

DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PEOPLE

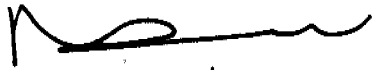
INNOVATIONS IN ADMINISTRATION

M. V. P. 1

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Development for the people
Innovations in administration

To
IRC,
which is doing
great work in
water and sanitation
among other activities.



30/9/2003

Development for the people

Innovations in administration

M. V. Rao



Subarnarekha

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To
the people of
Midnapore district
with
humility

— M. V. Rao

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PREFACE

Development administration gives enough opportunities for the participants to innovate for the benefit of the people. Ideas and initiatives need to be translated into programmes which can be implemented. All the programmes and schemes have the ultimate aim of public good and reaching the target audience quickly and effectively. But the ultimate test will be how these programmes are implemented.

Working in the field gives one the opportunity to work closely with people. Their needs, aspirations, responses and suggestions give the public representatives and administrators all important feedback to try and implement new strategies and improve upon existing programmes.

Midnapore district has witnessed many people's movements in the last decade. These include Total Literacy Campaign, Intensive Sanitation Programme and Self Help Groups Campaign. Any programme to be successful, will have to be a people's programme, transcending the barriers of politics. These initiatives were able to address the people's needs and aspirations and involve them in implementation.

Development process is like a flowing river. Continuity is the key. Old programmes give birth to new initiatives and these get translated into new activities. Public representatives and administrators with their commitment and imagination can offer new solutions to old and new situations. They should be able to look ahead and give leadership to catalyse people's action to meet new challenges.

M. V. Rao

SELF SUSTAINED SANITATION PROGRAMME :
How Midnapore has shown the way to the country

1. INTRODUCTION

Midnapore with an area of 14081 sq. km and population of 9.7 million, is the largest district of India. It is located on the southern part of the state of West Bengal. The district has geographic diversity. It has areas in the east bordering Bay of Bengal whereas the western parts are hilly and laterite in nature. A lot of tribal population inhabit in the forests in the western part of Midnapore. The district has very rich tradition of being in the forefront of Freedom Struggle in the country. In the last decade, a lot of programmes have been taken up by the district, which can be termed as people's movement. These are Total Literacy Campaign, Total Sanitation programme and Self Help Groups for Women. These programmes transcended the boundaries of Government programmes and involved people of all categories cutting across political lines. A lot of voluntary agencies and people's organisations participated in these programmes along with local Government representatives and Government officials.

2. TOTAL SANITATION PROGRAMME

Intensive Sanitation Programme was launched in Midnapore in the year 1990. When the programme was launched, Midnapore had sanitation coverage of 4.74%. At the end of November 2001, over 7,30,000 sanitary latrines were constructed representing coverage of 44%. Table-I Shows block-wise achievement under Total Sanitation Programme. Nandigram-II block has achieved the distinction of becoming the first block in India to reach total sanitation coverage. Eleven other blocks of Midnapore district have already reached sanitation coverage ranging from 70% to 87%. The district has set its goal of reaching total sanitation by year 2005.

The main objectives of the programme are:

1. To ensure all households in Midnapore district have sanitation facilities
2. To ensure availability of safe drinking water

through strong IEC, demand generation, social marketing and participatory approach.

TABLE-I

TOTAL SANITATION PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Total Families	Families to be covered	Families covered	Percentage of achievement
1	Midnapore Sadar	31556	23689	8109	26
2	Salboni	32421	29770	2691	8
3	Garhbeta I	36150	28657	7955	22
4	Garhbeta II	24910	23043	2065	8
5	Garhbeta III	26600	21788	5066	19
6	Keshpur	52887	38791	14834	28
7	Kharagpur I	23321	19004	4502	19
8	Kharagpur II	33402	22561	11051	33
9	Dantan I	29014	23214	5875	20
10	Dantan II	26005	14757	11532	44
11	Narayangarh	54081	36712	18324	34
12	Keshiary	27748	22493	5255	19
13	Pingla	35727	21555	14741	41
14	Sabang	46768	26100	21516	46
15	Mohanpur	19516	10492	9327	48
16	Debra	53945	31318	23355	43
17	Jhargram	31305	28276	3148	10
18	Binpur I	29132	27600	1547	5
19	Binpur II	29949	28527	1576	5
20	Jamboni	21537	19755	1855	9
21	Gopiballavpur I	18743	15823	2952	16
22	Gopiballavpur II	18614	15861	2943	16
23	Nayagram	26341	24818	1523	6
24	Sankrail	21355	18751	2675	13
25	Ghatal	37010	28395	8694	23

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Total Families	Families to be covered	Families covered	Percentage of achievement
26	Chandrakona - I	23395	16417	7029	30
27	Chandrakona - II	20474	16227	4247	21
28	Daspur - I	36132	18999	17418	48
29	Daspur - II	41662	21425	20616	49
30	Contai I	27250	5607	21773	80
31	Contai II	27927	11742	16348	59
32	Contai III	25236	6873	18506	73
33	Ramnagar I	25338	11679	14189	56
34	Ramnagar II	25503	3776	21954	86
35	Egra I	27281	7595	19799	73
36	Egra II	29914	15865	14243	48
37	Patashpur I	29248	10976	18601	64
38	Patashpur II	28908	10199	19206	66
39	Bhagwanpur I	36458	8761	28175	77
40	Bhagwanpur II	31298	8276	23582	75
41	Khejuri I	20765	7851	12914	62
42	Khejuri II	21290	15245	6327	30
43	Tamluk	37928	15422	22912	60
44	Sd. Matangini	33600	13111	20624	61
45	Panskura I	60021	37210	23610	39
46	Panskura II	50466	27156	23871	47
47	Nandakumar	42819	10521	33012	77
48	Nandigram III	30037	11208	18829	63
49	Moyna	37970	26045	12289	32
50	Sutahata	19893	5992	13957	70
51	Haldia	15793	2494	13734	87
52	Nandigram - I	27738	4587	23626	85
53	Nandigram - II	17715	0	17715	100
54	Mahisadal	33284	5328	28818	87
	Total	1673376	958336	731035	44

2. WHY EARLIER EFFORTS DID NOT SUCCEED

- a. The emphasis was on hardware only without taking into account users' perceptions about sanitation and its use. It was a top down approach, which was difficult to succeed because of the diverse geographic conditions and needs in a country like India.
- b. The available models were not cost effective and not within reach of average user. A common man always felt a sanitary latrine was a luxury for him. There was no social marketing of the materials.
- c. There was no emphasis on use of the facility. Even in those cases where common people got the latrines built with the help of Government subsidy, there was no effective use of the same. The latrine used to be the best part of his house that was normally a hut. He used to keep all valuables and important articles in the most valuable portion of his house.
- d. It was more a 'Government Programme' and not a people's programme. It was subsidy-oriented and people's contribution was almost non-existent. There was no effort to bring the latent demand for sanitation into open and translate it into a workable proposition on a mass scale.

3. COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The project has the following components:

- a. Strengthen existing infrastructure for project planning, implementation and monitoring.
- b. Conduct a base-line survey in the project area.
- c. Develop communication materials and use appropriate methods of communication in the villages for awareness and demand creation.
- d. Organise and conduct trainings/orientations/meetings at different levels.
- e. Mobilise funds from the beneficiaries and ensure proper handling of funds/accounts.

- f. Finalisation of designs and estimates for low cost sanitary facilities. Arrange for the production, storage, distribution of parts for latrines and other facilities.
- g. Construct sanitary facilities at household levels. Ensure supervision and quality control.
- h. Involve the community, particularly women, at all stages of the programme.
- i. Facilitate augmentation of water supply in the project villages using low cost appropriate technology.
- j. Promote immunization, ORT, nutrition education and income generation activities in project area families.
- k. By making low cost technology affordable and acceptable, it would be possible to recover all costs spent on advocacy, training and establishment, out of the fund recovered from the construction programme.

4. STRATEGY

- a. Ramakrishna Mission Lokasiksha Parishad has been given the responsibility to implement the programme through cluster organisations in the Blocks.
- b. Cluster organisations will work through its affiliated youth clubs in the villages.
- c. One motivator per 200 families, one youth club per 1000 families and about 20 youth clubs per cluster (one in each block covering about 200 villages) would work for advocacy, promotion, training, construction, monitoring and reporting of the Programme.
- d. The programme will be based on the following two basic principles:
- e. Total cost of the programme including advocacy, training, establishment etc. will ultimately be recovered from the unit cost of various sanitation facilities. Financial propositions would be designed accordingly.
- f. Affordability to all categories of households with different income

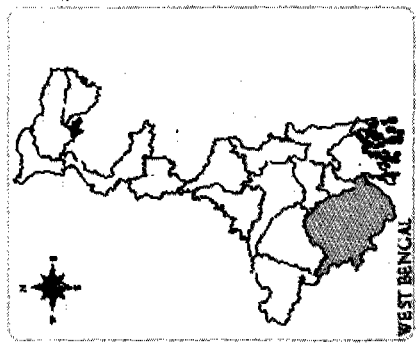
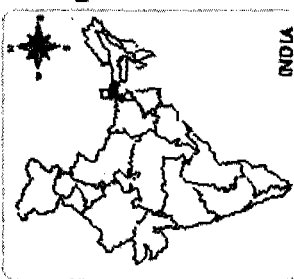
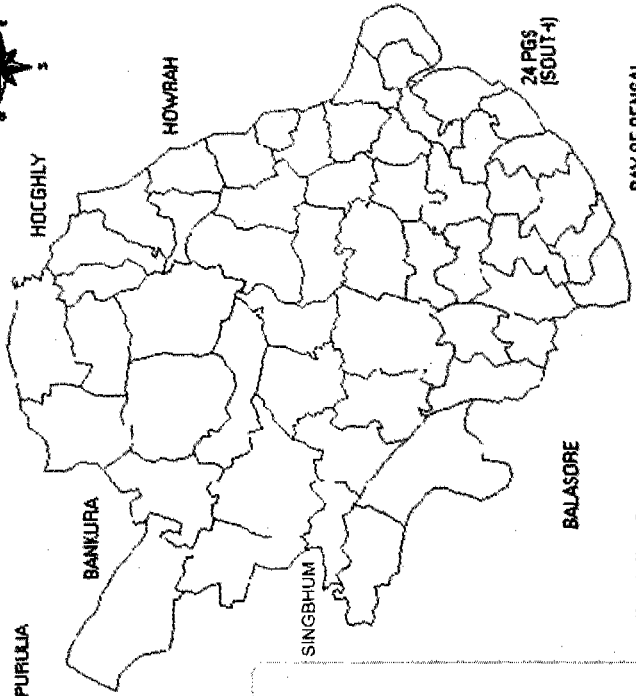
levels would be maintained. For this, different low cost technology models would be designed.

