

ANNUAL REPORT 2003-2004



SEVA

SOCIETY FOR EQUITABLE VOLUNTARY ACTIONS

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(SEVA)

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ANNUAL REPORT

2003-2004

**Thou hast brought the distant nearer
and made friends of a stranger**

The great satisfaction and achievement of working with a development organization is that one gets to meet newer persons from near and far. We have been fortunate enough to be benefited from the friendship of a lot of friends from distant shores. The village of Herrsching, Germany is mentally so close to us that it appears to be a part of our district itself.

Rev. Tadashi Otsu of Okinawa Christ Gospel Centre came to Kolkata in 1994 – like the stream of Missionaries, who had come to India or to Kolkata for the last so many hundreds of years. The particular mission of Rev. Otsu was to spread education at the basic and primary level. It was the quirk of fate that one of our common friends introduced him to us and our activities. Thus started a long, fruitful and meaningful relationship. Rev. Otsu was responsible for organizing help for the inmates of Ananda Kendra in the beginning. The relationship acquired many dimensions and bloomed later on. The Otsu family was regular visitors to the Manab-Jamin project. Santiniketan and its surroundings areas are not new to foreign visitors, but the children of the Adivasi villages became familiar to a stout well built Japanese along with his petit wife. In the process the Otsu family picked up a new language and our children coined some Japanese words. Otsu family decided to leave India in response to a call of a larger duty. We knew this, but we were not really prepared to receive Otsu family arriving at the Vikas Kendra with a huge truckload of household furniture and other office items. We were told that the departing family would like to start their new chapter in their life with everything new. The family spent their last day of their stay in India with the children of Ananda Kendra. We were asked not to accompany them inside the Airport Lounge. The marshal race does not like to show their emotions. Dropping of tears, some feel, is a sign of weakness.

The year under review can be considered to be the year of Human Resource Development (HRD). Whenever we talk of HRD, it will be fit and proper to rely on the excellent vision expressed by our country's President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. He has given a clarion call for building a nation with the following characteristics:

- A Nation that is prosperous, healthy, secure, peaceful and happy.

- A Nation where the rural and urban divide has reduced to a thin line.
- A Nation, which is the best destination for the most talented scholars and scientists all over the world.
- A Nation where the best of health care is available to all the billion population and the diseases like AIDS/TB, water borne diseases, cardiac diseases and cancer are extinct.
- A Nation where the governance uses the best of the technologies to be responsive, transparent, easily accessible and simple in rules, thereby corruption free.
- A Nation where poverty has been totally alleviated, illiteracy and crime against women are eradicated and the society is unalienated.
- A Nation that is one of the best places to live in, on the earth and brings smiles on billion faces.

The most important resource for building the nation, as termed by our learned President, is Human Resource. We decided to invest lot of our time, money and energy to fulfill this long felt need. We organized training programmes in the first four months of 2003-2004 as per the following table:

Month	Subject of the Training
April	People's Participatory Plan (PPP)
May	Monitoring and Documentation
June	Organisation Development (OD)
July	Project Structure Plan (PSP)

Dr. Dipankar Roy of Academy of Development Science was the resource person for all the programmes. He was ably assisted by Smt. Papia Roy. Trainings in April were held at Vikash Kendra and rest at the premises of Seva Kendra, Calcutta.

A perceptible change has been noticed in the attitude and working of our workers particularly the key ones.

We have observed quite an improvement in the working of various areas of activities. We would like to discuss them under various activity head. We will narrate the various activities undertaken at Vikas Kendra.

VIKAS KENDRA

AGRICULTURE:

61 percent of our country's population is dependent on agricultural activities, but this is failing to attract or retain the young educated class into its fold, resulting in a huge joblessness in the villages. We were careful about this position and maintained due emphasis on agricultural activities and kept on providing newer inputs into it.

Agriculture Extension Centre (AEC):

There is a plot of land, which acts as the experimental ground for testing of various newer ideas and theories related to various crops and their farming techniques. From the very beginning we were conscious of the dangers of modern chemical agriculture and we are always pre-occupied with the concept and practice of sustainable and organic agriculture. The AEC acts as a resource point for observation and training of the farmers.

Kitchen Garden:

The kitchen garden programme is on its way to self-reliance in the sense that the members of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Mahila Mondalis (MMs), who received the seeds earlier, have now been able to generate seeds from the crops for their kitchen gardens. This programme got a fillip this year with the help of a fraternal organization e.g. Development Research Communication and Service Centre. 127 new members could be included in the programme. The new members have gone through the standard induction process like awareness meeting, training etc. The details of this programme are given in the following table:

S.N.	Name of Village/ Organisation	No. of Aware-ness Camps	No. of Parti-cipants	Rabi Crop			Kharif Crop		
				No.of Gard-ener	Qnty of seeds	Type	No. of Gard-ener	Qnty of seeds	Type
1	Pingaleswar MM	3	38	25	50pkts	12	18	49pkts	14
2	Atghara MM	1	08	12	44 "	12	3	18 "	14
3	Nikarati MM	4	46	25	50 "	12	21	53 "	14
4	Kolsur - BOLD						9	10 "	4
5	Panji SVK Mothers						7	14 "	10
6	Simla			3	6 "	4	2	4 "	3
7	Rudrapur						1	2 "	2
8	Jangalpur						1	2 "	2

It is heartening to note that the five of the women farmers are selling their output through organic bazaar.

Health Garden:

Now that all feels the side effects of modern allopathic treatment, people are leaning towards usage of medicinal plants for treatment for at least the ordinary ailments. We have all along been conscious of this effect and have been propagating the need for cultivation and usage of medicinal plants. We did carry out projects in this area with the help of Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. We had trained a number of local women farmers, who are now using their knowledge in cultivating these plants and alleviating the common ailments. We have been able to collect some saplings and local varieties and also rare varieties from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya and Ramakrishna Mission, Narendrapur. These are being multiplied at our premises.

The organization SHIS (Southern Health Improvement Society) is a regular buyer of our saplings. We also sold these saplings through a newly created outlet of organic bazaar.

Cultivation of pigeon pea:

Pigeon pea is quite profitable to cultivate, since this also increases the fertility of the soil. This is one crop, where all its components are useful to the farmer. If it is planted on the periphery of the land, it helps to protect the crops, which are cultivated within the boundary. Leaves of the pigeon pea plant have medicinal value also. The plant body can be used as firewood. We have distributed seeds of this beneficial plant amongst the farmers last year, who have received very good result. Seven new farmers have been included.

Greening India Programme:

Greening India Programme is an activity funded by the Japanese Business Community and monitored by the Tagore Society for Rural Development. The thrust of this activity is to increase the awareness level amongst the villagers regarding plantation of trees. The saplings are planted on individual land as well as community/vacant lands like roadside etc. The flip side of this activity is that forestry plants are not cared for adequately. This programme has been tackled by the distribution of fruit trees, where it has been noted that while fruits are taken out indiscriminately, the trees are generally kept alive. This year we

have distributed 1343 fruit saplings and 1030 social forestry saplings to 84 farmers, of which 68 general caste, 12 SC & 4 ST from 12 villages of 3 blocks as per details in the following table:

Sl.No.	Name of fruit trees	No. of trees distributed
1	Mango	843
2	Coconut	225
3	Lemon	171
4	Jackfruit	104
5	Mahagani	413
6	Lambu	413
7	Rain tree	204

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Coconut Cultivation:

This programme is being pursued from the date of our existence. The area under cultivation and the number of trees are always on the rise. We have also been able to generate coconut saplings from the nursery at Vikas Kendra. A sum of Rs.17,790/- received from the Coconut Development Board could be distributed to a total number of 21 farmers, of which 14 farmers got subsidy for the first year and 7 farmers for the second year. 30 farmers have applied for getting subsidy in the next project year, of which 16 farmers applied for the first year's subsidy and 14 for the second year.

Bio Farming:

We have been pursuing this activity from the very beginning. This activity got boost up with the introduction of organic bazaar concept. It was long felt that the new production activity can only be sustained with proper marketing back up. Organic bazaar is a concept, where the fundamental principle is the co-operation and understanding between the consumer and the producer. We have made contractual arrangements with 67 farmers, who are supposed to follow Organic Agriculture (OA) principles and practice in all their farming activities. The producers are advised about the need of the consumers and the farming activities were organised in 4 villages participated by 212 farmers. Quantity and variety of organic produce are increasing from season to season.

Preparation of Compost and other bio-fertilizers:

The fundamental principle of organic agriculture dictates that the farming inputs should be obtained from inside the farm only. This can be achieved only if enough of farmyard manure is available. Alternatively preparation of a community compost pit can be thought of. This obviously demands quite a lot of labour from the farmers. There are quite a number of private companies, who are manufacturing and campaigning for their sales, the quality standard is at times questionable. But since human nature always pushes the individual for a quick fixed solution, there is a tendency for not going for the laborious option. Propagation of bio-farming, therefore, has preparation of compost in built in it. We have been emphasizing this point and have organized various training camps both centrally as also at village level. The fundamental point propagated was the usage of throwaway items.

Liquid Fertilizer:

Vegetable garden or homestead garden can be a regular income generating activity for rural women. Liquid bio fertilizer is quite effective and useful for this type of farming. We had organized a centralized training programme on 22.9.03 at Vikas Kendra for the women. 4 trainees from 2 villages have been practising this technique after the training and have been able to get good results.

Organic Bazaar - A new dimension in consumer - producer relationship:



While advocating the need and necessity from Organic Agriculture (OA) practices amongst the farmer, we felt that unless and until a regular and consistent marketing outlet is created, the farmer will suffer from a sense of insecurity and will not follow OA practice in the long run. This led us to open a dialogue with the likely consumers. Rather than going to the city elite, we thought of approaching the rural people themselves with our message. There are a number of school teachers, government officers, health workers etc. in and around Atghara village, who, we found, were fairly knowledgeable and progressive in their thoughts. They provided us with the encouragement needed and we started Organic Bazaar twice a week at the fringe area of Atghara Bazaar. Initially it was curiosity and then interest, desired condition followed and purchase resulted. Two afternoons a week (Mondays & Fridays) are Organic Bazaar days for our farmers, when they bring their organic produce for sale. Our workers, particularly, the eco-volunteers monitor and supervise the entire operation.

The concept of eco-volunteer came in when we found that constant follow up monitoring with the farmers is needed to maintain a sustainable activity. It was not possible for the Agriculture Deptt workers to maintain this regularly. So six villages were short listed where a sizeable number of willing farmers can be located. Each village has been put under the charge of one eco-volunteer, who acts as a bridge between Vikas Kendra and the farmer. The next task was to extend the same activity to the city bred. We approached our friends and well wishers with our proposal and most of them readily agreed to co-operate after the necessary awareness generating meeting. We found that people were in general knowledgeable about the benefits of OA produce, but they did not know how to get them. So in a way our proposal was boon for them. Right from the beginning of this calendar year we are operating three numbers of Organic Bazaars at three locations – Garia, Birati and Khardah on fortnightly basis. There are requests from others, but our resource being limited, we are unable to extend this service any further.

The activity of Organic Bazaar has opened up a new dimension in the relation between the producers and the consumers. It is generally assumed that the producer and the consumer has a relationship in built with contradiction. Albeit a non-antagonistic one. We have replaced this contradiction with co-operation. We have been able to convince both the Organic Agriculture producers and the consumers that there is mutuality in their relationship and one cannot live without the other. This feeling has been reflected in the producer extending his attention to the specific need of the consumer and the crop-farming plan is evolved

after due discussion and consideration at both the sides with the active help and intervention from the SEVA workers. The steps so far taken on Organic Bazaar can be enumerated as below:

- Selection of 9 villages as the producing centers for Organic Agriculture (OA).
- 71 farmers from these 9 villages have been enrolled as regular organic farmers.
- 6 numbers of eco-volunteers regularly supervise and monitor the activities of these 71 farmers.
- Two days in a month are earmarked as training days for the eco-volunteers.
- At least one producer meeting is organized in a month at Vikas Kendra.
- Various issues relating to bio fertilizers, organic pesticides and availability of proper seeds are discussed and sorted out at this meeting. 93 members of consumers have been short listed from these 9 villages. There are regular buyers from the twice a week organic bazaar, held in the village.
- 105 regular consumers have been short listed at the city level.
- Advantages of this organic bazaar system: Absence of any middlemen ensures better deal for the producer and the consumer.
- Farmers are able to obtain retail price, so their margins are higher.
- Short storage period ensures freshness.
- Small and marginal farmers can participate directly.
- Similarly the women farmers can offer their kitchen garden produce.
- Direct interaction between the producer and the consumer ensures a better understanding.
- Advance information regarding demand, prevents loss arising out of dead stock.
- The organization is able to enlarge its support base between the producer and the consumer.
- Difficulties faced: Carrying of produce to the designated place is laborious, time consuming and expensive.
- Consumers want all their needs to be fulfilled from a single point of place.

We have just made a beginning in our efforts of propagating the Organic Agriculture concept. The initial success makes us believe that we are probably in right track. We believe in the great Chinese proverb that a journey of thousand miles begins from the small step out of one's house.



Consumer – Producers meeting

Plantation and Training:

a regular programme, wherein Papaya saplings are distributed to the women farmers mainly. This year we have distributed 27 amongst 37 women and 14 male farmers of six villages with the help of 4 Shishu Vikas Kendras, 1 Mahila Mondal and 1 Panchayat organizations. 27 people are able to get good results from the programme.

