

FINAL REPORT

On

“Coordinated Network Project on Development of Scheduled Caste Communities through Resource Management, Technology Transfer and Empowerment in East India”

Project Title: Socio-economic upliftment of SC community in identified villages of Sagar Island, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal through skill enhancement and livelihood intervention



Implemented by

PARIBESH UNNAYAN PARISHAD

8/1B Raipur Road East, Kolkata 700 032

Rural Unit

AMARGRAM

Village- Phulbari, P.O.- Sagar Phulbari

Sagar Island, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

Co-ordinated by

Dr. (Mrs.) Ramalakshmi Datta

Principal Scientist

Vivekananda Institute of Biotechnology

Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Nimpith

Supported by

Science for Equity, Empowerment and Development Division (SEED)

Department of Science & Technology

(Period : April, 2014 to March, 2015)

A. SUMMARY SHEET

1. TITLE OF THE PROJECT: Socio-economic upliftment of SC community in identified villages of Sagar Island, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal through skill enhancement and livelihood intervention
2. REFERENCE NO. OF SANCTION LETTER WITH DATE :
SSD/SCSP/037/2011, 4th December, 2012
3. PI NAME & ORGANISATION:
(COMPLETE ADDRESS WITH TELEPHONE NO. FAX & EMAIL DETAILS)
Dr. Amales Misra, PI
Paribesh Unnayan Parishad
City address: 8/1B, Raipur Road (East), Kolkata 700 032
Rural Address: Vill.- Phulbari, P.O.Sagar Phulbari
Sagar Island, South 24 Parganas
Mobile No. 91 9002497090
E-Mail ID: amargram.pupa@gmail.com, amargram_pupa@rediffmail.com
4. DATE OF START: **1st March, 2013**
5. DATE OF COMPLETION: (SCHEDULED AND LIKELY)
February, 2016 (likely to be completed within target date)
6. TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT: SANCTIONED AND NOW ESTIMATED
Rs.23, 14,247.00
7. STAFF SANCTIONED & IN POSITION: Four; In position : four
8. TOTAL EXPENDITURE: Rs 904603.00
9. ASSETS DEVELOPED OR EQUIPMENTS ACQUIRED, IF ANY: One **Camera in the first year.**
10. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST APPROVED WORK-PLAN/TIME
SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT:
 - i) **Community Mobilisation (in all the 3 villages):**
 - More than 175 Members (women) , out of 229 (>16 age) under 11 Groups involved through 104 meetings during the year;
 - Nearly 75 girls out of 114 (< 16 age) are involved in various other activities, like study centre, drawing, dancing & song classes.

- The attendance of Group members increases gradually as a result of constant persuasion and various capacity building programmes.

Group (SHG) meeting during the period

Period	Number of meeting	Members attended	Attendance/meeting (average)
April- May,2014	10	122	12.2
June- July, 2014	12	142	11.8
Aug.- Sept., 2014	13	160	12.3
Oct. – Nov., 2014	15	187	12.4
Dec. – Jan., 2014	18	208	11.5
Feb. – March. 2015	18	215	11.9
	86	Average 172	Average 12/meeting

ii) Developing capacities of the staff & community members:

- SHG management trainings (2 Trainings, total 6 days for all the staff, Volunteers (2), Selected Group members (35). Training given on group formation, group dynamics, group savings, internal & external loan and subsequent loan cycles. Trainings on, fishery, poultry, kitchen garden development, biofertiliser, vermicompost preparation, Integrated farming system & vocational trainings (Tailoring, Organic farming Food Processing & House wiring). Total trainings 20, Awareness Programme (**Annexure- I**).

