



WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE – STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOOD THROUGH NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Mahila Kishan Sasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

Detailed Project Report



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"If we could free even one village from the shackles of helplessness and ignorance, an ideal for the whole of India would be established... Let a few villages be rebuilt in this way, and I shall say they are my India. This is the way to discover the true India."

Rabindranath Tagore





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- WBSRLM
- Concerned District Administration
- Panchayati Raj Institutions, particularly Gram Panchayat
- SHG institutions
- Various experts in the field of Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Fisheries, Horticulture etc.

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Summary of Proposal

Title of the Project

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE – STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOOD THROUGH NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Mahila Kishan Sasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

Project Duration

3 years

Total Budget

Rs. 13,51,00,000

Name of the PIA

Loka Kalyan Parishad 28/8, Library Road, Kalighat Kolkata-700026

Coverage of the Project

5 Districts, 11 Blocks, 50 GPs, 814 villages 6,000 MKSHGs, 60,000 Mahila Kisans



Key Expected Outputs of the Project

Output I- About 60,000 Mahila Kishan mostly from BPL families will be mobilized in to approx. 6,000 SHGs and federated into village level SHG clusters and block level SHG federations.

Output II- 24,000 MK families will come under Private-Private and Private-Public partnerships on land, water, and livestock based eco friendly DNRM initiatives will be introduced will bring a quality change in the living standard with special focus to landless poorest of the poor agri-labourer families.

Output III- Area specific, need based, affordable livelihood SA practices will be established in 45 GPs in 6 blocks of 5 districts in West Bengal in the intensive area of action (48,000 families will be covered).

Output IV- 11 Block level local governments (Panchayat Samities) would be oriented & sensitized on the need to provide responsive technical & other support to MKSHGs.

Output V- 50 GP's oriented, trained and facilitated on how to create linkages with Gram Panchayat support them for economic development of the women agriculturists

Output VI- Linkage in Marketing of the MKSHGs products from village level to Block level & subsequently to the nearest town market and 90 Producer Groups would be formed in 5 blocks.

Output VII- Each MKS will be able to earn Rs.3500-4000 per month in Intensive Action area through Region-specific model but in Extensive Action area, only some Entry-point activities would be taken up.

Output VIII- Physical assets worth Rs.20500 on an average per family will be created.

Output IX- 50 Common Facility Centre (Equipment Hub) will be established in 50 GPs under 11 blocks in the project area containing MK friendly drudgery-reducing implements.

Output X- 450 local CRPs, PPs & Prani Sakhis would be developed & engaged to handle livelihood issues & extend support to local MKSHGs.





Chapter 1: Project background context and rationale

ver since independence in 1947, agricultural development policies in India have aimed at reducing hunger, food insecurity, malnutrishment and poverty at a rapid rate. Later, the food security of vulnerables, sustainable use of natural resources, and equity between rural and urban or farm and non-farm population became the issues of dominant discourse related to agricultural development throughout the world as well as in India. Food security connotes freedom from hunger and malnutrition at both the national and household levels which was enshrined in Millenium Development Goals declared in 2000.

India lives in villages, but lives of all villagers are not free from various types of miseries. Marginal farmers and landless people in the villages in general and women farmers, in particular, are the most vulnerable section of the village community. Women in the agricultural sector, either as a cultivator or agricultural laborer, represent a momentous demographic group. Nearly 33% of the agricultural laborers in India are women and more than 80% of the economically active women are engaged in agriculture. But due to various reasons they are not duly recognized as farmers and often remain outside the consideration of many service providers particularly those related to agriculture. This is not only because of their traditional knowledge and wisdom but also due to increasing responsibility being assumed by women in agriculture, owing partly to migrtion of their male counterparts to urban areas seeking jobs. They have historically played a very important role in the conservation and enhancement of agro-biodiversity. addition, they have been in charge of fetching water, fodder and fuel wood as well as attending to the care of farm animals. It has been the concern of the Govt. of India to bring them under focus so that these women can have their rightful place in the agriculture sector. To earn and retain this place, women have to be empowered to take up agriculture to its fullest potential and that requires enhancement of their own knowledge, skill and managerial capabilities. Apart from hand holding and support from the government and other institutions are equally important.



West Bengal Scenario:

Agriculture accounts for about 20 percent of West Bengal's GDP and provides employment to over 55 percent of workers in the state. Since agriculture is the backbone of the rural economy, it is evident that broad-based rural growth and reduction of poverty cannot be achieved without increasing the income in the agriculture sector.

West Bengal comprises of 3% of India's land mass and 8% of the population, with population density above 1029 per sq. km (Census 2011), one of the highest in India. The majority of the population in the state lives in rural areas, most of whom are dependent on agriculture in some way or other for their livelihood. According to current available information, over 34 percent of the state's population lives below the poverty line and belongs to most vulnerable category (Rural Household Survey, 2005). These people are primarily belonging to the rural agricultural sector. Some of these people hold small land holdings because of fragmentation of land. Man to land ratio is low. Still now agriculture is dependent on nature. The main constraints to alleviation of their poverty are landlessness, unviable land holdings and uncertainties of rainfall, including periodic occurrence of long dry spells, and also disastrous cyclones and floods during the monsoon season. Agriculture is hardly possible during the non-monsoon season without irrigation facilities. There is, however, little scope for further increasing the current cultivable area. The land holdings are already very small in our intervening areas, as over 90 percent land holders belong to small and marginal farmer categories, with land areas of less than one ha and two ha, respectively.

LKP is working in five backward districts namely, Birbhum, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal. Most of the families have very small amount of land. More than 86% of the total targeted population in our project area is landless. Around 39% of those landless population belong to the category of land holding class ranging from (>0to <.1 are).

The main occupation of this area is agriculture with practically no other livelihood opportunities. The male counter part migrates to other state or district in search of job. Implementation of major rural development programmes like MGNREGA, SGSY etc. has so far been less than desirable. Obviously economic conditions are very poor that lead to other deprivations in life of the people in these areas. The women are engaged in agriculture besides house hold activity.

The distributions of female agriculture worker in our intervening areas are as under:





TABLE-1 Distribution of female agricultural workers in project area

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DISTRICT	BLOCK	TOTAL_ RF	MAIN_C L_F	MAIN_ AL_F	MARG_ CL_F	MARG_ AL_F	TOTAL WOMEN PARTICI PATION	% ON TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULA TION
Birbhum	Labpur	95467	375	1949	302	4415	7041	7.37
	Mohammad Bazar	80980	585	2806	316	7470	11177	13.80
	Illambazar	78528	483	2186	244	6807	9720	12.37
	Khoyrasol	74130	284	1109	350	3712	5455	7.35
Dakshin Dinajpur	Bansihari	69125	1108	3852	1303	6503	12766	18.46
	Harirampur	65343	1132	3402	1338	6355	12227	18.71
Purulia	Jaipur	59457	828	565	1795	6825	10013	16.84
	Jhalda - II	66673	913	850	582	3377	5722	8.58
Uttar Dinajpur	Goalpokhar - I	153292	1351	3768	1434	5370	11923	7.78
	Itahar	144903	1992	7604	2070	12780	24446	16.87
Jalpaiguri	Kalchini	106175	1398	912	699	2354	5363	5.05
TOTAL		994073					115853	11.65%

Source: Census 2011





From the above table, it is seen that 11.65% of the total rural female population in our intervening area are working as either agriculture workers or cultivators. There are 115853 women are related with agriculture in our entire intervening blocks as per Census 2011 out of which 60000 women farmers are targeted under our project.

Therefore, these areas were the natural choice of the LKP for initiating the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran programme, which is meant for women farmers particularly of landless agriculture laborer families. Many families suffer from food insecurity for about three months in a year as revealed in various studies and observations and hunger and mal nutrition is predominant. Large scale migration of men folk from these families in search of employment add up to the economic and social problems of the women which results in various types of health hazards. To improve present livelihood status of women in agriculture through providing succor to the most vulnerable section of people, LKP proposed to initiate a programme under MKSP in the most backward areas covering 50 GPs of 11 Blocks of 5 Districts of Jalpaiguri(10), Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur(13), Birbhum (14)& Purulia (16) which figure in the lower end of the W. B. Human Development Index stated above within parenthesis.

The programme envisages targeting about 60,000 women farmers who would be mobilized in 6000 SHGs. The groups already exist to be oriented and regrouped in line with MKSP project objectives. Simultaneously, new SHGs will also be formed. These will be done in close collaboration with the PRIs, particularly Gram Panchayats (GP). Best practices on Sustainable Agriculture will be adopted by the *Mahila Kishans* through appropriate needbased training provision both in **Farm and non-Farm sectors**.

The proposed area has been categorized in Intensive Action Area and Extensive Action Area. Intensive Action Area are those where LKP has already worked and gained experience on Decentralized Natural Resource Management in its previous projects with more than 4000 SHGs. Under MKSP the existing 4000 groups covering around 40000 Mahila Kisans (MK) from so many rural families in 6 blocks of the 5 districts will be reorganised, oriented and strengthened according to MKSP guidelines including institution building and other activities. Extensive Action Area includes only 5 GPs in the 5 blocks in the same districts (excluding Jalpaiguri) afresh, where a few Entry Point Activities will be undertaken to work with around 2000 SHGs in this phase. Here, new groups will be formed and sensitized.

TABLE-2 The proposed area of action is as under:

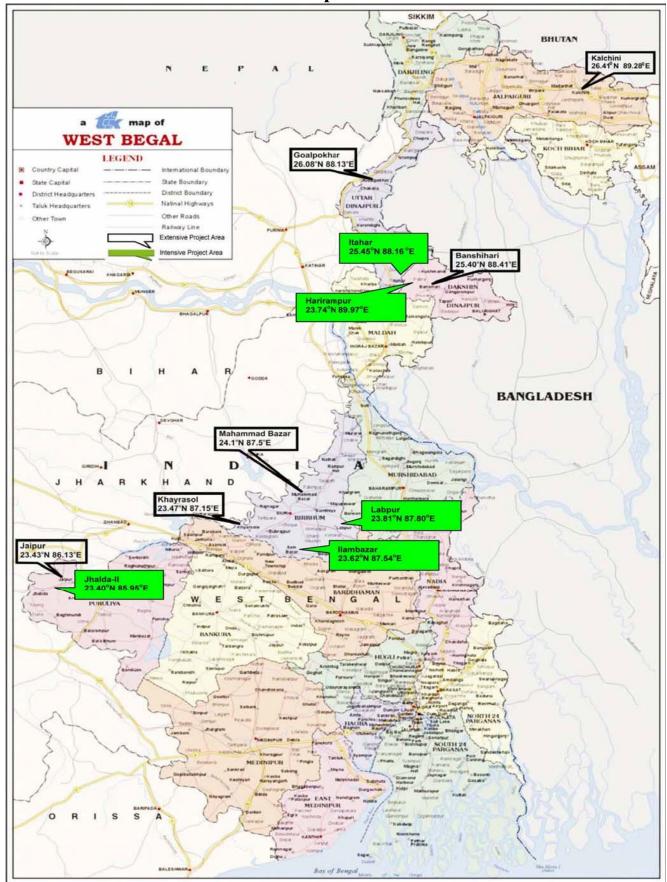
Area of action	Districts	Blocks	No. of GPs	No. of villages	SHGs	Total no. of target Mahila Kisans
	Uttar Dinajpur	Itahar	9	175	700	7000
	Dakshin Dinajpur	Harirampur	6	152	600	6000
Intensive	Birbhum	Labpur	11	180	1000	10000
area of action		Illambazar	9	134	1000	10000
	Purulia	Jhalda-II	5	53	700	7000
	Jalpaiguri	Kalchini	5	23	600	6000
	Sub total		45	717	4600	46000
Extensive area	Uttar Dinajpur	Goalpukur – I	1	15	300	3000
of action	Dakshin Dinajpur	Banshihari	1	36	300	3000
	Birbhum	Khoirashole	1	21	400	4000
		Muhammad Bazar	1	12	200	2000
	Purulia	Joypur	1	13	200	2000
	Sub total	Sub total			1400	14000
	Grand Total	11	50	814	6000	60000



1.1 Demographic Profile of the area:-

The map of West Bengal shows the project areas:

Map No 1





On the eastern part of India, stretching from the Himalayas in the north to the Bay of Bengal in the south. The state has a total area of 88,752 square kilometres (34,267 sq mi). It is bounded by Sikkim and Bhutan on the north, by Nepal on the North West, by Bangladesh and Assam on the east, by Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa on the west and south-west and by Bay of Bengal on the south. This northern part of the state has a hilly region. The narrow Terai region separates this region from the plains, which in turn transitions into the Ganges delta towards the south. The Rarh region intervenes between the Ganges delta in the east and the western plateau and high lands. A small coastal region is on the extreme south, while the Sundarbans mangrove forests form geographical area at the Ganges delta.

West Bengal is the 4th largest state in terms of population having a total population of 91,347,736 (7.55% of India's population) of and population density of 1,029 /km2. Out of the total population, 62213676 are in the rural population which is 68.11% of the total population. The state is 13th in terms of area and is divided into 19 districts. The capital city is Kolkata. Bengalis comprise the majority of the population. The total Male population is 46,927,389 and total female population of 46,927,389 as per the provisional Census report, 2011. It has a sex ratio of 947. The literacy rate is 77.08%, male literacy rate being 82.67% while the female literacy rate is 71.16%.

About 72 per cent of the people live in rural areas. The percentages of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe populations are 23.51 and 5.8 respectively (2011 Census). *Among the minorities, Muslims are the dominant section, accounting for 25.25 per cent of the total population West Bengal (census 2001).*

The 5 Project districts of Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Purulia, together constitute 16.4% (1, 49, 71807) of the total rural population of West Bengal. All the above mentioned districts have been categorized as the most backward districts (BRGF) in the country by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

The total rural population of the intervening districts and % of BPL population are as under:

TABLE -3
Percentage BPL population in project District

District	District Rural Population			
Birbhum	35,02,387	42.33		
Dakshin Dinajpur	16,70,931	31.68		
Uttar Dinajpur	30,00,849	40.03		
Jalpaiguri	38,69,675	35.54		
Purulia	29,27,965	32.85		
West Bengal	9,13,47,736	34.12%		

(Source: Population as per Census, 2011)



TABLE - 4 The demographic profile of the districts under intervention of MKSP is as follows:

District	Male	Female	Total rural population	Sex ratio	Literacy rate	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
West Bengal	46927389	44420347	91347736	947	77.08	82.67	71.16
Birbhum	1791017	1711370	3502387	956	70.90	77.42	64.07
Uttar Dinajpur	1550219	1450630	3000849	936	60.13	66.65	53.15
Dakshin Dinajpur	855104	815827	1670931	954	73.86	79.63	67.81
Jalpaiguri	1980068	1889607	3869675	954	73.79	80.61	66.65
Purulia	1497656	1430309	2927965	955	65.38	78.85	51.29

(Source: Population in West Bengal and India, Census 2011- Provisional)



TABLE -5 Project Block wise SC and ST population

Sl.NO	DISTRICT	BLOCK	TOT_P	P_SC	%_SC	P_ST	% ST
1	Jalpaiguri	Kalchini	298458	30157	10.10	120282	40.3
2	Uttar	Itahar	303678	78177	25.74	25334	8.34
_	Dinajpur	Goalpokhar - I	326120	43442	13.32	12595	3.86
3	3 Dakshin Dinajpur	Harirampur	136853	29853	21.81	23053	16.85
		Bansihari	141286	37506	26.54	31017	21.95
	4 Birbhum	Labpur	201901	61649	30.53	9507	4.71
4		Illambazar	168709	39866	23.63	15087	8.94
4		Khoyrasol	153248	54476	35.54	2740	1.79
		Mohammad Bazar	164570	43814	26.62	31152	18.93
5	Puruliya	Jaipur	133349	19162	14.36	13074	9.8
5		Jhalda - II	148156	15663	10.57	18917	12.77

TABLE -6 Share of Muslim population under Intervening Districts

District	% of Muslim population
West Bengal	25.25
Birbhum	35.08
Dakshin Dinajpur	24.02
Uttar Dinajpur	47.36
Jalpaiguri	10.85

(Source: Census2001)



Birbhum, lies between 23°32'30" and 24°35'0" N latitude and 88°1'40" and 87°5'25" E longitude with a geographical area of 4545 sq. km. The population density is 771 and the total population is 35,02,387 of which rural population is 30, 54,019 (87.2% of the total population). The sex ratio is 955. There are 1,71,1370 females and 1,79,1017 male persons in the district. The literacy rate is 70.90, lower than the state average. Nearly 43% of the population lives Below the Poverty Line (BPL). The district is predominantly agricultural; 76.06% of total land area is reckoned as cultivable, which is ten percentage points higher than that for West Bengal as a whole.



The district is well drained by a number of river and rivulets. Ajay marks the southern boundary and Mor runs through Birbhum from West to East. It joins Dwarka, a tributor of Bhagirthi. Other important rivers of Birbhum are Brahmani, Pagla, Kopai, Sal and Bansloi.

In Birbhum district, LKP is working in four blocks, namely, Illambazar, Labpur, Khoyrasole and Md Bazar with a target population of 26000 of which more than 93% is landless.

Map No 2 District of Birbhum

Dakshin Dinajpur lies between latitude 26°35'15" N and 25°10'55"N and longitude 89°0'30" E and 87°48'37"E. **It** has a geographical area of 2219 sq. km and population density of 753. The total population is 16, 70,931 of which rural population is 1,43,4,856 or, 85.87% of the total population. The sex ratio is 950. Female population of the district is 815827 against 855104 male. Schedule caste and tribes constitute 45% of the population. 31.61% is BPL. The literacy rate is 73.85. Landless farmers constitute 11.7%; small farmers 5.2% and marginal farmers 7.7%.





The main rivers of Dakshin Dinajpur are Atreyee, Punarbhava and Tangon. Other small rivers **Jamuna** in the Hili block. During rainy season flood occurs due to over flowing of the rivers as all these rivers are silted.

Uttar Dinajpur lies between latitude 25°11′ N to 26°49′ N and longitude 87°49′ E to 90°00′ E. It spans an area of 3,140 sq. km and a population density of 956. It has a total population of 30, 00,849 of which 2638662 rural population (87.93%) with 41% BPL people.



The sex ratio shows 938 per 1000 which indicate relatively poor among other project districts. It has a literacy rate of 60.13, much lower than the state average. The district is predominantly rural, with high rate of growth of population, high rural dispersal and migration. It ranks low on both health and literacy indices compared to other districts.

Map No 4 District of Uttar Dinajpur

The climate of this district is characterized by Hot- Summer with high humidity, abundant rainfall and cold winter.

The regional topography is generally flat with a gentle southerly slope towards which the main rivers like Kulik, Nagar, Mahananda. The District forms a part of the basin lying between Rajmahal hills on the west. Uttar Dinajpur is bestowed with a very fertile soil. The soil is very rich in nature due to the alluvial deposition which helps to grow Paddy, Jute, Mesta and Sugarcane etc. Raiganj on the banks of the River Kulik is the District Headquarters.

Jalpaiguri lies between latitude 26°16′ N to 27° N and longitude 88°4′ E to 89°33′ E. It occupies 6245 square km of geographical area. 1987 sq. km area is covered by tea estate. Tea estate and tourism are the backbone of economic activities in the district.





Map No 5 District of Jalpaiguri & Alipurduar

The district has a population of 3869675 and a population density of 621 per square km out of which 1980068 were males and 1889607 were females. The main rivers of Jalpaiguri are Teesta, Torsa, Jaldhaka, Raidak and Sankosh. In Jalpaiguri district, 37.65% population is SC and 18.89% of population is ST.

Japaiguri district has been recently bifurcated curving out Alipurduar district out of it, which is the 20th district of West Bengal. Kalchini block, intervention area under MKSP was under Jalpaiguri previously, now in Alipurduar district.

Purulia is one of the drought prone districts of West Bengal. It occupies the geographical area of 6,259sq. Km with a relatively low population density of 468. Total population of Purulia is 29,27,965 among which rural population is 25,54,584. There is 14,97,656 male population and 14,30,309 female population and the sex ratio



43.26% population come under BPL is 958. category. SC/ST holds 39% of the total population. The literacy rate is 65.38%.

The district headquarter is situated at **Purulia** town (23^o20' north latitude and 86^o22'30" east longitude). The district has a sub-tropical climate and is characterized by high evaporation and low Map No 6 District of Purulia precipitation. Temperature is very high in summer



and low in winter – it varies from 3.8°C in winter to 52°C in summer, causing dryness in moisture. Average annual rainfall varies between 1100 and 1500 mm. But uneven, scanty and erratic rainfall results agricultural drought in the kharif season.

The main rivers passing through or bordering the district are Kangsabati, Kumari, Darakeswar, Subarnarekha and Damodar. Soil erosion is the most prominent phenomenon of this district resulting huge deposition of fertile soil in the valley region. As a result Purulia is facing crisis due to depletion of top fertile soil and water loss.

Due to undulated topography nearly 50% of the rainfall flows away as runoff. Due to the rough weather and soil, Purulia lags behind in agriculture to the other districts of West Bengal. It has been named as one of the most backward districts in the country by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

1.2 Rural Poverty Context in the area

To see the extent of poverty, we have used the data from Rural Household Survey, 2005. The scenario in intervening area is as under:

TABLE -7
Poverty and % of rural house hold below poverty line:

District/Block	BPL HH	% BPL
Birbhum	276809	42.33
Illambazar	19327	_ 48.33
Labpur	16320	32.09
Md. Bazar	19730	48.88
Khoyrasole	13360	47.25
Dakshin Dinajpur	115625	31.68
Harirampur	21719	56

MIST

Banshihari	16256	43.81
Uttar Dinajpur	196303	40.03
Itahar	42500	50.81
GoalpukhorI	38552	59.14
Jalpaiguri	239236	35.54
Kalchini	37602	60
Purulia	164838	32.85
Jhalda II	15274	40.97
Joypur	19732	55.5
West Bengal	4569262	34.12%

According to the above data, little over 34% of the total rural households belong to BPL category. Though it is observed that, Birbhum has the highest % of population below poverty line **as per district average but** if we go through the distinct block profile, it is visible that the Kalchini block is the most vulnerable one has highest concentration of BPL family followed by Goalpokhor I of Uttar Dinajpur and Harirampur of Dakshin Dinajpur under the project. The % of BPL stood at 60%, 59.14% and 56 % respectively though the district average is less than Birbhum. The Human Poverty Index given below also reveals that

TABLE -8
Human Poverty Index of Intervening Districts:-

Districts	HPI
Birbhum	40.5
Purulia	39.6
Uttar Dinajpur	51.2
Dakshin Dinajpur	39.0
Jalpaiguri	36.3

West Bengal ranked 9th among 15 major states in India in terms of Human Poverty Index (HPI) for the year 2005-06. The Uttar Dinajpur ranked the poorest as 51.2 point in HPI followed by Birbhum, Purulia, Dakshin Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri (WBHDR, 2004).



Per capita expenditure:

In West Bengal, the per capita monthly expenditure on food is Rs. 494.01 and on non food materials in rural area is Rs.363.76 (NSS 66th round, July 2009 to June 2010), i.e. total expenditure of MPCE in rural Bengal is Rs. 857.77 where the all India MPCE was Rs. 953.05. The MPCE rural area of West Bengal is lower than the national average. No further disaggregated data is available.

(Source: Statistical Handbook of West Bengal, 2010)

Human Development:-

In terms of Human Development parameters West Bengal's position is somewhere in the middle among all the states. West Bengal has been showing declining birth rate (17.8 in 2012 against 18.1 of 2011), death rate 6.3 against national average of 7, IMR—33, vis-a vis all India average of 42. (MMR being 117 per 1,00,000 live births against all India average of 178, But still the state has a long way to go in all these respects. Though district-wise disaggregated data are not available project districts lag behind the state average in respect to all these parameters.

TABLE -9

Human Development Indices of Intervening districts:-

State/ District	Health index	Income index	Education index	HDI	HDI rank
Jalpaiguri	0.61	0.38	0.6	0.53	10
Dinajpur	0.62	0.39	0.53	0.51	13
Birbhum	0.53	0.27	0.61	0.47	14
Purulia	0.61	0.18	0.55	0.45	16
West Bengal	0.7	0.43	0.69	0.61	

Source: West Bengal State Human Development Report, 2004

The Table above presents the information for the Human Development Index for the target districts, as well as for the state as a whole. As per the above table, the HDI of our intervening district range from a high to 0.53 for Jalapiguri to a low to 0.45 in Purulia which is below the state average of .61 thus the situation of project areas under MKSP is very poor in almost all terms. The health situation is almost similar in Purulia, Jalpaiguri and undivided Dinajpur and Birbhum scores (0.53) the lowest. The education index also shows a poor picture in all intervening districts which also placed below the state average of 0.69. The income index of Purulia is 0.18, the poorest





among the districts and far below the state average of 0.43. The project districts namely, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Birbhum and Purulia ranked 10th, 13th, 14th and 16th human development index respectively.

School dropouts:

TABLE -10

Rate of school drop out

State/ Districts	<i>Age group</i> (5+ <i>to</i> 8+)	Age group (9+ to 13+)
West Bengal	1.86	5.76
Birbhum	5.12	5.52
Purulia	2.60	3.76
Uttar Dinajpur	12.44	4.55
Dakshin Dinajpur	4.89	4.90
Jalpaiguri	3.48	2.38

Source: DISE 2010-11 (Provisional)

Education plays the major role in nation building as well as national development. From the above table, it is observed that, Uttar Dinajpur has the highest % of school drop outs which is 12.44 among the age group of 5+ to 8+ and Birbhum has 5.52% school drop outs among the age group of 9+ to 13+, the highest among the project districts. All the project districts shows rate of drop outs far above the state average in both the age group.

Mal nutrition:

In India, it is a matter of great concern that there is the persistent level of malnutrition with over 40% of children and 36% of adults women classified as undernourished.

(Source: Annual Report to the People on Health, Govt. of India, 2011).

In rural areas of West Bengal, 46.7 % of children below 3 years are under weight and 71.9% children between the age group of 6-35 months are anaemic. 44.9 % of women have Body Mass Index below normal. 65.6% of women between the age group of 15-49 years of age are anemic.

(Source: West Bengal Development Report, Govt. of India)



Migration:

There is increased out-migration from West Bengal to other states which is substantial during the last two decades, despite there being a high rate of agricultural growth. A large section of rural people from West Bengal migrated from rural areas to rural areas of other states such as Haryana, Assam, Orissa and Bihar (undivided). On the other hand, there has been a growing phenomenon of rural labour force from West Bengal joining the urban labour market perhaps informal unorganised, especially in Delhi and Maharashtra and generally in Orissa, Assam, Haryana and Punjab.

TABLE -11
Out migration from West Bengal to other state

Year-2001	Total	Male	Female
Rural to Rural	455,477	1149174	340,563
Rural to Urban	317,586	198061	119525

There were 4, 55,417 total migration from rural to rural among which 1, 14,914 were male and 3, 40,563 were female. On the other hand, 3, 17,586 people were migrated from rural areas to urban areas among which male 1, 98,061 and female 1, 19,525

(Source: West Bengal Human Development Report, 2004).

TABLE -12

Migrating Scenario for Casual Labours in our Intervening Area:-

Name of the District	No. of Families migrating for Casual Labours
Jalpaiguri	59922
0/0	8.90
Uttar Dinajpur	71214
%	14.52
Dakshin Dinajpur	43241
%	11.85
Purulia	69027
0/0	13.76
Birbhum	151741
0/0	23.20



Vulnerabilities:-

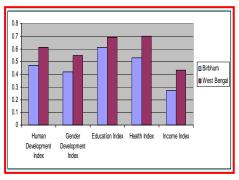
Household level vulnerabilities:-

Vulnerability implies a predisposition of individuals or households to the risk of sliding down the well-being scale and becoming poor. Vulnerability can be linked to any of the outcomes of human well-being and often such links are not simple. There are some common indicators that express the extent of vulnerability such as the percentage of population below the poverty line (BPL), their health status, house and house type, land holding, access to basic amenities etc.

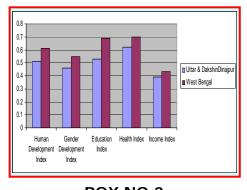
• District/state level vulnerabilities :-

District level vulnerability of the intervening area:-

BIRBHUM

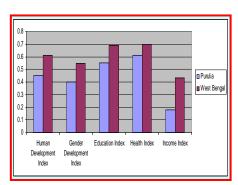


BOX NO 1
UTTAR & DAKSHIN DINAJPUR



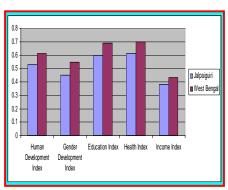
BOX NO 3

PURULIA



BOX NO 2

JALPAIGURI



BOX NO 4

From the above charts, it has been observed that, the intervening districts are lagging behind the state average in all parameters.



Gender discrimination has been an important feature of economic and social processes. From the table below, it is evident that the project districts are vulnerable to gender disparity especially in respect to education and income index. The intervening districts ranked low in GDI (Gender Development Indices) and the situation of Purulia is worst among the districts followed by other districts.

TABLE -13

Gender Development Index of Intervening Districts:-

State	Gender Development Index	Rank
Birbhum	0.435	14
Purulia	0.424	15
Undivided Dinajpur	0.478	12
Jalpaiguri	0.492	11

TABLE -14
Literacy gap between male and female
(Source: 2011 Census)

State/District	Total (of total population)	Male literate on total literate	Female literate on total literate
India	74.04	82.14	65.46
West Bengal	77.08	82.67	71.16
Birbhum	62.12	55.82	44.17
Purulia	56.59	61.64	38.35
Uttar Dinajpur	50.71	57.31	42.68
Dakshin Dinajpur	65.97	55.15	44.84
Jalpaiguri	65.30	55.87	44.12

From the above chart, it is seen that, in all of our project districts, females are





vulnerable in respect of literacy rate. In all cases, the literacy rate of female is lying far below the state average as well as male counterparts. Purulia shows the poorest picture in terms of literacy (38.35%) followed by other districts.

TABLE -15

Gap of income index in HDI and GDI of the intervening districts:-

STATE/ DISTRICT	HDI (INCOME INDEX)	GDI (INCOME INDEX)
West Bengal	0.43	0.270
Birbhum	0.27	0.178
Purulia	0.18	0.161
Uttar Dinajpur	0.39	0.291
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.39	0.291
Jalpaiguri	0.38	0.281

There is also gap between income index of HDI and GDI. The income index of state in HDI shows 0.43 point but in GDI it shows 0.27. It suggests that either there is low work participation of women or prevalence of unpaid / under paid work or lack of recognition of women's work.

Houselessness in the Project Area:

TABLE -16

Block	Total	Houseless	% of houseless	
	household	household	family	
]	Birbhum		
Illambazar	39989	2116	5.3	
Labpur	50845	2082	4.09	
Khoyrasole	28274	1359	4.8	
Md. Bazar	40359	2435	6.03	
Purulia Purulia				
Jhalda II	37272	1452	3.89	
Joypur	35527	1654	4.65	

MIST

Block	Total	Houseless	% of houseless			
	household	household	family			
Uttar Dinajpur						
Itahar	83637	6415	7.6			
Goalpukur	65186	9634	14.77			
Dakshin Dinajpur						
Harirampur	38732	2193	5.6			
Banshihari	37098	2045	5.5			
Jalpaiguri						
Kalchini	62670	15017	23.9			

(Source: R H S, 2005)

From the above table it is seen that around 24 % families in Kalchini block of Jalpaiguri are houseless which is highest among the intervening area.

Narration to be added../houseless household from HDR of each district, if available, would be better to insert here (Birbhum available)

TABLE -17
Disability scenario in the intervening area vis-à-vis the State

STATE/DISTRICT	Total/ Rural	Total number of disabled persons	Total rural population	% disabled population
West Bengal	Total	2017406	91347736	2.2
West Bengal	Rural	1368942	62213676	2.2%
Jalpaiguri	Total	82420		
Jalpaiguri	Rural	61070	2825001	2.16
Uttar Dinajpur	Total	51237		
Uttar Dinajpur	Rural	45692	2638662	1.7
Dakshin Dinajpur	Total	35713		
Dakshin Dinajpur	Rural	30911	1434856	2.1
Birbhum	Total	75061		
Birbhum	Rural	66673	3054019	2.1
Puruliya	Total	61788		
Puruliya	Rural	54446	2554584	2.1

According to Census 2011, there is 20, 17, 406 persons with disability in West Bengal which is 2.2 per cent of the total population of West Bengal. This percentage is marginally higher than the national average of 2.215%. Percentage of disable population is similar in the rural areas compared to urban areas.



MISP

In West Bengal, as per 2011 census, it is observed that 2.2% of the total population is disabled. In the intervening district, the percentage of disabled population is ranked below the state average. The information on disability on the above table includes disability in seeing, hearing, speech, movement, mental retardation, other mental illness and other multiple disabilities.

IMR:

West Bengal ranked 5th by **IMR** with 32 in 2012. It is far better than national average of 42. This is also the case when IMRs for boys and girls are considered separately. The IMR for girls in West Bengal stood at 35 against the national average of 48. The gap between West Bengal and India is especially high for female IMR, indicating that West Bengal has a better record of ensuring the lives of girl infants than India as a whole. Though there is small gap between IMR of girl and boy in West Bengal, which stood at 31 and 33 respectively. Again in rural Bengal, IMR is 33 per 1000 where IMR for Boy is 32 and 35 for girl children. (Economic Review 2013-14)

MMR:

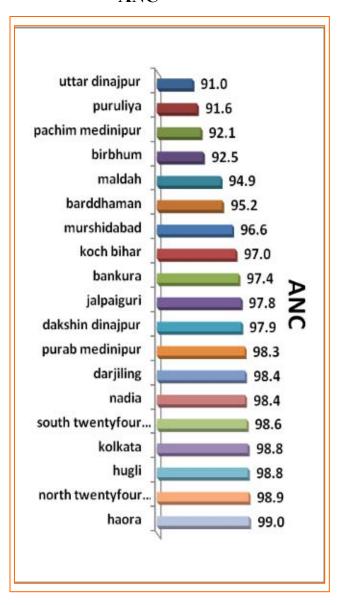
The state has **MMR** of 117 which indicates that there are 117 incidence of maternal death for every 100000 live birth (2010-12). The total fertility rate in the rural areas of West Bengal is 1.9 which is 1.3 in urban area. The Peri - natal mortality rate is 25 and Neo – natal Mortality Rate stood at 19 against the national average of 33 and 27 respectively. Death rate of children between 0-4 years West Bengal, is 8.4 where the all India average is 12.2 (Economic Review 2013-14)

MISP

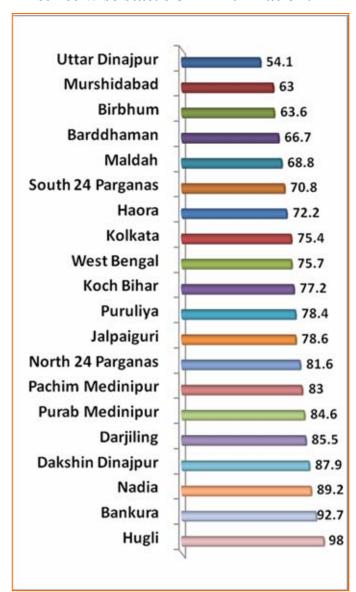
Antenatal care:

Present status of coverage under ANC in the district of West Bengal has been depicted in figure below:-

ANC



District-wise status of immunization:



BOX NO 5 BOX NO 6

(Source: Public health in West Bengal)



Universal immunisation plays crucial role in eradicating vaccine preventable illnesses. Proper functioning of the Sub-centres, awareness of the mothers and convergence with functioning of the ICDS centres as well as reaching out to the communities through Village Health & Nutrition Day (VHND) is important for ensuring 100% immunization.

According to the above, it is observed in our intervention area that immunization rate is relatively low in Uttar Dinajpur & Birbhum in comparison with Purulia, Jalpaiguri and Dakshin Dinajpur.

Malnutrition:

Food security is obviously one of the prime factors for nutritional well being, and therefore an important determinant of the overall health condition. India as well as West Bengal is facing a huge challenge related to poor nutritional status of the population, particularly the children and the women. In India, every second woman is anaemic (55.3 %), every third woman is undernourished (35.6 %) assessed by their Body Mass Index and every fourth baby is born with low birth weight (22 %). Only every second infant younger than six months is exclusively breastfed (46 %), Nearly 43% of the children under five years are underweight and 48% of them are stunted. Another alarming feature is nearly 79% of these children are anemic. In this context the basic health status of the children and women is shown below: (Source: Public Health in West Bengal).

TABLE -18
Scenario on Nutrition of woman and children in the state:-

Indicators	State average	Rural
Stunted children under 3 years (%)	35.4	33
Underweight Children under 3 years (%)	46.7	43.5
Anemic Children age 6-35 months (%)	71.9	69.4
Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (%)	44.9	37.7
Ever married women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	65.6	63.8

(Source: WB Development Report, 2004)





The data on nutrition overall indicates that the average level of nutrition of women and children in the state, and especially among women, is low by several criteria. The prevalence of malnutrition is possibly a major cause for various health problems in the state. The incidence of anaemia among women is also high. The ppercentage of underweight children in state in the age group below 3 years was 46.7% and 43.5% in rural area which has tremendous impact on development of cognitive skill of the child. 45 women per 100 in West Bengal have BMI with below normal.

PDS:

There is a broad based net work of Public Distribution System covered by modified and statutory rationing prices which ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities to the ration card holders through Fair Price Shops. There are two types of PDS system, one for the APL and other for the BPL section of people. Poorest section of BPL category is further classified under AAY category. During the year 2012-13, 3.2 crore beneficiaries covering BPL, AAY and other special packages of the state government got rice @ Rs. 2.00/k.g which include 19.70 lakh BPL beneficiaries in 23 LWE affected blocks of Jungle Mahol of Purulia, Bankura and Paschim Medinipur.

During 2012, offtake of rice through PDS was 1893.9 thousand tones and 2399.8 thousand tones of wheat and 91.5 thousand tones of sugar were distributed.

(Source: Economic Review, 2013-14).

Here we make use of the following District Level data on Vulnerability from Rural Household survey, 2005, Govt. of West Bengal and Base Line Survey conducted by LKP to highlight the vulnerability aspect of the population across blocks.

According to data available from Rural House Hold Survey, 2005, it is seen that the percentage of BPL families is more in Jalapaiguri where as lower percentage of BPL is being observed in Dakshin Dinajpur. Jalpaiguri is also vulnerable in regard to landlessness as well as homelessness. More than 70% of the population has no land or little amount of land. Number of women headed family is also more in Jalapiguri in comparison to other districts of our project area.

MIST

TABLE -19
Women headed family

District/State	Block	Total household	Women headed families	% of women headed family on total house hold
Birbhum	Illambazar	39989	2272	5.68
	Labpur	50845	2552	5
	Md. Bazaar	40359	3494	8.6
	Khoyrasole	28274	1492	5.2
Purulia	Jhalda II	37273	581	1.5
	Joypur	35527	1663	4.6
Uttar dinajpur	Itahar	83637	3513	4.2
	Goalpukur I	65186	4202	6.4
Dakshin Dinajpur	Harirampur	38732	1849	4.7
	Banshihari	37098	1565	4.2

Source: Rural House Hold Survey, 2005

From the above table, it is evident that there is 8.6% of the total households are women headed which is highest in our intervention area. Jhalda II shows the lowest number of women headed family.

Vulnerable due to Natural Disaster:-

West Bengal is prone to various kinds of natural disasters. The most significant of these has been floods, which have been the major cause of agony due to natural disaster. In addition, cyclones have also caused substantial damages periodically. In an earlier estimates, it dictated that more than 45 per cent of the villages in the state were susceptible to floods, and more than 40 per cent of the land area of the state has been identified as flood-prone.

During 2012, Jalpaiguri experienced devastated cyclone and the districts of Coochbehar, Darjeeling and Jalapiguri severely affected by heavy rainfall and flash flood.

Among our project districts, e.g Jalpaiguri (now Alipuruar), Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur and Birbhum are highly flood prone as these are intersected by many rivers which are mostly silted. These districts experience severe floods causing large scale





damage of human and animal lives, properties, crops and other natural assets. The other project districts, Purulia and western part of Birbhum are draught prone due to its geophysical conditions which can't retain rain water sufficiently

The western districts of the state, especially Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia, are drought-prone and tend to receive inadequate rainfall. Drought management requires a combination of sustained and improved water harvesting techniques which reduce dependence upon any one rainy season, and much improved transport and communications links between the drought-affected areas and the rest of the state and neighbouring regions, such that greater supply of food and other commodities is provided during and just after the drought. The improvement of transport links is critical in this regard.

1.3 Context of Social Inclusion and Social Mobilization

Social mobilisation is the process of bringing together the like minded people from various sectors to raise awareness of and demand for a specific development programme or policy change. In the context of the present scenario, the word social mobilisation has been used to denote the process which mobilises those allies at different levels in society to assist & strengthen the participation of the poorest of the poor's (PoPs) especially the women section (MAHILA KISANs) of the rural areas for sustainability and self-reliance, and to bring them together in the manifold of SHGs.



BOX NO 7





Extent of Social Inclusion and Universal Social Mobilization in the State: (WEST BENGAL SCENARIO)

The total number of SHGs in West Bengal is estimated around 3.97lakh under SGSY (upto March, 2013) & about 6.9lakh SHGs have also been formed by the line departments & NABARD.

LKP has facilitated the formation & strengthening of 5400 SHGs & 210 CRPs under his Food-Security project phases (From 2002) at various levels.

Situational analysis of the FS project suggests that there are certain issues that are constraining the impact of the program to a great extent. Some of the key issues are:

(i) no definite estimate of the number of functioning SHGs and their quality are available; (ii) a significant proportion of SHGs are either defunct or functioning a very low levels of potential; (iii) a large proportion of SHGs are functioning in a manner that significantly deviates from self-help affinity principles; (iv) the quality of book-keeping is generally reported to be poor; (v) on-time recovery of SHG loans has fallen phasewise (vi) a large number of GP level and Block-level federations have been promoted without clarity of purpose or need for financial viability; and (vii) still a substantial number of poorer households are out of the SHG fold.

Social Mobilization is a crucial step if social inclusion is to be achieved. Rapport building prior to beginning activities before entering in a village is important. This would include meetings with all stakeholders to explain the project, including meeting with PRIs and civil society organizations, separate meetings with women (Mahila Kisan) etc. Strong communication strategies, house-to-house information prior to community meetings (Para baithak), location-specific meetings are additional efforts that will have to be made. Although the project emphasizes working with Mahila Kisans, attention should also be given to addressing men in poor households to ensure that they are supportive of the women in their families participating in the program. It is important to get the public support of community 'opinion-makers,' including religious leaders and use them as local mobilizers.

In order to ensure that no poor family (PoPs) is left out, a bundle of strategies for social inclusion/mobilization of all identified PoPs will be used. The focus would be particularly on most vulnerable sections like SCs, STs (particularly PVTGs), Minorities, single women and women headed families, women with disabilities, landless, marginal, migrant labourers, isolated families and families living in





difficult areas (especially flood prone, drought prone etc).

With an objective to saturate the area taken up and to benefit all the poor Mahila kisans, the PIA has decided to adopt the BPL+ (Plus) strategy, in which the left out poor other than BPL List of Government of India shall be included, besides the provisions made in the NRLM guidelines shall also be applicable. Through this policy the programme beneficiaries would be identified and prioritised by the community itself. The identified and prioritised list of Mahila kisans would also be approved by the Gram Sabha.

Promoting Self Help Groups:-

Using the concepts of 'affinity', 'neighbourhood' & 'PRA exercise', making use of sensitised IEC materials with audio-visual presentation by taking help from locally deployed community resource person (CRPs), MKSHGs of the PoPs would be promoted by the field level staff. Apart from that, as the task of mobilizing the existing poor MKs into MKSHGs is a huge one, the services of multiple stakeholders including existing MK institutions, Panchayats would be used for this purpose.

Inclusion of Pre-Existing SHGs:-

As part of social mobilization, a comprehensive scanning of the pre-existing SHGs promoted under SGSY by line departments like DRDCs from their respective zones, NABARD and NGOs would be carried out. On the basis of the Community Operation Manual & state guideline, the functional SHGs would be identified for inclusion into the project. Gram panchayat (GP) & Cluster wise MoUs would be entered into with the PIA for this purpose. However, a fundamental principle to be followed in this regard would be to include only SHGs dominated by (at least 80% of members from PoPs) the poor vulnerable families into the project fold.

Building village & GP level Federations (known as sub-cluster & Cluster in WB) at different levels for sustaining Collective Action:-

The Village & GP level federations will involve itself facilitated by the PIA in nurturing and sustaining the newly entered groups through ensuring the quality book keeping management, facilitate financial linkages & convergence with government schemes, manage revolving funds (RF) of different genres and mobilize access to rights and entitlements.





Member of MKSHGs are maintaining PANCHASUTRA in a regular way by following the state guideline mechanism.

The role of VLF (sub-cluster) facilitated by the PIA will as follows-

- o Providing technical assistance to MKSHGs.
- o Problem solving and conflict resolution in MKSHGs.
- Review MKSHGs performance as per PANCHASUTRA.
- o Facilitate formation of MKSHGs of the remaining PoPs in the village.
- o Compile & review bottom up plans of its members.
- Prepare seasonal Action Plans for the livelihood & socio-economic development of its constituent area.
- Network and establish linkages with all stakeholders' & other resource agencies for implementing the bottom up plans and seasonal action plans successfully.
- Act as a local platform (Pressure group) for sharing experiences, bestpractices and concerns of MKSHG members.

The role of GPLF (cluster) facilitated by the PIA will as follows:-

- o Giving priority to the demands of MKSHGs and their institutions in the annual plans of PRI by making suitable financial allocation.
- Leasing out natural resources (signing MOUs with Panchayat or an Individual) such as lands, ponds /tanks, market yards and also involving these institutions for proper management and maintenance.
- Focussing on rights & entitlements, gender & legal issues such as managing counselling centres, help lines etc.
- o Dissemination of information & awareness generation on issues as Gram Shaba, livelihood enhancement, health, nutrition, sanitation, education etc.
- o Providing immediate support to the vulnerable and the destitute.

Block Level Federation:-

The apex institution is the Block Level Federation. The Block Level Federation will emerge when the SHGs/ VLFs / GPLFs have attained a critical strength both in terms of numbers and capacities in terms of dialoguing with Government, Private Entrepreneurs, Banks, and MFIs etc. for supporting development both economic and social in their respective geographical area.

The role of BLF (known as Federation in WB) facilitated by the PIA as follows-

- Facilitate need based guidance regarding technical & managerial assistance to the GPLF, VLF and MKSHG members.
- Problem solving and conflict resolution at all levels.
- o Undertaking social audit.





- Promoting & facilitating all support to newly formed producer groups/ livelihood groups through livelihood resource pool & partnership with all relevant stakeholders.
- Quality management of MKSHGs.
- Maintaining MIS, arranging review meetings & field visit with PIA & Block level government officials.
- o Undertaking financial linkages, micro credit, insurance etc.
- Resource generation through convergence/ partnerships with govt. & non govt. agencies.
- Mobilisation of community professionals.

Livelihood Based Producer Groups:-

Development of Producer Groups based on Farm & and other supplementary activities will also be facilitated. The producer groups would derive membership from the able MKSHGs. The PG groups would be provided support from PIA through customized training & hand-holding for village and GP level management of enterprises, productivity & quality enhancement, risk mitigation, and value addition skills. Linkage of these newly formed groups to the local & district level commercial sector would also be facilitated. After fulfilling MKs home consumption, the surplus produce from their Important livelihood interventions (Best-practices) are identified within the project in specific districts are Dairy, seasonal vegetables, egg, Fisheries, Banana, Honey, Mushroom etc.

The main functions of the producers' group at the collective level will be:

- Purchase or procurement of inputs for production through a "core committee" as already prescribed by the PIA.
- Local processing and storing of inputs and outputs
- Marketing and selling of the produce

Organizing rural poor, especially women into a people institutional frame work (SHGs) through a process of social mobilization for their holistic development is our primary basis of pro poor initiatives. The Local Self Government Institutions have been playing a pivotal role in poverty alleviation and Self Help Groups are being perceived as the "building blocks of development at the neighborhood level." LKP has been mobilizing rural poor in group and enables them realize their need, participate directly in developmental process and take necessary decisions for their own development. LKP helps the rural people to help themselves through institution.

The number of SHGs formed and house hold covered is as under:

TABLE -20
District wise number of SHGs from various agencies:-

District	No. of group under SGSY	No. of group formed by NABARD	No. of groups formed under PACS as 31-03-2009
Purulia	17428	9546	2945
Jalpaiguri	19341	14981	2374
Uttar Dinajpur	7772	11209	8846
Dakshin Dinajpur	9268	8509	2584
Birbhum	15772	19294	1836

(Source: banglarmukh, The official Portal of Government of West Bengal, Dept. of Cooperation, Govt. of West Bengal)

TABLE -21
CREDIT linkage (SHGs- Bank linkage)

PARTICULARS	TOTAL NO. OF SHGs	Out of which SGSY	Women SHGs	% of women SHGs on total SHGs
Savings of SHGs with bank	6953250	1693910	5310436	76.4
Bank loan disbursed	1586822	267403	1294476	81.6
Bank loan outstanding	4851356	1245394	3897797	80.3

(Source: Status of Self Help Groups In West Bengal of Self Help Group Promotional Forum), 2010

From the above table, it is observed that there are 6953250 numbers of SHGs formed by various agencies in West Bengal, 76.4% of which are exclusively women SHGs. 81.6% of total loan were received by women SHGs of which more than 80% were still outstanding.

STATUS OF SHGs

(As per previous project of LKP, Food Security Project, Phase - III in 2012)

LKP facilitated 4539 groups covering 44062 populations in Birbhum, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia and Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal.

District wise no of federations

- ➤ Till March 2009, as many as 10451 Upasanghas (Village level Federation/VLF, 1220 Sanghas (GP level Federation/GPLF) and 16 Block level Federations (BLF) have been formed in the districts of West Bengal. Among the 1220 Sanghas, 221, 319 & 250 Sanghas were categorized into A, B, C grade respectively.
- ➤ Till March, 2009, Cooperative Credit Society has formed 15 Block level Federations. All the federations have been registered under Societies registration act.
- LKP believes that federating the SHGs at various levels would be the ultimate platform for self governance in a purely participatory process. LKP has experience of forming and nurturing 43 GPLF along with 3 BLF.

Extent of exclusion

General:

- 51.4% of farmer households are financially excluded from both formal / informal sources.
- Of the total farmer households, only 27% access formal sources of credit; one third of these groups also borrow from non-formal sources.
- Overall, 73% of farmer households have no access to formal sources of credit.

Region-wise:





- Exclusion is most acute in Central, Eastern and North-Eastern regionshaving a concentration of 64% of all financially excluded farmer households in the country.
- Overall indebtedness to formal sources of finance alone is only 19.66% in these three regions.

Occupational Groups:

- Marginal farmer households constitute 66% of total farm households. Only 45% of these households are indebted to either formal or non-formal sources of finance.
- About 20% of indebted marginal farmer households have access to formal sources of credit.
- Among non-cultivator households nearly 80% do not access credit from any source.

Social Groups:

• Only 36% of ST Farmer households are indebted (SCs and Other Backward Classes-OBC- 51%) mostly to informal sources.

(Source: Status of Self Help Groups In West Bengal of Self Help Group Promotional Forum, 2010)

1.4 Context of Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion means inclusion becomes the critical aspect in the context of inclusive growth and sustainable development. Therefore, access to a well-functioning financial system and enables economically and socially excluded people to integrate into the national economy, so as to actively contribute to development and protect themselves against economic shocks is the pre requisite of sustainable growth.

Status of indebtedness of the poor

To examine the status of indebt ness, it is necessary to observe the dependency of institutional and non institutional loan of the rural household. The table shows the share of credit access from institutional sources among different size class of farmer households.



TABLE -22
Source of loans according to land size

Land size (hectare)	Institutional loan	Non institutional loans
<0.01 hectare	23.4%	76.6%
0.01-0.40	42.7%	57.3%
0.40- 1.00	63.1%	36.9%
1.01-2.00	80.1%	19.9%
2.01-4.00	75.4%	24.6%

(Source: WBHDR, 2004)

It is observed that dependency on non intuitional loan is increased with decrease in land size. 76.6% farmers with land size land less than 0.01 hectare depend on non intuitional loans. It becomes apparent that the bulk of the institutional loans have been absorbed by the semi-medium and medium sized farmer

Banking infrastructure

The banking services to the people of West Bengal are provided through Commercial Banks (CBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks. Kolkata is the headquarters of three commercial banks, viz., United Bank of India, Allahabad Bank and UCO Bank. United Bank of India is the convener of State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) in the State. Under short term cooperative the District Central Cooperative Banks credit structure, (DCCBs) functioning in 15 districts and branches of West Bengal State Cooperative Bank (WBSCB) are operating in three districts. Under the Long term structure, 24 Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) branches of West Bengal State Cooperative functioning in 16 districts and Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (SCARDB) are operating in West Bengal State Finance Corporation (WBSFC) is another financing agency operating in the State.

MIST

TABLE -23
Scenario of Banking Institutions in West Bengal:-

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	NO. OF BRANCHES	OF WHICH RURAL / SEMI URBAN
Commercial Bank (CB)	3862	2122
Regional Rural Bank (RRB)	880	846
Direct Central Cooperative Bank	370	273
TOTAL	5112	3241

TABLE -24
Scenario of Agricultural credit (2008-09)

Agency name	Amount of loan taken (Rs. in crore)
Commercial Banks(including Pvt. Sector banks)	3832.85
State Cooperative Bank/ Central Cooperative bank	1592.93
State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank	136.72
Regional Rural Banks	644.63
TOTAL	6207.20

(Source : State Agriculture Plan for West Bengal)

In the year 2008-09, Rs.6207.20 crore was taken as loan for agricultural purpose from institutional agency against the target of Rs. 6693 crores.