The Horticulture Deptt. of the Govt. of West Bengal organized a training session on August 15, 2003 at Baruipur. 3 farmers from Vikas Kendras participated in that programme. The table below elaborates the distribution pattern of Papaya saplings:

Organisation	Village	No. of Seedlings	General		SC		OBC	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Bena SHG	Bena	520	2	10	0	0	0	0
Durgapur Mahila Dal SHG	Durgapur	32	0	3	0	0	0	0
Atghara Mahila Dal	Atghara	149	2	6	0	0	0	3
Pingaleswar Mahila Dal	Pingaleswar	100	0	5	0	1	0	1
Durgapur Mahila Dal-II	Durgapur	10	0	3	0	0	0	0
Govati Sangha	Jangalpur	290	3	4	0	0	0	0
P.Simla Dishary Sangha	P.Simla	264	7	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	1365	14	32	0	1	0	4

Training Programme:

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Date	No. of participants	Resource Persons	Outcome of the training
01	Bio Pesticides: Summer & Winter Crop	22.09.03 & 21.03.04	47	Dr. M.K.Mitra, Dr. Manoj Banerjee, Dr. Paritosh Ganti, Sri Jyotirmoy Biswas & Sri Pranab Mukherjee	
02	Compost making	28.10.03	58	Dr. M.K.Mitra & Sri Paban Bag	4 farmers from 3 villages are now making their own compost.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:



Women Dairy Co-operative meeting – an useful movement

It is true that Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in the regeneration of rural economy. Keeping the thought in mind, Vikas Kendra approaches for improving the livelihood of farming community dependent largely on livestock rearing.

Millions in cities starve for milk, animal protein, eggs etc. This enormous market is under utilized. On the other hand, one of our major potential sources to feed the same is being neglected in rural economy. In view of strengthening the Animal Husbandry activities, we have served the following inputs for enriching the organisation's strategies and policies.

The entire Animal Husbandry programme has been divided in two segments:

- 1) Welfare Programme
- 2) Economic Regeneration Programme

1) Welfare Programme:

A) Veterinary Health Coverage in Rural Areas.

This is a two pronged programme – one at Vikas Kendra and another at Farmers' Doorstep.

We have analysed the no. of cases in four quarters, which are depicted as follows:

	<u>No. of cases</u>
1 st quarter (April to June)	235
2 nd quarter (July to September)	285
3 rd quarter (October to December)	205
4 th quarter (January to March)	<u>323</u>
	<u>1048</u>

During the last quarter, total no. of cases occupied 31% of the total cases treated. The enhanced no. of cases are due to cough and cold, pneumonia and Ephemeral fever (virus disease). Details of treatment for bovine population done during the year at Vikas Kendra is as below:

No. of cows	No. of goats	Total	No. of villages	No. of block	No. of beneficiaries
708	340	1048	12	1	872

a) Details of treatment at Farmers' Doorstep :

No. of cows	No. of families	No. of villages	No. of block
21	21	8	1

b) Details of meetings for vaccination programme held during the year :

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No. of beneficiaries
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c) Preventive Vaccination :

This programme provides security to the cattle farmers, cattle well during the wake of dreadful diseases. It sometimes creates serious epidemic resulting in great economic loss to the farmers. The preventive vaccination programme details are as follows:

No. of cows given FMD/HS/BQ Vaccine	Name of villages	No. of families Benefited
58	Pingaleswar	36
50	Asthama	25
20	Purba Chandipur	15

All the vaccines are chargeable on cost price basis. Hence farmers are reluctant to vaccinate their bovines.

d) Details of Awareness Meetings on Veterinary Health camp held during the year are as under :

Name of village	No. of meetings	No. of participants
Atghara	1	15
Durgapur	1	15
Pingaleswar	1	18
Kumra Kashipur	1	37

Health Camp :

Name of village	No. of animals	No. of families
Atghara	31	25
Pingaleswar	45	26
Durgapur	12	10

B) Pathological Laboratory :

The concept of Pathological Laboratory envisages proper diagnosis of diseases for treatment. Following pathological tests were carried out during the year under review :

Sl.No.	Name of Village	No. of test done	No. of families benefited
01	Atghara	4	4
02	Chandpur	2	2
03	Chandipur	2	2
04	Chatra	1	1
05	Uttar Simla	1	1
06	Bena	1	1
07	Kalinga	1	1

C) Fodder Promotion Programme:

In view of popularizing the fodder as a palatable feed for enhancing the milk production, we have distributed the fodder seed among the farmers in collaboration with Regional Station of Forage Production and Demonstration, Kalyani.

Name of Fodder variety	Quantity distributed	Demonstration villages	No. of beneficiaries
Maize	60 kgs.	Atghara	15
S.S.G.	45 kgs.	Purba Chandipur	15
Rice bean	36 kgs.	Jangalpur & Rasui	9
Oats	100 kg.	Pingaleswar	10
Teo cemtry	25 kgs	Chandalati & P.Simla	7
Bersion	2 kgs.	Sannya & Khaspur	2

D) 40 days Residential Training Programme on Artificial Insemination and Veterinary First Aid :



Animal Husbandry a 40 days training

Unemployed educated rural youth are facing a great problem to find out a suitable job for their survival considering the gravity of the problems. Some arrangements have been made to train up the unemployed rural youth on Animal Husbandry and Veterinary First Aid and Artificial Insemination for their self reliance and economic regeneration. After completion of the training, the unemployed youth will act as barefoot veterinarians and help the poor farmers of remote villages on primary annual treatment aspect. This programme has gained an elegant momentum amongst the unemployed youth. The educational qualification

of the trainees was above school final level and age between 18 and 30 years. The details of this training programme are as under:

No. of trainees	No. of villages	No. of blocks	No. of district
23	23	9	3

2. Economic Regeneration Programme :

A) Artificial Insemination with Frozen semen :

Still today 80% of the cattle keepers maintaining zebu cattle, which can not produce more than 2 litres of milk per day because of low producing genetic quantity. In view of enhancing milk production, Frozen Semen Biotechnology has been applied since last two decades. Under this technology, superior germ plasm of progeny tested bulls are utilized by Vikas Kendra to receive superior progenies. Utilisation of this technology reduces the contagious reproductive diseases. Depiction of this activity during the year is as follows :

No. of cows inseminated	No. of villages	No. of families benefited
332	14	312

During the year 332 nos. of female cattle were covered by two types of frozen semen. For deshi female (zebu cattle), we have applied 100% pure bred frozen semen of Holstein/Jersey and for cross bred cattle 50% cross bred frozen semen. From the record of Artificial Insemination, it reveals that 37% females are cross bred and 63% are zebu cattle.

B) 10 days Residential Training on Artificial Insemination Practice :

It has been brought to our notice that many veterinary practitioners do not have the desired conception regarding technique of frozen semen utilization in female genital tract. To be more familiar with exact deposition of frozen semen and to earn more income, we have arranged the said course for the practicing farmers. The details of the programme during the year are as under :

No. of trainees	No. of villages	No. of blocks	No. of districts
14	14	11	3

C) Goat Development and Demonstration Farm at Ananda Kendra :

A small goat farm was established at Ananda Kendra with the following ideas :

- 1) To distribute the goats to the poor farmers for their economic regeneration.

- 2) To act as model farm for training of inmates of Short Stay Home, orphans and other farmers.
- 3) Stock may be utilized for a goat exchange programme which started during 2000-2001.

Present Stock :

- 1) No. of goats in our farm - 15
- 2) No. of he goats - 02
- 3) No. of she goats - 13

D) Goat Exchange Programme :

This programme started by Animal Husbandry Deptt. of Vikas Kendra to alleviate poverty of the farmers. 18 black Bengal goats were distributed among the farmers of Atghara, Kirtipur & Purba Chandipur. So far farmers returned 4 kids to Vikas Kendra and these were again distributed among other poor farmers.

E) Broiler Rearing Farm at Ananda Kendra :

A new poultry house was constructed during November, 2001 within Ananda Kendra campus with a view to impart training for the inmates of Short Stay Home, orphans of Ananda Kendra and unemployed youth. The idea behind the creation of broiler farming is that after completion of the training the participants may start their own poultry business for self employment.

During the year 2003-2004 four batches of broiler birds were reared having a capacity of 300 nos.

F) Duck Farming at Ananda Kendra :

Ananda Kendra has started duck farming with a view to impart training for the inmates of Short Stay Home, orphans and unemployed youth. The idea behind the training is that after completion of the training, the participants will start their own Duck Farm for self-employment.

Poultry Farm	Duck Farm	Goat Farm
300 birds	13 ducks	She goat - 13 He goat - 02

G) Intensive Animal Husbandry Programme at Village Chandipur :

The women folk at the village Purba Chandipur has shown desire for self reliance on economic regeneration through various development programmes.

A holistic approach covering areas like small savings, establishment of rural library, goat exchange programme, establishment of house dairy and broiler farm activities were carried out. The results are given in the various table as under ;

a) Small Savings Groups :

No. of groups	: APL - 7	- No. of Members -	85
	<u>BPL - 4</u>	- No. of Members -	<u>50</u>
Total :	11		130

b) Rural Library :	:	60
No. of Members	:	87
No. of Books	:	

c) Goat Exchange Programme :	:	09
No. of goat exchanged	:	09
No. of family benefited	:	

d) Establishment of House Dairy :	:	07
No. of dairy	:	07
No. of dairy benefited	:	

e) Establishment of Broiler Farm :	:	04
No. of broiler farm	:	04
No. of family benefited	:	

Training :

During the year under review, we imparted the following training on Animal Husbandry :

Subject	No. of trainees	Training days
40 days' Residential training on Animal Husbandry & Dairy Management	23	920
10 days training on Artificial Insemination	14	140

Subject	No. of trainees	Training days
2 days Orientation training on veterinary	11	22
Cattle Farmers' training on Fodder Cultivation with collaboration with Forage, Govt. of India	184	184
Total :		1266

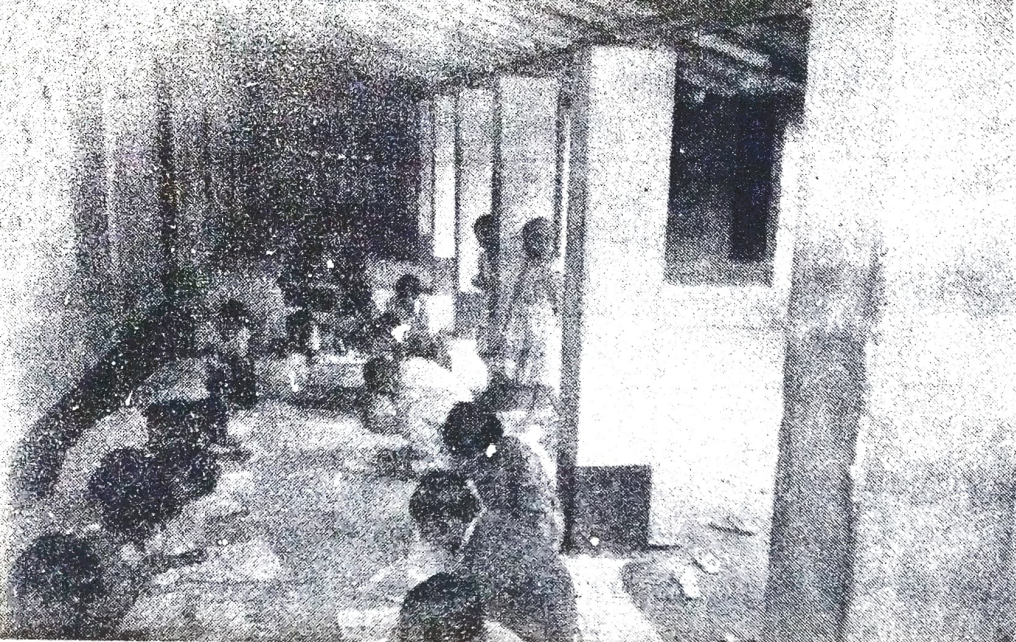
EDUCATION :

It is an oft-repeated statement that India will house the largest number of illiterates in the world in the second decade of the new century. Traditional Indian education and learning system was slackened up not so much by the Muslim rulers as it was by the British system. English rulers created an education formulation and delivery system, which was primarily designed to serve the need of the colonial government. This model was proposed and introduced by McCauley, who believed that the empire needed only the 'Babus', to run the administration smoothly. Thus a system was created, which did not have any root in the society except for the urban middle class. The larger population living in villages or even in urban fringes did not find education of heavy relevance to their lives. Once the child is able to walk straight and talk clearly, he was expected to put in his labour to add something to the family kitty. The same thing was being persuaded generation after generation.

We live in a country of paradox. On one side we have the largest number of technically qualified people in the world, speaking the global link language of English, which is comprised of just about 10% of the country's population, and on the other hand we have a multitude of illiterate or at the best neo-literate people. The task before us is to create a learning/education system, which is relevant to a person's life and it must not be looked upon as a vehicle for earning money only.

We have been alive to the situation from the very beginning of our organization and designed an approach, which is relevant to our rural environment.

