

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF PROJECT
COMPLETION REPORT UNDER THE SCIENCE & SOCIETY
PROGRAMME OF DST**

1. Project report should be neatly typed (in single spacing between the lines) with all details as per the enclosed format. **Coloured Action photographs (10 to 15 GOOD ONES), tables and graphs should be accommodated** within the manuscript. Sketches and diagrammatic illustrations may also be given giving step by step details about methodology followed in technology transfer and training so that other interested field groups/individuals can replicate the same if found appropriate as per location specific needs. A training manual if any should also be enclosed with all technical details and techniques involved.
2. **Five copies of the project completion report, neatly bound, should be submitted. Cover page should indicate Date & Year of submission of report.**

SCIENCE & SOCIETY PROGRAMME

PROFORMA FOR PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

A. SUMMARY SHEET

1. TITLE OF THE PROJECT:
Sustainable Livelihood Through Capacity Building And Technological Empowerment.

2. PI & ORGANISATION:
PI- Sudip Majumdar, Co- PI- Arun Kumar Gupta
Nayantara Memorial Charitable Trust (N.M.C.T.)
Head Office; 11/D MOHINI MOHAN ROAD, KOLKATA - 700020, WestBengal, PH: +91-3324751933, Mob.No.+919433561230, EMAIL: nayantaratrust@yahoo.com ;
sudipmajumdar@hotmail.com

3. DATE OF START: 1st July 2013

5. TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT: Rs. 22, 13,593/-

6. STAFF SANCTIONED:
One Field Assistant – Kamal Majee
One Field Worker- Akash Saha
One Field Worker – Sanatan Dhibar

7. TOTAL EXPENDITURE: Rs. 21,50,531.50

8. EQUIPMENTS ACQUIRED, IF ANY:

S.No	Item	Specification	Quantity
1	Refrigerator	Two Door, 72"x27"x30" 300 Lt	1
2	Heavy duty Mixture	For Dry and Wet Grinding	1
3	Mixture Grinder	Philps Model 1606	1
4	Multi purpose pulverizer	2HP, for Dry Grinding	1
5	Pulper Machine	Electric 1HP, for Tomato	1
6	Sewing Machine	Singer Tailor Dlx Foot	5

9. **SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE: (UPTO 300 WORDS)**

Progress of activities against approved work –plan of the project summarized as follows

i) Addressing aspects of education:

- Construction of community center completed.
- Selection of students from the target community; students schooling age done in every session.
- Supportive Education Systems introduced in each target village.
- In addition to that Adult literacy programme Under T-E-A-C-H programme of Sakshar Bharat Mission with the help of Rotary Club of Kolkata Megacity taken as major initiative to increase the literacy rate of the target area.

ii) Promotion of health and sanitation including safe drinking water:

- Several medical checkup camps were organized during the project period. Weekly medical checkup clinics were also started with a minimum token charge of Rs. 10.00. Till date 300 beneficiaries have been covered under this initiative from target villages.
- Linkage with mother and child care centre “St. Mary's Child and Mother Health Care Centre” at Makarampur, Bolpur for totally free medical checkup of the poor beneficiaries.
- On 12th Dec, 2015 , Winter Kit (One blanket, one mosquito net, one sleeper set, first aid box and monkey cap packed in a luggage bag) were distributed to 55 aged of Daranda and Srichandrapur in association with Rotary Club of Garden Reach, Kolkata.
- During the project period testing of drinking water sources have been made several times. Water testing reports were discussed with villagers to make people aware on village level and SHG meetings and informed not to use the water of affected sources for drinking purpose.
- Water filter production training and distribution of the same made through the local youths after imparting training.

iii) Introduction of Nutrition Garden:

In the year (2015-16) seeds were distribute through SHGs and beneficiaries were encouraged to prepare vegetable gardens for family consumption and surplus for sale. 5 SHGs from the command area were covered under this initiative.

iv) Introducing programmes for income generation:

- **Tailoring:** Training was conducted by tailor master Rabi Saha from Sonarpur Kolkata (National Institute of Fashion and technology). The trainees learnt to make

shirts, pants, skirts, frocks, salwars and kameej etc. Their products were sold in Santiniketan Push Mela stall December,2015 by the beneficiaries themselves.