TABLE -25
SHG – Banking Linkage (as on 31.03.2010)

PARTICULARS	Total number of SHGs linked to bank	Exclusively women SHGs out of the total SHGs	Out of total coverage- SGSY SHGs
Savings linked with banks (Physical)	6953250	5310436	16.94 lakh
Savings amount (Rs. in crore) as on 31.03.2010	6198.71	4498.66	1292.62
Credit linked during 2009-10 (Physical)	1586822	12.94 lakh	2.67 lakh
Credit disbursed during 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)	14453.30	12429.37	2198.00
Outstanding loan(as on 31.03.2010) (Physical)	4851 356	3897797	12.45 lakh
Outstanding loan(as on 31.03.2010) (Rs. in crore)	28038.28	23030.36	6251.08

Key constraints & opportunities

Despite the significant strides achieved in terms of spread, network and outreach of rural financial institutions, the quantum of flow of financial resources to agriculture continues to be inadequate. Farmers seem to borrow more short-term credit in order to meet input needs to maintain continuity in agricultural operations. The flow of institutional credit to agriculture is constrained by host of factors such as high transaction costs, structural deficiencies in the rural credit delivery system, issues relating to credit worthiness, lack of collaterals in view of low asset base of farmers etc. The large proportion of population in the lower strata holds major share in the land holdings, receives much less credit than its requirements.

The SHG-Bank Linkage model is an outstanding example of an innovation leveraging on community-based structures and existing banking institutions.

As its regular practice, LKP has been organizing in groups and nurturing the group according to Panchasutra. Financial literacy and SHG- banking linkage plays pivotal



role in institution building. With regard to KCCs, there is a need to upscale its outreach to cover all the eligible farmers by creating greater awareness and giving greater publicity to the scheme. Updation of land records and sensitisation of bank staff through training programmes will further add to the spread of the scheme.

1.5 Livelihood Context

In our project area, the agriculture and agro based activity is main activity to earn livelihood.

> Agriculture and allied activities (horticulture etc.)

Data to be used: District-wise: % of households that are landless/marginal holdings/small holders, District-wise productivity of the 3 major crops, District-wise cropping intensity, District-wise irrigation intensity, District wise fertilizer usage, District wise data on % of households able to access inputs (quality seeds, extension services, credit, fertilizer), district-wise data on % of households who are members of agricultural cooperatives

> Agriculture scenario in the intervention location:

Agriculture is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi, and other life forms for food, fiber, biofuel, medicines and other products used to sustain and enhance human life. With nearly 72 per cent of the population living in the rural areas, agriculture is the major occupation of the rural population in West Bengal. Agriculture in Bengal is basically small farmer centric with 90 per cent of the cultivators being small and marginal farmers who hold 84% of the State's agricultural lands. The total reporting area of the State is 86.84 lakh ha, of which 52.96 lakh ha is the Net Sown Area (61 per cent of the total reporting area). The Gross Cropped Area is 97.52 lakh ha with a cropping intensity of 184 per cent.

In addition to this about 30 lakh landless families have earned the right to cultivate and grow crops on their own land after enactment of operation Barga system (Source: State Agriculture Plan for West Bengal, NABCONS).

The per capita cultivable land holding is under a steady process of fragmentation. This has resulted in uneconomic holding size to sustain a farmer's family. Increase in the price of agricultural inputs, fragmentation of land holding, uncertain prices of

perishable agricultural produces, inadequate market infrastructure, distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers etc, are some of the problems being confronted by the farmers of the state. Similarly, due to lack of proper marketing and processing facilities and for high price of feeds and fodder for farm animal, management of the traditional family mixed farming system in the rural areas has become more difficult than ever before. By and large, the socio-economic conditions of the farming community is gradually declining calling for time bound adoption of appropriate technical, social, financial and market interventions for ensuring sustainability.

TABLE -26

Agro ecological zone/ climatic zone

District	Agro ecological zone (ICAR)	Agro climatic zone (Planning commission)
Birbhum	Assam And Bengal Plain, Hot Subhumid To Humid (Inclusion Of Perhumid) Eco-Region Eastern plateau (chhotanagpur) And Eastern Ghats, Hot Subhumid Eco-Region	Lower Gangetic Plain Region (III)
Purulia	Eastern plateau (chhotanagpur) And Eastern Ghats, Hot Subhumid Eco-Region	Lower Gangetic Plain Region (III)
Uttar Dinajpur	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· ·
Dakshin Dinajpur	Assam And Bengal Plain, Hot Subhumid To Humid (Inclusion Of Perhumid) Eco-Region	Lower Gangetic Plain Region (III)
Jalpaiguri	Assam And Bengal Plain, Hot Subhumid To Humid (Inclusion Of Perhumid) Eco-Region. (15.3) Eastern Himalayas, Warm Perhumid Eco- Region	Eastern Himalayan Region (II) Lower Gangetic Plain Region (III)

TABLE - 27
District-wise land holding pattern

District	Block	Total Househ old	No. of landless household	% landless households	Marginal farmers	Small farmers
	Illambazar	39989	21458	53.65	10705	4361
Birbhum	Labpur	50845	26217	51.56	13615	7238
DII DIIUIII	Md bazaar	40359	25182	62.39	9904	3504
	Khoyrasole	28274	15881	56.16	7200	3548
Purulia	Jhalda II	37272	11641	31.23	19172	5143
	Joypur	35527	10219	28.76	19021	4781
Uttar	Itahar	83637	44032	52.64	26868	8576
Dinajpur	Goalpukur	65186	40046	61.43	17161	5491
Dakshin	Harirampu r	38732	19480	50.29	13790	4039
Dinajpur	Banshihari	37098	18289	49.29	11882	4617
Jalpaiguri	Kalchini	62670	52225	83.34	9010	985

(Source: Rural House hold Survey,2005)

As per the above table, it is observed that amongst the intervention area, Kalchini block of Jalpaiguri district has the highest amount of landless population (83.34%) followed by Md, Bazar of Birbhum district (62.39%) and Goalpukur of Uttar Dinajpur district (61.43%). There is around 56% of household is landless in Khoyrasole followed by llambazar, Labpur, Harirampur, Itahar and Banshihari. On the other side, Joypur block of Purulia shows the lowest percentage (28.76%) of landless population and in Jhalda II, 31.23% household is landless.





TABLE –28 District wise land use statistics-2010-11 (in Hectares)

District	Reporting area	Forest area	Area under non agricultural use	Barren & uncultura ble land	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. tree groves not included in net sown area	Cultura ble waste land	Fallow land other than current fallow	Current fallow	Net sown area	% of net sown area on total reportin g area
Birbhum	451118	15853	101191	281	171	824	2815	2696	7331	319956	70.925
Uttar Dinajpur	312466	580	33426	267	129	1513	125	157	1501	274768	87.935
Dakshin Dinajpur	221909	932	34171	10	-	1157	30	408	1586	183615	82.74
Jalpaiguri	622700	179000	90669	2989		4992	102	104	10717	334127	53.65
Purulia	625646	75048	105719	3203	1807	2517	7601	4222	199395	226134	36.14
West Bengal*	8684113	1173669	1822844	17126	4844	53213	28751	18200	574244	4991222	57.475

(Source: Economic Review, 2011-12)





From the above table, it is seen that in West Bengal, among the reporting area of 8684113 hectare, only 1822844 hectare of land is under net sown area which is 57.475% of the total reporting area. In Uttar Dinajpur, there is 87.935% of total reporting area is net sown area. Purulia is the most poor in land use statistics for net sown area and permanent pasture and other grazing land is more in Purulia. It may be an opportunity for pasture development with controlled grazing. In our intervention area there is 10673 hectare culturable waste land which could be brought under use through land development. The fallow land is high opportunity for PoP for enhancement of production, productivity and employment generation.

TABLE - 29
Soil Type

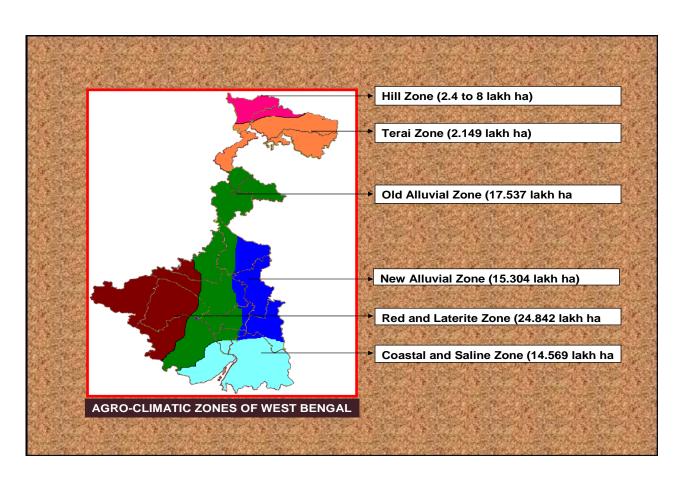
DISTRICT	Name of soil type	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total geographical area
	Loamy	297.6	66.0
	Clayey-loamy	30.4	6.7
BIRBHUM	Gravelly loamy	3.4	0.8
	Gravelly clay loamy	3.4	0.8
	Loamy sandy	3.4	0.8
	Very deep Clay loam soils	54.3	24.5
	Deep Clay soils	42.9	19.3
	Deep Loamy soils	29.9	13.5
DAKSHIN	Sandy soils	26.7	12.0
DINAJPUR	Sandy loam soils	21.8	9.8
Diffusion CR	Shallow to moderately coarse loam soils	268.028	43.04
	Deep to very deep clay loamy soils	121.486	19.05
	Deep to very deep clayey soils	195.461	31.38
PURULIA	Shallow to moderately deep coarse loamy fine loamy soils (hillocks, gravelly situation)	4.39	1%
FURULIA	Moderately deep to deep coarse loamy to fine loamy red soils	175.60	40%
	Shallow to moderately deep loamy soils	259.01	59%





	Sandy soils	56.47	23.40
UTTAR	Sandy Loam soils	97.78	40.52
	Loamy soils	51.07	21.16
DINAJPUR	Clay Loam soils	32.86	13.62
	Clay	3.1	1.30
	Shallow to moderately	268.028	43.04
	coarse loam soils		
JALPAIGURI	Deep to very deep clay	121.486	19.05
JALFAIGUNI	loamy soils		
	Deep to very deep clayey	195.461	31.38
	soils		

(SOURCE: Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India)



Map No 7 Agro Climatic zones of West Bengal

(SOURCE: Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India)





TABLE - 30

Rainfall pattern

Districts	Rainfall Ten years' average 1998-2007	Normal RF(mm)
	SW monsoon (June-Sep):	1196.1
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec):	152.3
BIRBHUM	Winter (Jan- March)	67.1
	Summer (Apr-May)	157.4
	Annual	1572.9
	SW monsoon (June-September):	1549.8
DAIZGIIIN	NE Monsoon(October-December):	18.8
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	Winter (Jan- February)	73.6
DINAJI UK	Summer (March-May)	205.6
	Annual	1847.8
	SW monsoon (June-September):	640.3
	NE Monsoon(October-December):	25.1
JALPAIGURI	Winter (January- February)	68.5
	Summer (March-May)	398.5
	Annual	1132.4
	SW monsoon (June-Sep)	1024.7
PURULIA	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec): Winter (Jan- March) Summer (Apr-May)	123.6 65.1 113.5
	Annual	1328.9
	SW monsoon (June-September): NE Monsoon(October-December):	1448 138
UTTAR DINAJPUR	Winter (January- February) Summer (March-May)	19 252
	Annual	1857

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India





LANDHOLDING PATTERN IN THE INTERVENING DISTRICT

As per Base Line Survey of our project area, 86.5 % of the target people are landless having land less than 0.5 hectare. 10.6% % and 2.6% are belonged to small and marginal farmer category respectively.

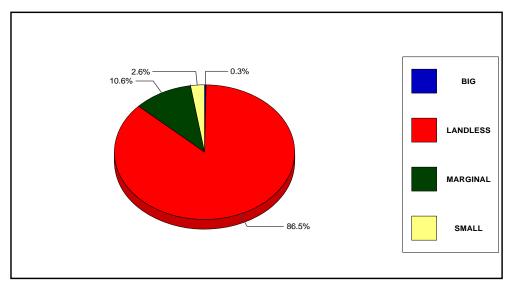


Chart: 1

The distribution of land under landless category in our intervened district is as under:

TABLE - 31
Landlessness among the Landless (in acre)

District	No of MKs	<=0.1	>=0.1 to <=0.2	>=0.2 to <=0.3	>=0.3 to <= 0.4	>=0.4<= 0.5	>=0.5 to<=1	>=1<=1.49
Birbhum	1921	959	248	96	139	86	219	174
Purulia	374	19	9	9	24	17	94	202
Dakshin Dinajpur	235	70	8	10	16	11	43	77
Uttar Dinajpur	298	30	11	13	28	23	84	109
Jalpaiguri	172	94	0	6	2	4	34	32
Total	3000	1172	276	134	209	141	474	594
% of land holding		39.07	9.20	4.47	6.97	4.7	15.80	19.80



These unutilized natural resources (culturable waste land, fallow land etc.) become an opportunity to the landless people. These untapped land and water bodies could bring a good return through decentralized natural resource management based on partnership. The amount of land, they already hold and the land taken on lease could bring good return through various forms of integrated farming which would ensure household level food and nutrition security. It is LKP'S one of the best practices of mobilizing people to take untapped lands on lease and ensure optimum utilisation of natural resources through formal agreement on the basis of sharing.

In Purulia and Birbhum, there is cultivable waste land and unbunded sloppy uplands which could be developed and converted through field bunding, graded bunding, terracing etc. By doing this, the constraint of landlessness could be overcome and livelihood could be enhanced...

TABLE - 32 Land Under Cultivation - Under Lease Land:

District	No. of MKs	Leased land (in acre)				
		Pub- Pvt	Pvt-Pvt	Total		
Birbhum	479	121.118 (88.46%)	15.803 (11.54%)	136.921		
Dakshin Dinajpur	19	4.715(67%)	2.323(33.0074%)	7.036		
Purulia	1	0.500(100%)	-	0.500		
Uttar Dinajpur	58	0.161(0.525%)	30.495(99.475%)	30.656		
Total	557	126.494(72.235%)	48.620(27.765%)	175.115		

(Source: Base line survey)

From the above table, it is observed that 175.115 acre of land is under lease of which 72.235% is under Pub- Pvt lease and the rest 27.765% is under Pvt- Pvt lease. In Birbhum district, it is observed that 88.46% of the total land under lease have taken under Pub – Pvt. Partnership which is 136.921acre. Though 86.5% of population under survey falls under Landless category, but till date no lease land has been operated in Jalpaiguri district. Pvt- Pvt partnership is more in Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur.

Through introduction good crop rotation, system approach of cultivation more crops could be produced in different season from the same land. Simultaneously the fertility of soil will





be enhanced, pest attack will be reduced and total production and productivity will be raised. Mixed cropping or companion cropping, multi storied cropping system, relay/ poyra cropping is also be introduced for production of some crop or vegetable along with main crop or vegetable which could help overcome land constraint to a great extent. These enhance the cropping intensity in turn.

PRODUCTION:

The production of foodgrains, pulses, oil seeds etc in 2012-13 stood at 17618.12 thousand tonnes. The total production of agri-commodities (foodgrains, pulses, oil seeds etc) in 2011-12 stood at 16.29 Mn MT.

The state accounts for 8% of the total food grains produced in the nation. Paddy is the main crop in the State followed by Sugarcane, Wheat and oilseeds. The State ranks first in the production of Paddy. The snapshot of agricultural production in the State is as below:

TABLE - 33

Production & Productivity of 3 major crops in West Bengal

	2012-13						
Crops	Area (in '000	Yield rate (in	Production('000				
	hectare)	k.g/hectare)	tonnes)				
Aus rice	205.08	2297	471.15				
Aman	4010.97	2596	10410.53				
Boro	1228.26	3372	4142.00				
Total rice	5444.32	2760	15023.68				
Wheat	321.57	2786	895.93				
Total cereals	5887.11	2778	16354.21				
Total pulses	222.52	930	206.86				
Total food grains	6109.62	2711	16561.07				
Total oil seeds	731.48	1162	850.19				
Potato	389.11	29869	11622.30				
Jute	576.71	14.27	8228.16 ('000				
		('000bales/ha)	bales)				

(Source: Economic review, 2013-14)

As per data available from Economic Review, 2013-14, the area, production and productivity of cereals of West Bengal for the year ended 2012-13 is shown above. Here cereals include rice, wheat, barley, maize, ragi and small millets and other cereals include pulses, gram, red gram, green gram, lentil, black gram etc.





TABLE - 34 The production, productivity and area cultivated for production of crops in the intervention area are as under:

District/Block	Crop name	Area (Hectare)	Production ('000 MT)	Productivity (k.g/ hect)				
Purulia Puruli								
	Rice -Aman	17705	52.287	2953.23				
Jhalda II	Potato	8	0.045	5614.20				
	Maskalai	1923	0.682	354.47				
	Rice- Aman	12868	33.720	2620.45				
	Rice- Boro	3	0.007	2311.64				
Joypur	Wheat	254	0.670	2638.06				
Joypui	Potato	14	0.141	10070.94				
	Maskalai	1034	0.321	310.65				
	Mustard	6	0.001	185.81				
		Dakhshin Din	ajpur					
	Rice- Aus	79	0.167	2115.69				
	Rice- Aman	13677	43.549	3184.13				
	Rice- Boro	5649	22.013	3896.77				
Harirampur	Jute	969	12.597	13.00				
	Wheat	4713	17.455	3703.56				
	Potato	256	6.884	260929.82				
	Mustard	1580	2.061	1304.65				
Bangshihari	Rice- Aus	532	0.883	1660.55				
	Rice- Aman	12927	27.503	2127.55				
	Rice- Boro	2638	7.796	2955.15				





	Jute	1535	21.290	13.87
	Wheat	1054	3.029	2874.10
	Potato	196	4.852	24756.01
	Mustard	2584	1.979	766.02
		Jalpaiguri		
	Rice- Aus	503	0.385	766.10
	Rice- Aman	3215	1.890	587.86
	Rice- Boro	106	0.224	2111.11
	Jute	414	3.494	8.44
	Wheat	148	0.370	2498.89
Kalchini	Potato	150	1.313	8756.43
	Masur	4	0.002	396.27
	Maskalai	6	0.001	155.11
	Khesari	8	0.003	328.00
	Til	11	0.009	848.48
	Mustard	234	0.070	297.99
	Linseed	22	0.005	236.66
		Uttar Dinajp	ur	
Itahar	Rice- Aman	25451	55.516	2181.29
	Rice- Boro	18151	57.417	3163.27
	Jute	7106	79.090	11.13
	Wheat	2713	6.167	2272.98
	Potato	364	19.36	53191.49
	Musur	8	0.005	671.08
	Mustard	8238	7.728	938.15





	Gram	4	0.001	364.03
		Birbhum		
	Rice- Aus	201	0.547	2720.55
Rice- Aman 18878 52.076 Rice- Boro 6973 21.807 Wheat 1001 2.208	Rice- Aman	18878	52.076	2758.57
	Rice- Boro	6973	21.807	3127.31
	2206.16			
<i>Lavpui</i>	Potato	1888	49.895	26427.43
	Musur	220	0.206	936.47
	Gram	400	0.616	1541.13
llambazar	Rice- Aus	210	0.609	2900.44
	Rice- Aman	17737	54.893	3094.85
	Rice- Boro	6596	22.887	3469.89
	Wheat	797	2.374	2979.15
	Potato	526	17.532	33330.28
	Musur	328	0.281	857.51
	Gram	205	0.315	1536.43
Ad. Bazar	Rice- Aus	229	0.606	2645.23
	Rice- Aman	17466	52.793	3022.63
	Rice- Boro	3255	10.346	3178.49
	Wheat	1552	4.719	3040.31
	Potato	574	16.164	28159.97
	Musur	202	0.132	652.77
	Maskalai		0.002	303.29





	Gram	412	0.572	1388.46
	Rice- Aman	17557	51.067	2908.66
	Rice- Boro	57	0.194	3401.29
	Wheat	2577	7.749	3007.01
Khoyrasole	Potato	749	8.036	10728.61
	Musur	164	0.087	529.68
	Maskalai	28	0.008	303.29
	Gram	240	0.325	1354.37

(Source: www.wbagrimarketingboard.gov.in(data of 2007-2008 has been used)

TABLE - 35 Cropping intensity of the intervening district

District Name		Agriculture land Use	Cropping Intensity (%)	
	Net sown area	Area sown more than once	Gross cropped area	
Birbhum	318.5	242.3	560.8	176
Dakshin Dinajpur	188.6	143.3	331.9	176
Jalpaiguri	335.7	140.7	476.4	142
Uttar Dinajpur	241.3	264.5	505.8	210
Purulia	317	57	374	118

(Source: Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India)



Cropping intensity is defined by the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area. It is increased from 169 in 1997-98 to 180 in 2005-06, while in the whole of the India that marginally increased from 134 to 136. Among the major States of India it was the third highest in West Bengal (180 per cent) following Punjab (191 per cent) and Haryana (182 per cent) as against 136 per cent for India as a whole. As per data available from Economic Review, 2011-12, it shows that there is slight decline which indicates 177. Contribution of West Bengal to all India production of jute, potato, sesame, tea and rice were quite substantial, as these crops contributed 70.75, 30.35, 22.80, 20.28 and 14.16 per cent, respectively, to the total all India production. (Source: Economic Review, 2011-12, Govt. of West Bengal)

From the above table it is seen that Aman rice, wheat and potato is cultivated in almost all of our project area. The productivity varies in different area. The productivity/hectare of aman rice is highest in Illambazar block followed by Md. Bazar block of Birbhum district. Boro rice is also cultivated in almost all area except Jhalda II. It is also observed that cultivation in Jhalda II block is less in comparison to other project area because of its climatic and geographical situation and most of the lands are single cropped. Cropping intensity is also the lowest in Purulia. The cropping intensity is highest in Uttar Dinajpur which stood at 210 % and lowest in Purulia with 118%. Most of the area of Purulia under net sown area is single cropped. Dakshin Dinajpur and Birbhum have the same cropping intensity (176%). Pulses is also produced in the intervention area.

Cropping Pattern:-

Cropping pattern in the State is dominated by food crops which account for about 78 per cent of the area under principal crops. Rice is cultivated in 58.48 lakh hectares (production of 161.48 lakh MT) followed by cereals (all combined) in 63.49 lakh hectares and oilseeds in 7.14 lakh hectares, jute in 6.09 lakh hectares and potato in 3.67 lakh hectares. Among single crops, paddy is cultivated in 57.19 lakh hectares followed by cereals (all combined) in 61.69 lakh hectares and oilseeds in 7.07 lakh hectares, jute in 6.09 lakh hectares and potato in 4.00 lakh hectares.



The cropping pattern and major crops also varies from region to region which are as under.

TABLE – 36

Cropping Pattern with Major Crops

Block	Cropping pattern	Major Crops
Kalchini	1	i) Plantation crops: Tea, Aeronaut
	and forest. Agri. Cropping	ii) Food grain – Rice, Maize,
	pattern:	Wheat.
	i) Rice - fallow	iii) Oil seeds: safflower, Mustered.
	ii) Maize – Maize	iv) Seasonal veg: Colocasia, Flat
	iii) Maize – Vegetable	bean, Long bean, Leafy vegs.
	iv) Rice – Wheat/Oil seeds	(Mustered family) Cole crops,
		Gourds, Radish, Carrot etc.
	Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	v) Collected: forest food & &
		herbal products.
Ithar &	i)Rice – Mustard - Mustard	Food grains: Rice, Wheat, Maize.
Goalpukur	ii) Jute – Rice – Mustard	Oil seeds: Mustered, Seseme
	iii) Rice – Wheat	Pulses: Pigion pea.
	iv) Maize _ Rice - Mustard/	Seasonal Veg: Flat bean, Long
	Pulses	bean, Different gourds.
	v) Maize – Rice – Veg.	Fruits: Mango, Jack fruit,
	vi) Veg – Rice – Veg.	Aeronaut, Coconut, Pineapple,
		Banana, Guava etc.
	Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	
Harirampur	i) Rice – Mustard - Mustard	Food grains: Rice, Wheat, Maize.
& Banshihari	ii) Jute – Mustard – Mustard	Oil seeds: Mustard, Sesame,
	iii) Rice – Wheat	Groundnut, Pulses: Pegion pea,
	iv) Maize _ Rice –	Seasonal Veg: Flat bean, Long
	Mustard/Pulses	bean, Different gourds.
	v) Maize – Rice – Veg.	Fruits: Mango, Jack fruit,
	vi) Veg – Rice – Veg.	Aerecanut, Coconut, Pineapple,
		Banana, Guava etc.
	Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	



Illambazr,	Rice – Fallow	Food grains: Rice, Wheat Seasonal			
Md. Bazar &	Rice – Mustard/Veg.	Veg.: Colocasia, Leafy veg, Broad			
Khairasole	Rice – Mustard	bean, Long bean, Potato, Gourds.			
	Rice – Veg.	Pulses: Gram, Black gram, Red			
	Rice - Pulses	gram, Sesemum.			
		Fruits: Mango, Banana, Guava			
	Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	Papaya, Jack fruits, Moringa etc.			
Jhalda -2 &	Rice – Fallow	Food grains: Rice, Wheat, Maize,			
Jaipur	Rice – Mustard/Veg.	Pulses: Black gram, Horse gram,			
	Rice – Mustard	Bengal gram.			
	Rice – Veg.	Seasonal Veg.: Colocasia, Leafy			
	Rice – Pulses	veg, Broad bean, Long bean, Potato,			
		Gourds, Moringa.			
	Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	Fruits: Mango, Banana, Jackfruit,			
		Papaya.			

Fruits and Vegetables:-

Fruit provide nutrient vital for health and maintenance of body. To provide nutritional safeguard, LKP have been motivating people for preparing fruit orchard, fruit garden, backyard fruit plantation, fruit nursery etc. It also facilitated for living fence around the garden(Home Nutrition Garden, Community Garden etc) which includes some fruit plants besides other beneficial plants. Through agro forestry, fruit plants also planted to supplement nutritional need.



The production of fruit, vegetables in West Bengal during 2012-13 are as under:

TABLE – 37
Fruits and Vegetables

SI	Name of Fruits /	Area (in t	housand	Produ	iction (in
No.	Vegetables	hecta			nd tones)
A .	Fruits	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1	Mango	90.94	92.50	661.53	735.00
2	Banana	43.73	44.70	1053.99	1.77.80
3	Pineapple	10.13	10.50	309.86	310.00
4	Papaya	11.23	11.30	327.83	331.00
5	Guava	14.07	14.20	179.78	184.00
6	Jackfruit	11.41	11.45	191.98	193.50
7	Litchi	8.93	9.19	85.27	90.00
8	Mandarin Orange	3.84	3.86	38.05	38.29
9	Other Citrus	7.65	7.86	69.20	71.11
10	Sapota	4.10	4.15	43.61	44.80
11	Others	10.62	10.90	94.36	97.00
	TOTAL	216.64	220.60	3055.44	3172.50
В	Vegetables	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13	2013-14
1	Tomato	55.23	56.00	11.4.50	1125.60
2	Cabbage	76.78	77.80	2149.91	2179.20
3	Cauliflower	71.44	73.00	1821.66	1863.00
4	Peas	21.65	21.80	131.00	132.11
5	Brinjal	160.02	161.00	2945.73	2965.60
6	Onion	21.68	22.00	304.56	309.10
7	Cucurbits	169.06	170.00	2164.01	2177.70
8	Ladies Finger	74.38	74.60	863.50	869.10
9	Radish	40.49	40.60	494.79	496.20
10	Others	263.46	264.55	1742.70	1757.90
	Total	954.19	961.35	13722.36	13875.51

(Source: Economic Review, 2013-14, page no 61)





Input:-

Variations in the pattern of input use with variations in tenure and holding size may be significant influences on the efficiency and productivity of Indian agriculture. The main inputsof agriculture is seeds, fertilizer, irrigation and pesticides. The size of inputs is considerably higher in West Bengal than all India average West Bengal Human Development Report. A higher yield rate needs more nutrients for the plants and chemical fertilisers are used for this purpose. But higher productivity can be sustained only with the application of balanced NPK ratios.

Irrigation:-

Cumulative irrigation potential of the State created through major and minor irrigation schemes stood at 1625.00 thousand hectares till 31 st March, 2013. Minor irrigation has been playing a pivotal role in boosting up agricultural production in the state. Out of ultimate minor irrigation potential in the state of 44.34 lakh hectare, 31.34 lakh hectares is from ground water resources and 13 lakh hectares from surface water sources. Under 'Jal bhoro, Jal dhoro Programme" from May, 2011, 101886water conversation and water harvesting structures have created.

TABLE-38
Minor Irrigation Projects in West Bengal (2012-13)

Wind in igation i rojects in west bengal (2012-13)									
District	IIDTW	MDTW	IDTW	CTM		RLI		TOTAL	ODW
District	HDTW	MDTW	LDTW	STW	Major	Medium	Mini	TOTAL	ODW
Jalpaiguri	60	11	0	5213	91	0	402	493	268
Uttar	180	8	48	5977	121	6	165	292	0
Dinajpur									
Dakshin	133	12	320	3419	259	0	132	391	0
Dinajpur									
Birbhum	33	108	385	0	123	0	131	254	950
Purulia	0	0	0	0	129	7	107	243	4328

(Source: Economic Review, 2013-14, Government of West Bengal.)

• HDTW- High capacity Deep Tube Well

• MDTW: Medium capacity Deep Tube Well

• LDTW: Low capacity Deep Tube Well

• STW: Shallow Tube Well

• ODW: Open Dug Well

• RLI: River Lift Irrigation

TABLE-39 Area Irrigated by Govt. Canals

District	Area (in Hectares)
Jalpaiguri	39350
Uttar Dinajpur	40
Dakshin Dinajpur	-
Birbhum	93170
Purulia	8900

- Figures include the area irrigate
- Source: Economic Review 2011-12 Government of West Bengal.

Among the intervening district, Birbhum and Purulia is known as dry land region with relatively low rain fall. The big constraint of rain fed region are lack of irrigation facility and suitable technology for soil and water management. Saving single droplet of water will be beneficial for this region. There is total of 12450.560 acre of land under irrigation facility and 7431.530 acre of land is rain fed area with lack of irrigational facility in our intervention area. As much as 3770 acre of land in Purulia district is rain fed area without irrigation facility.

Since absence of irrigation facility hinders agriculture, LKP always motivates people to practice cultivation in less water usage and conservation of water. The following methods are being followed in this regard are,

- Vegetative crop hedge on contour field bunds
- Contour / Field bunding existing field bunds
- Re-excavation Excavation of water harvesting tanks structures
- Field storage / ditch (5% model), soak pits, storage dug wells
- Cover crops of pulses/low water requirement crops
- Recycling of waste water in Home/Community/School nutrition gardens.
- Conserve soil moisture by mulch- especially bio mulch
- Sub surface irrigation –pitcher irrigation

Quality seeds:-

Being an agrarian state with relatively high level of cropping intensity and diversified crop production, the production and productivity has a direct correlation to the availability of quality seed which forms the critical production input.

- ♦ At present approximately 50% of seed requirement in the State is being sourced from other parts of the country. The diverse agro climatic conditions in the state offers good scope for seed production of different crops. The contemplated share of different seed producing agencies during the 11th plan is − WBSSC: 20%; Government Farms: 10%; Agricultural University: 10%; other Government agencies 20%; Seed village SHGs 10%; and private 30%. Considering the six agro climatic zones and the soil fertility status, West Bengal is far behind in exploring the potential of seed production. The state government has produced 1505265qtls certified seeds during 2012-13 (Economic Review, 2013-14).
- ♦ The main constraint of our project area is unavailability of quality seeds in time because of which the community people have to depend on privately owned seed store for accessing seeds.
- ♦ The privately owned seed store does not provide seed of assured quality in most of time which affect production as well as productivity. Other constraint is there is limited variety of seed in the seed store.
- ♦ Increased use of hybrid seeds hinders collection and preservation of seeds. Excessive dependence on HYV seeds are also leads to extinction of traditional seeds which ultimately leads to loss of bio diversity.
- ◆ Cultivation using HYV seeds, production has been substantially raised for limited period but excessive application of chemical fertilizer degraded soil quality and productivity as well as increased resistance to pesticides. This has also resulted in declining production coupled with enhanced cost of production and risk of production.
- ♦ With increased production, repeated use of same variety resulted in transform an area of cultivation mono cropped.
- ♦ Another major problem is lack of proper seed replacement by certified stock. Seed replacement rate in the intervening district is much below the recommended level because of certified seeds of choice are not made available to them. Lack of initiative in seed replacement, the agricultural land become mono cropped resulted in reduction of yield of crop.
- ♦ Apart from this, there is lack of government initiative in supply of certified seeds made available to farmers.



• Preservation of seed is the paramount for long term sustainability of soil, eco system and farming communities. This ultimately leads to gradual loss of bio diversity. As traditional practice, women are the primary contributor to bio diversity management, identifying, selection and storing seeds for planting in the next season. LKP motivates people to revive their traditional practice in the form of seed bank for long term sustainability of soil, eco system and farming communities. MKs preserve seeds after proper treatment and meets group's own need during their cultivation. Through seed bank, plant genetic resources are being restored. It is a group based activity operating at community level as well at household level. This process assured quality seed in time at fare price. It could be linked to germ plasm conservation and seed security. Nowadays they also started selling surplus seeds when market price is high as group based entrepreneurship by which income also generated.

LKP has been providing extensive handholding/ staggered training on seed treatment before preservation which protect seed from fungal or micro bacterial infection outside and inside the seed husk. This practice promotes seed sovereignty. LKP has developed technical protocol on seed treatment and seed management. There are more than 1500 community based seed banks operating in our project area.

Consumption of chemical fertilizer:-

The consumption of fertilizers in the state has been rising over the years both in quantity and per ha application. This state has consumed 1519.3 thousand tonnes of NPK in 2008-09. There is a sharp 37.5 % increase in consumption of NPK over the last 5 years. The ratio of NPK was 2.22: 1.26: 1 in 2007-08.

The per hector consumption of fertilizers was 155. 8 kg/ha (estd) in 2008-09, which was 141 kg/ha in 2007-08. There is 17.6% increase in consumption of fertilizers in a unit over the last 5 years. Consumption of Urea is increasing than phosphatic fertilizers because of stiff increase of prices of phosphatic fertilizers.

TABLE-40 **Consumption Of Chemical Fertilizer**

District	N	P	K	Total consumption
Birbhum	46.4	28.5	16.9	91.8
Uttar Dinajpur	49.4	28.8	19.4	97.6
Dakshin Dinajpur	27.7	15.0	11.2	53.9
Jalpaiguri	51.0	31.3	28.0	110.3
Purulia	10.4	4.7	3.0	18.1

(Source: Economic Review, 2011-12, Govt. of West Bengal)



TABLE-41
Distribution of Farmer Household Using Various Inputs

Input	West Bengal		All India	
	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi
Fertilizer	89	72	76	54
Organic	54	43	56	38
manure				
Improved	63	58	46	34
seeds				
Pesticides	80	65	46	31

(Source: NSS Report No. 496, Some Aspects of Farming, 2003.)

LKP have been working on its principle of gradual reduction of application of chemical fertilizer with incremental addition of bulky organic manure, vermi compost and bio agents (Rhizobium, Azatobactor, PSB) to prevent further deterioration of soil health. It propagate the long term negative impact of chemical fertilizer and make people involve in production and use of bio fertilizer, farm yard manure, high temperature compost, vermi compost, green manure, cow dung slurry, green manure, azolla and other bio substance rich manure. LKP has also introduced appropriate crop rotation and inclusion of legumes in crop sequence to enhance soil fertility and balancing NPK (Nitrogen –Phosporous-Potassium) concentration in soil in natural way.

Good crop rotation and green manure help provide nitrogen through legumes (more precisely, the Fabaceae family) which fix nitrogen from the atmosphere through symbiosis with rhizobial bacteria. Soil micro organisms play key role in providing of phosphate to plants. Microorganisms excreting organic acids that dissolve Phosphatic minerals those are easily used by plants as their nutrients and application of hard wood ashes provide Potassium to soil.

Credit:-

Farmers' indebtedness and the associated agrarian crises have become a serious cause of concern not only in West Bengal but in other states of the country as well. The Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of farmers carried out in NSS 59th Round reported that around 49 per cent of the farmer households were indebted in India in 2003. Rural households are forced to



take loans for different purposes such as for farming activities, household requirement or for any other requirement.

As per report from of West Bengal Development Report,2004 Planning Commission, farmer households of the state utilised roughly 46 percent of the outstanding loans for farming activities, 44 percent for consumption and other purposes and the rest for non farming activities.

TABLE-42 % of loan utilized by the farmers according to land size

Size class	Farming	Non farming	Consumption & others
< 0.01	20.7	19.2	60.1
0.01 - 0.40	30.9	15.1	54.0
0.40 - 1.00	50.7	4.7	44.6
1.01-2.00	67.7	8.8	23.5
2.01 -4.00	53.3	12.9	33.8
4.01-10.00	59.8	0	40.2
All sizes	45.7	10.3	44.0

From the above table, it is seen that the utilization of loan amount in farming activities is increased with land size. The farmers with land size between 4.01-10.00 spent almost 60% of their loan in farming activities where as farmers with land size <0.01, spent only 20 % of their borrowings in farming activities. The small and marginal farmers utilized 80% of their borrowings in non farming and consumption activities because their earnings are not sufficient even for basic consumption.

TABLE-43
Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Credit Society

District	Numbers	Members	Working capital (Rs.in lakh)
Birbhum	320	219260	14286.80
Uttar Dinajpur	196	159865	6810.25
Dakshin Dinajpur	132	36513	5432.73
Jalpaiguri	160	62157	3896.35
Purulia	164	158000	5419.89

(Source: West Bengal State Action Plan, page-234)

The table above shows the numbers of the PACs along with their members having the amount of working capital in the intervening districts.





Market linkage:-

There is a three-tier marketing system in West Bengal. It includes primary rural hat/markets, secondary markets, secondary cum terminal markets and large terminal markets and wholesale markets. Most of the markets are privately owned. Besides these, there are haats and bazaars supervised by Panchayat Samiti and Regulated Market Committees. There are 43 regulated principle markets and 641 sub markets/yards in the state. Network of these Haats and A.P.M.C markets play a vital role in marketing of agricultural produce in the State.

In our project area, community people generally sale their product in local market. There is lack of provision for storage and procurement at GP level as well as in block level in our project area which sometimes forced to distress sale of their produce. Thus they do not get appropriate return of their product. There is no control over sale price. It is controlled by middle man.

TABLE-44

SI. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Primary Hats/Markets	Located in our project area out of the total primary hats/markets	Rural	Located in our project area out o of the total other rural market	Total
1	Birbhum	74	22	10	2	84
2	Jalpaiguri	201	9	50	5	251
3	Purulia	58	4	0	0	58
4	Dinajpur	358	56	14	2	372
**	Total	2244	91	674	9	2918

(Source: www.wbagrimarketingboard.gov.in dated15.01.2015)



TABLE-45

Regulated Markets in West Bengal by Category and by District

(As on 30th November, 2011)

District	Principal Market Yard(In Number)	Sub-Market Yard(In Number)
Birbhum	3	29
Uttar Dinajpur	2	26
Dakshin Dinajpur	1	16
Jalpaiguri	3	57
Purulia	2	10
West Bengal	44	641

In Birbhum and Jalpaiguri, there are 3 principal markets and in Uttar Dinajpur and Purulia, 2 principal markets. In Dakshin Dinajpur there is 1 principal market. In Jalpaiguri, there are 57 sub markets and 29, 26,,16 and 10 sub markets in Birbhum, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Purulia respectively.

Separate Producers Groups on the basis of similarity of their activities would be formed dedicated to different trades: like land based, pond based & other economic activity based activities for the purpose of effective profitable marketing. To augment this activity, a **model** has to be established through an effective backward and forward linkages enter into the profitable marketing for the producers groups (similar activity-based groups).

The SHGs at the grass root level in the project area come from the poorest of the poor families who are landless, marginal & asset-less. Building up of a successful model through the institutions in order to develop a market system for the SHGs is a crucial challenge under the project.

At present most of them can not produce enough marketable surpluses. After consuming by them-selves the surplus, if any, is taken to the nearby village market (hat) within 2-3 km of distance.

It is expected that a significant amount of output would be generated in the process of the project activity by the women led farmers during the project period. It has been also envisaged that many separated activity - based "producer groups" would required to be form for the purpose of marketing. Accordingly a system of 'producer institution' to be built up to sustain of the project goal.





These producer groups as well as the institutions have to be build up also from within the existing structure of sub-cluster (village level) to cluster (GP level) and then to Block level federation under this project.

Activity based producers groups will collect process, make value addition & ultimately take the produces to the local market. When the marketable surplus would be more than enough for the local market, the Gram Panchayat (GP level Federation) will take care and render their assistance to sale their products at the block level & onwards. For this purpose, separate dedicated groups may be formed form the cluster level representatives at the village level. Thus the producer institutions would be formed for the members of the producer groups together may be called as "Producer Institution". It may not be our of place to add that a Block Level marketing Infrastructure has started to take place in the state of West Bengal along with such kind of infrastructure for SHG are already available in the district level.

Besides, a considerable no. of village fairs (traditional) fairs organized by the PRIs Govt. & Non Govt. organization, at block, dist. & state level take place every year. Linking of these markets in addition to the normally available local market with the producers groups & institutions will be given prime importance.

Thus, network of women led groups & its institutions from village level to Block Level Federations will be capacitated & strengthened to build up an effective backward and forward linkage from village level to Block level & subsequently to the market – of the nearest town and onwards doing these, all efforts will be made before making the model a situational analysis has to be made to go for a value-chain based market system for the purpose.

Livestock

Livestock sector has significant potential for human development through poverty reduction (income generation) and nutritional security especially small ruminants. The small ruminants play an important role in the rural economy. They are principally maintained by poorer section of the rural community providing them a source of livelihood. In our project area, land is big constraint; and the irrigation facility is less. During non monsoon season, the MKs remain unemployed and also there is lack of scope for wage earning. LKP motivates community people for small animal based integrated farming. This activity is regarded as poor people's bank deposit, help bringing money (liquid cash) in hard time as well as provide nutrition to family. The cost of rearing of small ruminants and poultry birds is less as well as these animals have small gestation period which is



affordable by the poor MKs. It needs small amount of land to keep and nurture them and little feed from grazing and also domestic waste. They could get reasonable return within short period of time with low input cost.

TABLE-46

The population as per $14^{th} - 18^{th}$ Livestock population census, the livestock population is as follows:

Census	Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Horse & Pony	Total Fowl	Total Duck	Other Poultry	Total Poultry
14 th	1989	165.09	9.66	14.60	118.90	8.98	0.18	257.41	98.02	2.81	358.23
15 th	1994	173.24	9.86	14.61	141.17	0.18	0.18	298.03	120.19	0.93	419.15
16 th	1997	174.98	9.49	14.44	133.15	0.15	0.15	320.72	123.39	1.50	445.60
17 th	2003	179.84	8.76	14.11	117.57	0.11	0.11	376.86	130.24	3.83	511.15
18th	2007	191.88	7.64	15.77	150.69	0.06	0.06	519.43	120.47	2.53	642.43

(Source: Economic Review 2013-14, Govt. of West Bengal)

West Bengal ranks 1st in cattle population in the country and 12th in the production of milk. The State ranks third in the production of meat but it is way behind in mitigating the availability of meat for the people of the state. But despite its production, the State is a milk deficit State.

TABLE-47
Milk Production in West Bengal during 2007-08 was as under:

Unit	Requirement	Production	Achievement
Lakh MT	57.47	40.77	71%

(Source: West Bengal state Action Plan)

The total number of primary milk co-operative society in West Bengal is 4029 comprising of 2.66 lakh members. There is 599 women dairy co operative society with 57709 women members. In 2012-13, 48.60 lakh MT milk produced against the projected requirement of 61.28 lakh MT (**Source: Economic Review 2013-14, Govt. of West Bengal**)





Livestock cannot perform well unless they are maintained in a good state of health. The State Government has been extending Veterinary care services both at institutional level (i.e. Polyclinic, SAHC, BAHC, ABAHC and ADAC) and by organizing Health Camps, Vaccination Programmes, and Fertility Camps etc. The PRI acts as implementing agencies of various schemes and programme along with time to time instruction of Panchayat Samity or Zilla Parisad.

Our SHGs in the area have been participating in animal vaccination camps, health camps and other programmes for development of livestock.

TABLE-48
The available infrastructure to provide service for Animal Husbandry development is as provided below:

Particulars Particulars	Units (nos.)
Veterinary Hospitals / Dispensaries	3248
Animal Health Centres (State+District+Block)	722
Artificial insemination centres	5634
Animal Development Aid centres	3248
Dairy Cooperative Societies	2607
Animal development Aid Centre (ADAC)	2652
Additional Block Animal Health Centres (ABAHC)	271
Block Animal Health Centres (BAHC)	339
State Animal Health Centres	92

(Source: www.wbard.gov.in & West Bengal State Action Plan)

TABLE-49
Achievement of Veterinary Services (2007-08)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement (%)
1	Animal & Birds Treated	Lakh	98.65
2	Animals & Birds vaccinated	Lakh	83.84
3	Health Camp Organised	No.	7698
4	Cased treated in health camp	Lakh	16.18
5	Vaccination done in Health camp	Lakh	21.63

(Source: West Bengal state Action Plan)





TABLE-50

MILK PRODUCTION under WEST BENGAL

Estimated Milk Production (* 000 Tonnes) during 2013-14

Sl. No.	DISTRICT (# DIVISION) (* PART OF DISTRICT)	Cow Milk Indigenous	Cow Milk Cross- bred	Total Cow Milk	Buffalo Milk	Bovine Milk (Cow + Buffalo)	Goat Milk	Total Milk production 2013-14	Per capita availability of Milk per day (gm)
1	JALPAIGURI	83.954	60.801	144.755	3.605	148.36	4.282	152.642	101.44
2	UTTAR DINAJPUR	57.965	24.845	82.81	3.194	86.004	7.633	93.637	80.71
3	DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	71.569	9.818	81.387	0.177	81.564	3.143	84.707	126.73
4	PURULIA	33.189	7.498	40.687	5.054	45.741	9.646	55.387	53.54
5	BIRBHUM	67.195	41.13	108.325	6.039	114.364	12.136	126.5	98.65
	WEST BENGAL STATE	2360.06	2159.23	4519.294	235.381	4754.675	151.53	4906.212	143.33

(Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2013-14, Govt. of West Bengal)



1.6 Performance of NREGA in the state

The West Bengal Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was framed to provide employment as per Section 4(1) of the National Rural employment Guarantee Act, September, 2005. The WBREGS came into force from February, 2006. The performance of MGNREGA in West Bengal is discussed according to its key indicators.

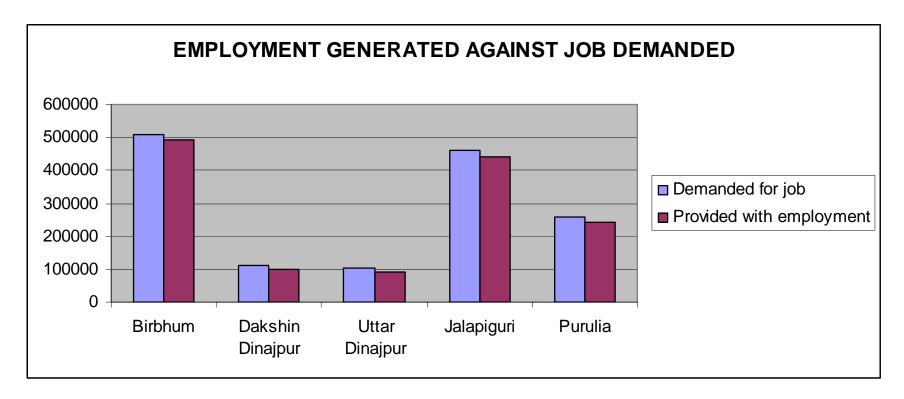
TABLE-51
Performance of MGNREGA in the intervening districts

<u>Issuance of job card</u>, <u>Demand and provision of job(2013-14)</u>

		Cumula	ative No. o	f HH issued	job cards	Cumulative No. of HH	Cumulative No. of HH
Sl.No.	District	SCs	STs	Others	Total	demanded employment (demand/total job card holder)	provided employment (% of job provided on demanded job)
1	Birbhum	226431	51905	387535	665871	509151(76%)	493964 (97%)
2	Dakhin Dinajpur	87274	58694	167263	313231	110208(35.18%)	97997 (88.92%)
3	Uttar Dinajpur	125997	21705	296342	444044	102601(23.10%)	93350(90.98%)
4	Jalpaiguri	226581	109815	336276	672672	459193 (68.26%)	442409 (96.34%)
5	Purulia	83603	85316	293033	461952	258014(55.85%)	243446 (94.35%)
	West Bengal	1608329	620491	4430928	6659748	3483604(52.30%)	3294654 (94.57%)

(Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in)

Graph-I



Till the financial year 2013-14, 6659748 job cards were issued. 52.30% of the job card holders demanded job, 95% of them provided with job. Dakhsin and Uttar Dinajjpur showed very performance in respect of demand of job. Birbhum, Jalpaiguri and Purulia showed relatively better picture in this respect.

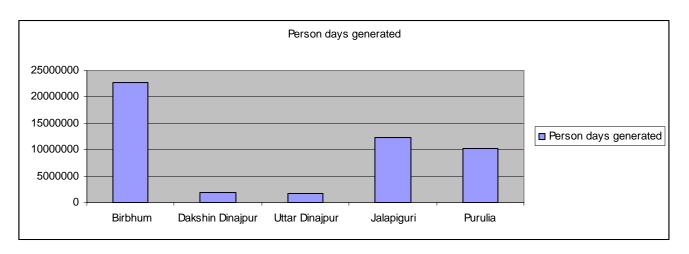


TABLE-52 Person Days Generated under MGNREGS:-

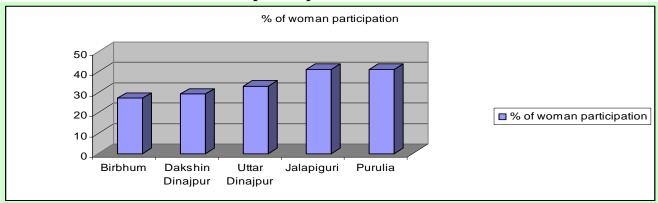
		C	umulative Pe	erson days gen	erated		Cumulative	No. of
District	SCs	STs	Others	Others Total		% of women	completed	disabled beneficiary individuals
Birbhum	8988781	2177000	11615687	22781468	6186512	27	46583	13222
Dakhin Dinajpur	493781	339949	1018540	1852270	544537	29	668	481
Uttar Dinajpur	417685	50171	1152174	1620030	534977	33	492	1738
Jalpaiguri	4129232	2088677	6171448	12389357	5191016	42	3315	439
Purulia	1899254	2125491	6281112	10305857	4245291	41	19497	6814
West Bengal	32342623	13084820	66726513	112153956	37460918	33	130895	69198

(Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in)

Graph-II



Graph-IIIWomen participation in MGNREGA

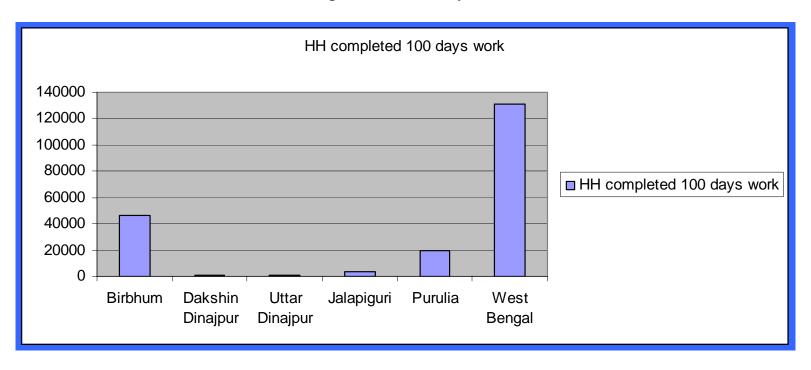


From graph II &III, it is seen that highest number of person days created in Birbhum (275) though it has lowest rate of women participation. In Jalpaiguri district, rate of women participation is highest among the intervening districts in MGNREGS work which also stands above the state average followed by Purulia. Dakshin Dinajpur also stands stand below the state average. Uttar Dinajpur has 33% women participation which is same as state average.



Graph IV

Completion of 100days work



From the above graph it is evident that there is very poor performance in getting 100 days works in the project district especially in Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri till the reporting month during the financial year 2013-14. The district performance is far below the state average.

TABLE-53 Asset Created under Various Execution Level:

District	Flood Control Ru			*			Conse	Water Renovati Conservation And Vater Harversting Bodie		onal V				Irrigation Canals					Irrigation Facilities To SC/ST/IAY/ LR		Land develop ment			
											Execu	tion L	evel Wis	se										
	GP	PS	ZP	GP	PS	ZP	GP	PS	ZP	GP	PS	ΖP	GP	PS	ZP	GP	PS	ZP	GP	PS	ZP	GP	PS	ZP
BIRBHUM	817	4	0	3254	172	0	3699	146	0	1541	7	0	495	42	0	1982	22	0	58	0	0	3203	40	0
DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	16	0	0	455	12	0	302	14	0	197	0	0	352	95	0	92	1	0	80	0	0	95	0	0
DINAJPUR UTTAR	8	2	0	509	23	0	58	2	0	59	0	0	48	5	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	216	2	0
JALPAIGURI	387	0	3	1632	0	0	488	0	0	177	0	0	53	88	0	429	0	0	296	0	0	1749	0	0
PURULIA	4	0	0	1902	53	6	3294	33	10	143	0	1	375	3	13	33	0	0	554	19	1	1414	0	0
West Bengal	8042	161	10	43790	1033	12	27773	571	30	17176	136	4	36811	606	322	7282	81	13	11676	27	1	21279	203	7

The assets created mentioned above means and includes generation of fixed and durable assets in the area till Jan'2015. Assets created for flood control and Water conservation includes bunding-graded bunding, contour bunding, bench terracing etc. water harvesting includes construction of check dam, stop dam etc. irrigation of canal includes minor and major irrigation canals, land development includes land shaping, leveling etc.