The education department runs 13 Non-formal education centres in 6 villages of Baduria block for the students aged between 7 and 15 years. The activities of these Non-formal schools during the year were as under:



The Children at NF Centre

Running of Non-formal Centres :

Name of the village	No. of students	Male	Female
Atghara	100	57	43
Paschim Simla	27	18	09
Chandpur	50	25	25
Sayedpur	25	09	16
Kirtipur	72	32	40
Uttar Jangalpur	50	26	24

Meeting :

organized 13 nos. of Guardians' meetings and 52 nos. of Centre committee meetings of the aforesaid six villages for running the NF centres effectively and meaningfully. The centre committee comprised elected Panchayat Member, Guardians' Representative, Local School teacher, Opinion Youth Leaders and the Teacher of the related NF centre. The teacher of the NF centre is the convener of the committee.

Type of Meeting	No. of meeting	Duration	Participants	Male	Female
Guardians' Meeting	13	Two hours	263	75	188
Centre Committee Meeting	52	One hour	352	207	145

3. Training :

We conducted 14 nos. of training for the Non-formal teachers at Vikas Kendra during the year under review, with a view to enhance the knowledge and skill of the teachers to run the centre joyfully and to use teaching aids properly. The duration of each training was for five hours. The details of the trainings are as under:

Sl.No.	Date	Participants	Male	Female
1	05.04.03	11	6	5
2	05.05.03	10	5	5
3	05.06.03	12	6	6
4	05.07.03	14	7	7
5	05.08.03	14	7	7
6	05.09.03	13	7	6
7	30.09.03	12	7	5
8	05.11.03	13	6	7
9	05.12.03	10	4	6
10	05.01.04	13	6	7
11	10.02.04	14	7	7
12	20.02.04	13	6	7
13	05.03.04	12	6	6
14	22.03.04	13	6	7

4. Visit and Demonstration Class :

We paid 358 nos. of visit and conducted demonstration classes during the year for effectively activating the NF centres and guiding the teachers and club members and for monitoring work. The details of such activities are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the Non-Formal Centre (NFC)	Location	No.of visits	Average attendance
1	Malpara NFC	Malpara, Atghara	32	19
2	Titumeer NFC	Nimtala, Atghara	28	14
3	Bagan Atghara NFC	Bagan Atghara	34	16
4	Nischindapur NFC	Nischindapur, Atghara	26	21
5	Chandpur Purbapara NFC	Chandpur	29	18

Sl.No	Name of the Non-Formal Centre (NFC)	Location	No.of visits	Average attendance
6	Chandpur Uttarpara NFC	Chandpur	31	21
7	Sayedpur Majherpara NFC	Sayedpur	30	20
8	Kirtipur Paschimpara NFC	Kirtipur	25	19
9	Kirtipur Purbapara NFC	Kirtipur	20	22
10	Beledanga NFC	Beledanga, Kirtipur	22	17
11	Uttar Jangalpur Majherpara NFC	Uttar Jangalpur	22	22
12	Uttar Jangalpur Biswaspara NFC	Uttar Jangalpur	22	21
13	Paschim Simla Majherpara NFC	Paschim Simla	37	17

5. Evaluation:

We conducted 13 annual evaluations of 13 non-formal centres, which were running during the year under report, where 292 students were participated and 39 (13 X 3) quarterly evaluation were conducted as per following details:

Sl. No.	Evaluation	Total students	Male students	Female students	Students up to the marks	Students not up to the marks	Up to the marks in %
1	Annual Evaluation	292	143	149	219	73	75
2	1 st quarterly	296	149	147	204	92	69
3	2 nd quarterly	250	136	114	211	39	84
4	3 rd quarterly	264	146	118	247	17	93

6. Shaheed Titumeer Public Library :

We kept open our library 241 days from 11.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. regularly for this year for lending books to the members and readers and for rearranging the books of the library.

a) i)	Stock of books as on 01.04.03	2199 nos.
ii)	New books added during this year	<u>95 nos.</u>
	Total :	2294 nos.
b) i)	Readers/Members as on 01.04.2003	98/90 nos.
ii)	New members admitted in this year	<u>44 nos.</u>
		98/134 nos.
iii)	Old membership cancelled during the year	<u>17 nos.</u>
	Readers/Members as on 31.03.2004	98/117 nos.
c)	Total nos. of books read during the year	686 nos.
d)	Total nos. of regular readers in present	73 nos.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| e) Nos. of magazines during the year | 02 nos. |
| | (10 others came from city office) |
| f) Nos. of newspaper | 03 |
| h) Method of books maintained | Subject wise catalogue |
| i) Office hours of the library | 5 days in a week
from 1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. |

7. Other programme :

- 30.08.03 - Tofique & Mohobul attended a district level meeting arranged by WBEN (West Bengal Education Network) at Swanirbhar, Andarmanik.
- 11.09.03 - Tofique attended to a state level meeting of WBEN at Palli Unnayan Samity, Baruipur and discussed on common school System and Fundamental rights on education.
- 24.11.03 - We have started a new programme called "Road to Life" for the child labour, Now we have 7 students in this programme.
- 10.12.03 - Asgar attended an advocacy workshop of WBEN at Vivekananda Janakalyan Samity, Moghalpur, Hooghly.
- 29.12.03 - We observed Readers' Day at Vikas Kendra with 39 participants.
- 14.03.04 - We organized our Annual Sports for the students of NF centres, in which 78 students, 13 teachers and few guardians participated. Other VK staff extended their co-operation to make the programme a grand success.

ANANDA DHARA :

The activities of Ananda Dhara were designed to regenerate the cultural dexterity of certain section of the society. We have been observing that the backwardness of the backward class though might have originated from economic disparity, but it in course of time percolates to other areas of social life. This triggers as perpetuating alienation process, which cannot be checked only through economic equalization or rehabilitation. The task, therefore, would be to bring all the sections into the mainstream. That is why we thought of Ananda Dhara as a separate area of activity. The programme got a boost up with the introduction of a new person Ms. Pratima Hansda from September, 2003.

Continuous dialogue and communication is a integral part of Ananda Dhara activities. We started dialogue with 87 nos. of families and have been able to establish fruitful interactive relationship with 43 nos. of families of Kaharpara and Malpara of Atghara village. A substantial

population of Kaharpara and Malpara were motivated to follow the fundamental basic health, education and nutrition etc.

Purchase of a tape recorder has helped in organizing the class of dancing and singing. We have identified 40 nos. of children as Ananda Dhara students and have been conducting classes and get together with this group from November 2003 onwards.

The day of March 14, 2004 was a great day of celebration for the Ananda Dhara children, when they participated in a sports. Though the number of students participants was 27, the enthusiasm touched one and all.

The In charge of Ananda Dhara, Tofique, visited Rural Health Development Centre, Maldah on March 26 & 27, 2004 as an exposure visit to see the adolescent group activities and child labours' school.

FOOD PROCESSING UNIT :

This activity has been a new addition during the year under review. The basic idea is to utilize the excess agricultural produce available during the season. The processing is supposed to be done by the village women, so that they can earn something through this activity.

North 24 Parganas as a district produces lot of fruits and vegetables, which are of good quality. The project took off from April 1, 2003 in a room in the Rural Technology Centre (RTC). The room has been well set up as per the requirement. Sri Aloke Kundu has been inducted as a Resource Person for training and guidance, whereas Smt. Sandhya Ghosh, our Vice President, took the initiative to organize training for 16 women and 4 core workers. The production of different items stands at the following during the year under review:

01.	Mixed jam	
02.	Guava jelly	77.50 kgs.
03.	Papaya condiment	32.75 kgs.
04.	Tomato sauce	96.70 kgs.
05.	Pineapple jam	61.40 kgs.
06.	Apple jam	2.50 kgs.
07.	Mango jam	4.50 kgs.
08.	Mango pickle	70.00 kgs.
09.	Mango condiment	68.60 kgs.
10.	Jujube condiment	14.75 kgs.
11.	Honey	10.00 kgs.
12.	Mango squash	100.00 kgs.
13.	Pineapple squash	15.65 Ltr.
14.	Coconut ball (Coconut sweetmeat)	20.15 Ltr.
		4007 Packets
		(5 balls in each packet)
15.	Bori (Balls of pasted pulses)	3.80 kgs.

The success of a venture like this depends mainly on the marketing skills and distribution outlets. Our city office at Kolkata acts as the main distribution point, while the unit at Atghara acts as the main marketing hub. We have participated in various fairs held at Lake Town, Krishnapur, Asha Niketan, Tangra. The initial market response has been quite encouraging and we proposed to embark a real marketing spree from the next year.

The interesting part of this activity has been that it could fulfill the prescribed requirement of Short Stay Home inhabitant that they are supposed to be trained in some vocational activity. We could effectively engage seven such inhabitants of Short Stay Home for 53 work days and they have been able to earn Rs.1,000/- per head.

We have observed that some amount of reluctance from the part of inhabitants of the Short Stay Home to take up some gainful activities.

We are in the process of obtaining registration under Food Processing Order (FPO). The concerned government representative have visited our centre twice during the year under report and we hope that the registration number would be available in a short while.

HEALTH :

In our last report we had mentioned the failures of the health delivery system in the state of West Bengal. It is quite heartening to note that even after spending millions of rupees on polio vaccination, the programme is unable to capture the miniscule fraction of the population, who always evade the net. It is for them that the programme is being

repeated month after month, but the programme remains – how to catch those illusive and callous parents. Those children, who are familiar with this programme, are being brought to the polio vaccine centers on the polio vaccine days and give 'two drops', but this administering two drops of multiple days is eroding the concept that two drops taken in a life time is enough to eradicate polio.

Diseases like malaria or even kala-jar are making comebacks. The health service delivery system is failing everywhere, particularly in the rural sector.

Access of medical care is not available to the poor. Universal Health Insurance Scheme now in operation is skewed in the fate of the non poor. As a result only a very small number of families below the poverty line actually 11408 families till May 2004 have been covered on all India basis. This is all that the Central Government quite thinks of as an addition to the existing Health Service Delivery System.

In view of the latest diktats from the International Agencies, the government is determined to follow insurance cover route for providing health benefits. Furthermore the government also sings in tune with the International Agencies and is allocating enormous fund on AIDS Control, whereas diseases like gastroenteritis making a periodical reappearance.

The focus of our health service is on Mother and Child. This we believe will ensure a healthy nation.

Awareness building for immunization :

Prevention is better than cure. Immunization plays an important role to prevent many diseases. In rural areas, people normally do not give importance to immunization to prevent a disease. Our health department took the initiative to aware people about the importance of immunization through meetings, mass campaign and audiovisuals. During the year under review, following awareness building meetings regarding immunization were organized by our health department :

No. of villages	No. of meetings	No. of participants
9	13	168

1. Immunization Camps :



Immunization Camp : a mass awareness program on Health

Following immunization camps were organized at different villages during the year under review :

Sl.No.	Name of villages	No. of camps	No. of children immunized
1	Atghara (Vikas Kendra)	12	1,070
2	Atghara, Dakshinpara	01	25
3	Atghara, Nimtala	01	24
4	Uttar Simla	02	133
5	Purba Simla	02	149
6	Narayanpur	01	41
7	Haidarpur	01	139
8	Nischindipur, Atghara	01	44
	Total	21	1,625

Mothers' Day :

Observing Mothers' Day once in a month is another activity of our Health Department, when the expectant mothers come at our Health Clinic for getting checked and necessary advice for pre natal and post natal care. During the year under report following Mothers' Days were organized at our Health Clinic:

Nowapara,
kshin Simla,
ila Durgapur,
nchayats of
programme

24 Women's
mothers of
expectant moth-
for children,
lowing table
year under

Participants
863
658
768
821

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s	Total
1	309
2	256
3	317
4	298

No. of Mothers' Day	No. of expectant mothers attended	No. of villages wherefrom mothers came	No. of mothers given tetanus
12	405	6	221

First Aid :

First aid service is provided at our Health Clinic round the clock. During the year 505 cases were handled, out of which 274 nos. were male and 231 nos. were female and tetanus toxoid was given to 241 patients.

Meetings :

During the year our Health Deptt. organized following meetings at different villages of our project area with the a view to enhance the awareness and consciousness regarding different health issues to lead a healthy life.