- g. Full recovery and ploughing back of resources would be an in-built component of the project.

5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

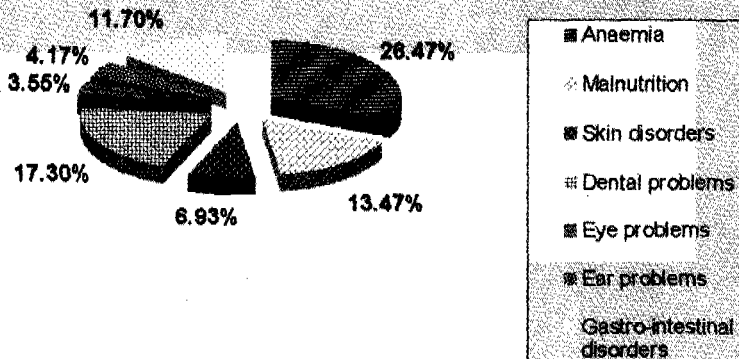
- a. Before starting the programme, the clubs would collect baseline information on water and sanitation facilities available in the villages under their own jurisdiction, which would help in planning and implementation of the programme. It would also help in providing the required facilities in the villages through other Government programmes.
- b. IEC: The success of this programme, which is entirely dependent on voluntary/active participation of the community in improving their own environmental sanitation, depends on the effort made on advocacy and awareness creation. This is more particularly important because the fund requirement for implementation has to come primarily from the users. Therefore, all suitable channels of communication to the rural population have been tried.
- c. Construction programme: In order to make the low cost technology affordable by different categories of rural population, alternative models of low cost water sealed latrines have been developed. These include:
 - i. Two pit units with different lining materials,
 - ii. One pit unit with concrete ring, earthen ring, and other lining materials.
- d. To standardize the quality of construction and to make the parts simple and easily available, pre-fabricated latrine floor slabs, fitted with pan and trap, concrete rings and earthen rings for pit lining are produced and made available by the clusters. These items are available at different locations near the villages by the youth clubs so that the villagers can purchase it outright and could build their own latrine themselves. The clubs build for those who cannot build for themselves. The superstructure construction is the responsibility

District Midnapore



HEALTH CHECK-UP REPORT

Total Schools covered	9401
Total number of students enrolled in Schools	10,26,378
Total number of students examined	8,62,436

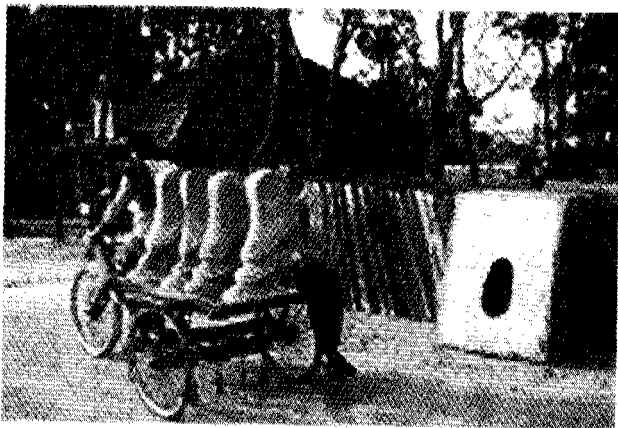




IEC activities : local artists spreading the message



IEC activities : wall writing on sanitation and safe drinking water



Decentralised production ensures easy availability of materials



School sanitation : an integral part of the campaign

of the beneficiary, but the clubs also do it against payment.

- e. The other facilities like bathing platform, soakage pit, garbage pit and smokeless chullah, if not already existing, are provided in each household when a latrine is built.
- f. *Intersectoral linkages:* In the selection of village level motivators, efforts were made to include functionaries like Anganwadi workers. The motivators are trained to promote immunization, ORT and nutrition education. Income generation activities for women are supported in the villages. Attempts are made to augment water supply in the villages using low cost appropriate technology for convergence with Sanitation.

6. HURDLES CROSSED

- a. Initially, the concept took a lot of time and motivation to percolate. As the Government programmes are mostly subsidy oriented, people were not generally enthusiastic about the self-financing idea. A lot of campaigning and persuasion was needed to spread the message.
- b. Though unavoidable, changes in official and panchayat set-up used to slow down the progress.
- c. Shortage of materials was also noticed in some cases though demand was there.
- d. In several areas of Western Midnapore, the concept could not spread as fast as in Eastern Midnapore. This was because of vast vacant land, forest areas, relatively under-developed road communication and low density of population.

7. SCHOOL SANITATION PROGRAMME

There are 7840 primary schools in the district and nearly one million school children go to these schools. School sanitation programme has been launched in the year 1999 with the objective of providing sanitation and safe drinking water facilities in all primary schools. Health and hygiene education is an integral part of this programme. Teachers, students and community are oriented in sanitation principles, safe drinking water

and sensitised in ideas like hand washing, clean environment and impact of these on individual and community health. A cost effective model of toilet block has been developed keeping in view the needs of school children. The toilet blocks are constructed with the help of local masons. Cost-effective designs ensure that the intervention cost is not high and coverage is achieved faster and in a fixed time frame. Central Government, State Government and UNICEF provide funds for this project. Strong IEC component is significance of the programme. Wall writing, video shows, community meetings and student rallies are some of the methods employed to spread the sanitation messages.

The programme will be completed by July 2002.

8. WHY MIDNAPORE SANITATION PROGRAMME IS UNIQUE

- a. Strong political commitment has been developed for successful implementation of the programme. Capacity development of Local Government units, CBOs and Government functionaries could be initiated with considerable success. During the last ten years, more than 190,000 persons were trained under this programme. These include village motivators, village masons, women caretakers of hand pumps, Panchayat members, teachers, students, folk singers spreading the messages, ORS depot managers, etc.
- b. Implementation is done through decentralised methods. In each block there is a production centre called Sanitary Mart. Village masons produce most of the materials locally.
- c. Different low cost models of Rs. 375 to Rs. 4500 are developed in the production centres. The user will have options to choose from depending upon his financial condition. The cost of intervention is very low compared to some programme being undertaken in the country.
- d. The programme is sustainable as overheads are included in the sale price of materials.
- e. The programme has influenced the Indian Government policy formulation on sanitation. It has been decisively proved that subsidy alone is not the driving force for successful implementation of

such programmes. After Midnapore experience, Government has reduced subsidy under sanitation programme from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 200 per family living below poverty line. Demand responsive approach and Social marketing of the materials has brought enormous success in achieving the objectives.

- f. Representatives of Local Government, Government officials, NGOs, UNICEF have worked together to make this programme a success. It has proved that Government and NGOs can work in harmony to achieve common goals. Over 950 community-based NGOs participated at the grassroot level. These organisations have been organised into clusters and coordinating mechanism has been created under the guidance of Ramakrishna Mission Loksiksha Parishad, a State-level NGO.
- g. There has been significant reduction in incidence of diarrhoeal diseases as the impact of sanitation has spread across the district. The main worry after occurrence of floods used to be the outbreak of these diseases but it is great achievement for the district that this apprehension has become a thing of past.
- h. The role of Government agencies has become a facilitator and catalyst instead of the earlier role of a constructor.
- i. The experience has motivated many other districts in the country to replicate this programme. Midnapore has been attracting many foreign delegations also in the last few years.
- j. Community based hand pump maintenance has been introduced in the district. Women Caretakers are trained in the maintenance of the hand pump. Users pay contribution so that community can take care of maintenance without depending upon Government help.

9. LOOKING AHEAD

Midnapore has been in the forefront of a lot of people's movements aimed at enhancing people's awareness and their participation in their development which ultimately enhance living standards of people. There has been convergence of various initiatives and programmes in the last

decade. All these programmes have common underlying theme of socio-economic development through participatory process. Given the tradition, it is easy to expect that the district will witness many such initiatives in future. Past experience and lessons learnt will ensure successful implementation of such initiatives.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN: **A case study of Self Help Groups in Midnapore district**

1. Introduction

Women constitute nearly half of human population in any society. Because of traditional neglect, discrimination and lack of adequate opportunities, most women cannot realise their full potential, achieve individual goals and contribute to the development of society. Rural India exhibits similar scenario of their struggling whole day for daily income and attending to domestic works like taking care of family needs.

An effort has been made by the Midnapore district administration and panchayats to reach thousands of such women to improve their social and economic condition by forming Self Help Groups of women.

2. Ground Reality

- ❖ In Pingla and Sabang areas, women make mats or *madur* which are famous in India and abroad. They depend on moneylenders and middlemen for small amounts of credit to buy raw materials. The rate of interest can go upto Rs.10 per Rs.100 per month. They also depend on these people to sell their products and in the process get paid only a fraction of the market price.
- ❖ In Jhargram and parts of Garbeta area, women make rope from *babui* grass. They need only small amounts as capital to buy grass. They are forced to depend on traders for this small capital. The result is that they get far less price for the rope.
- ❖ In many areas, there is a concept of *bhag chas* of goats. A person gives his goats to poor women of the village to rear them. They take back the goats after they become old enough to sell. The woman who rears the goats for months together is paid small amount like Rs.100 to Rs.150 per goat. The woman can as well rear her own goats but she cannot think of that because of poverty and lack of capital.
- ❖ Women in forest areas of Jhargram, Salboni and Garbeta, collect *sal* leaves which are used in making plates. They can earn more if

they have a pressing machine but they can not afford the same. Women also collect *tendu* leaves in Jhargram areas but the middlemen run away with the profit. These women are not organised and do not have market access and money to withstand the might of middlemen.

- ❖ Many women in Daspur manufacture incense sticks or *agarbattis*. The middleman or the trader gives them sticks and the paste. These women are paid paltry amounts as wages on the basis of thousand sticks rolled. The women can as well buy the ingredients and make the product and sell. They can earn many times more in the process. But, lack of small capital forces them to be exploited by others.

Many such examples can be mentioned which clearly show that these women work hard and produce goods whereas the middlemen take away the profit. In many other cases, they pay exorbitant interest and lose their hard earned income.

3. Organising these women

It is necessary to motivate and organise these women to form Self Help Groups for their socio-economic development. Each Group has ten members. The idea is to bring together likeminded women in the neighbourhood. The Group members save small amounts daily from their earnings. This amount can be even Rs.1 per member per day. The Group members open Savings Bank account with any nearby Bank where the savings is periodically deposited.