As a result of various trainings five community members have gained sufficient knowledge & skill, so that they are able to earn money by improving their agricultural production as well as acting as **Community Resource Persons (CRPs)**.

iii) Livelihood support Activities (Demonstration & Support)

Sl. No.	Support	Phulbari	Kashtala	Sibpur
1.	Kitchen Garden	17	12	25
2.	Vermicomposting	8	4	7
3.	Paddy seeds	6	2	3
4.	IFS	2	2	2
5.	Poultry	18	18	22
6.	Goat			
7.	Fishery	10	11	9
8.	Fruit saplings	19	14	38
9.	Sanitation	1	0	1

- **Rain water harvesting** (one model established); use of waste water in the kitchen garden started in the community **15 HH started**).
- **Small scale clothes business started** by opening a local outlet at nearby market place. Miscellaneous business activities started during Sagar Mela Period (January, 2015) by four women.
- Vermicompost production increased significantly (19 beneficiaries started producing the same, with a monthly production of nearly 8 quintals)

iv) Improving the quality of Life & community's access to basic social services

- Educational support to boys & girls (45) attending school and particularly to backward (15) SC students. Weekly Drawing, Dancing & classes for song involving SC children are in progress.

Participation of Children in various programmes

Activity	Phulbari		Kashtala		Sibpur	
	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General
Study centre	6	20	10	5	10	3
Dancing & Song Classes	10	0	2	4	3	2
Drawing	12	7	9	4	11	3
Computer awareness	16 children enrolled their names, started but we could not do well owing to lack of computers. We need some old but working computers					

SHG members are linked with local Panchayat, Bank & BDO office for knowing and getting the benefits of various Govt. Schemes. **National Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation awareness programme** (16-22 March,15) was observed through awareness and action-oriented activities (pond cleaning with lime & bleaching powder).

- **Twenty one** Awareness camp on health, hygiene and malnutrition and Social-Cultural awareness for motivation to increase happiness among the SC women.
- Cleaning of pond water by using lime & bleaching powder (17 ponds at Sibpur & 10 at Phulbari), with material support from local Block office ("National Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Awareness Week"(16-22 March,2015)

v) Beneficiaries:

Summary of Beneficiaries involved										
Name of the Village & No. of HH	Kitchen Garden	Vermicompost	Paddy seeds	Sanitation	Integrated Farm	Poultry	fishery	Nursery Plants	Training	Awareness
Phulbari (34)	17	8	6	1	2	17	10	20	22	32
Kashtala (53)	12	3	1	-	2	18	10	15	21	37
Sibpur (65)	25	7	3	3	2	21	9	37	24	56

11. ISSUES NEEDING ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT/LOCAL BODIES:

- **Sanitation support under the Govt. Scheme of Bharat Nirmal Avijan**
- **SC Certificates for all those who have not yet received**
- **Linkage with Banks for social securities schemes**

B. DETAILED REPORT

(For the period from March,14 to March,15)

1. INTRODUCTION (NEED ASSESSMENT FOR S & T INTERVENTION IN PROJECT AREA):

Agriculture is the major source of livelihood but most of the farmers being illiterate and untrained have not been successful in cultivating their land for better production. They are in habit of following the present practices of indiscriminate use of chemical input guided by the local markets. Therefore, **low cost agricultural technology** with bio-fertilisers, bio-pesticides, vermicompost, liquid manure, green manure along with crop rotation is not known to them.. While mixed farming is considered as an insurance against natural calamities, supporting food security and nutrient recycling, which is not in practice, but introduced by us. Betel vine is another cash crop in the locality requires huge quantity of water, chemicals and also labour. Local people do not find time for vegetable gardening, leading to nutritional problem, particularly for the children.

Soil testing facility is not available locally. However, the farmers feel that it is required. Livestock is an important source of supplementary income and also complementary to agricultural production. **Poor Livestock management** is another problem area, which is taken care of by training on Goat farming and arranging mobile clinic for livestock management.

Rainfall is the main source of water for agricultural production. However, in the absence of adequate **water conservation practices**, maximum rain water runs off causing scarcity during dry season. Moreover, farmers have a tendency to use excessive water. In the absence of adequate training and demonstration, they believe that excess water can enhance their crop yields.