Village	No. of meetings	Subject discussed	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
Chandpur	02	Medicinal plant & family planning	0	23	23
Atghara - Nischindapur	03	Diarrhoea, family planning, health and nutrition.	0	39	39
Durgapur	01	Arsenic	21	0	21
Nikrahati	02	Diarrhoea, health & nutrition	0	25	25
Sayedpur	02	Arsenic, school health	0	32	32
Uttar Simla	03	Medicinal plant, family planning	0	45	45
Purba Simla	02	Family planning, medicinal plant	0	28	28
Kirtipur	01	School health	03	05	08
Bagan Atghara - Dakshinpara	01	Personal hygiene	01	08	09
Bagan Atghara - Uttarpara	01	Family planning	0	12	12
Paschim Simla	01	Mental Health	0	16	16
Jangalpur	01	School health	0	14	14
Atghara - Dakshinpara	01	School health	0	09	09
Atghara - Patkelpota	02	Personal Hygiene, Diarrhoea	0	26	26
Atghara - Vikas Kendra	01	Mental health	04	08	12
		Total :	29	290	319

Trainings :

Name of village	No. of Awareness Training camp held	Subject	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
Chandpur	02	Medicinal plant, Family planning	0	50	50
Atghara - Nischindipur	03	Diarrhoea, health, nutrition and family planning	05	71	76
Durgapur	01	Arsenic	24	01	25
Nikrahati	02	Diarrhoea, health & nutrition	01	50	51
Chandipur	01	Diarrhoea	0	25	25
Sayedpur	02	Arsenic, school health	01	49	50
Uttar Simla	03	Medicinal plant & family planning	02	74	76
Purba Simla	02	Family planning & medicinal plant	0	50	50
Atghara, Vikas Kendra	02	Medicinal plant & mental health	20	56	76
Atghara, Patkelpota	02	Diarrhoea, Personal health	01	49	50
Bagan Atghara	02	Family planning, Personal Hygiene	06	44	50
Atghara - Dakshinpara	01	School health	04	21	25
Jangalpur	01	School health	02	29	31
Kirtipur	01	School health	04	21	25
Total :	25		70	590	660

Health Clinic:

Homeopathy:	No. of patients				Free Patients
	Male	Female	Children	Total	
Dr. Rahaman	227	943	655	1825	19

Allopathy:	Male	Female	Children	Total	Free Patients
Dr. Dipankar Banerjee May '03 to March '04	34	38	05	77	03
Dr. Gita Sen	-	172	0	172	02
Eye Camp by Eye Care & Research Centre	51	116	0	167	0

	Male	Female	Total
Blood Sugar Test and Arsenic Test			
Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratisthan (Vivekananda Institute of Medical Science)	09	47	56

Pulse Polio Programme :

No. of Camps	No. of villages covered	No. of children vaccinated
35	8	1772

Pulse Polio Home Visit :

No. of visits	No. of families covered	No. of children vaccinated
8	2027	541

Preventive Medicine for Chicken Pox :

No. of villages	Male	Female	Childrem	Total	No. of families
13	728	699	290	1717	328

Family Planning Measures :

(Distribution of contraceptives & other measures)

During the year under review, following measures towards Family Planning were undertaken at Vikas Kendra:

Male	Female	Coper-T	Female Operation **	Total
105	168	8	10	291

** Operations were conducted at Baduria Rural Health Centre at our instance.

Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) :

This focused programme under health service is designed to tackle the health issue at the time of birth or even before. One area of activity centers around the expectant mothers, while other concentrates on adolescent population groups. This is a programme formulated and managed by the Government of India through different nodal agencies in different states. Tagore Society for Rural Development is the body in West Bengal, who monitors the programme. We have been implementing this programme in an effective manner for the last five years. It is heartening to note that our achievement under this programme has been laudatory. Under this programme we cover

thirteen villages (Atghara, Rajapur, Sayedpur, Hydarpur, Nowapara, Narayanpur, Purba Simla, Paschim Simla, Uttar Simla, Dakshin Simla, Kalinga, Durgapur & Chandpur) under four Sub-centres (Simla Durgapur, Narayanpur, Rajapur & Rudrapur) and three Gram Panchayats of Baduria block. The details of our activities under RCH programme during the year are given below:

Women's Health Group Meetings :

As part of RCH programme, in Baduria block we formed 24 Women's Health Group. Every month we organized meetings with the mothers of such groups, where various health issues like care for expectant mothers, pre natal & post natal care, AIDS, diarrhea, vaccine for children, birth card, ill effect of early marriage etc. are discussed. Following table will give the details regarding this programme during the year under review:

Name of Sub-centre	No. of groups	No. of meetings	Participants
Simla Durgapur Sub-centre	7	80	863
Narayanpur Sub-centre	5	62	658
Rajapur Sub-centre	6	72	768
Rudrapur Sub-centre	6	73	821

Adolescent Group Meetings :

We formed eight Adolescent Groups – two in each Sub-centre, one for boys and one for girls between the age group of 13 and 19 years. Every month we organized meetings with these groups, where we discussed about the problems during adolescent period, social aspect, mental aspect, physical changes take place during adolescent period, various diseases and also different issues those are important for the population of these age groups. The details regarding these meetings are as under :

Name of the Sub-centre	No. of groups	No. of meetings	Participants		
			Boys	Girls	Total
Simla Durgapur	2	24	140	169	309
Rajapur	2	25	114	142	256
Narayanpur	2	28	92	225	317
Rudrapur	2	23	124	174	298

Adolescent Camps :

Quarterly camps were organized for the adolescent boys and girls, in which quiz competitions, on various subjects relating to adolescent problems like personal problem, family problem, and behavioral attitude with other members of the family etc., were arranged. Following programmes were undertaken during the year in this respect :

Name of Sub-centre	No. of Camps	Participants		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Narayanpur	8	64	105	169
Rajapur	8	68	81	149
Simla Durgapur	8	100	117	217
Rudrapur	8	81	102	183

Adolescent Annual Conference :

A whole day Annual Adolescent Conference was organized at Vikas Kendra on January 1, 2004. Boys and girls participated in the same with great enthusiasm. A well disciplined rally was organized. Boys and girls walked with placards, banners depicting various social and environmental topics. After the rally, a cultural programme was also organized, where the boys and girls presented their self compose poems, songs & dance, drama and jokes. Dr. Gita Sen, Dr. Pashupatinath Chatterjee spoke on adolescent problems. 106 boys and 212 girls participated in the said conference.

Health Show :

As part of RCH programme, Health Shows were organized under the four Sub-centres. Health Shows are also a means to spread the objectives and activities of RCH programme. During the year we organized following health shows:

Name of Sub-centre	No. of Health shows	Children 5-10 yrs.	Adult 18-40 yrs	50 yrs & above	Total
Rudrapur Sub-centre	4	321	616	210	1147
Simla Durgapur Sub-centre	4	297	477	174	952
Narayanpur Sub-centre	4	271	652	282	1205
Rajapur	4	404	817	211	1432

Block-wise Linkage Meeting :

It is also an activity under RCH programme to arrange meetings, where the local B.D.O., B.M.O.H., Panchayat Pradhan, Village representative, local School Master are invited to apprise them of the RCH activities and seek necessary advices from them for the betterment of this programme and also to arrange meeting with the A.N.M.s of the local Sub-centres. During the year two such meetings were conducted at Vikas Kendra on 11.7.2003 and 19.1.2004, in which 53 boys and 28 girls attended.

Community Leader Orientation Training :

This training programme is organized also for spreading the message of RCH programme among the Gram Panchayat Pradhan, BMOH, A.N.M.s of Sub-centres, members of local clubs and local school masters and also to seek their co-operation. During the year one such meeting was organized at Vikas Kendra on 22.9.2003 with 27 boys and 18 girls.

Village Health Volunteer Training :

To impart training for the RCH workers to take care of expectant mothers, family planning, vaccination, female disease, AIDS, adolescent problems etc. is also a part of RCH programme. During the year six such trainings were conducted at Vikas Kendra, in which our RCH workers could treat 6 male and 48 females, as part of their training.

Shishu Mela (Child Show) :

One Shishu Mela (Child Show) under each Sub-centre i.e. four Child Shows were organized for the children aged up to five years of our RCH project area, in which 603 children participated. The objective of such show is also to spread the message of RCH. Two formats, with necessary information about the participating children and their mothers, were filled up in the show. The following information could be gathered from the filled in formats :

No. of children participated	603
No. mothers participated	563
No. of children got tetanus	518
No. of children did not get tetanus	85
No. of children got birth card	407
No. of children did not get birth card	196
No. of mothers took oral pill as family planning measure	244
No. of mothers used condoms	37
No. of mothers gave birth at home	358
No. of mothers gave birth at hospital	205

LABORATORY :

It is rather unfortunate that our chemical laboratory did not measure up to our expectation. The previous in charge had been a wrong choice. We have now been able to engage a part time chemist, who has been able to organize the activities to some extent.

The location of our laboratory at a distance of 65 kms. from the city prevents many good technical hands to work for us by commuting from Kolkata. Alternatively engaging a full time resident person is not viable at this point of time. An working report of the laboratory is given below:

Duration of activity of the present in charge	:	From July, 2003 to March, 2004
No. of water samples tested during the year	:	13
No. of Awareness camps organised	:	14

LOK SANCHAY PRAKOLPA (Small Savings Scheme) :

Note for the year 2003-2004 :

Name of the Project	:	Lok Sanchay Prakolpa
Started on	:	April 02, 1989 by late Gour Kishore Ghosh
Character of the depositors	:	Mainly marginal and small farmers, rickshaw pullers, housewives, small business men, share cropper, landless labour etc.
No. of total depositors	:	612. Female – 410, Male – 202.
Total deposit for the year 2003-04	:	Rs.1,00,283.00
Cash at Post Office up to 31.3.2004	:	Rs.75,151.00
Cash in hand as on 31.3.2004	:	Rs.2,181.90

SHISHU VIKAS KENDRAS - SVK (CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS) :

Suddenly the government has woken up to the fact that India will house the maximum number of illiterate in the world by the year 2010. So there is quite an activity in this front from all concerned. We always

thought that imparting training for 'learning' is most important at the pre primary level. This was genesis of Shishu Vikas Kendra. The no. of Shishu Vikas Kendras (Child Development Centres) remained the same at 11 as that of last year. There has been a marginal drop out of children from 335 to 328 within the age group of 3 to 6 years. We have taken care of the formative period of their childhood. Let us have a break down:

3 years to 4-1/2 years			4-1/2 years to 6 years		
Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
75	80	155	65	108	173

Each centre has got two teachers, while the Centre SVK at Atghara has three. The working hour of these centers start generally in the morning and run for three hours and end after nutritious food is served to the children.

- The teaching methodology follows Loreto Day School, Sealdah generally using techniques like playway method, consisting of pictures, rhymes, paintings, drawings, songs, story telling, dance, conversation, creative work, handwriting etc.

The syllabus is followed for two years in preparing children for pre-primary education. When they leave our SVK after being successful, we take them for admission to their nearest primary school for further education. This year 132 children were enrolled in the local primary school. This year we had 230 working days.

Mothers' Meetings :

- Monthly Mothers' Meeting with the mothers of the SVK children is a very important step in running the SVKs. Our teachers arrange monthly Mothers' meeting. During the year 119 Mothers' Meetings took place in our centres. Subjects discussed in the meetings were food and nutrition, kitten garden, immunization, cleanliness, safe drinking water, teaching method, good habits, preventive care of various diseases, organic agriculture, plantation, first aid, family planning, Self Help Group, discipline, monthly contribution for children, utility of medicinal plants etc. Total participants of these Mothers' Meetings were 1865. Mothers are encouraged to attend such meetings to make them understand that they are also parts of our SVKs.

Home visit :

Visits by the teachers to the houses of the children are an integral part of the programme to ensure continuous dialogue and relationship. This year the teachers have made total 753 Home Visits. The main purpose of such visit is to ensure regular attendance of the children and to have personal interaction with the mothers to share their family problems etc.

School Visit :

SVK in charge visited the school regularly to ensure smooth running of the SVKs. 237 such visits could be made by the in charge during the year.

Health Check up :

The teachers checked up the health of the children and took record about their height and weight.

Annual Sports :



Health is Wealth : Children are running towards goal

Games and sports play important role in making healthy mind and body. So, we every year arrange Annual Sports for our children. This year, annual sports took place on different dates in the month of January 2004 in all SVKs. 324 students, 246 mothers and 361 ex students took part in the annual sports. SVK Committee members and villagers also participated in these sports.

Educational Tour :

Tour is a part of education. Therefore, we arranged a tour for the SVK

teachers on 17.3.2004 to Loreto Day School, Sealdah and then to Belur Math. All the participating teachers could enhance their practical knowledge by visiting the school and enjoy the tour to Belur Math.

Annual Picnic :

All SVK children along with teachers participated in the annual picnic in December 2003. Many mothers of the children, Committee members also joined this happy occasion. The programme was a source of fun, joy and a feeling of togetherness for the children.

Teachers' Training :

Teachers are urged to make visits to the project centre at least once in a month to discuss the teaching method, communication and preparation and take note of the ensuing programme and at last they submitted their monthly report and school accounts. During the year the SVK teachers were imparted training for 13 days on drawing & painting, Montessori teaching method, music class, health & hygiene, Panchayat Raj Institutions, child mind & education, pre-primary education, teaching method of Loreto Day School, Sealdah, child health, feminism, participation, globalisation, communal harmony, kitchen garden, medicinal plant, women helpline, animal health care, Teachers' day, formation of SHG, duties & responsibilities of teachers. Facilitators were Sipra Pal (Bera), Chittaranjan Chatterjee, Arun Chatterjee, Dr. Rahaman, Anjana Mondal, Sanat Basu, Amal Kanti Dutta, Chandana Chakraborty, Arati Bardhan, Asok Ghosh, Debdulal Samaddar, Alauddin Ahamed, Humayun Kabir, Monidipa De Amin, Dr. D.K.Basu, Sandhya Ghosh, Sunita Pramanik & Palash Bardhan.

The SVK in charge took part in the Training of Trainers – 2nd phase imparted by the Loreto Day School, Sealdah for 14 days to improve her skill.

SVK Committee Meetings :

We could conduct 43 Committee Meetings, wherein 366 members participated from ten villages. The SVK Committee consists of youth leaders, guardians representatives elected Panchayat members and SVK teachers.