It is important that the Group is built and run on mutual trust. For this, it is essential that the Group work in a democratic manner. The members elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer among themselves. The Group members meet at least once a week at a place convenient to them.

4. SELF HELP GROUPS FOR WOMEN

OBJECTIVES

- To inculcate saving habit among women
- To provide small amount of loans for urgent needs
- To increase the income of group members by various economic activities

- To increase self-confidence and self-esteem among rural women and to develop leadership qualities among them
- To focus on total immunization and family welfare
- To ensure primary education for all children particularly girl child

These Groups provide equal opportunities for women to develop and become aware of their rights and obligations as citizens. In times of massive unemployment and pressure on job opportunities, the groups give them scope to become self-reliant and take up enterprises on their own.

5. Formation of Groups: Mission approach

Once it has been decided to start the campaign for formation of SHGs for women, the entire administration and panchayats have taken it as a mission to reach out to thousands of rural women in village after village. No area has been left out of this campaign. More emphasis has been given so that the tribal areas and remote places are covered and the message of self-help is spread with required conviction and sincerity.

Orientation programmes for these facilitators and motivators were organised at various levels and repeatedly to make them fully aware about the concept of SHGs. Success stories of these Groups elsewhere have been discussed and problems they may face in the process are thoroughly analysed. The ways to overcome the likely problems are also worked in these orientation sessions.

There were people who suggested pilot approach and test the concepts in few places before these are taken up in the whole district. These suggestions were not found acceptable as the concept of Self Help Groups has been very well tested and found to be successful in many parts of the world including the famous experience of Bangladesh Grameen Bank. The idea was to reach more and more needy sections of the society in and aggressive time frame. Targets were set with mutual discussion among the participants of the mission. There were periodic reviews to monitor progress of formation of groups. A system of reward and censure was introduced to motivate the field workers to put extra effort in this exercise.

The campaign was initiated in March 2000 and in a short time, it could transform into a people's programme and achieved rapid growth in formation of groups. Despite periodic interruptions like elections,

floods, the campaign continued to reach significant success. By November 2001, Midnapore district formed more than 21,000 Self Help Groups, which is a landmark achievement in the State. Table-II shows Block-wise achievement regarding formation of SHGs in Midnapore district.

SHG STATUS REPORT

Block	SHG Formed	Groups Receiving Revolving Fund
Midnapore	341	1
Garhbeta-I	684	1
Garhbeta-II	467	0
Garhbeta-III	507	2
Salboni	449	0
Keshpur	497	14
Kharagpur-I	559	30
Kharagpur-II	287	65
Dantan-I	314	6
Dantan-II	250	26
Narayangarh	385	4
Keshiary	222	4
Sabong	585	21
Pingla	281	19
Mohanpur	277	8
Debra	352	9
Jhargram	679	6
Binpur-I	503	7
Binpur-II	395	6
Gopiballavpur-I	279	0
Gopiballavpur-II	179	9
Jamboni	290	6
Nayagram	275	3
Sankrail	537	0
Tamluk	590	132

Block	SHG Formed	Groups Receiving Revolving Fund
Sahid Matangini	260	17
Panskura-I	598	76
Panskura-II	302	9
Moyna	408	37
Nandakumar	618	48
Nandigram-III	626	145
Sutahata	323	65
Haldia	262	95
Nandigram-I	604	83
Nandigram-II	367	80
Mahisadal	377	51
Contai-I	480	28
Contai-II	372	26
Contai-III	423	25
Ramnagar-I	411	23
Ramnagar-II	417	58
Bhagwanpur-I	249	21
Bhagwanpur-II	420	60
Patashpur-I	236	11
Patashpur-II	202	18
Khejuri-I	260	12
Khejuri-II	337	8
Egra-I	561	24
Egra-II	262	5
Ghatal	314	52
Daspur-I	371	81
Daspur-II	523	208
Chandrakona-I	293	46
Chandrakona-II	255	48
TOTAL	21208	1839

6. Savings and loans:

Members save small amounts on daily basis. Most of the Groups started with one rupee a day per member. They moved to higher amounts gradually. Many Groups save two rupees per day and there are other Groups whose members contribute three rupees per day. They realise quickly that the money belongs to them and nobody is going to touch it. Higher member contribution helps to build substantial amounts of Group savings quickly. The Group maintains passbook for every individual. Transparency in working helps build mutual trust among members. Initial hesitation of a member about other members vanishes as time progresses.

To start with, the savings has become a boon for many to meet unforeseen situations at home like ill health and child delivery. The members are able to take small amounts as loans from the Group. They used to go to moneylender for even such small loans. The success of these Groups economically depends on the basic principle of daily savings.

Some people used to argue initially why can't they contribute on a monthly basis. For example, instead of one rupee a day, why not thirty rupees per month. It is difficult for rural poor women to contribute sizeable amount one time. But money collected can be deposited in the bank weekly, fortnightly or monthly as per convenience. A bank may be far off in rural areas and they can't waste time every day to go there only to deposit money.

The economics of Group savings works wonders. If a member saves two rupees a day, the Group saves Rs. 3600 in six months. Three members can take Rs. 1200 as loan against their individual savings of Rs. 360 only. It is important that the Group charges reasonable rate of interest on loans taken by members. The Group decides the rate of interest, which is much below the level charged by the village moneylender. In any case, the interest amount gets added to the Group corpus. Many Groups charge interest in the range of Rs.2 to Rs.3 per Rs.100 per month.

7. What do the Group members discuss in meetings?

The Group is encouraged to meet as many times as they need. It is better if they have at least one meeting in a week. But it may be possible that the time gap between two meetings may be longer due to many reasons like sowing and harvesting seasons. The members keep a note of their discussions in a book. There are Groups who charge fine from members who do not attend the meetings.

It was found that the members initially discuss savings and money matters only. But as time passes, they start believing in the potential of Group functioning. Any issue that concerns the members can be discussed in the meetings. These can be family problems, a woman's husband coming drunk and beating her and health problems of children. Issue that found repeated mention in the meetings were immunisation of mother and child, education of children particularly that of girls, prevention of early marriage of girls and family welfare concepts. Here, the role of facilitators and motivators becomes important.

8. Emphasis on Micro Enterprises

The question comes as to selection of activities and enterprises to be taken up by the Groups collectively or individually. Adequate precaution has been taken not to talk of projects, which are untested and unrelated, to the area. The members are encouraged to take up individual projects and build their assets. The experience of some DWCRA cases shows that insistence on Group assets and sharing of profits among members has not worked always. An individual will be normally more motivated if the asset is personal.

Only those activities are encouraged in first phase which are visible in the area and whose market is assure. These activities do not need highly technical skills. Activities which get priority are live stock schemes like house dairy, poultry and duckery in backyard, rearing of goats and sheep, fisheries, handicrafts which are traditionally made by the members. Artisans making various items need some skill improvement and capital to earn better returns.

Table - III**An illustrative list of activities undertaken by the SHG members**

Sal leaves plates	Paper bags making
Agarbatti Making	Prawn seed collection
Silver ornaments	Bidi making
Bakery	Vegetables cultivation
Mat making	Vegetables business
Basket making	Making chira/ muri (Puffed rice)
Babui rope making	Chanachur
Beauty Parlour	Pickles
Banana/Potato chips	Papad making
Chips from different dal	Grocery Shop
Tailoring	Fish selling
Embroidery	Woolen garments
Flower bouquets/garlands	Pottery
House dairy	Rearing goats and sheep
Horn products	Poultry & Duckery
Marine Jewellery	Fisheries
Pump set repairing	Radio and TV repairing
Toy making	Book binding

9. Training of SHG members

It is extremely important that these Groups are guided properly in the initial phases. Outside intervention can come down as the Groups evolve

and start realising their problems and needs and action required from the members.

The role of motivators and facilitators is vital in the formative stages of groups. Facilitators can be administrative functionaries, panchayat members, health workers, and teachers. These motivators and facilitators are reasonably cautioned to speak in a language and manner comfortable to the audience. Nothing should be said or done that may undermine their confidence.

Some dos and don'ts for facilitators:

- *Speak from their point of view and understand their constraints*
- Appreciate their *concerns*
- We need *patience* while talking to SHG members
- Our ideas and vision should be in tune with their *present needs*
- Introduce our concepts in *simple and common words*
- Don't frighten them with *English jargon*
- To repeat, use their *language*

Skill development of SHGs:

Training is imparted to selected member(s) of a Group in accounting basics, maintaining registers and bank relations.

Experienced NGOs and institutions like KVK, Polytechnics and ITIs are engaged for skill development and upgradation of Group members. Training modules have been developed through Line Departments like Fisheries, Animal Resources Development, Sericulture, Agriculture and Horticulture. These are of short duration and the training content is prepared in easy to understand format and language.

10. BANK LINKAGES: ISSUES

As availability of cheap credit is a constraint, it becomes imperative for SHGs to access bank credit for to undertake projects. Absence of credit linkage will hinder the income generation plans of the Group. Efforts

have been made to link these Groups with Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). As it may not be possible to link all the Groups with this programme, banks are being pursued to provide them linkage under NABARD Scheme for SHGs. There are some good examples of bank taking the proactive role of a catalyst in forming and guiding the Groups. But the overall picture is not encouraging.

Prospects of fruitful linkage of SHGs with banks face these hurdles:

- ❖ Indifference of many banks to Group needs mainly due to previous experience of bad debts or non-performing assets (NPA) in banking terms. Banks have lent money under various Government schemes over the years. Recovery of such loans has not been satisfactory and hence they are wary of further commitments. They tend to view any initiative or a new plan with scepticism.
- ❖ Lack of orientation and initiative of bank staff to the concept and needs of SHGs.
- ❖ Inadequate staff in rural branches, at present, due to mergers and closures of loss making branches.
- ❖ Banks' insistence on collaterals for loans to the Groups.
- ❖ Tendency to disburse only Government subsidy portion of SGSY and reluctance to make commitment from banks.
- ❖ Discouragement by some banks not to form more Groups as it means more work for them.
- ❖ Blocking of Group savings by some banks, as they want to put the Groups under observation to test their sincerity and genuineness.

11. BANK LINKAGES: LIKELY FUTURE COURSE

A Group feels the need for credit acutely in initial stages as it takes time to build Group fund through savings. As more and more Groups hit the bank blockade, the following scenario is emerging:

- SHGs present a very good business opportunity to the banks. Once the bank misses the opportunity of lending and the Group survives despite this, it will be the bank that will be running behind the

Group for business. There are good numbers of Groups who refuse to play to the bank tune.