1.8 PIA's prior experience in developing the prototype for proposed interventions

- ◆ Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP) was established in 1977 as a voluntary organization by a few eminent persons such as Padmashree Sudhanshu Kumar Chakrabarti, Vice Chancellor of Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar, Sri Shankar Prasad Mitra, Chief Justice of the High Court of Kolkata, Sri Narendra Nath Sen, Member-Secretary of the State Planning Board, Sri Akshay Kumar Koley, industrialist and others.
- ♦ Loka Kalyan Parishad envisions a world where people are at the centre of governance and development. Here the community will actually hold the powers, responsibilities and functions and different tiers of governance will come into play when it is necessary.
- ◆ LKP through its long grass root experience believes that food, education, health and other entitlements of the poor are all parts of governance and this could best be realized through strong, inclusive, participatory, decentralized, people centered Panchayati Raj Institutions. LKP has been working in these directions for empowering the poor on one hand and strengthening the local governance processes on the other.
- ◆ The LKP (PIA) established a replicable model of meaningful involvement of the Panchayats to address the food security issues through various forms of Decentralized Natural Resource Management (DNRM) which successfully demonstrated in its project areas of Kalchini Block in Jalpaiguri since 2001, Ilaambazar & Labhpur Blocks in Birbhum since 2002, Itahar Block in Uttar Dinajpur, Harirampur Block in Dakshin Dinajpur since 2006, and Jhalda-II block in Purulia since 2007.
- ♦ LKP is a recognized State Resource Center for Panchayati Raj Institutions by the Govt. of West Bengal and it works in five backward districts of west Bengal with a view to enhance capacity not only of the PRIs to play important roles in

poverty reduction ensuring food security, health and education, but also the grass root level people particularly women to generate awareness about their entitlements and rights in a Self Help Group (SHG) mode. LKP has also developed a model to work at the grass root level with the local level CSOs as well as the PRIs called LKP-CSO-PRI model. One of the two such major programmes recently implemented, (Food Security Project) was instrumented to enhance food availability and raise family income while the other (Information, Education and Communication / IEC Project) made attempts to advocate for policy and process changes across the state under DANIDA and DFID programmes in last three years. Both efforts were complimentary to one another.

TABLE-54
Basic Information of Loka Kalyan Parishad

Sl.	Name of PIA	Loka Kalyan Parishad
1	Legal Status (NGO/Network NGO/CBO/Producer Co./ Section-25 Co./Pvt. Co./Other-Please specify)	NGO
2	Registration No. & Date of Registration	Registration No: S/19888 Dated – 10/05/77-78
3	Name of Donors in the past 5 years	a. DANIDA (Denmark) b. PATC (Denmark) c. DFID Through 'India Group on Funen', Herluf, Trollesvej, 15 D.K. 5700 Svendhorg and Delhi, India. d. ACC cement (CSR fund) e. MoRD, WBSRLM & WBSWDA
4		a. Information Education & Communication (IEC) – Rs 1.75 Cr b. MKSP - Rs 13.51 Cr c. IWMP - Rs 15.45 Cr d. NRLM-MGNREGS Convergence through CFT stategy- Rs 8.4 Cr e. CSR - a.Rs 49,28,500 (For 3yr) b. Rs 29.52 lakh (For 1yr)



5	Experience of working with Women SHGs/Groups (Y/N) Agriculture based livelihoods with existing women groups (Y/N)	YES YES
6	Address of the state office	28/8 Library Road, Kolkata-26 Tele fax- +91-033-24657107 Phone- +91-033-65291878 E Mail: lkpmksp2013@gmail.com / lokakalyanparishad@gmail.com WEBSITE: www.lkp.org.in
7	Contact person's details at State office (With Designation)	1. Amalendu Ghosh (IAS)-Formerly Panchayat Commissioner of Govt of WB & EC member of LKP. (Mobile- +91-9330868527) 2. Dr. Bibekananda Sanyal- Director & EC member of LKP. (Mobile- +91-9433278811) 3. Deb Kumar Chakraborty (IAS)-Formerly Special Secretary of Govt of WB & EC Member LKP. (Mobile- +91-9433089138 & +91-9038623581) 4. Shyamal Kumar Gan- Project Director-MKSP & Special Invitee of LKP. (Mobile- +91-9830843025) 5. Jay Chakravorty DPM, Kolkata (Mobile: +91-9903046449)

8	Address	of	District /	Block	offices	of
	LKP					

- 1. <u>Bolpur Santiniketan Road</u> Behind-Bichitra Cinema Hall. Near-Parboti Mandir
 - Dist-BIRBHUM. Pin-731204.
- 2. Village & Post-TANTIPARA.
 - P.S- Rajnagar.

Block-Rajnagar

Dist-Birbhum.

Pin-731131

3. C/O Dipnarayan Ghosh

Dubrajpur Roar-Bhagabatibazar.

Post, Block & PS-Illambazar.

Dist-Birbhum.

Pin-731214

4. C/O Sajol Mondol.

Post-Sheorakuri

Block & PS- Md. Bazar

Dist-Birbhum

Pin-731127

5. C/O Rajendra Prasad Chandra

Near-FULLORA Bazar

Post, PS & Block-LAVPUR.

Dist-Birbhum.

Pin-731303

6. C/O Pijush Chakravorty.

Post- Hamiltanganj

Forward Nagar

Block- Kalchini.

Dist-ALIPURDUAR.

Pin-735214

7. C/O Amanat Ansari

P.O-jiudaru

P.S.-Kotshila

Block-Jhalda 2

Dist-PURULIA

Pin-723213

8. Village- Itahar Hatkhola.

Near-BSNL Telephone Exchange.

(Old Gram Panchayat Office)





9.	Contact Person's Details at District	1. For BIRBHUM District
	Block offices	** Durgapada Bhattacharya (DPM)- mobile-9434348136
		** Tarun Kumar Banerjee (Lavpur)- mobile- 9475264140
		** Jaya Dutta (Illambazar)-mobile- 9434432502
		** Dipankar Barik (Md.Bazar)-mobile- 9153775093
		** Jadav Mondol (Khoirashole)-Mobile- 9832909750
		** Satya Narayan Sardar (Tantipara)- Mobile-9143032351
		2. <u>For UTTAR & DAKSHIN</u> <u>DINAJPUR District</u>
		** Dr. Aurobinda Sengupta (DPM)- 9434112719
		** Apurba Sarkar -9153670968 ** Kanai Mondol (Harirampur)-9800893394

Previous experience:

Institution building & participation in local governance:

- 44062 women in the backward areas of Birbhum, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal have been mobilized in about 4539 women led groups (SHGs) and strengthened into formation of GP & block level federations
- LKP established close links with Gram Panchayats (GP), elected representatives and other functionaries. Formal collaborative agreements were signed with 43 gram panchayats.
- 382 GUS were active and operational in 43 GPs in place of 300 GUS there in.
- GPs extend their support in NRM related work plan/bottom up plans of SHG's routed through GUS or directly to GP's. for its implementation of bottom up plans.
- SHGS were able to receive inputs from majority of the 43 GPs, mostly in the form of seeds and other agricultural inputs and implements. In addition, some more fund also flow indirectly in the form of livelihood support to the members of the SHGs.



- Panchayats pay the part of salary of the LRP/PPs in every month and continues to do so even after the project period is over. It sets a good example by the panchayats taking responsibility for the best practices established.
- 342 GUS, 43 GPs and 6 panchayat samitees were oriented, trained and facilitated on how to create support the women led groups for their economic development and to implement good practices through appropriate institutional processes.(SHGs, sub cluster, cluster, federation etc.)
- 3755 Of SHGs maintain regularly the books of accounts and other registers and 338 GUS reportedly maintained regular accounts and transparent financial management and placed financial statements in Gram Sansads i.e. Village Assembly.
- Besides,70 local Livelihood Resource Persons (LRP) and Para Professionals (PP) have been developed and engaged to handle livelihood issues and extend support to local GPs as well as SHGs in the project area. Panchayats pay the part of salary of the LRP/PPs in every month and continue to do so even after the project period is over. State Govt. has accepted a programme

In practicing sustainable agriculture:

In the course of implementation of the previous projects, particularly on food security for the 44062 poorest of the poor families, the following sustainable agriculture practices were introduced in the proposed project area under MKSP:

• Home garden: 21030 families

• Vegetable nursery: 1239 families

Agroforestry nursery: 314 families

• Pond based fish farming: 2518 families

• Poultry rearing:19865 families

Goat rearing:18158 families

• Pig rearing: 15587 families

• Introduction of new crop: 2370 families etc.

TABLE-55 **Human Resource:**

Name	Sex	Position	Education	Relevant Experience
	(M/F)	1 2 2 2	qualification	(Years + Sectors)
Mr. Shyamal Gan	M	Project Director	M.Sc. (Pure Math), Ph.D. (Undergoing)	Retd. Superintending Officer, NSSO. MOS & PI, Govt. of India.
				Expert in transfer of technology for rural development working in FOSET
DR. B. Sanyal	M	Honorary Consultant	Ph.D. Agronomy	Tripura State Agriculture Service (25 years.) Community based organization – 15 years in LKP.
Mr. G.S. Pallob	M	Honorary	B.Sc. (Bio)	30 years in WB
		Consultant	B.Sc. Fishery	Fisheries Service.
			P.G. in Fishery	7 years in Community
			Science. ICAR	based organization.
				(LKP)
Mr. Sankar Chakrabarti	M	Honorary Consultant	B. Sc Agriculture, Trained in	29 years in IFFCO as Senior Executive
			Various	capacity, 10 years
			Management	experience in Agriculture
			Courses, Trained in CAB (RBI).	Dept. & Banking in Tripura.
Mr. Prabir	M	Sr.	B.Com	44 years in Finance,
Chatterje		Accountant		accounts &
		& Admin		administration
		Co-ordinator		
Mr. Jaydev Ray	M	Resource	B.A.	Retd. Joint BDO, Govt.
		person		of West Bengal.
				Experienced in
				establishment of SHG
				Federations.
Mr. Joy	M	District	MA.	Formerly associated as
Chakravorty		Programme	PG Diploma in	Consultant in IIPA &

		Manager	Tribal Development Management (Pursuing from NIRD). Certificate Course in Social Science Research Methodology (ISEC-Bangalore)	IIDS (New Delhi)
Ms. Susmita Ray	F	Subject Matter Specialist	B.Com (H), MSW, PGDGPC	6 years experience in working in rural & urban development sector, especially in Reporting & Documentation desk and also have experience in providing counseling support.
Mr. Anandaroop Das	M	MIS specialist	MCA	17 years of experience in handling various MIS based software.
Ms. Debahuti Mukherjee	F	DTP Operator	B.A	Typing in Bengali & English
Mr. Bablu Malik	M	Office Attendant	Class VIII	
Mr. Durgapada Bhattacharya	M	District Programme Manager	Matriculate(1971) Trained in Sustainable agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, and Handloom.	35 years in Livelihood development in Community based organization. (Tagore Society, DRCSC and LKP) Presently working as Field Director in ongoing projects of LKP., Bolpur, Birbhum. Strong linkage with PRIs
Mr. Nasiruddin Gazi	M	NRM specialist	BSW, DSW, CMS& CD, EDP	13 years of experience in Livelihood sector, CSR & Small-scale



				entrepreneurship. trained in NIRD, BIRD, SIPRD
Mr.Soumitra Biswas	M	Field Programme Associate	12 th Standard	9 years of experience in SA Practices, Social mobilization, CSR, Block level management
Mr. Kanai Mondal	M	Field Programme Associate	Graduate	18 years of experience In SA Practices.
Ms. Jaya Dutta	F	Block Programme Coordinator	Graduate	15 years of experience in Livelihood, Social mobilization (Group management), PRIs & Management, trained in NIRD, BIRD, SIPRD.
Mr. Partha Pathak	M	Field Programme Associate	Class 10 Trained in NRM	NRM, Group Org. & Manag. Exp. for 18 years
Ms. Sumana Majumder	F	Field Programme Assosiate	B.A	6 years of experience, Trained in IB & CB, PRIs
Dr. Arabinda Sengupta	M	District Programme Manager	Phd in Horticulture	14 years of experience in Seed production, 10 years in trainingmethodology in agriculture & 6 years in agricultural extension service.
Ms. Aloka Das	F	Block Programme Coordinator	B.A, MSW	8 years of experience in SHG management, NRM practices, Linkage withy PRIs,
Mr. Santu Dutta	M	Field Programme Associate	B.A, Certificate course in NRM, Fish Breeding	8 years of experience in Livelihood sector, NRM specialist
Ms. Augastina Tudu		Field Programme Associate	Matriculate	7 years of experience in SHG handling, linkage with PRIs,



Ms. Puja Das	F	Field Programme Associate (apprentice)	MSW	5 years served as DRP, strong base in SHG handling & Convergence
Mr. Tapas Chakravorty	M	Field Programme Associate	B.sc MA	7 years experience in field level livelihood activities
Mr. Dipankar Barik	M	Field Programme Associate	BA	5yers experience in SA practices at GP level
Ms. Jhuma Hazra	F	Field Programme Associate	BA	7 years field level experience in SHG handling
Ms. Shanti Oraon	F	Field Programme Associate	MA	7 years field level experience in SHG handling & Livelihood
Mr. Phalguni Mahato	M	Block Coordinator	BA	8 years of experience in livelihood activities at GP level
Mr. Abdul Jalal	M	Field Programme Associate	BA, PGDRD	8 years of experience in SHG management & Livelihood activities at GP level
Mr. Biplab Kumar	M	Field Program associate	Higher secondary (Agri)	4 Years of experience in SA practices.
Mr Tilak Mondal	M	Field Program associate	B.sc	Entrepreneurship & Livelihood experience for 9 years as NRM specialist
Mr. Dulal Bagdi	M	Block coordinator	Class 10	16 years of experience in field level Livelihood experience.



TABLE-56

List of CRP / PPs in the Project Area

		GT.			OTHER	
DISTRCT	BLOCK	SL. NO.	NAME	SEX	QUALIFIC ATION	EXPERTISE
BIRBHUM	ILLAMBAZAR	1	Shikha Birbanshi	F	VIII	Group Management
		2	Bilas Das	M	Madhyamik	(Agriculture, Fishery & Animal), Mushroom, Bio Compost, SRI, SWI, TPS, Kalam Cutting, Nursery
		3	Rehana Begam	F	Madhyamik	(Agriculture), Bio Compost, Mushroom
		4	Soma Bibi	F	H.S	(Agriculture, Fishery & Animal), Mushroom, Kantha stich, Vacination of bird)
		5	Monija Begam	F	X	(Agriculture & Animal), Bio Compost, SRI, SWI, Prani Palan
		6	Anita Barui	F	Madhyamik	(Agriculture & Animal), Mushroom, Vacination of bird)
		7	Ms. Bulu Rani Dutta	F	M.A	Bio Compost & Health
		8	Mallika Bagdi	F	Madhyamik	(Agriculture), Bio Compost
		9	Jhuma Hazra	F	Madhyamik	(Agriculture), Bio Compost, SRI, Mushroom, TPS

	10	Dolly Kara	F	H.S	(Agriculture), Bio Compost, SRI
	11	Bani Garai	F	IX	(Agriculture), Bio Compost, SRI, Vacination of bird)
	12	Subhadra Pal	F	Madhyamik	(Agriculture), Bio Compost, Mushroom
	13	Champa Bagdi	F	B.A	(Agriculture & Animal), Mushroom, Bio Compost, SRI, SWI, TPS, Kalam Cutting, Nursery
	14	Ansar Molla	M	Madhyamik	Agriculture, Mushroom, Bio Compost, SRI, SMI, TPS, Kalam Cutting, Nursery
	15	Md .Gias Uddin	M	Madhyamik	(Agriculture), Bio Compost, Kalam Cutting,
	16	Mahadeb Bagdi	M	Madhyamik	(Agriculture & Animal), Mushroom, Bio Compost)
	17	Dayamoy Chowdhury	M	B.Com	(Agriculture, Fishery & Animal), Bio Compost, SRI, SWI, PPF, Vaccination of bird)
	18	Asikur Rahaman	M	H.S	(Agriculture & Animal), Mushroom, Bio Compost)
	19	Jagadish Ghosh	M	Madhyamik	(Agriculture, Fishery & Animal), Bio Compost, SRI, SWI, PPF, Nursery)
	20	Supriya Kora	F	IX	(Agriculture & Animal), Mushroom, Vaccination of birds)
	21	Sukdev Ghosh	M	M.Sc	Computer

	22	Nasima Bibi	F	VIII	Watershed training in burdwan, Kanthastich, Food procesing training, 7 years working in cluster level
KHOYRASOLE	23	Ms. Pinki Das (Mondal)	F	B.A	1 year working loka kalyan parishad ,MKSP
KHOTKASOLE	24	Amalendu Ghosh	M	H.S	4years working ngo sector livelihood programme
	25	Tumpa Choudhury	F	IX	Livestock trining ,tailering,kanthastich,food procesing training,7 years working in cluster level
LABPUR	26	Jharna Mondal	F	VIII	Home Garden,SHG Formation
	27	Archana Kundu	F	Madhyamik	Organic technique
	28	Anima Das	F	IX	Animal husbandry
	29	Purabi Das(Datta)	F	Madhyamik	Organic technique
	30	Nabanita Chakraborty	F	Madhyamik	Animal husbandry
31		Tapasi Das Bairagya	F	VIII	Home Garden, Maintenance of khata
	32	Jogmaya Hazra	F	VIII	Vermi Compost ,Mushroom Expert
	33	Aruna Bagdi	F	Madhyamik	Organic technique



	34	Bandana Mondal	F	Madhyamik	Animal husbandry
	35	Krishna Mondal	F	Madhyamik	Maintenance of khata, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
	36	Swapna Karmakar	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost, Home Garden
	37	Tumpa Das	F	H.S	Home Garden ,Organic technique
	38	Rupa Mondal	F	X	Mushroom Expert, Animal husbandry
	39	Ms.Krishna Bhattacharya	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost, Maintenance of khata
	40	Hasnahara Bibi	F	IX	Animal husbandry, Organic technique
	41	Ms.Jharna Mondal	F	Madhyamik	Maintenance of khata
	42	Ms.Mousumi Chakroborty	F	Madhyamik	Maintenance of khata, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
	43	Ms. Sumitra Saha	F	IX	SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
	44	Ms. Santana Ghosh	F	Madhyamik	Maintenance of khata
	45	Ms. Sadhana Hazra	F	X	Home Garden, Vermi Compost
	46	Tasmina Bibi	F	VIII	Organic technique, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation

47	Jharna Bagdi	F	X	Animal husbandry
48	Ms. Maya Garai	F	Madhyamik	Organic technique
49	Ms. Trishna Saha	F	H.S	Maintenance of khata, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation, Home Garden
50	Ms. Basanti Das	F	H.S	Maintenance of khata & Animal husbandry
51	Chandana Hazra	F	Madhyamik	Animal husbandry, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
52	Archana Mete (Das)	F	Madhyamik	Home Garden, Vermi Compost
53	Debirani Das	F	Madhyamik	Maintenance of khata, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
54	Biva Mondal	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
55	Dipa Singha	F	B.A(Hons) & Computer	Data Entry, Maintenance of khata, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
56	Jyotsna Mondal	F	Madhyamik	Animal husbandry
57	Tanushree Acharya	F	X	Maintenance of khata, Animal husbandry
58	Mihir Bagdi	M	Madhyamik	S.H.G formation ,N.R.M Expert & Animal Husbandry, SA Practice
59	Jui Banerjee	F	IX	Maintenance of khata



	60	Juthika Mondal	F	VIII	Animal husbandry & Organic technique
	61	Kanchan Das	M	IX	Organic technique
	62	Subir Biswas	M	H.S	S.H.G Rules &,regulation, Soil Test Expert, Computer Expert(Data Entry)& Others.
	63	Santosh Kumar Mondal	M	B.A	S.H.G formation, N.R.M Expert & Animal Husbandry Practice
	64	Ashima Gorai	F	B.A	Home Garden, Maintenance of khata, SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
	65	Madhumita Sarkar	F	VIII	SHG Formation, Rules & regulation
MD. BAZAR	66	Ms. Kalpana Acharjya	F	Madhyamik	vermin compost; Liquid manure; system approach; mulching; vaccination ;organic farming; group management etc
	67	Manashi Majumder	F	X	vermin compost; Liquid manure; system approach; mulching; vaccination; organic farming; group management etc
	68	Piyari Bibi	F	Х	vermin compost; Liquid manure; system approach; mulching; vaccination ;organic farming; group management etc
	69	Fatema Bibi	F	X	vermin compost; Liquid manure; system approach; mulching; vaccination ;organic farming; group management etc
	70	Zahanara Bibi	F	VIII	vermin compost; Liquid manure; system approach; mulching; vaccination ;organic farming; etc



		71	Ms. Mithu Pal	F	VIII	vermin compost; Liquid manure; system approach; mulching; vaccination ;organic farming; etc.
		72	Bhairab Birbanshi	M	H.S	Group management
PURULIA	JHALDA - II	73	Putula Mahato	F	Madhyamik	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture.(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure, Pesticide)
		74	Shibani Mahato	F	IX	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure), Animal Husbandry
		75	Kamala Mahato	F	Madhyamik	Book Keeping , Animal Husbandry , Sustainable Agriculture. (SRI,SWI,Organic Manure)
		76	Ruma Sarkar	F	H.S	Book Keeping ,CC Linkage
		77	Namita Mahato	F	Madhyamik	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure Prepare), Animal Husbandry
		78	Saraswati Mahato	F	Madhyamik	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure Prepare),Animal Husbandry
		79	Banasree Mahato	F	Madhyamik	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure Prepare), Animal Husbandry, Mushroom
		80	Lilabati Hembram	F	IX	Book Keeping , Animal Husbandry
		81	Ms. Tara Mahato	F	IX	Book Keeping, C.C Linkage
		82	Ms. Lalita Mahato	F	IX	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure)



83	Ms. Keshabati Gorain	F	H.S	Book Keeping, Animal Husbandry, Health
84	Ms. Padma Tantubaya	F	H.S	Book Keeping, Animal Husbandry
85	Jotsna Rani Murmu	F	X	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture
86	Ms. Saraswati Mahato	F	VIII	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure), Animal Husbandry
87	Ms. Rita Dasgupta	F	X	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure),
88	Ms. Manju Hembram	F	VIII	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure)
89	Ms. Subhadra Mahali	F	VIII	Book Keeping, Animal Husbandry, Health
90	Ms. Malini Mahadani	F	VIII	Book Keeping, Beauticians, Tailoring, CC Linkage
91	Ms. Khukumani Mahali	F	VIII	Book Keeping , Beautcians, Bamboo Craps CC Linkage
92	Ms. Padma Desmukh	F	VIII	Book Keeping, Animal Husbandry Organic Manure
93	Balika Mura	F	H.S	Book Keeping, Animal Husbandry Organic Manure
94	Manindra Mahato	M	Madhyamik	PRI, Sustainable Agriculture, Book Keeping , Good Public Relation with PRIs,
95	Sudip Bhattacharjee	M	M.A	Mushroom, Data Entry Operator



		96	Gour Chandra Mahato	M	VIII	Mushroom,
		97	Ms. Champa Maji	F	IX	Book Keeping, Sustainable Agriculture (SRI,SWI,Organic Manure), Animal Husbandry
		98	Ms. Mamota Roy	F	IX	Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure),
	JAIPUR	99	Manu Bauri	F	IX	Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure), Health
		100	Ashapurna Mahato	F	H.S	Sustainable Agriculture(SRI,SWI,Organic Manure), Health
		101	Ms. Urmila Mahato	F	VIII	CC Linkage
UTTAR DINAJPUR	ITAHAR	102	Soma Das	F	Madhyamik	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, mushroom cultivation, PRI
		103	Namita Das	F	VIII	Group management, Bio compost, System approach, NPM etc.
		104	Surji Rabi Das	M	Madhyamik	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, mushroom cultivation, PRI
		105	Mofizuddin Ahmed	M	H.S	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, mushroom cultivation, PRI
		106	Sipra Mondal Barman	F	H.S	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, mushroom cultivation, PRI
		107	Sefali Basak	F	H.S	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, PRI
		108	Maya Bala Burman	F	Madhyamik	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides



109	Akhtari Bibi	F	Madhyamik	Group managemet, Bio compost, Bio pesticides
110	Namita Barman	F	Madhyamik	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, SRI, SWI
111	Shipra Sarkar	F	Madhyamik	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, mushroom cultivation, SRI, SWI
112	Chandana Mondal	F	H.S	Group management, Bio compost
113	Iti sarkar	F	B.A	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides
114	Layla Arjuman Bibi	F	IX	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing
115	Anju Das	F	VIII	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides
116	Khursina Khatun	F	H.S	Group managemet, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing
117	Parul Begum	F	Madhyamik	Group managemet, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing
118	Firoja Iyasmin	F	H.S	Group managemet, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, SRI, SWI
119	Jhunu Ray Barman	F	VIII	Group managemet, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, SRI, SWI
120	Manuwara Khatun	F	Madhyamik	Group management, Nutrition Garden
 121	Aduri Mondal	F	VIII	Group management, Bio pesticides



	122	Muslema Bibi	F	Madhyamik	Group management, small animal rearing, Bio pesticides
	123	Minara Khatun	F	Madhyamik	Group managemet, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing
	124	Tithi Das	F	Madhyamik	Group managemet, Bio compost, small animal rearing,
	125	Sima Rabidas	F	Madhyamik	Group managemet, Bio pesticides, SRI, SWI
	126	Jahanara Bibi	F	Madhyamik	Group managemet, Bio pesticides
	127	Sahanaj Parveen	F	H.S	Group managemet, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, SRI, SWI
	128	Mamoni Sultana	F	Madhyamik	Group managemet
	129	Sadeka Bibi	F	Madhyamik	Group managemet, Bio pesticides, SRI, SWI
	130	Minu Rabidas	F	Madhyamik	Group management, Bio pesticides
	131	Debol Hira	M	H.S	Computer Data entry
	132	Krishna Dey Mitra	F	Madhyamik	Group management, Bio compost, mushroom cultivation
	133	Hasi Das	F	Madhyamik	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, mushroom cultivation, PRI
	134	Anjali Sarkar	F	VIII	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, mushroom cultivation, PRI
·	· ·		·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	



		135	Mehajjabi Begum	F	B.A.	Group management, Bio compost, Bio pesticides, small animal rearing, mushroom cultivation, PRI
		136	Ashima Biswas	F	H.S	Group formation, Computer, Vermi Compost, Trained in Block Agri. Dev. Office.
	GOALPUKHAR	137	Sikha Singha	F	Madhyamik	Leader Basantapur Upa Sangha, Group Manager.
	-1	138	Sangita Roy	F	H.S	Group Manager, Book Keeping.
		139	Jyostna Rani Singha	F	Madhyamik	Group formation, Cashier of GPLF, Vermi Compost, Trained in Block Agri. Dev. Office.
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	BANGSHIHARI	140	Tripti Mondal	F	Madhyamik	SHGs, SHGs management, Financial Literacy, Book keeping
		141	Ismat Ara Begum	F	B.A.	Women Empowerment, Cluster & sangha management their empowerment, SHGs related programs,
		142	Manoara Khatun	F	Madhyamik	Women Empowerment, Cluster & sangha management their empowerment, SHGs related programs, Book Keeping & Management
		143	Shiuli Chowdhury	F	B.A.	Women empowerment, Fish Furming
		144	Kaimuddin Ahmed	M	Madhyamik	Nursery, Nutrition Garden, Sustainable Agriculture, Introduction of new crop, Livelihood and Food Security, Graphting, Strengthening of PRI functionaries, Bio-pesiticides
		145	Faijuddin Ahmed	M	Madhyamik	Women Empowerment, Animal Husbandary



	146	Rafikul Alam	M		Computer related programs
	147	Jadab Chandra Sarkar	M	M.A	PRI (Strengthening of PRI functionaries), Vermi Compost, Tea Compost, Nadep Compost, Bio-pesiticides, Natural Resources Management
HARIRAMPUR	148	Rausanara Bibi	F	VIII	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	149	Harish Chandra Choudhury	M	VIII	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, Nutrition garden.
	150	Mahamuda Khatun	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	151	Mamtaj Begam	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	152	Seli Sarkar	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	153	Dilruba Aktar Banu	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	154	Rojina Khatun	F	Madhyamik	Book keeping, Tea compost, Vermin compost

	155	Babi Sarkar	F	B.A	Book keeping, tea compost, Vermincompost, herbal pesticide
	156	Sima Sarkar Saha	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	157	Matohara Begum	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost, Tea Compost, Nadep Compost, Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	158	Raboti Debnath Roy	F	Madhyamik	Book keeping, vermi compost.
	159	Hurjahan Begum	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	160	Jhuriman Bibi	F	Madhyamik	Book keeping
	161	Nazma Khatun	F	VIII	Book keeping, Tea compost, Vermin compost
	162	Ahirin Khatun	F	VIII	Book keeping, Vermin compost, tea compost
	163	Sefali Debsharma	F	VIII	Vermi Compost, Tea Compost, Nadep Compost, Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.

	164	Anuja Sarkar	F	B.A	Computer
	165	Binu Khatun	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost, Tea Compost, Nadep Compost, Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	166	Dipali Debnath	F	Madhyamik	Book keeping
	167	Santi Tudu	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping nutrition garden.
	168	Jasminara Khatun	F	H.S	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping nutrition garden.
	169	Nurbanu Bibi	F	H.S	Book keeping, Vermin compost
	170	Meher Shahajahan Begam	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping nutrition garden.
	171	Kajali Sarkar	F	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost, Tea Compost, Nadep Compost, Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
	172	Aloka Das Ghosh	M	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost, Tea Compost, Nadep Compost, Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.

		173	Meena Parveen	F	VIII	Vermi Compost, Tea Compost, Nadep Compost, Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book kepping, Nutrition garden.
		174	Bhim Mardi	M	Madhyamik	Vermi Compost,Tea Compost,Nadep Compost,Biopesiticides, SRI, SWI, SMI, Book keeping, nutrition garden.
JALPAIGURI	KALCHINI	175	Sakina Bibi	F	V	Group Management
		176	Sangita Nag	F	Madhyamik	Group Management
		177	Mili Lama	F	Madhyamik	Poultry birds
		178	Goma Chetri	F	Madhyamik	Group Management
		179	Uttam Dey	M	B.A	Mushroom, Multipurpose Logistic
		180	Anita Roy	F	Madhyamik	NRM
		181	Ganga Brahmin	F	B.A	Group Management
		182	Prochint Ekka	M	B.A	NRM ,Poultry & Ducky
		183	Bubai Dey	M	H.S	Computer
		184	Nandini Chik Barik	F	Madhyamik	NRM



	185	Beli Narjinary	F	Madhyamik	Group Management
	186	Anita Oraon	F	Madhyamik	NRM, Poultry & Ducky
	187	Rupasree Lama	F	X	Group Management
	188	Amrita Mahali	F	H.S	Group Management
	189	Sindhu Sah	M	Madhyamik	Poultry birds
	190	Chaina Dey	F	Madhyamik	Group Management
	191	Sabita Chetri	F	VIII	NRM
	192	Aruna Munda	F	H.S	NRM
	193	Jamuna Oraon	F	Madhyamik	Poultry birds
	194	Rahima Khatun	F	Madhyamik	NRM ,Poultry birds
	195	Rajkumari Oraon	F	B.A	NRM ,Poultry birds
	196	Balki Tirkey	F	Madhyamik	Poultry birds



Chapter 2: Detailed intervention strategy and phasing

uiding principle: To help the poorest of the poor women in agriculture to help themselves to come out of poverty utilizing their innate capabilities and intense desire through a people's institutional framework

2.1. Objectives of the project

The main objective of the project is empowerment of the women farmers through creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities based on community managed effective sustainable agricultural practices and thereby successfully address the Food and Nutrition Security issues at the household level based on Decentralized Natural Resource Management (DNRM) (land based, pond based and small animal based) and raising their income level through enhancement of production and productivity.

Other Objectives:

- o To ensure year long food and nutrition security at the household and the community level.
- o To improve net incomes of the women farmers from sustainable agriculture and other livelihood resources and reduce the cost of cultivation.
- o To create area specific and need based sustainable agriculture practices for wider replication in the project area with specific technical protocol
- o To upgrade the skills and capabilities of the women farmers in SA practices, management skills of the SHGs and its associated tiers to support farm and off-farm activities in order to access resources (land, credit, technology, inputs and services) of the Government and non governmental sources.
- o To create and strengthen the platform and institutions for women to establish the community managed system in agriculture and related activities
- o To reduce drudgery for women farmers through use of gender friendly technologies and tools.
- o To increase the social capital like Community Resource Persons (CRP), Para Professionals (PP) and community volunteers as service providers to the women farmers.

Vision of Success:

Mahila Kisans are made self reliant to have access to the income streams throughout the year by themselves to lead a life with dignity & equity in the society.

♦ Goals:

Attainment of Food and nutrition security first for the poor by the poor through sustainable agriculture

To strengthen the livelihood status of the women farmers of five most backward districts, namely, Birbhum, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal and augment their income and agricultural productivity and there by reducing poverty and improving ability for sustenance of their life and managing crisis and emergencies

♦ Key Outputs

- **Output I** About 60,000 Mahila Kishan mostly from BPL families will be mobilized in to approx. 6,000 SHGs and federated into village level SHG clusters and block level SHG federations.
- **Output II** Combination of Private-Private and Private-Public partnerships on land, water, and livestock based eco friendly DNRM initiatives will be introduced will bring a quality change in the living standard with special focus to landless poorest of the poor agri-labourer families.
- Output III- Area specific, need based, affordable livelihood SA practices will be established in 45 GPs in 6 blocks of 5 districts in West Bengal in the intensive area of action
- **Output IV-** 11 Block level local governments (Panchayat Samities) would be oriented & sensitized on the need to provide responsive technical & other support to MKSHGs.
- **Output V**-50 GP's oriented, trained and facilitated on how to create linkages with Gram Panchayat support them for economic development of the women agriculturists
- **Output VI-** Linkage in Marketing of the MKSHGs products from village level to Block level & subsequently to the nearest town market and 10 Producer Groups would be formed in 10 GPs in 5 blocks.
- Output VII- Each MKS will be able to earn Rs.3500-4000 per month in Intensive Action area through Region-specific model but in Extensive Action area, only some Entry-point activities would be taken up.



- **Output VIII** Physical assets worth Rs.20500 on an average per family will be created.
- **Output IX** 50 Common Facility Centre (Equipment Hub) will be established in 50 GPs under 11 blocks in the project area containing MK friendly drudgery-reducing implements.
- **Output X-** 450 local CRPs, PPs & Prani Sakhis would be developed & engaged to handle livelihood issues & extend support to local MKSHGs.

2.2. Project Plan/Strategy: (Based on PIA's previous experience)

LKP has gained considerable *experience and expertise while working with about 4000 poor and vulnerable women SHGs* in 5 backward districts of west Bengal promoting SA practice based livelihoods through SHGs and developed some best practices in the areas of social mobilization, financial inclusion, livelihood development creation of social capital, effective collaboration with local governance, bottom planning process with participatory approach, few innovative practice etc. Judicious application of which could bring not only succor to the poorest families but can upscale and uplift their present status on a sustainable basis.. With these experiences in the background work plan has to be designed scientifically and work with more intensity.

Considering the focus on the women farmers for their all round development, following strategies are proposed to be adopted with intensified efforts.

- o **Home garden** in every household and optimization of its production with SA practices.
- o **Access of land** through leased in process from public and private land for agriculture by the landless women farmers.
- o **Minimum two activities** from the primary sector (Agriculture, livestock, fisheries etc) are to be undertaken by each women farmer under the project.
- o **Strong roles of the community resource persons** identified from amongst the community to be developed`.
- o **Models to be developed from amongst the best practitioners** which are to be replicated to others for enhancement of income of the poorest of poor.
- o **To target the Poorest of the Poor** and other vulnerable women from the SC,ST, minority and landless families, identification of Mahila Kisan (MK) to be made



through 'Participatory Identification of Poor' process by the members of community organizations (MKSHG) themselves in the locality and mobilize them into the people's institutional architecture.

- O Development of a totally community managed and community owned system through the women institution to carry out all activities under the project.
- o **Access to finance and credit** through bank linkage and funds available through CIF, VF and RF etc.
- o Use of locally adopted and environment friendly and climate resilient technologies would be promoted in a large scale with no use of chemical fertilizers and pests in agricultural practices.
- o **Development of animal care service providers** to give special emphasis on small ruminant rearing for livelihood enhancement besides agriculture and allied activities.
- o **Community mobilization skills** would be developed to demonstrate and articulate the profit might be gained through SA practices.
- o Coordinated action by the SHGs and their federations, PIA and other stakeholders like GPs etc. to be organized in all aspects of the project work. The community organizations will be capacitated through highly intensive programme in such a manner that they will be instrumental to mobilize the poor into functionally effective community owned institutions for all activities and also fund management.
- o **The community organizations will be used as a useful platform** for convergence and partnership with various stakeholders to access the rights and entitlements, inputs and services from the governmental (**PRIs and line Departments**) and non governmental sources.
- o Functionaries, People representatives of the Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitees and the SHG federations would be capacitated through specific training programme on the rights and entitlements of the people as well as on the **bottom up participatory planning process** and strengthening of women institutions.
- o **To build up a strong social capital of CRPs, PPs, from amongst the community** and build up community volunteers at the village level to provide required services to the grassroots.
- o Intensive all round capacity building programme for all stakeholders that include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services, technology, knowledge, skills, inputs and market linkages to pursue livelihoods of women farmers on a sustainable basis through proper training protocols, modules and action programmes designed for the purpose.
- Ownership of fund and functions of the women led institutions within the members themselves and participation in the mainstream development process by their own.
- o Participatory approach being the core value, preparation of bottom up plans



by the SHGs themselves in which demand and needs of the women farmers are to be integrated from the house hold level through SHGs tob the GP level for incorporation of those plans in the annual GP plan.

$(Household \rightarrow SHG \rightarrow VLF \rightarrow GPLF + GP Plan)$

- o Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture (SA) practices through Decentralised Natural Resource Management (DNRM) both at the household and community level in a more intensive way to scale up the production and productivity.
- Establishment of partnership (Public- Private and Private- Private) on the basis of sharing for optimum and judicious utilization of available natural resources including land and water bodies on lease.
- o Convergence with government and non government schemes and programmes (MGNREGS, BRGF etc.) at both national and state level.
- o Developments of individual/group based micro entrepreneurship through formation of Producer Group with strong backward forward linkages and empower the MKs to enter into profitable marketing.
- o Introduction of drudgery reducing women friendly technologies and equipments for agriculture including climate resilient activities and practices.
- o Programme is regularly reviewed and monitored by the stakeholders including the federations.

2.3. **Community Institutions Architecture**

In practicing sustainable agriculture:

- ❖ 367 SHGs consisting of 2552 families are involved in *Grain saving activities* in a group mode and stored 3688 quintals grains in 367 grain banks. The stock was utilised to meet their food security in the lean period.
- ❖ 21500 families were engaged in *Home garden*.
- ❖ 21030 families are engaged in *commercial fruits and vegetables production* as Group Entrepreneurship.
- ❖ 1239 families have set up vegetable nurseries 314 families in *agro forestry nurseries* and produced 6.8 million saplings in agro forestry.
- ❖ 2518 families are actively engaged in *inland fisheries*.
- ❖ 19865 families, 18158 families and 15587 families are engaged in *poultry*, *goat. pig* rearing in their backyards respectively.
- ❖ 2370 families have *introduced new crops* during the project period e.g Broccoli, red cabbage, elephant foot, TPS potato, pakchoi, naga chilly etc.
- ❖ 1377 families were engaged in *Mushroom production*.
- ❖ 2083 families were engaged in *production of vermin compost*.
- ❖ Total 17500 landless families established a mixture of food, fodder, fuel and timber





(FFFFT) based agro-forestry plantation.

❖ 1028 groups from 3576 families formed *seed banks* and have generated seed stock of 2712 quintals in the form of Group Entrepreneurship.

TABLE 57
Past experience of PIA with SHGs

Sl. No.	No. of SHGs / families	Mode / Partnership	Land / Water Area (Acre)	Name of Produces	Qty. Produced (qntl.)
1	1750 SHGs	Lease based Pvt-Pvt &	1036	Food Grains	25077
		Pub-Pvt		Pulses	2765
				Oil Seeds	10638
				Commercial Veg.	25194
2	21500	Do		Home Garden	1.23 per family
	Families			Veg.	
3	367 SHGs	Do	84	Fish	1400
				Fish Spawn (Nos.)	728 Lakh
4	300 SHGs	Home based		Eggs (Nos.)	5.24 Lakh
				Chicks and Duck (Nos.)	45500
				Goat kids (Nos.)	6000
				Piglings (Nos.)	1900
5	194 SHGs	Group Grain Bank		Saving of food grains	13968 (72 kg per member)

The best practices adopted by the women groups promoted by PIA:

LKP practiced a set of adopted activities which has proven record to enhance the sustainability of the livelihood status of the poor families, particularly landless, agri labourers in the rural areas of West Bengal. Those are locally acceptable and considered to be replicable for gainful method which ensures sustainable development through strong women led institutions in collaboration with PRIs. LKP has been playing the catalytic





role in the process for the last 5 years. The members of the groups were trained both theoretically and practically whose economic benefits were understood through their own practice.

The Best Practices adopted by women farmers could be elaborated in two categories:-

Participation of Women in Bottom up Planning:

The member of MKSHG prepares need based livelihood plans where the need and demand of each individual is recorded. It is generally a seasonal plan. The plans prepared by MKSHGs are consolidated at village level/ sub cluster level. The consolidated plans are discussed in their cluster and subsequently in the the Gram Sansad Sabha. After being approved in the Sansad Sabha, the plan forwarded to Gram Panchayat for incorporation into annual GP plan which is the basis of Annual GP plan.

Partnarship by the Landless Assetless People (Pub-Pvt, Pvt-Pvt) on the basis of sharing:

The constraint of landlessness is being overcome by taking the fallow (permanent and seasonal) land on lease on the basis of sharing and utilizes them for cultivation. The private land which remained fallows after harvesting of Aman rice are taken on seasonal lease in **Pvt-Pvt Partnership mode** from season to season for a short period. The considerable part of these un irrigated fallows are opportunity for the landless MKs. The MKs grow Rabi pulses, oil seeds etc. and if life saving irrigation is available, they opt for wheat cultivation. Similarly, on the plots of common property resources (CPR) **Pub-Pvt partnership mode is adopted by the landless SHGs f**or agro forestry plantation that provides fruit, fodder, fuel, fertilizer and timber. Pond and other water bodies are also taken on lease (**Pub-Pvt & Pvt-Pvt**) for integrated farming.

Our past experience depicts that 1,750 landless SHGs were engaged in **private-private** / **public-private** partnerships (lease based agricultural activities) for land based cultivations through natural resource management. (SRI, TPS, SWI emphasized).

Home & Community Nutrition Garden:

Malnutrition is prevalent among the PoP especially among the women, LKP facilitates for preparation of Home Nutrition Garden for production of healthy and nutritious food through sustainable agriculture to ensure food and nutrition security at household level and





community level.

If any MK does not possess required amount of land for Home Garden, she is mobilized into Community Garden for food and nutritional security for their family members. Some times MKs who have home nutrition garden, also engaged in community garden for income generation.

A model Home Nutrition Garden promoted by LKP will have the following criteria:

A few permanent trees in garden like Guava, ber, mango, jack fruit, lemon, papaya, banana, drum stick, neem etc to be there in the garden along with vegetable plants. The vegetable plants include some *sak* (leafy vegetable), root based, fruit based and corms and tuber plants along with some spice plants.

Such gardens are having of vermi compost, liquid manure, Farm Yard Manure following NPM practices etc as *non negotiable*.

There should be *live fencing* around the garden so that some useful produce could be generated from it. Some creepers may also be grown along the fence. Some **medicinal plants** (Basak, Tulsi, Kalmegh etc.) would be planted in the garden.

LKP also advocates for climate resilient technologies e.g pitcher irrigation, bio -mulching etc. for dry seasons.

Common Property Resource Management (CPRM)/Agro forestry:

The unutilized natural resources owned by the government which include cultivable fallows, unutilized road side, canal side, river side lands etc and water bodies become an opportunity to the landless people. These untapped land and water bodies could bring a good return through decentralized natural resource management on the basis of sharing through formal agreement between the parties. Through this activity, the community people exercise their right on common property as well as nurture them and use them in a sustainable way.

The beneficiaries are involved mainly in **agro forestry plantation for production of** *Fruit- Fodder- Fuel- Fertiliser- Timber*. Around 60000 such plantations through CPR Management have been carried out by 1000 SHGs in their project area. This activity also pertains to not only practice of climate resilient technology but also reduce drudgery for the women in particular to have an access of fodder and fuel to their reach and control. This group based activities in collaboration with PRIs are gaining momentum and popularity amongst poor women groups in the area.



Group Grain Bank:

It is a group based activity and self reliant social security system. People saved small amount of grain in the grain bank and utilized these grain in their hard times as loan and returned grain along with soft interest. The stock increased with time. In recent times, it is important to mention that in some area MKs who attained food security started entrepreneurship by selling grain when market price is high. It brings good return which strengthened their economic status in turn.

(367) groups consisting of 2552 families are involved in grain saving activities in a group mode and stored 3688 quintals grains in 367 grain banks.

Group Seed Bank:

The preservation of seed is of paramount importance to *attain* the seed sovereignty in order to create 'seed to seed cycle' for the farming communities. LKP motivates people to revive their traditional practice in the form of establishment of seed bank for long term sustainability of sound eco system. plant genetic resources are being restored and preserved through the seed banks. It is a group based activity operating at community level and at the household level as well which assured quality seed in time at fare price. Nowadays they also started selling surplus seeds when market price is high as group based entrepreneurship by which income also generated.

1028 group seed banks consisting of 3576 families are reported to have generated seed stock of 2712 quintals in the form of Group Entrepreneurship.

• Integrated Farming:

LKP introduces different modes of **Integrated Farming system** such as *Land* based Integration, *Pond* based Integration, *Small animal* based Integration and also Integration of these said systems.

Through Integrated Farming LKP facilitated for optimal, judicious and sustainable use of natural resources and the recycling of wastes from one operation or subsystem which reduce the risks as well as costs of production; employment generation, improve soil health, provide balance nutrition and ensure enhanced holistic yields as well as income.

Land based integration

The amount of land, the MK already hold and the land taken on lease could bring good return from various modes of integrated farming through optimum and judicious utilisation of natural resources. Through this integration, more crops could be produced in different season from the same land. Simultaneously the fertility of soil will be enhanced, pest attack will be reduced and total production and productivity will be raised. These enhance the cropping intensity in turn.

Multi storied cropping system is being introduced for land based integration from which the benefits derived are:

- Enhancement of space
- Optimal use of solar energy
- Improvement of soil health
- Enhancement of crop diversification
- Enhancement of crop production

Pond based integration

Through integration, the water area and embankment is utilized to an optimum level. From this activity, fish will be produced and duck could also be reared for production of eggs. **Azolla** can be cultivated for feed of fish and duck and also for soil nutrient. The inside and outside the embankment can be utiliused for vegetable and crop production both on the land and also on the multi tier trellis and shed tolerant crops in filtered sun light under trellis. The trellis should not cover 40% of the water bodies.

• Small animal based integrated farming

LKP is working with the people belonging to ultra poor families. Mostly they have little access of land and dependent on wage earning as agricultural labourer and the irrigation facility is less. During non monsoon season, the MKs remains unemployed and also there is lack of scope for wage earning. LKP motivates them for small animal based integrated farming. This activity is regarded as poor people's bank deposit, help bringing money (liquid cash) in hard times as well as provide nutrition to family.

LKP's best practice in this regard is to *introduce new and improved variety of animals* for the marginalized community, eg, for chicks- RIR, Banaraj, Rhode Island Red etc. for ducks- Khaki cambell, for goats- black Bengal, for pigs- Ghunghroos etc.





• Introduction of eco friendly approach of cultivation:

Systems approach of cultivation is introduced to make best use of the prevailing climate and soil. The approach of cultivation includes enhancement of productivity, profitability, efficiency, stability, sustainability, flexibility, adaptability and resilience. LKP has introduced SRI (System Approach of Rice Cultivation), SMI (System of Maize Intensification), SWI (System of Wheat Intensification), TPS (True Potato Seeds) etc. in its project area.

• Introduction of new crop (crop diversification):

Introduction of new crop or revival of traditional crop varieties is important for sustainable agriculture which enables farmers to choose crop alternatives for *increased productivity*, *enhancement of family nutrition* and income as well. It includes shift from regional dominance of one crop to region specific production of number of crops along with main crop to meet ever increasing demand of food. It also **improves soil health** as well as maintains dynamic equilibrium of the agro eco system.

In order to divert area to other alternative crop, LKP has introduced the following crops in its project area-

- Pigeon Pea- veg type
- Groundnut
- TPS Variety
- Onion Variety- Sukhsagar
- Kavoor (OL)
- Pakchoi
- Broccoli
- Red Cabbage
- Soyabean
- Garlic cultivation

It has gradually been popularized in Illambazar and Labpur block of Birbhum, Itahar block of Uttar Dinajpur, Harirampur of Dakshin Dinajpur, Kalchini of Jalpaiguri and Jhalda II block of Purulia.

School Nutrition Garden:

School authorities are motivated to allow a suitable patch of land within the boundary of the school to the MKSHG who are engaged for cooking the mid-day meal over there.

Benefits accrued to *obtain chemical free fresh vegetables for the kids* in the school to maintain good health as well as the MKs can also earn money by selling the vegetables to



schools & surplus amount is used for her home consumption & selling in the market.

Development of Para professionals and Community Resource Persons:

Members of community themselves are considered as the best person to reach and make ultra poor sections be involved in the developmental process and provide them sustainable support services as well. Realizing this concept, identification and development of community representative as **Para professionals and Community resource persons** through extensive training have been done for the purpose.

State Govt. has accepted the programme of LKP in engaging local youths as Para professional and entrusted LKP to provide training to develop **50** Livelihood Resource Persons (LRP). They were utilized to strengthen the SHGs and their institutions and subsequently engaged in the GPs.

Strategies for <u>access to credit and markets</u> through women groups and federations:

- ♦ LKP believes that access to credit is the key to come out of poverty and face the challenges in finding suitable livelihood basket for the vulnerable sections of the society.
- ♦ LKP facilitated and capacitated the women groups for group management, bank linkage along with inter-loaning and its repayment etc. SHGs themselves met their financial requirements through inter-loaning from their thrift funds and also from the banks they were linked with in almost 90% cases for the SHGs. The SHGs and their Village level federations played a vital role in the activities mentioned above related and made some success to get them involved in marketing activities in the local area in both farm and non farm sectors at a moderate scale.
- ♦ The SHGs and the leaders in their associated tiers were given training and handholding based on preparation of plans with their targets decided by the group leaders. Effort was made to form a separate sub committee at theGP level of the SHGs to undertake the activities mentioned above.

Proposed Plans/Strategies as part of the Project:

- ❖ LKP recognizes the critical **role of the community** for pertaining to their all round development through community institutional architecture.
- ❖ The SHGs/ Federations at different levels play important role to various activities in **technical and managerial capacity building** of the women farmers groups to enable them to manage and sustain their activities. The success of the projects



- depends on emerging strong institutions of the poor women after making an enabling environment for the same. LKP has required expertise as well as experience to implement such programme successfully.
- ❖ The women farmers federated at village, GP and block levels will perform various roles and responsibilities which will be brought under meticulous planning in a time bound manner.

The strategies along with the tasks are enumerated below:

! Identification of PoPs through PIP process:

Identification of the Poorest of Poor people (PoP) to bring them under the coverage of the project is the primary activity. by the village level federation themselves through participatory identification process from amongst the ultra poor sections under the project Those PoPs would be mobilized into SHGs and capacitated on group activities following *Panchasutras*.

! Institutionalization of PoPs:

Building institutions of the poor is one of the non negotiable under the project activities. These institutions include SHGs, and SHG federations, livelihood collectives at village, GP and block level. Special emphasis will be given to form 'Producers Groups' for agro based produces animal based products etc.

❖ Promotion & strengthening SHGs Federation:

The SHG & their federation are the integral part of empowering community people which ensure concerted voice and cohesiveness of community people and working as strong institutions for the poor. The SHGs would be federated at all level- sub-cluster at village level (VLF), cluster at GP level (GPLF) and Block Level Federation /BLF at block level. Control, management and ownership of members in the institutions will lie with the members themselves. The village and GP level federations will be capacitated to prepare their bottom up plans for livelihood development and management of funds and functions on behalf of the women institutions.

Access to land and water on partnership mode:

As per LKP's best practice mentioned earlier in 2.3.2, government *and private owned unutilized and seasonal fallow* land will be arranged for the landless groups on the basis of partnership in both Pub-Pvt and Pvt-Pvt modes through formal/non-formal agreements





between Panchayat and SHGs and the private owners and SHGs as the case may be.

❖ Social capital development: Role of Community

Members of community themselves would be considered to be the best person to reach and make ultra poor sections be involved in the process and provide them sustainable support services as well. Thus identification of CRP will be done from amongst the community. The CRPs and the PPs having sufficient field based knowledge and experience on transfer the technologies will be engaged from amongst the community itself by the federations only.

Access to finance by the community:

Primary duty of the community institutions would be to enable the SHGs to access the credit facilities from the bank and also other available governmental funds like CIF, RF, VF etc, including loan from their own funds.

Federations will establish strong linkages with DRDC/ Block level officials as well as the banking institutions for financial inclusion as there will be many cases to be sorted out jointly for a meaningful social inclusion.