Observation of Important Days :

Days of national importance and relevance in our life like Independence Day, Republic Day, Netaji's Birthday, Rabindranath Tagore's Birthday

and Rakhi Bandhan Day were celebrated to create awareness regarding our national heritage.

SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs) :

All the development agencies led by the government – both at the centre and the state are putting all the emphasis on this mode of activity. The concept is so much well known and discussed that we are not elaborating the fundamental principles here again. We started this activity for the last couple of years. We should admit that we have not been able to meet the quantum of success that we expected to achieve. May be our own inexperience stood on the way. However, now we have been able to come out of this deadlock. Newer groups have been formed. The womenfolk are being drawn into the area of economic activities, so that they could realize that formation of SHGs is not only an instrument for savings, but capital thus accumulated should be used for productive purposes however small. Currently we have 51 SHGs as per the list below:

Sl. No.	Name of villages	No. of SHGs
1	Atghara	15
2	Chandipur	08
3	Pingaleswar	04
4	Purba Simla	02
5	Paschim Simla	04
6	Dakshin Simla	03
7	Durgapur	03
8	Rajapur	01
9	Dakshin Bena	02
10	Nikarhati	01
11	Sayedpur	01
12	Ruedanga	02
13	Kolsur	03
14	Narayanpur	02

Four groups have taken a lone of Rs.48,000 from one bank. This is double their Savings A/c. We have relation with three banks – Bank of India, Union Bank of India and Sagar Gramin Bank. Out of these three banks, Sagar Gramin Bank is most cooperative and alive to the demand of the situation. As it always happens that some groups are

working better than the others. Many of the groups have deposits of over Rs.10,000/-.

Capacity building is extremely important in a programme like this. We have a standard module of a 3- days' training camp, where the following elements are tackled:

- 1) Position of women in family and society,
- 2) How to change the situation for better,
- 3) Relevance and importance of Self Help Group in the entire empowerment process,
- 4) Technicalities regarding formation of the group,
- 5) Technicalities regarding running of the group – convening a meeting, writing minutes, opening bank account, keeping day to day accounts, preparation of final account,
- 6) Identification of the economic activity &
- 7) Training and capacity building of the participating members.

We organized seven such camps during the year under report, where 160 numbers of individuals could be trained. Apart from the above training programmes, four group leaders participated in a 2-days' training programme held on 23.11.03 and 24.11.03 at Sreema Mahila Samity, Duttafulia. This had enabled the group leaders to broaden their vision and ideas.

Food Processing has become a very important economic activity and we have our own unit at Atghara, where a beginning has been made in this direction.

Four 1-day long training programmes for Food Processing were organized at Atghara, where 50 people were trained.

A Milk Co-operative under Ichhamati Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. has been started at Atghara, where in members of five groups are involved. Preparations are on to start a similar Milk Co-operative at Chandipur.

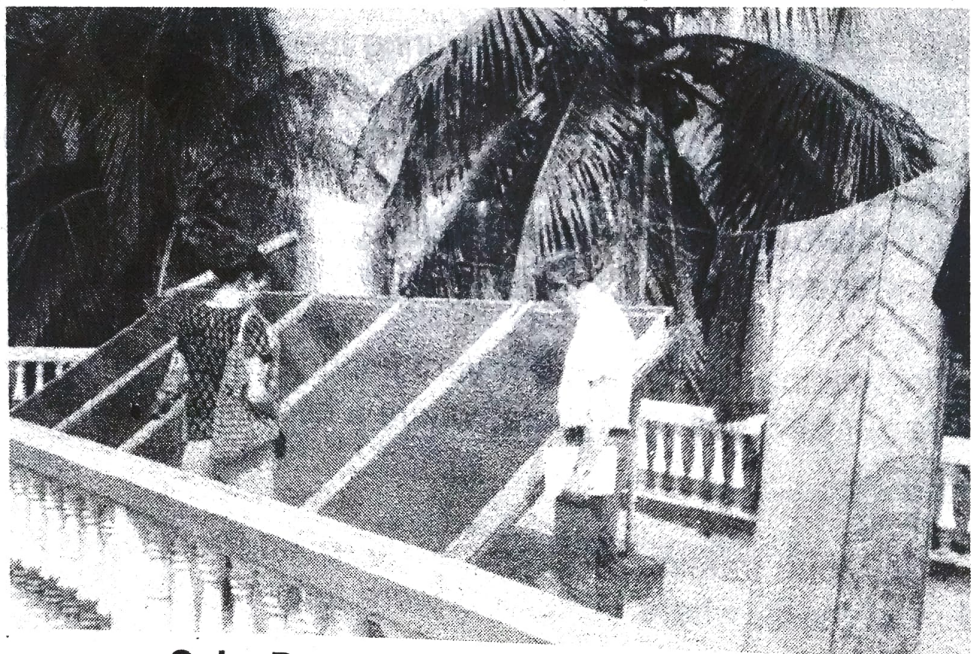
A concept of SHG deals with the idea of formation of capital in an underdeveloped economy, where capital is scarce even for large scale ventures. But we have to keep in mind that availability of capital is one condition for successful economic entrepreneurship. The other very

urgent and deciding elements are manufacturing skills, management expertise, market availability and accessibility. Unless and until these issues are addressed, the capital form that the SHGs may be utilized only for consumptive purposes, like buying TV sets or a refrigerator etc.

ANANDA KENDRA :

The philosophy of Ananda Kendra is to rebuild the family structure and environment for those, who are deprived of the same because of reasons beyond their control. The inmates of Ananda Kendra come from three distinctly different age groups – children, women and the aged. The children are either orphans and abandoned by their parents. Women are always battered and left by their family members generally for no fault of theirs. The aged are generally not liked by their children and being in a corner and finally send to an old age home.

The year started with 16 children and one aged couple. Six children were freshly admitted during the year while two were released. One aged lady passed away during the year, so that we left with only one aged person with us at the end of the year.



Solar Power : Power of future in use

Out of 20 children, 12 are attending Primary School and 8 are going to High School. The academic performance of these children is quite good and some are showing signs of brilliants at present. To impart a sense of belonging, the children are involved in day-to-day activities like cleaning, gardening etc. The elder ones are engaged in poultry, dairy, goatery and duck farm. We hope that this exposure will help the participants in acquiring hands of knowledge of these self-supporting economic activities.

On the cultural side, children are trained in music and dance by competent trainers. They are also given play kits as recreational measures.

The doctors, who attend the medical clinics at Vikas Kendra, also look after the health needs of the children at Ananda Kendra on a regular basis. Both allopathic, homoeopathic doctors attend to the medical needs. The services of the specialist medical doctor are also utilized, whenever the situation so demands.

Short Stay Home :

This is an activity supported by the Central Social Welfare Board, Government of India, New Delhi. We started the year with 12 women and 2 children. 11 women and 7 children were added during the year. On the other hand 7 women and 4 children were discharged from the home, so that at the end of the year there were 16 women and 5 children in the Short Stay Home.

It is our task to train these inmates to earn a living, whenever they are released from the Short Stay Home. Accordingly three women are attending classes of local High School, 7 are being trained on tailoring and embroidery and weaving, 2 women are involved in animal husbandry. Psychiatric treatment are also provided for 2 women. 1 child attend the local Primary School and 1 child attend the Shishu Vikas Kendra.

The inmates are doing the day-to-day activities themselves like cleaning, cooking, washing etc. The medical needs are looked after by the attending doctors at Vikas Kendra. One Gynecologist visits once in a month. We consult Paripurnata, an NGO for the psychiatric treatment of the inmates, when needed.

Daily newspaper, books on various topics are provided for enhancing knowledge and information base. A television set is also provided. All the members joined in an annual picnic. The inmates attend all the programmes held at Vikas Kendra and also stage independent cultural programmes, whenever there is an occasion. Two short outings were organized – one at the time of Durga Puja, when they visited the Puja pandals in an around Baduria, X-mass was observed at Santi Rani Church at Bamandanga. Id-ul-fitr and Id-ud-Zoha were also observed by visits to neighbouring houses.

Ex-inmates meet organized every year is a very interesting day long programme. On this day all the inmates, who were discharged from

Ananda Kendra are invited to spend the day with the present inmates and share and exchange their experiences.

There is a condition stipulated by the Social Welfare Department that the inmates must be trained in vocational activities. Accordingly, they are engaged in activities like poultry, dairy, duckery and goat yard. The Animal Husbandry Deptt of Vikas Kendra supervises these activities. As per the rules, the inmates are paid some allowance for their work. This amount, though not very high, is deposited in the personal name of the inmates. This helps them, whenever they try to make a carrier for themselves. Some women, who were released from Short Stay Home have found gainful occupation, like the one who is working as a teacher at Vivekananda Mission at Haripal. Some others are engaged in tailoring, which is the means for their livelihood.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (TDC) :

About five years back we discovered the existence of a group of tribal people at the locality of Dighirpara near Atghara village. The basic problem with these people was that they were not feeling a part of mainstream of the society. They were suffering from extreme alienation. So we thought of addressing their problem through a separate wing and named it as BOLD (Banua Organisation for Living Culture and Development). BOLD has 14 members both men and women. The first task of BOLD was to break the apathy of the tribal people. The evaluation of TDC was done at the beginning of the year at Vikas Kendra. The evaluation report is narrated below:



Tribal Dance : Still a living Culture

Feedback from each BOLD members :

Main activity	Our contribution	Our learning	Result
1. Village visit / communication.	1. Nine hours in a week.	1. To practise our own mother language.	1. Protesting mentality against injustice.
2. To join the motivation class, monitoring meeting, co-ordination meeting etc.	2. 10-days in a year for various training / workshop.	2. To develop the concept of indigenous culture.	2. Increasing self-confidence and patience.
3. To organise regular rehearsal of cultural team.	3. Average Rs. 300 in a year for training and workshop.	3. To learn tribal dance, songs & music.	3. Decreasing anger.
4. To get chance for exposure visit.		4. Globalisation concept.	4. Analytical mentality is developing slowly.
5. Tribal festival.		5. Micro plan & macro plan concept.	5. Decreasing of family agitation, shyness & fear to talk with outside people.
6. Official training or workshop.		6. Socio-Eco-Politico and cultural situation analysis.	6. To give up liquor and beating wife.
		7. To recall our own values.	7. Now we are able to control our voting power.
		8. To recognise each other and honour to same.	8. We are able to read and write, but very limited.
		9. To recognise our self identity.	
		10. To learnn about the status of women in our society.	

Individual 'SOWT' analysis :

Weakness	Opportunity	Threat	Strength	Suggestion
1. Disobedience	1. To develop ourselves as singers, village motivators, dancers, trainer of song, dance & music, trainer of PPP & HRD, feminism, musician (Madol, Dhol, Dhamsa etc.), Health worker.	1. Social Taboos.	1. Good hand-writing and Graduate Ajay Nath Sardar and Binanda Munda.	1. To keep regular awarness and information sharing in the organisation.
2. indiscipline		2. Family's negative rituals.	2. Good dancers Kamala, Tilaka, Rajeswari & Panchu.	2. To get opportunity for practice same in the organisation.
3. Impunntuality		3. Personal conflict among elder, younger & female members.	3. Good singers- Tilaka, Kamala & Niranjan.	3. To be economically self sufficient next year by undertaking following work : *to manufacture wear for women *Food Park, *Pisciculture.
4. Apathy		4. Self apathy	4 Good musicians Modol-Ajay, Dhol- Manoranjan & Niranjan, Dhamsa - Panchu.	
5. Short tempered		5. Poor knowl- edge about society & religion	5. Good speaker - Ajay.	
6. Lazyness		6. Inferiority complex of girls of BOLD.	6. Better village communicators Bikas, Rajkumar, Arefa, Ranaquel & Binanda.	
7. Mental depression		7. Parents fear ness about relationship between male & female and rumours spread by opponent force.		
8. Ignorance		8. Political leadership		
9. Less personal contact				

Villagers Feedback :

Activity	Positive Results	Negative Results	Suggestions
1. Village visit / communication by BOLD team and TDC worker.	1. Those attached with BOLD dislike social or personal conflict.	1. Increasing political pressure on BOLD members like Ajay, Iswar, Binanda, Dhiren, Bikas & Nirranjan.	1. Work to be done for :- Education, Health, Molestation, Alcohol, Superstition.
2. Motivation class.	2. Increasing sense of honour to elders.	2. An anti BOLD group is coming up on political issues. This group is involved to divide & demotivate the villagers.	2. Self reliance - economically.
3. Organisational training / workshop.	3. Being interested to make unanimous decision for social and political problems.		3. Use audio visual media for awareness campaign.
4. Village meeting.			
5. Tribal festival.			
6. Personal / family counselling.			

Gender Survey :

A Gender survey was conducted by our female workers led by Ms. Arefa Ahmed. The results have been put very interesting and revealing. We, therefore, take this opportunity to incorporate the same hereunder:

Sample Nos. 100

TABLE: 1

GENDER DIFFERENCE	
YES	NO
25	75

From Table 1, it is revealed that there are some gender differences at home. Out of 100 women, only 25 women agreed that men possess higher position and get more priority than women in their family life. Generally in the tribal community females are more active than male. Now-a-days in modern society some patriarchal values are adopted by the indigenous people. So some physical torture and alcoholism are increasing in the family life of the (mainly) uprooted tribal community. But this is also true the honour of the women is still existing in this indigenous society.

