

**A CONCEPT NOTE ON**  
**ENHANCED FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITY OF 500 FARMERS THROUGH**  
**PROMOTION OF DRUMSTICK CULTIVATION**

***Submitted to:***



***Submitted by:***

**TrirangaYubak Sangha,**

Mahakhanda, Rengali, Agalpur, Balangir, Pin – 767022, Odisha, India

Tel: 06653-201700, Mobile: 9437977186, 96681493998

Email: [tysodisha@gmail.com](mailto:tysodisha@gmail.com)

Website: [www.tysodisha.org](http://www.tysodisha.org)

## A Brief Profile of Triranga Yubak Sangha

1. **Name of the NGO** : **TRIRANGA YUBAK SANGHA**
2. **Registered Office -** At – Mahakhanda, PO- Rengali, Via – Agalpur,  
Dist. - Balangir, Pin – 767022, Odisha, India  
Mobile: +91-7894050701, +91-8018822240  
Email: [tysodisha@gmail.com](mailto:tysodisha@gmail.com)
3. **Project Office:** At. Padmapur, Near RMC, Check-gate, Gaisilat Road,  
P.S. Padmapur, Dist.-Bargarh, Pin. 768036 (Odisha)
4. **Administrative Office** At. Nehru Nagar  
Po: Rajendra College,  
Dist. Bolangir - 767002  
Odisha, India
5. **Contact Person** : Mr. Arun Kumar Dash, Secretary
6. **Legal Status** :
  - Registered under SRA XXI of 1860 vide no. - 5019-306 during 1999-2000 dated. 19.3.2000;
  - IGR Registration No.- 22313-41 dt.14.7.2006 at IGR, Cuttack;
  - FCRA Registration No.- 104840081, Date: 15.01.2009; Renewal on date:05.08.2016
  
  - Registration under U\S 12A of income tax act 1961 on 10.03.2010; vide Sl.No 107 F/Y 2009-10 Dated 10-03-2010
  - Grant of approval U\S 80G (VI) income Tax Act 1961. Vide No. CIT/SBP/Judl./80G/2009-10/3861 of Dated 10-03-2010 valid up to 2012-13.
  - PAN No. AABTT 3487 H
  - Tax Deduction Account No. (TAN) BBNT00841B

### **A) Organisation Details:**

Balangir district formally known as Patana state was one of the Gadjar states in Orissa. The people of Patana states were exploited by native Gadjar ruler in many ways. The ruler appointed agent in every village known as Gountia. The people of the states were bound to pay the illegal tax like Rasad, Magan, Bethi, and Beggars etc. The common people had no fundamental right to speak anything about the misrule of native kings as well as of Gountia. The Gountia ruled and controlled the villages as their own desire. People were not able to raise voice against him. It was in the year 1999, some of the social minded activist youth of the village gathered together united and organized to fight against the village Gountia. They have succeeded in controlling the situation due to their combined efforts in some villages including Mahakhand, where TYS was born.

The sufferers who were freed from the exploitation of Gountias have requested and inspired by the success, Triranga Yubak Sangha (TYS) was emerged to continue the struggle spread across the area.

Triranga Yubak Sangha (TYS) came into existence on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1999 with a mandate to enable the silent mass raise voice of concerns and fight against exploitation. TYS has now grown with interventions in around 200 villages across 3 Districts in Odisha. TYS has been associated with the NCAER, New Delhi in four states for outlook survey on agriculture (NFSM). TYS is undertaking capacity building programme of PRI members in four Blocks and training of ASHA activists in Bargarh District. TYS has availed expertise in the field of participatory methods and prepared village level micro planning in 107 villages.

Currently the organization is working in areas of direct intervention contributing towards food and livelihood security of poor and vulnerable target groups, advocacy for strengthening governance, sustainable agriculture including promotion of organic farming, organizing the organized laborers farmers and women groups to fight for their rights and entitlements. Apart from this, TYS has started intervention for nutritional security. To contribute towards reduction of maternal and child mortality, TYS has involved with safe motherhood programme in its intervention area.