Another problem area is lacking of **proper sanitation**, because the beneficiaries could not , sometimes do not like to afford for the same. Local Panchayat being declared as NIRMAL GRAM PANCHAYAT, could not have any fund for the same. NIRMAL BHARAT AVIJAN SCHEME is yet to reach the Island.

Quality education is another dark area, for which we have started Village level **Community Learning Centres**.

2. APPROVED OBJECTIVES OF THE PROEJCT

- i). Establishing a strong baseline, exploring avenues for increasing social participation, gender and financial equality etc.
- ii) **Developing capacities of the community members (Capacity Building)** through education, campaign, intensive training, demonstration and enhancing **the Production & productivity of croplands** and allied sectors, with focus on creation of Employment opportunities and alleviation of poverty;
- iii) Improving the **nutritional security & safety** of the community through education and improvement in consumption pattern;
- iv) Improving the community's access **to basic social services** offered by local bodies with emphasis on the services relating to health, education, water supply and sanitation;
- v) Promoting **Small and micro-enterprises (SMEs)** with bank linkages and networking with business & consumer partners.

3. PROJECT AREA (BLOCK, VILLAGE, TOTAL AREA COVERED):

Three Villages (Shibpur, Kashtala, Phulbari) under Muriganga-I GP of Sagar Block, South 24 Parganas.

Block : Sagar									
Village	Total HH	Population			SC HH	Population			Area (Acre)
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Kashtala	345	1631	849	782	53	263	128	135	448.46
Phulbari	157	660	337	323	34	160	83	77	247.22
Sibpur	267	1256	661	595	65	299	159	131	116.18
Total	769	3547	1847	1700	152	722	370	343	811.86
					19.76 %	20.36 %	51.24 %	48.75 %	

4. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND KNOWLEDGE LEVEL (CASTE, OCCUPATION, INCLUDING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE & PRACTICES FOLLOWED)

Continuous community mobilization, covering **152** SC HHs with a population of **722** out of total population of **3547** and household **769** at three target villages, resulted in identification of 9 SC dominated groups excluding formation of 2 new groups with all SC members. Next to SGH, Farmers groups, Eco Clubs, talented group of boys & girls, individual farmers were also identified. Nearly **19.76 %** HHs & **20.36 %** population belong to SC communities. Most of them are poor with less than one acre land. Primary income is from agriculture or as agriculture (paddy & Betel vine) labour. Owing lack of proper education the farmers are not trained for adopting new technology for better production. They have no idea about **Low cost agricultural technology** with bio-fertilisers, bio-pesticides, vermicompost, liquid manure, green manure along with crop rotation and mixed farming which are now considered as an insurance against natural calamities. Betel vine cultivation is being practised by nearly 75% SC HHs maintained their Betel vine yard with chemical input, cow dung & mustard cake. Biofertiliser use in the betel vine yard was negligible.

The standard of education is very low in case of students of the SC families; accordingly drop-out rate & early marriage are high, particularly for girl students. Knowledge level for personal hygiene & health, sanitation is also not up to the standard. Socio-economic survey at Sibpur village (proposed Model Village) gives us a picture of dismal about the sanitary condition in the whole village.

SC community members have their own traditional knowledge and Skill utilised mainly to fulfill their domestic need, not for commerce purpose.

Traditional Knowledge & Practices of the community members (SC)

Sl. No	Traditional knowledge & practices	Sibpur	Phulbri	Kashtala
1.	Fish net weaving	10	9	12
2.	Poultry Keeping	39	14	22
3.	Goat rearing	24	12	21
4.	Pond fish culture	29	18	29
5.	Prawn seed catching	Nil	3	11
6.	Fish & crab collection from the river	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Pickles (mango, tamarind, lemon, etc)	40	25	37
8.	Use of medicinal plant	30	25	32
9.	Local quack doctors	2(SC) 2(Gen.)	1(SC) 1(Gen.)	1(SC) 2(Gen.)

