget allocation required for sustainability of certain tasks has to be chased in the coming time. Setting new benchmarks and beating their own indicators, VAAGDHARA has a long way to go.



Annexure

People on Stage on 17 January 2019

No.	Name	Agency/Department
1	Mr.Jayesh Joshi	Seceratry (Vaagdhara)
2	Mr.Ramesh Ji Bhai	Vinoba Sewa Asharam
3	Mr.Ramesh kumar	GSV
4	Mr.Om Prakash Arya	Save The Children
5	Dr .Hemant Acharya	Save The Children
6	Mr. Om Prakash Kulhari	CULP
7	Mrs.Resham Malviya	Zila Pramukh, Banswara
8	Mr.Deepak Pal Sharma	Agriculture Specialist
9	Mr.Himmat lal	JSS President
10	Mrs.Sarala Devi	JSS Secretary
11	Mrs.Anita Damor	Board Member of Vaagdhara
12	Mr.Sandeep Janawat	Representative, HEIFER
13	Mr. Abhishek Joshi	Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Delhi
14	Mr. Vijay	Social Activist

People on Stage on 18 January 2019

No.	Name	Agency/Department
1	Mrs. Resham Malviya	Zila Pramukh, Banswara
2	Mr. Brij Mohan Dixit	President, Vaagdhara
3	Mr. Jayesh Joshi	Secretary (Vaagdhara)
4	Mr. Ramesh Ji Bhai	Vinoba Sewa Asharam, Lucknow
5	Mr Ramesh Kumar	GSV Patna
6	Mr. Om Prakash Arya	Save The Children
7	Dr .Hemant Acharya	Save The Children
8	Mr. Om Prakash Kulari	CULP
9	Mr. Deepak Pal Sharma	Agriculture Specialist
10	Mr. Himmat lal	JSS Director
11	Mrs. Anita Damor	Board Member of Vaagdhara
12	Mr .Sandeep Janawat	Representative, HEIFER
13	Mrs. Sarala Devi	JSS Secretary
14	Mr. Abhishek Joshi	Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Delhi
15	Mr. Vijay	Social Activist
16	Prof. Uma Shankar Sharma	Vice Chancellor, MPAU, Udaipur
17	Dr. Pramod Rokariya	Director, KVK
18	Mrs. Shanta Garasiya	Pradhan, Bagidora

Annexure

Bhoomi Aarti

ॐ जय धरतीमाता, मैया जय धरतीमाता मैया जय धरतीमाता

सबका पालन करती, सबका पालन करती, तू ही दुःख हर्ता, मैया तू ही दुःख हर्ता ।
फूल, फल, अन्न देती..... फूल, फल, अन्न देती, है सबकी माता मैया है सबकी माता ।
घास रुखड़ा पाले, घास रुखड़ा पाले, पलता जग सारा मैया पलता जग सारा ।
खुद वो प्यासी रहती, खुद वो प्यासी रहती, सबको दे पानी मैया सबको दे पानी ।
नदिया नाले बहते, नदिया नाले बहते, पलता जीव सारा, मैया पलता जीव सारा ।
ताल-तलैया बांधाँ.... ताल-तलैया बांधाँ ... कुआ भर जावे..... मैया कुआ भर जावे ।
गोबर खाद बनाओ, गोबर खाद बनाओ, उपजे अन्न ज्यादा, मैया उपजे अन्न ज्यादा ।
यूरिया डीएपी हटाओ, यूरिया डीएपी हटाओ, जलती है माता..... मैया जलती है माता ।
पेड़-पोधे लगाओ, पेड़-पोधे लगाओ, घास बने साड़ी.... मैया घास बने साड़ी ।
दलहन को उपजाओ, दलहन को उपजाओ, निपजेवो ज्यादा हो मैया निपजे वो ज्यादा
धरतीमाता की सेवा, जो कोई जन करता, मैया जो कोई जन करता
उसके खेत सुधर जावे, उसके कुआ भर जावे, उसके घर लक्ष्मी आवे, उसके आनन्द हो जावे, मैया आनन्द हो जावे ।
कहत शिवानन्द स्वामी कहत शिवानन्द स्वामी, कहत शिवानन्द स्वामी कहत शिवानन्द स्वामी ,उसका जीवन सुधर जावे .मैया जीवन सुधर जावे मैया जीवन सुधर जावे

बोल धरती मातृ की.....

जनजातीय सम्प्रभुता समागम आज से

न्यूज सर्विस/काठमाडौं, काठमाडौं

काठमाडौं संस्था द्वारा 17 जनवरी से दो दिवसीय जनजातीय सम्प्रभुता समागम का आयोजन बुद्धा विगत धुधधाम के सामने खेल मैदान में होगा।

काठमाडौं संस्था के जयश्री जोशी ने बताया कि संस्था द्वारा राजस्वधान, मजदूरी तथा गुजरात राज्य के बंधु आचारित क्षेत्र में 21 दिसम्बर से 11 जनवरी तक जनजातीय किसान सम्प्रभुता यात्रा का आयोजन किया गया। इस यात्रा के अनुभवों व सीख का संकलन एवं प्रदर्शनीकरण जनजातीय सम्प्रभुता समागम के माध्यम से किया जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि किसान सम्प्रभुता यात्रा 100 गांवों से होते हुए 18 जनवरी को बुद्धा के खेल मैदान में पहुंचेगी। मुख्य कार्यक्रम को शुरूआत प्रातः 9 बजे से होगी। अहां तीन राखों के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न गांवों के किसान अपने खेत की मिट्टी, अपना बीज, अपना पानी के संरक्षण के लिए एकजिंत होंगे। इस दौरान सच्ची खेती, सच्चा कृषिपटन, सच्चा लोकतंत्र, सच्चा स्वास्थ्य एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्र की संस्कृति व विकास विषय पर चिंतन होगा। इस दौरान प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन भी किया जाएगा।