As a part of Samuhik Marudi Pratikar Udyam (SMPU), Padampur, TYS has been supporting the vulnerable youth women to earn their livelihood through one time support along with emergency fund. Moreover, the youth in the project areas have been capacitated, on continuous basis on mushroom cultivation, bamboo craft, dairy development, promotion of vegetable farming within the limited area etc.

**VISION:** Make a society just free from all sorts of discrimination, irrespective of caste, creed, sex and religion having equal rights.

**MISSION:** “To empower the poor mass, develop their potential, improve their socio-economic status and eradicate poverty thereby bringing sustainable development with emphasis to weaker and vulnerable section like SC, ST, Women, child & disadvantaged poor.”

**VALUES:** TYS is determined to follow the following things as its core values.

- **Ethical Space:** TYS dreams to working with partnerships for the creation of an ethical space that supports inclusiveness, mutual learning, and respect for human values.
- **Teamwork:** TYS believes that everyone achieves more when we work together and pool our strengths in a collaborative environment.
- **Development:** TYS believes in fostering personal and professional growth in a stimulating and supportive environment that recognizes and develops individual talents and skills.
- **Respect:** TYS believes in a work environment that treats everyone with respect, dignity and courtesy.
- **Communication:** TYS believes that the way to acknowledging, supporting and addressing people’s needs is through effective, two-way communication.
- **Democratic functioning and transparency:** TYS follows democratic functioning & abiding to the laws of the nation along with full transparency.

**TARGET POPULATION:** TrirangaYubak Sangha (TYS) basically focuses on disadvantaged groups exploited socially and economically keeping them in vicious circle of poverty and by that, forcing them to remain in the same condition. The specific target groups of TYS includes, Women, Children and Youth, especially at risk; Older/elders, Disables, Tribals groups, Dalits, Migrated people, Consumers/producers, Landless & small and marginal farmers and SHGs, CBOs, NGOs, Social development teams and networks in rural area.

**STRATEGIES:** The Organisation strongly believes in the knowledge and capacity of the community. Due to lack of opportunity, scope and the yearlong phenomenon of exploitation by the higher mass and habit of tolerance by the vulnerable, the situation remains unchanged. Given them necessary information and platform, they can contribute better towards their livelihood and empowerment process. The following are the principal strategies adopted by the organisation.

- Direct intervention with the target groups through mobilization and capacity building.
- Collaboration with existing community based organizations, peoples’ organizations, non-government organizations and civil society networks.
- Linkage with the government departments and administrations.
- Identification and knowledge pool of resource persons in the locality and their appropriate utilization.
- Linkage with mass media representatives.
- Building Citizen Engagements, belongingness and ownership towards the intervention.
- Research and advocacy for achieving the desired success of community.
- Documentation and sharing of ideas, experience and expertise of community members.

**GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF TYS:** Growing from a village, TYS has now spread its intervention in around 200 villages in 91 Gram Panchayats of 10 Blocks across 4 Districts. Moreover, it has been involved with documentation and research in four states including odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhatisgarh. Apart from the registered office, now, TYS has its project office at Padampur in Bargarh District and administrative office at District head Quarter of Bolangir.

#### **APPROACHES:**

- Need based and area specific
- People centered – focus on marginalized communities and natural resource dependent communities
- Sustainability
- Participatory with greater involvement of poor and deprived with special emphasis on women

#### **PROGRAMME AREAS OF TYS:**

There are four distinct programme areas and the key programme components under each programme area are as presented below:

##### **1. Direct Intervention:**

- Rescue operation of the distressed migrants out of states
- Medical aid for urgent hospitalization and relief
- One time support for livelihood generating programme.
- Relief during disasters like flood and drought.
- Food bank, grain bank and seed bank to enable the community avail the required food or seed at ease.

##### **2. Field Demonstration:**

- Identification and capacity building of farmers, SHG members
- Demonstration and promotion of sustainable resource agricultural and practices.
- Establishment of community monitoring of different Government Schemes and thereby strengthening governance system.
- Identification of active SHGs consisting of poor and marginal vulnerable women groups and their capacity

building, support and linkage for micro entrepreneurship.

- Identification of youth and capacitating for livelihood enhancement through vocational trainings.