Access to market:

To access the facilities of market, available infrastructure for the same in the nearby area is to be explored. Proper marketing system will be developed for them after up scaling their production at a certain level and then may be linked up with forward marketing.

Proper plans will be prepared for the Producer Groups/Livelihood collectives after being functional on a proper scale and bring around the infrastructure which is already in place nearer to the women farmers. Those are: Common Facility Centers in the GPLF building, marketing infrastructure developed by different governmental agencies under different line departments.

Collaborative relationship with PRI for convergence as well the ownership of PRI:

One of the *most important interventions in the project is to take the ownership of development by the PRI*. For the purpose, a meaningful collaborative relationship with PRIs will be established by the community. The members of the PRI bodies should be involved and provide necessary support for the poor for their livelihood development in the process of the project activity.





Access to rights and entitlement for social security:

Various Sub committees would be formed from amongst the SHGs and federations to deal with the issues on financial inclusion, preparation of MIPs for livelihoods, identify training needs, health and sanitation, education, gender discrimination, conflict management, monitoring the progress of work as well as the performances of the CRPs and PPs, etc. to deal with the issues in their own ways.

❖ Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices: key elements

- Reduction of cost of cultivation
- Enhancement production & productivity through non chemical pest management & zero chemical fertilizer
- Enhance of income through SA based livelihood intervention
- Multi tier poly cropping
- Upscaling of production through technology transfer by the community best practitioners
- Capacity building through structured module & protocols
- Preparation of agriculture development plans
- Connect the MKs to various service providers

Systems and checks put in place to ensure that the local resource persons are accountable to / managed by the women institutions:

- The approach of LKP for implementation of the project is to *conduct all functions managed by the community organization only*. CRP and PP play a very important role in transfer of technology and knowledge both in group management as well as agro and animal resource based livelihood activities. The community institution like the village and GP level federation will act as watch dogs for successful implementation of the project activities. The CRPs/PPs will be given a target based on monthly action plan. They will monitor and review the performance of the CRP/PPs on a monthly basis and report to the PIA. Management by the women institutions and their staffs will be critical and payment for services extended by the CRP/PPs will be paid by the federations to make the local resource persons accountable to them. A grading template would be developed for evaluation of performance of local resource persons.
- LKP will transfer their service charges of the CRP/PP in the bank account of the respective GP level federations (Cluster) to disburse the service charges of the CRP/PP. The service charges ultimately have to be earned by the CRP/PP from the GPLF according to their terms and conditions. For



discharging such duties proper handholding training will be provided to the women institutions.

Plans to enable women institutions to put in place a transparent self monitoring and review mechanism internally for program improvement:

- Monitoring and review by the community institutions is one of the core activities in the process of successful implementation of the project. It is envisaged that the progress of the project is to be seen through the lenses of the community role. Apart from the normal review and monitoring mechanism developed by the Project Implementation Body, a community based social audit team will be formed as a subcommittee in order to establish transparency in the project activities. This will facilitate to identify gaps to make further progress. A separate short and easy template may be developed for the purpose for submitting the reports in regular interval on different critical issues.
- As per LKP's ongoing practice, it is proposed here that the *Group based livelihood seasonal plans are to be drawn by the groups* and integrated at the village level and subsequently at GP level by the village level and GP level federations. For regular monitoring the activities, right from selection of PoP, group formation and management, livelihood planning and its execution etc, various modes would be adopted. Those are **regular monthly meeting** both at the village and GP level, **regular field visits** for situation appraisal, **training need assessment** at various levels, and feed back from village level/SHG level organizations etc. for further progress of the project activities.
- The best practices are to be communitised and scaled up as livelihood options for the poor so that enhancement of production, productivity & income, increase in food security and reduction of cost for cultivation take place in a larger scale by the CRPs / community best practitioners.
- Social mobilization & strengthening of institutions:

The women institutions would be strengthened category wise in their different levels for e.g, all existing SHGs has to be strengthened to scale up their activities both financial and physical, defunct groups would be required to follow *Panchasutra* and new groups have to be formed for the left out etc. These hold good for the existing and non existing federations too. All measures will be taken to empower them in all respects.



Proper plan for capacity building would be prepared for all categories mentioned above after preparing their actual need assessment with a view to empower them and act as instruments of knowledge and technology dissemination and enable them to access credit, input, services, resources from various govt. and non. Govt sources. Specialized institutions like Producer Groups for livelihood promotion and upscale them with backward and forward market linkage.

Participatory planning process:

Institutions will also develop skill to adopt LKP methodologies for *drawing bottom up plans in close collaboration with PRI bodies through participatory planning* (elaborated in Para 2.3.2 of this chapter). Institutions would be developed to promote

Adoption of SA practices:

The best practices developed by LKP and adopted in field include: Home & Community Nutrition Garden, group based grain and seed bank, bio compost including vermin compost, other NPM practices etc. Federations at different levels will perform the following activities:

- Identification and prioritization of MKs in a time bound manner for providing inputs, services and training through GP wise core committees consisting of members from federations, LKP and Panchayats
- Identify the best practitioners from the community as recommended by the GPLF and the GP representative to be recruited as CRPs
- To determine the requirement, means of procurement and participation in the distribution mechanism by the SHGs and their federations
- To help facilitate building up LKP's models on sustainable income generation from different sources like agriculture, animal resources and other sources on the basis of SA practices and propagate the same for wider replication
- To conduct functions of the project activity directly related to the livelihood intervention of the MKs including managing the funds for the same
- To build up a community managed system to monitor and review the performance of the CRPs/PPs on a monthly basis and pay their service charge through them

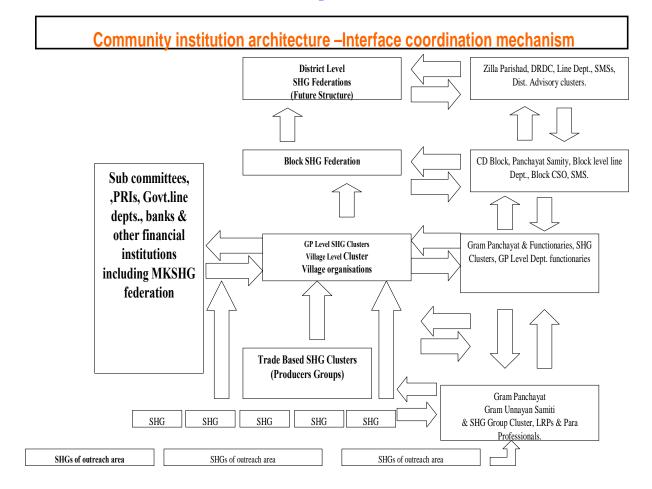
Capacity building:

A series of structured training programme will be organized for all stakeholdes to provide training both theoretical and handholding in the field level through developing appropriate and distinct training protocols, training modules and training schedules meant for them categorized in various stakeholders. Experts, master trainers, community best practitioners in different fields will be engaged for the purpose.





Building federations at different levels for sustaining collective action Graph 5



The subcommittees mentioned above includes the small groups of MKs to deal with different issues like prioritization of POPs, food security, gender education, procurement and distribution of inputs, liaison with PRIs, Finanace and bank linkage, , social audit, domestic violence, confect management etc.

LKP promotes and organize the SHGs in such a manner that they are not only federated into different tiers but also enabled to take active role in implementation process of their gainful livelihood interventions. LKP has got sound experience which has been reflected in different sections in the previous chapters.

SHGs will be organized in a three tier structure- SHG at para /hamlet level, Village Level Federation (VLF) or Sub Cluster at village level and GP Level Federation (GPLF) or Cluster at GP level. Collectively these may be termed as women institution.





The roles and responsibilities in the project will be shared by appropriate groups at different level are as follows:

TABLE 58

Group level / Village	Comprising		• Planning group activities (preparation
level (SHG level)	members in	SHG	of seasonal plans for economic
	level (Sub-cluste	er)	activities).
Responsibility: shared	·		• Holding regular meetings, attend
by community /			GUS / Gram Sansad's meetings for
facilitators and			convergence.
			• Proper maintenance of accounts,
volunteers, LKP Project			records and registers.
Staff, CRP			• Decision making of the group
			arranging finance support.
			• Linkage with financial institutions
			and PRIs and Govt. Dept.
			• Approval of Loans / micro finance to
			members.
			• Supporting repayment for loan
			recovery.
			• SHG Cluster formation.
			• Execution of the plan and
			programme.
			• Join Training and capacity building
			programmes on Sustainable
			Agricultural Practices & non-farm
			activities.
			• Involve in Sustainable Agricultural
			Practices in the home garden, fallow-
			lands & other common property
			resources.
			• Build up Micro enterprise as a
			secondary source of income
			generation.
Cluster level network	Representation	of	• Decision making at the group level.
(GP level	SHGs:		• To share experience and expertise
organisations)	2 from each grou	up.	with in the groups.
- 5 millow 10 110 j		r·	• To extend cooperation and expertise
Paenoneihility			for making forward linkage.
Responsibility:			• Financial and physical auditing.
Community facilitator,			• Development of social audit
Community Resource			mechanism.



Persons and Para Professionals (technical), LKP Project staff		 To make problem analysis and planning for redressal. Quality control. Formation of sub-committees for all sorts of functional and operational activities including socio-technical issues etc.
Block level network	Representation of cluster level networks, 1 from each cluster level group.	 To cooperate, monitor and evaluate the sub-committee wise activities in all levels. Marketing plan and management. To established forward and backward
Responsibility: District Project Manager of LKP and CSOs / WDOs at Block level SHG Federation,CRP/PPs		 linkage. To oversee all activities of the village level and cluster level activities. Sustainable agricultural technology intervention. Participatory monitoring evaluation. Overall management of the project.

• Role of Community professional and community resource person :

The role of CRPs/PPs in the project having knowledge of sustainable agriculture group management, timely information on weather, markets etc, and transfer of technology for effective scaling up SA practices will be the most critical component throughout the project period. The CRP strategy is the de centralized extension system methodology will be followed for wider replication both vertically and horizontally under the project. CRP-a community best practitioner through which the transfer of technology would take place in every village having the knowledge of local natural resources as well as the methodologies

• Identification and selection of CRPs:

The CRPs/PPs will be identified by the community from amongst the best practitioners in the locality and selected through the recommendations made by the federation and GP representatives.

They should also have the following attributes:





- A member of NRLM compliant self help group
- Should pass the secondary level of school education
- Ability to demonstrate the profitability of SA practices to the MKs.
- Should have at least one year experience in SA practices by herself
- Should practice all NPM practices in her/his field
- Able to convince farmers on sustainable agriculture methods
- Able to clarify farmer's doubts from own experiences
- Communicate through local language
- Should be able to learn new concepts from observations during their visits
- Should be willing to visit the areas beyond her locality

Roles and responsibilities:

- To influence people to adopt sustainable best practices by demonstration
- Work with poorest of the poor households to develop the season wise production plan
- Organize regular information exchange meeting with the women farmers for monitoring their work and provide feedback
- To escalate the best practices in a larger scale
- Document the local innovative best practices / case studies in the area
- Regular reporting to the PIA as well as the GP level federation.
- Accountable to the women institution at the GP level
- Transfer of technology to the women farmers

Intensive training:

CRP/PPs are trained through various programs primarily at district and the block levels by the expertise available with LKP as well as through internal external learning exposure programme.

Training components for RP/PPs include:

- Group management
- Preparations of Micro plans
- Non pesticide management
- Soil fertility management Multi tier / poly crop models
- Root Intensifications



- Effective utilization of inputs such as seed, water, organic fertilizers, land, sun light, etc
- Sustainable Rain water harvesting
- Common Facility Centre/Farmers Field School
- Integrated Farming systems
- Bottom up planning
- Convergence with PRI s
- Program activities
- Role of Self help groups and their federations in MKSP
- M & E, Data collection Report writing

In order to perform the activities effectively, the CRPs/PPs will have to undergo intensive activity wise training both theoretical and practical in detail from reputed institutions, field level experts, exposure to best practices developed by others inside and outside of the state. For these purpose training protocols and training modules will be developed for them in particular. During the project period, CRPs/PPs would be developed in such a manner that they could be utilized in any area beyond her locality.

• Management of CRPs ultimately through the women institutions:

In the beginning of the project, their service charges would be provided by the PIA. But at the same time, the federations will also be trained to look after the performances of the CRPs/PPs simultaneously. LKP will introduce the system under the project to monitor the services and field performances of the CRPs/PPs by the federations as end users to ensure the accountability to the federations. They will decide the terms, conditions and basis of their service charges against the duties performed by the CRPs as per monthly activities assigned to them. Funds will be routed through the bank account of the federations to pay the service charges. A performance analysis template for the CRPs is to be developed for the purpose.

Control of federations over fund flow:-

LKP has developed a mechanism based on their experience of the past projects to establish a system of fund flow mechanism where CBOs will have control on it. The same methodology will be practiced here in this project.



The SHGs would be provided the cost of some inputs as participatory input cost, organizing programme activities (meeting, training, awareness building and other IB, CB activities etc.).

The following procedures will be followed for the purpose:

- <u>A core committee</u> will be formed consisting of 5 -7 members from the federation, GP and LKP to decide about the requirement, procurement process and distribution of the same by the SHGs
- Fund required will be placed to PIA through a clear cut requisition along with the copy of resolution of the core committee, quotations and distribution plans
- Fund will be disbursed to the CBOs to execute the planned activities after examining the requisitions to their bank account.
- Books of accounts will be maintained according to government rules and regulations for which they would be trained properly.
- The service charges of the CRPs/ PPs also will be routed through the normal bank account of the federations after making an assessment of their competencies.
- Audit in regular interval would be done to ensure transparency and accountability of the CBOs



Chapter 3: Detailed Program Components

Key activities under MKSP as envisaged by LKP may be summarized as follows:

- The objective of the Project is to augment income of the women agriculturists to enhance their food and nutritional security at household level as well as at community level.
- The organization and mobilization of women engaged in agricultural activities into groups and their institutions (SHGs/Sub-cluster/Cluster/ Federations/ women farmers' Producer organization)
- Training/ demonstration, farmer- scientist interaction, exposure visits of Mahila kisans in order to impart them necessary productivity enhancement skills and techniques.
- The orientation-capacity Building of the MKs, their institutions, PRIs and Local CSOs for continued support will be made to carry forward the work to meet the project objective at the end of the project period.
- Imparting knowledge and handholding on SA practices developed by LKP.
- Reduction of drudgery through the use of women friendly tools for the MKs.
- Awareness generation about the rights and entitlements on various issues likesocial, economic, health and education etc.
- Advocacy for planting trees and fodders availability by the MKs

3.1. Detail of Proposed Action

Plans for promoting and enhancing food and nutritional security for women farmers:

- (a) The primary focus of the project is to address food and nutrition security issues first for the landless and Poorest of the Poor section of people. LKP has its own credit, a model of food security attainment by optimum use of available land and other natural resources both at the home level and community level procured through lease basis. Individual home gardens, Community Gardens & Mushroom cultivation of landless families (which are non-negotiable) maturing to Market Gardens will provide more food, nutrition and additional income to the women farmers.
- (b) Our aim is to include each and every household for setting up home nutrition garden /or community nutrition garden for landless and take continuous interventions so as to reach their scale of production in order to meet the minimum



requirement of food for the family. 60000 MKs under the target will be brought into practice as 25% in the first year, 50% in the 2nd year and 25% in the third year during the project period. The land available of each MKs would be utilized in its fullest capacity for having maximum output. The gardens will have the 6-10 number of permanent trees along with concrete plans for multi tier cultivation of seasonal vegetables, input requirements, components of SA practices(arrangement for bio and vermin compost, liquid manure, NPM practices etc.) etc be in the garden to facilitate the ultimate to make it almost double of the existing production.

- (c) Groups will initiate plantation of multi purpose trees to meet the need of food and fodder etc utilizing fallow lands such as roadsides, embankments and wastelands through Common Property resource Management (CPRM). These properties are held by the individuals, PRIs/Govt. etc. would be made available to the SHGs of women agriculturists. These lands will also include the seasonal fallows of the private owners. SHGs will cultivate on lease basis (*Public Private partnership*) to get more food to meet their food and nutritional security in those plots.
- (d) Support will be provided for **Introduction and support for low cost technology based new cropping system adaptive to climate change situation** (*system approaches*) to suit rain fed, drought prone areas e.g. popularization of underutilized crops such as cassava, pigeon pea, etc., advocacy on food producing perennials, reintroduction of traditional varieties, pulses producing pigeon pea will be done.
- (e) Besides, **income generation from small animal resources** by the households will be up scaled through providing input, technology and required services for the purpose. Households will be encouraged not to rear only a minimum number of the animals but also to use the improved variety of animals like for goats- Black Bengal, chicks-RIR, Banraj, duck-Khaki Campbell, pig- Ghoongroo etc. Measures will be also be taken to produce high yielding fodder to support animal feed.
- (f) **Inputs and services** and knowledge on disease management, primary health care, rearing process, ethno veterinary medicinal practice, vaccination etc will be provided to them through animal service providers both from the community level and the governmental agencies.
- (g) In addition to these, an efficient local resource base would be developed where in MKs will gain more control over the production resources and manage the support



systems to have access to inputs and services from governmental and other sources from the following **group based activities**. Those are

- Group based grain bank (tool of food security)
- Group based seed bank (ensures seed sovereignty)
- CPR Management-FFFFT plantation (agro forestry etc for landless)
- Inclusion of pulses in cropping cycle between two seasons on the seasonal fallow land, dykes.
- Group based nursery
- Integrated Pond Management on vested ponds and underutilized private water bodies.
- Convergence from various line departments (Dept. of agriculture, horticulture, animal resources, fisheries and various other schemes)
- (h) **Various value addition** activities of the Producer groups & service providers will be encouraged to be developed as group enterprises.
- (i) **Equipment hub** is a common facility centre for the groups where a set of drudgery reducing equipment are kept to be utilized by the members and maintained by the groups & their institutions.

The activities, mentioned above, will successfully address and enhance food and nutrition security issues along with supplementary and additional income generation for the women farmers.

Strategies addressing sustainable/evergreen/regenerative agriculture; may include (all /any) of the following strategies:

To address the issue of sustainable/evergreen/regenerative agriculture, LKP's strategies would be to see the agricultural activities under the project through the lens of climate resilient technologies which are already in practice by them.

Accordingly, the following strategy to be followed to reach the desired goal:

- To create a total NPM environment
- Soil health improvement
- Soil & water conservation and ground water recharging
- Promotion of seed sovereignty
- Access of untapped land under sustainable agricultural operation
- Optimum utilization of natural resources (land, solar energy, water resources etc.) through integrated farming system





- Poly cropping, multi layer cropping in a 0.5 acre model
- Enhancement of bio diversity through introduction of diverse crops, agro forestry etc.
- Use of indigenous traditional knowledge in home and community garden
- Ethno veterinary medicinal approach for small animal care
- Selection of low water requirement crops, draught and flood resistant crop varieties
- Contingency plan would be developed to cope up with abnormal situation (draught, flood etc.)

A. Soil Health improvement

• Land development work:

a> Land is scarce resource for the PoPs. Various types of land such as degraded land, cultivable fallows, permanent fallows, barren land etc. owned by the public and private will be procured and utilized for gainful agricultural activities. Those lands would be developed under converging with MGNREGS program.

(Graded bunding in sloppy land/field bunding, soil cover / cover crops / mulch crops.)

- **b>Drainage improvement would** also be done for rain water harvesting and improvement of the ground water level.
- **c> Farm waste recycling and green manuring** is one of the important mandates of SA practice under MKSP to be adopted by the women farmers in the fields.
- **d>Development of improved bulky manures** (vermin compost, H.T Compost, Phosphor compost, green manure, Azolla etc.) would be encouraged to be produced both at the home and community level. LKP has got the experience and expertise to get all these done by the women farmers in their previous project. It would be systematically planned and executed as one of the non negotiable.
- e> .Cropping pulses in rice fallows- It is one of the innovative practices of LKP transferred to women farmers. Poor farmers produce pulses (pigeon pea, black gram etc.) in the plots of land immediately after the harvesting of paddy is over. This practice brings multiple benefits for the farmers to achieve some gainful income & on the other hand land is optimally used as well as improvement of soil health is being done by Poira cultivation.
- **f> Appropriate crop rotation** prevents land to become monocropped thereby enhance soil fertility and productivity. Selection of appropriate rotational crop would be given emphasis.
- **g> Mixed crop/ inter cropping etc:** Cultivation of two or more crop with main crop without affecting the growth of main crop to produce more production from



the same piece of land. Careful planning for appropriate crop selection would be prepared. People would be widely motivated to practice mixed crop/inter cropping for greater yield from land.

B. Soil & water conservation and ground water recharging

- Vegetable crop hedge on contour field bunds-
- Contour/ field bunding it is necessary to prevent soil erosion and run off of rain water.
- Re- excavation/ excavation of water harvesting tanks structures to conserve run off rain water and used as a source of irrigation during dry spell as well as to recharge ground water.
- Use of bulky manure to restore moisture
- Cover crop- to gain additional production using residual moisture and restoring soil moisture and enhancing soil fertility. The followings are to be cultivated as cover crop,
- Pulses: Grass pea, green gram, black gram etc.
- Oil seeds: mustard, til etc
- Fodder: Gai mung, barseem
- Green manure: Dhaincha, Shan, Guar
- **Poira cropping system** to utilize residual soil moisture & early harvest. It helps produce additional crop without incurring additional expenditure.
- Use of sub surface irrigation by pitcher irrigation system
- Integrated mulching technique- bio mulch (straw, trash, crop waste used) crop mulch
- Storing domestic waste water & use Recycling of waste water in Home/Community/School nutrition gardens, backyard fruit plantation etc
- Storage of rain water in dug ditch and use
- Field storage / ditch (5% model), soak pits, storage dug wells

C. Low cost sustainable practices

- a> Use of botanical pest repellant/management materials- Management of pests in an eco friendly manner is one of the non negotiable instruments of our project.
- b>Minimize use of chemical fertilizer & pesticides to ultimately marching towards totally

NPM environment- People would be motivated in NPM and INM and make them internalize the long term negative impact of chemical substance on health and environment and the cost effectiveness of it.

c> Cottage level production unit for H.T compost, vermin compost, phospo compost, Bio-

Gas slurry & use

From its beginning, LKP have been working on its principle to establish ecological balance between beneficial and harmful insects and forbid even a single spray of chemicals which would kill beneficial insects, and upset ecological balance.

- **d>Seed collection, preservation and its treatment** to prevent from fungal and bacterial infection **and for improved germination**
- e> Treatment and management of grain for preservation in Grain bank
- **f> Plantation of garlic, marigold** in between rows of plants to prevent crop from worm attack

D. Management and control of seeds (Seed sovereignty)

- Production of area specific appropriate crop seed varieties & establishment of local seed bank through Mahila seed group entrepreneurs.
- Collection production of all types of seeds including Agro-forestry seeds, use & marketing through Mahila Kishan groups' seed banks, SHG federation sale outlets.
- Identification of appropriate fruit varieties for mother plant & development of small nursery activity/propagation of fruit, fodder, fuel, timber trees and trees of pest-control properties.

E. Mitigation of risk of exposure to hazardous farm practices

- Popularization of use of eco-friendly pest / disease control agents / materials.
- Awareness development on residual toxicity of chemical use, use of musk/hand gloves etc



F. <u>Bio-diversity enhancement-</u>: Awareness development on time tested local biodiversity

- a> New crop and almost extinct traditional crops would be introduced in the project area along with dominant crop of that area to supplement nutrition and bring good return. Pakchoi, broccoli, red cabbage, Cavoor-oal etc has already been introduced as new crops in small portion of our project area gaining popularity, more area and more MKs would brought under practice and market availability of the same would be taken as major concern.
- **b>Seed saving & exchange-** Establishment of group seed bank is one of the best practices of LKP for promotion of seed sovereignty. The existing seed bank would be nurtured more and new bank would be developed. Emphasized would also be given on traditional practice of saving seed at household level as individual seed store.
- **c> Group seed bank** Besides utilization of preserved seeds for cultivation, marketing through SHG cluster federations would be given priority for income generation. It could be promoted in an entreperential mode.
- **d>Popularization of famine food crops** tubes, roots, millets etc. to provide food during draught.

G. Use of indigenous knowledge

- *Mahila Kisans* are oriented to appropriate indigenous technical knowledge systems (*ITK*) like mixed crop, Poira crop, cover crops, bring back millets & small millets, draught escaping crop varieties.
- Multi storied cropping system, integrated farming and pest management.

H. Resilience to climate change - Agro-climate region based INRM

Forest based agro-forestry system: To develop road side, canal side, river side, permanent wasteland plantations of Food-Fodder-Fuel-Fertilizer-Timber(FFFFT) which will supply enough fodder, fuel & food to the SHGs at their neighborhood. LKP has already demonstrated this in their previous project areas in direct collaboration with PRIs, Private owners in the mode of Public-Private Partnership, Private-Private Partnerships (on sharing basis). Hundreds of SHGs are already engaged in such partnerships growing more than one lakh fruit bearing plants and more than 11 lakhs agro forestry saplings per annum.



Targeting: Approach and Details on landless, small and marginal farmers as project participants

According to our Baseline survey, which have been mention in Chapter 1, Para 1.5 a of this report, the percentile distribution of Landless, Marginal, Small & others is as 86.5%, 10.6%, 2.6 & 0.3 % respectively.

- Poorest of the poor and the marginalized *Mahila Kishans* would be brought under the target group in the project. 60000 families from such poor and marginalized families would be mobilized into 6000 Self Help Groups from the 50 Gram Panchayats. The areas are almost 100% dependent on agriculture with practically no other livelihood opportunities.
- Implementation of major rural development programmes like MGNREGA, SGSY etc. has so far been less than desirable. Obviously economic conditions are very poor that lead to other deprivations in life of the people in these areas. Therefore, these areas were the natural choice of the LKP for initiating the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran programme, which is meant for women agriculturists particularly of landless agriculture laborer families.
- Groups and Federations (SHGs, VLFs and GPLFs) will take active role in selection, inclusion according to their vulnerability parameters and fixation of priorities for them.
- The federations at different levels will play important role to catch up and identify the Mahila kishans under target. The SHGs and their institutions will be able to accomplish the process of identification in a phased manner in direct collaboration with the Panchayats. This approach would be very much fruitful in the context of the state of West Bengal.

Plans for Post-project Sustainability and Scaling-up strategies:

- ♣ Strict adherence of Livelihood practices managed by community based institutions through community driven approach.
- → The targeted families are expected to improve their economic conditions, which will encourage families to maintain, continue and extend (scale up) their economic activities and earn the ownership of the assets so generated through the process.
- ♣ Identified Best practices should be rigorously taken up for the rest of the beneficiaries as a targeted approach.



- ♣ Best practitioners as CRPs and the Best Performer of the Mahila Kisan will be utilised throughout the intervened area.
- ♣ The scaling up of activities may be taken as Group enterprise mode with the help of financial support extended by Banks, funds available with SHGs (Revolving Fund) and its Federations as their working capital with required backward and forward linkages for marketing arrangements.
- Federations will be strengthened to take up all functions for them.
- ♣ CFCs are being set up for reduction of drudgery reducing mechanism by the communities.
- → All efforts should be made to link up with all sorts of facilities available for them from various Govt and Non Govt. sources.
- **♣** Intensive CB & hand-holding at all levels with Group-exposure visits within & outside the state.
- ♣ Panchayats particularly the GPs, who have already played an important role in implementation of various Rural Development projects, will own responsibility of converging and carrying out the activities further after this Project.
- **Clusters and Federations** of the SHGs will also play pivotal role and act as a pressure group in continuing the activities by the GPs. The SHGs would also be able to run their enterprises by their own.
- → Profit sharing through SHG-PRI partnership in lease of Govt. land, water bodies (to groups) will generate revenue to the PRIs, which may be used for other groups by the PRIs.
- **A second phase of this Project** will be advisable for giving further support to the target families in the Intensive Action Areas in general, and the Extensive Action Areas in particular to be covered & promoted under the **Intensive mode of action**.
- **♣** The MKSHGs along with their community architecture will be merged with the NRLM of the state at the end of this project period.

Plans aiming at drudgery reduction for women farmers. (Introduction of gender friendly drudgery reduction technologies :)

- The SHG member would be provided with technologies which might reduce their drudgery on the labor intensive hard work by introducing various small machineries and equipments but the ownership will not lie to any individual member of the SHG but the SHG as a whole in a **common facility centre**.
- The equipments will be stationed at a common facility centre/ equipment hub to be *run by the federations / SHG groups on a hiring basis* in a group entrepreneurship mode. The entrepreneurs mentioned here will *have to share 20-25% of total cost of equipments as participatory cost support.* One such unit in



each GP (50GPs) has been proposed to be established.

- The group will decide how they will utilize it according to their convenience in order to share the services. Repair & maintenance also would be the responsibility of the group. The women would be *imparted training on the repair and maintenance* of these machineries so that they gain the confidence without depending on others.
- The SHGs would be facilitated at the village level to establish a common facility centre exclusively to be used by them on both farm and non-farm purposes. State Govt. has already constructed SHG cluster building for this purpose in many places.
- Such centres would be managed by the respective SHG federations to provide space for holding community meetings, training, procurement and storage, distribution of seeds etc. and of course to establish the marketing channel both internal and external linkages. That can be utilized also for the purpose of value addition of raw materials like semi-processing and packaging of foods, spices etc.
- FFFT (Fruit –Fodder-Fuel-Fertiliser-Timber) plantation: The plan for plantation of Food-Fodder-Fuel-Fertilizer-Timber (FFFT) plants will reduce labor to move distant places to collect fodder, food, fuel etc. for daily requirement.
- **Smokeless chulas:** Smokeless chulas through non-convention Energy schemes will also be encouraged.
- **Sensitization of male members**: Male members of the families will also be sensitized about the ill effects heavy work load on the women (*Mahila Kisans*) both in the field and the household and cooperate with their female counterpart.
- Convergence with various Technology generating institutes like *III*(*kgp*), *NIF*, *ATMA*, *RKVY*, *WBCADC* & line departments like *PRIs*, Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Horticulture, Fisheries etc.

List of equipments short listed

Sl No	Description of Machine			
1.	Paddy De-weeder 8" drum size			
2.	Seed drill 4"- 8" spacing			
3.	Pulse mill (De-husking)			
4.	Pedal Grinder			
5.	Groundnut- combined stripper cum decorticator			
6.	Maize decorticator			
7.	Decorticator for Vegetable fibre			
8.	Rice Thresher- Pedal & power driven			



SI No	Description of Machine
9.	Rice puffing machine
10.	Packaging & sealing machine
11.	Mini scale vegetable oil expeller
12.	Mini Atta chakki
13.	Sabaigrass- Babui rope making machine
14.	Portable diesel/ kerosene oil water pump 1-1.5 hp
15.	Pedal driven wheat de-husking machine

Plans for awareness generation with regard to "women farmers" rights entitlements under different schemes related to her identity as "women farmer". Any plans towards enhancing accessibility of land to women farmers.

- Awareness campaign is considered to be the best and critical instrument for women empowerment in the project activities. Sustained campaign programmes would be organized regularly in the house awareness camps, training classes etc. about the benefits of best practices of sustainable agriculture and other economic activities as well as the rights and entitlements of the women e.g. awarding patta of land and access to lands by the landless tribal's etc. desirable from the governmental sources.
- Development of campaign materials: A series of schemes and programmes under both govt. of India as well as govt. of West Bengal is in vogue in the state of West Bengal. But a huge section of poor people as well as the Panchayet functionaries at the grass root level are not aware about those. *LKP has already brought out a compilation on this very particular issue in a booklet form* & developed more than 50 campaign materials in print and electronic modes. More will be developed and used extensively amongst the SHGs.
- Exposure visits: The 'exposure visits' will also be organized inside and outside the state to have direct knowledge of the successful models, be it on sustainable agriculture or the community institution functioning by the SHG members.
- **Training/workshop**: Training classes would also be organized with the help of practicing scientists and technologists networked with LKP belonging to Universities and other technology generating institutions for the purpose on how best the SHG members add value to natural local resources to both man and material.
- Programmes will be organized in such a manner by the peoples institutions already formed that the women members from the neighborhood villages may also participate in the programme.



- Regarding accessibility of land to women farmers:
 - Increased access to land and water resources through partnership mode (Pub-Pvt & Pvt-Pvt) on lease and sharing basis.
 - Transfer of title of the land to women in the family is encouraged and got into practice by LKP to access the benefit of convergence like IAY, departments of horticulture etc.
 - Awareness generation among the male folk regarding this issue
 - **❖** Note: Social assistance programmeunder various schemes may be availed by the mks (incorporated in detail in annexture)

To intervene in <u>value chain development</u> (end-to-end solution) e.g. Intervention in production / processing / marketing?

Agricultural value chain development (end-to-end solution) describes production processes around a product from provision of inputs to production, transportation, processing, marketing, trading and retailing to final consumption. Various actors are involved in the process of agricultural value chain forward linkages right from production to marketing. In our project area Mahila Kisans are very often exploited by the middle men, as a result of which the gap between the prices realized by the producer and price paid by the consumer is widening. There is no gender equity in agricultural value chain.

Once the business development plan of Mahila Kisan is developed, it will indicate the forward linkage plan. The Cluster (at GP level) will take up market linkage activities in consultation with the Mahila Kisan producer groups, giving focus on collective marketing. Forward linkage-Value addition and agro-processing will be done at Cluster level. The Producer Groups become critically important to access of sources of production equipment, supplies, technology & markets as well as create the opportunities for improved market, promotion of local agricultural resources towards income generation of the Mahila Kisans.

The SHGs at the grass root level in the project area comes from the poorest of the poor families who are landless, marginal & asset-less. Building up of a successful model through the institutions in order to develop a market system for the SHGs is a crucial challenge under the project.





At present most of them (MKSHGs) cannot produce enough marketable surpluses. After consuming by them-selves the surplus, if any, is taken to the nearby village market (hat) within 2-3 km of distance.

It is expected that a significant amount of output would be generated in the process of the project activity by the women led farmers during the project period. It has been also envisaged that many separate activity – based "producer groups" would required to be formed for the purpose of marketing.

These producer groups as well as the institutions have to be built up following the existing structure of sub-cluster (village level) to cluster (GP level) and then to Block level federation keeping the mother groups and their associated tiers as it is. They are to be registered under some relevant act under state govt. e.g. co operative act, society registration act etc., as they desire.

The following steps would be taken to improve participation of Mahila Kisans into agricultureal Value chain development model:-

- A primary study has been done to identify the potential markets for all the major produce in all the intervened area.
- Mobilization of MK producer member's trade wise like agricultural, animal resources, fisheries products etc. at the grass root levels from village level to Block level in collaboration of the GPLF (Cluster level).
- **Design** of intervention at Pre-production, Production & Post- harvesting levels has to be finalized.
- MK Producer groups will collect the produces at village level & assimilate those produces at GP level first.
- For this purpose they may use **Mobile marketing Van** for collection of produce from village to village at the GP level.
- **Transit points** will be set up at village level for collection of vegetables from the PG Mahila Kisans.
- Increased access to land, water and agricultural inputs will be emphasized for enhancement of production.
- *Improvement in accessing technology* along with quality inputs and extension services has to be made.
- Increased access to training and capacity building of PGs on Marketing, exposure visits to successful Mandis, Interface meetings with prospective wholesale buyers/ Traders are organized regularly.
- Support for agro-processing (Collection, storage, grading, sorting & packaging with Brand name) centers at GP level upto Block-level & forward linkage with block/district level Kisan Mandi, Krishi Bipanan Kendra (if any-Purulia District official has already agreed) sales outlet in each district and value addition under coverage.



- Formation of each Producer group based on major region specific activities would be formed in each district.
- Institutional tie up (WBSSC, WBCADC, District KVKs, FOSET, IIT-KGP, whole seller producer associations, District cooperatives & other line departments) for CB, Marketing, drudgery reduction & setting up of NPM shops at Cluster level.
- Besides, a considerable no. of *village fairs* (traditional) organized by the PRIs, Govt. & Non Govt. organization at block, dist. & state level (**SARAS Mela**) take place every year. Linking of these markets in addition to the normally available local market with the producers groups & institutions will be given prime importance.

Activity based producers groups will collect, process, make value addition & ultimately take the produces to the local market. When the marketable surplus would be more than enough for the local market, the Gram Panchayat (GP level Federation) will take care and render their assistance to sale their products at the block level & onwards. For this purpose, separate dedicated groups may be formed form the cluster level representatives at the village level. Thus the producer institutions would be formed for the members of the producer groups together may be called as "Producer Institution". It may not be our of place to add that a Block Level marketing Infrastructure has started to take place in the state of West Bengal along with such kind of infrastructure for SHG are already available in the district level.

Thus, network of women led groups & its institutions from village –GP & Block Level Federations will be capacitated & strengthened to build up an effective **backward and forward linkage** from village level to Block level & subsequently to the market – of the nearest town and onwards doing these, all efforts will be made before making the model **a situational analysis study** has to be made to go for a value-chain based market system for the purpose.

Need to enter into PG	Opportunities	Challenges
 Group approach 	 Most of the MKs 	 Low literacy rate
with common	are involved in	of MKs
interest	agricultural	 Male dominant
 Equally sharing of 	practices (same set	society
risk & profit among	of activities)	 Lack of access to
the Mahila Kisans	• Can get better	local resources &
• Collective decision &	access to latest	Government
committed	markets &	entitlements
leadership	technology.	• Lack of motivation



Need to enter into PG	Opportunities	Challenges
 MKs can participate in the decision making process of Participatory Action Management Planning Cycle. Financial institutions are ready to assist for business venture Making premier price for their produce at local level May acquire more prices by making value addition. Enhancement of livelihood activities as Group entrepreneurial mode 	 Being the member of SHGs, it assists to easily mobilize the community to establish PGs. The women institutions can provide financial support for certain extent for their members to initiate entrepreneurship. Required raw materials can be procured by MKs At local level on the basis of final product. Direct marketing of their product. 	& support from family members • Lack of suitable infrastructural & marketing facilities • Presence of Middlemen • Finding a proper market for products • Maintaining demand, supply chain & quality production • Creating a demand for the produce in adjacent areas • Creating awareness of newly introduced crops among MKs & urban consumers. • Creating the Brand-image • Scale up with online marketing strategies.

Strategies for disseminating knowledge including plans for skill up gradation among women:

- Intensive Capacity Building for development of skills and knowledge for women empowerment in all spheres of life by which Women will develop their knowledge base through series of training through both in theoretical and practical mode.
- Knowledge on applications of skill on farming technologies and skills for repairing & maintenance of the same will be imparted on a regular basis.
- Training on Group Management, sustainable agriculture, NPM practices, procurement and marketing etc. will be organized.
- Knowledge and information on health and hygiene, education and social issues



- related to women and issues regarding rights and entitlements would be dealt on regular basis, through group meetings and different publications and awareness materials in Audio, Video and Printing modes would be provided to them.
- Experts from different fields would also to be invited to share their knowledge on various sectors on livelihood and rights and entitlement issues.
- Providing updated information on agriculture related issues including weather information, disease outbreak & prevention etc through mobile technology directly to the women farmers disseminated by KVK- IARI programme in all the intervening districts
- Some special training programme may be organized by Setting up of village level Peoples Institution on Farmers Field School, Equipment hub, Tailoring units, Sanitary Napkin preparation, food processing, Knowledge of technicalities may be disseminated on Rules and Regulations of PRIs and Govt. Depts., Institutional frame work of SHG, clusters, village organizations, Block and district level federations etc., conflict redressal mechanisms, linkage with Govt. schemes and programmes like NREGA, TSC, etc. and forward Market development, backward financial management, micro enterprise, etc.
- Short courses on Healthy food, Healthy soil & Healthy life: Short training courses may also be organized on the basis of hands on experience in sustainable agricultural related NPM practices in batches.
- Knowledge will be disseminated to the SHGs through orientation programmes, work-shops, exposure visits in addition to the IEC materials to be developed under this project..

Plans for increasing access of credit to women farmers and Women groups:

- Access to finance is imperative for the vulnerable to come out of the debt trap as the first step of poverty eradication. Mobilization of bank credit is crucial to reach the goal of livelihood development for which bank account of every SHG would be opened. To access the banking services, all MKSHGs will come under the practice of *Panchasutra*.
- Under MKSP, we have to make the banks to come out and help to open the accounts for the women farmers to access credit and savings activity for enhancement of their income and livelihood.
- Micro investment plans (MIP) have to prepared for each SHG for financial assistance from the financial institutions.
- Every SHG would be made eligible for accessing Revolving Fund Support from NRLM as well as Capital Subsidy Fund.
- SHG- Bank credit linkage and repayment of loan would be enhanced. This will



enhance creditworthiness which ultimately enables her of receiving further loan for productive purpose.

- Intensive training, handholding, continuous nurturing and CB has to be provided properly to the group as well as their federations to make them eligible for all supports and services available for them.
- Apart from these, CB and awareness programme for the CRPs/PPs as well as the bank functionaries (through Bank Level Bankers Committee) have to be arranged.
- Incremental increase in micro savings will also be facilitated utilization of inter loaning of group saving fund to the SHG members and also make loans available from the banks While forming and orienting the SHGs under MKSP, the groups would be encouraged to undertake savings and credit activities. Around 4000 groups are already engaged in this practice with a reasonable amount of corpus fund already generated with them lying in their bank accounts.

The direct 'incremental' income (returns) to women farmers through proposed project:

- **LKP has experience** to work on agricultural based livelihood activities through organized SHGs to adopt sustainable agricultural practices to reduce the costs of cultivation and production of healthy food and conservation of eco-friendly environment. Further, it will address the issue of non use of chemical inputs and unsustainable costly agricultural practices like mono cropping. This will bring down the cost of production. It has been estimated that the cost of cultivation would be reduced to a rate of 10%-20% of the total production cost as well as gaining the benefit of healthy food.
- Again, appropriate strong grass root institutional arrangements will hold the key in scaling up and sustainability of the programme to continue.
- Focused empowered women, capacitated and strengthened through the programmes will be able to generate sustainable incremental income for the reasons that the input and internalized cultivation costs would be drastically cut and considerable increase of profitable income will take place.
- The cost of availability of marketable surplus food also will fetch them more income.
- Other gainful outputs as envisaged in the project, **a huge physical asset** would be created on plantation of Food, Fodder, Fuel, Fertilizer and Timbers, establishment of Grain Banks etc. which will add enormous value both economically and socially in terms of empowerment.
- The income generated through non farm activities also would be enhanced.





The following table shows the direct incremental income per family (Mahila Kishan) along with rate of Growth ranging from (10% - 20%) as annually.

TABLE 59
Direct incremental income (returns) to Mahila Kisan through project interventions

Sl.	A ativity/Duody ation		Year wis	e income gei (Rs.)	ieration	
No.	Activity/Production enterprises	Target per family	Year -1	Year-2 (Growth 20%)	Year-3	Remarks
1.	Agro forestry plantation with inter crops (1 st 3 years). Inclusion of <i>moringa</i> is highly economic. Road, canal, river sides (CPRM)	b) Inter crop with	<i>'</i>	a) Nil b) 480 c) 1800	a) 2000 from food, fodder, fuel b) NIL c) 1500	Adopted, replicable model, Due to shed of plantation - inter crop of pulses not possible 3 rd year on –ward due to dev. of tree canopy.
2.	Rabi pulses on seasonal fallows, field dikes	a) 20 kg @ Rs. 40	a) 800	880 (10% Growth)	968 (10% Growth)	Adopted replicable system in seasonal fallows on lease suits landless & share croppers.
3.	Oil seeds seasonal fallows, field dikes	a) 20 kg @ Rs. 40	a) 800	880 (10% Growth)	968 (10% Growth)	Adopted replicable system in seasonal fallows on lease lands. Model suits landless & share croppers.



4.	Cereals – rice, maize, wheat	1) 150 kg @ 20	a) 3000	3600	3960 (10% Growth)	Through SRI method. Adopted popularly by share croppers
5.	Seed production	a) Potato tuberletfrom TPS 200 kg @Rs. 30 per kgb) Green manuringcrop seeds	a) 6000b) 100	6600 (10%) increase 100	7260 (10% Growth)	High in demand. Successfully demonstrated and popularized 300 plants yield 220-240 kg tuberlets.
6.	Home/community kitchen garden – 1200-1300 sq. ft. per family (36' X 36' model)	a) Vegetables 3 seasons – 750 kg @ Rs, 10 per kg	a) 7500	9000	9000	Compulsory activity. Community garden in lease lands suits landless. Replicable model.
7.	Homestead short gestation fruit plants including mushroom production	 a) 5 papaya plants, 5 Banana, plantain b) Mushroom 8 months - 10 kg per month @ Rs. 40/kg 	a) 3500 b) 400	a) 4200 b) 528 (10% Growth	a) 4620 b) 580 (10% Growth)	Compulsory activity. Community garden in lease lands suits landless. Replicable model.
8.	Back yard poultry (RIR chicks, KK ducks 10 Nos. (Additional stock)	a) 1200 eggs @ Rs. 3	a) 3600	3960 (10%) increase	4356 (10% Growth)	Production augmentation, varietal upgradation. Model for all.
9.	SmallanimalsGoat2(BlackBengal),Ship2	a) 4 kids @ Rs. 1000	a) 4000	4800	5760 (20%	Production augmentation, varietal upgradation.



	(Galore) per family (Additional stock)				Growth)	Model for all. More nos. of kids in 3 rd year onwards
<i>10.</i>	Making production input	a) Vermi compost	a) 2250	2250 no	2475	Quantity increase with
		750 kg. @ 3 per kg		increase	(20%	demand and
				500	Growth)	popularization of organic
						farming system. (SA)
		b) Liquate organic manure, bio-gas slurry, botanical pest	b) 400		500	
		repellants etc. for				
		own use and for sale				
		to big farmers.				
		Total (Rs.)	34,350	39,482	44,047	

• Probable income generation through micro enterprise has not been considered.

TABLE 60 Assets & savings at the end of (3 years) project (20% yearly Growth assumed)

Activity/Production enterprises	Target per family	Value (Rs.)	Remarks
1. Grain Bank	1 qt. per family @ Rs. 2000 per qt.	a) 2000	Grain saved for internal loaning at 10%
(Revolving Stock)	(Revolving stock)		interest, in practice, highly popular.
2. Generation of assets from	a) from FFFFT plantation 20 plants	a) 6000	a) Harvesting of fruit, fodder, fuel (wood/leaf
plantation and animal resources	per family @ Rs. 300 per tree		from loping) starts from 3 rd year.
	b) Animal mother stock – 2 goats, 2	b) 6000	b) To be renewed every 3 rd year from own
	ship @ Rs. 1500		produce.
	c) Layers of hens & ducks 10 nos. @	c) 2000	c) To be renewed every 18 th months from
	Rs. 200		own hatch.
3. Cost reduction in production	a) Rs. 1500 (LS)	a) 1500	Farm use of own farm manure, green manure,
through SA techniques - using			vermin compost, botanical pest management
organic manures, green manuring			materials etc.
farm waste recycling			
4. Group Seed Bank	50 kg cereals, pulses, oil seeds,	a) 2500	Share of each SHG member in are group seed
	vegetable seeds per family @ Rs. 50		bank of 500 kg capacity
	per kg (average)		
5. Group owned progeny	a) Production of grafts, layers,	a) 300	1-2 units per GP. 20-25 SHG members may
orchard for fruit plants for			be involved.
	b) Raising vegetable seedlings		
propagules for local market –		b) 200	
group entrepreneurship.			
	Total (Rs.)	20,500	



Plans for community contribution of any kind, be it in-kind or monetary or regular thrift:

- As per LKP's practice, Self Help Groups will be facilitated to make their livelihood plans and activities by themselves and integrating their demands and needs from village level to GP level.
- The inputs for the same are envisaged to come through mainly from three different sources. Those are their own contribution, participatory input cost from the project and as much as possible from the line departments and GPs.
- The participatory input cost from the project will be taken back from the beneficiaries and be deposited in the normal bank account of GPLF/ VLFs. These can be *utilized as Revolving Fund* which may be utilized for the beneficiaries in the form of loans at easy and soft interest rate. This is apart from the fund available from the government as financial inclusion programmes.
- But the **initial contribution has to be made by the federations**; the Self Help Groups will be **facilitated for taking regular thrift** activities which can be utilized for sustainable agricultural practices as well as reducing their drudgeries including other families' requirements.

3.2. Convergence with MGNREGA and other line departments:

The plan needs to highlight what would be the plan for convergence at the state level, district level and at the level of the institutions of the poor

- Success of the project will depend mostly on the success of the convergence with different programmes & schemes run by different departments of both the Central & State Government for the successful livelihood interventions for the people at large.
- Hence, co-operation from the district & block levels is essential for the fulfillment of the project objectives in this respect, specially from MGNREGS, NBA, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, WBCADC, Forest, Tea Board etc. from the line departments and many other schemes like MGNREGA, IWMP, ATMA, RKVY, IAY, BRGF, NRHM, ICDS, LAMPS etc and insurance schemes for social security like RSBY, JSBY, Livestock Insurances etc.
- LKP has the advantage being a partner of CFT programme- a convergence programme between NRLM and MGNREGS to be implemented in the present proposed project area. This will facilitate to create a strong base of sustainable infrastructure (IBS) for the PoP under our project area. It would help build up huge assets for the beneficiaries under the project and enhance their livelihood security in turn.



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Subject	S will include the following <i>as per the</i> Item	e additional Guide Size	Production	<u>MGNREGS</u> Unit Cost	:- Labour: Materials
Sustainable Agriculture	Compost pit NADEP etc Vermi compost	3.6X1.5X0.9 3.6X1mX0.75	0.15T	800 900	25:75 25:75
	Liquid Bio manures Poultry Shelter	1mX1mX1m 7.5 Sq.m	1000 ltr 100 birds	200 4000 0	30:70 20:80
	Goat Shelter	7.5 Sq.m	10 no	3500 0	35:75
	Urine chamber Cattle Shed Fodder trough Ajollapit on	26.9 Sq.m 2mX2mX0.2m	6 Cattle 500-600 gm daily	35000 2000	30:70 15:85
Fisheries & seasonal Water bodies in Public land	Digging & Landscaping of bed of water body Small fish nursery			Up to Rs. 11 lakh	80:20
Health & Sanitation	Rural Drinking water: Soak Pits Recharge Pits			2000 5000	50:50 50:50
	Household Latrine:TSC MGNREGA Beneficiary			4500 4500 900	
	Dugout farm pond	25mX20mX2m		150, 000	100% labour cost & of total cost





3.3. Training and Capacity building of communities:

Capacity building process is a core component under MKSP to strengthen women institutions (SHGs, Sub-cluster & Cluster) for successful adoption of best practices along with their rights & entitlements and sustaining the outputs over long period of time beyond project duration. Various types of training and exposures are planned. They are:-

- Strategies for dissemination of knowledge for skill up gradation of Mahila Kisans in all spheres of life is the main 'mantra' in this endeavor. Staggered handholding (both theoretical and practical mode), induction / orientation programmes, training, workshops, exposure visits outside and within the project area would be arranged for learning and sharing experiences. In addition this IEC materials would be developed (53 theme based training materials have already been developed by LKP) under this project.
- Social issues related to women and issues in their *rights and entitlements* would also be dealt regularly, through group meetings and different publicity and awareness materials in Audio, Video and Printing modes. Experts from different fields would also to be invited to share their knowledge on various sectors on livelihood and rights and entitlement issues.
- Knowledge of technicalities may be disseminated on *Rules and Regulations of PRIs and Govt. Depts.*, *Institutional frame work of SHG*, *clusters*, village organizations, Block and district level federations etc., *conflict redressal mechanisms*, *linkage with Govt. schemes* and programmes like MGNREGS,NBA, BRGF, TSC, etc.
- *MELA/fair participation* planned to build on learning and experience where they will get positive interactions with versatile experiences.
- Need based training with valid training materials (print and audio-visual) would be conducted on approved livelihood programme would be organized to develop conceptual clarity of the Mahila Kisans.
- To build up their confidence and improve quality of work, Guidance would be provided to **overcome the practical field level difficulties** encountered by Mahila Kisans at any stage of work.
- Some *specific areas of support* will be provided to the Mahila Kisan groups to prepare business development plan, community based management systems, establish forward and backward linkages, Financial management, Group management, to extend assistance etc.
- Sustained campaign programmes would be organized regularly in the house awareness camps, training classes etc. about the benefits of best practices of sustainable agriculture and other economic activities as well as the rights and

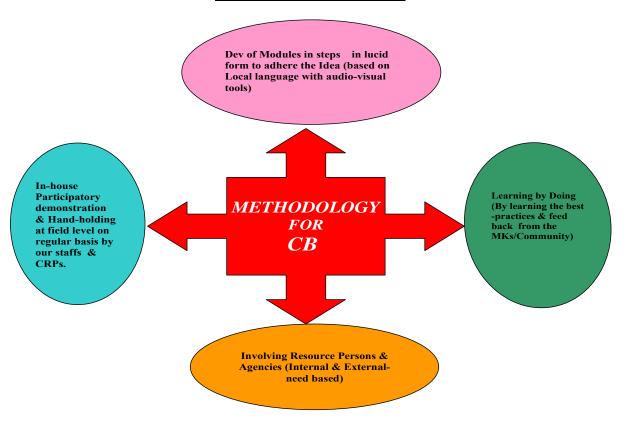


entitlements of the women e.g. awarding patta of land and access to lands by the landless tribal etc. desirable from the governmental sources.

- Apart from the above, *Bottom-up planning process and several review meetings* at the SHG and VLF (Sub-cluster) level also have elements of capacity building for the participant Mahila Kisans.
- Programmes will be organized in such a manner by the women institutions already formed that the women members from the neighborhood villages may also participate in the programme.
- *Training classes* would also be organized with the **help of practicing scientists** and **technologists networked with LKP** belonging to Universities and other technology generating institutions for the purpose on how best the SHG members add value to natural local resources to both man and material.
- Control of CBOs over the fund flow mechanism -Fund management by the CBOs is an important task which needs proper training for handling finance which includes the maintenance of cash book, input registers, receipt and disbursement registers etc. and the decision making ability as well of the CBOs. LKP will build up capacity of the CBOs for the same and make assessment through some objective criteria (leadership quality, experience of quantum of cash handled and its process, transparency, habit of book keeping, updating of minute books etc.) and fund would be transferred to them.
- The trainings will build the basics of Mahila Kisans and will also help them to visualize the real change. The Mahila Kisans will also be taken to best performing SHG's to understand the processes and systems and to follow those processes of their own.