- NGOs are increasingly playing a lead role in SHG formation and acting as an intermediary between the Bank and the Group.
- Banks are conscious that transaction costs of lending to the Groups are less compared to loans given to individuals.
- SHGs have started to come together to form their own banks. These banks are flexible in their approach and have member friendly norms. This development will gradually reduce the dependence of Groups on formal banking system.

As the concept of SHGs spreads across the country and micro-enterprises of these Groups and members become successful in income generation, Banks will soon realise that they need the SHGs more than the SHGs need the banks.

12. SELF HELP GROUPS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Prevention of early marriages:

Available data of Health department shows that nearly 40% of girls in the district get married before attaining eighteen years of age. Though the average age of girl at the time of marriage has gone up over the years, a sizeable number of them get married and consequently give birth to children before they are biologically ready for this experience.

The women's groups have the advantage of discussing these issues openly and members can learn from the experience of others. It is easy for a Health Worker or an Anganwadi worker (ICDS) to meet these women in their group meetings and explain the messages.

B. Immunisation and Family Welfare:

Immunisation of mother and child has been goal of the State over many years. Problems persist due to lack of sufficient awareness among target audience about these objectives. About 15% of children are still not covered under immunisation. In addition to the efforts of Health Department, several administrative organisations and private agencies

take initiative to reach the needy persons with these facilities.

SHG members discuss immunisation needs of mother and child in their meetings. One thing they point out immediately is 'pulse polio'; thanks to the wide campaign over the years. The same cannot be said of other immunisation need. Malnutrition among pregnant mothers and children is a serious challenge to the community.

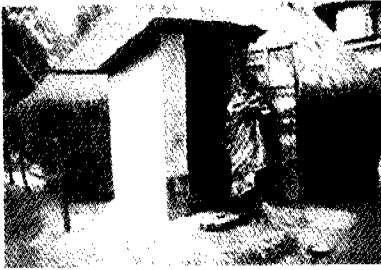
Efforts are made to make the members aware of the need for completing the total immunisation cycle for the child. It needs no reiteration that quality of the immunisation is equally important without which the person will live in false sense of security.

The concept of safe period in women has been propagated among the Group members. A simple calendar has been introduced showing the risky days of a menstrual cycle in red (Table-V, here risky days are shown in black colour). A woman, who wants to postpone childbirth, has to simply mark each day starting from the day her monthly period starts. In the days marked in red colour, the couple can either choose abstinence or the man can use condom. This method can also be very useful for couple planning spacing between two children. The intervention cost is nominal but the effect is far reaching. SHG members are given these calendars so that they can practice themselves; use it for members of family or for awareness generation in the neighbourhood. One can easily imagine the impact on population growth if this simple method is followed.

It is important to ensure that child delivery takes place at the health centre or under the supervision of a trained person. The message is being spread among SHG members and through them, in the community. This will bring down significantly maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR).

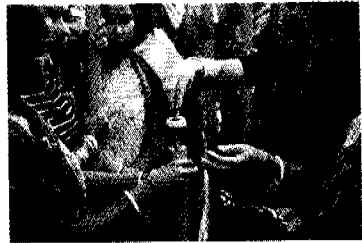


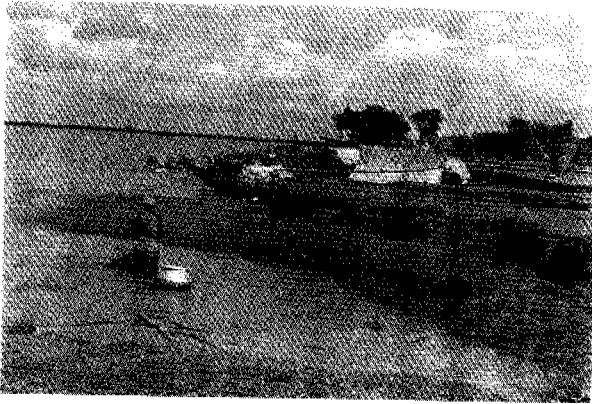
Safe drinking water in a school



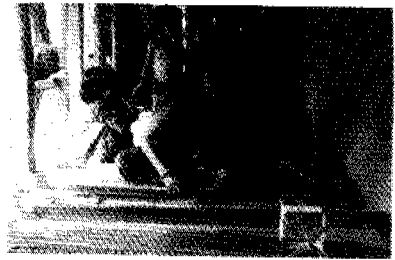
She got her right : privacy

Trained village women taking care
of hand pump maintenance

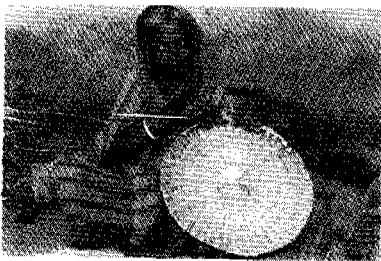




A woman collecting prawn seeds in the Roop Narayan River



Mat making in progress



A woman making a basket



Women busy making chips



SHG meeting in progress



Women keenly making ornaments



Women running a fair price shop



A woman with her new acquisition

TABLE - V
A woman's month

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30

1. Put tick mark [✓] on 1 on the day monthly cycle starts. In the same way, mark each day.
2. If couple meets during the days marked in black colour, chances of childbirth are high. If a child is not needed now, a man may use condom during this period.
3. The process will be repeated every month as long as couple wants to postpone childbirth.

C. Social marketing of health & family welfare materials:

The groups have become effective forum for social marketing of essential items like ORS and condoms. In villages, even today the availability and reach of contraceptives like condoms is limited. About 34% of couples have more than three children in the district. Lack of awareness, inhibitions and inaccessibility to family welfare methods contribute to the low performance of family welfare programmes. Enlightened and confident women members of the Groups are able to solve this age-old riddle. Each member is an ambassador of these concepts in her neighbourhood.

The utility of ORS and its capacity to save lives is well known. To translate this into a working proposition, SHGs have started storing

adequate quantities of ORS packets for use among their families and in the villages when need arises. They have become more conscious now of the susceptibility of children during diarrhoea attack. They ensure that the affected child is given required quantity of water and salts. As a result, many lives are saved and many more are saved from morbidity.

D. Sanitation:

It is common knowledge that many people have to daily face the ignominy of going out to defecate. The problem becomes more acute in rainy seasons. Women have to undergo this shameful experience daily. During interaction with members, facilitators verify the availability of sanitation facility at home. It often happens that some of the members do not have a sanitary latrine. The need to have a latrine and the negative impact of not having one is discussed. It becomes easy to co-relate incidence of diarrhoea and other water borne diseases with lack of sanitation.

Experience shows that it is easy to motivate the Group members and through them, their families to the necessity of having a sanitation facility. Though Midnapore district has been a pioneer in the country in Rural Sanitation Programme, there are some areas in the district in the Western part, where the coverage of sanitation could not achieve much success. This has been the strange experience when many other areas have already reached total sanitation status in their villages and Gram Panchayats. In fact, Nandigram-II block of Midnapore district achieved the distinction of becoming the first bloc in India to reach total sanitation level. The areas where massive public campaign could not make much headway are laterite areas inhabited also by sizeable tribal population. In these areas also, the members of the Groups are being easily motivated and they are getting the facility installed in their homes.

13. WHAT ARE THE GAINS SO FAR?

We come across the following experience when we meet the SHG members:

- ✓ Increase in their self-confidence levels and social status.
- ✓ The Groups provided the women an opportunity to develop their leadership qualities and managerial skills.

- ✓ Women show better understanding of issues like immunisation of child, education of children, women specific problems and their answers.
- ✓ Income level of the members has increased because of economic activities taken up from their own savings. Some Groups also got revolving fund from SGSY.
- ✓ Women have become a part of decision-making process in family and community. The Groups have provided economic security to women and through them, to the whole family.
- ✓ The Group serves as a platform for discussing many issues and problems they face day-to-day. These can be problems like children health, impending childbirth in a family, drinking water problem in the area, literacy, sanitation and pulse polio programme. The issues can be endless.
- ✓ The Group helps build cohesiveness among members and in turn in the community. It gives them the confidence and ability to fight collectively against common issues.
- ✓ The campaign to form SHGs has become a mass movement in social mobilization. It made significant impact on the approach of community towards women development and their needs. Panchayats and officials came out with a lot of innovative ideas to strengthen and enrich this programme.

14. AND THE AREAS WHERE IMPROVEMENT IS NEEDED

Though phenomenal growth had been achieved in formation of Groups, it needs to be followed up with effective monitoring system. This will help them to stabilize and settle down to the task of socio-economic development of the members.

Some of the areas where intervention is needed are:

- Some Groups are slow in internal lending of savings among members. Internal lending helps members to meet immediate and unforeseen needs. It also grows banking habit among them.
- Some of the Group members can afford to save more than Rs.1 per day but they are stuck in the groove and continue to save at that level. Motivation will help them to understand that more internal

savings will help them to take up bigger projects. They will be more self-reliant also.

- Some Groups meet once a month and some, twice a month. More meetings mean more cohesiveness and collective thinking which will help them to solve a lot of social issues.
- Some of the Groups are irregular in savings. They need proper backing and support in the initial period to tide over doubts and teething problems.
- Some of the Groups have divided the revolving fund received under SGSY equally among ten members. Though they have taken up income generating activities, they need more orientation in future to come out of the equal division mindset. The Group should give loans to members as per their needs only.
- Some of the Group members need more orientation on health and family welfare matters. It is natural that it takes time to orient them on these issues.

15. LOOKING AHEAD

Members of Self Help Groups have proved that they have the potential to transform their lives. The two lakh ten thousand confident members of 21,000 SHGs seem to tell that no problem is beyond them. They are easily tackling many social problems. The campaign has attempted to awaken their collective consciousness. It also helped to harness their unexplored potential. The Groups offer the institutional framework necessary for convergence of various activities at implementation level. Most of the Government Departments involved in development works and their huge number of field officials can find beneficiaries for their schemes and programmes from the Group members without searching for them. Functionaries of Health, Agriculture, Animal Resources Department, ICDS workers, and Literacy volunteers can find perfect setting to undertake orientation and implementation of many programmes and schemes.

The concept and utility of self-help and self-reliance effectively bring people out of the dependent mindset. Their creativity gets enough opportunity and scope to prosper in Self Help Groups.