- **Horticulture:** Two main horticultural plots were prepared, one in each village. Beneficiaries are selling the produce in their own initiative. They are earning from fruits as well as from intercrops harvested from the same field.
 - **Food Processing:** A 15days awareness program on food processing was conducted from 4th April, 2015 to 19th April, 2015 under the supervision of Agricultural Marketing Officer, Government of West Bengal, North Kolkata Mr. Tarun Kumar Jana. 16 varieties of products were prepared during the training period. 40 women members from different SHGs of Two target villages have received the training. Products produced during the period were sold by the trainees themselves. Later on a group of 5 members was formed to manage the whole process of produce and sale of food processing activity.
 - **Handicrafts:** 2 beneficiaries have received one month training on Malaysian Batik. A group of skilled workers on batik production is under process. A workshop cum sales unit is being developed.
 - **Water filter production:** With the use of local material and very simple technology water filter production was initiated. 10 youths from two villages received training & 5 of them are continuing the activity. The youths have given the responsibility of collection of parts, assembling and distribution to the beneficiaries.
- v) **Improvement in soil health conditions and agricultural productivity:**
- The beneficiaries have started vermin-compost units for producing organic fertilizer which now is gradually becoming a practice for farmers.
 - Soil health card has been prepared with the initiative of ADA (Additional Directorate of Agriculture) Illambazar.
 - The front runner farmers were linked with resource institutions like Rathindra Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Palli Siksha Bhavana, Sriniketan Visva Bahrati University), Additional Directorate of Agriculture (ADA Illambazar), Block Livestock Development Officer (BLDO Illambazar) etc. To receive technical and financial support to enhance the agricultural activity

vi) Managing irrigation, water scarcity:

- Introduction of vegetables instead of paddy to reduce the water loss has been partial adopted by 10 farmers of Srichandrapur.
- SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method of rice cultivation in the summers has been adopted by adopted by 5 farmers. This has helped reduce the use of underground water.

B. DETAILED REPORT

1.INTRODUCTION (NEED IDENTIFICATION * S&T NEEDS IN PROPOSED AREA OF INTERVENTION):

The need assessment study conducted helped in identifying the problem areas and the interventions required. Based on this study the issues which needed to be addressed were as follows:

- Poor and degraded soil and deficiency of water necessitates S&T interventions like Training & application of micro irrigation technology like drip irrigation, sprinklers etc.
- Absence of surface water harvesting, especially in an area where there is scarcity of water, demands the need of complimentary harvesting and improved economic water usage practices such as Pot/Plastic/Mat irrigation.
- Poor and uneconomical crop pattern increases the risk of crop failure, hence initiating scientifically justified crop pattern change suitable to the soil and climatic condition of the area would be beneficial.
- Poor per capita Animal Population results in inadequate consumption of animal food. This can be overcome by introducing small Animal Husbandry schemes and development of livestock in a planned and scientific manner.
- Over dependence on firewood results in forest degradation, thereby warranting the need for scientific and efficient wood/fuel burning measures.
- Absence of Pot Water demands the use of scientific water filters.

- Lack of awareness and facilities for proper health, sanitation and education warrants the need for awareness generation and ensuring practices for healthy and hygienic practices. This can be achieved through regular camps & meetings. Supportive education may be conducted to prevent school dropout.

2. OBJECTIVES (AS APPROVED IN THE PROEJCT):

In broader sense the aim of the project is to improve earning capability through increasing the awareness of the changing realities. Specifically address the following aspects

- Education – towards reduction in the school dropouts.
- Health , Sanitation and safe drinking water
- Nutrition garden
- Income generation
- Poor soil health and agriculture productivity.
- Irrigation water scarcity and
- Problems related to cooking fuel.