Occupation of the SC HHs in the target villages

Village	Occupation		
Phulbari	Agriculture	15HH	
	Fish farming	18HH	
	Poultry	14HH	
	Betel vine	13HH	
	Catching prawn seed	3HH	
	Daily labour	19HH	
	Business	5HH	
	Agriculture & poultry	10HH	
	Betel vine & kitchen Garden	17HH	
	Service	1HH	
	Agriculture, kitchen Garden, poultry	21HH	
	Kashtala	Agriculture	26HH
		Fish farming	29HH
Poultry		22HH	
Betel vine		19HH	
Catching prawn seed		Nil	
Daily labour		37HH	
Business		5HH	
Agriculture & poultry		16HH	
Betel vine & kitchen Garden		14HH	
Service		5HH	
Agriculture, kitchen Garden, poultry		16HH	
Sibpur		Agriculture	35HH
		Fish farming	29HH
	Poultry	39HH	
	Betel vine	23HH	
	Catching prawn seed	Nil	
	Daily labour	41HH	
	Business	10HH	
	Agriculture & poultry	15HH	
	Betel vine & kitchen Garden	30HH	
	Service ,kitchen Garden & poultry	6HH	
	Agriculture, kitchen Garden, poultry	15HH	

5. METHODOLOGY & SYSTEMS APPROACH (SURVEY/ PRA EXERCISE; COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION & SOCIAL ENGINEERING; TECHNOLOGY IDENTIFICATION, MODULATION & DIFFUSION & TRAINING COMPONENT, ETC.):

The following processes were followed:

- i) **Group Strengthening & formation:** Initial intervention was to identify the existing groups through continuous searching covering **152** SC HHs with a population of **722** out of total population of **3547** and household **769** at three target villages, resulted in identification of 9 SC dominated groups; later, formation of 2 new groups with all SC members were also done. Next to SGH, Farmers groups, Eco Clubs, talented group of boys & girls, individual farmers were also identified. All these groups were asked to identify the beneficiaries for technological intervention as per our project objectives.
- ii) **Orientation cum Group strengthening Programme:** After a series of orientation programmes for the understanding the cost-benefit sharing model, we attended the Group meetings on their meeting dates, specified for each Group. Trainings on Group Management, Accounting, Bank linkage were also arranged for developing capacities of the Group members (two SHG members are able to conduct SHG Management training programme, one on vermicomposting)
- iii) **Stakeholder selection:** Several meetings organised with local leaders, SHG motivators, Panchayat members & RPs, teachers, anganwari (ICDS) teachers for informing the idea and our strategy to achieve the goal through this project. A village level committee [**Village Development Committee (VDC)**] was formed for each village.
- iv) **Survey:** PUPA conducted a Survey of all the SC households of 3 project villages to gather Information on their living status (house, water source, income, available livelihood resources, water and sanitation conditions, etc.) The survey reveals that the standard of education is very low in case of students of the SC families; accordingly drop-out rate & early marriage are high, particularly for girl students. Knowledge level for personal hygiene & health, sanitation is also not up to the standard. It gives us a picture of dismal about the sanitary condition in all the three village.
- v) **Technology Intervention**
 - **Organic farming :** Low cost organic farming technology comprises the preparation of Compost, **Vermicompost**, **Liquid Manure** (Jeebanrutha, Beejamrutha, Fish Tonic, Leaf Tonic, Starch waste (rice) mixed with molasses, cow urine, **Neem Oil**, Neem & Karanja Cake, etc.). In addition, **biofertilisers** available in S&T Institute are procured and used as prescribed.
 - i) **Betel Vine Cultivation:** Out of 75 farmers in nearly 8 acres land, 35 farmers use 5000 kg of vermicompost/month, 15 kg of bio-fertilisers/month in addition to 150 kg of other organic input (oil cake).
 - ii) **Potato Cultivation:** Out of 54 famers, total 5 acres of land cultivates 18.5 quintals of potato seeds, 32 farmers practice organically, 14 farmers use both organic & inorganic; and 8 farmers with high input of chemicals. All these farmers together use 680 kg. of vermicompost, 1100 kg of FYM, 35 kg of oil cakes, 8.5 kg of Tricoderma, 6 kg of Pseudomonas, 5.5 kg of Azotobactor, and chemicals (urea- 50 kg, suphala- 125 kg, potas- 10 kg, super phosphate-59 kg.