LKP has developed a mechanism based on their experience of the past projects to establish a system of fund flow mechanism where CBOs will have control on it. The same methodology will be practiced here in this project.

Graph 6 CB Methodology of LKP



Methodology

- Pre-training arrangements.
- Selection of Venues & other accessories, time and other logistics: Training materials like writing pad, pen etc.
- Information needs to be **shared** with participants especially on **the purpose of the training.**
- Participatory discussion & ice-braking session amongst the participants.
- Brief narration of the module based topics in simple local language. (using PPTs, Flow charts etc)
- Use of IEC materials for In-house participation & demonstration -Printed modulesin local languages & audio-visual aids for explaining the various themes on NRM, Livestock, SHG mobilization, Gender, MDG based etc.
- Sharing of best practices done in other areas. (People to people & learning by doing)





The methodology would be a mix of classroom sessions, audio-video sessions and live demonstration (field-level hand holding) of the activities along with interaction cum feedback sessions between Mahila kisans and experts.

The events within our project area would be mainly around crop technology-system approaches, skill development and processes. These events would have In house participatory interactive sessions, using learning by doing methodology in the field, lecture by experts using flow-charts, PPTs, posters, flex, audio-video aids and the on-field (hand-holding) skill demonstrations would be organized at Mahila Kisan's fields. Thus for every aspect of interventions, there will be a strong focus on building required skills and capacities among the Mahila Kisans in order to enable them to manage their own livelihoods in the long run.

Graph 7 Content of Training Protocols Used

Knowledge of use of various technologies and applications for farming and skills for repairing & maintenance of the same will be imparted on a regular basis. Training on *NRM*, *Livestock* & **Fishery** (**Based on our Module GTP 1-15**); *IB follows PANCHASUTRA* (GMP 1-4); *MDG* related (GLP-MDG 1-5); NPM practices, **procurement** and **marketing** etc. will be organized.

(**Detail explanation of Module based training will be given in annexure)

NRM,
livestock,
Fishery

MANAGEM
ENT Based

GENERAL TECHNICAL PROTOCOL (GTP 1-15)

SA, Livestock & Fishery

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL (GMP 1-4)

IB, PANCHASUTRA, PRIS

MDG Based & Others GENERIC BASIC LIFESKILL PROTOCOLS (GLP- MDG 2,3,4)

GENDER, HEALTH, EDUCATION,

Convergence with Line Departments



TABLE: 62 Year Wise CB & Training Plan under MKSP

SI. No	Theme	Content of training module/material	Venue (village, Cluster, Federatio n, Out station	Type of Trainees	Type of Trainer (Resource persons, External, Project staff)	Type of CB	No. of event	No. of event	No. of event	Optimu m No. of trainees for each batch
							Year 1-	Year- 2	Year -3	
1	NRM, Group management, Exposure to immersion sites	SA practices, Financial management services with exposure visit for direct hand holding	Cluster, Block or Outstation	CRPs, PPs	Block Coordinators, Project Staffs, External Consultant	Staggered training	10	12	12	15
2	On Livestock	To provide Animal resource development services up to community level	Cluster, Block or Outstation	Prani- Bondhu	Block Coordinators, Project Staffs, External Consultant	Staggered training		80	20	15



3	Institutional Mobilization	For groups to engage in Local self government processes & advocacy of PRIs, rights & entitlements, MDG issues	Gram Panchayat level federation (Cluster)	Mahila Kisans	Block Coordinators, Project Staffs, CRPs, Federation Leaders	Orientation , Awareness , Exposure, Stakeholde rs meetings, Cultural interventio ns	500	500	500	35-40
4	Food & Livelihood security through DNRM	Sustainable Agricultural practices, Natural Resource management with System approaches, Small ruminants & TOTs	Cluster & Village	Mahila kisans	Block Coordinators, CRP/PPs, Project Staffs	Staggered training	500	500	500	35-40
5	Convergence & bottom up planning	DNRM, bottom up planning etc.	Block & GP level	Community leaders, PRI representativ es, elected members of GP, govt. functionaries	Block Coordinators, CRP / PPs ,Project Staffs, federation leaders etc.	Staggered orientation & Training	150	150	150	20



6	Exposure visits/exchange visits/ fair participation		Inter &intra blocks & districts	Mahila kisans & federations		Exposure, fair participatio n	12	12	12	
7	On PRIs	Detail on PRI activities, Participation in 2 nd & 4 th Saturday meeting	Village & GP level	Leaders of Women institution (Sub-cluster, Cluster & Federation)	Block Coordinators, Subject Matter Specialist	Meetings, Orientation & Exposure	960	960	960	10
8	Mela /fair participation & ToT on SA	Promotion of SA ,exchange of ideas, sharing experience etc.	State, district, block & GP level	MKs, MKSHGs			5	5	5	
9	Sensitization of opinion leaders	MKSP objectives, work methodology, convergence, women empowerment & other social & economic issues etc.	state, district & sub district level			Seminars, workshops, discussion forum	6	6	6	
10	Facilitating collaborative programe –(1 CB sessions in a year)			CSO/CBOs /SHG institutions Collaborative partners' Programme Facilitators'		Staggard CB sessions & Handholdi ng	50	50	50	3 days/40 per batch





3.4. Training and Capacity building of Community Professionals:

- Training and Exposures of the CRPs: -- The CRPs play a critical role in extension services, learning the knowledge and firmly setting it up with the Mahila Kisans on their context.
- The CRPs, thus need constant training (both **theoretical** and **practical** (*STAGGERED HAND HOLDING-MODULE BASED*) and **exposures** in process, knowledge dissemination, communication and crop technology, handling of tools and equipment to enhance their knowledge and skills.
- A series of trainings and exposures have been planned for CRPs right from the stage of planning, on-going field implementation phase and also post seasons review. They are also provided training on documentation, yield estimation, PRI system, convergence with line-departments & bottom-up planning process.
- Apart from LKP staff, a dedicated training structure at district, block & GP level will be established for training of CRPs. Experienced and qualified CRPs will be identified and provided Training of trainers (*ToTs*) as MASTER TRAINER (*KRISHI SAKHI* & *PRANI SAKHI*) on various aspects related to *SA* & *Livestock*.
- 450 **CRPs** are expected to be trained within the project period and they are going to impart altogether in the project period.

Knowledge of use of various technologies and applications for farming and skills for repairing & maintenance of the same will be imparted on a regular basis. Training on *NRM*, *Livestock* & Fishery (Based on our Module GTP 1-15); *IB follows PANCHASUTRA* (GMP 1-4); *MDG* related (GLP-MDG 1-5); NPM practices, procurement and marketing, learning PRA techniques, leadership skills, PRIs, bottom up planning process, convergence with line departments, risk management etc related trainings will be organised so that the activities can fully run by the community itself.

The table below depicts the structure of the draft training module of capacity building of community professionals.

TABLE 63 LKP-CB/Combined Staggered Training Schedule for SHGs & CRPs

SL NO	Module Suggested	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	GAP of 30	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
1	Need of SHG?								
2	Identification mechanism of PoPs								
3	Focus on Resource Mapping-PRA exercise								
4	About PANCHASUTRA (with Book-keepers)								
5	Financial Management -Group saving & lending procedures. Book keeping for members and bookkeepers.				lays				
6	Leadership development.				Break of 30days				
7	Conflicts /Grievance redressal mechanism				eak o				
8	SHGs & the role of their Institutions.				Bre				
9	Coping with social problems.								
10	Gender issues.								
	RECAPTURING OF Day 1 to Day 3						PTURINO Day 3(1)		y 1 to
11	Bottom-up Planning process.								

SL NO	Module Suggested	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	GAP of 30	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
12	About PRIs-Linkage with government schemes & programs.								
13	Convergence with line Departments.								
14	How to link group with the Bank & other financial institutions (CIF & MFIs)								
15	Sustainability of SHGs.								
16	Risk management.								
17	About LIVELIHOOD intervention (Entrepreneurial & Group enterprise mood on NRM & Livestock)								
18	Self evaluation & their social responsibilities- Periodic								

State and National level network of LKP

- 🖶 Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV)
- Linternational Centre for Ecological Engineers, Kalyani University
- 🖶 Vishwabharati University (Santiniketan)
- **♣** NIRJAFT, ICAR, Kolkata
- NIRD & SIPRD
- **4** CADC-WB
- KVK-Govt of India
- State poultry Farm-WB
- Association of Local Governance of India (ALGI)
- **Hunger Free WB-MDG Campaign & Monitoring Groups Alumni**Association of Institute of Agricultural. Science, CU.
- **4** Forum of Scientists, Engineers and Technologists (FOSET)
- **WB Self Help Group Promotional Forum**
- **West Bengal Education Network (WEBEN)**
- Awareness Development Dialog for Action (ADDA)
- **♣** State Inter Agency Group (IAG)

IEC initiatives for livelihood development (Public Disclosure)

IEC activities will be strengthened for livelihood development through SHG based Institutions following actions may be taken for systematic intervention under this section:

- 1. Campaign material to be produced and distributed through clusters (Posters etc.)
- 2. Booklets to be developed and distributed to the target clients
- 3. Audio-visual material to be developed or existing material to be reproduced
- 4. Folk form can be used through formation of drama team etc. or existing team may be utilized for promotional purpose.



Chapter 4: Implementation Arrangement

4.1. Implementation Plan:

The Programme would be implemented in the area categorized as Intensive Action Area and Extensive Action Area.

TABLE 64

Area of action	District	Block	No. of GPs	No. of villages	SHGs (Target)	Total no. of target MKs
Intensive area of	Uttar Dinajpur	Itahar	9	175	700	7000
action	Dakshin Dinajpur	Harirampur	6	152	600	6000
	Birbhum	Labpur	11	180	1000	10000
		Illambazar	9	134	1000	10000
	Purulia	Jhalda-II	5	53	700	7000
	Jalpaiguri	Kalchini	5	23	600	6000
	Sub total		45	717	4600	46000
Extensive area of	Uttar Dinajpur	Goalpukur – I	1	15	300	3000
action	Dakshin Dinajpur	Banshihari	1	36	300	3000
	Birbhum	Khoirashole	1	21	400	4000
		Muhammad Bazar	1	12	200	2000
	Purulia	Joypur	1	13	200	2000
	Sub total		5		1400	14000
	Grand total		50	814	6000	60000

The areas termed as intensive and extensive are not in conformity with the 'intensive and non intensive blocks' as defined under NRLM. Here, the intensive area of action include those areas where LKP has worked for addressing food and nutrition insecurity in its earlier projects and extensive area of action include new areas where LKP will undertake strengthening of groups/SHGs along with a few entry point activities.

The intervention sites are spread over in 11 blocks of 5 districts of Birbhum, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Alipurduar (formerly Jalpaiguri) of West Bengal.

45 GPs of 6 blocks remain in intensive mode and 5 GPs (one GP in each block) in 5 blocks in extensive mode.

- ➤ <u>Intensive Action Area</u>:- In the 6 blocks of 5 districts (mentioned earlier) where LKP has already gained field level experience, **existing groups (4000) would be reoriented, sensitized in the line of the MKSP objectives** and strengthened, for **Sustainable Agriculture practices, Institution building** etc to empower them in all respects as per the project objective.
- Extensive Action Area: Extensive Action Area would be working in the same districts (excluding Jalpaiguri district) with **2000 new group**s at the rate of 400 SHGs each in 5 blocks. *Entry point activities (EPA)* will be undertaken there after proper orientation, sensitization & training imparted to them.

The best practices developed by LKP would be introduced in these areas as entry point activity as demonstration units.

a. Elements of Implementation Process:

The preparatory stage starts with orientation & sensitization regarding MKSP program of the LKP's own functionaries including the experts available in LKP at the concern project areas & setting up of field level offices in all the blocks under all intervened 5 districts.

- Recruitment, deployment of Project staffs & identification of CRP & PPs.
- Selection of Local CSOs to be engaged under MKSP in two extensive areas namely, Shibpur GP of Banshihari block and Goagaon GP of Goalpokhor- I block in Dakhshin & Uttar Dinajpur respectively.
- Sensitization, orientation & establishing liaison with PRIs starting from GP, Block & District level Government functionaries including line departments.



• The next steps are as follows:

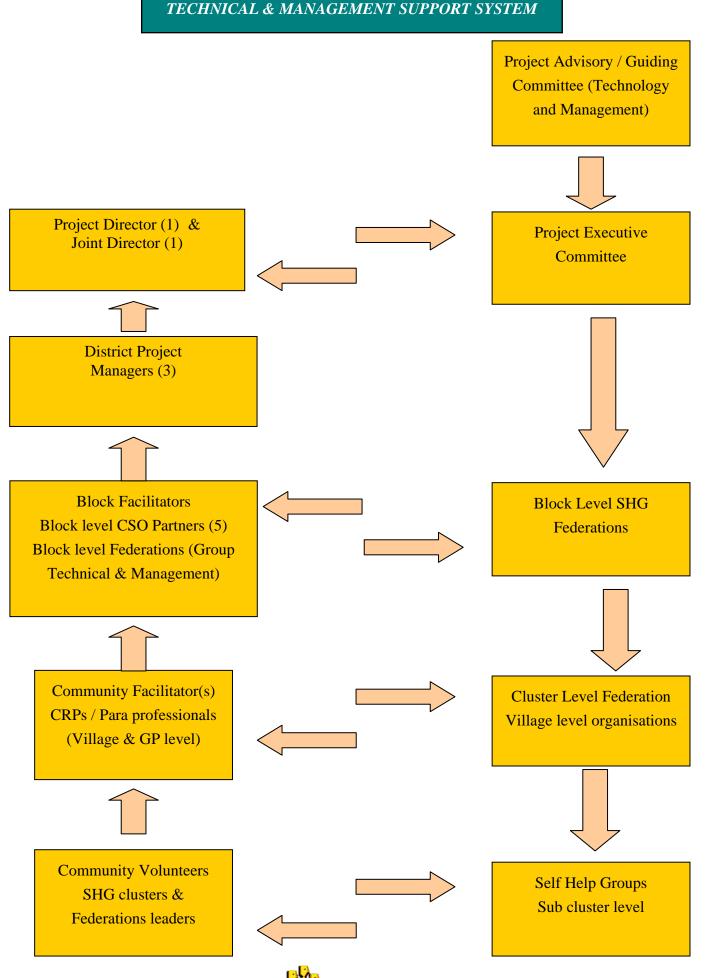
- o **Baseline Survey** (including *Field survey & FGD*) capturing basic details of women farmers and status of crop practice and farmers knowledge on sample basis.
- o **Project Inception Workshop** at State, district and block level to create awareness about the project objectives, activities & implementation structure.
- o sensitization of SHGs and other existing federations & various Stakeholders regarding the goal & objectives of MKSP
- o **Sensitization, orientation and capacity building** of the LKP's own functionaries. local **CSO partners, IEC** in the Project area and contact with the target families.
- o Liason with PRIs and field level Government functionaries, sensitization and orientation of these functionaries including elected representatives.
- o Mobilization of women agriculturists of the target families in to Self Help Groups, who are not member of any Group and the later phase formation of clusters/federations if / where required.
- o Preparation of action plan on every aspect of livelihood development activities as per project objectives & programmed detailed earlier
- o To start the capacity Building of all stake holders to be carried over through out the project period
- o Adoption of the sustainable agriculture practices by the women agriculturists intensively
- o Empowerment of MKs and their institutions in all respects (group management, access to finance, adoption of SA practices, linkage to markets, formation of PG, and convergence with PRIs and line departments
- Special emphasis will be given to draw need based <u>BOTTOM UP PLAN</u> at the grass root level by the SHGs as follows:
 - ➤ **Identification of issues** of planning through **FGD** at Para/ hamlet level.
 - ➤ Prioritization of issues which should be addressed first (need assessment) and what would do locally to address those issues.
 - ➤ **Identification of natural resources** available in the particular geographical area from public and private ownerships.
 - ➤ Preparation of group based plan of probable activities for livelihood enhancement of PoPs.
 - These group based plans are generated from the individual members of the SHGs first and assimilated at the village level (sub-cluster) and finally consolidated at cluster level/GP level which ultimately incorporated in the Annual Plan of the Gram Panchayat.

- Process of drawing technical inputs from Research and Educational Institutional, NABARD, BCKV, IIT-Kgp, SIPRD West Bengal, KVK, CADC, FOSET, Farmers' clubs etc. will continue according to availability and requirement.
- Convergence through PRI and line departments- LKP established a *replicable model of meaningful involvement of Panchayats* to address the food security issues through various forms of Decentralized Natural Resource Management (DNRM) which has been successfully demonstrated in the project area.

This **collaborative partnership** includes preparation of plan and **resource sharing** amongst the LKP, MKSHG federations and PRIs. LKP believes that right and entitlements of the poor on food, education, health and livelihood etc. could be realized through democratic and active participation of people especially PoPs in Local self Governance.

- **Monthly monitoring** of progress of implementation and reporting to the concerned authorities has been planned.
- **Documentation** of the entire process for records, evaluation and research.
- A Project Implementation Body (PIB) will be formed to facilitate programme implementation process at LKP level. Besides, A Programme Advisory Committee also will be formed with the participation of representative of the state Governments, Experts (managerial and mainly technical) from concerned fields of activities.
- The Advisory Committee will guide and extend assistance in technical matters and also in making liaison with Government departments, district administration and Technology generating Institutes.
- At the community level, the project would be implemented through women led peoples Institutions (SHGs and their federations).
- LKP will regularly monitor, evaluate, finding gaps, and intervene through the project management group on a regular basis.
- Guidance to overcome practical difficulties encountered by Mahila Kisans during field work would be provided to build up their confidence and improve quality at any stage of work.
- Some specific areas of support will be provided to the groups to prepare their business development plans, community based management systems, establish forward and backward marketing linkages including financial management, exposure visits, Group management, to extend assistance etc.

Internal Structure:-The roles and responsibilities have been defined in the <u>flow chart</u> described here:-







Preparation of micro plans:

Every MKSHGs will prepare the **seasonal plans** of their own and make efforts to have it incorporated to the extent possible in **Annual GP plan** to avail of the benefits from various Government line departments/Panchayat schemes.

In addition, strong convergence with the line departments, the PRIs would create a huge benefit for this purpose to the SHGs. Requirements of the SHGs would be incorporated in the GP planning the bottom up plan preparation as the **prevailing practice of Govt. of West Bengal** (*Revised Panchayat Rules*, 1973, Govt. of West Bengal).

Appraisal of Plans:

The **Project Implementation Body (PIB)** through the project managers will immediately appraise the plans as per the guiding principle of the project objectivities, i.e. women empowerment, self-reliance, productivity, sustainability etc. and to see how best they are likely to fulfill the livelihood needs especially addressing the need of women farmers.

Capability Building & development support:

- Need based training, exposure trips, providing training materials (print and non-print, audio-visual) would be conducted to develop conceptual clarity of every Stakeholders on approved livelihood programme under the project.
- Guidance to overcome practical difficulties encountered by Mahila Kisans during field work would be provided to build up their confidence and improve quality at any stage of work.
- Some specific areas of support will be provided to the groups to prepare their business development plans, community based management systems, establish forward and backward marketing linkages including financial management, exposure visits, Group management, to extend assistance etc.

Implementation of Agriculture Development Plans:

• As per LKP practice, land can be made available to the selected PoPs in two ways(i)- owned land (ii) leased land. Specific to landless MKs, *lease based partnership on sharing basis* is adopted on both **Pub-Pvt** and **Pvt-Pvt** mode & is executed through formal agreements between Panchayat and SHGs and the private owners and SHGs as the case may be.

• For livelihood security, our agricultural Best practices based on <u>DNRM</u> initiatives will be replicated and promoted for small and marginal women farmers with an emphasis to priority technology transfer on <u>System-approaches</u> like SRI (System of Rice Intensification), TPS (cultivation of potato using True Potato Seeds), SWI (System of wheat intensification) and dry land farming, SMI (system of Maize intensification), IFB (Production of fish spawn through induced Fish Breeding system) along with other inputs required for natural farming.

It is proposed that the agro climatic region specific models in the district will be developed and accordingly those would be brought into practice as per the seasonal plans drawn by the mahila kisans under the project.

Activities of Agriculture & Livelihood would be undertaken as follows:

- Making of house hold level Home/ Community-nutrition gardens (with Mushroom cultivation) to ensure availability round the year sufficient food & nutritional status to every Mahila kisans under our project area.
- House hold/ Community level Mushroom production to secure round the year food security for landless Mahila kisan families. (specially in Teagarden areas)
- Group based **Seed Bank** promoting seed sovereignty.
- Group based Grain Bank promoting food security at the crisis moment.
- Production of quality planting orchards materials through establishment of progeny.
- Introduction and popularization of new crops.
- Introduction of high yielding birds & small animals with improved varieties (RIR chicks, khaki Campbell ducks etc).
- Genetically improved Black Bengal Goats.
- Participation in Animal Vaccination Camp.
- Group based progeny farm, Hatchery.
- Pond based fish farming.
- Integrated Pond Management- Multi-tier Agro based activities along the embankment of pond.
- Intensification of pulses oil seeds in cropping system (pigeon peas, Soya been, horse grass, green grass, yam bean etc.)
- Special drive for fruit bearing trees, tree for **fodder- fuel** (from pruning/coppicing etc) **fertilizer** (leguminous trees) & **Timber** (Gumbhar, Sishu, Arjun, etc) in the road side, river side using **common property resources** (**CPRM**) intercropped with different kinds of legumes/pulses. This would be made possible through formal **collaboration with GPs**.



There is predominantly 3 seasons in West Bengal as following:

Agricultural activities will take place as per the <u>crop calendar 9 (major indicative)</u> is in existence and practices followed by the farmers in the state. The calendar may be presented here with season wise crop productions.

TABLE 65

Туре	Pre- Kharif Summer (Feb-May)	Kharif Rainy (June-Sep)	Rabi Winter (Oct-Jan)	
Cereals &	Maize, Ragi,	Rice (SRI),	wheat, maize	
Fibre	Minor Millets Jute	Maize (SMI),		
	(in North Bengal)	Ragi		
Pulses &	Moong, Cowpea,	Redgram,	Mustard, Bengal gram,	
oilseeds	Til, Black gram,	Kulthi,	Lentil pea, Niger	
	Sesame,	Blackgram	Groundnut, Khesari,	
	Groundnut			
Vegetables	Amaranthas,	Brinjal, Papaya,	French bean,	
Spices &	Papaya,	Gourds,Bhindi,	Radish,tomato,cauliflower,	
Condiments	Drumstick,	papaya, Ladies	cabbage,brinjal,pumpkin,	
	Plantain, Elephant	finger,	Potato (TPS), Garlic,	
	foot, Colocusia,	Amaranthas etc.	Ginger, Turmeric, Onion,	
	Gourds, Spinnach,		Beeans, Carrot, Beat,	
	Leafy vegetables,		Brocoli, Spinanch, Ladies	
	Bhindi, pumpkin,		finger, Cow-pea, Dhania,	
	turmeric, Onion,		Fennel, Jeera, Methi, other	
	Ginger, cucumber,		leafy vegetables (Pakchoi)	
	Chilli etc.		etc.	

Ultra poor strategy

- As per the project objective every poor Mahila household has to be supported on at least 2 primary sector activities i.e. Agriculture and livestock for their livelihood security, particularly food and nutrition security from the income stream created throughout the year by herself.
- Every opportunity would also be utilized if she can earn some income from additional sources like fisheries, nursery, seed bank, grain bank, agro forestry etc., wherever available.
- ➤ Identification and mobilization and access to finance (micro credit



- planning) of ultra poors by the women institutions.
- ➤ Women institutions will take active role in the whole process (input, technology, production, marketing, convergence etc).
- > Capacity building and hand holding through CRP strategy to scale up the production and productivity.
- ➤ Introduction and replication o.5 acre model by the thorough sustainable agriculture practices on wherever the land is available for them in addition to her own land.
- > Special focus on **indigenous NPM practices** and natural farming.
- ➤ Minimum 3 crops in seasons annually with SRI/SWI/ SMI etc. in half of the land followed by other crops and half of the land for year round vegetable cultivation for regular availability of cash in hand as well as mitigation of family food security.
- ➤ The practice of rearing of goats, sheep, chicks and cattle in the backyard is common for the MKs particularly among the landless laborers, small and marginal farmers and It is proposed here to provide a required no. of animals preferably small ruminants to the POPs to earn a reasonable income from various sources including the participatory input cost from the project.

Note:-

- □ According to Agro-climatic zones in our intervened areas, we will prepare some "Models" of different category (.25/.5 acre Model) for enhancement of Crop productivity & production on basis of status of Soil & other agri inputs & livestock.
- ☐ Our intention is to convert the traditional Paddey area into SRI area to increase around 30-35% production over traditional practices & to introduce of New-crops along with vegetables as well as improved breed of Livestock.
- ☐ Over & above as per our Baseline, we will cover 60000 MKs with 35000 Acre to be covered under our project period.



TABLE 66 Role & Responsibilities of different actors in implementation:

ACTORS	ROLE
CRP/PPs	The experienced & best practitioner SHG members shall act as CRPs and play the role for need assessment, motivation, experience sharing (knowledge dissemination), monitoring and handhold other SHG members to draw bottom up plan accordingly and support to adopt the technologies by the MKs which are region specific best practices developed by LKP for scaling up further by the communities.
Krisi, Prani sakhi /Village volunteers (Future master trainers)	The SHG members shall identify the best practitioners at the village level with certain set of skills in SA practices and animal rearing and is willing to extend him/her for supporting the groups in and around the village as service providers.
Project Staffs	Regular supervision ,Submission of monthly reports, Overall Need Assessment, Project Implementation Support, Motivation, Technical-Support, Network/Linkages, Facilitation, Photo-Documentation, Advocacy, Admin, Monitoring & periodic review.
Sub- cluster (Village level)	Preparation of seasonal plans for economic activities, Maintain PANCHASUTRA on regular basis, Execution of the plan and programme, Join Training and capacity building programmes on Sustainable Agricultural Practices & non-farm activities, Involve in Sustainable Agricultural Practices in the home garden, fallow-lands & other common property resources, Build up Micro enterprise as a secondary source of income generation.
Cluster (GP level)	Decision making at the group level, To share experience and expertise with in the groups, To extend cooperation and expertise for making forward linkage, Financial and physical auditing, Development of social audit mechanism, To make problem analysis and planning for redressal, Formation of subcommittees for all sorts of functional and operational activities including sociotechnical issues etc.
Federation (Block level) Other	To cooperate, monitor and evaluate the sub-committee wise activities at all levels, Marketing plan and management, To oversee & monitor all activities of the village level and cluster level activities, Participatory monitoring evaluation, Overall management of the project at all tiers, Linkage with financial institutions and PRIs and Government departments. • PRIs, MoRD, WBSRLM, NMMU/DRDC, SIPRD, Line
Stakeholders Stakeholders	Departments, Political & Social leaders, PIA.





TABLE 67

Steps	Actors	Roles/Responsibility	Output
Work Initiation as per project	CRP/PPs MKs	Get the work initiated, measurement of progress as per design; Maintain muster roll and other documents Be an active participant and willing contributor	Work Initiated and
plan Fund transfer	PIA Staff PIA Staff	Technical-Administrative guidance and supervision Ensuring funds ,Fund Transfer	Completed
	PIA Accountant CRP/PPs Signatories at Cluster level	Deposits of cheques in VLC account (Cluster level) and inform the same to PIB, Submitting GFR to WBSRLM Inform the signatories for withdrawal of the fund Withdraw fund with a certification from PIA	Fund transfer to Cluster level account
Periodic review (Weekly)	CRP/PPs PIA staff	Discuss on emerging issues; Trouble shooting Facilitate on issues-end to end solution	Ensure
Payment	CRP/PPs VLCC PIA staff	Document maintenance and transaction management Receive and relevant documents to be filled To ensure the stability-fund flow mechanism	regular and transparent work flow
Monthly Progress and report	VLCC (Sub- cluster & Cluster) CRP/PPs PIA Staff	Analyze planned Vs. achieved; Plan for next month, Report (UC/MB/muster roll) submission to PIA and VLC/issues faced with priority Facilitated & Monitoring – Catalytic Role	Planning and reviewing



TABLE 68 Livelihood Implementation Plan:-

Objectives	Major activity	Tasks	Expected output	Resources Required	Responsibility
To enhance the productive participation of women in agriculture	Organization, and Mobilization of communities	Strengthening of nearly 6000 MKSHGs (60000 MKs), 814 Subcluster, 50 Clusters-Sensitization through awareness, meetings, village visits, capacity building of the groups.	Empowerment of 60000 women in agriculture, improvement in food – nutritional security & net increase in the incomes of	PIA, transportation, public disclosure materials, resource persons	PIB, Project Director, DPM, Block Coordinator &FPA
To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities (DNRM) for women in agriculture	Sensitization of the women in Agriculture for adoption of SA practices for sustainable income generation.	visits, transfer of technology on SA/organic farming,	productivity, skill enhancement on soil heath management, crop diversification, INM,	for training, training materials, IEC materials	PIA, Women institutions, CRP/PPs & women SHaGs

To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm & non-farm based activities	MKSHGs on farm enterprises and	Situation analysis, need Assessment, business plan development, training, exposure visit, demonstration and forward-backward linkage, collective marketing by Women institutions.	increased skill performance level of women in agriculture and	credit, women friendly machinery,	MKSHGs and
To ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level	The state of the s	millets, vegetables, root and tuber crops, crop intensification, growing of short duration, fruit crops (Mango, banana,	production, availability of nutritious food to meet calorie need , reduced malnutrition	resource persons, credit, key inputs, equipment &	PIB, VLCC, CRPs, para- professional federation, MKSHGs and line departments

To enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the government and other agencies		Sensitization of the community on entitlements, coordination with line departments and community empowerment	0 1 /	IEC materials, transportation, resource persons	PIB and line departments/P RIs
To enhance the managerial capacities of women in agriculture for better management of bio-diversity	Awareness generation & skill development	Sensitisation on climate change, bio-diversity erosion, dissemination of technologies for bio-diversity conservation, capacity building through training & exposure visits	ecological balance, Increased soil health &	IEC materials, mobility, resource persons, venue of training	PIB, MKSHGs & VLFs including CRP/para- professionals
To improve the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework.		Sensitisation of the MKSHGs on ongoing schemes like MGNREGA, NHM, BRGF, ATMA, RKVY, NRLM, NSAP, IWMP, Irrigation schemes & convergence with line departments etc, preparation of Bottom up plane n & implementation	under PRIs, poverty alleviation schemes and other entitlements, reduction of poverty levels at village level	· ·	PIB, line departments & MKSHGs/PRIs



TABLE 69 Yearly distribution: Physical Target & Fund Flow Requirement:

	Y	early Distribution of physical	target and budget contribut	tions		
Sl.	ACTIVITIES	Physical target	Physical target	Physical target		
No.	Description of budgetary items	Year-1	Year -2	Year-3		
1	Activity-input support for target groups	15,000 Mahila Kisan in 1,500 groups in 11 Blocks (Intensive & Extensive)	 1,500 groups of Year – 1 contd. Inclusion of 25,000 Mahila Kisan in 2,500 groups in 11 Blocks 	 3500 groups of Year – 1 & 2 contd. Inclusion of 20000 Mahila Kisan in 2000 groups in 11 Blocks 		
2	Capacity Building for target groups & stakeholders	15000 families under 1500 groups in 50 GPs under Intensive & Extensive 11 Blocks	 1500 of Year – 1 contd. 25000 families under 2500 groups in 50 GPs under 11 Blocks 	 4000 groups of Year – 1 & 2 contd. 20000 families under 2000 groups in 50 GPs under 11 Blocks 		
3	Strengthening of Block CSO collaborative partner's capacity	2 Block level CSOs	2 Block level CSOs contd.	2 Block level CSOs contd.		
4	Inventories (Rent / Leased)	9 Project Units	9 Project units contd.	9 Project units contd.		
5	Administration & Overheads for PIA	3 District units established partnership through MOU with PRI & engaged	3 District units contd.	3 District units contd.		
	Monitoring & evaluation	Yearly status report	 Yearly status report 	 Yearly status report 		



	Y	early Distribution of physical	target and budget contribut	tions
Sl.	ACTIVITIES	Physical target	Physical target	Physical target
No.	Description of budgetary items	Year-1	Year -2	Year-3
			 Midterm evaluation report 	 Final term evaluation report
6	Monthly reporting system and Management Information Reports (MIS)	Designed and followed	Followed	Followed
7	Year wise fund requirement	Year-1 (Rs.)	Year-2 (Rs.)	Year-3 (Rs.)
	Govt. of India Contribution (75%)	25,325,000	50,650,000	25,325,000
	State Govt. Contribution (23%)	8,296,000	16,592,000	8,296,000
	PIA (2%)	1,54,000	3,08,000	1,54,000
	Total	33,775,000	67,550,000	33,775,000



B. Schedule of Activities with Phasing strategy:

The project activities would be implemented in 814 villages of 5 districts in West Bengal. However, given the scope and range of activities, not all of them shall be initiated in all the villages simultaneously. The table below presents the year wise plan of different activities:

Plans for promoting and enhancing food and nutritional security for Mahila Kisan

TABLE 70

Sl no	Major Activities	Progress at the time of phasing out	Timeline
1	Mobilization of 60000 MKs	75 % of 60000 are expected to be mobilized, federated & strengthened, linked with Banks	By the end of year 3
2	Awareness, Transparency & sensitization of all stakeholders	100% will be sensitized.	6 month before of year 3
3	Engaged in Partnership mode (Pub-Pvt & Pvt-Pvt) on DNRM initiatives with special focus to Landless – participation in Bottom-up planning	40 % of 60000 Mks will be engaged in Partnerships in Community farming, group farming, CPR management, Seed & Group Bank & agro-forestry, group trials on new crops & techniques, linked with Bottom-up planning (incorporate in Annual GP plan)	By the end of year 3
4	Engaged in Home- nutrition Garden for round the year food- security of MKs under SA practices (those who have home stead land)	100% of 60000 will be engaged in such activity	By the end of year 3
5	Engaged in agro-based livelihood activities on SA practices under Intensive area (45 GPs)	75% of 46000 MKs will be engaged in affordable area specific need based livelihood development based activities on SA practices.	By the end of year 3

6	Engaged in agro-based livelihood activities on SA practices under Extensive area (5 GPs)	50% of 14000 MKs will be engaged in affordable area specific need based livelihood development based activities on SA practicees (only EPA)	By the end of year 3
7	11 Block level Panchayat Samities would be oriented & sensitized to provide need based support to MKS.	100% will be oriented & sensitized.	By the end of year 1
8	50 GPs oriented, trained & facilitated how to create linkages with GP support to MKs	75% of GPs Will be oriented, trained & facilitated.	By the end of year 2.
9	Functioning of the Producer Groups and Clusters-Group micro enterprise initiatives-linkage in marketing of the SHG products	All the producer groups' will be formed from various farm & non-farm based activities, benefiting its members and Cluster started marketing support to the Producer Groups	6 months before
10	IB & Capacity Building (Trainings & Staggered Hand holding)	All tiers of Women institution are practicing PANCHASUTRA properly, all the CRPs,PPs are demonstrating the preparation of bio compost and plant protection materials and able to train community independently	By end of 2 nd year

11	Increase in income of the landless Mahila Kisan (Rs 3500-4000/month) under Intensive area	50% of 46000 Mks will be able to earn such amount per month.	By end of the project
12	Physical assets worth Rs 20,500 on an average per family will be created in the Intensive area	60% of 46000 MKs will possess physical assets in terms of drudgery-reducing implements, Grain Bank, ownership of FFFFT plants, animal resources, micro enterprise etc.	By the end of the Project.
13	Creation of additional 100 CRPs,50 PPs & 100 Prani Sakhi –total 450 CRPs/PPs & Prani Sakhi -trained as social capital	100% of the target would be achieved. (200 are in existence)	By the end of 2 nd year
14	Knowledge management	At least 60% of Mahila Kisans are aware of the best practices developed due to the project interventions	By the end of the project
15	Convergence with Government Line Departments and other donor schemes	1 &	By end of the project
16	Establishing transparent management system (Core-committee for purchasing Inputs) at all tiers of Women institution & Producer Group at Cluster level	holding regular meetings, maintain cash book, doing audit, preparing balance sheet and conducting social audit	By end of the project

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C. Social Audit:

An effective **Social Audit mechanism** will be developed to enable women institutions through a transparent self monitoring and review system internally to assess the developmental activities. **A village level sub committee will also be formed** solely for the purpose which will assess and make the audit of the groups at regular intervals. Besides, a mid term evaluation may be made by the representative / experts of the State Government. LKP will develop a separate audit/monitoring mechanism to monitor the activities.

This is very important task with the following objectives:

- 1. To inform the community about the project activities, target, process and achievements and learning.
- 2. This shall be organized twice in each GP level every year
- 3. The social audit is to be done in a central location of the project area.
- 4. The annual program activities mentioning the detail components, beneficiary, output etc to be documented and shared to the participants (members of SHG/sub-cluster/Cluster/Producer Groups/Federation.
- 5. Participants would be allowed to ask clarifications if any.
- 6. The feedback and suggestions for further improvement would be accepted from the participants.
- 7. This will help the participant's i.e. Mahila Kisans of SHGs, Producer Group, CRPs, representatives of Block level Govt. officials to understand the benefits of program and it would help to spread up the process mainly the adoption of package of Best-practices using indigenous technology for crop production enhancement & incremental income of MKs.
- 8. This will also help to share the best practices adopted by any MKSHGs/Producer Group/Federation



d. Development communication strategy – Best practices

Best practices can be identified from the field and properly documented and disseminated at local, district and state level .Some of the methods are as follows:

At Community level:

- Village meetings/ Para Baithak
- Field demonstration/ Area of Best practices
- Leaflet, wall writings, hoardings
- Audio visual documentation
- Interface meetings/ FGD
- Exposure visit Inter & outer state
- Trainings-staggered hand-holding
- Use of Pico Projectors/LCD to show films, success stories from other places to disseminate the sustainable agriculture best practices

At Dist level

- Sharing in Block & District level meeting
- Through Monthly, Quarterly, annual reports
- District level interface meetings/Workshop

At State level:

- Sharing in State level meetings
- Through monthly review meeting
- Through Newsletter/ LKPs' Bimonthly Newspaper-'SANYOG SANGBAD PANCHAYAT O AMRA'
- State level interface meetings/ Workshop
- Uploading in the website



e. Forward linkage initiatives

The project shall create platform for forward linkage for Producer Groups of Mahila Kisans . The possibilities of forward linkage can be as follows:

TABLE 71

Institutions of Mahila Kisans	With whom forward linkage possible	For what purpose
SHGs	PRIs, Bank, NABARD, Government line dept	Financial Linkage for starting any micro Enterprise, availing Govt schemes meant for women and child welfare.
Producer Groups	Agriculture, Fisheries, Horticulture, Soil conservation, Forest, Animal Husbandry department of Govt. of WB, DRDCs ,NABARD, Private traders, KVK, WBCADC, Other research institutions	Availing subsidized inputs, production enhancement schemes, technical assistance ,market linkage with DRDC and private traders, Support for formation of Mahila Kisan's club from NABARD
Federation of Producer Groups at Cluster level	NABARD, Bank, CorporateCompanies, Govt dept	Availing bankable schemes, long term loans, market linkage etc.



Chapter 5: Implementation Schedule

Activities on a Gantt chart

Sl.	Sl. Intervensions Activities		1	st 3	Zea:	r		2 nd Y	Year	•	3 rd Year			
No.			(4	4 q 1	rtrs	s)		(4 q 1	rtrs)			(4 q	rtrs)
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
A.	Preparatory	1. Executive												
		Committee functional												
		& deployment of staff												
		2. Establishment of												
		field offices with												
		space, tools,												
		equipments & staffs												
		3.Awareness/sensitizati												
		on stakeholders												
		4. Base line survey of												
		SHG members &												
		identification of												
		Mahila Kisan												
		5. Formation of new												
		groups & finalization												
		of clusters/villages												
		6. Re-org. of old												
		groups 7. Selection of CSO &												
		Positioning of staffs												
В.	IB &													
ъ.	Capacity &	line survey teams												
	Building:	inic survey teams												
	Group													
	management													
	& agro based													
	livelihood													
		2.Strengthening IB												
		3. Sustainable												
		Agriculture – transfer												
		of technology												
		4. Farming activities												

Sl.	Intervensions	Activities	1	st J	Zea:	r	,	2 nd Y	Year		3 rd	Year	•
No.				(4 grtrs)				(4 qı	rtrs)		(4 q	rtrs	
		5. Drudgery reducing											
		technology Transfer											
		6. Exposure visits											
C.	Group micro	1. Initiation of grain											
	enterprise	banks											
	initiatives												
		2. Initiation of seed											
		banks											
		3. Non farm enterprises											
		4. Micro finance											
		initiatives – linkage											
		with MFIs											
		5, Producer Group											
		Formation											
D.	Project	1. Status report											
	review,												
	evaluation												
		2. Mid-term evaluation											
		3. Final project											
		evaluation											
		4. Audit & Accounts											
		5. Submission of	_								_		
		Report											

Chapter 6: Result framework as approved in PAC

Sl. no.	Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoF)	Risks and Assumptions (External factors)
1.	Mobilisation & capacity building of MKs into institutional framework(MKSHG, Sub cluster, cluster etc.).	About 60000 MKs mobilized in to 6000 MKSHGs & their institutions upto GP level.	Baseline survey, identification through the women institution, mobilization into group& group activities (Panchasutra), formation & strengthening of their Federation at various level	be mobilized, federated		 Orientation of newly elected PRI members & other stakeholders Ground level political situation Change in composition of SHG / Cluster
2.	Access of additional land & water body under DNRM activities	24000 MK families will be come under partnership (pvt- pvt & pub-pvt) model on land, water & livestock based eco friendly DNRM initiatives to produce crops, vegetables, plantation of FFFFTs with	Orientation of MKs,, access to finance, access to additional land through agreement, training, hand holding, input support	40% of families engaged in partnerships in community garden, group farming, CPR management, seed & agro forestry, group trials on new crops & techniques.	Mahila Kisan Card (already 30000 cards distributed)) , cluster record and MoU with PRI and private owners	 Orientation of newly elected PRI members & other stakeholders Ground level political situation Change in composition of SHG / Cluster Uncertainty of weather

Sl. no.	Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoF)	Risks and Assumptions (External factors)
		special focus on Landless.				
3	Attainment of food & nutritional security of MKs at house hold & community level through adoption of area specific, eco friendly SA practices	48000 families will be brought into eco fiiendly SA practices.	Home and community nutrition garden, Integrated land/ Pond based Management, group grain bank, group seed bank, vermi compost, bio compost, liquid manure, animal based livelihood interventions etc.	70% of the families from intensive action area & 50% from extensive area mobilized in groups respectively in area specific, need based, affordable livelihood development activities on S.A. Practices.	 LKP record GP records GP level federation record MKcards, MIS 	Only Entry Point Activity would be introduced in 5 GPs in 5 blocks under the extensive areas.
4	Orientation & sensitization on the need to provide responsive technical & other support to provide responsive technical & other support to Mahila Kisans	governments (Panchayat Samities) would be oriented & sensitized on the	1. Holding orientation camp 2. organising awareness & sensitization meeting & advocacy 3. seminar/work shop at block level offices	100% of the 11 Panchayat Samities will be oriented to support MKSHGs to replicate established good practices in the project area.	Panchayat Samity's Record, LKPs' own record	Assured full co operation from PRIs



Sl. no.	Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoF)	Risks and Assumptions (External factors)
5	Orientation & sensitization on the need to provide responsive technical & other support to provide responsive technical & other support to Mahila Kisans	All the 48 GPs oriented, trained & facilitated on how to create linkages with GP & support them for economic development of the MKS.	 Holding orientation camp organising awareness meeting Sensitisation meeting seminar/wor kshop at PRI offices 	75% of 50GPs will be covered to implement good practices through appropriate institutional processes.	GP official record	Do
6	Improved market access for remunerative prices	Formation of Producer Groups & market linkage from village level to Block level & upwards both governmental & non governmental agencies	 Orientation training value chain analysis mobilization and organizing Producer Groups Basic infrastructure support, technology, market identification 	2 Producer Group /GP would be in place.	Records of producer groups, Records of the Producer Groups, MIS etc., LKPs' own record.	Hazards of weather situation, fluctuation of prices in the market, domination of market players (wholesalers) etc.
7	Enhancement of production & productivity as well as level of income	Each MKS will be able to earn Rs.3500-4000	SA practices- in minimum two primary sectors-agriculture &	50% of the mobilized families will be able to earn Rs.3500-	MIS , MK card	Hazards of weather



Sl. no.	Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoF)	Risks and Assumptions (External factors)
		P/M in Intensive Action area at the end of the project except Extensive Action area, where only some Entry-Point activities would be followed.	livestock clubbed with other income generating activities	4000 p.m in Intensive Action Area & in extensive area, 50% MKs are engaged in SA activities for attainment of food & nutrition security at the house hold level		
8	worth	Asset generation activity has been initiated and indicative assessment will be under taken after the Rabi season	Various plants, crops, small animals like goat, sheeps, ducks, hen grain bank, seed bank, fruit orchard etc.	60% of the mobilized families will possess physical assets in terms of above mentioned	Do	 Hazards of weather Local political situation Lack of convergence with line departments
9	Drudgery reduction through gender friendly tools for the MKs	50 Common Facility Centre (Equipment Hub) will be established in 50GPs	Procurement of equipments like small tillers, paddle thresher, weeder, seed drill, drip irrigation machine, pump sets etc	50 Equipment Hubs with prescribed equipments are in place	physical verificationofficial records	Assumption: Beneficiary MKs will be able to use these within their own community.
10	Development of social capital from	450 local CRPs,	Identification of	100% of the target Would be achieved	MIS records and official	



Sl. no.	Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoF)	Risks and Assumptions (External factors)
	amongst the community to provide sustained support to MKs	Sakhi would be developed & engaged to handle livelihood issues &	_	& they will be able to handle livelihood issues for both action areas.	documents of LKP, Cluster record	provide their service beyond the project area
11	Participation of MKs in the preparation of bottom up plan to incorporate those in the Annual GP plan.	75% (34 GPs) of the MKSHGs will participate in Bottom-up planning & its implementation process in intensive blocks.	House hold level demands assimilated at the SHG level and then integrated in the village level federation and Ultimately to GP level by the GP level federation.	Village level, GP level records	SHG, sub cluster, cluster record, MIS, GP record etc	Ground level political situation



Chapter 7: Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning

Proper monitoring and review in a regular manner is an essential ingredient for having an in-depth insight about the progress and performances of all the stakeholders with respect to project action plans

7.1. Web based MIS & real time input-output monitoring at various levels:

- MIS Automation System specifically developed as per our programme requirement is an integral part of monitoring to capture various information on progress, achievement from the block level field offices in a regular interval or other wise as & when required
- The MIS would generate report about the total Women farmers supported under each of the activity in a given time period.
- **Data** are collected from field office at block level about each family and entered at field/district level office wherever the **internet facility** is available. The analysis is done at all levels – block, district, as well as well as in state office level.
- The project specific data would be drawn from manual reports as well as web- based MIS so that progress of project activities can be visualized & reports can be prepared for further analysis & decision making.
- Data Collection: Specific formats (under *Mahil kisan Card*) are developed, circulated to all Block offices from Project Central office at Kolkata to have uniform information. Women institutions will also be strengthened through their skill building to enable them to participate into our MIS system.
- Orientation, Clarification on the format: All project staffs have been oriented on the formats. For example the individual Mahila Kishan Profiling, SHG data collection, Crop coverage & production, Livestock data collection formats etc were oriented to CRP, PPs and Project Managers.
- MIS Consultant at State level compiles the reports/ data received from all Block level and track the physical and financial progress.
- At state level Block/GP wise MK profile (basic information), their seasonal plan, physical progress, production, incremental income, success stories, best practices etc may be stored electronically and compiled document can be used as and when needed.
- Block coordinators shall submit the narrative progress report to the DPMs of the respective districts & DPMs would forward it to PD with a copy to Secretary-LKP.
- LKP shall submit the monthly progress report (physical) to WBSRLM by 10th of each month and physical & financial progress report on quarterly basis to NMMU & WBSRLM respectively.



MISP

7.2 Review Mechanism

M & E along with MIS to capture both process indicators & output indicators at different phases are as follows:-

- To build up system & process with strategy.
- The **key out puts and objectively variable indicators** have been developed & submitted after sharing with Project field appraisal team.
 - <u>M&E</u> would constantly review, access & learn from the qualitative & quantitative achievements of the progress on a phase to phase basis.
 - <u>A computerized data base</u> will be prepared and updated as an ongoing process to capture these achievements.
 - <u>Accountability in institutions (SHG, sub-cluster, Cluster etc)</u> will include institutional self monitoring, internal audit of process & local social auditing.

Internal review mechanism at various levels will include

- 1. <u>Monthly /quarterly</u> planning review of progress, process reporting & internal review.
- 2. <u>Regular field visit</u> by the facilitators /community CRPs, PRPs & Project Manager & State/ District officials.
- 3. <u>Periodic visits</u> by the supervisory levels of officials from Head quarter to the grass root field level.
- 4. Subject specific supervision visits from time to time.
- 5. Joint half-yearly & annual review by the SRLM & NRLM officials through field visits
- 6. Review & consultation workshops with various stakeholders.
- 7. External Social audit & tracking of expenditure at the field level.
- 8. *Impact assessment* on the basis of the studies of progress on key result indicators.
- 9. <u>MIS</u>-based input-output monitoring system will be developed.
- 10. Expenditure statements & related audit reports will be submitted.
- 11. Progress reports will be uploaded on the LKP website annually.

These can be linked with the web based - MIS if developed at the State & the National level.



Information Flow Chart:

- *CRPs* to submit all reports/information etc to Block Coordinators through FPAs
- *FPAs* submit all reports/information etc to Block coordinators & BC would submit the same to District Program Manager.
- *District Programme Manager* reports to the Project Director of the organization.
- Chief Accountant of PIA can consult for clarity on operational issues related to accounts with Districti Accountant of the project area.
- Secretary & Project Director-MKSP of PIA can consult for clarity on operational issues related to programs with all project implementing staffs at PIB meeting in Kolkata Head quarter.
- **PD-MKSP** is responsible to submit the monthly, quarterly and annually reports to the Secretary LKP based in Kolkata (central office of MKSP) and also coordinate with District administration.

TABLE 72
Internal review mechanisms

Sl	Level	When	Remarks
1	Review with project staff Districtwise	Monthly	DPMs shall review the progress (Physical and Financial), constraints, suggest actions and report to LKP HQ every month. (In presence of PD & Jt.PD of MKSP)
2	Review Daily diaries, Monthly & Seasonal plan with CRPs/ PPs Blockwise (visit of CMC)	•	 Block coordinators, FPAs, CRPs in Presence of DPMs shall review and plan major livelihood activities GP wise for next month (before commencing the coming month) Each team would meet monthly to report performance against plans and make plans for the next month. A Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) comprising of all DPMs, Subject Matter Specialist, PD from head office shall review performance once in three months.

3	PIB review at Head- quarter	Only quarterly	LKP shall convey the quarterly review meeting (as PIB meet headed by Secretary LKP) to review the progress (physical, financial) and plan for next six month. It can be at Kolkata or at any District location of our intervened area.
4	At Community level (Panchayat & Cluster level)	Monthly	 Much of the operational review of the project shall be done at the Cluster/ Panchayat level weekly & monthly meeting respectively. The Gram sabha (2nd & 4th Saturday meetings) will be tried to be an active stake-holder in review the progress of the activities undertaken by Participatory FGD mode. These community institutions will organize themselves, with the facilitative support of the PIA staff, to run the processes for monitoring and review in terms of inputs, processes and outputs and impact.



TABLE 73
External review mechanisms

Sl no	Level	When	Remarks
1	District level	As intimated by WBSRLM/DR DC of the district	submit a report mentioning the
2	State level	As intimated by WBSRLM	The representatives of State team along with PIA shall attend the meeting with a compile updated report on the progress against monthly/ Quarterly plan & shall discuss the issues related to the project for better implementation.
3	Central level	As intimated by NMMU of MoRD	LKP will attend the review meeting along with the WBSRLM representative as & When convened by NMMU.

4 Audit:

Financial audit is to be carried out by the Chartered Accountant of LKP. The audit report together with action taken on the auditor's observations and physical progress under the project shall be submitted to MoRD and WBSRLM annually or as and when required by them. Financial progress reports will be submitted quarterly along with physical progress report to MoRD as well as to WBSRLM.



4 Learning:

The learning & sharing of the project shall be conceptualized, documented and shared among all the stakeholders in the following manner:-

- CRPs, PPs and community can learn by exposure/ exchange visits.
- Project staff of LKP will prepare audio visual documentation and show those AV
 materials to the community using LCD/PICCO projector.
- To educate Mahila Kisans in **ICT enabled mobile application system** for their own use.
- The regular field visits & the proper **application of package of Best- practices** give us lessons to scale up the practices in the adjacent NRLM compliant areas of the State.
- *The performance of Mahila entrepreneurs* shall give us the lessons to improve their financial upliftment as Producer Group in the intervened area.
- *Region specific Best practices* will be documented and shared with WBSRLM, NMMU and other stakeholders at interface forum both at national & international level.
- Success stories as well as the stories of failure will also be documented in detail for future guidance.