**CASE STUDY OF SOME SELF HELP CROUPS IN GARBETA-I
BLOCK OF MIDNAPORE DISTRICT**

1) Name & address of SHG	Kantagarh Khanpara Swasahayak Dal, Vill-Kantagarh, P.O.-Tilari, G.P-Kadra Uttarbil, Dist. Midnapore.
Date of formation	04.07.2000.
Savings generated as on 31.12.2001	Rs. 14,840/-
Amount of Revolving fund received	Rs. 25,000/-
Activities taken up	Vegetable cultivation, rice processing, Babui rope making and handicrafts from bamboo
Members of the Group	1) Aglima Bibi 6) Taslu Bibi 2) Sapura Bibi 7) Sukura Bibi 3) Fatema Bibi 8) Mamata Bibi 4) Hameda Bibi 9) Sadeka Bibi 5) Manowara Bibi 10) Sova Bibi

2) Name & address of SHG	Nischintapur Sardar para Swasahayak Dal, Vill-Nischintapur, P.O.-Tilari, G.P- Kadra Uttarbil, Dist. Midnapore.
Date of formation	28.09.2000
Savings generated as on 31.12.2001	Rs. 17,273/-
Amount of revolving fund received	Rs. 25,000/-
Activities taken-up	Rice processing, Babui rope making, Goat rearing, mat making, Poultry and Duckery
Members of the group	1) Anhara Mallik 6) Sanuhara Mandal 2) Asma Gayen 7) Saira Bibi 3) Rasida Gayen 8) Najira Sardar 4) Kalo Khan 9) Adina Hur Sardar 5) Mafejala Khan 10) Majnu Gayen.

3) Name & address of SHG	Nischintapur Gayen para Swasahayak Dal, Vill-Nischintapur, P.O.-Tilari, G.P- Kadra Uttarbil, Dist. Midnapore.
Date of formation	07.10.2000
Savings generated as on 31.12.2001	Rs. 14,651/-
Amount of revolving fund received	Rs. 25,000/-
Activities taken-up	Goat rearing, Babui rope making Woolen Garments making, Rice processing, Vegetable cultivation.
Members of the group	1) Latifa Khan 6) Manowara Mallik 2) Angura Gayen 7) Najira Mallik 3) Asma Gayen 8) Hurmadina Khan 4) Amina Khan 9) Rousana Khan 5) Amina Gayen 10) Purnima Mondal

4) Name & address of SHG	Dhadika Gopalan Unnayan Prakalpa, Vill. & P.O.-Dhadika, GP-Dhadika, Dist-Midnapore.
Date of formation	22.11.2000
Savings generated as on 31.12.2001	Rs. 10,950/-
Amount of revolving fund received	Rs. 10,000/-
Activities taken-up	Vegetable cultivation, Poultry, Duckery, House dairy, Rearing of goats
Members of the group	1) Kalpana Mandal 6) Puspa Pandit 2) Minu Pandit 7) Mithu Pandit 3) Tulsu Pandit 8) Latika Pandit 4) Parul Pandit 9) Mayna Pandit 5) Karuna Pandit 10) Uma Pandit

5) Name & address of SHG	Mulunia Adibasi Unnayan Prakalpa, Vill. Dhabani, P.O.-Dhadika, GP- Dhadika, Dist-Midnapore.
Date of formation	13.03.2000
Savings generated as on 31.12.2001	Rs. 19,710/-
Amount of revolving fund received	Rs. 25,000/-
Activities taken-up	Rice processing, Vegetable cultivation, Rearing of Goats, Poultry, Duckery, Vegetables business, Piggery
Members of the group	1) Gobinda Murmu 6) Kalicharan Saren 2) Jadunath Mandi 7) Chana Hembram 3) Kebal Saren 8) Rabin Saren 4) Satyanarayan Saren 9) Sanatan Hansda 5) Sunil Murmu 10) Jiten Mandi

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CHILD HEALTH IMPROVEMENT:

Pointers from the Midnapore experience

Introduction

Child health care has been one of the priorities of the State. Due to socio-economic conditions and lack of awareness, children suffer from various health problems. It is necessary that appropriate health monitoring system is developed so that it can be periodically monitored.

The environment influences the child in developing behaviour pattern. Parents, teachers and his friends in school influence a school going child. The child can be properly moulded in healthy habits and personal hygiene through health education.

A lot of health related problems of a child could be cured if they are detected early. Some of these problems may threaten the child's future if not attended to in time. With the objective in view, Midnapore Zilla Saksharata-O-Rog Prathished Samiti (Midnapore District Literacy and Immunisation Mission) decided in it's meeting on July 7, 2000 to take up a comprehensive Child Health Promotion Programme for all children of primary schools in Midnapore district.

PROGRAMME INITIATION

The district has about a million children in the age group of 5-11 who go to primary schools. There are 7840 primary schools, 1521 community managed schools known as Sishu Siksha Kendras and 40 Child Labour Schools in the district. The programme was designed to monitor the health status of these children. Intensive campaigning was done to publicise the programme. Involvement of panchayat functionaries, field workers of different departments, literacy volunteers, representatives of various mass organizations, NGOs was necessary to make it a community programme rather than a Government programme. Elaborate planning was made as the programme demanded involvement of thousands of functionaries to conduct the programme smoothly. Teams of teachers, health and Anganwadi workers under the guidance of doctors were formed and trained in the objectives of the programme. These objectives include:

- ✓ To check nutrition levels
- ✓ To verify incidence of water-borne diseases and gastro-intestinal disorders
- ✓ To check skin disorders
- ✓ To test eye sight
- ✓ To check dental problems
- ✓ To verify any other health problem
- ✓ To promote health consciousness and promotion through health education

Every child has been given a 'Health Card', which will be a permanent record. This will be an effective tool for the parents and teachers to monitor health of children on a regular basis. The Card contains essential information about the child including weight and height, immunization status, details of health problems. All the data has been compiled school-wise and data bank has been created at district level. This data has been analysed and discussed at various levels to spread awareness about status of child health and corrective action needed. It has given valuable insight into child health problems and the areas where intervention is required.

HEALTH CHECK-UP SURVEY

SUMMARY DATA

Total Schools covered	9401
Total number of students enrolled in Schools	10,26,378
Total number of students examined	8,62,436

SURVEY RESULT

DISEASE	(%)
Anaemia	26.47%
Malnutrition	13.47%
Skin disorders	6.93%
Dental Problems	17.30%
Eye Problems	3.55%
Ear problems	4.17%
Gastro-intestinal disorders	11.70%

Steps have been initiated to strengthen sanitation programme, health and hygiene education in those areas where incidence of gastro-intestinal disorders were noticed more among school children. All those children referred for further treatment have been given subsequent treatment.

Follow up action:

All those children detected having ailments were examined and treated by specialist doctors and medicines were provided. Serious cases needing admission in Sub-Division and District hospital were taken up in the third phase.

Sanitation and Child health

Sanitation is intimately linked to child health. Various problems like gastro-intestinal disorders and worm infection can be directly linked to lack of proper sanitation facilities. Currently, School Sanitation Programme is being implemented throughout the district. As a result, all the primary schools will have sanitation and safe drinking water facilities by July 2002. Health and hygiene education is an integral part of the programme. The following aspects are given attention:

1. Personal Hygiene
2. Hand washing before eating and after using the toilet
3. Use of foot wear
4. Personal cleanliness and that of environment

Nutrition and Child health

Awareness about nutrition and its impact on child health is promoted as part of the Child Health Promotion Programme. Nutrition awareness stresses the need to take balanced diet from locally available food materials. The food need not be costly but it must contain cereals, pulses and green vegetables. Children, teachers and parents are made aware of the health problems those may occur due to deficiency of vitamins, minerals and proteins.

Impact of campaign on community health

The children who are better informed after the campaign would exert pressure on parents and family members to practice what they learnt in schools. A child who uses a toilet in school would demand it at home. Personal hygiene and health education messages reach the family members through their children. The health check-up programme will be a regular programme done at yearly interval. The programme has generated tremendous enthusiasm among parents and teachers. The campaign has the ultimate goal of shifting focus from curative aspects to promotion of health. Healthy habits and awareness about duties towards community and environment make these children responsible citizens of tomorrow.

ACTION PLAN

Child Health Check-up Programme 2000-2001 in Midnapore

The Midnapore Saksharata-O-Rog Pratisedh Samity in its meeting on 7th July 2000 adopted a resolution to undertake a Special Health Check-up Programme for Primary School students and students of Sishu Siksha Kendras and Child Labour Schools.

A. NAME OF THE PROGRAMME :

CHILD HEALTH CHECK-UP PROGRAMME, 2000-2001

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME :

- a. Detection of commonly occurring health related problems amongst Primary school Children up to 11 years of age and increasing general awareness regarding prevention of common diseases among them.
- b. Screening of Children and appropriate referral mechanism.
- c. Arrangements for detailed check-up and treatment of referral cases.
- d. Building up of health awareness in the community, Primary School Children, teachers, Panchayat functionaries.
- e. Emphasis on health education personal hygiene and healthy habits.

C. FORMATION OF COMMITTEES :

1. Sabhadhipati, Zilla Parishad : Chairman
2. District Magistrate : Executive Vice Chairman

Members :

3. Chief Medical Officer of Health
4. Additional District Magistrate
5. Chairman, Primary School Council
- 6-14. Karmadhakshya, Sthayee Samities, Zilla Parishad (All)

15-21. Sub-Divisional Officers (All)

22. District Inspector of Schools (Primary)
23. Superintendent, District Hospital
24. Deputy C.M.O.H.-III for Midnapore
25. Deputy C.M.O.H.-IV for Tamluk
26. Secretary, Midnapore Sakshrata-O-Rog-Pratisedh Samity
27. District Information and Cultural Officer.
28. Representative of India Red Cross Society.
29. Representative from Professional bodies of Doctors.
30. District Programme Officer, I.C.D.S
31. Representative from Primary Teacher's Organisation.
32. District I.E.C. Officer, Midnapore and Tamluk.

ii. District Level Sub-Committee.**Members:**

1. Additional District Magistrate
2. Chief Medical Officer of Health
3. Chairman, Primary School Council
4. Karmadhakshya, Janaswasthya-O-Paribesh Sthayee Samity
5. Karmadhakshya, Siksha, Sanskriti, Tathya-O-Krira Sthayee Samity
6. District Inspector of School (Primary)
7. Secretary, Midnapore Sakshrata-O-Rog Pratisedh Samity (Member-Convenor)
8. Representative' I.R.C.S.
9. Representatives from Primary Teachers' Organisation
10. Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Health-III for Midnapore
11. Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Health -IV for Tamluk
12. District I.E.C. Officer, Midnapore & Tamluk

Functions of the District Level Committee :

- Manpower Planning
- Detailed Strategies
- Plan for involving Non-Govt. Organisations and Institutions of repute
- Co-option of Members and Formation of Sub-committees

iii. Sub-Divisional Level Committee.