### **3. Research and Advocacy action:**

- Need assessment of community as a part of national Food Security Mission and regular updating.
- Community mapping and preparation of micro plans, presentation of the community vision on the Gram Sabha, the decision making body at grass root governance level for approval and linkage with different schemes for implementation.
- Linkage with the District Administration, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), and District Agriculture officer for linkage and development of village at community and individual level.
- Building rapport with Government Departments and catalyzing for smooth implementation of government schemes and programmes.

### **4. Capacity Building:**

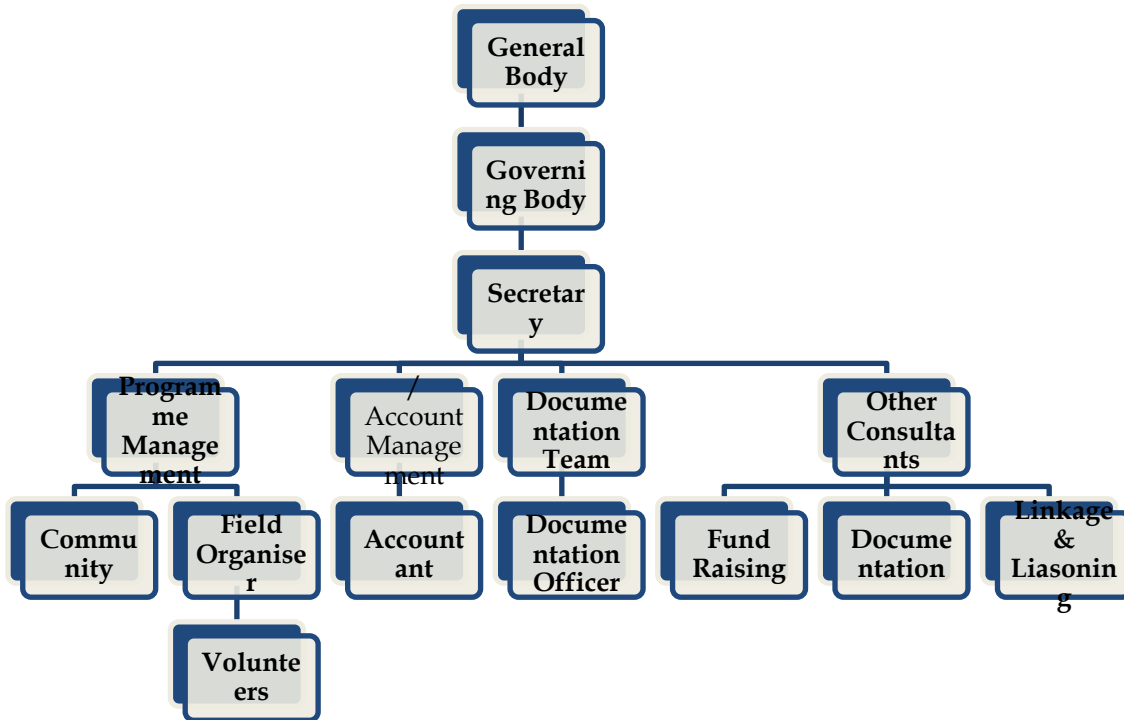
- Capacity building of different stakeholders including the community members, youth leaders, opinion leaders, small and marginal farmers, SHG members, PRI members, ASHA activists, Artists, micro entrepreneurs
- Community mobilization and empowerment of community, regular meetings, follow up actions, exposure trips, arrangement of platform for exchange and sharing of ideas etc.

**GOVERNANCE OF TYS:** The General Body consisting of all the members is the apex decision making body of TrirangaYubak Sangha. The Secretary is responsible for the operation and management of TYS and is answerable to the Governing Body as and when required. The General Body sits in once in a year for preparation of annual action plans and budgets, election of Governing Body Members and taking major policy decisions with regard to functioning of TYS.

The Governing Body consists of seven members including President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer and other three members elected in the General Body meeting and works for five years. The Governing Body sits in every quarter for review and reflection of the programmes and activities initiated or continued and decides the future course of action of TYS on majority basis. The Governing Body is the decision making body on administrative and financial planning in coordination with the Secretary.