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

Block – Illambazar, Villages- Daronda, Srichandrapur Population of Daronda and Srichandrapur are 990 and 778 respectively Schedule Caste population are 482 and 590 respectively. 178 (76+102) Schedule caste families are direct beneficiaries of the project.

4. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND (CASTE, OCCUPATION): 200 words

In remote rural areas occupations differ according to casts, caste culture is the root of livelihood. Though due to globalization, different job opportunities the scenario is changing rapidly. Here in the target area following category of castes are being observed among the schedule caste category. These are Bauri, Mal, Das, Ankure , Bag , Sikdar ,Haldar, Naskar, Dhibar, Biswas, Majumdar, Majhi, Saddar, Baidya, Ray, Mondal, Sarkar. Bauri are mainly landless or marginal farmers, their means of livelihood is agricultural labour or construction labour. It is the major percentage of population among the schedule cast community in the target area. People of Mal community also have similar land holding pattern. Though majority of the Mal community people have land and they use to produce in seasonal agriculture i,e; paddy in rainy season. Das are mainly cobbler by caste occupation. Only four households are from Das community. Farming and daylabour are means of livelihood of this caste. Sikdar, Haldar, Naskar, Biswas, Majumdar, Baidya, Sarkar, Ray etc are different sub-castes of Schedule caste community. All of them are

refugees of East Bengal settled at the bank of Ajay River. Their main occupation is agriculture as the land beside the river is fertile. More or less each household has land for farming. This refugee community use to cultivate different type of crops throughout the year and sold directly to market. Ankure are the caste with caste occupation band party. Bag community's occupation is also band party, beside this they use to produce and sale bamboo made products. They are basically landless. Dhibar community is fisher man by occupation. They also possess small and marginal land holding, and some others are landless. Majhi community is totally based on farming with small and marginal land holding.

Majority of the schedule caste community are landless and illiterate or neo-literate .The Farming, agricultural labour, and bamboo made production, pottery, kantha stitch, mason, carpenter, brick labour, and construction labour, daily wage labour. Traditional farming, Use of submersible, mini submersible, Shallow, deep tube-well for irrigation. Unscientific use of Pesticide, insecticide and chemical fertilizer and unnecessary wastage of water.

5. METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED (SURVEY; MOBILIZATION; TECHNOLOGY IDENTIFICATION; TRANSFER & ADOPTION; DEMONSTRATION & TRAINING COMPONENT, ETC.): 500 words

Methodology-

Village level meeting

Village level and hamlet level meetings were conducted to introduce the project to be carried out with the support of recourse institutions and direct communication with the beneficiaries. In these meetings information about the contours of the project had been shared and the participation and contribution of the people had been discussed.

Initial Benchmarking / Baseline survey

Baseline survey had been carried out to collect information on vital aspects regarding the project. The collected data had been compiled and analyzed to identify issues and challenges existing in the grass root level.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise had been conducted on hamlet basis to collect information on status of available resources, village history, major health hygiene problems, constraints and opportunities in livelihood development.

The findings had been shared with the village community to assess the major needs and constraints of the community.

Identification and selection of beneficiaries for different components of the project:

The data generated from the initial bench marking was utilized as tool for identification and selection of beneficiaries regarding different components of the project.

Sensitization of village community through meeting, training and exposure:

The target community was made aware and sensitized through regular village level meetings and trainings. Trainings were organized in villages and village institutions and in NMCT office based on requirement. Structured and designed training modules had been followed for training purpose. A special focus made on exposure visit. Awareness camps had been organized with the help of experts in local institutions (primary school, ICDS centers, sub-centers etc.).

Demonstration of proposed technical interventions

Meeting on a specific issue has been repeated to judge the interest of the beneficiaries regarding particular activity. Then activity interest groups were formed at the hamlet level. Latter training was organized to make the group members technically sound. Finally Demonstrations of the proposed technical interventions were made on pilot basis. The demonstrations were made to make the community aware of scientific methods and technically sound utilization of natural resources. This helped give proper idea about constraints and opportunities of the intervention.