Chapter 8: Budget

Project Investments and Support Requested under MKSP:

Total Grant-in-aid has been sanctioned for the implementation of the project Rs.13.51 crore (Rs. Thirteen crore, fifty one lakh) only in three years which is to be funded by the central government to the extent of Rs. 10.13 crore, Rs. 3.3184 crore by the government of West Bengal & through contribution of Rs. 0.0616 crore by LKP

The budget has been recast with some modification in between the budget main heads keeping the total budget of the project as it was in the PPR, i.e Rs. 13.51 crore only already approved vide order no. (as already approved vide the order no K- 11034 / 81/ 2011/ MKSP/ PAC of the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, Dated 06.07.2012) and MOU signed between WBSRLM and Loka Kalyan Parishad dated 06 March, 2013

Major changes made in the following heads in the DPR with a comparison with The figures as per PPR shown in the Worksheet given below:

TABLE 74
Worksheet of restructuring

Sl	Component	PPR(Rs.)	DPR (Rs.)	Changes	% of
no.				(Rs.)	changes
1	Project inception	600,000	309,500	-290,500	-48.42
2	Institution building	15,172,000	16,134,320	962,320	6.34
3	Capacity building	29,092,000	60,292,680	31,200,680	107.248
4	Community investment support	81,991,600	50,400,000	-31,591,600	-38.53
5	Knowledge management	270,000	577,500	307,500	113.89
6	Monitoring & evaluation	1,219,400	631,000	-588,400	-48.25
7	Administration	6,755,000	6,755,000	0.00	0.00
	Total	135,100,000	135,100,000	0.00	0.00



Rationale:

- <u>Institution building</u>: minor change in terms of additional 6.34% in this head after making the need assessment of institution building for promotion of Producer Group institution more in number in the present situations.
- <u>Community investment support</u>: It is provided to the MKs on a basis of participatory investment by the MKs, PIA & the contribution of the PRIs. It is also made available to the MKs through their institution only, not directly to any individual directly by the PIA. It has been reduced Substantial reduction in community investment in the DPR, it has been proposed since PRIs are increasingly supporting the MKs and their Groups.
- <u>Capacity Building</u>: 250 more CRPs/ will be engaged in view of a renewed major thrust on development of social capital along with existing resources (200 CRPs/ PPs). Amongst them a new cadre will be introduced as animal care service provider with 100 members in the entire project area.
- <u>Cost of these training programmes</u> of SHG members, SHG federation leaders, PRI members, field level govt./PRI employees, etc. has been considered at various scales depending upon nature and duration of the training programmes.
- Strengthening collaborative PRI-CSO partnership activity: this has been included for enhancing capacity of the CSOs and strengthening relationship with the PRIs. It is hoped that this effort will finally be helpful for ensuring sustainability of actions taken under this Project. Scales of expenditure are varying depending on the nature of the programme.
- <u>Cost of hiring of Inventories</u>: Rationale of this item is that several office equipment, motor cycle and accessories will be needed on hiring basis, in addition to those already owned & are used by LKP for the project purpose.
- <u>Administrative and overhead expenditures</u>: No escalation or change has taken place (5%). All main cost components along with sub components are analyzed and presented on a time line basis.
- Cost of some components has been shifted from one head to the other like 1.3 & 1.6 (partial) from project inception to Knowledge management like 5.1 & 5.39 (partial) after assessment & need for readjustment.

MISP

TABLE 75

Analysis and Benchmarks of proposed costs.

SI No	Particulars	Amount (Rs)	%
1	Project Inception	309,500	0.23
2	Institution Building	16,134,320	11.94
3	Capacity Building	60,292,680	44.63
4	Community Investment Support	50,400,000	37.31
5	Knowledge Management	577,500	0.43
6	Monitoring & Evaluation	631,000	0.47
7	Administration Exp	6,755,000	5.00
	Total	13,51,00,000	100.00
	* Over all cost per MK (Rs)	2,252	
	** Programme cost per MK (Rs)	2,139	
	*** Administrative cost per MK (Rs)	113	

b. Fund Requirement:

- ♣ Total cost of the Grant-in-Aid Rs. 13, 51, 00,000 (To be released in 3 installments in the ratio of 25:50:25 respectively as per MOU signed between WBSRLM & LKP)
- ♣ We have already received Rs. 3,36,21,000 as 1st installment
- ♣ We will receive next 2 installments as per the ratio mentioned above



Annexure-1

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES MAY BE AVAILED BY THE MKS

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
1.	INDIRA GANDHI	B.P.L.	Rs. 400 per month up to 79	GRAM PANCHAYAT
	NATIONAL OLD AGE	Male/female	years	
	PENSION SCHEME	Age 60 years and plus	Rs. 1,000 for 80 years and	
			above	
2.	INDIRA GANDHI	B.P.L. Widow	Rs. 600 per month upto 79	PANCHAYAT SAMITI
	NATIONAL WIDOW	Not below the age of 40	years	
	PENSION SCHEME	Above 79 years	And	
			Rs. 1,000 after 79 years	
3.	INDIRA GANDHI	B.P.L. Disable	Rs. 600 per month upto 79	PANCHAYAT SAMITI
	NATIONAL DISABILITY	Under the age of 18 to 79	years	
	PENSION SCHEME	years	And	
		Amount of disability not less	Rs. 1,000 after 79 years	
		than 80%		
4.	NATIONAL FAMILY	B.P.L.	Rs. 40,000 at a time	PANCHAYAT SAMITI
	BENEFIT SCHEME	Age above 18 years and		
		below 60 years,		
		Earning member of the		
		family		
		After the death of the		
		earning member of the		





SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES family the legal heir/heirs is entitled to get	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
5.	PROVISIONAL FUND FOR LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (PROFLAL)	Landless Agricultural Labour, Total land not exceeding of 50 Satak, will contribute Rs. 25 per month and Govt will contribute Rs. 30 per month within the age of 18 to 59 years	After attaining 60 years, the beneficiary will get total fund contributed by him plus Govt. contribution alongwith interest at the rate of Govt. Provident Fund and will get the benefit of AABY	GRAM PANCHAYAT
6.	AAM ADMI BIMA YOJANA	All the PROFLAL Beneficiaries and all the landless households in the age group of 18 to 59 years will come under this scheme just filling a form available in Block office	Provisions will be given by the Central & State Govt. a. Natural death Rs. 30,000 b. Accidental death Rs. 75,000 c. Partial Permanent Disability Rs. 37,500 d. Scholarships 2 children of the beneficiary studying in 9 th to 12 th class will get Rs. 100 per month	
7.	STATE ASSISTED SCHEME	Persons working in the	Beneficiary will contribute	Block M.W.I





SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
	OF PROVIDENT FUND FOR UNORGANISED WORKERS (SASPFUW)	scheduled unorganized sector under the age of 18 to 60 years and his family income will not exceed Rs. 6,500 per month may come under this scheme	Rs. 25 Govt will contribute Rs. 30 per month. During disposal the beneficiary will get back all the funds contributed by him and Govt. alongwith the	
			interest prevailing for the Govt. PROVIDENT FUND and 1. For his treatment Rs. 10,000 2. Natural Death Rs. 50,000	
			3. Accidental death Rs. 1.5 Lakh	

WOMEN CHILD AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

1.	OLD AGE PENSION	60 years and above, who have no other way for livelihood (quota-based)	Rs. 750 per month	Panchayat Samity	
2.	WIDOW PENSION	Widow above 18 years and absolutely helpless for her livelihood (quota-based)	Rs. 750 per month	Panchayat Samity	
	Loka Kalyan Parishad DPR 2015 198				





SL.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
3.	DISABILITY PENSION	Persons with 40% Disability (quota-based)	Rs. 750 per month	Block B.W.O
4.	ANTODAYA YOJANA	B.P.L Poor of the poorest will come under the purview of the scheme	Highest 5 members of the family will get rice and wheat @7 Kg per member per month @Rice 3 Rs./Kg, Wheat Rs. 2/ Kg Beside this, resident of West Bengal, Lodha, Tudu, Murmu will also get these facilities where BPL is not any criteria	Block Food Inspector (through PDS system)
5.	ANNAPURNA ANNA YOJANA	Poor B.P.L at the age of 65 and helpless	10 Kg.s of food grain per month without price	Block Food Inspector (through PDS system)
6.	FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013	BPL and others 75% of Rural people and 50% of Urban people as the State Govt will select the beneficiary	5 Kg of Rice @ Rs. 3, Wheat @ Rs. 2 And other grains @ Rs. 1 (per member, per month) Maternity Benefit of Rs. 6,000 for 6 months	Block Food Inspector (through PDS system)
7.	RASHTRIYO SWASTYO BIMA YOJANA	B.P.L families, employees of unorganized sector will come under this scheme just	Cashless insurance of Rs. 30,000, limited for 5 members of the family	Department of ESI & Block





SL.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
		contributing Rs. 30 at the time of registration and per year Rs. 30 for its renewal		
8.	KANYASHREE YOJANA	Girls from the family having family income within Rs. 1 Lakh 20,000 thousand can apply taking forms from Bank or school (age 13 to 18 years for continuation of their studies)	Upto 18 years Rs. 500 per year& after 18 years, Rs. 25,000 (if continue study)	Headmaster of the school, Bank Manager
9.	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME OF FISHERY DEPARTMENT	Old & unable pension of Fisherman Age minimum 60 years Who is physically handicapped or become so following any accident, who has none to look after him	Rs. 1,000	BDO/ FEO
10.	INSURANCE FOR FISHERMEN	Personal & Family Insurance in case of death/ permanent disability of an active fisherman either the the beneficiary himself or his family	At a time,Rs. 25,000 in case of partly or permanent disability In case of death at a time Rs. 50,000	BD0/ FEO



SL.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
11.	KRISHI PENSION OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT	Age not less than 60 years Farmer having less than 1 acre of land or a Bhagchashi having less than 2 acres of land	Rs. 750 per month	ADA
12.	GRAPUIPIOUS RELIEF FUND	Or landless Agril labour All helpless destitute mentally & physically challenged person, socially deserted women who are not in a position to do any work—these sort of family/ people may get relief (quota based)	For per adult 12 Kg of wheat, or Rs. 120 For minor members, amount will be half	Department Of Relief
13.	ACCIDENTAL DEATH OR BURNT DEATH CASES	During the Natural Disasters like, Flood, Snake-Bite, Thunder-stuck death, any of His/Her family may apply for fund specified for this	Rs. 2 Lakh in each case	BDO/ BDMO Natural Disaster Management Department
14.	PENSION SCHEME OF SMALL & COTTAGE INDUSTRY	Handicraft & cottage based craftsmen Above 60 years Mentally challenged & who was earning his livelihood	Rs. 750 per month	BDO/ IDO





SL.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
		engaging in this trade for last 10 years Who has no other source of income at present Who has none to look after Who is not getting any		
		pension from any department		
15.	WEAVERS PENSION	Above 60 years Mentally challenged & who was earning his livelihood engaging in this trade for last 10 years Who has no other source of income at present Who has none to look after Who is not getting any pension from any department	Rs. 750 per month	BDO/ IDO
16.	PENSION SCHEME FOR BACKWARD CLASS	Age 60 or above ST/ST tribes/BC	Rs. 1,000 per month	BDO/ Inspector BCW
17.	MGNREGS (RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROVISION)—centrally	Providing not less than 100 days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed	Rs. 169 per day	Gram Panchayat





SL.	NAME OF THE	CATEGORY OF	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING
NO.	SCHEME	BENEFICIARIES		CENTRE
	sponsored scheme shared	employment in a financial		
	between Centre & State as	year to every household in		
	provided in the Act	rural areas as per demand,		
		resulting in creation of		
		productive assets of		
		prescribed quality &		
		durability		
		Any adult member or Family		
		getting job-card from GP		
		may demand for work which		
		shall be entertained		
18.	SAHAY PRAKRIYA &	People living in rural areas	Assured cooked food	BDO/ Gram Panchayat & Rural
	KARMASUCHI	in distress & destitute in	minimum once a day,	Development
		nature, not able to get food	necessary medical	
		once a day even,	treatment & other	
		Marginal people to be	facilities to upgrade his	
		provided with minimum	condition	
		food, lodge & shelter		
19.	SAYANGSIDDHA	SC/ST/OBC Women	Assistance for group	Anganwari Workers/ ICDS
			formation, Training of	Supervisor
			group members, Training	
			of group leaders, Training	
			for good governance,	
			Convergence with other	





SL.	NAME OF THE	CATEGORY OF	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING
NO.	SCHEME	BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	CENTRE
			Departments, Skill	
			development for getting	
			monetary assistance from	
			different financial institute	
20.	SWABALAMBAN	Women SHG Members for	Depend on Training	IDO at Block level
		their livelihood training in	schedule	
		different sectors		
21.	MAHILA SAMRIDDHI	SC/ ST/ OBC Women	SC/ST Women within	CDPO at Block Level
	YOJANA	To encourage the savings	income ranging Rs. 40,000	
	(BACKWARD CLASS	habit of women & make	per year are entitled to get	
	WELFARE)	them competent to get micro-	maximum Rs. 25,000 as	
		loans	loan	
			BPL women will get 50%	
			subsidy upto maximum Rs.	
			10,000	
			Loan should be repaid	
			within 5 years with interest	
			of 3%	
22.	VIVEKANANDA SELF-	Federation, Cluster & rural		SHG Supervisor/ Block Youth
	EMPLOYMENT	person (Single person	18 to 45 years of age,	Officer
	GENERATION SCHEME	scheme)	having family income not	
	i. ATMAMARYADA	Small scale productive	exceeding Rs. 15,000 per	
		centre, Manufacturing	month	
		Centre, Service Sector, Agril-	20% of Project cost	
		iii a	oka Kalyan Pasishad	DPR 2015 204





SL.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
		based Sector, Animal Husbandry, Floriculture, etc. related self-employment programme	Maximum Rs. 1 lakh 10% margin money should be provided by the Beneficiary & rest by Bank loan	
23.	VIVEKANANDA SELF- EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEME ii. ATMASAMMAN	Federation, Cluster & rural person (minimum 5 person group scheme)	18 to 45 years of age, having family income not exceeding Rs. 15,000 per month 2.5% of Project Cost Maximum Rs. 2.5 lakh 10% margin money should be provided by the Beneficiary & rest by Bank loan	SHG Supervisor/ Block Youth Officer
24.	ST MAHILA SASHAKTIKARAN YOJANA	ST women with family income not less than Rs. 39,550 BPL Beneficiaries can get maximum 50% subsidy of project cost upto Rs. 10,000 for various livelihood schemes	Get maximum Rs. 50,000 as loan Repayment can be made within 6 years in case of Rs. 25,000 loan Above Rs. 25,000 loan can be repaid within 10 years	BWO/ District Manager Backward class welfare Department





SL.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
25.	SWARNIMA	OBC Women for their livelihood development	Loan Rs. 25,000 90% subsidy 10% margin money rate of interest 3%	BCW
26.	PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)	Any individual person SHG Group Registered co-operatives Person with class-VIII standard. Above 18 years age, no income limit, only one person per family can be benefited	Maximum loan of Rs. 25 lakh for productive industry Maximum loan of Rs. 10,000 for service- providing industry Maximum subsidy for Rural Industry	BDO/ IDO
27.	NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN (SWACCHHA BHARAT)	Who has no sanitation provision at home & proper drainage system to avoid environmental pollution	Target: within 2022, every family will get a free sanitation system Open defaecation will be stopped	BDO/ PRADHAN
28.	JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA	Women of BPL & all SC/ST families Age more than 19 Who has enrolled their name in the health centre & who has taken 4 times check-up at the health centre are entitled	Will get Rs. 500 for health check-up & Rs. 500 for institutional delivery Conveyance (MATRIYAN) will be provided Cost of surgery if	Health Centre & Hospital





SL.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	COMMUNICATING CENTRE
		to get this benefit	necessary will be provided by this scheme	
29.	GRAMIN AYASAN PRAKALPA i. INDIRA AYAS YOJANA	BPL families having score in P-1/2 in rural household survey	Rs. 70,000 in plain land Rs. 75,000 in other difficult areas	Pradhan/ BDO
30.	GITANJALI	Economically backward people with no shelter of their own, will be provided house Those who are affected by natural calamities, eradicated for the execution of Govt schemes Monthly income less than Rs. 6,000 per month	Rs. 70,000 in plain land Rs. 75,000 in other difficult areas	BDO/ SDO
		BPL Families should be given priority		



Annexure-2

Production of Video and Audio Materials by Loka Kalyan Paxishad	
Video & Audio CDs & DVDs	Price
Poribeshmukhi Fasol Surakkha (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
2. Swanirbhar Daler Kahinichitra (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
3. Praner Khoje Ganer Majhe, Audio CD (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
4. Ek Sathe Hat Lagai Mora / Swanirvar Daler Kahinichitra (Double Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
5. Subhar Kotha & Aakashi (Double Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
6. Rubydir Khabor (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
7. Notun Prane Path Chala, Music Video (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
8. Sathi / Tomar Amar Desh (Double Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
9. Swastho 1 & 2 (Double Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
10. Unnayan Ki Nai Rah/ Akashi, Ma-O-Sishu, Tikakaron (Hindi Double Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
11. Jatiyo Gramin Karmosangsthan Nischoyota Aain (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
12. Bachar Thikana (Single Box) CD	Rs. 25/-
13. Amra Pari (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
14. Agamoni (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
15. Aalor Thikana (Single Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
16. Uttaran (Single Box) DVD	Rs. 50/-
17. An Enduring Endeavour (Single Box) DVD	Rs. 50/-
18. Amra Pari (Single Box) DVD	Rs. 50/-
19. Dishari (Single Board Packet) DVD	Rs. 50/-
20. A New Dawn (Single Box) DVD	Rs. 50/-
21. Chapalar Sangsar (Single Box) CD	Rs. 50/-
22. Bou Pradhan - Swami Saitan (Single Box) CD	Rs. 50/-
23. Silverline - (Pouch Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
24. Unnayan Ki Nai Rah (Hindi Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
25. Aakashi (Hindi Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
26. Aakashi (Bangla Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
27. Rubydir Khabor (Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
28. Sastho-e Sampad (Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
29. Unnayaner Pathe, Joyhat Panchayat (Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
30. Kahani Humlogo Ki (Hindi Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
31. Ek Sathe Hat Lagai Mora (Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
32. Sathi (Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
33. Tomar Aamar Desh (Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
34. Jhogra - Jhati (Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
35. Sristi (Box Pack) CD	Rs. 50/-
36. We Can (Box Pack) DVD	Rs. 50/-
37. Aashar Aalo (Pouch Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
38. LKP Activities Dec'09 (Pouch Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
39. LKP-PRI, NGO-PRI & LKP Activities Dec'09 (Pouch Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
40. Annapurnar Baromasya Krishi Panji (Pouch Pack) CD	Rs. 25/-
41. Madhur Yadein Songs by Sanat Chattapadhyaya in Nepali and Bengali (Audio CD)	Rs. 50/-
42. Abhinayer Khoje Jatra Pala (Pouch Pack CD)	Rs. 25/-
43. Du Kadam Ageye (Pouch Pack DVD)	Rs. 25/-
44. Jal Chabi (Pouch Pack DVD)	Rs. 25/-
45. Bhorer Phool (Pouch Pack DVD)	Rs. 25/-





লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদ দারা প্রকাশিত পুস্তক সমূহ (২০১১ সাল পর্যন্ত)

নং	বইয়ের নাম	পৃষ্ঠা	দাম
١.	পরিবেশমুখী প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ১ম পর্ব	Ъ	9.00
٧.	পরিবেশমুখী প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ২য় পর্ব	ъ	9.00
٥.	প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের পরিবেশমুখী ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ৩য় পর্ব	હ	0.00
8.	পরিবেশমুখী প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ৪র্থ পর্ব	Č	0.00
œ.	প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের পরিবেশমুখী ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ৫ম পর্ব	ъ	9.00
৬.	ডাল চাষের সহজ পাঠ – ৬ষ্ঠ পর্ব	ъ	9.00
٩.	দানা শষ্য ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ৭ম পর্ব	•	8.00
ъ.	কন্দ ফসল ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ৮ম পর্ব	Č	0.00
۵.	তেল বীজ ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ৯ম পর্ব	Œ.	8.00
50.	প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের পরিবেশমুখী ব্যবহারের সহজ পাঠ - ১০ম পর্ব	50	b.00
١١٥.	মাছ চাষের সহজ পাঠ - ১ম পর্ব	৬	0.00
١٤.	মাছ চামের সহজ পাঠ - ২য় পর্ব	৬	0.00
50.	পশু পালনের সহজ পাঠ - ১ম পর্ব	8	8.00
\$8.	পশু পালনের সহজ পাঠ - ২য় পাঠ	ć	٧.00
50.	ডাল চাষের সহজ পাঠ	ъ	9.00
١७.	গ্রাম উন্নয়ন সমিতি সংক্রান্ত সরাক্ষরি আদেশনামা, স্পষ্টিকরণ ও হাতবই	>>	\$0.00
١٩.	সংবিধানে পঞ্চায়েতী রাজ - ৭৩তম সঠ্ঠশোধনী	۵	5.00
Sb.	আপনি আপনার স্থনির্ভর দল ও আপনার গ্রাম উন্নয়ন সমিতি	હ	৬.০০
١۵.	সরকারি আদেশ নামার নির্বচিত সংকলন (২০০৩-২০০৫)	25	\$5.00
२०.	জাতীয় গ্রমীন কর্মসংস্থান গ্যারান্টি আইন ও ব্যবহারিক রূপরেখা (নতুন সংস্করণ)	৩৬	05.00
٧٥.	আপনার পঞ্চায়েত ও আপনি (পঞ্চায়েতের প্রথম পাঠ)	>8	\$0.00
২ ২.	আপনার গ্রাম সংসদ ও আপনি (পঞ্চায়েতের দ্বিতীয় পাঠ)	30	5.00
૨૭.	আপনার জন্য পঞ্চায়েত সহায়তা	22	\$0.00
ર8.	সরকারি তথ্য জানতে চান	ડર	\$8.00
૨ ૯.	পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পঞ্চায়েত (গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত অ্যাকাউন্টস্, অডিট ও বাজেট) রুলস্-২০০৭	\ \ \ \ \ 8	২২.00
૨ હ.	সহজ কথায় পঞ্চায়েত আইন (প্রথম ভাগ) ২০০৮ জুন পর্যন্ত সংশোধনী সহ	83	00.00
२१.	জনস্বাস্থে গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত	•8	00.00
२४.	গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত টেলিফোন ডিরেক্টরী	88	২৬.০০
२৯.	গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত ঠিকানাপঞ্চী	98	85.00
oo.	শিশুর সুরক্ষা	১৬	\$9.00
٥٥.	প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা ও পঞ্চায়েত	50	5.00
૭૨.	পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পঞ্চায়েত (গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত প্রশাসন) নিয়মাবলী - ২০০৪	22	25.00
೦೦.	বে-লাহান্তি গাঁতাক ভালীই বিভাগ আ: কী হরা (সাঁওতালি)	>>	২৩.00
৩8.	পশ্চিমবঙ্গ লোকায়ুক্ত আইন - ২০০৩	8	৬.০০
૭૯.	জাগ্রত সমিতি	٩	8.00
৩৬.	সরকারি আদেশনামার নির্বাচিত সংকলন (২০০৬-২০০৮)	8.0	82.00
৩৭.	আকাশী এলো পঞ্চায়েতে (সি.ডি সহ)	50	96.00
৩৮.	পশ্চিমবঙ্গ দ্বিতীয় রাজ্য অর্থ কমিশনের রিপোর্ট - ২০০২	>>	00.9
ు స.	আপকা পঞ্চায়েত অর আপ (হিন্দি)	39	\$8.00
80.	ঘরোয়া হাঁস-মুরগী পালনের সহজ পাঠ	ъ	5.0
85.	তথ্য জানার অধিকার আইন (প্রথম পাঠ)	હ	
82.	আপ অর আপকা গ্রাম সংসদ (পঞ্চায়েত কা দ্বিতীয় পাঠ)	50	
80.	সহজ পশুপালন (হিন্দি)	ъ	
88.	গাঁও পঞ্চায়েত, আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়েতের জনপ্রতিনিধি ও পদাধিকারীদের জন্য	22	
	প্রশিক্ষণ বিষয়বস্তু (সহজ বাংলা ভাষায় উপস্থাপনা)		

Annexure-3

MKSP Module Development & Training Schedule - 2013, LKP

SL No	Theme	Sub-themes	Name & Description of Training Module	Broad / Major Contents of the Modules	Methodology- Theoritical/Practical handholding & Material used (IEC Materials, CD, Projector, booklets)	No of training days / batch	Type of Trainees (PP/CRP/Com munity/PRI & Stakeholders)	Optimum No of trainees for each batch	Type of Trainer (Resource Persons, External, Project Staff etc)	Venue (Village / Cluster /Fedaration/out station)
GTP 3	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Crop plan- space & tires use Land use plan.	Location specific crop calander & crop season	>Crop calender >Crop sequence >Mixed & componioin >Field dike crops >Seasonal fallows & cropping systems >Post calamity (AILA) reconstruction of cropping system techniques. * Model estimate of major crops	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc.).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GTP 4	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Package of practices crops of dry land Rainfed cropping system	Packages of practies of food grains & millets	>SA practies of crops >Maize >Bajra >Jawar >Barley >Finger millet >Proso & kado millet	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc.).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GTP 5	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Package of practices of crops (Rainfed cropping)	Packages of practies of Pulses & legumes	>Grain cowpea >Guar been >Moog been >Soya been >Red gram >Black gram >Moth been >Horse gram >Baklosh >Rajmash >Lentil >Bengal gram >Chick pea >Pea >Storage practies of pulses	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.



SL No	Theme	Sub-themes	Name & Description of Training Module	Broad / Major Contents of the Modules	Methodology- Theoritical/Practical handholding & Material used (IEC Materials, CD, Projector, booklets)	No of training days / batch	Type of Trainees (PP/CRP/Com munity/PRI & Stakeholders)	Optimum No of trainees for each batch	Type of Trainer (Resource Persons, External, Project Staff etc)	Venue (Village / Cluster /Fedaration/out station)
GTP 6	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Package of practices of crops (Rainfed cropping)	Package of Practices of Tuber / Root crops	SA Practies for Amaphophallus Sweet Potato Sakarkund Tapioca Dieseeria Zinger Turmaric Asparagus	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GTP 7	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Alternative lowest cultivation techniques (Irrigated cropping system)	Growing potato through True Potato Seed (TPS)	Utility of True Potato Seed (TPS) in Potato Cultivation Advantage of TPS over Planting Seed Tuber Raising Nursery Steps of Cultivation Practices Prectices after planting & after Care	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GTP 8	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	P.P of Crops (Rainfed cropping)	Package of Practices of oil Seeds	S.A Practices for Ground Nut Sesemum Rinseed Soyabean Sunflower Niger Safflower Rosale	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.



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GTP 9	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Alternative Crop pest management (Rainfed cropping)	Eco-friendly integrated pest management Practices	Major Crop pest & Bio Management Preparation of 10 Botanical, Bio-agents / preparation Use of TV, C.flurocence Control of Stor Grain pest, Rodents, ants, white ants Botanical pesticides available in market & use it	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GTP 10	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Dry land rainfed area agro allied farming Small Animal Farming in backyard system	Stock improvement of Chicks, Ducks	Eco friendly rearing practices of Chicks Ducks Koel Disease pest management practices Community animal helth operations	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GTP 11	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	DO	Stock improvement of ruminants & small animals.	Eco friendly rearing practices of Goat sheep Tortoise Pigs Cow/Buffalow	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.



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GTP 12	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Aqua farming (Inland Fish Farming)	Quality fish seed production & minor fish conservation & production.	Induced fish breeding technology for major corps. Indigenous fish production technology. Composite fish farming. Pond based integrated farming.	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GTP 13	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Rainfed farming (System approach in cropping practices).	System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	Package of practices of Rice cultivation. Economics of SRI. Cost-benefit & food savings.	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GTP 14	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Rainfed farming (System approach in cropping practices).	System of Wheat intensification. (SWI)	DO	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.



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GTP 15	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Rainfed farming (System approach in cropping practices).	System of Maize intensification. (SMI)	DO	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
В				GENERI	C MANAGEMENT F	ROTOCOLS	(IB)			
GMP 1	MOBILIZATI ON OF COMMUNITY	INSTITUTION BUILDING & CB OF MKS	Formation of MKSHGs & its sub- cluster, cluster, Block-federation.	Quantification of MKSHG members. Best practices of MKSHGs. Participation in PRIs programs & schemes. Linkage with MFIS, Banks. Managing financial management.	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.
GMP 2	DO	DO	CB of MKs in participation, governance,plannin g & implementation.	Schemes & programmes in GPs. Bottom up planning preparation. Role of GUS in GP plan & linkage with MKSHGs plan. Role of MKSHGs in program delivery process of PRIs. Rights & entitlements of MKs.	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff Resource persons Training assistant RPs (NRM) PPs (Trained) Govt experts.	All levels of MKSHG. Village cluster. Block Fedaration. Community Level. Districts & HQ.



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GMP 3	DO	Group based entrepreneurs hip development	Formation of producer groups with strong forward backward linkages and ownership	Mobilise MKSHGs to form suitable Producer Group / Service Provider Enterprise Promotion of farm and non farm activities in the form of micro enterprise Empower the MKs to enter into profitable marketing Augmentation of income generation Linking with market chain and active participation in the process Market promotion and Product branding and Licensing	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	SHG Federations, Producers Group /enterprise Facilitation Professionals , Producer Group Facilitators & MKSHG members and Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assistant (2+1).	Project staff Producer Group /Enterprise Facilitation Professionals , Producer Group Facilitators, Marketing and storage agents	Local level/Block level/District level market and market chains, regulated market, licensing authorities, storage agencies

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GMP 4	DO	Do	Producer Group Management	Institutional development process Institutional administration by the members Financial management Training and other support on all matter regarding entrepreneurship (record keeping, book keeping, marketing, govt. regulations regarding small scale entrepreneurship) etc Product preparation — branding, packaging, processing in case of food product, storing etc. Establishment of and linkage with efficient backward and forward linkage in marketing the SHG products from local to distant markets	Both Theoretical & practical / Stagarred Hand Holding (need based). Instruction Medium-BENGALI. Tools-lectures, charts, printed handouts, video presentation using projector, IEC materials.	Non Residential, 6 hrs per day with two sessions, 1hr recess. Follow-up after 60 days	Para professionals & Trainee PPs (Agro. Tech). CRPs. GP members & functioneries. SHG Fedararion Leaders. MKSHG members. Farming Community. Other Stake Holders (PRIs etc).	30-35 perticipants. Trainer & assitant (2+1).	Project staff , Producer Group /Enterprise Facilitation Professionals , Producer Group Facilitators, Marketing and storage agents	

Annexure-4

			Generic b	asic livelihood proto	cols GLP-MDG Issu	ues (Gender	Health, Educ	cation)		I
SL No	Theme	Sub-themes	Name & Description of Training Module	Broad / Major Contents of the Modules	Methodology- Theoritical/Practical handholding & Material used (IEC Materials, CD, Projector, booklets)	No of training days / batch	Type of Trainees (PP/CRP/Com munity/PRI & Stakeholders)	Optimum No of trainees for each batch	Type of Trainer (Resource Persons, External, Project Staff etc)	Venue (Village / Cluster /Fedaration/out station)
GLP- 1	Approach to universal education	MDG -GOAL 2 PRE- PRIMARY & PRIMARY EDUCATION	Addressing drop out & non-enrolment in pre-primary & primary school, Right to education	Importance of pre-primary education; ICDS and its services; Drop out amongst girls; Mid day meal & quality of teaching; Gaps in Infrastructure; Understanding role in monitoring education through VEC; Parent-teacher Meetings etc.	Group orientation, watch committee (VEC & mother committee) activation & linkages with GPs Video & IEC print materials (Bengali medium)	Half yearly 3 day.	Project staff, CRP, PPs, MKSHG leaders, GUS, VEC, monitoring committee in ICDS.	30-40	External RPs, VEC members, ICDS working functionaries (at village level)	Sub cluster & GP level.
GLP- 2	APPROACH TO MITIGATE GENDER DISCRIMINA TION	MDG -GOAL 3 ADOLESCEN T GIRLS	Life skills for adolescents	Self awareness Managing Emotions Building Relationships Resisting Peer PressureCommunicating and Negotiating safer life situations Decision making Problem Solving Understanding rights and responsibilities, understanding gender stereo types & discrimination.	Method - Group discussions, brain storming, lecture method, role play, case studies, debates, games, etc. Tools- powerpoint, films, handouts, again case studies, booklets(in bengali medium)	24 per batch at 6 hrs quarterly	Project staff, community leaders, adolescents	34-45	External RPs, project staffs	Village , GP, block level

			Generic b	asic livelihood proto	cols GLP-MDG Issu	ues (Gender	, Health, Edu	cation)		
SL No	Theme	Sub-themes	Name & Description of Training Module	Broad / Major Contents of the Modules	Methodology- Theoritical/Practical handholding & Material used (IEC Materials, CD, Projector, booklets)	No of training days / batch	Type of Trainees (PP/CRP/Com munity/PRI & Stakeholders)	Optimum No of trainees for each batch	Type of Trainer (Resource Persons, External, Project Staff etc)	Venue (Village / Cluster /Fedaration/out station)
GLP- 3	WOMEN EMPOWERM ENT & SOCIAL JUSTICE	MDG -GOAL 3 MITIGATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	Gender Discrimination & violence against women & Issues	Understanding sex & gender, Gender Stereotypes; Partiarchy; Women's Rights are Human Rights; Understanding gender based violence through life cycle exercise; Understanding double burden; Early marrige; Dowry; Domestic Violence-concept; prevention and action; Rape-concept; addressing shame & guilt; sexual harassment at workplace; Addressing VAW & discrimination through commu nity action; Understanding women's legal rights.	Method-Group discussion, Brainstorming,Lecture method,Role play, Case studies, Debates, Games etc. Tools- Power point,Films, Case studies, Hand-outs, Books, VDO materials,in BENGALI to be prepared.	24 per batch at 6 hrs quarterly	Project staff, MKSHG leaders,MKSGH , Pregnant mothers, GUS.	35-45	Project staff, External RPs.	District/Block,cluster & sub-cluster.
GLP-	HEALTH FOR ALL	MDG -GOAL 4 CHILD HEALTH	Addressing Infant Mortality	Early pregnancy; Early Marriage; Gender discrimination; Delivery at home; Contraceptive; Nutrition; Immunization/Vaccination; Available schemes and services of govt.; Caring for severely malnourished children (SAM); Understanding the growth chart; Understanding services of ICDS; Identifying problems/gaps in the ICDS infrastructure; Understanding role in monitoring the services of ICDS, MID-DAY MEAL, SCHOOL NUTRITION GARDEN.	Method-Group discussion, Brainstorming,Lecture method,Role play, Case studies, Debates, Games etc. Tools-Power point,Films, Case studies, Hand-outs, Books, VDO materials,in BENGALI to be prepared.	24 per batch at 6 hrs quarterly	Project staff, CRP, PPS, MKSHG leaders, GUS, monitoring committee in ICDS.	35-45	Project staff,External RPs	District/Block,cluster & sub-cluster.

SL No	Theme	Sub-themes	Name & Description of Training Module	Broad / Major Contents of the Modules	Methodology- Theoritical/Practical handholding & Material used (IEC Materials, CD, Projector, booklets)	No of training days / batch	Type of Trainees (PP/CRP/Com munity/PRI & Stakeholders)	Optimum No of trainees for each batch	Type of Trainer (Resource Persons, External, Project Staff etc)	Venue (Village / Cluster /Fedaration/out station)
GLP- 5	HEALTH FOR ALL	MDG -GOAL 5 MATERNAL HEALTH & NUTRITION	Addressing Maternal mortality.	Early pregnancy; Early marriage; Delivery in homes; Contraceptive; Nutrition; Immunization/Vaccination; Available schemes and services of govt; Kitchen garden; Understanding services of ICDS; MID-DAY MEAL, SCHOOL NUTRITION GARDEN. Identifying problems/gaps in health infrastructure; Developing a holistic health plan sansad wise	Method-Group discussion, Brainstorming, Lecture method, Role play, Case studies, Debates, Games etc. Tools-Power point, Films, Case studies, Hand-outs, Books, VDO materials, in BENGALI to be prepared.	24 per batch at 6 hrs quarterly	Project staff, CRP, PPs, MKSHG leaders, GUS,	35-45	Project staff,External RPs	Village/GP/Block level federations offices.



Annexure No. 5

Best Practice: LKP Experience

Vegetable pests & eco-friendly control -Research residues on ITK Dr. Bibekananda Sanyal, LKP

Name of pest/disease	ITK systems	Technique of use/doses	Efficacy	Remarks
Fruit & shoot	a) 5% NSKE or	a) Hand picking	a) Effective at	Tested,
borer of Brinjal	3% Neem oil	of affected	low infestation.	popularised
a) shoot, leaf	emulsion (NOE)	twigs/fruits.	Spray at regular	
Petiole, fruit borer	b) Basal		interval equally	15% Green/fresh
Leucinodes	application of	b) Foliar spray	effective as	Neem leaf
Orbonalis Guenee	neem oilcake at 30	of NSKE or	Endosulfan,	extract (NLE)
	kg/bigha (90	NOE at 10-12	Carbaryl,	equally effective
b) Stemborer	kg/ac)	days interval	quinalphos	
Euzophera	c) Intercropped			
Perticella	with marigold,			
	corriender, onion,			
	garlic			
Whitefly in	a) 5% NSKE or	1 7	Controls	Tested. Gaining
Brinjal etc.	15-20% Neem	days interval	Effectively	popularity
vegetables	cake extract			
Bemesia tabaci	(NCE)			15% Green/fresh
	b) 10-15%			Neem leaf
	Lantana Camera			extract (NLE)
	Leafextract(LLE)			equally effective
Fruit borer of	a) 5% NSKE or	-do-	Controls	Tested. Gaining
tomato, vindi,	20% Neem cake		Effectively	popularity.
beans etc.	extract (NCE)			15% Green/fresh
				Neem leaf
Helicoverpa				extract (NLE)
armigera				equally effective
Aphids of	5% NSKE or 2%	when infestation	Controls	Tested. Widely
cowpea	Neem oil emulsion	observed spray	Effectively	adopted
	(NOE)	2-3 times at 10-		
Aphis craccivora		12 days interval		15% Green/fresh



kach				Neem leaf extract (NLE)
				equally effective
Red ants	K.Oil 20 ml & 5	Foliar spray at	Controls	Tested
	gm soap in 1 liter	10-12 days	effectively, also	
Myrmica rubra	of water or 3%	interval	controls aphids	15% Green/fresh
groups of species	NOE or 5% NSKE		and leaf eating	Neem leaf
			caterpillars	extract (NLE)
				equally effective
White	Castor cake	Basal application	Controls	Tested
ants/termites		of 30-40 kg per	effectively also	
Recticuli termis		acre	controls aphids	
virginicus			and caterpillars	
Leaf eating	2-3 days old cow	Foliar spray at	Effectively	Tested. Gaining
caterpillars,	urine mixed with 4	noon, repeat 2-3	controls. Checks	popularity
aphids, leaf	times of water	times at 10-12	many fungal &	
hoppers		days interval	bacterial disease.	
Root knot	Planting marigold	Interplanting of	Equally	Tested. Gaining
nematodes of	and use of neem or	marigold, use of	effective as	popularity
Brinjal, tomato,	pongamia cake.	20-30 kg neem	Carbaryl	
Vindi, banana,	Green manuaring	or pongamia		
papaya etc.	with marigold	(karanj) cake at		
	reduce nematode	planting and at		
Meloidogyne	population	70-80 days after		
incognita		planting. In		
		severe case use		
		marigold as		
		green manure		
		along with		
		interplanting.		



Head borar of	Sowing mustard	Works as trap	Effectively	Test programme
cabbage	after 10 rows as	crop.	controls.	taken up
	follows: sow			1
Dimond back	single row before			
moth	15days of		NSKE Highly	
	planting, on the		effective	
Plutella	day of planting			
maculipennis	and after 15 days			
	of planting.			
	5% NSKE or 5%			
	tomato plant		15% Green/fresh	Tested. Trial
	extract (Used to	Spray 2-3 times	Neem leaf	programme
	repel pestes not to	at 6-7 days	extract (NLE)	taken up for 5%
	control or kill)	interval useful as	equally effective	tomato plant
		pest repellant		extract.
Cabbage	0.4% NSKE or 4%	Spray 2-3 times	Effectively	Not tested. To be
butterfly Pieris	drup extract of	at 6-7 days	controls.	taken up.
brassicae	Media azardirach	interval		
	(Persian lilac)			

Vegetable disease & eco-friendly control -Research resedues Dr. Bibekananda Sanyal, LKP

Name of pest/disease	ITK* systems	Technique of use/doses	Efficacy	Remarks
Root-rot Foot rot of	20% aqueous	Seed soaking for 6	Infestation checked.	Test programme
Tomato	extract of	hours.	Germination	taken up.
Pithium	Bouganvillia		efficiency by 75%	
aphanidermatum	Betal leaf.			
Phytophthera spp.				
Fruit rot in chilli	a) Leaf extract of	Foliar spray	a) Checks disease	a) Not tested
(Colletotrichum	'bael' or 'Tulsi' 5-	a) 2-3 times at 7-10	within 3 days	
capsici) (Tomamto,	15% or 10% leaf	days interval at		
Bringal, Termaric,	extract of Bilati	flowering & fruit	b) Checks within 10	b) Tested,
Cotton, Bengal	Babool (Prosopis	development stage	days	popularised
gram, Jute)	juliflora)	b) 3-4 times at 6-8		pregnant cow
	b) 10% fresh	days interval		urine more
	cowdung extract			effective



	I	T	T	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Ring mosaic of	a) 5% Nerium	a) Foliar spray	a) Complete control	a) Not tested,Test prog.
Tomato, Cowpea,	leaf extract			taken up
spotted wilt, virus	(KARABI) 3-4			
	times at 6-7 days			
	interval			b) Not tested, Test prog.
	b) 5-10% aquas	b) Foliar spray	b) Complete control	taken up
	extract			
	coconut/Jower			
	leaf, 3-4 times at			
	6-7 days interval			
Root-rot Foot rot of	a) 5% nerium	a) Folier spray	a) Efficiently checks.	a) Test prog.
tomamto, Damping	leafextract		cheeks.	taken up
off			b) Lessen	
Fusarium	b) 5-10%	b) Seed soaking &	b) Lessen infestation	b) Test prog.
oxisporum	Jowarleaf	seedling root deep		taken up
	extract	for 30-45 minutes.	appreciably	
	c) VAM	c) Seed/seedling	, p. 1	c) Not tested
		treatment	c) Develop	
			Resistance	
Beans, Cowpea	5% neem	Foliar spray at	Lessen mosaic &	5% neem oil
yellow mosaic	oil/vitex oil or	15,22,29 days after	increase yield.	tested, gaining
virus, spotted wilt	cotton oil	sowing		popularity
	emulsion			
Powdery mildew of	3% neem oil &	Foliar spray at 15-	Complete control	Tested
pea, cowpea etc.	0.25% soap	40,50 days after		
	emulsion	sowing		
Erysiphe polygoni				

ITK*- Indigenous Traditional Knowledge, NSKE - Neem seed karel extract, NCE - Neem oil cake extract NOTE - Neem oil Emulsion, LLE - Lantena camera leaf extract, NLE - Neem leaf extract.



Pest & disease of Rice and Eco-friendly control-Research residues on ITK

Name of Pest/disease	ITK systems	Technique of use/doses	Efficacy	Remarks
Stem borer, Gallmidge,	a) Basal application	a) At seed bed & in	a) Effective	a) Apply fresh at
plant hoppers, hispa, leaf	of NOC @ 90 kg/ac	main plots	control	final plough
folder, leaf eating pests	b) Basal application			
etc. of rice	of 20 kg of NOC &	b) At seed bed & in	b) Effective	b) Drain water
	20 kg of poultry	main plots	control	before
	liter/ac at trans			application
	planting & at 40-45			
	DAT			
Blast of rice, broun spot,	a) spray 10% fresh	a) Stand the	a) efficiently	a) Highly
sheath & root/foot rot,	cow dung extract	solution of cow	controls major	effective. At high
Tungro virus disease of	(CDE) 12-15 days	dung 100 gms./liter	fungal, bacterial,	infestation spray
rice	interval from seedling	of water for 8-10	viral diseases of	3-4 times at 5-6
	to maturity	hrs., decant, strain	rice	days interval
	b) Seed treatment	& spray at evening		
	with P.fluorescence	hrs.	b) complete	
	at 10 gms. In 300 ml.	b) P.fluorescence at	control	b) 40-50 days
	water & mixed with	10 gms. In 300 ml.		control
	per kg. of seeds	water & mixed	c)) complete	
	c) Spray solution of 2	with per kg. of	control	
	gm per liter of	seeds		c) 40-50 days control
	P.fluorescence at 45	c) 2 gm per liter of		control
	DAT	P.fluorescence at	d)) complete	d) 40-50 days
	d) Seed treatment	45 DAT	control	control
	with Trichoderma	d) 4 gm TV mixed		
	Viridi (TV)	with boiled rice		e) 40-50 days
		extract & dressed		control
	e) Seedling deep	per/kg of seed	e)) complete	
	or/and spray on	e) 200 gms. TV	control	
	standing crop	mixed with 10 ltrs.		
		Of water		

DAT= days after transplanting.



Annuxure-6

প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদের সাথে গ্লাম পঞ্চায়েত স্তরে সংঘের সাথে সমঝোতাপত্র

১. লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদ (প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা) হেড অফিস, ২৮/৮ লাইব্রেরী রোড, কোলকাতা - ৭০০০২৬, গ্ অফিস এর পক্ষে মনোনীত অফিস প্রতিনিধি	
	প্রকর
দ্বিকীয় পক্ষ	
গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত, ব্লক, ব্লক,	
পো:,জেলা	
পিন কোড।	

২. জাতীয় গ্রামীণ জীবন জীবিকা মিশনের অধীন মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিয়োজনার কর্মসূচি রূপায়ণের লক্ষ্ণে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদ (প্রথম পক্ষ) এবং সংঘ(দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতার ভিত্তিতে নিম্নলিখিত নিজ নিজ দায়দায়িত্ব ও কর্তব্য সম্পাদনের জন্য এতদ্বারা চুক্তিবদ্ধ হইতেছেন।

৩. প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার দায়দায়িত্ব:

- (ক) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব অনুসারে কারিগরি বিষয়, আর্থিক কাজকর্ম পরিচালন পদ্ধতি এবং নির্দিষ্ট মেয়াদের কর্ম পরিকল্পনা ও ব্যয়বরাদ্দ সম্পর্কে সংঘ(দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) অবহিত করবে।
- (খ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) বিস্তৃত প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব অনুসারে যে সমস্ত কাজকর্ম সম্পন্ন করতে হবে তা দ্বিতীয় পক্ষকে জানাবে এবং মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিয়োজনার নির্দেশিকা অনুযায়ী সংঘের (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) লক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির কর্মসূচি রূপায়িত করবে।
- (গ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) বিস্তৃত মরশুমি ও বার্ষিক কাজের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা সংঘের (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) হাতে প্রদান করবে, যা তারা প্রকল্পের সময়সীমার মধ্যে অর্জনের জন্য কাজ করবে।
- (ঘ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) নির্দিষ্ট সময় অন্তর মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিযোজনা কর্মসূচি নিবিড্ভাবে তত্ত্বাবধান করবে এবং দ্বিতীয় পক্ষকে প্রয়োজনে কিছু সংশোধন সহ কর্মসূচি রূপায়ণ সংক্রান্ত পরামর্শ প্রদান করবে।
- (
 মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিযোজনা কর্মসূচির সৃষ্ঠ রূপায়ণের লক্ষ্যে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) সংঘ/ উপসংঘের (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) সশক্তিকরণের জন্য প্রয়োজনমত হাতে কলমে সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।
- (চ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণের ক্ষেত্রে সংঘের (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষের) নিয়ন্ত্রণ বহির্ভত কোনও সমস্যা হলে তার দূর করার উদ্যোগ প্রথম পক্ষ
- (ছ) কাজের উপযোগী পরিস্থিতি তৈরি হলে প্রকল্প ভক্ত কাজের প্রয়োজন- ভিত্তিক অর্থ সংঘের রাষ্ট্রায়ত ব্যাংকের আকাউন্টে হস্তান্তরিত করবে এবং মঞ্জরীকৃত অর্থের যথায়থ সদব্যবহার করার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় সাহায্য করবে।

৪. সংঘের ভূমিকা ও দায়দায়িত্ব:

- অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প কর্মসূচি যথাযথভাবে সম্পাদনের মাধ্যমে যথাযথ উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তুতির লক্ষ্ণে স্থানীয় সংঘ মহিলা কিষাণ সমাজকৈ সংগঠিত করবে।
- (খ) মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিয়োজনার কর্ম পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের এলাকায় তৃণমূলস্তর থেকে পরিকল্পনা তুলে এনে সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) উন্নয়নমূলক কর্মসূচি রূপায়ণ করতে লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদকে সব রকমের সাহায্য করবে।।
- (গ) অনুমোদিত বাৎসরিক কর্ম পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী প্রকল্পের জন্য সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির কর্মসূচি সংগঠিত করবে।
- (ঘ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার (প্রথম পক্ষ) প্রতিনিধি পরিদর্শনকালীন সময়ে সমস্ত তথ্যগুলি যাতে ভালভাবে দেখতে পায় সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তার ব্যবস্থা করবে।
- (%) কান্ধের উপযোগী পরিস্থিতি তৈরি হলে প্রকল্পের নির্দেশিকা মেনে প্রকল্পভক্ত প্রণয়ণকারী সংস্থা কর্ত্তক প্রদত্ত অর্থ সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) রাষ্ট্রায়ত্ব ব্যাংকের মাধ্যমে গ্রহণ করবে। এই বিষয়ে প্রাপ্ত অর্থের যথায়থ হিসাব রাখার জন্য একটি অতিরিক্ত ক্যাশ বই চালু রাখবে৷

- (চ) প্রকল্পের জন্য দ্বিতীয় পক্ষের অনুকৃলে মঞ্জুরীকৃত অর্থ/উপকরণ যাতে অনুমোদিত কর্ম পরিকল্পনা এবং কাজকর্মের জন্য বায় করা হয় সংঘকে (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তা সুনিশ্চিত করতে হবে। নির্দিষ্ট কর্মসূচি ভিন্ন অন্য কোনও কর্মসূচিতে খয়চ করতে হলে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার (প্রথম পক্ষ) অনুমতি নিতে হবে।
- (ছ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ যথা বীজ, হাঁস, মুরগী, মংস্য চাষ ইত্যাদি ও অন্যান্য অকৃষি জাতীয় উদ্যোগের সহায়ক সামগ্রী গ্রহণের তালিকা প্রস্তুত, সংগ্রহ ও বিতরণ একটি যৌথ কমিটির মাধ্যমে করতে হবে। উক্ত কমিটিতে সংঘ প্রতিনিধি এবং প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার প্রতিনিধি থাকবেন।
- (জ) এই কমিটির যাবতীয় সিদ্ধান্ত সমূহ দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ একটি খাতায় লিপিবদ্ধ করবেন।
- (ঝ) সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তাদের অফিস ঘরে রেজিস্টার সহ অন্যান্য তথ্যাদির সংরক্ষণ সুনিশ্চিত করবে যাতে প্রয়োজন হলে তা পরীক্ষার জন্য সহজেই পাওয়া যায়।
- (ঞ) আর্থিক বছর শেষ হওয়ার দু'মাসের মধ্যে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) কর্তৃক নিযুক্ত হিসাব পরীক্ষক যাতে সহজেই অডিট করতে পারেন সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তা সনিশ্চিত করবে।
- (ট) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) বিভিন্ন সময়ে সকল স্তব্যে প্রকল্প সফলভাবে রূপায়ণের স্বার্থে যে সমস্ত কাজ নির্ধারণ করবে, সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তা সর্বতোভাবে পালন করবেন। এই কাজগুলির সিদ্ধান্ত যৌথভাবে গ্রহণ করা হবে।
- (ঠ) কাজের অগ্রগতির বিভিন্ন খতিয়ান সংঘ সভাগুহে নির্দিষ্ট সময় অন্তর বিস্তৃতভাবে নোটিশ বোর্ডে টাঙিয়ে রাখতে হবো
- (ড) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার (প্রথম পক্ষ) কাছে প্রতি মাসে কাজের অগ্রগতির তথ্য জমা করতে হবে।
- (ঢ) পুরো প্রকল্প রূপায়ণের ক্ষেত্রে তত্ত্বাবধান ও পুনরায় খতিয়ে দেখার ব্যাপারে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থাকে (প্রথম পক্ষ)
 সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) প্রয়োজনীয় সহায়তা দেবে।
- (গ) প্রকল্পের কাজের ক্ষেত্রে সমস্ত রকম আর্থিক লেন দেন ভারত সরকার/রাজ্য সরকারের আর্থিক নিয়মাবলী মেনে করতে হবে। এ বিষয়ে প্রয়োজনীয় প্রশিক্ষণ প্রথম পক্ষ দেবেন।
- (ত) উপসংঘ/সংঘ এমনভাবে প্রস্তুত হতে হবে যাতে প্রকল্প শেষে তারা প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসাবে প্রকল্পের পরবর্তী কাজকে এগিয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়ার জন্য সক্ষমতা অর্জন করতে পারে।
- ৫. প্রকল্প রূপায়ণের জন্য কর্ম পরিকল্পনা: মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিযোজনার কাঙ্খিত ফল লাভের উদ্দেশ্যে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকরি সংস্থা যথা লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদ (প্রথম পক্ষ) তাদের অনুমোদিত প্রকল্পভুক্ত কর্মসূচি অনুসারে সংঘের মাধ্যমে প্রকল্প এলাকার বিস্তৃত কর্ম পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তুত করবে। ব্যক্তি ও স্থানির্ভর দলের মাধ্যমে উঠে আসা এই পরিকল্পনা গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত স্তুরে একত্রীকরণের জন্য সংঘ ও প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকরি। সংস্থা এক্যোগে কাজ করবে।
- **৬. চুক্তিশত্তের সংশোধন:** চুক্তিপত্তে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার কিছু বাধ্যবাধকতা রয়েছে। প্রকল্পের কাজ চলাকালীন এমন পরিস্থিতির সৃষ্টি হতে পারে যেখানে চুক্তিপত্তের কিছু পরিবর্তন বা পরিবর্ধন প্রয়োজন। এই পরিস্থিতির সৃষ্টি হলে প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ পারস্পরিক আলোচনা পূর্বক লিখিত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করবে।
- ৭-চু**ক্তিপত্রের মেশ্বাদ:** চুক্তির দিন থেকে এক বছর পর্যন্ত এই চুক্তিপত্রের বৈধতা বজায় থাকবে। পরবর্তী পর্যায়ে প্রয়োজনে এই চুক্তিপত্র পুননবীকরণ করা যেতে পারে। চুক্তির কোন বিষয়ে বিরোধ দেখা দিলে তা উভয়পক্ষের মধ্যে আলোচনার মাধ্যমে নিস্পত্তি করা হবে।