The Secretary is empowered to take decisions on the operational matters of TYS on regular basis. Being the Chief Functionary, he appraises the Governing Body from time to time and is also responsible for the day to day operational, financial and administrative matters of the Organisation.

### Organogram Of Triranga Yubak Sangha (TYS)



**PARTNERSHIP:** Through the passage of time, TYS has established partnership with a range of network, institutions, civil society organizations & government and private agencies. TYS humbly expresses thankfulness to Action Aid, NCAER, NABARD, NRHM- Odisha & Panchayati Raj Department, and Government of Odisha for continuous support, guidance and feedback in the process of contributing towards the Objectives.

**Project Context:** Bargarh is a district of western Orissa bounded on the north by the State of Chhatisgarh and on the east by the district of Sambalpur, on the south lies the district of Balangir and Subarnapur and on the west the district of Nawaparacame in to existence as a district from **1st April 1993**. The economy of Bargarh is largely dependent on agricultural products. A part of the district is well irrigated with a network of canals originating from river Mahanadi, ensuring a good crop. on the other hand, the rain-fed area like Padampur Sub-Division and Bhatli & Ambabhona Blocks of Bargarh Sub-Division are backward with traditional agriculture and lack of development of other sectors as well. The extent of irrigated land in Padampur is 4%. The average land holding per household in Bargarh district is 1. 21 acres. Padampur Subdivision of Bargarh has close links to the KBK (Koraput, Bolangir & Kalahandi) scenario, though it is not part of this region. Its climatic condition and geographical settings are similar to that in KBK. Despite this, the subdivision has never got any of the facilities and priorities given to KBK. Due to recurring drought and lack of wage employment, people migrate out of the district to brick kilns, to urban areas for rickshaw pulling and other labour work in the unorganized sector, and to irrigate areas for seasonal agriculture work. Majority of population in the sub-division depend on agriculture and collection and selling of minor forest produce. Only 5% of the total arable area is irrigated and more than half of the arable land is in occupation of 10% of the population. 66% of the population is either landless agricultural labourers or are small and marginal farmers.

The major problems faced by the community in agricultural practice includes soil erosion, erratic rainfall resulting in leaving the land barren, low crop productivity- the productivity of different crops like paddy is around 7qnt/acre as against the district average of 12qnt/acre. Moreover its mostly a mono-cropped area with cropping intensity of just 110%. This has led to a situation where the people have started depending more on the wage labour than agriculture for their livelihood.

- I. Drought: the continuous drought situation and lack of capability and resources to cope with the situation forces the targeted community to migrate to distant places, even to other states like Andhra Pradesh and Gujrat. Lack of irrigation facilities, makes the community more vulnerable. Lack of required innovation and technology for enhanced productivity:
- II. Non-accessibility to external market/ Dependence on local market: Due to non-accessibility to external market, whatever agricultural and forest items produced and collected by the community face distress sale and exploitation by the middlemen. The lion's share is taken away by the middlemen/Dalals. Availability of market information in general and price tendency in particular is another important factor for distress sale of agricultural and forest produces.
- III. Inadequate information/knowledge/extension service: Due to outreach, the community is barred from extension services from the Government and Public Sector Undertakings. Whatever knowledge is with the old community members are limited with them only and gradually diminishing. Lack of knowledge management is the root cause for non-transformation and sharing of existing traditional agricultural practices.
- IV. Lack of storage facilities: lack of storage facility is one of the major reasons for distress sale of agricultural and forest produces. The community farmers are not in position to preserve/conservate the produces during the market downfall. The economic reasons also force them to sale their produces at whatever price offered to them.

- V. Credit availability: whenever any entrepreneur expresses interest for innovation and value addition, lack of availability of credit is a problem. Given required supports for such initiatives, the farmers can certainly grow and work for their income enhancement.
- VI. Lack of infrastructure for processing/value addition: In the current market situation, the consumers required finished products at their door step. But, the community is yet to avail knowledge on processing and value addition. Moreover, poverty and resource constraints are the reasons for selling the raw products rather than value addition or processing.