- **Water Harvesting:** Both Rain water & Waste water harvesting methodology was introduced in the area, for the use in agriculture in dry season and in the kitchen garden regularly.

vi) **Training :**

- **Livelihood: Promoting Poultry, fishery, Kitchen garden, low-cost paddy cultivation, Vermicomposting, Goat rearing,** : Training & production support was given for all these livelihood & income generation activities.
- **Vocational:** Training on four trades (House wiring, Food Processing, Tailoring & Organic Farming) was extended with financial support from Jnan Chandra Ghosh Polytechnic under their CDTP Scheme. A total of 75 candidates including

vii) **Miscellaneous activities**

- **Medical Camp :** Medical camp was organized on 2nd August,15 & 5th Nov.,15 with support from Coal India Ltd. (Dr. Saktikana Mitra Bose).
- **Community Veterinary Camp :** Health & vaccination camp for Animals was arranged on 4th March, 15,18th March,15 & 25th March,15 at Village Phulbari by Veterinary Doctors' Team, Nimpith KVK.

6. TECHNICAL BACK-UP SUPPORT (NAMES OF SCIENTISTS INVOLVED AND SUPPORT RECEIVED & LINKAGES ESTABLISHED WITH S&T INSTITUTIONS):

Name of the institution & scientist involved	Training Support received
1. Dr. Sahanwas Alam Chowdhry, VO,BLDO Office, Sagar Block	Training on Poultry & Livestock p
2. Dr. Indira Nayak, Manager, Poultry Farm, CPDO, Bhubaneswar, Odhisa	Training on Poultry Management (6-days)
3. Dr. P. Mukhopadhyay, Ex- Fishery Scientist, CIFRI, Bhubaneswar (now associated with VIB)	Training on Paddy cum Fish culture
4. Dr.Sudipta Triparti, Manager, Horticulture farm, Institute of Agriculture,CU	Provide technical knowledge on Paddy cultivation & SRI methodology
5. Dr Anupam Paul, ATI, Govt. of W.B. Fulia, Nadia	Low-cost paddy cultivation (Traditional paddy)
6. Vivekananda Institute of Biotechnology (Prof. Paritosh Ghanti)	Training on Nursery Management
7. Mr. Surajit Khan, Basanti Nursery, Amtala	Nursery Management & Grafting technology
8. Rabiul Haque , Renowned Farmer (Shyamboserchak)	Intensive Integrated Farming

7. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMPONENT (TECHNOLOGY PACKAGE DEVELOPMENT/ NEW INNOVATIONS/ OBSERVATIONS):

- **Vermicompost** mixed with specific **bio-fertilizers** are successfully used in Betel vine, potato cultivation and in the Kitchen Garden.

Betel Vine Cultivation: Out of 75 farmers in nearly 8 acres land, 35 farmers use 5000 kg of vermicompost/month, 15 kg of bio-fertilisers/month in addition to 150 kg of other organic input (oil cake).

Potato Cultivation: Out of 54 famers, total 5 acres of land cultivates 18.5 quintals of potato seeds, 32 farmers practice organically, 14 farmers use both organic & inorganic; and 8 farmers with high input of chemicals. All the farmers together use 680 kg. of vermicompost, 1100 kg of FYM, 35 kg of oil cakes, 8.5 kg of Tricoderma, 6 kg of Pseudomonas, 5.5 kg of Azotobactor, and chemicals (urea- 50 kg, suphala- 125 kg, potas- 10 kg, super phosphate-59 kg.

Total Production: 66.5 quintals

On analysis, it appears that the production is more when organic manure is added along with inorganic input. However, the production under organic input is not so bad and could also be improved if expert’ opinion is available. The longevity of the crop produced was tested; it is found to be high in case of organically produced potato.

Potato Cultivation followed by Moong (New to the area)

[In paddy field after harvesting in December].