Members :

1. Sub-divisional Officer—Chairman
2. Assistant Chief Medical Officer of Health—Convenor
3. Superintendent, Sub-Divisional Hospital
4. Assistant Inspector of School (Primary)
5. Sub-Divisional Information and Cultural Officer
6. Secretary, I.R.C.S

Functions of the Sub-Division Level Committee :

- Monitoring and supervision
- Collection and compilation of reports, returns
- Orientation programmes.
- Campaign and Publicity
- Arrangement for treatment of referral cases

Block Level Committee

Members :

1. Sabhapati, Panchayat Samity—Chairman
2. Block Development Officer
3. Block Medical Officer of Health
4. Block Sanitary Inspector
5. B.P.H.N.
6. Karmadhakshya, Janaswasthya-O-Paribesh Sthayee Samity
7. All sub-Inspectors of School of the Block
8. Representatives of Teacher's Organisations.

Functions of the Block Level Committee :

- Block level planning
- Orientation of the "Check up team" and formation of school-wise teams
- School-wise programme

Action Points :

- Identification of schools and preparation of list of students. This may be done at Blocks and sub-centres. (Action : D.I. Primary/ S.I. Primary/B.D.O.)
- Selection of two Primary School Teachers for the programme

- including a lady teacher. They will be directly involved in health check up programme (Action : D.I., Primary/ S.I. Primary/B.D.O.)
- Preparation of list of Para-Medical Staff like Health Assistant (Male), Health Assistant (Female), Anganwadi Worker, Anganwadi Helper, Community Health Guide. (Action : Dy. C.M.O.H / B.M.O.H. / D.P.O. (ICDS)
 - Formation of Screening team at Sub-centre level consisting of two school teachers, one Para-medical Staff preferably Health Assistant male or female, one Helper either Anganwadi worker or Community Health Guide. [Action : B.D.O./B.M.O.H./C.D.P.O. (Block Level)]
 - Selected Teachers and Para-medical Staff will be trained for the Special Programme. (Action : A.C.M.O.H./B.D.O./B.M.O.H.)
 - One Screening Team may be entrusted with check up of all students of Primary Schools located in a Sub-Centre area.
 - Preparation of Primary School-wise Register by the teachers of the school. Names of all students would be recorded in the Register.
 - After screening of students by the Screening Team, referral cases are to be recorded in the individual "Referral Card" for further treatment. "Referral Cards" are to be maintained by the respective teachers of the school. (Action : S.I.(Primary)/ Primary School Teachers)
 - Formation of a team under the leadership of the B.M.O.H to deal with the referral cases. (Action : C.M.O.H/ Dy.C.M.O.H./ B.M.O.H.)
 - Publicity campaign and awareness building programme may be taken up with the help of D.I.C.O., Dy. C.M.O.H. and Mass Media Officer. (Action : D.I.C.O./ Dy.C.M.O.H./ Mass Media Officer.)
 - District level Orientation Camp at 10 a.m. on 10th August 2000 at Zilla Parishad, Midnapore.
 - Special care may be taken so that all the "Block Level Teams" are fully equipped with to provide referral services after the screening work by the Screening Teams. (Action : C.M.O.H.)

Preraks and Mukhya Preraks as Motivators :

Most of the Continuing Education Centres (Ishwar Chandra Jana Chetana Kendras) of our District are located in the Primary School

buildings. All Preraks and Mukhya Preraks may be engaged as Motivators. They would make efforts to ensure participation of all Primary School Students and enrolled non-school learners to join Health Check up Programme. Preraks and Mukhya Preraks would take effective steps for awareness in the community through Primary School students and enrolled non-school learners.

Summary

The programme will be held in three phases :

1st Phase : 1st September to 12th September : examination of health and health related problems of all students for all primary schools, SSKs, CLS.

Team Composition at Block Level : Teachers of the concerned school, Health Workers, ICDS workers, Community Health guides, Medical Officer.

2nd Phase : Referral cases will be taken-up on 17.12.2000, 13.3.2001 and 17.3.2001 in three stages for better manpower management.

3rd Phase : Cases which needed further treatment by Specialists will be taken-up in the third phase.

The programme will be repeated once a year.

Materials required for the Programme :

There are approximately 7246 Primary Schools in Midnapore District. Following materials may be arranged:

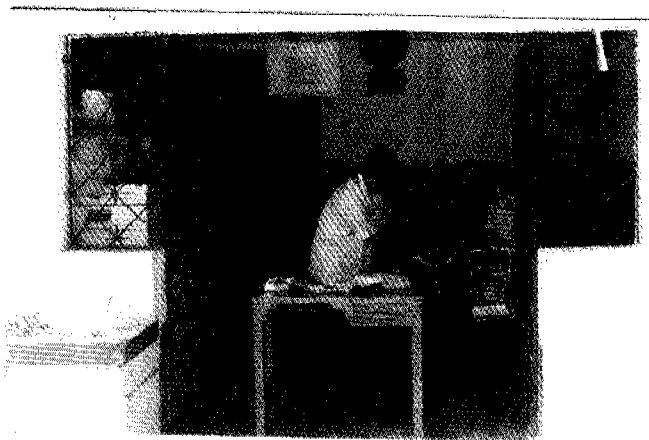
1. Register	One per school to record names of all students and observation of Screening team.
2. Compilation Sheet	School wise compilation sheets to be prepared on the basis of entries in the Register.
3. Referral Card	For recording the referral cases. One card for one referral case.
4. Hand Book in Bengali	For guidance of the Screening Team
5. Report Format	Sub-centre, BPHC, Block, Sub-division, District, State.
6. Campaign Materials	Posters, Leaflets, Video Cassettes, Joint appeal by Sabhadhipati, Zilla Parishad, District Magistrate and Chief Medical Officer of Health, Midnapore



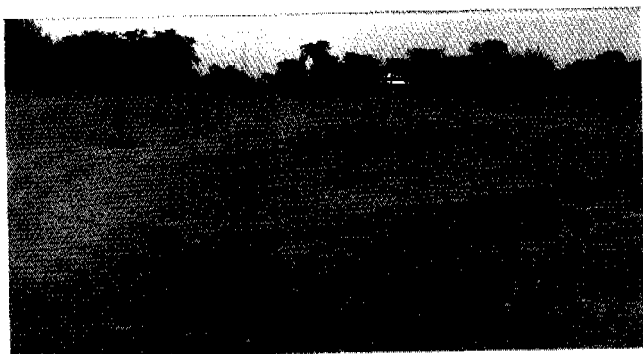
The bangle sellers



A woman engaged in tailoring activities



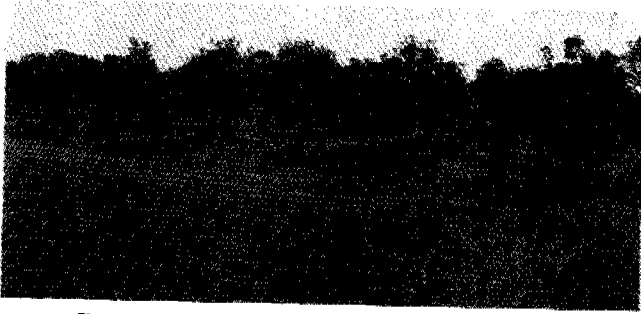
Child health check-up in progress



General land condition



Pit cutting during summer



Farmer making the field ready for inter-crop



The Harvest

Use of Registers and Health Card :

- The teachers will register the names of students, guardians and address in the Health card and Registration Book.
- The team for check-up will examine the students and record the particulars. The Registers will be maintained at the school level and separate cards will be issued to the students.
- The students may produce the health card for further medical help.
- The remarks column is meant for recording whether the students have been covered by the vaccination programme.
- On completion of first round check up programme compilation sheet will be prepared on the vaccination status for students of each school.
- Block Medical Officer Of Health will prepare his report for onward transmission to the Chief Medical Officer Of Health.

Role of Head Master, Teacher, Siskha Sahayak /Sahayika :

The Head Master, School teachers and Siksha Sahayikas will highlight matters relating to health and hygiene in the class and communicate with the guardians in the “parents teachers meet”. They will participate in the check-up programme and maintain records for further guidance. They will take special care for the referral cases.

Conduct of the Programme in the Municipal areas :

1. Municipalities will undertake the programme under the leadership of concerned SDO, Municipality Chairman, Health Officer.
2. The teachers, health staff, preraks, ICDS workers will form a team in the initial stage.
3. The remaining part of the programme will be carried out as in the Blocks and report will be submitted to Assistant Chief Medical Officer of Health for onward transmission to Chief Medical Officer Of Health.

Budget for the programme :

Sl. No.	Materials	Quantity	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Register	8,000	1,20,000/-
2.	Compilation Sheet	20,000	3,000/-
3.	Hand book	2,000	17,000/-
4.	Referral Cards	6,00,000	1,80,000/-
5.	Posters	10,000	30,000/-
6.	Leaflets	2,00,000	24,000/-
7.	Transportation Cost		70,000/-
8.	Contingency Fund		1,32,000/-
Total			5,60,700/-

**Child Health Check up Programme—2000
Health Card**

Date _____

Name of Primary School _____ Class _____

Name of Sub-centre _____ Name of Block/Municipality _____

Name of the child _____ Father/Guardian's name _____

Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Vaccination complete (Yes / No) _____

Health problem	First check-up	Second check-up	Third check-up	Fourth check-up
Anaemia				
Malnutrition				
Skin disease				
Dental				
Eye				
Ear				
Nose				
Throat				
Heart				
Lungs				
Spleen				
Liver				
Other				

Reason for referral :

*Signature of Head master/
Head mistress*

Signature of Doctor

Signature of Health Assistant

**ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR DRYLAND
DEVELOPMENT :**

Experiences from Western Midnapore

1. General Land Condition :

Western Midnapore has a lot of land, which is laterite and barren. Due to erratic rainfall, undulating topography and laterite soil with low water retention capacity, in many areas of Jhargram, parts of Midnapore and Kharagpur sub-divisions, huge area of land remained both unutilized and under utilized.