Above all, poverty is the only reason for the underdevelopment of the community in the targeted area. In the absence of sustainable livelihood, the tribal people do not have food security. More than seventy per cent of the families are living below poverty line. The vicious circle of poverty has arrested the community to stay in debt trap which, in turn restricts for sustainable development. The conclusive reason for these issues is due to lack of opportunities, scope and infrastructure; and incapability of the poor and vulnerable community for utilizing the available resources and facilities to contribute towards their livelihood enhancement due to lack of information and awareness.

Keeping in view of the above, TYS has conducted problem & opportunity analysis to make them self-sufficient and ensure livelihood security and identified for promotion of drumstick cultivation on commercial basis.

**Why drumstick (Moringa):** India is one of the prime producers of Moringa (Drumstick) with an annual production of 2.2 million tonnes of tender fruits from an area of 38,000 hectore. Drumstick is the most suitable crop during summer season with less efforts and water.

Almost all parts of the moringa tree are used for food, oil, fiber, and/or medicine. In the Pacific, the most important products are pods and leaves. Young pods are consumed as a vegetable. Very young pods are fiberless, and can be cooked like string beans. Because the weight is low on very young pods, most commercial production involves larger, more fibrous pods that are used in soups, stews, and curries. The nutritious leaves are eaten in many dishes including soups, stews, and stir fries. Sautéed young leaves and flowers are also eaten. The demand for home consumption of pods and leaves can generally be met by one or two backyard trees.

Moringa is widely adapted to the tropics and subtropics. Optimum leaf and pod production requires high average daily temperatures of 25–30°C (77–86°F), well distributed annual rainfall of 1000–2000 mm (40–80 in), high solar radiation and well-drained soils. Growth slows significantly under temperatures below 20°C (68°F). Ideal elevation is less than 600 m (1,970 ft). Moringa is relatively tolerant of drought and poor soils, and responds well to irrigation and fertilization.

Similarly, Moringa tolerates a wide range of soil types and pH (4.5–9), but prefers well-drained soils in the neutral pH range. It can grow well in heavy (clay) soils provided that they do not become saturated for prolonged periods of time. Light (sandy) soils are preferred for rooting branch cuttings directly in the ground.

The district of Bargarh comes under the West Central Table Land of the Agro-Climatic/ Ecological Zone with geographical coordinates of 21° 19' 45.42" N Latitude, 83° 37' 13.11" E Longitude and 189.3m above MSL Altitude. The average annual rainfall is 1527 mm.

The major soil type in the district contains Lateritic soils, mixed red & yellow soils, Red & Black soils and Brown forest soils. The rain fed area is 209000 hectares.

Drumstick is drought and heat tolerant and can be cultivated in less fertile land with minimum input and efforts. The available soil type and temperature best suits for drumstick.

Though drum stick is yet to be recognized by the agriculture/ horticulture department for cultivation, it is by default available in the area. The surplus drum sticks are sold in the local market and the households owning it are getting certain return without any investment.

Despite the fact, marketing of drumstick are channelized through the petty traders, wholesalers, commission agents, retailers and finally the consumers. The consumers pay a high price due to shortfall of supply in the local market and the middle man category are benefitted by this.

The cost benefit analysis drawn from the farmers of other area has shown the ratio of 1: 2.52 for cultivation of drumstick on commercial basis. The details of cost benefit analysis for 0.25 acre of land is as follows:

<b>Cost Benefit Analysis for 0.25 acre of land for Drumstick Cultivation</b>				
<b>Variety</b>	<b>Sajana (Local)</b>			
<b>Area (ac)</b>	<b>0.25</b>			
<b>Spacing (m x m)</b>	<b>15*15</b>			
<b>No. of plants</b>	<b>50</b>			
<b>Item of expenditure</b>	<b>I year</b>	<b>II year</b>	<b>III year</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cost of drumstick seedling @ Rs.10/- prepare from local variety stick-10 % extra for gap filling & Meeting initial mortality (After planting in I year and 10% subsequent in II year)	550	50	0	600
Manures- compost	1000	1000	0	2000
Fertilizer and Bio-fertilizers	500	500	500	1500
Plant protection	300	300	300	900
Irrigation (Clay pot) @Rs.20/-	1000	1000		2000