চুক্তিপত্রে স্বাক্ষরকারী উভয় পক্ষই হাতে হাত মিলিয়ে কাজ করবে।

সংঘের পঞ্জে -
(স্ট্যাম্প সহ সই)
১. সভানেত্রী -
২. সম্পাদিকা -
৩. কোষাধ্যক্ষ -
ঠিকানা:
টেলিফোন নং -



Annexure-7

প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদের সাথে গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত স্তরে সংঘ/ব্লক স্তরে মহাসংঘের সাথে চুক্তিপত্র

প্রথম পক্ষ

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১. লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদ (প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা) হেড অফিস, ২৮/৮ লাইব্রেরী রোড, কোলকাতা - ৭০০০২৬, প্রকল্প অফিসএর পক্ষে মনোনীত অফিস প্রতিনিধি।
দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ
গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত,
২. জাতীয় গ্রামীণ জীবন জীবিকা মিশনের অধীন মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিযোজনার কর্মসূচি রূপায়ণের লক্ষ্যে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদ (প্রথম পক্ষ) এবং উপসংঘ/ সংঘ/ মহাসংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) উভয়েই পারস্পরিকভাবে তাদের দায়দায়িত্ব সম্পাদনের ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মকানুন ও শর্তাবলী পালনে আইনত: বাধ্য থাকিবে।
المناه المالية والمناه والمناه المالية المناه المناهدة ال
৩. প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার দায়দায়িত্ব: (ক) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব অনুসারে কারিগরি বিষয়, অর্থনৈতিক পদ্ধতি এবং নির্দিষ্ট মেয়াদের কর্ম পরিকল্পনা সম্পর্কে উপসংঘ/সংঘ/সহাসংঘকে (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) অবহিত করবে।
্ষি) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) বিস্তৃত প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব অনুসারে যে সমস্ত কাজকর্ম সম্পন্ন করতে হবে তা দ্বিতীয় পক্ষকে জানাবে এবং মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিযোজনার নির্দেশিকা অনুযায়ী সংঘের (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির কর্মসূচি রূপায়িত করবে।
ন্ধশানত করবে। (গ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) বিস্তৃত মরশুমি ও বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা সংযের (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) হাতে প্রদান করবে,
যা তারা প্রকল্পের সময়সীমা শেষ হওয়া পর্যন্ত সার্থকভাবে রূপায়ণ করবে।
(ঘ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) নির্দিষ্ট সময় অন্তর মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিযোজনা কর্মসূচি নিবিড়ভাবে
তত্ত্বাবধান করবে এবং দ্বিতীয় পক্ষকে প্রয়োজনে কিছু সংশোধন সহ কর্মসূচি রূপায়ণ সংক্রান্ত পরামর্শ প্রদান করবে।
(ঙ) মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিযোজনা কর্মসূচির সুষ্ঠু রূপায়ণের লক্ষ্যে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) সংঘ/ উপসংঘের (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) সশক্তিকরণের জন্য প্রয়োজনমত হাতে কলমে সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।
৪. সংঘের ভূমিকা ও দায়দায়িত্ব:
(ক) অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প কর্মসূচি যথাযথভাবে সম্পাদনের মাধ্যমে প্রকল্পের উন্নয়নমূলক পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তুতির লক্ষ্যে স্থানীয় সংঘ মহিলা কিষাণ সমাজকে সংগঠিত করবো
(খ) মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিয়োজনার কর্ম পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের এলাকায়
সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) উন্নয়নমূলক কর্মসূচি রূপায়ণ করবে।
(গ) অনুমোদিত বাংসুরিক কর্ম পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী প্রকল্পের জন্য সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির কর্মসূচি সংগঠিত করবে।
(ঘ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার (প্রথম পক্ষ) প্রতিনিধি পরিদর্শনকালীন সময়ে সমস্ত তথ্যগুলি যাতে ভালভাবে দেখতে পায় সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তার ব্যবস্থা করবে।
াবে (যেতার নম্) তার ব্যবহা করবে। (ঙ) কাজের উপযোগী পরিস্থিতি তৈরি হলে প্রকল্পের নির্দেশিকা মেনে প্রকল্পভুক্ত অর্থ গ্রহণের জন্য সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) আর
টি জি এস পরিষেবা রয়েছে এমন ধরনের রাষ্ট্রায়ন্ত্র ব্যাংকের শাখায় একটি অ্যাকাউণ্ট খুলবে।
(চ) প্রকল্পের জন্য মঞ্জুরীকৃত অর্থ যাতে অনুমোদিত কর্ম পরিকল্পনা এবং কাজকর্মের জন্য ব্যয় করা হয় সংঘকে (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ)
তা সুনিশ্চিত করতে হবে। নির্দিষ্ট কর্মসূচি ভিন্ন অন্য কোনও কর্মসূচিতে খরচ করতে হলে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার
(প্রথম পক্ষ) অনুমতি নিতে হবে।

- (ছ) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ যথা বীজ, হাঁস, মুরগী, মংস্য চাষ ইত্যাদি ও অন্যান্য অকৃষি জাতীয় উদ্যোগের সহায়ক সামগ্রী গ্রহণের তালিকা প্রস্তুত, সংগ্রহ ও বিতরণ একটি যৌথ কমিটির মাধ্যমে করতে হবে। উক্ত কমিটিতে সংঘ/ উপসংঘের প্রতিনিধি এবং প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার প্রতিনিধি থাকবেন।
- (জ) এই কমিটির যাবতীয় সিদ্ধান্ত রেজ্ঞালিউশন খাতায় লিপিবদ্ধ করতে হবে।
- (ঝ) সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তাদের অফিস ঘরে রেজিস্টার সহ অন্যান্য তথ্যাদির সংরক্ষণ সুনিশ্চিত করবে যাতে প্রয়োজন হলে তা পরীক্ষার জন্য সহস্তেই পাওয়া যায়৷
- (এ) আর্থিক বছর শেষ হওয়ার দু'মাসের মধ্যে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) কর্তৃক নিযুক্ত হিসাব পরীক্ষক যাতে সহজেই অডিট করতে পারেন সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তা সুনিশ্চিত করবে।
- (ট) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা (প্রথম পক্ষ) বিভিন্ন সময়ে সকল স্তব্যে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণ সংক্রান্ত যে সমস্ত নির্দেশ পাঠাবে সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) তা মানতে বাধ্য থাকবে।
- (ঠ) কাজের অগ্রগতির বিভিন্ন খতিয়ান সংঘ/উপসংঘ/মহাসংঘের সভাগুহে নির্দিষ্ট সময় অন্তর বিস্তৃতভাবে নোটিশ বোর্ডে টাঙিয়ে রাখতে হবে।
- (৬) প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার (প্রথম পক্ষ) কাছে প্রতি ১৫ দিন অন্তর কাজের অগ্রগতির তথ্য জ্বমা করতে হবে।
- (ঢ) পুরো প্রকল্প রূপায়ণের ক্ষেত্রে তত্ত্বাবধান ও পুনরায় খতিয়ে দেখার ব্যাপারে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থাকে (প্রথম পক্ষ) সংঘ (দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ) প্রয়োজনীয় সহায়তা দেবে।
- (ণ) প্রকল্পের কাজের ক্ষেত্রে সমস্ত রকম আর্থিক লেন দেন ভারত সরকার/রাজ্য সরকারের আর্থিক নিয়মাবলী মেনে করতে
- (ত) উপসংঘ/সংঘ/মহাসংঘকে এমনভাবে প্রস্তুত হতে হবে যাতে প্রকল্প শেষে তারা প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসাবে প্রকল্পের পরবর্তী কাজকে এগিয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়ার জন্য সক্ষমতা অর্জন করতে পারে।
- ৫. প্রকল্প রূপায়ণের জন্য কর্ম পরিকল্পনা: মহিলা কিষাণ সশক্তিকরণ পরিযোজনার কাঙ্খিত ফল লাভের উদ্দেশ্যে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থা যথা লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদ (প্রথম পক্ষ) অনুমোদিত প্রকল্পভুক্ত কর্মসূচি অনুসারে প্রকল্প এলাকার সহযোগী সংস্থাগুলির জন্য (স্টেক্হোল্ডার) বিস্তৃত কর্ম পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তৃত করবে।
- ৬. চুক্তিপত্রের সংশোধন: চুক্তিপত্রে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার কিছু বাধ্যবাধকতা রয়েছে। প্রকল্পের কাজ চলাকালীন সময়ে এমন পরিস্থিতির সৃষ্টি হতে পারে যেখানে চুক্তিপত্রের কিছু পরিবর্তন বা পরিবর্ধন প্রয়োজন। এই পরিস্থিতির সৃষ্টি হলে প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ পারস্পরিক আলোচনা পূর্বক লিখিত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করবে।
- ৭ . চুক্তিপরের মেয়াদ: চুক্তির দিন থেকে এক বছর পর্যন্ত এই চুক্তিপত্রের বৈধতা বজায় থাকবে। পরবর্তী পর্যায়ে প্রয়োজনে এই চুক্তিপত্র পুননবীকরণ করা যেতে পারে। চুক্তির কোন বিষয়ে বিরোধ দেখা দিলে তা উভয়পক্ষের মধ্যে আলোচনার মাধ্যমে নিস্পত্তি করা হবে। কিন্তু এ ব্যাপারে প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার (প্রথম পক্ষ) সিদ্ধান্তই চূড়ান্ত বলে গণ্য হবে। চুক্তিপত্রে স্বাক্ষরকারী উভয় পক্ষই হাতে হাত মিলিয়ে কাজ করবে।

প্রকল্প রূপায়ণকারী সংস্থার পক্ষে -

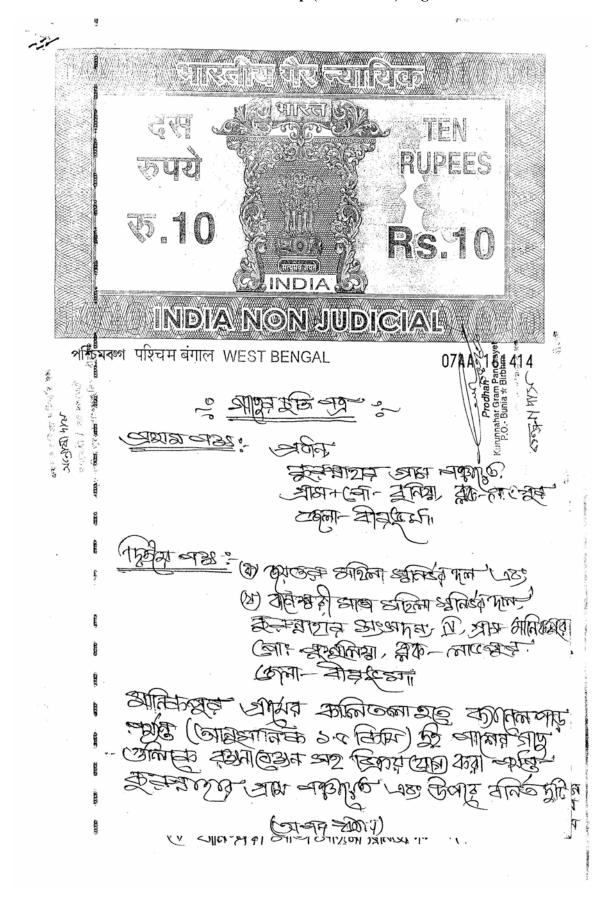
	(সহ সহ স্ট্যাস্প) ২৮/৮, লাইব্রেরী রোড,	(সই সহ স্ট্যাম্প)
रामि.	কোলকাতা - ৬৭০০০২৬	১. সভানেত্রী -
সাক্ষী:	۶.	२. সम्भानिका -
	۹.	৩. কোষাধ্যক্ষ -
	o .	रिकाम:



উপসংঘ / সংঘ / মহাসংঘ

Annexure-8

Public-Private Partnership (SHG & GP): Agreement



स्मितिस मान स्थाप होता होता है। नके इक्षाताम क्या ने मिंह व्यक् अविद्याति छिल्ला साम्राच्य विकार (२) अपन न्यास्थान अपन निम्न निम निम्न निम आधि स्तर्भाष (जिल्लाक्री) 600 Pt क्राधावर्षक सिरियक व्यक्तारि) 80 P (मिस्मिक्ट्रक्रिक्ट्र) 320 Pt (गटमन क्षेत्रक्ति) so Pt (अहर हि) 439 TE (क्राक्ट्रीक) · · · 090 (Alb PC) Æ --- BOC ्याद श्रेष्ठा प्रावासिकी (Salt 90(9) नाष्ट्रि हैं जिल्ला है। जान जान की जान की मूला अधियान यहरूक क्षा नामान आधि लाग चलमाणिमा कि मैंधर सहमार होता। क्षिठ व्यक्षित (8) अविसा द्वाम त्यान कर्ण व्यान कर्ण रही । 10/ 100-311- 3/100 - 100 /015 - 1 स्वाहित अञ्चाल त्या साह जाए (भाषा अहि ट्यीय, क्रांत्र निर्धा न्यायास्य व्यक्ति स्थारी स्थ

क्रिकाइड अनुस्थान किट्र नक्ष भ्रम्भाप প্রাতিটা লাইয়া প্রাপ্তর জানদা (a) Prodhan 68 (SYNDSTATE AGOSTIONS)
Member, 6 1610 6 Kurunnahar Gram Panchayai Surunnahas G. 1 Member, Kurunuahar Gram Fanchawar জয়ওক মহিলা স্কৃতিভার মূর্ MARIA ON SALES দলনেতী । সহ দলনেত বা্য- খানিকপুর, পোল্পত্ত জিলা বীত্ত वान-शास्त्रकार (वास वस्त्रकार) भूगानी । सर ४००००० ই শ্রাহার (V নং প্রাম উনয়ন দামিতি আম- দানিকপুর ও শালিকা Panchayan Kurunnahar Gram Panchayat



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क्षा म्हाली इस्तीक

SEW 15-C Person supra sound sign ALBE HORE JENE इति स्माह - म्याद Scott: - Stagforde ज्ञाना नारक्यंत्र Eduer Stake

र्भे देश का क्षांत्र का क्षांत्र हैं के N 128 8 2 3 NA = 28 24 1 ज्यास अपने क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्रक

त्यात संदात्र होत्यात क्षेत्रक मान्य होता अहम प्राप्त मिट्टा किंद्रिक के का है। है। है। है। के हिस्ट के स्वाप्त के हिस्ट के किंद्रिक किंद

मिन्धनं अस अस आस्विताः समा व्यक्ति इस

ENZ- (20) SERGE!

अपान कर देव अधा दुस्ताम अधिक अधिक अधान हेजाड़ीक- कुल्झाकाड़ अवाशिक ५१.१०० में उड़ीक 30 5- outsie (885-2820 mer) M. Z. J. (US & Carin WI

रिक्रिंग अत्र अग्रह्म अग्रह्म के हिंच स्पित्रं र ६०१ दिव्या कार्यक्ष ठुरका) एटिक अट्टिक अट्टिक अट्टिक अट्टिक अट्टिक निया अपने स्थित इंटिक ।

१९८९ टिन्टी दे छट मार्टिस-मेडास रे स्टाइन टर्डिट्रिटे अकार्त

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Bara Mar ्रिक्ट अस्तिक अस्ति। इस्तिक अस्ति अस्ति।

Annexure-9

Last three years Audit Report (2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

OF **LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD** FOR 2011-2012

A. C. CHOUDHURY & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19. S. N. BANERJEE ROAD, KOLKATA-700 013

Phone : 2249-7849 Mobile: 9231655352

Email: acchoudhury@vsnl.net





A. C. CHOUDHURY & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19, S. N. BANERJEE ROAD, KOLKATA-700 013 PHONE: 2244-7849 2422-2004

Mob.: 9231655352 Email; acchoudhury@yahoo.com

AUDIT REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2012, the Income & Expenditure Account Account and the Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto of LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD, 59B, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata-700 020 with the books of accounts maintained and produced before us. These financial statements are the responsibility of the said Society. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for opinion.

Subject to the remarks stated below in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Balance Sheet and the Income & Expenditure Account have been properly drawn up from the books of account maintained and exhibits a true and correct view: -

- in the case of the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the organization as at 31st March 2012 and
- in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended 31³¹ March 2012.

FOR A.C.CHOUDHURY & CO.

Chartered accountants

Dated the 5th June , 2012.

(A.C.Choudhury, FCA.) Proprietor Membership No.111



LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD 59B, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700 020, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2012

LIABILITIES	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	ASSETS	Schedule	Schedule Amount(Rs) Amount(Rs)	Amount(RS)
CAPITAL FUND:				FIXED ASSETS:	200		2,866,765
GENERAL FUND As per Last Account Less: Excess of Expenditure over income for the year		2,759,947	2,639,984	CACH & DANK BAI ANGE	-		6.321.305
RESTRICTED FUNDS As per Last Account		1,155,920					
Add: FS-III Expenditure for Cost of Assets Add: IEC-III Expenditure for Cost of Assets		551,759		OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	Ξ		131,994
Less: Depreciation for the year		377,350	1,335,143				
Undisbursed Grant	VIII		5:394,937	_ = =			
			9,370,064				9.370,064

Notes & Accounting Policies (Schedule - XIV)

Schedale I to XIV form an integral part of Accounts

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date. For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO.

Lemans Cahamat

Ineles Charleworth

A.C. Choudhury, F.CA.
Chartered Accountant
19, S.N. Banerjee Foad, Kolkata - 700013
Dated the 5th June' 2012.

LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD 59B, CHOWRINGHEE BOAD, KOLKATA-700 020, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

RECEIPTS	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	PAVMENTS	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)
Opening Balances.				Expenses from Core Projects:	MA		2,378,416
Cashin hand - Gen		22,501		Espenditure from JGE DANIDA:			
Cash at Project & Field - PC		162,200		Food Security Project - IIII	×	9,044,950	
Cash at United Bank - FC Balance bring with JGVK		24,816	3,723,201	JEVN REZ Project - II JEVN REZ Project - III	R II II	47,000 20,835 1,848,854	10,969,939
Security Deposit			121,874	Partnership Activity	X		321,178
Income from Core Projects;	M		621'297'2	Sonirity Deposit	#		109,280
Grant from IGF DANIDA:		-		Fired Asset - General			7.300
Proof Security Project - III IIIC Project - III SB Interest - FC		4,000,000	13,622,714	Other EnjamEture	. A.		349,910
Partnership Attivity			254.500	_	п	12,132,13	
Other Income	2.		154,102	Could at Clashed, Barth - Ocea Cash at Barth - NC Cash in Barth - NC Cash in Barth of Pa Project - NC		150,000 1548 157,000 15	6,371,305
			But 507 008				80,000,008

Notes & Accounting Policies (Schedule - XIV)

Schedule I to XIV form an integral part of Accounts

This is the Receipts and Furnesits Account referred to in merspect of even date, For A.C. CHOUDHLEW & CO.

Lemaka Cherinas

A.C. Choudhury, F.CA. Chartered Acountum 19, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata - 70 Dated the 3th June' 2012.

59B, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700 020, W.EST. B.E.N.G.A.L., INDIA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2012

Amount(Rs)	2,462,129	154.100	E96'611	2,736,194
Schedule Amount(Rs)	7065;48 \$5000 175,000 573,800 1475;000 1445;00 104,104 281,290 104,104			
Schedule	7	2		
INCOME	Income from Core Projects: CUSC CUSC Farmers fluth LSP NYK More Level Planning Assum Wetershed Training Wetershed Training	Other Income	Sacess of Expenditure over Income transfer to Capital Fand	
Amount(Rs)	#4378416	7,868	349,910	2,736,194
Schedule Amount(Rs) Amount(Rs)	11.095 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005 1.005			
Schedule	E .			
EXPENDITURE	Expenses from Core Projects: NYX. NYX. AUG! CD of Assum PRI CESC CESC Errors Club LRP Magness Club RR EDD Sovial Autilit Sovial Autilit Norm Locel Planning Assum Vernal Cocapsed Watcheed Watcheed Witherest Without Promutiese	Depreciation	Other Expenditure	

Notes & Accounting Polities (Schedule - XIV)

Schedule I to XIV form an integral part of Accounts

This is the faccine and Expenditure Account referred to in our report of complete.

For A.C. Chronibilities's 6.00

A. C. Chronibili

SECRETARY

Instay Cho

of thatraneur

A.C. Chrouthury, PCA.
Chargeed Accountant
PA.S.R. Banerjee Road, Kollarin - 2000
Dayed the 5th June 2012.

SCHEDULE FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD

Schedule-I

Fixed Assets (at cost)

A STATE OF THE STA			CROSS	SS HLOCK	038	1000	3,	DEPRECIATION NET BLOCK	NET BLOCK
Particulars	W.B.V As on 31.03.2011 General Fund (Rs.)	W.B.V As on 31.05.3011 Obd/FFA (Rs.)	W.D.V As on \$4.03.8011 (GF/DANIDA/FS (36.)	W.B.V. As on B.og.2001 IGP/DAMIDA/BC (Bs.)	Additions during the year courts (88.)	Additions during the year >6mth (Rs.)	Ax on 31-03-2011 (Ra.)	for the year aou. aouz (Rs.)	As on 31,03,2012 (Rs.)
Motor Cycle	3,437	335	249,174	922,111	379.893	45:450	358,097	850'261	598.840
Sampater	la a	25	1,393	45,456	912	6,226	54.184	30.544	23,540
urniture and Fixtures	186,951	1,281	214,103	177,107	4400	14400	441,272	43,407	297,865
and & Building	1,489,138	*	32	*		(6)	1-489-138	90	1,489,138
Office Equipment	1,044	2,336	196/90	217,553	112,595	*	426.511	861,911	357.383
il Code	4443		37001	13	27900		10,653	35978	52652
maryes.		2.400					2359	296	1964
Dewriter Communication of the	A. write		7,407	4200	28,136	16	46,232	1009	34,674
Non St D Compres			H.855		-	(1)	R,856	0.014	6,643
Tollandslaw							4		
Street he Comment		4	88,510		9000		104,647	000	28,485
1 CD Projector (DATE Placer			14,40%	115.514	72,186		222,189	**	106,589
TALL TRESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY			2.7000			. 0	3,000	1,476	4,427
Digital Andre Receirders			1000	100 000			43,668	10,067	32,001
Photo Copier	0		4,010					9.5	
21" Colour Monitor					1		Sec. Com.		and form
Air Conditioner	1		+	30,413			30413	Power!	
Portable P.A & Sound Recorder	(2).	0.7	1	2,686	¥		2,486	8552	20012
TOTAL	1.500,000	3,637	601.631	331-341	497,803	0.000	3,251,483	385.218	±,866,765

Surrasa androwny



LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

ash & Bank Balances	
Carls in Hand - PC	18,434
Cash in Hand of PA Project - FC	67
Cash at Bank (on Current Assets) - FC	5,376,436
Cash in Hand - Gen	(3/974
Cash at Bank-United Bank (on Current Assets) - Gen	962,394 - 6,371,395

Amount (Rs)

Schedule - III

Other Current Assets

Socurity Deposit for Rent & Gas Cylinder

SD + Bahar office	4,080	
SD - Haldia office	3.500	
SD - Kolkata office	100,000	
SD - Gas Cylinder	4,700	100.280
contract too destructed at wanter		1919 774 (2

Schedule - IV	131,994
Other Income	

Donations	60,664
Blank Internet - Gen	29,956
Hall cent	530
LCD luring charges	1,500
Membership Fers	3,120
Misc. Income	3.730
Panchayat Barta Memebership Fees	30,680
Resource person fees	3,000
Voluntary contribution	18,924

154,102 Schedule-V

Other Expenditure

Audit fres	11,250
Bank Charges	1,439
Bolpur office maintenance	8,744
Medical Camp	23,844
Incentive	202,000
Meeting expenses	4,900
MiscRico	32,455
Panchayet Barta Membership Fors	28,625
Travelling Expenses	43,100

Protofs Chargarante



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

OF

LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD FOR 2012 - 2013

A. C. CHOUDHURY & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19, S. N. BANERJEE ROAD, **KOLKATA-700 013**

Phone: 2249-7849 Mobile: 9231655352

Email: acchoudhury@vsnl.net







19, S. N. BANERJEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700013. PHONE: 2249 7849 MOBILE: 9231655352

EMAIL: acchoudhury@yahoo.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of LOKAKALYAN PARISHAD, which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013, consolidated Receipts Payments Account and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance in accordance with the Accounting Standards applicable in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the organisations's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required and give a true and fair view:

- a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the organisation as at March 31, 2013;
- b) in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended on that date; and

FOR A.C.CHOUDHURY & CO. Chartered Accountants

Dated the 9th July 2013

Chartered C Accountants

Proprietor

Membership No.11138

11. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

As per rules of the organization all financial transactions are carried out by the Secretary, the Field Directors and Directors within their delegated authorities. Procurement of materials and accessories kept to the bare minimum and were done following the laid down procedures. During 2012-13 total receipts under FCRA Projects were Rs.20,00,076/- and expenses were Rs. 73,50,188/-, Receipts under General fund account was Rs. 31.41.380/- and which Rs. 41.70.731/- has been spent in 2012 - 13.

Projects	327	Income (Rs)	Expenses(Rs)
Food Security Project Phase - III		121	32,42,623
IEC – III	18,41,621		
Bank Interest	1,58,455	20,00,076	41,07,565
General Fund		31,41,380	32,09,719
IWMP – Rajnagar Bank Interest	28,80,000 8,171	28,88,171	9,61,012
TOTAL		80,29,627	1,15,20,919

Extract from Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2013

Liabilities	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Assets	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Capital Fund			Fixed Assets		27,35,393
GENERAL FUN	D				
As per Last Account	26,39,984		Cash & Bank Balance		28,01,358
Less: Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	72,998	25,66,986		4	
RESTRICTED	FUND				
As per Last Account	13,35,143				
Add: FS-III Expenditure for Cost of Assets	10,070				
Add: IEC-III Expenditure for Cost of Assets	1,53,946		Other Current Assets		1,61,794
Less: Depreciation for the year	3,39,584	11,59,575			
Undisbursed Grant : Foreign Fund Indigenous Fund		44,825 19,27,159			
TOTAL		56,98,545	TOTAL		56,98,545

LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD 59B, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700 020, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2013

LIABILITIES	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	ASSETS	Schedule	Schedule Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)
CAPITAL FUND:				FIXED ASSETS:	Ι		2,735,393
GENERAL FUND As per Last Account Less: Excess of expenditure over income for the year		2,639,984	2,566,986	OACH & PANE BAI ANGES	=	s	850,108
RESTRICTED FUNDS As per Last Account		1,335,143			:		
Add: FS - III Expenditure for Cost of Assets Add: IEC - III Expenditure for Cost of Assets		153,946		OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	Ξ		161,794
Less: Depreciation for the year		339,584	1,159,575				
Undisbursed Grant Foreign Fund	VIII		44,825				
Undisbursed Grant Indigenous Fund	XI		1,927,159				
			5,698,545				5,698,545

Notes & Accounting Policies (Schedule - XIII)

Schedule I to XIII form an integral part of Accounts

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date. For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.
Chartered Accountant
19, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata - 700013
Dated the 9th July 2013.

PRESIDENT

CO

Chartered

Sunana Cahrendly SECRETARY

Fretage Chakranosti

LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD 59B, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700 020, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2013

RECEIPTS	Schedule	Schedule Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	PAYMENTS	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)
Opening Balances				Expenses from Core Projects:	И		1,665,049
Cash in hand - Gen Cash at United Bank Kolkata - Gen		13,974		Expenses of IWMP - Rajnagar	их		961,012
Cash at Project & Field - FC Cash at United Bank - FC Cash in Hand of PA Project - FC Income tax deducted at source		18,434 5,376,436 67 22,714	6.394.019	Expenditure from IGF DANIDA:			
				Food Security Project - III IEC Project - III	×X	3,242,623	7,350,188
Security Deposit			109,280	Income Tax deduction at source	E		36,314
Income from Core Projects:	5		2,731,403	Security Deposit	Ш		125,480
Income from IWMP Project: IWMP - Rajnagar SB Interest		2,880,000	2,888,171	Fixed Asset - General			48,855
				Other Expenditure	>		1,544,670
Grant from IGF DANIDA: Food Security Project - III IEC Project - III SB Interest - FC Other Income	2	1,841,621	1,841,621 158,455 409,977	Closing Balances 31.03.2013 Cash in hand - Gen Cash at United Bank Kolkata - Gen Cash at United Bank Bolpur - Gen Cash in Hand - IWMP Cash at United Bank - IWMP Cash at Project & Field - FC Cash in Hand of PA Project - FC Cash at United Bank - FC	=	68,301 760,113 5,960 10,059 1,917,100 12,77,100 12,323	2,801,358
The second secon	The state of the s		14,532,920				14,532,920

Notes & Accounting Policies (Schedule - XIII)

Schedule I to XIII form an integral part of Accounts

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date. For A.C. CHOUDHURY $\&\,\mathrm{CO}$

A.C. Choudhury, FCA. Chartered Accountant 19, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata - 7 Dated the 9th July' 2013.

Sumara archurally

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2013 LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD 59B, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700 020, W E S T B E N G A L, I N D I A

EXPENDITURE	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	INCOME	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	
Expenses from Core Projects:	ИЛ			Income from Core Projects:	IA			
ACC	12.00	428.619		ACC		471.152		
CADC		724		CADC		9,200		
CB of Assam PRI		10,606		CESC		1,156,144		
						0000		

Schedule-I Fixed Assets (at cost)			G R 0	S S B L O C K				DEPRECIATION	NET BLOCK	200,000 65,024 22,400 53,300 8,338
Particulars	W.D.V As on 31.03.2012 General Fund (Rs.)	W.D.V As on 31.03.2012 Old/FFA (Rs.)	W.D.V As on 31.03.2012 IGF/DANIDA/FS (Rs.)	W.D.V As on 31.03.2012 IGF/DANIDA/IEC (Rs.)	Additions during the year <6mth (Rs.)	Additions during the year >6mth (Rs.)	As on 31.03.2013 (Rs.)	for the year 2012- 2013 (RS.)	As on 31.03.2013 (Rs.)	110,605 2,731,403
Motor Cycle Computer	3,853	3 6	511,568	83,420		129,334	598,840	149,710	449,130	770.004
Furniture and Fixtures	30,944	1,153	206,372	159,396	17,664	7,230	422,759	41,914	380,844	
Land & Building Office Equipment	1,489,138	1,767	182,070	. 166,088	4,075	24,365	1,513,503	92,678	1,513,503	72,998
Bi-Cycle Typewriter	2,677	1,767	5,298	· ·	16.1		7,975	1,994	5,981	
Camera / Handy Cam	4,781	•	26,668	3,225	s	2	34,674	8,669	56,006	4,175,390
Non SLR Camera Television			6,642	. ,		7,500	6,642	1,661	4,982	
Stand by Equipment	î	,	70,478		2,270	809'01	61,363	21,515	69,848	
LCD Projector/ DVD Player			64,946	101,643	(10)	400	166,589	41,647	24,942	
Digital Audio Accorders Photo Conjer			3.612	28.380	1.805	oot.	33,806	8,452	25,355	
21" Colour Monitor						2.	,	2 .		
Air Conditioner	9	,	(*)	22,809	¥		22,809	5,702	17,107	
Portable P.A & Sound Recorder	Ŷ		*	2,015	10	51	2,015	504	1,511	
TOTAL	000 102 1	0000	1004 001	497.599	22.424	155 079	969 020 6	244.243	9.725.202	0

Surada admindry

Inotab Chakravarti TREASURER



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - II		mount (Rs)
Cash & Bank Balances		
Cash in Hand - FC		12,429
Cash in Hand of PA Project - FC		6
Cash at Bank (on Current Assets) - FC		32,329
Cash in Hand - IWMP		10,059
Cash at Bank - United Bank (on current Assets) - IWMP		1,917,100
Cash in Hand - Gen		63,301
Cash at Bank- United Bank (on Current Assets) - Gen		766,073
Schedule - III	-	2,801,358
Other Current Assets		
Security Deposit for Rent & Gas Cylinder		
SD - Itahar office	4,080	
SD - Madhukunda office SD - Kolkata office	18,000	
SD - Gas Cylinder	3,400	125,480
Income tax deducted at source		36,314
Schedule - IV	=	161,794
Other Income		
Donations		273,135
Bank interest - Gen		43,615
Hall rent		600
LCD hiring charges		35,000
Membership Fees		1,200
Panchayat Barta memebership fees		17,680
Resource person fees		11,000
Voluntary contribution		27,747
CONTRACT FOR	-	409,977
Schedule - V		
Other Expenditure		
Audit fees		11,250
Interview		9,461
Meeting expenses		17,730
Membership exp		1,000
Misc Exp		3,854
Panchayet Barta subscription		5,900
Preparatory MKSP Fuel & other support		183,135
Preparatory MKSP Para professional		224,950

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

Travelling Expenses

Preparatory MKSP staff allowance,travel & misc

Sumana Cuerowilly SECRETARY

1,059,803

27,587





SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - VI

Income from Core Projects

1,156,144 FAC ATMA 5,000 Helpage India 95,831 223,945 MGNREGA 310,464 Social Audit 200,000 Support Micro Level Planning 65,024 Vermi Compost Training 22,400 8,338 WBSCST 110,605 Webcon 2,731,403

Schedule - VII

Expenses from Core Projects

428,619 724 CADC CB of Assam PRI 10,606 CESC Helpage India IWDP Hariyali 941 MGNREGA Support of Micro Level Planning 77,995 8,855 120,413 Webcon

Project promotion

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

Sumano Customober

Protof Chakravarti



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - VIII

SCHEDULE OF FOREIGN GRANTS

1. Speci	al Support Projects-Unspent Balan	ce (Net)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
IGF/DAN	IDA FOOD SECURITY PROJECT				
Unspe	ent Balance FS - III as on 31.03.2012		3,242,914		
Add:	Grant received during the year FS Interest Received : FS - III	- III	-	3,242,914	
Less:	Expenditure for Fixed Assets FS - III Other expenditures during the year FS	· III	10,070 3,232,553	3,242,623	291
IGF/DAN	IDA INFORMATION EDUCATION AND	COMMUNICATION PRO	JECT		
Unspe	nt Balance IEC - II as on 31.03.2012		110		
Add:	nt Balance IEC - III as on 31.03.2012 Grant received during the year IE Interest Received : IEC - III	С-Ш	2,151,846 1,841,621 158,455	4,152,032	
Less:	Expenditure for Fixed Assets IEC - III Other expenditures during the year IEC	- III	153,946 3,953,619	4,107,565	44,467
PARTNE	RSHIP ACTIVITY				
Und	isbursed Foreign Grant				44,825
Sched	ule - IX				44,023
Sched	ule of Indigenous Grant :				
	received during the year IWMP, R nterest received	ajnagar	2,880,000 8,171	2,888,171	
Less:	Expenditure during the year			961,012	
	isbursed of IWMP Grant Choudhury, FCA.	Maeyal	Zumore Coh	water Proto	1,927,159 Shakravarti
Aici	Chounty, FCA	PRESIDENT PROJECT DIRECTO		PROJECT DIR	TREASURER



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - X

FOOD SECURITY PROJECT FS - III EXPENDITURE

PARTICULARS	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	ACTUAL EXPENSES up to March'12	ACTUAL EXPENSES April'12 to August'12
Support to Local Self Government	3,297,109	4,272,437	53,753
300 " Gram Unnayan Samitis"	3.096,402	3,891,608	53,753
Matching grant support to local self government	200,707	380,829	1000
Capacity building of target group & stakeholders Staggard orientation and Capacity building G.P	2,196,780 129,216	2,468,467 250,064	108,624
Staggard orientation and Capacity building CSO	123,616	297,965	1,030
Training of 2 streams of local government	150,568	269,068	58,750
Support for facilitative hand holding capacity building	789,277	1,236,585	48,044
Support for collaborative skill building/development	420,409	129,623	
Peer learning through exchange visits / exposure / fairs Orientation, exposure & capacity building	144,047	43,456	95
Towards costs of apprenticeship programme	136,482	59,571	1.0
Orientation & exposure of state level CSOs / NGOs	185,665	154,341 27,794	3
Advocacy at state, district and sub district Level	1,408,019	2,398,551	242,345
Development, production and dissemination	238,633	439,002	33,945
Local level / grassroot advocacy of LSGIs	601,185	897,040	67.427
Advocacy at state, district and sub district Level	284,091	713,257	78,593
Advocating & installing local level CSO/NGO-LSGI	160,810	218,782	45.150
Media engagement & Networking with NGOs Strengthening local partner's capability	123,300 1,602,942	130,470	17,230 42,805
CB Sessions with external resource persons	200.000	409,746	33,800
Periodic internal review workshops / Exposure visits	326,942	155,332	33,000
Reference materials for strengthening in - house capacity	205,932	31,830	- 1
Lease / Rental of 2 Vehicles for 2 of 4 field offices	870,068	764,084	9,005
Inventories:	1,577,786	1,228,348	10,070
Purchase / Lease / Rental of 20 Mopeds / Motor cycles 2 Video Camera with accessories	796,654	671,419	
2 video Camera with accessories Digital Audio Recorders for primary audio documentation	40,725	725	
4 Digital cameras for field use	19,680	4,680 28,150	1
Colour televisions &VCD players for training sessions	45,900	5,900	
4 LCD projectors	240,000	72,186	
5 Computers Including peripherals & software	158,886	149,166	5-495
Photocopier	40,000	110,550	
Standby power equipment for office & field	75,725	66,362	-
Furniture and miscellaneous equipment & purchases Expatriate Staff	120,216	119,210	.4575
International flights	1,252,452		
Salaries	694,200	9	
Lodging	90,000		
Allowances	69,452		
Local transport	40,000	12	
Insurances & travel documents	46,800		
Vaccinations Other expenditures	31,200		
Local staff employed	31,200 17,183,624	18,931,079	0.701.960
Project Director	877,944	942,306	2,504,869
Technical Directors for NRM Field Activitie	1,711,961	812,133	113,500
Field Directors & Inhouse master trainers	2,321,076	1,862,848	191,364
Resource Persons	449.674	212,373	65,000
Field Coordinators	9,701,680	13,214,328	1,668,066
Contractual payments for Accounting, Administration	904,585	770,993	107,500
Medical Insurance, Staff welfare Local administration	1,216,704	1,116,098	236,258
Local Transport	4,014,331 241,930	3,234,781	221,157
Office rental	1,542,923	1,451,651	5,000
Insurance / maintenance of equipments	244,005	531,243	53,264
Electricity charges	430,773	270,999	18,894
Mail, internet, telephone and other communications	351,190	260,592	23.237
Tax consultation and Audit	94,568	92,434	36,500
Contractual payments for Accounting, Administration	907,179	220,660	13,920
Miscellaneous Administrative Expenses Project related information	201,763 54,600	265,521	50,059
Slides, video, materials, pamphlets & information	54,600	-	
Project visits, capacity building	774,287	99,137	9,000
International flights	312,000	,,,,,,,	3,000
Salaries compensation (one week per trip)	187,200		
Lodging	45,000	24,228	1
Allowances	57,875		
Local transportation Insurances & travel documents	60,327	48,851	4,000
Insurances & travei documents Vaccinations	46,800		
Other expenditures	33,885	26,058	5,000
Monitoring & Evaluation:	206,097	106,197	50,000
Salaries	149,600	77,300	50,000
Travel, local transportation & Lodging	41,634	18,627	
Other expenditures	14,863	10,04/	-

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SECRETARY LOS MAL.



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - XI

IEC PROJECT - III EXPENDITURE

PARTICULARS	Total Project Budget	Actual Exp upto March'12	Actual Exp April '12 to March'13
Total Activities	4,115,800	383,037	890,323
Advocacy workshop at GPs	105,000	37,089	36,695
Advocacy Seminar/workshop with Panchayat Samities	18,000	12,880	
Advocacy workshop with Zelaparishad	30,000	787	3,990
LKP - CSO PRI Partnership development workshop with GP Sensetisation of Rural woman through wide campaign & participation at GP Level	60,000	8,068	2,544
CB of GUS & GP Standing Committee Members on bottom up planning	130,000	35,662 11,608	36,031 14,428
Capacity Building of GPs in inclusive planning exposure to model institutions	160,000	100	500
Logistic support to PRIs for critical gaps & handholding	630,000	-	75,508
Advocacy workshop with local CSO - GP partnership	18,000	2,401	3,224
TOT of CSOs & follow up	25,000	150	25,468
Strengthening & handholding support to local CSOs	750,000	112,973	289,135
Support to critical gaps in model building	300,000	200	108
Cross learning exposure visits for CSO - PRI partners	100,000	-	
Organising Women Association (Mahila Sava) at GP, Block, twice in a year	75,000	5,366	16,546
Regular participation of SHG sub - cluster & Cluster members meeting in GPs	288,000	4,147	16,172
Regular Participation of cluster members in Block level monthly meetings	10,800	700	12,045
District Level Network active & functional	60,000	12,521	36,058
State Level Advocacy network one event per year	180,000	1,916	-
Cultural Intervention to support Development Initiatives	60,000	34,693	11,299
Partnership with Indian & Danish Partners Established	40,000		50,217
Publication of Panchayat Magazine	252,000	66,099	154,363
Popularising Scope of Tele Help Line	9,000	1,001	1,752
Development of IEC Products Audio , Video Print	300,000	5,858	41,225
Reproduction of IEC products	60,000		4,470
Dissemination of IEC products	60,000	20,081	55,345
Development of CB Modules for GPs, CSOs, Citizens etc LKP Website strengthening updated with physical and financial reports	30,000	415	2,000
Total Investment	180,000	8,322	1,200
Computer with peripherials and software	970,000	4,814	153,946
LCD projector, DVD player, Audio Amplifier, Generator	100,000	915	118,448
Furniture & Fixture	60,000		400
Digital Camera	20,000		3,329
Purchase / Lease of Motorbikes	200,000		
Computer with accessaries for Web Master & DTP including UPS etc	20,000	1,923	19,356
Movie camera with battery	200,000	-13-3	19,550
Digital Audio, Video Player	20,000	-	-
DVD Player for HO	5,000	-	2+3
VDO Editing Set	50,000		-
High capacity UPS System for HO	20,000	1,976	10,608
A3 Duplex Photocopier - 1 set	75,000	-	*
A4 Photocopier for district offices	40,000		1,805
LCD- HDV 17" Monitor	20,000	-	100
Portable Video light system for Audio visual production	25,000	E .	
Wireless Lapel Mic System for AV production	25,000	-	
Carried Forward	5,085,800	387,851	1,044,269

PROJECT DIRECTOR



LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - XIII

Notes & Accounting Policies

Notes:

A GENERAL

Loka Kalyan Parishad operates as a non-profit making autonomous organisation mainly engaged in natural resource management programme in consonance with and on behalf of IGF/DANIDA.

B SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1 Revenue Recognition

- a) Income and Expenditure of General fund have been recognised on cash basis.
- b) Foreign Fund account has been dealt with on drawing & disbursement basis, and no Income / Loss is accrued thereon. Depreciation / Elimination of Foreign fund assets have been directly adjusted in the Balance Sheet.
- c) Interest credited by bank in Foreign fund bank account is not treated as Income of the Organisation and is directly added with Foreign fund balance.
- d) Items of different groups have been regrouped where necessary

2 Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less depreciation

3 Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided on written down value method following calender year basis according to requirement of DANIDA/IGF grant.

4 Retirement benefits

No scheme for retirement benefit has been implemented.

5 Interest Credit in FS - III

Donar Organisation IGF claimed Bank Interest aggregating to **Rs 4,51,262.00** credited in FS - III Project for payment to DANIDA according to their requirement. The mater is under negotiation.

C Foreign contribution

Grant aggregating to INR 18,41,620.63 equivalent DKK 2.00.000 was received from IGF during the year as grant on account of IGF/PATC Project IEC - III credited in Foreign Fund Account according to requirement of LKP. No other Foreign Fund was received during this year.

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

TREASURER

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

OF

LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD FOR 2013-14

A. C. CHOUDHURY & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19, S. N. BANERJEE ROAD, **KOLKATA-700 013**

Phone: 2249-7849 Mobile: 9231655352

Email: acchoudhury@vsnl.net





A. C. CHOUDHURY & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19, S. N. BANERJEE ROAD, KOLKATA-700 013 PHONE: 244-7849

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD, 59B, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2014, and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended.

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the organisation in accordance with the Accounting Standards applicable to the Institution. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Institution's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2014;
- in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of the Excess of Income Over Expenditure for the year ended on that date;

19, S.N.Banerjee Road, Kolkat- 700,013

Date: 9/7/2014

FOR A.C.CHOUDHURY & CO Chartered Accounmtants

A.C.Choudhury, FCA
Proprietor Membership No.11138





59B, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700 020, W E ST B E N G AL, IN D I A

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2014

LIABILITIES	Schedule	Amount(De)					
		(SW))IIIOOIIIV	Amount(Ks)	ASSETS	Schedule	Schedule Amount(Re)	Amount(Da)
CAPITAL FUND:				FIXED ASSETS.		(61)	Amount(RS)
GENERAL FUND					-		2,695,443
As per Last Account		2.566.086					
Add: Excess of Income over expenditure for the year		200000000					
		231,812					
Less: Bank Interest refund to IGF		2,798,798		CASH & BANK BALANCES	=		
RESTRICTED FUNDS		451,262	2,347,536				10,129,497
As per Last Account							
Add: IEC - III Expenditure for Cost of Assets		397,740					
		1,557,315					
Less: Depreciation for the year		442.100		Contract of the contract of th			
			Caricaria	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	E		161,794
Undisbursed Foreign Fund	MIN.				O- 100		
	11114		329,557				
Undisbursed Indigenous Fund	×						
•			15,194,516				
		1	20.0				

Notes & Accounting Policies (Schedule - XV)

Schedule I to XIV form an integral part of Accounts

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date. For A.C. CHOUDHURY $\&\, CO$

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

Chartered Accountant 19, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata - 700013 Dated the 9th July 2014.

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

59B. CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700 020, WEST BENGALINDIA

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2014

Expenses of TWMP - 3	RECEIPTS	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	PAYMENTS	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(De)
School	Opening Balances							(Swinners)
Expenses of TWMP - 3	sh in hand - Gen sh at United Bank Kolkata - Gen		63,301		Expenses from Indegenous Projects	IIA		1,330,994
Expenses of IWMP - 3 - Rajong	th at United Bank Bolpur - Gen		5,960		Expenses of IWMP - 3 - Rajnagar	XIX		2,426,827
22,429 22,429 22,963,152 Expenses of MKSP Project 125,436 2.963,152 Expenditure from IGF DANIDA: 1689,250 1,689,250 Expenditure from IGF DANIDA: 1689,250 Expenditure from IGF DANIDA: 1,689,250 Expenditure from IGF DANIDA: 1,728,000 Cash in Hand Gen Cash at United Bank Kolkata - Gen Cash at United Bank Kolkata - Gen Cash in Hand - IWMP - 3 Cash in Hand - IWMP - 3 Cash in Hand - IWMP - 5 C	h at United Bank - IWMP - 3		1,917,100		Expenses of IWMP - 5 - Rajnagar Expenses of IWMP - 14 - Jaipur	IIX		228,706
Expenses of MKSP Project 125,480	h at Project & Field - FC		12,429					9//501
125,480 125,480 1,689,250 1,689,250 1,689,250 1,689,250 1,689,250 1,689,250 1,689,250 1,728,00	n at Omited Bank - FC h in Hand of PA Project - FC		32,329		Expenses of MKSP Project	IX		11,347,745
WMP- 3 Project 6,408,000 6,476,703 WMP- 5 Project 1,728,000 1,728,000 WMP- 14 Project 2,106,000 2,106,000 WMP- 14 Project 1,728,000 1,728,000 WMP- 14 Project 2,106,000 2,106,000 WMP- 14 Project 1,728,000 1,728,000 WMP- 14 Project 1,728,000 1,728,000 WMP- 14 Project 1,728,000 2,106,000 WMP- 14 Project 1,728,000 1,728,000 WMP- 14 Project 1,728,000 2,106,000 WMP- 3,106,000 2,106,000 2,106,000 WMP- 3,106,000 2,106,000 2,106,000 WMP- 3,106,000 2,106,000 2,106,000 2,106,000 WMP- 3,106,000 2,106,000 2,106,000 2,106,000 WMP- 3,106,000 2,106,000	rrity Deposit ome tax deducted at source		125,480	2,963,152	Expenditure from IGF DANIDA: IEC Project - III	×		5,283,374
WMP-3 Project 6,408,000 6,476,703 agar WMP-5 Project 1,728,000 1,	int from Indegenous Projects	7		1,689,250				16,050
WMP-5 Project 1,728,000 1,	int from IWMP- 3 Project		6.408.000		Other Expenditure			401,067
### 1,728,000 WMP- 14 Project 2,106,000 WSP - Project 2,106,000 ################################	nterest nt from IWMP- 5 Project		68,703	6,476,703	Prior period interest refund to IGF			451,262
MMP-14 Project 2,106,000 2,106,000 (2,106,00	IP - 5 - Rajnagar nterest		1,728,000	1 798 000	Closing Balances 31.03.2014			
KSP - Project 2,106,000 KSP - Project 12,607,875 4,202,625 4,202,625 2,106,000 12,607,875 4,202,625 4,202,625 17,017,133 17,017,133 17,017,133 17,017,133	nt from IWMP- 14 Project			20000	Cash in hand - Gen			14,960
F DANIDA: 5.500,000 (5.568,106 (5.568,106 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,106 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5.500,000 (5.568,173 (5	P - 14 - Jaipur		2,106,000		Cash at United Bank Kolkata - Gen			540 670
12,607,875 4,202,625 206,633 17,017,133 5,500,000 68,106 1V 286,173	nt from MKSP - Project			2,106,000	Cash at United Bank Bolpur - Gen			1,278
F DANIDA: 5.500,000 5.568,106 17, 017, 133	al share		200 000 01		Cash at Project & Field - FC			11,394
F DANIDA: 5.500,000 5.568,106 IV 286,173	share		4.202.625		Cash in Hand of PA Project - FC		- 2324	49
F DANIDA: 5.500,000 5.568,106 IV 286,173	terest		206,633	17,017,133	Cash in Hand - IWMP - 3			318,096
F DANIDA: 5,500,000 5,568,106 IV 286,173					Cash at United Bank - IWMP - 3			5.047.166
5.500,000 68,106 1V 286,173	from ICE DANIDA.				Cash in Hand - IWMP - 5			22.550
1V 286,106	roject - III		2 500 000		Cash at United Bank - IWMP - 5			1,476,744
IV 286,173	iterest - FC		68,106	5.568.106	Cash at United Bank - IWMP - 14			662'6
IV 286,173					Cash in Hand - MKSP			2,039,000
286,173	Income	i			Cash at Bank - MKSP			5,562,298
1				280,173	Advance in - MKSP			53,291
1					income Tax deduction at source			36,314
					Security Deposit			125,480
37.834.517				37.834.517				

Notes & Accounting Policies (Schedule - XV)

Schedule I to XIV form an integral part of Accou

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even data For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO

A.C. Choudhury, FCA. Chartered Accountant 19, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata Dated the 9th July' 2014.

secretary



S9B, CHOWRINGHEEROAD, YOUGHTA, YOO SOSO, WEST BENGAL, IN DIA SAND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN FIND FOR THE YEAR EXPIDED ALM MARCH 2014

EXPENDITURE	Schedule	Schedule Amount(Rs) Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	INCOME	Schedule	Schedule Amount(Rs) Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)
Expenditure against IGF/DANIDA:				Transfer from IGF/DANIDA			
				Information Education & Communication Project - III			
IEC Project Grant Contra as per schdule For Fixed Asset		4,885,634	250	For Expenditure Contra	1	4,885,634	
		39/1/40	9/5099/4	TAKE ABSEL COILLE		397,740	5,283,374
Bank interest transfer to IGF/DANIDA IEC - III Project			901,89	68,106 Bank interest credited in IGF/DANIDA IEC - III Project			901'89
			5,351,480				5,351,480

Notes & Accounting Policies (Schedule - XV)
Schedule I to XIV form an integral part of Accounts
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of For A.C. CHUDHURY & CO.

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Road, Kolkan - 700013

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LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD	59B, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, KOLKATA - 700 020, W E ST B E N G A L, I N D I A	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2014
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EXPENDITURE	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)	INCOME	Schedule	Amount(Rs)	Amount(Rs)
Expenses from Indegenous Projects ACC CADC Helpage India IWDP Hariyali National Coalition for Education Social Audit	F	1,261,143 2,255 2,540 1,5158 10,232 16,027 23,639	1,330,994	Transfer from Indegenous Projects ACC CADC Mushroom Training National Coalition for Education Social Audit Support Micro Level Planning	ī	1,289,246 7,200 32,550 10,000 259,850 90,404	1,689,250
IWMP - 3 - Rajnagar IWMP - 5 - Rajnagar IWMP - 14 - Purulia	X X X	, , , , , , , , , ,	2,426,827 228,706 57,201	2,426,827 IWMP - 3 - Rajnagar 228,706 IWMP - 5 - Rajnagar 57,201 IWMP - 14 - Purulia			2,426,827 228,706 57,201
MKSP	IX		11,347,745 MKSP	MKSP			11,347,745
Depreciation			11,550	11,550 Other Income			286,173
Other Expenditure	>		401,067				
Excess of Income over expenditure transferred to General fund		73116	231,812				
			16,035,902				16,035,902

Notes & Accounting Policies (Schedule - XV)

Schedule I to XIV form an integral part of Accounts

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date. For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO

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SECRETARY

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.
Chartered Accountant
19, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata - 700013
Dated the 9th July' 2014.