TABLE: 2

MENTAL SATISFACTION IN PERSONAL & SEXUAL LIFE			
Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Do not know	Do not understand
2	77	2	19

From Table: 2, it is found that among 100, only 2% women are mentally satisfied about their sexual family life and 19 women do not understand this sort of feelings of sexual attainment. It is very strange that 2% women have no idea about this feeling. Rest of the women 77% are not satisfied in their conjugal life. These statistics of mental/physical satisfaction about sex revealing the causes of maladjustment of family life and female diseases (mainly gynaecological and mental problems.)

TABLE: 3

SEX EDUCATION	
YES (F)	NO (F)
21	79

From Table: 3 it is found that out of 100 women, only 21 have little bit sex education and the rest has not.

TABLE: 4

MEDIA OF SEX EDUCATION			
PARENTS (F)	RELATIVES (F)	FRIENDS (F)	BOOK, CINEMA & OTHER MEDIA
4	9	6	2

From Table: 4 it is observed that among the 21 women, only 4 women have received information about sex and life from their mother and grandparents, 9 women have received such education from their relatives, 6 women from their friends and 2 women from the books, drama and other media. But it is doubtful whether this media information is correct or wrong.

TABLE: 5

HYGIENE	
YES (F)	NO (F)
70	30

From Table: 5, it is found that 70 women maintained their personal hygiene instructed by their mothers and grandparents. As per information of the survey papers, these 70 women claim that their personal life is hygienic. But our observation according to modern science, the process of maintaining hygiene is not scientific, because of lack of their environmental knowledge and due to their poverty.

TABLE: 6

HAS ANY DISEASE SPECIALLY IN GENETAL AREA			
YES (F)	NO (F)	BEARABLE	UNBEARABLE
67	33	38	29

From Table: 6 it is found that among 100 women, 67 are suffering from various gynaecological diseases. 29 women are living with unbearable condition.

OTHER ACTIVITIES :

We are collaborating with Vivekananda Institute of Medical Science, Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratisthan, 99 Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata 700026 in their study of blood related diseases in the North 24 Parganas district. The research team generally visits once in a month to collect blood samples from population of various age groups.

Apart from Departmental activities, a few other general informations, if required :

We observed our 19th Foundation Day at Vikas Kendra on 01.04.2003. 83 Participated in the programme. Sub: Capacity Building by Asok Ghosh, Chandan Mukherjee, Provat Roy Chowdhury, Sabyasachi Sarkar (B. D. O) Nupur Sanyal.

On 6.7.03 we organised a session on Globalization by Dr. Dipankar Roy & on 15.12.03 Globalization and Our Role by Sh. Saikat Bandhyopadhyay & Dr. Sila Kundu Podder. 57 attended in both the programme.

With the kind assistance of Indian Museum we organised a four days Mobile Museum show at Atghara from 14 to 17.12. 2003. Total 1200 villagers enjoyed the programme.

From April '03 we have started a new project 'Women Help line', supported by GOI. We appointed 3 staff for round the clock counselling.

In July '03 a new staff appointed for our laboratory and we started campaign to the villages to propagate it.

We organised Dr. Arun Sen Memorial ovation at Vikas Kendra on

13.7.03. Speakers were Dr. Saibal Gupta, Dr. P. N. Chatterjee, Sri Asok Ghosh & Sh. Nandan Bhattacharjee.

We organised a three days Blood Donor Motivation Programme for 25 to 27/7/04 at Vikas Kendra.

With the kind assistance of E.C.R.C, we have started eye clinic from 26.7.03 at Vikas Kendra.

Dharmagola purchased around 300 bags of Paddy & distributed Rs. 10,738/- to 35 farmers.

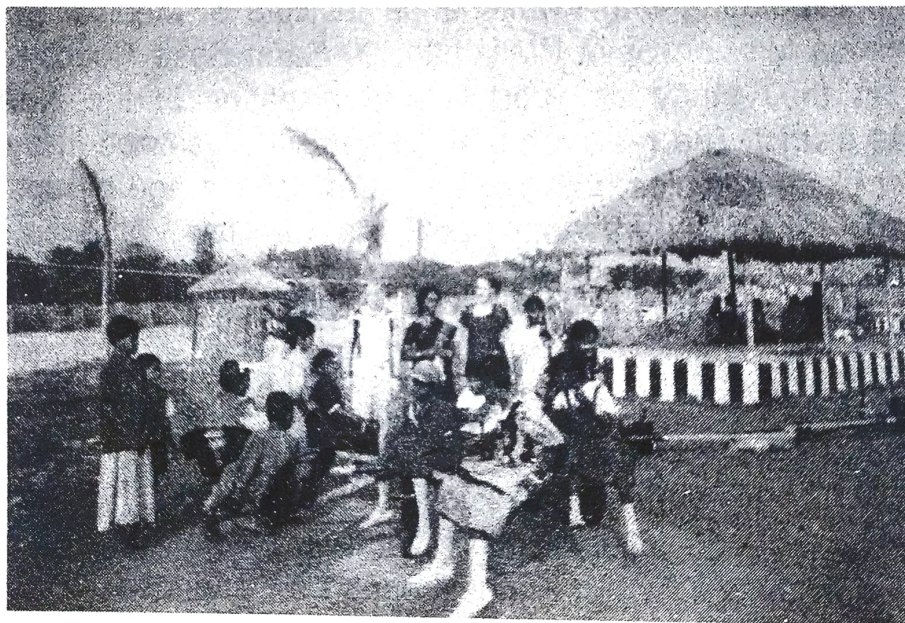
We have attended two training programme at SKC organised by CEVA & training imparted by ASHA, Salt Lake. 5 from Vikas Kendra, 1 from city office & 3 from MJ attended the PME (Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation) first phase from 5 to 9 Aug. & 2nd phase from 10-13 Dec. 03.

18th & 19th we hold our Titumeer Fair.

On 18th Blood Donation.

On 19th PRI 'Expectations & Achieved' by sh. Debabrata Bandhyopadhyay (IAS) & PWD Minister - Sh. Amar Choudhury.

German Team (18 no.) Landed at Kolkata Airport on 15.2.04. They stayed at Vikas Kendra, Chatra & sight seeing of kolkata & back to Germany on 29.2.04.



Children Fly – sometimes a Picnic with friends on a river side

From 4 to 7 feb. 04 IH hold the Partners Meeting. 9 from SEVA attended.

In this year C.T. played a vital role to develop a joint Leadership & made a bridge between project & W.C.C.T hold the H.O.D meeting, staff meeting, Apex Committee meeting & also more than a dozen C.T. meeting itself.

Blood Donation

Date	Donar	Venue	Supoorted by
11.7.03	75	Simulpur	Vikas Kendra
28.7.03	27	Vikas Kendra	Vikas Kendra
18.11.03	49	Vikas Kendra	Vikas Kendra
10.06.03	75	Rudrapur	Vikas Kendra
Total	226		

*"Each one of us
Can bring some part of misery
to an end."*

– Albert Swaitzer

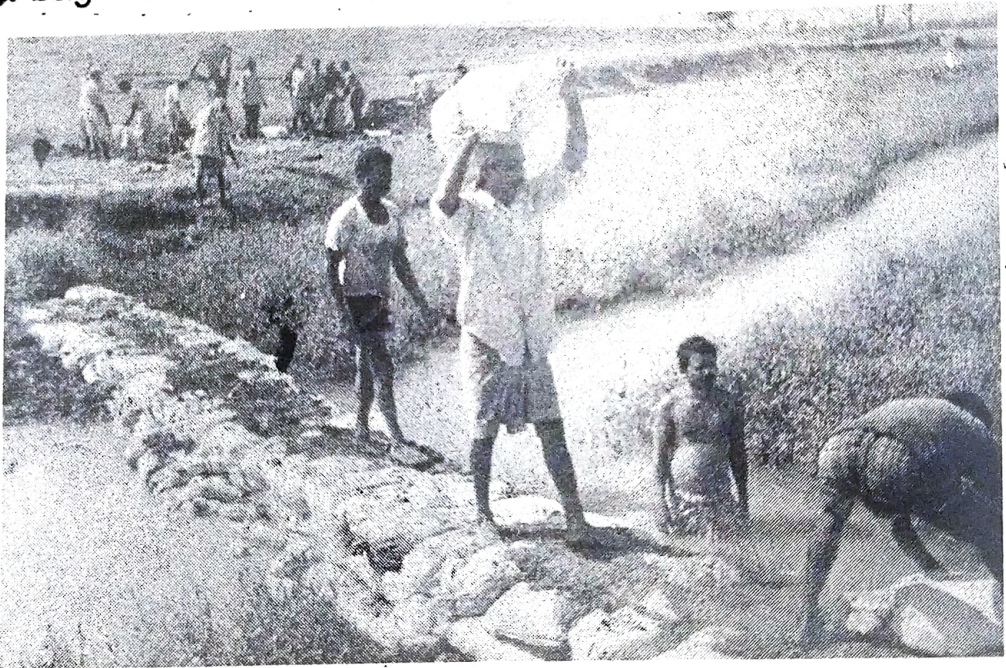
Annual Report of Manab Jamin

2003-04

Manab Jamin has stepped in 6th year of its service. It was inaugurated on 2nd October, 1998 by Late Pannalal Dasgupta. At that time it had started to work in two villages under Raipur Supur Gram Panchyat. But Manab Jamin has increased its operational area gradually. At present, Manab Jamin has reached its services to 2199 families of 10 villages under Raipur Supur Gram Panchyat and Ruppur Gram Panchyat of Bolpur block. This area is totally rain fed and mono crop area. The landscape is undulating, soil is laterite.

Check-Dam :

The primary source of income in this area is agriculture. People are mostly dependent on rainy season for cultivation. So, this year four (4) check-dams were constructed. Three (3) at Nurpur and one (1) at Ballavpurdanga village. The check-dams were constructed in the months of November-December. Manab Jamin has provided empty cement bags and technical guidance.



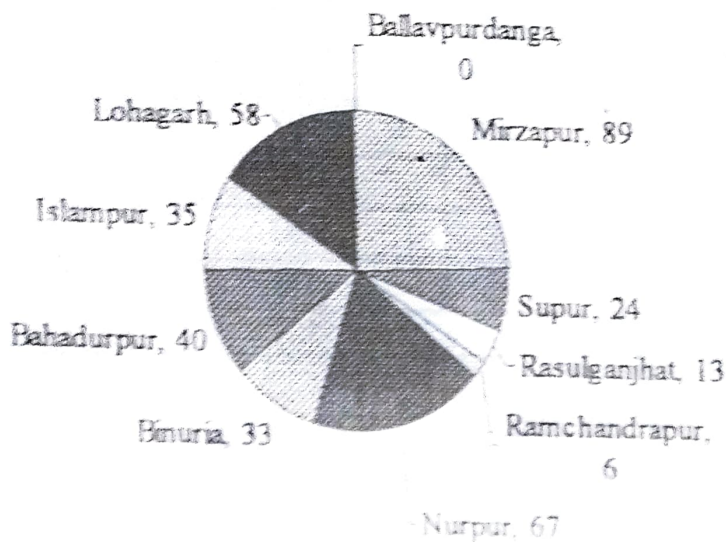
Check Dam

Kitchen Garden :

To improve the health and nutrition standard of the people at different villages in the project areas, kitchen garden programme has been undertaken. Women are playing an active role for preparation of kitchen gardens. Women get vegetables which support their food security to some extent. Women get technical guidance and seed from Manab Jamin to prepare the kitchen garden. Some of the women sold their vegetables from their kitchen gardens at the nearest markets and earned some money which supported their economic condition.

This year, 365 women got training on cultivation of vegetables & preservation of seeds which helped them to form kitchen gardens around their dwelling houses. This year every woman got seeds three times.

Kitchen Garden

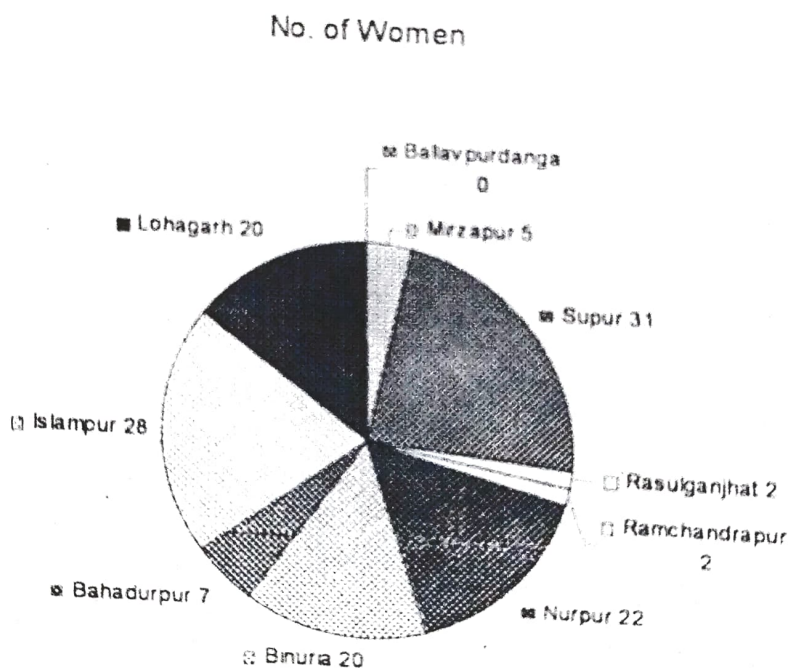


Kitchen Garden with backyard orchard

Turmeric Demonstration :

To encourage the rural women in agriculture, turmeric cultivation programme was undertaken. In this year, 187 kg turmeric seed was distributed among the 137 families in MJ project area. Each farmer was distributed 1 kg of turmeric. 42 hec. of land covered under turmeric cultivations. Each women who cultivated one kg. of turmeric got average 8 to 10 kgs yield out of that.