Land preparation (Cleaning of field, plowing and leveling) and Layout	200	0	0	200
Digging of Pits	500	0	0	500
Filling back of pits	500	0	0	500
Planting	250			250
Application of plant protection	200	0	0	200
Inter crop	500	500	500	1500
Fencing	3000	0	0	3000
<b>TOTAL</b>	8500	3350	1300	13150

Production Estimate from 01 unit plantation (0.25 ac)								
Sl no	Year	production from 01 unit(in kg) drumstick(50 plant)	Rate per kg(Rs.)	Amount(Rs.)	Total production(in kg) drumstick leaf fro 50 plant	Rate per quintal(Rs.)	Aamount (Rs.)	Grant Total(Rs.)
1	1	1000	50	50000	50	10	500	50500
2	2	2000	50	100000	100	10	1000	101000
3	3	2500	50	125000	150	10	1500	126500
4	4	2500	50	125000	200	10	2000	127000
5	5	2500	50	125000	200	10	2000	127000
6	6	2500	50	125000	200	10	2000	127000
7	7	2500	50	125000	200	10	2000	127000
8	8	2500	50	125000	200	10	2000	127000
9	9	2500	50	125000	200	10	2000	127000
10	10	2500	50	125000	200	10	2000	127000
				<b>1150000</b>	<b>1700</b>		<b>17000</b>	<b>1167000</b>

If the potential poor and marginalized farmers will be provided with minimal support for drumstick cultivation, certainly it will contribute towards ensured income, livelihood and other crosscutting benefits.

The project will cover 15 Villages of 2 Gram Panchayats in Padampur Block in the Bargarh District of Odisha state in India. The Block head Quarters are situated at 110Kilometres from the district head quarter of Bargarh.

### B) The Proposed Project:

**Goal:** To make 500 farmers self-sufficient so as to ensure livelihood and income security of their own through promotion of drumstick cultivation.

### Objectives:

- To enable the farmer succeed in cultivation and value addition of drumstick.
- To empower the farming community with required knowledge and information.
- Ensure appropriate price through access to market (local and external) and enhanced bargaining capacity

### C) Proposed Key Strategies:

- Institution building, inform and capacity building
- Identification of potential farmers
- Build and nurture farmer leaders and entrepreneurs.
- Institution building from village level (Like SHG/Producer Group/ Farmers' Group) to regional level.
- Capacity building (training, exposure visit, access to sharing platforms on cultivation, marketing, institution building and management)
- Value Chain Development
- Search and linkage with external resources, (Technology human resource, financial, physical infrastructure, agricultural market and manufacturing/processing infrastructure etc.)
- Backward (input) and forward (output) production, marketing and linkages.
- enabling storage/processing of agricultural produce, marketing and access to markets

D) **Proposed Activities:** To fulfill the above objectives and to establish a complete value chain in agricultural produces, TYS proposes the following activities over a period of three years.

<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Activities</u>
a) To enable the farmer succeed in cultivation and value addition of drumstick.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of farmers</li> <li>• Nursery raising</li> <li>• Field preparation, pit digging &amp; filling</li> <li>• Plant distribution and plantation</li> <li>• Plantation</li> <li>• Fencing</li> <li>• Inter-cropping</li> <li>• Irrigation</li> <li>• weeding</li> <li>• harvesting</li> </ul>
b) To empower the farming community with required knowledge and information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitizing community</li> <li>• Discussion with village community</li> <li>• Training on developing entrepreneurial skills and leadership</li> <li>• Organizing and Formalizing- Federating the existing farmers' club into Farmers' Producer Organisation (FPO)</li> <li>• Training on Strengthening the organizational capacity</li> <li>• Training on storage and processing management</li> <li>• Training on leadership building</li> <li>• Training on collective marketing, developing the farm strategy, marketing strategy</li> </ul>
c) Ensure appropriate price through access to market (local and external) and enhanced bargaining capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of possible opportunities and market</li> <li>• Development of contingency plans, identification of risk mitigation strategy</li> <li>• finalization of financial contracts/legal contracts, Securing resources and rapport building</li> <li>• identification of land for placement of processing unit</li> <li>• civil works</li> <li>• power connection/ Electrification</li> <li>• advertisement, publicity and branding</li> <li>• finalization of lease agreement</li> <li>• Purchase of drumstick processing machine</li> <li>• Initiation of production</li> <li>• Building packaging facility</li> </ul>