	STNUC			
LOKA KALYAN PAKISHAD	SCHEDULE FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS	Schedule-1	Fixed Assets (at cost)	

				GROSS BL	BLOCK					DEPRECIATION	NET BLOCK
	W.D.V	W.D.V	W.D.V	W.D.V							
Particulars	As on 31.03.2013 General Fund	As on 31.03.2013 Old/FFA	As on 31.03.2013 IGF/DANIDA/FS	As on 31.03.2013 IGF/DANIDA/IEC	Additions during the Year <6mth(Rs)	luring the nth(Rs)	Additions during the year >6 mth	luring the	As on 31.03.2014	for the year 2013- 2014	As on 31.03.2014
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)					(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
					IEC	GF	IBC	GF			
Motor Cycle	2,890		383,675	62,565	150		ŧ!	÷.	449,130	112,283	336,848
Computer		×	4,163	100,465	227,753		44,213	9	376,594	212,692	163,901
Furniture and Fixtures	43,391	1,037	189,852	146,564	29,693	3,750	2,200	٠	416,487	41,539	374,948
Land & Building	1,513,503	140	(*)		(0)	nea	ń	ĕ	1,513,503	•	1,513,503
Office Equipment	12,156	1,325	136,553	137,254	4,756	12,300	89,125	ŀ	393,470	87,227	306,243
Bi-Cycle	2,008	٠	3,974	*	v			*	5,981	1,495	4,486
Typewriter		1,325		10	r		23		1,325	331	994
Camera / Handy Cam	3,586	9	20,001	2,419			23,200		49,206	9,401	39,804
Non SLR Camera		3	4,982						4,982	1,245	3,736
Television	6,563					12,300			18,863	4,716	14,147
Stand by Equipment	•	30	52,859	16,990	4,306				74,154	18,539	55,616
LCD Projector/ DVD Player	-		48,710	76,232			37,785	Ŷ	162,727	35,959	126,768
Digital Audio Recorders		3.00	3,320	350	450			r	4,120	1,030	3.090
Photo Copier	•	A.*	2,709	22,646			28,140		53,495	9,856	43,638
Air Conditioner		٠		17,107					17,107	4,277	12,830
Portable P.A & Sound Recorder	٠	٠		1,511			¥		1,511	378	1,133
TOTAL	1,571,939	2,362	714,244	446,848	262,202	16,050	135,538	1	3,149,183	453.740	2,695,443

A.C. Choudhury, FCA. Chartered Accountant 19, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata - 700013 Dated the 9th July 2014.

OKA KALYAN PARISHAD			
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS			
Schedule - II		Amount (Rs)	
Cash & Bank Balances			
Cash in Hand of PA Project - FC	67		
Cash in Hand - FC Cash at Bank (on Current Assets) - FC	11,394 318,096	329,557	
Cash in Hand - IWMP - 3	29,869	3-7407	
Cash at Bank - United Bank (on current Assets) - IWMP - 3	5,947,166	5,977,035	
Cash in Hand - IWMP - 5 Cash at Bank - United Bank (on current Assets) - IWMP - 5	22,550 1,476,744	1,499,294	
Cash in Hand - IWMP - 14	9,799	(0.000,000,000	
Cash at Bank - United Bank (on current Assets) - IWMP - 14	2,039,000	2,048,799	
Adjustable advances	53.291 52.700		
Cash in Hand - MKSP Cash at Bank - MKSP (on current Assets)	53,799 5,562,298	5,669,388	
Adjustable advances Cash in Hand - Gen	14,960 48,516		
Cash at Bank- United Bank Kolkata (on Current Assets) - Gen	540,670		
Cash at Bank- United Bank Bolpur (on Current Assets) - Gen Total	1,278	16,129,497	
Schedule - III	-	10,129,497	
Other Current Assets			
Security Deposit for Rent & Gas Cylinder			
SD - Itahar office	4,080		
SD - Madhukunda office	18,000		
SD - Kolkata office SD - Gas Cylinder	100,000 3,400		
Income tax deducted at source	125,480 36,314		
		161,794	
Schedule - IV			
Other Income			
Donations		43,855	
Bank interest Kolkata - Gen		37-539	
Bank interest Bolpur - Gen		271	
Hall rent		3,750	
House rent Bolpur office		130,000	
LCD hiring charges		22,600	
Membership Fees		240	
Panchayat Barta memebership fees		15,920	
Resource person fees		1,400	
Voluntary contribution		30,598 286,173	
Schedule - V	_		
Other Expenditure		1000000	
Audit fees		11,250 15,418	
Bolpur office Maintenance Fuel & other support expenses		25,343	
Mediclaim expenses		13.476	
Meeting expenses		17,829	
Misc Exp		36,920	
Motor bike repairing		30,045	
Para Professional		37,450	
Phone expenses		15,486	
Retaintion allowance	0	162,450	
Travelling expenses	Soul of	35,400	
Ź,	Ment of I	401,067	\sim 1 . 0
A.C. Choudhury, FCA.	Sport of Transition	Chakra	SECRETARY SECRETARY
For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO Chartered Accountants	J	TREASURER	
FCA, A oudhury Preprieter, Memb. No. 11138			

CA

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - VI

Income from Indigenous Projects

ACC	1,289,246
CADC	7,200
Mushroom Training	32,550
National Coalition for Education	10,000
Social Audit	259,850
Support Micro Level Planning	90,404

Schedule - VII

Expenses from Indigenous Projects

ACC	1,261,143
CADC	2,255
Helpage India	2,540
IWDP Hariyali	15,158
National Coalition for Education	10,232
Social Audit	16,027
Support of Micro Level Planning	23,639
	1,330,994

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

Mallell

PREDIDENT SECRETARY

Trotofo Chakrowati

TREASURER

1,689,250

For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO

FCA, A.C. Cheudhury Proprietor, Memb. No. 11138 19, S. N. Bnaerjee Road Kelkata-700 013 Date:



LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS Schedule - VIII SCHEDULE OF FOREIGN GRANTS Special Support Projects-Unspent Balance (Net) Amount (Rs) Amount (Rs) Amount (Rs) IGF/DANIDA INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION PROJECT Unspent Balance FS - III as on 31.03.2013 291 Unspent Balance IEC - III as on 31.03.2013 44,467 Add: Grant received during the year IEC - III 5,500,000 Add: Interest Received: IEC - III 68,106 5,612,573 Less: Expenditure for Fixed Assets IEC - III Other expenditures during the year IEC - III 5,283,374 329,199 4,885,634 PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITY Unspent Balance Partnership Activity as on 31.03.2013 **Total Undisbursed Foreign Fund** 329,557 Schedule - IX Schedule of Indigenous Grant: Unspent balance of IWMP - 3 as on 31.03.2013 Grant received during the year IWMP - 3, Rajnagar 1,927,159 6,408,000 8,403,862 Add: Interest received 68,703 Less: Expenditure during the year 2,426,827 5,900,161 **Project Grant** Interest earned 76,874 Undisbursed IWMP - 3 Grant 5,977,035 Grant received during the year IWMP - 5, Rajnagar 1,728,000 1,728,000 Add: Interest received 228,706 Less: Expenditure during the year Undisbursed IWMP - 5 Grant 1,499,294 Grant received during the year IWMP - 14, Jaipur 2,106,000 2,106,000 Add: Interest received Less: Expenditure during the year 57,201 Undisbursed IWMP - 14 Grant 2,048,799 Grant received during the year MKSP 16,810,500 17,017,133 Add: Interest received 206,633 MKSP Expenditure during the year 11,347,745 5,462,770 Project Grant 206,633 5,669,388 Undisbursed MKSP Grant **Total Undisbursed Indigenous Fund** 15,194,516 Chakravarti PRESIDENT TREASURER SECRETARY A.C. Choudhury, FCA. loromal Sheana Gan For / C. C. 6 PROJECTOR PROJECT DIRECTOR PROJECT DIRECTOR Citatier. FCA, A.C. C. Joudhury oprieter, Memb. No. 11138 19, S. N. Bnaerjee Road Ke.kata-700 013



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - X

PROJECT EXPENDITURE IEC-III

PARTI	CTET	TIC

PARTICULARS	Total Project Budget	Revised Budget	Actual Exp upto	Actual Exp April
Total Activities		2.00 (1.00 (March'13	'13 to March'14
Advocacy workshop at GPs	4,115,800	5,427,300 105,000	1,273,360 73,784	1,332,799 33,684
Advocacy Seminar/workshop with Panchayat Samities	18,000	18,000	12,880	1,200
Advocacy workshop with Zelaparishad	30,000	30,000	4,777	
LKP - CSO PRI Partnership development workshop with GP	60,000			-
Sensetisation of Rural woman through wide campaign & participation		69,000	10,612	100
at GP Level	130,000	130,000	71,693	48,802
CB of GUS & GP Standing Committee Members on bottom up planning	185,000	185,000	26,036	11,237
Capacity Building of GPs in inclusive planning exposure to model institutions	160,000	160,000	600	2,979
Logistic support to PRIs for critical gaps & handholding	630,000	630,000	75,508	114,580
Advocacy workshop with local CSO - GP partnership	18,000	18,000	5,625	-
TOT of CSOs & follow up	25,000	25,000	25,618	44,042
Strengthening & handholding support to local CSOs	750,000	942,500	402,108	307,896
Support to critical gaps in model building	300,000	300,000	308	84,109
Cross learning exposure visits for CSO - PRI partners	100,000	100,000		46,476
Organising Women Association (Mahila Sava) at GP, Block, twice in a year	75,000	75,000	21,912	5,996
Regular participation of SHG sub - cluster & Cluster members meeting in GPs	288,000	288,000	20,319	53,170
egular Participation of cluster members in Block level monthly	10.800	10,800	12,745	12,173
District Level Network	60,000	130,000	48,579	2,972
State Level Advocacy network one event per year	180,000	135,000	1,916	2,9/2
Cultural Intervention to support Development Initiatives	60,000	225,000	45,992	1,123
Partnership with Indian & Danish Partners Established	40,000	55,000	50,217	
Publication of Panchayat Magazine	252,000	357,000	220,462	154,736
Popularising Scope of Tele Help Line	9,000	9,000	2,753	1,916
Development of IEC Products Audio , Video Print	300,000	575,000	47,083	255,058
Reproduction of IEC products	60,000	75,000	4,470	2,240
Dissemination of IEC products	60,000			
Development of CB Modules for GPs, CSOs, Citizens etc	30,000	75,000	75,426	76,354
		22,500	2,415	-
LKP Website strengthening updated with physical and financial reports	180,000	155,000	9,522	35,500
Capacity Building & Exposure of Staffs	1.0	430,000	=	12,299
Research Study	**	37,500	*	18,819
Documentation & MIS	1.5	10,000	~	5.338
Resource centre	100	50,000		
Total Investment	970,000	970,000	158,760	397,740
Computer with peripherials and software	90,000	90,000	119,363	227,610
LCD projector, DVD player, Audio Amplifier, Generator	100,000	100,000	400	37.785
Furniture & Fixture	60,000	60,000	3,329	31,893
Digital Camera	20,000	20,000		23,200
Purchase / Lease of Motorbikes	200,000	200,000	20	
Computer with accessaries for Web Master & DTP including UPS etc	20,000	20,000	21,279	44.356
Movie camera with battery	200,000	200,000		
Digital Audio, Video Player	20,000	20,000		450
DVD Player for HO	5,000	5,000	- 6	
VDO Editing Set High capacity UPS System for HO	50,000	50,000		
A3 Duplex Photocopier - 1 set	20,000	20,000	12,584	4,306
A4 Photocopier for district offices	75,000	75,000		28,140
LCD- HDV 17" Monitor	40,000	40,000	1,805	
Portable Video light system for Audio visual production	25,000	25,000	2	
Wireless Lapel Mic System for AV production	25,000	25,000	20	
Carried Forward	5,085,800	6,397,300	1,432,120	1,730,539
	0 00000 -	-10771000	1750-1750	11/0/1009

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

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For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - X (Contd)

PROJECT EXPENDITURE IEC - III

PARTICULARS	Total Project Budget	Revised budget	Actual Exp April'11 to March'13	Actual Exp April'13 to March'14
Brought Forward	5,085,800	6,397,300	1,432,120	1,730,539
Project staff	6,958,250	7,145,589	3,098,608	2,542,973
Programme Manager	720,000	741,000	220,000	278,000
Project Directors	585,000	602,063	299,591	253,300
District Co-ordinators	1,521,000	1,565,363	809,789	648,650
Associate Co- ordinators	1,560,000	1,605,500	662,341	460,950
Audio Video Web & MIS Specialist	585,000	602,063	152,450	164,950
Supportive technical staffs	312,000	321,100	111,500	117,500
External Resource persons	360,000	370,500	74,400	166,250
Admin support for Accounts, Admin & Logistic	780,000	802,750	620,510	220,279
aff Welfare	535,250	535,250	148,027	233,094
al Administration	3,660,100	3,844,100	1,424,991	1,009,862
Local Transport	1,050,000	1,050,000	149,528	104,344
Project Head Office Rental	540,000	540,000	236,763	119,101
Office, Studio, Production centre Rental	288,000	288,000	100,111	91,010
District Office Rental	864,000	934,000	388,048	295,162
Offices Electricity	216,000	265,000	136,331	80,838
Mail, Internet, Telephone	60,000	95,000	103,025	53,303
Insurance , Maintenance of Equipments	90,000	90,000	130,601	109,569
Tax consultation & Audit @ Rs 30,000/- per year	60,000	60,000	13,750	22,500
Miscelleneous expenses	120,000	150,000	152,136	118,565
Transport, office stationaries, mail etc. Prog. Manager through IGF	372,100	372,100	14,698	15,470
Evaluation	35,000	65,000	-	-
Salaries	20,000	40,000	-	-
Travel , Local Transport	10,000	15,000	-	2
Other Expenses	5,000	10,000	-	
Total	15,739,150	17,451,989	5,955,719	5,283,374

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

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FCA, A.C. Choudhury Preprieter, Memb. No. 11138 19, S. N. Bnaerjes Read Kelksts-760 013 Date:

PROJECT DIRECTOR



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS PROJECT EXPENDITURE MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA Schedule - XI

Particulars	Total project budget	Actual Exp April'13 to March'14
Project Inception	600,000	281,177
Mahila Kisan profiling (Identification of SHGs, Landless groups, SC, ST, Single Women, Widow, etc)	125,000	131,389
DPR Preparation	25,000	
Technical protocols documentation : Development, production and dissemination	330,000	39,788
Value-chain Studies (Market survey & Market strategy development) - Regular Surveillance	120,000	110,000
Institution Building	35,908,000	
Mobilisation & Promotion of producer groups	660,000	5,842,390
Promotion of producer group federation	360,000	5,270
Management support(Operatioanl fund) to producer federation	6,000,000	244,495
Block Level Programme Co ordinator	2,592,000	449,000
Field Programme Associates	4,320,000	
Field visits & travel expenses	1,115,000	1,325,750
Orientation exposure, emersion of lead CSOs/CBOs to best practices	125,000	193,567 6,408
Service charge to CRP	10,368,000	1,484,900
Service charge to Para-professionals	10,368,000	2,133,000
Capacity Building	8,356,000	1,628,765
Training module development : Print / Video / Audio	50,000	1,249
Peer learning through exchange visits / exposure / fairs	330,000	111,923
Rental colour television & DVD /VCD players for Training sessions	75,000	1,000
Rental LCD Projector systems & Accessories for field offices	150,000	
Rental Computers including peripherals & software for field offices	60,000	95,946
Duplex photocopiers on rental basis	60,000	25,823
3 Standby power equipment for field office on rental basis	180,000	4,400
Training to CRP	112,500	15,530
Trainings to LKP Staff's	112,500	128,308
Training to Community : Institutional mobilisation of Mahila Kishan into Groups	980,000	302,642
Mela Participation ~ 5 blocks ~ campaign, fairs	150,000	32,648
Training to Community leaders & PRI : Staggard orientation and Capacity building sessions	216,000	49,928
Institutionalisation of participation of MKSHG cluster/federation leaders in PRI activities	300,000	11,441
Subject Matters Specialist for NRM/Institution Building ,Market Development etc	1,080,000	200,200
Linkages at national, state, district and sub district levels workshops / seminars	180,000	89,140
Hiring charges for training venue /space etc	990,000	174,527
Accidental Insurance, Medical Insurance etc	750,000	93,868
Misc & unforeseen (Contingency Program & Materials)	400,000	188,933
Orientation & exposures for MKSHGs' institution local cultural units, clubs/NGOs/CSOs/CBOs	150,000	8,872
Staggard CB sessions & Handholding for CSO/CBOs /SHG	108,000	3,531
Reference materials for strengthening in house capacity (books, videos, etc)	125,000	-
Programme,handholding support of Local CSOs /MKSHG Institutions / PIA	1,797,000	88,856
Carried Forward	44,864,000	7,752,332

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

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SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

PROJECT EXPENDITURE MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA

Schedule - XI (continued)

Particulars	Total project budget	Actual Exp April'13 to March'14
Brought Forward	44,864,000	7,752,332
Community Investment Support	81,991,600	1,809,062
Community Infrastructure : Participatory cost support	12,000,000	2 (33)
Inputs to the mahila kisan (grant/subsidy/loan)	at Miner	7,200
Inputs to Producer Groups / Federation	66,000,000	1,553,564
Mobility Support on hiring of Motorbikes	2,400,000	
	400,000	78,522
Fuel for two wheelers rented	1,191,600	169,776
Knowledge Management	270,000	368
Identification, Documentation & Dissemination	270,000	368
Monitoring & Evaluation	1,219,400	348,309
Baseline survey	•	1,491
Endline survey	160,000	-112-
Periodic internal review workshops	45,000	· .
Public information disclosure : Information dissemination	646,400	664
Social Audit		333,937
State & National level net working	288,000	
	50,000	11,117
Periodic internal review workshops two each year	30,000	1,100
Administration Project Director	6,755,000	1,437,674
	900,000	300,000
Joint Director	720,000	240,000
District Project Managers	1,836,000	374,000
Sr. Accounts & Administration Co-ordinator Accounts Assistant cum cashier	612,000	115,296
DTP Operator cum typist	306,000	93,500
Office Assistant	288,000	45,000
Travel & conveyance	288,000	85,800
Stationary/Consumables & office insurance	252,000	39,474
Mail & Internet & Phones	78,800	22,068
MIS Specialist	180,000	23,180
Tax consultation and Audit for 36 months	180,000	20,000
Accidental insurance & staff welfare	75,000	1,000
Rent & electricity	139,200	14,100
Miscellaneous, overhead administrative expenses	720,000	44,762
	180,000	19,494
Grand Total	135,100,000	11,347,745

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

FCA, A.C. Choudhury Proprieter, Memb. No. 11138 19. S. N. Chaerjee Road Nakata-700 913

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SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

PROJECT EXPENDITURE IWMP - 14

Schedule - XII

Particulars	Total project budget	Actual Exp April'13 to March'14
Preparation of DPR	351,000	-
Awareness Camp & Communication.		-
Household & Physiographic Survey.		2
Cost of Maps, Documentation, Stationary, Sundry Debtors etc		
Cost of Travel/ Transport.		
Report writing & Preparation etc.		-
Mail/ Internet/ Dissemination etc.		_
Cost of Data Processing/ E-filing.		2
Photo etc. Documentation cost.		
Miscellaneous & Unforeseen.		2
Entry Point Activity	1,404,000	_
Preparation of EPA Plan & Process	-,,	2
Cost of inputes for Agro based Activity.		
Cost of Minor works		2
Non Farm Activities - Services & materials.		
Travel & Transport.		_
Documentation & Communication.		_
Resource person fees		
Administration & Overhead for PIA	175,500	57,201
Salaries for WDT Members	-70,0	32,333
Salaries of Secretary of WC & Contractual supervisor		0-,000
Rent & Electricity of WC/PIA/training centre		10,000
Accounts , Admin, Logistic & Audit exp		
Telephone /Mail/ Internet		_
Transport of PIA/WC		
Insurance, Consumables ,Minor products & Misc		
Unforeseen & Misc camp office exp		14,868
Institution & Capacity Building	175,500	
Orientation & Watershed Association		+
Formation, Orientation of WC		-
Development of Support Service Personnel		-
Participation in Exhibition, Fairs & Exposures		-
Engagement of SHG's Stakeholders CB on EPA		-
Hiring of Inventories (Video/ Audio/ Motorbikes).		-
Transport		+
Fees for training / Training cost		-
Total	2,106,000	57,201

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

PRESIDENT SECRETARY

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TREASURER PROJECT DIRECTOR For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO

Chartered Accountants

Judhury mb. No. 11138

19, S. N. Linaarjee Road Kelkata-700 013

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

PROJECT EXPENDITURE IWMP - 5

Schedule - XIII

Particulars	Total project budget	Actual Exp April'13 to March'14
Preparation of DPR	480,000	47,972
Awareness Camp & Communication.		6,911
Household & Physiographic Survey.		22,353
Cost of Maps, Documentation, Stationary, Sundry Debtors etc		9,502
Cost of Travel/ Transport.		3,201
Report writing & Preparation etc.		-
Mail/ Internet/ Dissemination etc.		200
Cost of Data Processing/ E-filing.		_
Photo etc. Documentation cost.		2,155
Miscellaneous & Unforeseen.		3,650
Entry Point Activity	1,920,000	10,583
Preparation of EPA Plan & Process		114
Cost of inputs for Agro based Activity.		10,259
Cost of Minor works		-
Non Farm Activities - Services & materials.		-
Travel & Transport.		120
Documentation & Communication.		90
Resource person fees		
Administration & Overhead for PIA	240,000	157,388
Salaries for WDT Members		126,666
Salaries of Secretary of WC & Contractual supervisor		
Rent & Electricity of WC/PIA/training centre		2,140
Accounts , Admin, Logistic & Audit exp		18,270
Telephone /Mail/ Internet		3,088
Transport of PIA/WC		3,049
Insurance, Consumables ,Minor products & Misc		1,090 3.085
Unforeseen & Misc camp office exp	240,000	12,763
Institution & Capacity Building Orientation & Watershed Association	240,000	12,765
Formation, Orientation of WC		105
Development of Support Service Personnel		-
Participation in Exhibition, Fairs & Exposures		11,142
Engagement of SHG's Stakeholders CB on EPA		
Hiring of Inventories (Video/ Audio/ Motorbikes).		-
Transport		306
Fees for training / Training cost		1,150
Total	2,880,000	228,706

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

PRESIDENT

Protof Chakravarti TREASURER

SECRETARY

PROJECT DIRECTOR

For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO Chartered Accountants

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SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

PROJECT EXPENDITURE IWMP - 3

Schedule - XIV

Particulars	Total project budget	Actual Exp Sept'12 to March'13	Actual Exp April'13 to March'14
Preparation of DPR	480,000	275,666	230,261
Awareness Camp & Communication.		10,103	
Household & Physiographic Survey.		133,237	12,000
Cost of Maps, Documentation, Stationary, Sundry Debtors etc		15,514	102,029
Cost of Travel/ Transport.		34,886	14,696
Report writing & Preparation etc.		70,563	85,715
Mail/ Internet/ Dissemination etc.		70,505	
Cost of Data Processing/ E-filing.		9	12,546
Photo etc. Documentation cost.		-	720
Miscellaneous & Unforeseen.		11,363	2,555
Entry Point Activity	1,920,000	168,574	1,301,452
reparation of EPA Plan & Process		71,718	41,531
Cost of inputes for Agro based Activity.		21,449	372,954
Cost of Minor works		1,500	352,463
Non Farm Activities - Services & materials.		2,500	472,640
Travel & Transport.		18,517	21,325
Documentation & Communication.		17,499	10,927
Resource person fees		35,391	29,612
Administration & Overhead for PIA	240,000	388,370	727,875
Salaries for WDT Members		244,000	372,000
Salaries of Secretary of WC & Contractual supervisor		2,000	131,108
Rent & Electricity of WC/PIA/training centre		38,776	82,691
Accounts , Admin, Logistic & Audit exp		711	7,306
Telephone /Mail/ Internet		3,749	10,664
Transport of PIA/WC		29,532	32,915
Insurance, Consumables ,Minor products & Misc		6,079	7,927
Computer system with peripherals for WCc/PIA			38,842
Unforeseen & Misc camp office exp Institution & Capacity Building	240.000	63,523	44,422
Orientation & Watershed Association	240,000	128,402 86,995	167,239 55,224
Formation, Orientation of WC		60,995	3,997
Development of Support Service Personnel		-	4,000
Participation in Exhibition, Fairs & Exposures		36,996	12,441
Engagement of SHG's Stakeholders CB on EPA		2,351	2,135
Hiring of Inventories (Video/ Audio/ Motorbikes).		-	3,826
Transport		2,060	33,712
Fees for training / Training cost		-	51,904
Total	2,880,000	961,012	2,426,827

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

PRESIDENT

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PROJECT DIRECTOR

For A.C. CHOUDHUTTE ASURER

FCA, A.C. Choudhury Conrietor, Memb. No. 11138 10 N. ..naeriee Road eikala-700 013

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule - XV

Notes & Accounting Policies

Notes:

A GENERAL

Loka Kalyan Parishad operates as a non-profit making autonomous organisation mainly engaged in natural resource management programme in consonance with and on behalf of IGF/DANIDA.

B SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1 Revenue Recognition

- a) Income and Expenditure of General fund have been recognised on cash basis.
- b) Foreign Fund account has been dealt with on drawing & disbursement basis, and no Income/ Loss is accrued thereon. Depreciation / Elimination of Foreign fund assets have been directly adjusted in the Balance Sheet.
- c) State share of Grant received for Central Govt . Projects has been allocated on the basis of Departmental instruction
- d) Interest credited by bank in Foreign fund bank account is not treated as Income of the Organisation and is directly added with Foreign fund balance.
- e) Interest credited by bank in Central Govt Project Account have been shown seperately in closing balance
- f) Items of different groups have been regrouped where necessary

2 Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less depreciation

3 Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided on written down value method following calender year basis according to requirement of DANIDA/IGF grant.

4 Retirement benefits

No scheme for retirement benefit has been implemented.

C Foreign contribution

Grant aggregating to INR 55,00,000.00 was received from IGF during the year as grant on account of IGF/PATC Project IEC - III and was credited in Foreign Fund Account according to requirement of LKP . No other Foreign Fund was received during this year .

D. Bank interest aggregating to Rs 4,51,262.00 earned from Foreign Fund Bank Account were utilised for the Foreign Fund Food Security Project in earlier years. The said amount has been repaid to IGF from General Fund according to requirement of Danida .

A.C. Choudhury, FCA.

SECRETARY

For A.C. CHOUDHURY & CO

TREASURER

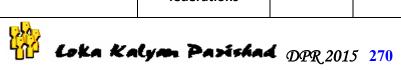
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hury r, Memb. No. 11138

S. N. Braerjee Road Kalkata-700 013

Annexure-10

	MKSP Annual Action Plan	(Filysical)	Γ			
	No.of mahila kisan		15,000	25,000	20,000	60,0
	No.of producer groups					90
	No.of villages (Revenue Mouja)					814
	No.of Blocks (Intensive & Extensive)		6+5	11	11	11
	No.of Districts		5	5	5	5
S.No	Activities		Physical (Outlay (No.	of units p	lanne
		Unit Description	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Tota
1	Project Inception					
1.1	Mahila Kisan profiling (Identification of SHGs, Landless groups, SC, ST, Single Women, Widow & issue of Mahila Kishan Card etc)	Baseline Survey of MKSP families	60,000			60,0
1.2	Public information disclosure : Information dissemination - Public disclosure activities	50 GPs	50			
1.3	Field office establishment	Blocks	11			
2	Institution Building					
2.1	Mobilisation & Promotion of MK groups & advocacy: Staggard orientation and capacity, building day sessions of MKSP (Cluster, Subcluster, Federation) group leaders & community level stakeholders (land etc natural resource owners) in PRI processes to engage in DNRM for livelihood security (Awareness camps, discussion fora, training, Convergence & bottom up planning, partnership etc.) 30 persons average ~ 6-8 sessions for 48 GPs	No.of producer groups	6	18	50	74
2.2	Promotion of Producer group federation : Producer group facilitators Master trainer 2x6 intensive blocks x 24 months	No.of producer federations	6	6	6	6



2.3	Promotion of Producer group federation: Management support (Revolving & Operatioanl fund) to producer federation: Participatory cost support(as incentive) for development of marketing & market facilities for producers group enterprize over 3 years of project period	No.of producer federations which are given management support	0	45	45	90
2.4	Promotion of Producer group federation : Orientation exposure, emersion of lead CSOs/CBOs to best practices to intensive Blocks, state, & national level programmes		6	6	6	6
2.5	Promotion of MK federations: Advocacy, exposure in 11 Blocks		1	2	2	5
3	Capacity Building					
3.1	Training module development: Print / Video / Audio / Newsletter (MKSHG Managemnt, MK Federation development & management, Producer group development & management, Bottom up group plan & convergence, SA practices & NRM etc issues)	No.of training modules according to requirement 7-8 number for different stake holders.	5	5		1
3.2	Training to CRP & PP: Staggard training (learning by doing methodology) of 2 streams of 200 CRP's and 150 para-professionals and 12 Producer Group facilitators to provide NRM services and process & financial management services to community level MKSHG Federations, exposure visit to immersion sites, GUS, 15 participants per batchx 2 courses	No.of Visits/ Mela Participation.	10	12	12	3
3.3	Training to Prani Bandhu: Staggard training (learning by doing methodology) of 100 Prani Bandhu to provide Animal Resource Development services to community level MKSHG Federations, exposure visit to immersion sites, GUS. 7 batch X 2 session (including follow up)	Nos		80	20	10

3.4	Training to Mahila Kishans: Institutional mobilisation of Mahila Kishan into Groups to engage in Local Self Government processes & Advocacy of PRIs to adopt local self governance approach Rigths & Entitlements, MDG Issues (awareness, orientation, exposure, stakeholder meetings, elected peoples representative, cultural interventions, etc) 10 programmes per GP /year	50 GP	500	500	500	1500
3.5	Training to Mahila Kishans: Food & livelihood security through decentralised NRM- Sustainable Agriculture Technology for enhancement of production & productivity in field crops, fruit & vegetables, small ruminants, etc domestic animals- Training of Trainers etc. 10 programmes per GP /year	50 GP	500	500	500	500
3.6	Training to Community leaders & PRI: Staggard orientation and Capacity building sessions (1 day) on DNRM (convergence & bottom up planning) of Gram Panchayat elected representatives & grassroot government functionaries ~ 48GPs x 3 sessions/yearly	50 GP	144	144	144	432
3.7	Institutionalisation of participation of MKSHG cluster/federation leaders in PRI activities - participation in 2nd & 4th Saturdays meetings : 2 meetings per month x 48GPs x 10 months	50 GP	960	960	960	2880
3.8	State, district and sub district levels worksops / seminars including engagement/sensitisation of opinion leaders (travel, communication, etc. for seminars, workshops, and discussion fora) 1 programme per Block per year x 6 Block		5	7	10	22
3.9	National level workshop - Participation quarterly review meets (MoRD,NIRD)	Lumpsump				
3.10	Trainings, Exposures & Participation in follow up & review sessions of LKP Project functionaries: LS					
3.11	Orientation & exposures for MKSHGs' institution,CSOs/CBOs to facilitate support and work in synergy with clusters , Federations & PRIs in project block/ 11 blocks x 1 sessions per year	MKSHG Federation	11	11	11	33

3.12	Staggard CB sessions & Handholding for CSO/CBOs /SHG institutions Collaborative partners' Programme Facilitators' - 1 CB sessions in a year for 40 heads for 3 days	48 GPs	1	1	1	3
3.13	Skill building of MK Federations- Training, hand holding support on computer literacy (Tarining support, equipment & tools)	MKSHG Federation leaders & CRPs of 48 GPs		3	2	5
3.15	Peer learning through exchange visits / exposure / fairs.2 programmes per year in 11 blocks.	Blocks	2	2	2	6
3.16	Reference materials for strengthening in house capacity (books, videos, software etc)	11 units				
4	Community Investment Support					
4.1	Community Infrastructure: Participatory cost support (as incentive) for development of village Level common facility centre equipped with drudgery reduction & safety tools & implements	1 number of CFC units per GP		30	20	50
4.2	Inputs to the mahila kisan (grant/subsidy/loan): Participatory cost support(as incentive) for inputs like, fruit plants, seeds, fertlisers, chicks, ducks, feeds etc for 3 years	No.of mahila kisan: 60000	15000	25000	20000	60000
6	Monitoring & Evaluation					
6.1	Evaluation studies: Periodic internal review workshops two each year @ Rs 7,500/-	No. of Studies	2	2	2	
6.2	Social Audit(mid term & final term) X 6 block X 2	48 GPS,	48	48	48	48
6.3	State &National level net working - National Women Empowerment Day, Panchayatiraj Day etc		1	1	1	3
6.4	Development of on line information & MIS system, development of appropriate software & capacity , website development etc	HQ & Block level				



Annexure-11 Detail MKSP Budget:

	MKSP Standard Budget Template													
			Yr1	Yr2	piate			Γ						
	No.of mahila kisan		15,000		Yr3 20,000	Total 60,000								
	No.of producer groups					30								
	No.of villages (Revenue Mouja)					814								
	No.of Blocks (Intensive & Extensive)		6+5	11	11	11								
	No.of Districts		5	5	5	5								
									I		I			
S.No	Component		Р	hysical Outlay (N	lo.of units planne	d)				Financial	Outlay			
	Project Cost	Unit Description	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total	Unit Cost	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)	
1	Project Inception													
1.1	Mahila Kisan profiling (Identification of SHGs, Landless groups, SC, ST, Single Women, Widow & issue of Mahila Kishan Card etc)	Baseline Survey of MKSP families	60,000			60,000		132,000	-	-	132,000	99,000	33,000	
1.2	Public information disclosure : Information dissemination - Public disclosure activities							62,500	-	-	62,500			
1.3	DPR Preparation	lumpsum	60,000			60,000		25,000	-	-	25,000	18,750	6,250	
1.4	Field office establishment expenses							-	80,000	10,000	90,000	67,500	22,500	
	Subtotal							219,500	80,000	10,000	309,500	185,250	61,750	
2	Institution Building													
2.1	Mobilisation & Promotion of NKI groups & advocacy : Staggard orientation and capacity, building day sessions of NKISP (Coutter, Subcluster), Pederation I group leaders & community level atskeholders (land etc natural resource owness) in PRI processes to engage in ONRM for Irvelinood security (Awareness camps, discussion fora, training,Convergence & bottom up planning,partnership etc.) 30 persons average " 6-8 sessions for 48 GPs @ Rs 2,000/- per session	No.of producer groups	6	18	50	74		150,000	250,020	199,980	600,000	450,000	150,000	
2.2	Promotion of Producer group federation : Producer group facilitators Master trainer 2x6 intensive blocks x 24 months @ Rs 7,000/ per month	No.of producer federations	6	6	6	6		576,000	960,077	767,923	2,304,000	1,728,000	576,000	
2.3	Fromotion of Producer group federation: Management support (Revolving & Operational fund) to producer federation: Participatory cost support(as incentive) for development of marketing & market facilities for producers group enterprize @ Rs 20,000/- per producer group over 3 years of project period	No.of producer federations which are given management support	0	18	26	44		1,000,000	1,666,800	1,333,200	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	
2.4	Promotion of Producer group federation: Orientation exposure, emersion of lead CSOs/CBOs to best practices to intensive Blocks, state, & national level programmes @ Rs 25,000/-Per year.		6	6	6	6		37,500	62,505	49,995	150,000	112,500	37,500	
2.5	Promotion & Strengthening of MK federations: Block Level Programme Co ordinator cum Facilitator - 6 intensive Blocks x 36 months x Rs 14,000/- per month							784,080	1,306,905	1,045,335	3,136,320	2,352,240	784,080	
2.6	Promotion & Strengthening of MK federations: Field Programme Associates 2x6 intensive Blocks x 36 months @ Rs.11,750/- per month		11	11	11	11		1,273,500	2,122,670	1,697,830	5,094,000	3,820,500	1,273,500	
2.7	Promotion of MK federations: Advocacy , visits & travel expenses @ Rs 4,000/- per month in 11 Blocks		1	2	2	5		212,500	354,195	283,305	850,000	637,500	212,500	
В	Sub total							4,033,580	6,723,171	5,377,569	16,134,320	12,100,740	4,033,580	
3	Capacity Building													
3.1	Training module development: Print / Video / Audio / Newsletter (MKSHG Managemnt, MK Federation development & management, Producer group development & management, Bottom up group plan & convergence, SA practices & NRM etc issues)	No. of training modules according to requirement 7-8 number for different stake holders.	5	5		10		62,500	104,175	83,325	250,000	187,500	62,500	
3.2	Training to CRP & PP. Staggard training(learning by doing methodology) of 2 streams of 200 CRP's and 150 para-professionals and 12 Producer Group facilitators to provide NRM services and process & financial management services to community level MKSHS Federations, exposure visit to immersion sites ,GUS , 15 participants per batch @ Rs 10,000/-per batch x 2 courses		10	12	12	34		111,125	185,223	148,152	444,500	333,375	111,125	



	Project Cost	Unit Description	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total	Unit Cost	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)
3.3	Training to Frani Bandhu: Staggard training (learning by doing methodology) of 100 PTani Bandhu to provide animal Resource Development services to community level MKSHG Federations, exposure visit to immersion sites, GUS. 7 batch X Rs. 10,000 X 2 session (including follow up)	Nos		90	20	100	Actuals	35,000	58,338	46,662	140,000	105,000	35,000
3.4	Training to Mahila Kishans: Institutional mobilisation of Mahila Kishan into Groups to engage in Local Self Government processes & Advocacy of Filis to adopt Local self governance approach Rights & Entitlements, MDG Issues (awareness, orientation, exposure, stakeholder meetings, elected peoples representative, cultural interventions, etc.). 10 programmes per GP @ Rs 1,000/- per session	50 GP	3000	4500	3600	11100	Actuals	122,500	204,183	163,317	490,000	367,500	122,500
3.5	Training to Mahila Kishans: Food & livelihood security through decentralised NRM- Sustainable Agriculture Technology for enhancement of production & productivity in field crops, fruit & vegetables, small ruminants, etc domestic animate: Training of Trainers etc. 10 programmes per GP @ Rs 1,000/- per session	50 GP	3000	4500	3600	11100	Actuels	122,500	204,183	163,317	490,000	367,500	122,500
3.6	Training to Community leaders & PRI : Staggard orientation and Capacity building sessions (1 day) on DNRM (convergence & bottom up planning) of Gram Panchyat elected representatives & grazzorot government functionaries "48GPs x 3 sessions@ Rs 500/- 20 (Participants per batch)	50 GP	2160	3600	2880	8640	Actuals	54,000	90,007	71,993	216,000	162,000	54,000
3.7	Institutionalisation of participation of MKSHG cluster/federation leaders in PRI activities - participation in 2nd & 4th Saturdays meetings : 2 meetings per month x 48GPs x 10 months x Rs 100/-	50 GP	8000	14000	12000	34000	Actuels	42,500	70,839	56,661	170,000	127,500	42,500
3.8	State, district and sub district levels worksops / seminars including engagement/sensitissition of opinion leaders (travel, communication, etc. for seminars, workshops, and discussion fore) 1 programme per Block per year x 6 Block® Rs 10,000/- per block.		5	7	10	22		45,000	75,006	59,994	180,000	135,000	45,000
3.9	National level workshop - Participation quarterly review meets (MoRD,NIRD)							86,250	143,762	114,989	345,000	258,750	86,250
3.10	Trainings, Exposures & Participation in follow up & review sessions of LKP Project functionaries: LS							28,125	46,879	37,496	112,500	84,375	28,125
3.11	Orientation & exposures for MKSHGs' institution, CSOz/CBOs to facilitate support and work in synergy with clusters , Federations & PRIs in project block/ 11 blocks x 1 sessions per year @Rs 2,000/-	MKSHG Federation						16,500	27,502	21,998	66,000	49,500	16,500
3.12	Staggard CB sessions & Handholding for CSO/CBOs /SHG institutions Collaborative partners' Programme Facilitators' - 1 CB sessions in a year for 40 heads @ Rs 100/- for 3 days	48 GPs						12,500	20,835	16,665	50,000	37,500	12,500
3.13	Skill building of MK Federations- Training, hand holding support on computer literacy (Terining support, equipment & tools)	MKSHG Federation leaders & CRPs of 48 GPs						100,000	166,680	133,320	400,000	300,000	100,000
3.14	Programme,handholding support of Local CSOs /MKSHG Institutions partnering with 5 GPs of Extensive Area	Subject matter Specialist					Rs. 15000 per month	50,000	83,340	66,660	200,000	150,000	50,000
3.15	Peer learning through exchange visits / exposure / fairs.2 programmes per year in 11 blocks @ Rs 10,000 per visit/exposure/mela participation.	Blocks					Rs. 10000 per Block / year	127,500	212,517	169,983	510,000	382,500	127,500
3.17	Reference materials for strengthening in house capacity (books, videos, software etc)	11 units					Locally avaliable cost	12,500	20,835	16,665	50,000	37,500	12,500
3.18	Service charge to CRP (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers): Support for collaborative skill building & engagement of MKSHG cluster, tederation leaders, FIR stabioliders (on specific sectoral susses health, functional education, rights & entitlements etc.) 4 CRPs @ Rs 3,500/-x 48 GPs x 36 months.	Field Level Facilities					Actual Cost	5,979,960	9,967,397	7,972,483	23,919,840	17,939,880	5,979,960
3.19	Service charge to para-professionals (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers): Community level facilitative support for capacity building & handholding by para-professionals in adoption of S.A. Practices @ Rs 3,500/- x 3 PP x 48 GPs x36 months	LS					LS	4,467,960	7,447,198	5,958,684	17,871,840	13,403,880	4,467,960
3.20	Service charge to Prani Bandhu (Excluding the resource fee received by them as wainers): Community level facilitative support for capacity building & handholding by Frani Bandhu @ Rs 3,500/- x 2 PB x 48 GPs x 18 months	Blocks	11	11	11	11	LS	2,268,000	3,780,302	3,023,698	9,072,000	6,804,000	2,268,000





	Project Cost	Unit Description	Yri	Yr2	Yr3	Total	Unit Cost	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)
3.21	Service charge to Subject Matters Specialist for NRM / Animal Farming/ Institution Building / Market Development etc Field Activities & Capacity building and Advocacy [36 months x Rs 80,000/- per month]	Rs. 100 head per day	12	12	12	36	Rs. 3000 per session	540,000	900,072	719,928	2,160,000	1,620,000	540,000
3.22	Hiring charges for training venue /space etc for 6 intensive & 5 extensive action areas[@ Rs. 4000 per unit / on sharing basis]							225,000	375,030	299,970	900,000	675,000	225,000
3.23	Accidental Insurance, Medical Insurance etc welfare for Programme Staffs including CRP & PPs etc on duty							275,000	458,370	366,630	1,100,000	825,000	275,000
3.24	Rental DVD /VCD players for Training sessions							11,250	18,752	14,999	45,000	33,750	11,250
3.25	Rental LCD Projector systems & Accessories for field offices							25,000	41,670	33,330	100,000	75,000	25,000
3.26	Rental Computers including peripherials & software for field offices 2 COMPUTERS x Rs. 1500 X 6 blocks X 36 months							150,000	250,020	199,980	600,000	450,000	150,000
3.27	Duplex photocopiers on rental basis							30,000	50,004	39,996	120,000	90,000	30,000
3.28	Standby power equipment for field office on rental basis		1	2	2	2		22,500	37,503	29,997	90,000	67,500	22,500
3.27	Misc & unforeseen (Contingency Program & Materials)							50,000	83,340	66,660	200,000	150,000	50,000
c	Sub total							15,073,170	25,123,960	20,095,550	60,292,680	45,219,510	15,073,170
4	Community Investment Support												
4.1	Community Infrastructure: Participatory cost support (as insentive) for development of village Level common facility centre equipped with drudgery reduction & safety tools & implements @ Rs 250/- per family for 3 years	10 number of CFG units per GP	30	50	40	120	Rs. 10000 per unit	2,950,000	4,917,060	3,932,940	11,800,000	8,850,000	2,950,000
4.2	Inputs to the mahila kisan (grant/subsidy/loan): Participatory cost support(as incentive) for inputs like, fruit plants, seeds, fertilisers, chicks, ducks, feeds etc @ Rs 600/- per family for 3 years	No.of mahila kisan: 60000	15000	25000	20000	60000	Rs. 1100 per MK	8,850,000	14,751,180	11,798,820	35,400,000	26,550,000	8,850,000
4.3	Support to producer groups/federation: Paritcipatory cost support (as incentive) for development of non farm /off farm economic activities (Group enterprise) 10 groups 6 intensive blocks @ Rs20000/- per groups	No.of producer groups/ federations					Rs. 40 per MK	300,000	500,040	399,960	1,200,000	900,000	300,000
4.4	Mobility Support on hiring of Motor Bikes	Rental two wheelers	20	20	20	20	LS	275,000	458,370	366,630	1,100,000	825,000	275,000
4.5	Mobility Support : Fuel for two wheelers rented @ Rs.25,000/- p.m	Motor Bikes	20	20	20	20	Rs. 1500 per bike	225,000	375,030	299,970	900,000	675,000	225,000
D	Sub total							12,600,000	21,001,680	16,798,320	50,400,000	37,800,000	12,600,000
5	Knowledge Management												
5.1	Technical protocols documentation : Development of training module, Protocol development, production and dissemination of experiences, case studies , best practices , news magazine, etc	Lumpsum					LS	37,500	62,505	49,995	150,000	112,500	37,500
5.2	Documentation & Dissemination of best practices : Documentation cost for Video, Audio Print , News Magazines etc multi media (fees & rental etc)							60,000	100,008	79,992	240,000	180,000	60,000
5.3	Public information disclosure : Information dissemination - Public disclosure activities							-	93,750	93,750	187,500	140,625	46,875
E	Subtotal							97,500	256,263	223,737	577,500	433,125	144,375
6.1	Monitoring & Evaluation Baseline survey	No. of HH to be covered	60000			60000		0	0	10,000	10,000	7,500	2,500
6.2	Endline survey	No. of HH to be covered	60000			60000		0	0	60,000	60,000	45,000	15,000
6.3	Evaluation studies : Periodic internal review workshops two each year @ Rs 7,500/-	_						1,000	20,000	19,000	40,000	33,750	11,250



	Project Cost	Unit Description	Yri	Yr2	Yr3	Total	Unit Cost	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)
6.4	Value-chain Studies (Market survey & Market strategy development)- Regular Surveyllience	48 GPS, 11 Blocks, Website						8,250	13,751	10,999	33,000	24,750	8,250
6.5	Social Audit @Rs. 10,000 per block (mid term & final term) X 6 block X 2	48 GP5,	48	48	48	48	Rs. 2000 per GP per year	-	60,000	60,000	120,000	90,000	30,000
6.6	State &National level net working - National Women Empowerment Day, Panchayatiraj Day etc		1	1	1	3		20,000	33,336	26,664	80,000	60,000	20,000
6.7	Development of on line information & MIS system, development of appropriate software & capacity , website development etc Rs. 12,000 X 24 months							72,000	120,010	95,990	288,000	216,000	72,000
F	Sub total							101,250	247,097	282,653	631,000	477,000	159,000
7	Administration Exp	Project Director -1											
7.1	Staff salaries	x 36 months @ Rs 25,000/- per month	1	1	1	1	Rs. 25,000 - 27,000per month	300,000	312,000	324,000	936,000	702,000	234,000
7.2	Staff salaries	Joint Director -1 x36 months @ Rs 20,000/- per month	1	1	1	1	Rs. 20,000 - 23,000 per month	240,000	264,000	276,000	780,000	585,000	195,000
7.3	Staff salaries	District Project Menagers - 3 x36 months @ Rs 17,000/- per month	3	3	3	3	Rs. 17,000 - 19,000 per month	373,000	687,000	684,000	1,744,000	1,308,000	436,000
7.4	Staff salaries	Sr. Accounts & Administration Co- ordinator -1x36 months @ Rs 17,000/- per month	1	1	1	1	Rs. 19,000 - 22,000 per month	116,000	264,000	276,000	656,000	492,000	164,000
7.5	Staff salaries	Accounts Assistant cum cashier - 1 x36 months @ Rs 8,500/- per month	1	1	1	1	Rs. 8,500 - 10,000 per month	95,000	127,000	132,000	354,000	265,500	88,500
7.6	Staff salaries	DTP Operator cum typist -1x36 months @ Rs 8,000/- per month	1	1	1	1	Rs. 5,000 - 8,000 per month	45,000	89,000	96,000	230,000	172,500	57,500
7.7	Staff salaries	Office Assistant -1 x36 months @ Rs 8,000/- per month	1	1	1	1	Rs. 8,000 - 9.700 per month	86,000	114,000	118,000	318,000	238,500	79,500
	Travel & conveyance						Rs. 7000 per month	40,000	108,000	106,000	252,000	189,000	63,000
7.9	Stationary/Consumables & office insurance	Mail & Internet &					LS	23,000	29,000	26,800	78,800	59,100	19,700
7.10	Communication	Phones					LS	25,000	78,000	77,000	180,000	135,000	45,000
7.11	Other (Specify)	MIS Specialist Rs 10,000 per month (Part time)	1	1	1	1	Contractual	20,000	90,000	90,000	300,000	225,000	75,000
7.12		Tax consultation and Audit for 36 months	1	1	1	3	Yearly	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000	58,250	18,750



	Project Cost	Unit Description	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total	Unit Cost	Yri	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)
7.13		Accidental insurance & staff welfare					LS Actual	15,000	68,000	68,000	100,000	75,000	25,000
7.14		Rent & electricity for 36 months					Actuels	50,000	250,000	320,000	571,000	428,250	142,750
7.15		Miscellaneous, overhead administrative expenses					Rs. 5000 per month	30,000	75,000	75,200	180,200	135,150	45,050
G	Sub total							1,483,000	2,578,000	2,694,000	6,755,000	5,066,250	1,688,750
н	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)							33,608,000	56,010,171	45,481,829	135,100,000	101,325,000	33,775,000
	Please Note: All the above <u>unit costs</u> need to be elaborated with	detailed schedu	leS										
SI No	Particulars	Amount (Rs)	96										
	Project Inception	309,500	0.23										
	Institution Building	16,134,320	11.94										
3	Capacity Building	60,292,680	44.63										
4	Community Investment Support	50,400,000	37.31										
5	Knowledge Management	577,500	0.43										
6	Monitoring & Evaluation	631,000	0.47										
7	Administration Exp	6,755,000	5.00										
	Total	135,100,000	100.00										
	* Over all cost per MK	2,252											
	** Programme cost per MK	2,139											
	*** Administrative cost per MK	113											
	1												
				l									



Abreviations Used:

NRM : Natural Resource Management

DNRM : Decentralized Natural Resource Management

LKP : Loka Kalyan Parishad

PRI : Panchayati Raaj Institutions

GP : Gram Panchayat

GUS : Gram Unnayan Samity

SHG : Self Help Groups

CSO : Civil Society Organisation

CBO : Community Based Organisation

NGO : Non Govt. Organisation
VO : Voluntary Organisation

SGSY : Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana

BPL : Below Poverty LineSC : Scheduled CasteST : Scheduled Tribe

OBC: Other Backward Community

NREGS: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme

RSVY : Rastriya Sama Vikash Yojana BRGF : Backward Region Grant Fund

MK : Mahila Kishan

MKSP : Mahila Kishan Sasaktikarn Pariyojana

LRP : Livelihood Resource Person

CB : Capacity Building

LRO : Local Resource Organisation

LRP : Local Resource Person

FFFFT : Food-Fodder-Fuel-Fertilizer-Timber
NRLM : National Rural Livelihood Mission

CPRM : Common Property Resource Management

SA : Sustainable Agriculture

INRM : Integrated Natural Resource Management

ITK : Indigenous Technical KnowledgeNPK : Nitrogen- Phosphorus – Potassium

NPM : Non Pesticide Management





ALF : Agriculture laborer Female

VLF : Village Level Federation (Sub-Cluster)GPLF : Gram Panchayat Level Federation (Cluster)

BLF : Block Level Federation

CRP : Community Resource Person

PP : Para Professional

MKSHG : Mahila Kisan Self Help Groups

PG: Producer Groups

CFC : Common Facility Centre

PoP : Poorest of the Poor

PRA : Participatory Rural Appraisal

PIP : Participatory Identification Process

MIP : Micro Investment PlanEPA : Entry point ActivitiesFGD : Focus Group Discussion

MoU : Memorandum of Understanding
NMMU : National Mission Management Unit

WBSRLM: West Bengal State Rural Livelihood Mission

SIPRD : State Institute of Panchayat & Rural Development

BCKV : Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishyavidyalaya

WBCADC: West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation

NIF : National Innovation Foundation

FOSET: Forum of Scientist, Engineers & Technocrats

WBSSC: West Bengal State seed Corporation

KVK : Krishi Vigyan Kendra

WBHDR: West Bengal Human Development Report

RHS : Rural Household Survey
IMR : Infant Mortality Rate
MMR : Maternal Mortality Rate

VHND : Village Health & Nutrition Day

PDS : Public Distribution System

NBA : Nirmal Bharat Abhijan

IWMP : Integrated Watershed Management Program

MDG : Millenium Development Goal

CFT : Clutser Facilitator Team

IEC : Information Education Communication

PIB : Project Implementation Body



"Women must be put in a position to solve their problems in their own way. No one can or ought to do this for them. Our Indian women are capable of doing it as any in the world."

Swami Vivekananda