Various technological interventions have been undertaken through demonstrations.

- Supportive education system for reducing school dropouts.
- Monthly diagnostic medical checkups
- Nutrition garden for each household.
- Demo on SRI (System of Rice Intensification).
- Demo on Vermicompost.
- Demo on Scientific practice of livestock rearing (Hen, Duck, Goat).

Demonstration against each activity has been completed.

Linkage with different Government line department and Non- government institutions.

Linkage with PRI, government and other line departments have been made for tapping health, nutrition, hygiene, etc. related schemes and non-government institutions for joint activity and expert assistance.

6. TECHNICAL BACK-UP SUPPORT AND LINKAGES ESTABLISHED WITH S&T INSTITUTIONS: 200 WORDS

From the very initial phase of the activities undertaken by the institution, it is linked with different local government and non government organization. But as the project is concern, to implement divers' activities at field level it needs broad and specific expertise, linkage with different official have been made during the time to grasp the expert assistance. Name of the institutions along with name of scientists / experts and expertise service availed are as follows

- i) Rathindra Krishi Vigyan Kendra (VB) – Dr. Subrata Mondal (Subject Matter Specialist Agri.) – SRI, Vermicompost, Soil testing and Soil sample collection.
- ii) Block Livestock Development office (Illambazar) – Dr. Manas Bhattacharya (veterinary surgent)- Livestock rearing awareness.
- iii) Rathindra Krishi Vigyan Kendra(Visva Bharati University)- Madhuchanda Khan (Subject Matter Specialist Livestock)
- iv) Palli Siksha Bhaban (Visva Bharati University) – Dr. Joydip Mondal (Dept. of Horticulture) - Horticulture and nutrition garden planning and plot designing.
- v) Ainak eye Care society (Kolkata) – Eye Checkup camp.
- vi) Shilpa Saathi Industrial Projects Consultancy Ltd - Dr. Subrata Chakraborty- Entrepreneurship Development training.
- vii) Illambazar Gram Panchayat and Mirjapur PHE - Drinking water source testing facility.
- viii) ICDS and Subcentre of Daronda village – Health and Hygiene awareness.
- ix) Loko Kalyan Parisad (Bolpur) – SRI seed treatment training and Vermicompost.
- x) Karindranath Garai- Retired government Veterinary Surgeon.
- xi) Agricultural Marketing Officer- North Kolkata.Mr. Tarun Kumar Jana.
- xii) Development Research Communication and Service Centre- Intigrated farming and vermicompost.
- xiii) Deputy Director Suri District Veterinary farm Baramula - Dr. Basudev Maity.
- xiv) Additional Director of Agriculture (Bolpur Subdivision)- Dr. Nandita Bhattacharya

7. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMPONENT: 300-400 words

The main objective of the programme was to find out the best technology adopted and at the same time promoted innovative technology in the rural. The hidden reason behind the science and technology component is conduct research and find out best replicable model to bring sustainable development. The project has huge scope of scientific intervention in every activity head. The scientific interventions made under the project are as follows.

- Soil testing through the use of soil testing kit (Increase awareness on recommended dose of fertilizer)
- Water testing (Increase awareness on use of safe drinking water).

- Uses of locally made low cost water filter (Promote hygienic practice of drinking water storage and serve).
- Scientific approach to agriculture like SRI (System of Rice Intensification).
- Demonstration on preparation and use of Vermicompost.
- Growing scientific practice of livestock rearing (Routine deworming and vaccination).
- Nutritional awareness (Through promotion of nutrition garden).
- Integrated farming (Maintain ecological balance and optimal use of natural resources).
- Increase health awareness (through health checkups.)
- Water harvesting (Recharge underground water) and
- Prevent water logging (Safe gourde under water source from contamination)

8. PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION FROM PLANNING TO IMPLEMENTATION STAGE
(WITH EMPHASIS ON EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN TECHNOLOGY GENERATION/ MODIFICATION/TRANSFER/ADOPTION; CO-OPERATIVE FORMATIONS): 300 words

From very initial phase of implementation focus was on community participation i.e; community driven activity implementation approach. Different types of participation activities were observed during the project period.