#### E) Expected Outcomes

- Drumstick farming in field of 500 farmers complete successfully, harvested and ready for sale
- Value addition works initiated, products packed
- drumstick plantation succeeded
- Farmers Clubs and FPOs established, Operational zed and Working smoothly
- Farmers motivated to adopt innovations and initiating entrepreneurial initiatives of their own
- Drumstick leaf processing unit running smoothly, product developed, marketed and sold regularly
- Brand for the product developed

#### F) Expected impacts

- Income of drumstick farmers enhanced
- Economic standard increased
- Livelihood capacity developed
- Depression of farmers reduced
- Indebtedness decreased
- Other cross-cutting issues like health, education, wellbeing of farmers' families enhances
- Farmers' dignity established, farmers' suicide reduced

G) **Monitoring & Evaluation:** Participatory Monitoring and evaluation will be done in grassroots level to project level with guidance of donor and advisor. After finalization of the project and project management planning will be prepared basing on the human resources of the project and the accountability mechanism. Periodical monitoring and evaluation will be conducted as per need of the donor agency and documentation of the project. There will be scope for external evaluation of programme as well as finance for the project in annual basis to find out the gaps and strengthening the project management.



H) **Innovation:** The proposed project will be unique of its kind in not only in the target location, but also in the district in the field of agricultural value addition. Moreover, abolition of middlemen and utilizing the existing primary agricultural product with some sort of value addition will bring about better return and their by contribute towards enhanced livelihood. Furthermore, the commodities and produces which the community has been treating as idle will be utilized and result in some sort of return.

I) **Project management:** TYS will be accountable for effective implementation and management of the project as per the project envisioned above. A comprehensive programme management system will also be developed for better and qualitative achievement of the goal and objectives as mentioned in the project. TYS will also ensure the periodical reporting such as quarterly, half yearly and annual report based on its standard format appropriate for the project.

J) **Project Sustainability:** Sustainability will be the central contemplation in project implementation. People's participation will focus in starting from planning to implementation and evaluation. The project itself will start contributing towards livelihood of the targeted farmers and related sectors through production and value addition. The drumstick plants will continue providing economic returns for at least 10 years along other benefits from the works like kitchen garden, vegetable cultivations etc. Resource mobilization from govt. sources and community will be focused fur further linkage of the programmes.

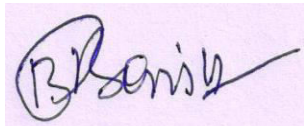
Further, there will be a vibrant institutional framework of farmers' clubs and FPOs to continue for continuation of the processing unit for value addition and efforts with their own contribution out of profit and developed corpus funds.

K) **Cross Cutting Issues:** Other cross cutting issues like community health and nutrition, education, financial inclusion, enhanced bargaining and purchasing power, enhanced consumption will also be covered along with the major cross cutting issues of gender and human rights and market.

L) **Limitation:** The success of the project depends on some internal and external determinants for its success and sustainability. The detailed analysis may build a clear cut idea which will help in developing appropriate coping mechanism for implementation. The limitations identified during basic analysis are like Perish ability of agricultural products, Price variations from time to time, changes in government policies, availability of credit and banking services for new initiatives and innovations, collaboration with rural retailers and markets, financial liability, competition from other producers, political behaviors, and shipping.

M) **Infrastructure required for success of the project:** The project requires support in six aspects to achieve sustainability and long term result for the wellbeing f the community. They may be categorized like technology infrastructure, human resource infrastructure, financial infrastructure, physical infrastructure (basic roads, water, and sewer and electricity system, digital communications services, logistics support, bulk food staple handing), agricultural market infrastructure, manufacturing/processing infrastructure etc.

N) **Budget:** We will be pleased to submit a detailed proposal along with funding requirement once the concept is approved.



Byasadev Barik,Secretary  
Triranga Yubak Sangha