TABLE-I
Use of land in the Western Midnapore
(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Net area under cultivation	Cultivable waste land	Irrigated area
1.	Jhargram	28806	460	13034
2.	Binpur-I	18763	1004	7199
3.	Binpur-II	22870	987	8885
4.	Jamboni	20450	1519	6862
5.	Nayagram	22800	9000	1920
6.	Sankrail	20760	420	10589
7.	Gopiballavpur-I	15265	4409	7695
8.	Gopiballavpur-II	14652	26	5070
9.	Salboni	24260	450	10268
10.	Keshpur	37580	40	22678
11.	Garbeta-I	19891	620	13915
12.	Garbeta-II	20550	2000	11631
13.	Garbeta-III	18885	900	8235
14.	Midnapore	17700	710	3399
15.	Debra	28400	65	13659
16.	Keshiary	21030	400	10183
17.	Dantan-I	20663	348	5710
18.	Narayangarh	40046	1082	11325
19.	Kharagpur-I	18500	300	4705
	Total	431871	24740	176962

2. Lack of alternatives:

Over the years, farmers made desperate attempts to cultivate paddy in all sorts of lands in the area. The crop consumes maximum amount of scarcely available water in these drought prone conditions. Though cultivation of vegetables, oilseeds and pulses has been taken up in small pockets over the years, vast areas of land remained fallow. The conditions did not suit paddy cultivation but farmers continued with it as they did not have suitable alternatives. Viable technologies were not available with the farmers to grow alternative crops. Dependence on paddy crop alone and the vagaries of monsoon made life difficult for the farmers.

Table -IV shows the availability of irrigation facilities in the Western Midnapore areas. It may be seen that about 40% of the area has irrigation facilities. In addition, there is considerable area of cultivable wasteland available in these places. All these areas present huge opportunity for horticulture development.

It may be possible for some entrepreneurs to procure land legally or otherwise and develop it with capital infusion. But that may turn the present owners into workers in their own lands. Logical alternative would be to provide training and credit support to the farmers to take up plantations.

3. Earlier experiences :

There were some model projects undertaken in the past by organisations like Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vidyalaya at Jhargram and farms developed by KVK, Kaggari. These projects have proved that horticulture is feasible and profitable in the laterite areas of Midnapore, Purulia and Bankura districts. Cultivation of fruit trees like mango, jackfruit, guava, lime, cashew, papaya, mosambi have been successfully done in these model farms. There was an attempt to develop 'progeny orchards' at some places in these blocks.

But the problem remained that there was no serious effort to translate these experiences into viable schemes and to take the technology to the common farmers. Horticulture still remained confined to limited number

of Government farms. Large-scale intervention to make it a farmers' movement had to wait till April, 1994.

4. Strategy undertaken :

In April, 1994, the district administration and Midnapore Zilla Parishad selected dry land horticulture with intensive plantation as the strategy in selected areas of the region. Mango plantation was taken up, as it was suitable and easy for people to appreciate and accept. As income from mango crop will start only from the fourth year, it was necessary to plan for suitable intercropping like papaya, ginger, turmeric, elephant foot yam, vegetables, etc. This would give immediate income to the farmers and also increase total income from the land.

5. Method :

Traditionally, mango plants are planted at a distance of 30 ft. In an acre of land, only 54 plants can be provided in this method. It has been observed that the density of plants can be increased in dryland horticulture. Distance between two plants has been reduced to 15 ft. As a result, 196 plants can be provided in an acre of land. Additional number of plants result in more income for the farmer. As the land holding is mostly small and marginal, additional income will benefit and enthuse the farmers. The pits also serve as small reservoirs of rainwater and moisture. During summer, farmers themselves or with assistance of labourers, started cutting pits. Each pit was one meter long, wide and deep. Dry leaves, compost or cow dung, adequate fertilizer and pesticide were added to the soil.

The farmers with the help of panchayats collected local Mango seeds. These seeds were planted in the pits before rains. In each pit, three mango seeds were planted. The idea behind planting three seeds was that all of them may not germinate. Secondly, the plants have to survive one year before grafting is done. After one year, as the plants grew, in-situ grafting was done with better quality mango varieties like Amrapali, etc. In this method, grafting is done in the field itself. As a result, the root of the local mango variety is retained and better and desired quality variety is grafted on the plant.

6. FARMERS' MOTIVATION :

It was initially difficult for the farmers to visualize the dream of reaping mango crop after four-five years. They were hesitant as they had little faith in the utility of the barren land. Repeated meetings with villagers and Panchayat representatives were made explaining the concepts.

Representatives of the area were taken on a study tour to Khammam and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh. They visited horticulture plantations in dry land areas and studied the techniques. They also interacted with farmers and officials of the area.

Video shows were organized in the village explaining the methods of plantation and showing the visit of their representatives to Andhra Pradesh. Easy to understand literature was prepared in Bengali and the farmers were given these leaflets. As a result of these, they could be motivated to take up this project.

As they were mostly pattadars and marginal farmers, they themselves worked in their lands and they were paid wages from existing rural development schemes like Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). Some of them were trained in grafting methods. Two tanks were excavated to preserve rain water which will be useful for minimum irrigation in post monsoon period.

7. HURDLES FACED :

It was difficult to protect the plants from cattle, as all farmers could not do fencing as it was found costly. Trenches were cut on the boundary, but cattle still managed to enter the area. Not all of the farmers were equally convinced about the dream being projected to them. Papaya seedlings were planted as inter-crop, but a lot of them could not survive the first year summer heat.

8. FROM DEPENDENCE TO SELF-RELIANCE:

Initially, the farmers mostly used to give the impression of onlookers.

Their wholehearted participation was limited. This was mainly because they were not sure about the benefits of the exercise being undertaken. When asked whether pesticides were sprayed, the reply was nobody came from block office and sprayed. Same was the case with weeding and other works, the plants needed.

It took a lot of time and efforts from the panchayats and block officials to motivate them that it was their project and others could only assist them in their efforts. The task became easier as the plants grew well and the area developed greenish colour from the red and dry features. Their involvement and interest grew as time passed. They started realising the potential of the work they were doing. As plants started growing, the farmers got attached to the plants. They started putting fencing and guarding the area by turn.

9. SWEET SUCCESS :

As nearly 196 pits of one cubic meter each were cut in one acre, the soil started retaining moisture. As in-situ grafting was done instead of opting for grafted plants, the plants could withstand the summer heat even without proper irrigation. The barren land slowly started turning green. The farmers also widened and deepened the tanks. They started intercropping of vegetables in the area.

From fourth year, the small mango plant started giving fruits and the farmers were thrilled. They started weeding the area more rigorously and spraying pesticides to protect the crop.

During fifth, sixth and seventh year, they had a good harvest of mango crop. Today, the area has turned into a beautiful orchard. When one visits places like Murari, one finds very refreshing and proud farmers telling how they have transformed the desert into an orchard.

10. FUTURE PLANNING :

Huge area has been distributed to thousands of pattadars in this part of the district. It will be the endeavour of the officials and panchayats to motivate these farmers to make effective use of their invaluable asset of

land. Many people are forced to migrate to other places in search of work, as their land mostly remained unused. Success stories like Murari encourage more and more farmers to take up fruit crops. Efforts are being made to replicate such successful experiences in many other areas of Western Midnapore. Extension projects have been taken up in new areas following similar methods.

Land Holding Pattern

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Bargadars	Pattadars	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Agri Labourer (1991)
1.	Jhargram	7155	26685	6670	12875	19238
2.	Binpur-I	3264	16358	3696	13261	19433
3.	Binpur-II	1973	21564	6575	14513	18284
4.	Jamboni	3164	16860	4892	8625	14903
5.	Nayagram	2074	21754	822	11345	15256
6.	Sankrail	3292	7373	4748	5952	13313
7.	Gopiballavpur-I	1658	19781	1338	12255	12636
8.	Gopiballavpur-II	3125	16361	4700	9225	13433
9.	Salboni	5397	9352	8825	5960	16301
10.	Keshpur	10659	16326	10445	15360	23121
11.	Garbeta-I	5640	19596	2315	23573	16966
12.	Garbeta-II	2639	17600	8606	3690	14778
13.	Garbeta-III	2446	33688	3784	6773	11339
14.	Midnapore	5339	22326	3800	12945	18055
15.	Debra	9153	21605	20865	17123	34566
16.	Keshiary	3767	15838	14315	20744	13485
17.	Dantan-I	4452	16442	4118	12687	20351
18.	Narayangarh	9842	25562	7064	11391	11498
19.	Kharagpur-I	2963	19022	7542	12562	16180
	Total	88002	364093	125120	230859	323136

However, there needs to be a definite action plan to make any impact on the socio-economic condition of the people of the area. Some of the areas needing attention are:

11. TRAINING AND EXTENSION :

Project profiles for small and marginal farmers need to be prepared taking into account the ground realities. Care should be taken to insure the farmers from crop failures. Intelligent mixture of crops will be needed to protect them. There has to be a short-term and a long-term strategy for income generation to meet his requirements and keep his interest intact. Suitable inter crops have to be planned to provide immediate income to farmers. This will also increase returns for the farmer from the land.

Training of farmers by the field officers in the proposed practices can be fulfilled only if some master trainers selected from the villagers are trained and developed as resource persons. Training material in local language needs to be developed for farmers' guidance.

Regular meetings of farmers of the project area are necessary to exchange information and discuss problems. They can pool their resources for easy maintenance and guarding of their fields and crops. Individually, it will be more costly and may not be economic also. Formation of either Self Help Groups or Farmers' clubs can be thought of to create a forum for the farmers to discuss their ideas and problems and to collectively implement projects.

12. CREDIT FACILITIES:

There remains a huge gap in reaching credit to the farmers despite banking growth and credit movement over the years. The average farmer is mostly outside the purview of the banking system. It is found that some of them might have taken bank loans previously but what remains for many today is the defaulter tag on them and their families.

Banks have of late come out with Kisan Credit Cards for the farmers. It will be the effort of the panchayats, field officers of Government and banks to ensure credit facilities to the farmers of the area and encourage them to take up these alternative crops. The approach should be to make available a package of facilities to all farmers in the project areas where horticulture development will be taken up.

13. WATER CONSERVATION :

As the area is generally deficient in irrigation facilities, focus will be on water conservation methods to store rainwater. Some of the methods include excavation of tanks, re-excavation of existing tanks, construction of check dams as the area is undulating. Any attempt to grow water intensive crops should be desisted in the beginning itself. If not, there will be injudicious expenditure of water and a less number of farmers in the vicinity of the source will only benefit.

14. COMPOSITE SCHEMES AND INTEGRATED APPROACH :

In addition to farm activities, feasible allied activities need to be planned. These include poultry, duckery, piggery, and fisheries. These activities will supplement farm income and raise the economic condition of people. This will demand technical support from field officials of Animal Resources Development and Fisheries Departments. Banks have to be proactive in encouraging these activities. Self Help Groups of women will be able to take up most of these schemes. With adequate guidance, these Group members will be able to create substantial wealth in rural areas. As these will be micro-enterprises with low capital needs and beneficiary oriented, the impact on rural poverty and unemployment will be significant.