- At earlier phase the meetings were conducted at village and hamlet levels to inform details of the activities to be undertaken in the project and the stakeholders. These meetings were conducted repeatedly to cover the entire population of the target villages. These meetings made the community and the target group clear about the project activities and deliverables. In this time participation of the community was passive and it was to basically involve community with organization activities.
- The immediate next step was baseline survey of the project. With the initiation of baseline survey the rapport of the organization staffs developed gradually. With door to door visit at the field, personal attachment with every household increased. Latter this process made the planning and implementation process smooth.
- During the time of issue focused group discussions like; venue finalization for community shade construction and community toilet, selection of dropout students, supportive education centre initiation, etc. community involvement was found very much active. In this period community lead the activity till finalization i.e; participation got momentum from involvement to ownership.
- In every deliverables, issue focused meetings were organized at the hamlet level it was basically concept seeding against each activity. Beneficiary selection has been finalized on

the basis of analysis of base line data. Meetings against every deliverables have been repeated again and again to find out a line of active and interested beneficiaries. Then based on the interest of the beneficiaries activity interest groups were formed. Latter sanitization meeting was conducted. And lastly before demonstration technical trainings with practical were organized with detail plan. Indent was taken at the end of the training in this way numbers of demonstration were finalized. This mechanism was followed for each deliverables/ demonstration. Therefore in this case participation observed was from passive toward active.

- Later with the interest of members of different groups like poultry rearing group, duck rearing group, goat rearing group were formed at every hamlet. Some new Self Help Groups were also formed. Some old groups were revived, group meetings were regularized. In these grounds participation were observed in different angle from individual interest to group interest. That is community started organizing. A sense of unity was growing.
- Latter activity groups proposed to develop some youths as resource person in the field. Then a unit cost against each activity was decided. Then youths were trained up and given the responsibility to look after the activity at the cost of beneficiary contribution. This decision helped to sustain the activities. Here active participation from both sides was observed.

9. IMPACT ANALYSIS WITH INDICATORS (QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE DETAILS; TECHNO ECONOMIC VIABILITY; IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTIVITY: QUALITY & QUANTITY/INCOME GENERATION/LIVING STANDARD/SKILL UPGRADATION & MANAGERIAL CAPABILITY/ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS/PERSONNEL TRAINED AS THE CASE MAY BE): 500 words

Activity wise outcome /output/ impact of the project has been explained in the following table:

Sl. No.	Activity	Indicator taken	Outcome / Output/ Impact
1	Training of selected beneficiary on SRI	1. Number of people attended the training programme, 2. Percentage of participants can recall three issues.	Some of 41 beneficiaries have received training from two villages in three phases. For detail see Annexure-I
2	Demo on SRI on selected plot	1. Number of beneficiaries engaged in demonstration, 2. Percentage increase in income of beneficiaries engaged in SRI production.	Till date total numbers of demonstrations are 12. Total 9 beneficiaries from two target villages had adopted the technology and continuing production. For details see Annexure-II

3	Awareness training on scientific practices of livestock rearing	1. Number of people attended the training programme, 2. Percentage of participants can recall three issue	72 households from two villages received training on scientific practices on livestock rearing (animal covered - poultry, duck, goat) For details see Annexure-III
4	Demo at selected households - duckery, goatery, poultry	1. Number of families engaged in respective demon. 2. Percentage of beneficiaries increases their income.	Number of demonstrations; backyard goat-10, backyard poultry-67, backyard duck-75, from two project villages. For details see Annexure-IV
5	Training of the selected beneficiaries on Nutrition garden.	1. Number of people attended the training programme. 2. Percentage of people can recall three major issues of the awareness camp after three month.	Total 50 households were covered under training on nutrition garden. For details see Annexure-V
6	Supply of the planting material for the nutrition garden for the selected households	1. Number of family given seeds and seedlings for kitchen garden, 2. Number of families successfully grown kitchen garden.	After training 62 households were distributed seeds and planting materials for nutrition garden. For details see Annexure-VI
7	Demo at selected households - inputs like biofertilizers and Vermicompost	1. Number of beneficiaries engaged in respective demonstration	Training for preparation of vermicompost was completed and at present 10 households were continuing production. For details see Annexure-VII
8	Training of selected beneficiaries from 2 villages on production of Water Filters (household)	1. Percentage of trained people who have started production process.	Total 12 youths were imparted training on production of locally made water filter. And given the responsibility of installation and distribution of water filter in the target villages. For details see Annexure-VIII
9	Distribution of water filters	1. Number of beneficiaries received water filter and using it.	88 beneficiaries were covered in distribution of water filter. For details see Annexure-IX