जनजातीय सम्प्रभुता समागम कार्यक्रम का समापन

संस्कृति व परंपराओं से जुड़े रहकर जीवन जीने की सीख

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

राष्ट्रदूत

HOME RASHTRADOOT UDAILPUR Sat, 19 Jan 1998

‘परम्परागत कृषि उपज के साथ तकनीक का करें प्रयोग’

बाँसवाड़ा, (निसं)। किसानों को चाहिए कि वे अपनी परम्परागत खेती पद्धति के साथ सावधानी से तकनीकी का प्रयोग करें ताकि जलन की उपजाऊ क्षमता बरकरार रहे और हमारा स्वास्थ्य भी बेहतर बना रहे। उक्त आ न महाराष्ट्र प्रताप कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति उमाराकर शर्मा ने वागछाट संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित दो दिवसीय संप्रभुता सभागम कार्यक्रम के समापन अवसर पर मुख्य अतिथि पद से किया। शर्मा ने बताया कि 1962 में उपज की कमी के कारण हमें विदेशों से गेहूं मंगवाना पड़ा। अमेरिका ने लाल गेहूं भेजे जिसे संभवतः जानवर भी नहीं खा सकते थे। बाद में अमेरिका ने ये गेहूं भी देने से मना कर दिया। इसके बाद अन्य देश से गेहूं मंगवाये गये और उसके बाद खेती पद्धति में रासायनिक खादों का प्रयोग शुरू हुआ। रासायनिक खाद संतुलित मात्रा में मिलानी थी लेकिन हमने संतुलन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया फलस्वरूप आज स्थितियां बिकट हो गयी हैं। ऐसे में हमें परम्परागत खेती के साथ सावधानी से तकनीकी का प्रयोग करना होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि रस्सी, फलदार पीथे और फूल लगाकर हम अपनी

आय बढ़ा सकते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि देशी गाय का पालन सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। विदेशी नस्ल की गाय ए-वन श्रेणी का दुध देती है जबकि देशी नस्ल की गाय ए-2 श्रेणी का दुध देती है जो शरीर के लिए लाभकारी है। उन्होंने बताया कि देशी गाय का दुध सी से तीन सौ रुपये प्रति किलो बिकता है और सेलिब्रिटी देशी गाय के दुध का उपयोग करो। देशी गाय का बी 800 से 1600 रुपये किलो तक बिकता है। उन्होंने बताया कि दुध गाय का गोबर पांच बीघा जमीन के लिए पर्याप्त है। उन्होंने बताया कि पंजाब, हरियाणा में रासायनिक खादों का अधिक उपयोग हुआ। परिणामस्वरूप आज एक ट्रेन कैसर ट्रेन के नाम से चलती है अर्थात् हमें परम्परागत कृषि उपादान बनाना होगा। उन्होंने बताया कि जलवायु के अनुसार नये योजनार्थ शामिल की जा रही हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कृषि के साथ पशुपालन पर भी बल देना होगा। विला प्रमुख रेशम मालविया ने बताया कि प्राचीन समय में हम घा पर ही मशाले का उत्पादन करते थे और घड़ी से आटा पीसते थे जिससे शरीर मजबूत रहता था लेकिन आज मशीनी युग आ गया है।

Annual seminar on tribal development organised

Times News Network

Jaipur: Farmer's sovereignty march was organised from December 21, 2004 to January 11, 2005 in 190 villages spreading across Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh by Vaagdhara. Vaagdhara is a civil society organisation that is working for tribal development and organises an annual colloquium. The first day of the colloquium began on January 17 at Vaagdhara premises in Kapda, Banowara with 'rural justice' (graying and grating the mother earth) followed

by lighting of the lamp. Vaagdhara secretary Jayesh Joshi welcoming the guests said, 'This event will provide a platform for the poor tribal community to raise their issues and concerns and an opportunity to take up these issues at national and international levels. This will bring in development practitioners, academicians, policy makers etc under one roof to share experience and knowledge for the upliftment of tribal community. The tribal community will be able to discuss issues of common concerns and



Members of the civil society organisation perform pousa in Banowara

share them with other stakeholders for effective advocacy.' The four subjects which were the topic of discussion were 'Sacha Bhagwan', 'Sacha Swasthya', 'Sacha Lakshana' and 'Sachi Kheti' where participants and subject experts shared their views. An exhibition showcasing the traditional food items, crops, vegetables, stories and other household items which were used to preserve food and other items was also part of the colloquium along with cultural events.

The aim of this march, claim organisers, is to maintain the individuality of the tribal community. Joshi added, 'All the stakeholders have pre-conceived notion that the tribals lack resources and are backward but that is not the case. They are more empowered than they are supposed to be. Mainstream society and the state is to understand their wishes and vision. Their way of living is actually sustainable living and we have connected with over 20,000 tribals to acknowledge their way of life and make others also understand it.'

पत्रिका अभियान: 'मेरा खेत, मेरी फसल' का बड़ा असर

हजारों आदिवासियों की शपथ- नष्ट नहीं करेंगे परम्परागत वनस्पतियां

काठमाडौं में

एकत्रित

हुआ

आदिवासी

परिचय

दुखी शिबि

के

दुष्परिणामों

में ही

हवा

परिचय

तथा

परिचय

परिचय

परिचय

परिचय

परिचय

परिचय

परिचय

परिचय

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

विश्व नृत्य दिवस

Call back to Roots



For a world without hunger



Save the Children®



**Azim Premji
Philanthropic
Initiatives**

BRLF

Karl Kübel Stiftung



für Kind und Familie



BAJAJ



**BAJAJ
FINSERV**

Design: zenrishabh.com