15. FRUIT CO-OPERATIVES LIKE MILK CO-OPERATIVES:

If farmers of a particular area are motivated to take up selected fruit crop cultivation, forward and backward linkages can be easily established as in milk co-operatives. Training in modern agricultural methods, supply of fertilizers and pesticides, marketing of produce can be done in a planned manner.

Horticulture crops provide enormous opportunities for establishment of agro-processing units. These units can provide job opportunities to many people. There are many Self Help Groups of women working in the area whose members can be trained to take up these activities.

This appears to be one of the practical solutions in developing the wastelands of Western Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia and to improve the economic condition of thousands of people.

**CASE STUDY OF MURARI AND SIMULPAL ORCHARD
SANDAPARA GRAM PANCHAYAT, BINPUR-II BLOCK**

Project Summary

- 1) Project started : 1994
- 2) Area : 94.30 acres
- 3) No. of Land Owners : 116
- 4) Annual Income for the year 2001

Details of Land Owners

Sl. No.	Name of land owner	Mouza	Plot No.	Area (in acres)	Income from Orchard (Rs.)	Income from Inter-crop (Rs.)
1.	Indrajit Mahata	Murari	65	.91	6000	2100
2.	Gopal Ch. Mahata	-do-	64	.63	4800	3100
3.	Subhas Mahata	-do-	16/215	1.0	5000	3300
4.	Ananda Mahata	-do-	272	.80	3500	2100
5.	Surendra Shit	-do-	270/317	1.0	4800	1800
6.	Durga Mahata	-do-	93	1.0	4600	1700
7.	Haramohan Mahata	Muniada	93	1.40	2000	
8.	Satish Mahata	-do-	90	.82	3800	
9.	Kehar Mahata	-do-	180	1.50	4200	
10.	Jagannath Sing	-do-	172	1.0	3300	
11.	Haricharan Mahata	-do-	172	1.0	2500	
12.	Atul Mahata	-do-	137	.40	1800	
13.	Prafulla Mardana	-do-	129	.42	1200	2100
14.	Biswanath Mahata	-do-	279	1.33	2200	
15.	Dinesh Mahata	-do-	175	.66	1800	1800
16.	Kamal Mahata	-do-	179/175	1.0	2100	
17.	Baidyanath Mahata	-do-	174	.35	2800	
18.	Natabar Mahata	-do-	174	.35	2600	
19.	Dulal Hembram	-do-	88	.42	1700	
20.	Chand Hembram	Simulpal	92	.42	1200	

Sl. No.	Name of land owner	Mouza	Plot No.	Area (in acres)	Income from Orchard (Rs.)	Income from Inter-crop (Rs.)
21.	Bhaju Murmu	-do-	99	.30	1200	
22.	Dhanmani Hembram	-do-	92	.42	1600	
23.	Rohini Hembram	Murari	92	.42	1600	
24.	Rashbehari Mahata	-do-	91	.90	2800	
25.	Manik Mahata	-do-	281	.90	2500	
26.	Mahendra Mahata	-do-	87	1.50	6500	2200
27.	Upendra Mahata	-do-	87	1.50	4300	1900
28.	Swapan Mahata	-do-	104	.65	2900	1800
29.	Dipak Mahata	-do-	104	.65	2100	
30.	Himansu mahata	Simulpal	63	.67	2600	3100
31.	Nepal Ch. Mahata	-do-	67	.67	2800	
32.	Purna Ch. Hembram	-do-	92	.42	800	
33.	Manoranjana Mahata	Murari	79/174/276	1.0	1100	
34.	Surendra Nath Mahata	-do-	205/209	.94	780	
35.	Amal Mahata	-do-	211/16	.75	1100	
36.	Nirmal mahata	-do-	211/16	.75	1800	1200
37.	Amiyo Mahata	-do-	211/16	1.50	2200	1600
38.	Ramchandra Mahata	-do-	211/16	1.50	3800	
39.	Mohini Mahata	Murari	211/16	1.50	4200	
40.	Sefali Mahata	-do-	93	1.0	3600	
41.	Madhusudan Mahata	-do-	82/86/87	.63	2100	1600
42.	Haripada Mahata	-do-	219	1.21	1800	
43.	Phatik Ch. Mahata	-do-	219	1.21	1700	
44.	Bablu Mahata	-do-	188	.63	2100	2400
45.	Padmalochan Mahata	-do-	188	.62	1500	
46.	Balak Ch. Mahata	-do-	188	.30	1200	
47.	Khudiram Shit	-do-	271	1.26	3800	
48.	Prabodh Shit	-do-	273	.42	800	
49.	Dasa Mandi	-do-	182/184	.54	1300	
50.	Binapani Mahata	-do-	205/209	.60	1700	

Sl. No.	Name of land owner	Mouza	Plot No.	Area (in acres)	Income from Orchard (Rs.)	Income from Inter-crop (Rs.)
51.	Manoranjan Mahata	-do-	205/209	1.23	2800	
52.	Pravasini Mahata	-do-	205/209	.30	600	
53.	Nibaran Mahata	Muniada	180	.50	1100	
54.	Sachindra Mahata	-do-	180	.50	700	
55.	Sukumar Mahata	-do-	180	1.0	1280	
56.	Asutosh Mahata	-do-	180	.50	1200	
57.	Kishori Mahata	-do-	202	.52	900	
58.	Tarini Mahata	-do-	284	1.0	1800	
59.	Ajit Mahata	-do-	284	.50	1800	
60.	Tapan Mahata	-do-	284	.50	1400	
61.	Surya Mahata	-do-	278	.42	800	
62.	Sudhansu Mahata	-do-	278	1.42	1400	
63.	Sarat Ch. Mahata	-do-	137	.42	800	
64.	Binod Mahata	-do-	103	1.40	2100	
65.	Aswini Mahata	-do-	175	1.20	1600	
66.	Jiten Mahata	-do-	94/96/119	1.50	1800	
67.	Rebati Mahata	-do-	94/96/119	1.50	1800	
68.	Usaranjan Mahata	-do-	102	1.50	2200	
69.	Parbat Mahata	-do-	102	.50	900	
70.	Amulya Mahata	-do-	102	1.0	1200	
71.	Rabindra Mahata	-do-	97/99/279	.70	800	
72.	Lalmadhab Mahata	-do-	97/99/279	.70	1100	
73.	Dinabandhu Mahata	-do-	97/99/270	.70		2600
74.	Shyamal Murmu	-do-	172	1.0	1900	
75.	Dilip Mahata	-do-	172	1.0	310	
76.	Tarapada Nayek	Simul-pa	54	1.41		600
77.	Raban Hansda	-do-	65	.50	400	280
78.	Parbati Nayek	-do-	255	1.12	2600	2100
79.	Baidya Hansda	-do-	63	.50	250	
80.	Jagannath nayek	-do-	255	.12	600	1200
81.	Narendra Nayek	-do-	261	.21	600	
82.	Ramtaran Nayek	Simul-pa	261	.21	400	
83.	Bhuban Murmu	-do-	165/296	.50	2700	1900
84.	Samai Murmu	-do-	55	.46	500	200
85.	Brajen Sing	-do-	96	1.30	350	150

Sl. No.	Name of land owner	Mouza	Plot No.	Area (in acres)	Income from Orchard (Rs.)	Income from Inter-crop (Rs.)
86.	Methar Sing	-do-	55	1.0	3100	2100
87.	Khagendra Dolai	-do-	55	.33	1200	1100
88.	Madan Dolai	-do-	55	.33	1600	900
89.	Nirmal Dolai	-do-	55	.34	1300	800
90.	Anil Nayek	-do-	54	.12	200	170
91.	Paramananda Nayek	-do-	54	.21		800
92.	Adhar Mahata	-do-	11	1.38	2900	3200
93.	Chittaranjan Mahata	-do-	274	1.39	2100	3100
94.	Gunadhar Mahata	-do-	274	.39	700	4100
95.	Jadunath Murmu	Chhoto Jandu	96	.42	500	
96.	Phulmani Murmu	-do-	176	.21	900	
97.	Jasoda Mandi	-do-	176	.21	900	
98.	Susil Murmu	Amlagora	175	.20	600	
99.	Parameswar Hansda	Dhuliapara	175	.10	400	
100.	Manoj Mahata	Muniada	102	.80	1800	
101.	Umapada Mahata	-do-	272	.40	800	
102.	Ram Ch. Mahata	-do-	272	1.14	2200	
103.	Daman Ch. Mahata	-do-	272	1.13	800	350
104.	Laxman Ch. Mahata	-do-	272	1.13		300
105.	Chunaram Murmu	-do-	198	1.40	400	
106.	Banamali Mahata	-do-	282	.14	2100	
107.	Prafulla Mahata	-do-	282	.13	600	
108.	Kamal Mahata	-do-	282	1.13	700	
109.	Haripada Mahata	-do-	133	.40	280	265
110.	Suryakanta Mandi	Murari	165	.82	800	300
111.	Lalmohan Mandi	-do-	165	.82	600	
112.	Budrai Kisku	-do-	172	.76	800	200
113.	Palu Saren	-do-	165	1.0	600	800
114.	Aswini Mahata	Simulpal	171	1.21	2200	
115.	Gangadhar Mahata	-do-	171	1.41	800	
116.	Ramani Mahata	Muniada	97	1.70	2600	

Source : Data collected by Sandapara Gram Panchayat

DATA ANALYSIS :

The farmers have generated the income from their lands in the year 2000 whereas the return was virtually nothing in 1994. The average income is not uniform for all the farmers. This is due to additional income earned by some farmers from inter-crop like vegetables and babui grass. In some cases, a good number of mango plants did not survive due to cattle problem and lack of motivation of farmers.



Farmer reaping the harvest



Water conservation methods to store rain water



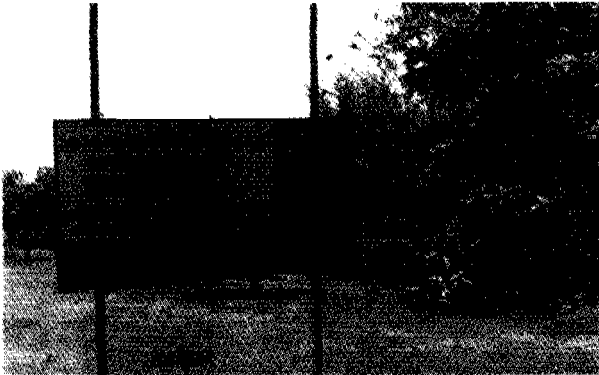
Water conservation methods to store rain water



Fodder cultivation



Training of SHIG members in Jam and Jelly making



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