10	Skill training programs on food processing, nursery management, traditional handicrafts of the target area.	1. Articulate three major issues of the training after three months.	42 female were received training on food processing and 17 male have been covered under nursery raising, grafting and fertilizer application. 2 among them have received advance training on nursery raising training. 2 beneficiaries have received training on Malaysian Butik. For details see Annexure-X
11	Awareness camps on health, self hygiene and sanitation aspects through village level meetings one every month	1. Number of people participated in the awareness camp; 2. Percentage of people can recall the issues of awareness camp after three months.	51 households have participated in different health awareness issues during the project period. For details see Annexure-XI
12	Selection of beneficiaries through these camps from the target community for diagnostic medical camps and regular checkup.	1. Number of people identified, 2. Percentage of people covered under medical treatment.	85 beneficiaries were covered under health checkup, aged persons from two villages were selected for distribution of winter kit. many people were distributed spectacles free of cost. And 2 persons were covered under free eye operation (cataract operation) For details see Annexure-XII
13	Awareness programmes on nutrition for mother, child and family as a whole	1. Number of people attended the training programme; 2. Percentage of people who can recall three major issues of the awareness camp after three month.	In the last three years 42 mother from two target villages participated in the nutritional awareness. For details see Annexure-XIII
14	Awareness programmes on entrepreneurship / related topics	1. Number of people participated in awareness programme, 2. Percentage of participant engaged in entrepreneur activities.	28 youths from the target villages covered under training. For details see Annexure-XIV

15	Selection of suitable candidates for skill training based on initial benchmarking	1. Articulate three major issues of training after three months.	7 female members covered under skill development training (5- tailoring, 2- Malaysian Batik) For details see Annexure-XV
16	Training of selected beneficiaries from two villages on application of micro-irrigation systems	1. Number of people attended the training programme. 2. Percentage of participants can recall three issues	15 farmers from two villages were given training on micro irrigation system. For details see Annexure-XVI
17	Construction of community center (one in each village)	1. Number of community centre constructed, 2.No of event organized at centre.	Two community centres were constructed in the project (One in each village) For details see Annexure-XVII
18	Introducing supportive ed. Systems	1. Percentage of student enrolled in supportive education system 2. Students Attendance	43 households in the project area were receiving the benefits of supportive education programme. For details see Annexure-XVIII
19	Adult Literacy Programme	Number of HH covered	18 female are covered under Adult Literacy Mission (Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan) For details see Annexure-XIX
20	Dropout Identified	Number of students found	Dropout in the age group 6-15years has been found nil.

10. SPECIAL FEATURES (NEW TECHNOLOGY GENERATION/ INNOVATIVENESS IN TERMS OF LOW COST/DESIGN/ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY ETC; REPLICABILITY POTENTIAL & MULTIPLIER EFFECT IN NEARBY AREAS): 300 words