Crop Rotation demonstration was done in the organizer’s DEMO FARM, Phulbari village, Sagar Island. The Table given in the next page showing the crop rotation tested

Cropping period	JL	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	JN	JL	A	S	O	N	
Paddy (Kharif)	←————→																	
Paddy (boro)													←————→					
Khesari					←————→													
Mosur (Lentil)						←————→												
Moong	←————→									←————→								
Potato						←————→												
Sunflower							←————→											
Maize						←————→												

- In betel vine cultivation, farmers realised from their experience that high organic input is essential for the sustenance of the yard. Biofertiliser technology is received from the Vivekananda Institute of Biotechnology, Nimpith, and was initially tried in betel vine yard. It was noticed by the farmers that quality & colour of betel leaves improved after the use of biofertiliser and vermicompost combination.

Technology package development	New innovation	Observation
• Vermicompost mixed with specific bio-fertilisers are successfully used in Betel vine, potato	• Liquid manure prepared from Cow dung, cow urine, fish Wastes, by decomposing various weeds, molasses, bason, etc. found to be effective for nutrient management of fruit trees, kitchen garden, paddy field, etc.	It was observed to be Effective in small scale. These will be verified in large scale

<p>cultivation and in the Kitchen Garden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic Betel vine cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of turmeric powder & dry neem leaves, mixed it properly and apply it in body with oil to improve the skin in low cost <p>In betel vine cultivation, farmers realised from their experience that high organic input is essential for the sustenance of the yard. Biofertiliser technology is received from the Vivekananda Institute of Biotechnology, Nimpith, and was initially tried in betel vine yard. It was noticed by the farmers that quality & colour of betel leaves improved after the use of biofertiliser and vermicompost combination.</p>	<p>now.</p> <p>There is a demand in Kolkata within friends Circle.</p> <p>Though it is not new, but farmers in general prefer inorganic input cultivation for better leaf size. Awareness followed by demonstration could help in promotion.</p>
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8. PEOPLE’S PARTICIPATION FROM PLANNING TO IMPLEMENTATION STAGE (WITH EMPHASIS ON THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN TECHNOLOGY GENERATION/ MODULATION/ TRANSFER/ ADOPTION; CO-OPERATIVE FORMATIONS/ SELF HELP GROUPS: GENDER PERSPECTIVE):

Technology generation	Modulation	Transfer	Adoption
Liquid Manures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeebamrutha Leaf (5) cow dung Fish tonic 	Locally available material, like liquid waste after preparation of rice; Locally available selected leaves	Initial training cum demonstration in Demo Field of NGO, demonstration was made tin interested farmers’ filed.	After demonstration in farmers’ field , this low-cost technology was adopted by more than 20 farmers
Fish Tonic	New to the area	23 SC families are engaged to prepare fish tonic for which mud pots are supplied & they were taught how to prepare & use it.	. Others are interested.
Local production of poultry feed supplement	Rice bran, maize bran, saya bean/ groundnut cake, dried fish dust, food waste (desi variety), vitamins,	Beneficiaries learned it and followed	If the locally prepared feed is available in the market, adoption will be high.
Rain water harvesting	New to the area	One model was established.	4 SC HHs are identified to initiate Rain Water Harvesting in rainy season
Mango grafting	New to the area	Staff members along with volunteers, community participants (4), and talented girl (5) trained on fruit plant propagation by	Benefit is yet to be received by the community members.

		grafting technique.	
Crop rotation Traditional: (Paddy → Khesari → Paddy)	Modulation : (Paddy → Khesari &/or Masur → Moong → Paddy)	Field experiments done successfully	Adoption is yet to be done.