Distribution of Turmeric Seed :		
Name of the Village	No. of Women	Qty. (in kg.)
Mirzapur	05	05
Supur	31	31
Rasulganjhat	02	02
Ramchandrapur	02	02
Nurpur	22	22
Binuria	20	25
Bahadurpur	07	15
Islampur	28	65
Lohagarh	20	20
Ballavpurdanga	00	00
Total	137	187

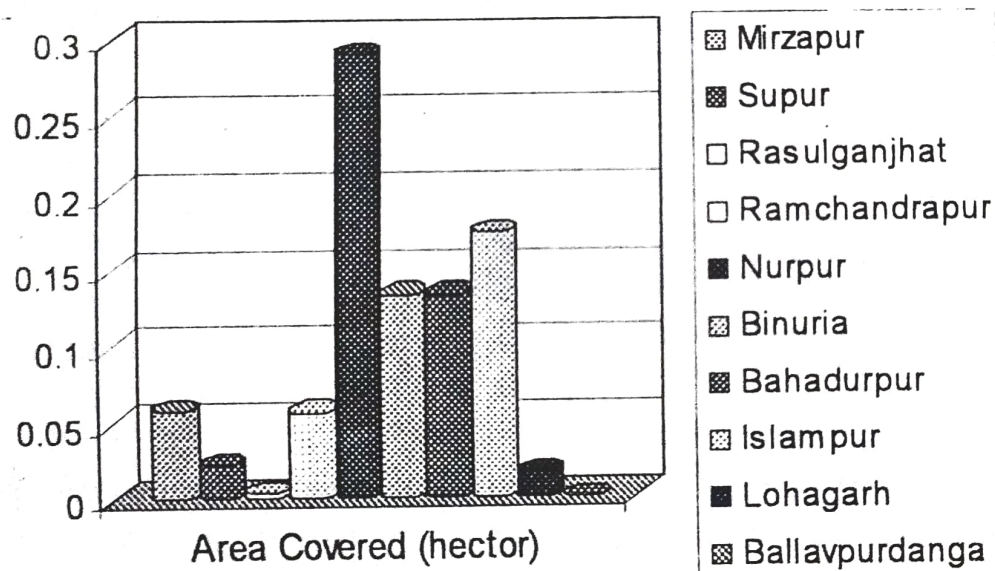


Papaya Seedling Distribution :

To support food and nutrition of the village people, papaya plants, was distributed among villagers. In this year, 1866 papaya seedlings were distributed among 223 farmers. Some farmers sold papaya at the nearest market to earn some money.

Distribution of Papaya Seedlings :			
Name of the Village	No. of Women	No. of Papaya Seedlings	Area Covered (hector)
Mirzapur	17	87	0.058

Distribution of Papaya Seedlings :			
Name of the Village	No. of Women	No. of Papaya Seedlings	Area Covered (hector)
Supur	10	32	0.022
Rasulganjhat	01	06	0.004
Ramchandrapur	04	86	0.057
Nurpur	83	436	0.291
Binuria	34	200	0.134
Bahadurpur	27	200	0.134
Islampur	35	260	0.174
Lohagarh	12	25	0.017
Ballavpurdanga	00	00	0.000
		534	
Total	223	1866	0.891

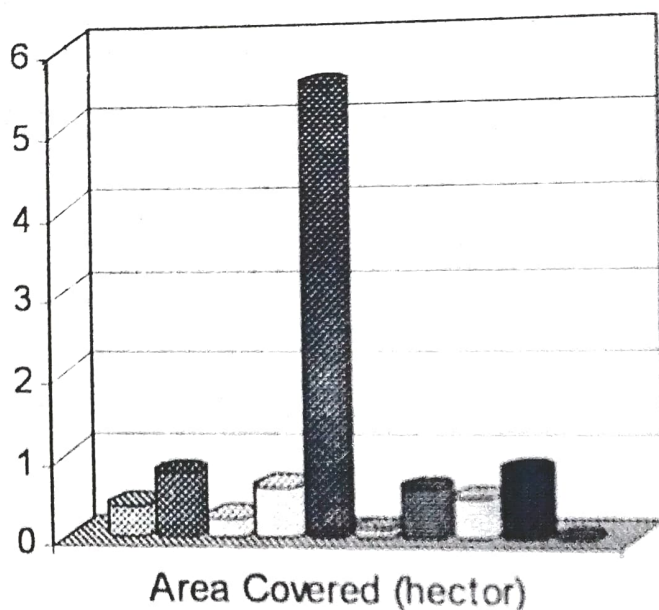


Fruit Trees :

To support the nutrition of the project area, various fruit plants played an important role. Various fruit plants were distributed among 315 families in MJ project area.

Distribution of Fruit Trees :			
Name of the Village	No. of Women	No. of Papaya Seedlings	Area Covered (hector)
Mirzapur	18	59	0.40
Supur	39	119	0.80
Rasulganjhat	07	38	0.25
Ramchandrapur	26	93	0.62

Distribution of Fruit Trees			
Name of the Village	No. of Women	No. of Papaya Seedlings	Area Covered (hector)
Nurpur	122	824	5.50
Binuria	11	16	0.11
Bahadurpur	28	91	0.61
Islampur	16	71	0.48
Lohagarh	48	125	0.83
Ballavpurdanga	00	00	0.00
Total	315	1436	9.60



Farmers Induction Programme :

To acquaint with modern agricultural technology and to enrich the farmers' traditional knowledge, Farmer's Induction Programme has been conducted.

This year 13 farmers and 7 MJ members had gone to 'Pulse and Oil Seed Research Station' on 9th February, 2004 at Berhampur, Murshidabad. The scientist introduced the farmers with new research work on mustard, arhar and soyabean. One of the scientists delivered a lecture on importance of pulses in cropping system and in human diatery. Farmers are gathering some knowledge on bio-fertilizers (Rhizo Phos). Farmers had also visited fertilizer testing and soil testing laboratory.

Rabi Crop Seed Supply :

Nutrition oriented sustainable agricultural production is the foundation for food and nutrition security. For enhancing agricultural growth and increasing viability of small and marginal farmers, Rabi crop

seeds were distributed among 358 farmers. The farmers have tried to grow second crop with the help of limited water supply. Traditional agriculture practices with special reference to legume in cereal oilseed rotation, to improve the soil fertility and crop diversity, this year wheat, gram, lentil, mustard and linseed seeds were distributed among the small and marginal farmers.

Distribution of Rabi-Crop Seed -Village wise :

Name of the Village	Qty. in Kg.					
	Wheat	Gram	Lentil	Mustard	Barly	Linseed
Mirzapur	300	00	00	15	00	00
Supur	208	64	46	24	00	00
Rasulganjhat	62	12	03	01	00	00
Ramchandrapur	00	10	04	0	00	00
Nurpur	250	13	67	10	00	00
Binuria	200	00	30	29	00	00
Bahadurpur	200	10	22	15	00	00
Islampur	200	00	25	00	00	02
Lohagarh	200	00	00	19	10	10
Ballavpurdanga	200	00	00	02	00	00
Total	1820	109	197	115	10	12

Relay Cropping :

With the presence of residual moisture and nutrient a second crop has been grown before harvesting of Aman paddy. This programme had been introduced as an experiment in few places of MJ project area. It is the efficient land use system which is a low cost sustainable method. This technique is very much effective to the farmers. This low cost effective technique helps the farmers to get another crop which support their food security.

This year 35 farmers cultivated 230 kgs of lathyrus in 3.12 hec. area and 15 farmers cultivated 15 kgs of linseed in 2.16 hec. area.

Name of the Village	Lathyrus			Linseed		
	No. of famers	Qty, in kg.	Area covered (hec.)	No. of farmers	Qty, in kg.	Area covered (hec.)
Mirzapur	00	00	0.00	05	05	0.72
Supur	00	00	0.00	00	00	00
Rasulganjhat	00	00	0.00	00	00	00
Ramchandrapur	00	00	0.00	00	00	00
Nurpur	00	00	0.00	00	00	00

Name of the Village	Lathyrus			Linseed		
	No. of famers	Qty, in kg.	Area covered (hec.)	No. of farmers	Qty, in kg.	Area covered (hec.)
Binuria	00	00	0.00	00	00	00
Bahadurpur	07	50	0.66	05	05	0.72
Islampur	18	120	1.66	05	05	0.72
Lohagarh	10	60	0.80	00	00	00
Ballavpurdanga	00	00	0.00	00	00	00
Total	35	230	3.12	15	15	2.16

Organic Farming :

The concept of the healthy food organic farming is catching up very fast all over the world. Consumers in the urban area are prepared to pay for the organic food. In organic farming, the maintenance of soil fertility can be achieved through recycling of organic materials whose nutrients are made available to crop through the action of soil micro organism and bacteria.

Farmers are interested to grow eco-friendly food which is pesticides residue free and expenditure is very low. This year 10 farmers have cultivated potato with input of organic resources (Farm Yard Manure, Poultry Manure and Mustard Oil Cake) and covered 0.4 hec of land. Such farming saves the farmers health from pesticides residue and maintains agro-eco-system.

Distribution of Farmers who took interest in organic Potato Cultivation :		
Name of the Village	No. of Women	Area. (in Hec.)
Mirzapur		
Supur		
Rasulganjhat		
Ramchandrapur		
Nurpur		
Binuria		
Bahadurpur	5	0.2
Islampur	5	0.2
Lohagarh		
Ballavpurdanga		
Total	10	0.4

Elephant Feet :

Elephant feet is an important root crop which support nutrition of small and marginal farmers. This year elephant feet have been introduced in our project area. 176 kgs of elephant feet were distributed among 152 rural women of the MJ project area.

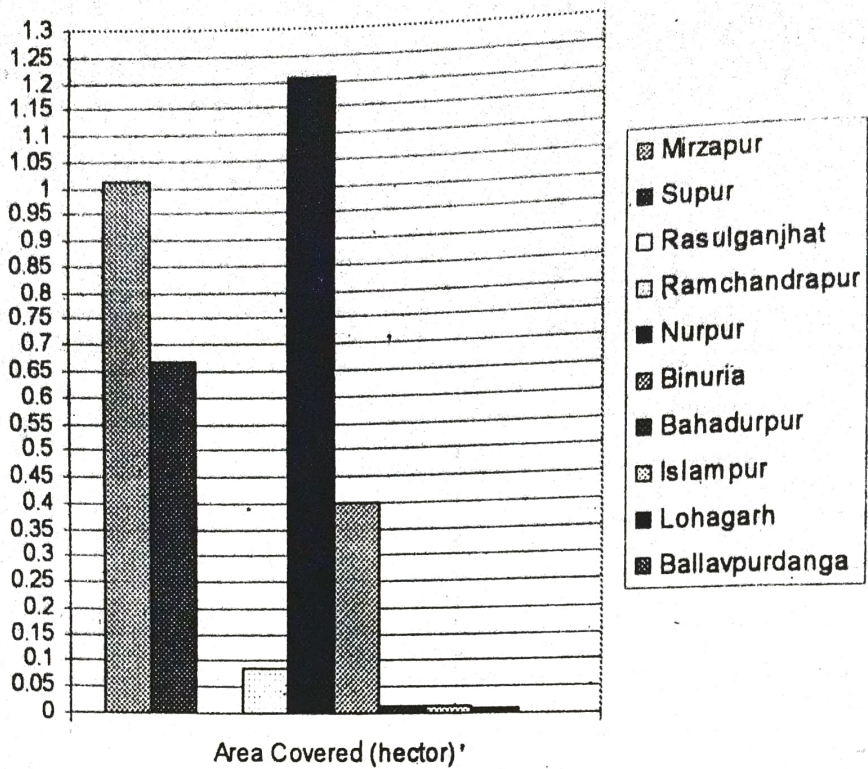
Distribution of Elephant Feet :		
Name of the Village	No. of Women	Qty. (in kg.)
Mirzapur	20	20
Supur	30	30
Rasulganjhat	05	05
Ramchandrapur	12	12
Nurpur	29	29
Binuria	08	20
Bahadurpur	17	20
Islampur	20	20
Lohagarh	11	20
Ballavpurdanga	00	00
Total	152	176

Social Forestry :

In Birbhum, the forest coverage is only 03.55% of its geographical area. It is very less than that of required forest coverage (i.e. 33% of geographical area). So, for enhancing the forest area and for enhancing the efficient land use system, social forestry programme was undertaken.

This year 18,000 social forestry seedling had been raised at the nursery and 15,000 seedlings were distributed among the villages of MJ project area.