11. APPLYING FOR PATENT, IF ANY: No, such interventions.

10. INDICATORS APPLIED FOR MONITORING:

Sl. No.	ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	REMARKS
1	Construction of community center (one in each village)	1. Number of community centre constructed, 2.No of event organized at centre.	Completed
2	Selection of students from the target community	1. No of dropout and prospective dropout students identified.	Completed
3	Introducing supportive ed. Systems	1.Percentage of student enrolled in supportive education system 2. Students Attendance	On going
4	Awareness camps on health, self hygiene and sanitation aspects through village level meetings one every month	1. Number of people participated in the awareness camp; 2.Percentage of people can recall the issues of awareness camp after three months.	Completed
5	Selection of beneficiaries through these camps from the target community for diagnostic medical camps and regular checkup.	1. Number of people identified, 2.Percentage of people covered under medical treatment.	Completed
6	Construction of community toilets (4 units of 4 toilets each)	1. Number of community toilets constructed, 2. Number of people using toilet.	Cancelled by Expert committee
7	Confirm people are using sanitary toilets	1. Number of people using toilet.	Not Applicable
8	Training of selected beneficiaries from 2 villages on production of Water Filters (household)	1. Percentage of trained people who have started production process.	Completed
9	Awareness programmes on nutrition for mother, child and family as a whole	1. Number of people attended the training programme; 2. Percentage of people who can recall three major issues of the awareness camp after three month.	Completed
10	Training of the selected beneficiaries	1. Number of people attended the training programme. 2. Percentage of people can recall three major issues of the awareness camp after three month.	Completed
11	Supply of the planting material for the nutrition garden for the selected households	1. Number of family given seeds and seedlings for kitchen garden, 2. Number of families successfully grown kitchen garden.	Completed
12	Awareness programmes on entrepreneurship / related topics	1. Number of people participated in awareness programme, 2.Percentage of participant engaged in entrepreneur activities.	Completed
13	Selection of suitable candidates for skill training based on initial benchmarking	1. Articulate three major issues of training after three months.	Completed

14	Skill training programs on food processing, nursery management, traditional handicrafts of the target area.	1. Articulate three major issues of the training after three months.	Completed
15	Awareness programs and training sessions on Integrated farming system.	1. Number of people attended the training programme. 2. Percentage of participants can recall three issues	In complete due to lack of infrastructure.
16	Demo at selected households - duckery, goatery, poultry	1. Number of families engaged in respective demon. 2. Percentage of beneficiaries increases their income.	Completed
17	Awareness programs and training sessions on Integrated crop management	1. Number of people attended the training programme. 2. Percentage of participants can recall three issues	Completed
18	Demo at selected households - inputs like biofertilizers and Vermicompost	1. number of beneficiaries engaged in respective demonstration	Completed
19	Training of selected beneficiaries from two villages on application of micro-irrigation systems	1. Number of people attended the training programme. 2. Percentage of participants can recall three issues	Completed
20	Training of selected beneficiary on SRI	1. Number of people attended the training programme, 2. Percentage of participants can recall three issues	Completed
21	Demo on SRI on selected plot	1. Number of beneficiaries engaged in demonstration, 2. Percentage increase in income of beneficiaries engaged in SRI production.	Completed
22	Training of selected beneficiaries from two villages on production of energy efficient biomass gas stove /gasifier	1. Number of people participated in training programme, 2. Number of beneficiaries started production gassifier. 3. Percentage increase in income after training, through production.	Unable to complete due to non availability of cost effective technology.
23	Distribution of the gas stove / gasifier	1. Number of beneficiaries received gasifier and using it.	Not produced
24	Construction of biogas unit attached with the community toilets as also with those beneficiary households which have appropriate number of cattle	1. Number of biogas unit constructed in the houses of beneficiaries.	Unable to complete due to non fulfillment of criteria.

13. FOLLOW UP ACTION (POST PROJECT): 300 words

Two resource persons (one in each village) have been groomed up to look after the whole ongoing activities of project in the post project period. These resource persons already have been engaged in different activities of the field. Assigned resource persons will maintain linkage between the trust and field level institution. The resource persons will be called in the trust's meeting to trace the field scenario. On looking at the field situation organization will take further action on later development of activities.

Over all activity- In the field the activities were organized in group form i.e. activity interest groups were formed. The group meetings were organized in monthly basis. In the group meeting there was compulsion of attendance of the resource persons to track the progress of activities. This group meetings remains as strategy of post project follow up action.