9. INDICATORS APPLIED FOR MONITORING (QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS/ STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS):

- Monthly report of the staff (target assigned and target achieved)
- Visit to SC family's house for physical verification of action taken
 - Quantity of Vermicompost harvested and used/sold
 - Quantity of biofertilisers used in the kitchen garden/Betel vine Yard
 - Water harvesting for use in the kitchen garden
- Physical verification of Sanitary units supplied
- Number of SGH members attended during their monthly meetings (no. of meetings/month & the resolution adopted)
- Interest to attend the training programme (post training activities)

10. OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED SO FAR:

Objective	Objective achieved so far																																																		
1. Establishing a strong baseline, exploring avenues for increasing social participation, gender and financial equality etc.	<p>Continuous Community Mobilization, covering 152 SC HHs with a total SC population of 722 out of total population of 3586 and household 776 at three target villages, results in identification of 9 SC dominated groups excluding formation of 2 new groups with all SC members. Next to SHG, Farmers Groups, Eco Clubs, talented groups of boys & girls, individual farmers were also identified. Nearly 19.76% HHs & 20.36% population belong to SC communities.</p>																																																		
2. Developing capacities of the community members (Capacity Building) through education, campaign, training, demonstration and enhancing the production & productivity of croplands and allied sectors, with focus on creation of Employment opportunities and alleviation of poverty.	<p>Various Trainings for capacity Building leading to income generation activities, which were not encountered earlier.</p> <p>1. Fishery (Pond)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Village</th> <th>No. of Fish Farmers</th> <th>Amount (Rs.) of material assistance (fish fingerlings)</th> <th>Value of final produce (Rs.)</th> <th>Loss/ Profit (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shibpur</td> <td>15</td> <td>11200.00</td> <td>41580.00</td> <td>30380.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kashtala</td> <td>8</td> <td>6550.00</td> <td>21846.00</td> <td>15294.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phulbari</td> <td>12</td> <td>8635.00</td> <td>27630.00</td> <td>18995.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>35</td> <td>26385.00</td> <td>91056.00</td> <td>64671.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Poultry</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Village</th> <th>No. of Fish Farmers</th> <th>Amount (Rs.) of material assistance (Poultry bird: one day old)</th> <th>Value of final produce (Rs.)</th> <th>Loss/ Profit (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shibpur</td> <td>42</td> <td>13670.00</td> <td>17760.00</td> <td>4090.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kashtala</td> <td>23</td> <td>57636.00</td> <td>74078.00</td> <td>16442.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phulbari</td> <td>17</td> <td>36840.00</td> <td>56081.00</td> <td>19241.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>82</td> <td>108146.00</td> <td>147919.00</td> <td>39773.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Village	No. of Fish Farmers	Amount (Rs.) of material assistance (fish fingerlings)	Value of final produce (Rs.)	Loss/ Profit (Rs.)	Shibpur	15	11200.00	41580.00	30380.00	Kashtala	8	6550.00	21846.00	15294.00	Phulbari	12	8635.00	27630.00	18995.00		35	26385.00	91056.00	64671.00	Village	No. of Fish Farmers	Amount (Rs.) of material assistance (Poultry bird: one day old)	Value of final produce (Rs.)	Loss/ Profit (Rs.)	Shibpur	42	13670.00	17760.00	4090.00	Kashtala	23	57636.00	74078.00	16442.00	Phulbari	17	36840.00	56081.00	19241.00		82	108146.00	147919.00	39773.00
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Village	No. of Fish Farmers	Amount (Rs.) of material assistance (Poultry bird: one day old)	Value of final produce (Rs.)	Loss/ Profit (Rs.)																																															
Shibpur	42	13670.00	17760.00	4090.00																																															
Kashtala	23	57636.00	74078.00	16442.00																																															
Phulbari	17	36840.00	56081.00	19241.00																																															
	82	108146.00	147919.00	39773.00																																															

3. Kitchen Garden

Village	No. of Farmers	Amount (Rs.) of material assistance (veg. Seeds)	Value of final produce (Rs.)	Loss/ Profit (Rs.)
Shibpur	16	2678.00	11031.00	8353.00
Kashtala	10	2057.00	5725.00	3668
Phulbari	13	4010.00	11112.00	7102.00
	39	8745.00	27868.00	19123.00

4. Organic input

Village	No. of Farmers Using organic input	Kitchen Garden/Betel Vine Yard	Organic manure/ Biofertiliser need (Monthly)	
			Vermicompost/ Compost	Biofertilisers
Shibpur	15	Kitchen Garden/Betel Vine Yard	2000kg	1. T.V.-15kg 2. AZ - 25 kg 3. PSB- 25 kg
Kashtala	12		1500kg	
Phulbari	17		3000kg	
Other nearby villages	10		1000kg	
	54		7500kg	65 kg

5. Vermicompost

Till now 19 farmers started producing it.

500 composting worms supplied along with cemented pit (beri) and polythene sheet to all who was not supplied with beri.

Production rate has been assessed. They have reported to get at 2-3 bags (20 kg/bag) of vermicompost every month, on an average. [more than 8 quintals of vermicompost are produced/month.] Whatever produced are used in their Kitchen Garden & Betel Vine yard.

3. Improving the nutritional security & safety of the community through education and improvement in consumption pattern.

All the income generation activities , like Kitchen Garden, Poultry, fishery, etc. would certainly contribute to nutritional status of the farmers' family along with empowering women through cash income.

For rural poor households, fish & egg are the major source of animal protein and products in the kitchen garden are the sources of some micronutrients, and therefore conservation and increasing production of these are important so that these can contribute as a means of reducing micronutrient deficiencies.

4. Improving the community's access to basic social services offered by local bodies with emphasis on the services relating to health, education, water supply and sanitation;

Health awareness camp arranged; Cleaning of ponds with lime & bleaching powder; education support to SC children along with Drawing , dancing & song classes, computer awareness camp arranged.
See Annexure s attaced.

<p>5. Promoting Small and micro-enterprises (SMEs) with bank linkages and networking with business & consumer partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One local outlet opens for business. • One SC women (Alor Dishari) are supported by providing 20 sharees & 20 dress material to initiate business activity. • At the time of Gangasagar Mela, four SHG members opened business stall (food items) with loan from the NGO. • One SC Boy (Tarun Mondal of KashtalaVillage) after getting training on House wiring (CDTP Scheme of J.C.G.Polytechnic) started earning more than Rs. 1000/month. • After Training on Processing of food items (mango juice, Amla juice, Potato chips, etc,), these are started selling in the local market. • Gobindabhog paddy seeds collected from BCKV, cultivated by the local farmers. The rice is being sold in the local market.
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11. WORK REMAINING TO BE DONE UNDER THE PROJECT:

- Technology identified to be adopted in large scale
- Scaling up of the Integrated Farms
- Large scale production of vegetables, poultry, fishery, horticulture products by more farmers for business
- Scaling up of the business, so far initiated
- Quality Sanitation facilities

12. AGENCIES/ INSTITUTIONS/ DEPT.'S LIKELY TO BE INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEM, METHODOLOGY, RESULTS, ETC.

- Local Agriculture Department;
- Local Panchayat & Block office
(Jt. BDO took interest in the project and extended his support)

13. CONSTRAINTS, IF ANY:

- The existing sanitary units in the villages need to be improved as the condition is very poor; local awareness level is very low even on the importance of washing well before taking any food. Though it is improved after intervention under this project.
- Overall pond management system is not known to the community members. Thereby, production is very low, for which extensive trainings with follow-up visits are being made. Community members are busy with betel vine cultivation, so more than 2 days training at a stretch is not viable.
- Farmers are less organized & lazy and with fixed mind set up.

14. INTERVENTION OF DST REQUESTED FOR

Arrangement of exposure visit for the staff, volunteers & interested community members to the area where progress of work is satisfactory. **Computers (2-3)** are needed for continuing computer classes for the SC students.

15. DATE WHEN THIS REPORT WAS DISCUSSED WITH PROJECT TEAM/TARGET GROUP AND BRIEF OUTCOME:

The present report was discussed with the staff members on 28 March, 2015

DATE: 1st June, 2015

SIGNATURE OF PI