Community Shed- In case of community shed the village committees were formed one in each village. Agreements were signed with the committees by the trust to look into the maintenance and usability matters of the shed.

Further improvement and expert assistance of the ongoing activities- The resource persons were introduced with different government and nongovernment institutions to grasp the opportunities like different aids, assistance, technical help and for the further improvement of activities. As the resource persons will participate in the group meetings and later action will be decided by the group need. To finalize the implementation strategy trust will organize meeting and then decide the mode of action.

14. CONSTRAINTS & SUGGESTIONS: 300 words

Sl. No.	Constraints	Suggestions
1	Ignorance and lack of initiative of the beneficiaries- Due to implementation of different government schemes common people have lost their faith in any kind of activity. All the facilities of the scheme go to the people who are ready to pay cost against facility of government support/ schemes.	Policy level changes in the government schemes like MGNREGA i.e. payments should be made on the actual work done. Provision of intensive training, exposure visit on activities. Model of full community contribution laded activity. Performance based provision of prize, different types of competition on activities. That is establishing successful income generating models to regain faith among the beneficiaries.
2	Lack of education - Majority of the Schedule Caste community is educationally left behind. This also has lesser the scope of job opportunity, level of understanding, choice of living standard etc. This also have cumulative effect on the next generation.	Interventions like supportive education, lifelong learning etc.
3	Poor irrigation facilities- In the target area the main source of irrigation is under ground water (sub	Development of irrigation infrastructure and mass awareness on sustainable agricultural practices.

	marshal). Which is also has limited coverage. To improve agricultural productivity there are need of more irrigation coverage.	
4	Need but absence of watershed management- There are lack of water management infrastructure. Though average rain fall is good but rain water runs off and drained to the nearby river.	Awareness on water conservation. Unbiased grass root level planning approach on water management. And make the planning process politics free.
5	Lack of initiative of the local administration- The target villages are situated in 8km distance form block office.	Increase the initiatives and involvement of local administration in area development.
6	Absence of basic infrastructure support.(All season road and safe drinking water)	Development of some basic infrastructure support like all season road in some hamlets, safe drinking water.
7	Landless and very small land holding of beneficiaries.(90percent of the schedule caste beneficiaries were land less or have marginal land holding. Some of them have only small hut to live.)	As there no scope of agriculture based intervention. Promotion of labour intensive and skill based in income generating activities are the only option in the mechanized agriculture scenario.
8	More interest in short term benefit of the beneficiaries.-The recent trends of the beneficiaries are to earn in the short run. Like plantation of	Control of local government over the activities has short term benefits but have social and natural environment. Awareness programme on the activities have short term benefits but damaging social, natural and physical environment. Leading to destruction and threatening the existence of living beings of the area.

15. CONCLUSION:

The above discussion makes it clear that the project has completed all the sanctioned activities. It is also clear that some of the activities like SRI(System of Rice Intensification), production of cash crop (vegetable in off season), nutrition garden, vermicompost production have adopted by the beneficiaries in the field very quickly as these interventions have resulted in good production and there by increased the level income. Some of the activities (livestock rearing, water filter production, tailoring, handicrafts) are ongoing will take time to get a structured face and some other activities (food processing, entrepreneurship development) are very new in the field from where both the community and the trust learned a lot. There are some problematic areas where the activities (biomass gas and community toilet) were proposed initially but latter cancelled due to non acceptability of the community and bitter experience. But as it is very well known that within 3 year there is hardly any activity which could be shaped and made sustainable from all aspect.

So, it is important to continue some the activity like livestock rearing to bring out as replicable and sustainable model. Further it is also important to extend the activity in nearby villages to bring some of the

activities in large scale. The future plan of the organization is to shape the activities like, organic/ natural farming, livestock rearing, and locally made handicrafts in cluster form. This multiple activities will open the path of local market, as some of the activities cloud not be continued as these are small scale.