Name of the Villages	Mirzapur	Supur	Rasulganjhat	Ramchandrapur	Nurpur	Bahadurpur	Binuria	Islampur	Lohagarh	Ballavpurdanga	Total
No. of Plants	1519	990	0	127	1807	600	20	20	10	0	5093
Area Covered	1.013	0.660	0	0.085	1.205	0.40	0.014	0.014	0.007	0	3.398



Summer Crop Seed Supply :

In order to increase the cropping system and getting more crop production, summer crops like sesame and moong (green gram) cultivation have been introduced. This year, we have provided sesame and moong seed to the farmers for cultivation. This year 59 farmers cultivated 56 kgs. of sesame in 6.49 hector of land and 43 farmers cultivated 110 kgs of green gram (moong) in 3.67 hec. of land.

Name of the Village	Sesame			Moong (Green gram)		
	No. of farmers	Qty, in kg.	Area covered (hec.)	No. of farmers	Qty, in kg.	Area covered (hec.)
Mirzapur	06	5.0	0.71	06	05	0.17
Supur	10	5.0	0.71	10	20	0.67
Rasulganjhat	00	0.0	0.0	00	00	0.00
Ramchandrapur	00	0.0	0.00	00	00	0.00
Nurpur	05	15	1.50	04	19	0.63
Binuria	12	9.5	0.50	04	08	0.27
Bahadurpur	09	12.5	1.79	04	33	1.10
Islampur	08	4.0	0.57	08	19	0.63
Lohagarh	08	4.0	0.57	00	00	0.00
Ballavpurdanga	01	1.0	0.14	07	06	0.20
Total	59	56.00	6.49	43	110	3.67

Traditional Paddy Seed :

People like to get more yields from cultivation. So, they prefer to cultivate High Yielding varieties seeds to get more production. People had forgotten to cultivate traditional varieties of seed. Now, this traditional variety has become very rare.

So this year we counselled the farmers of Lohagarh, Islampur and Bahadurpur to cultivate traditional paddy seeds. This year Manab Jamin had distributed 100 kgs. of traditional paddy seeds among the farmers of 10 villagers of Lohagarh, Islampur and Bahadurpur. But, Manab Jamin has an agreement with the farmers that they will return the same quantity of traditional paddy to Manab Jamin after harvesting.

Water-melon Demonstration :

Water-melon cultivation had already been introduced to the farmers of Manab Jamin project area. Now, the farmers of Manab Jamin project area had become interested to cultivate water-melon.

This year, 14 farmers of Mirzapur, 2 farmers from each village of Binuria, Bahadurpur and Islampur have cultivated water-melon. Those farmers have supplied their water-melon to the Bolpur market and Benachity market at Durgapur.

Distribution of Water-melon Seed-village wise :

Name of the Village	No. of Farmers	Area Coverd (Acre.)
Mirzapur	14	6.0
Binuria	02	0.5
Bahadurpur	02	0.5
Islampur	02	0.5
Total	20	7.5

Pine-Apple Sucker Distribution :

This year pine apple sucker has been introduced for cultivation as an experimental basis in laterite soil in rain-fed area. Manab Jamin has distributed to the farmers of its Project area 5 suckers for plantation at every village.

Distribution of Pine Apple Sucker :		
Name of the Village	No. of Farmers	Area Coverd (Acre.)
Mirzapur	02	10
Supur	05	26
Nurpur	03	15
Bahadurpur	05	25
Islampur	05	25
Lohhagarh	05	25
Total	25	126

Medicinal Plant :

We have created a medicinal plant garden inside the Manab Jamin Campus. The aim of this garden is to be a demonstration centre and a source to supply saplings to the village women to meet day to day needs of their families.

This year Kalmegh, Pudina, Basak, Pipul, Olat-Kambal etc. saplings have been planted in the medicinal plant garden. Besides this, 30 Aloe vera plants had been raised and distributed to 30 women of Binuria, Islampur and Bahadurpur villages.

Distribution of Medicinal Plant :		
Name of the Village	No. of Saplings	No. of Women
Binuria	10	10
Bahadurpur	10	10
Islampur	10	10
Total	30	30



Medicinal Plants at our MJ Campus

Water Purification :

We had taken the initiative to purify the water of wells and tube-wells with bleaching powder for prevention of Diarrhoea like every year. This year, we have purified 86 wells and 90 tube-wells.

Name of the Village	No. of Well	No. of Tube-well	Benefited families
Mirzapur	09	00	38
Supur	18	00	56
Rasulganjhat	06	00	19
Ramchandrapur	00	00	0
Nurpur	49	00	103
Binuria	00	00	00
Bahadurpur	00	18	46
Islampur	00	43	73
Lohagarh	04	29	73
Ballavpurdanga	00	00	00
Total	86	90	414

Baby Show :

Manab Jamin had organized a Baby Show at Nurpur on 24.03.2004. 114 children of the age group of 0 to 3 years of Mirzapur, Supur, Rasulganjhat, Ramchandrapur and Nurpur had participated in this Baby Show. A qualified Child Specialist examined them thoroughly. There were two groups between the competitors. Children having the age group 0 to 1½ years old were under **A Group** and children between the age group 1½ years to 3 years were under **B Group**.

Participation of Children village wise :

Village	Mirzapur	Supur	Rasulganjhat	Ramchandrapur	Nurpur	Total
No. of Children	06	33	01	02	72	114

Participation of Children Sex wise :

Sex →	Boys	Girls	Total
Group A	25	37	62
Group B	25	27	52
Total	50	64	114

Participation of Children Caste wise :

Sex →	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Other Backyard Class	Other	Total
Group A	29	08	01	12	50 B
Group B	44	12	00	08	64 G
Total	73	20	01	20	114

Education :

Manab Jamin Shishu Kendra (MJSK) :

One of the major problems of the primary schools is drop-outs among the rural people in this area, as because there do not grow any school going habit at the formative stage to the children. So, Manab Jamin has started a school with an objective to grow the school going habit among the children. The children are of the age group of 3 to 6 years. These children are coming from SC, ST and minority communities. They are getting nutritious food at their schools. The teachers keep the weight and height record of the children in every month. The teachers have liaison with the guardian of children through home-visit and monthly mother's meeting. When the children complete their school, Shishu Kendra, we admit them at the nearest primary school.

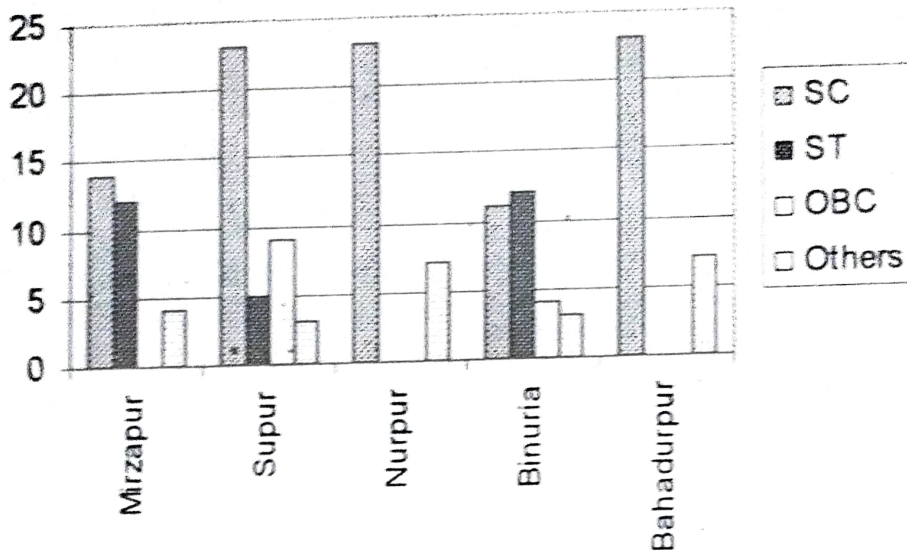
Five Manab Jamin Shishu Kendras (MJSK) are running at different villages. This year another new MJSK has been started on 22.01.2004 at Lohagarh village. Among the total 6 MJSK, 4 schools have got the assistance from Indienhilfe, Germany; and the another 2 MJSK have got the assistance from Okinawa Christ Gospel Centre, Japan.

This year, Manab Jamin organized annual sports and picnic for the children of all MJSK.

Participation of Children sex wise :			
Name of the MJSK	Boys	Girls	Total
Mirzpur	17	13	30
Supur	21	19	40
Nurpur	16	14	30
Binuria	16	14	30
Bahadurpur	17	13	30
Lohagarh	14	16	30
Total	101	89	190

Participation of Children caste wise :					
Name of the MJSK	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Mirzpur	14	12	0	04	30
Supur	23	05	09	03	40
Nurpur	23	00	00	07	30
Binuria	11	12	04	03	30
Bahadurpur	23	00	00	07	30
Lohagarh	07	00	00	23	30
Total	101	29	13	47	190

MJSK Caste wise



A Pre-primary Education Programme

Education Support Programme :

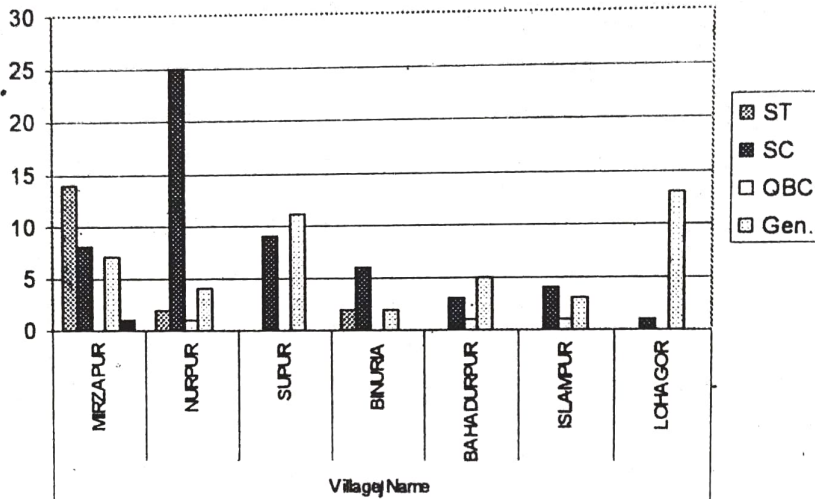
One of the major and important programmes of Manab Jamin activities is education-support programme. This programme has influenced the students and the people of Manab Jamin project area. Students have got support with either exercise books or text books. Mainly SC, ST and economically weaker section of people get the benefit.

This year 85 student have got support with exercise book and 122 students got support with text book from Manab Jamin.

Distribution of Text Books caste wise :

Category		Village Name							TOTAL
		MIRZAPUR	NURPUR	SUPUR	BINURIA	BAHADURPUR	ISLAMPUR	LOHAGOR	
CASTE	Wise								
	ST	14	2	0	2	0	0	0	18
	SC	8	25	9	6	3	4	1	56
	OBC	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	Gen.	7	4	11	2	5	3	13	45
		29	32	20	10	9	8	14	122

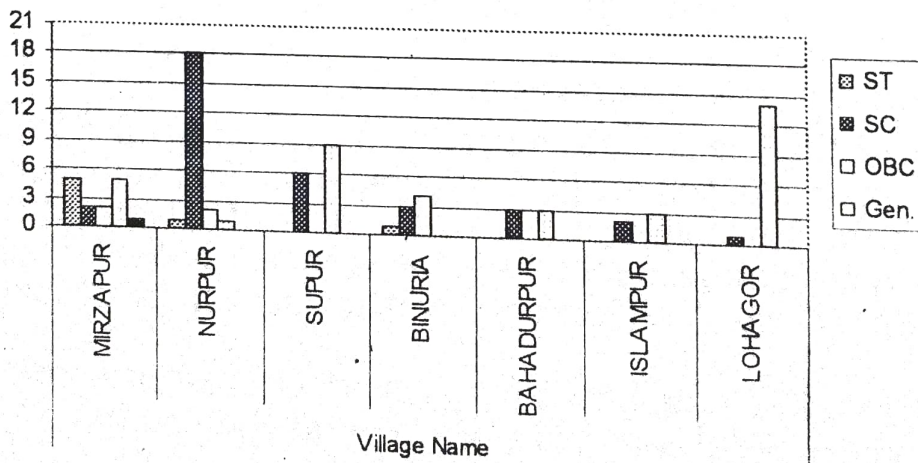
Text Book Distribution Caste wise



Distribution of Exercise Books caste wise :

Category		Village Name							TOTAL
		MIRZAPUR	NURPUR	SUPUR	BINURIA	BAHADURPUR	ISLAMPUR	LOHAGOR	
CASTE	Wise								
	ST	14	2	0	2	0	0	0	18
	SC	8	25	9	6	3	4	1	56
	OBC	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	Gen.	7	4	11	2	5	3	13	45
		29	32	20	10	9	8	14	122

Exercise Book Distribution Caste wise





Exercise Book Distribution Programme

Non-Formal Education :

One Non-formal School is running at Nurpur under Mahab Jamin. The students are in the age of above 14 years. They are SC, ST women. Most of the tribal women work at the brick field in the day time. Now 26 women are attending the school. Among them 12 are from ST and the rest are from SC.

Self Help Group (SHG) :

Self Help Group programme has started from this year. Women in our society are mostly neglected by the men folk of their families. They are deprived by the men folk. So, the main objective of the SHG is to grow a woman organization and to grow a habit of monthly savings and deposit.

This year we have formed 16 SHG in 4 villages.



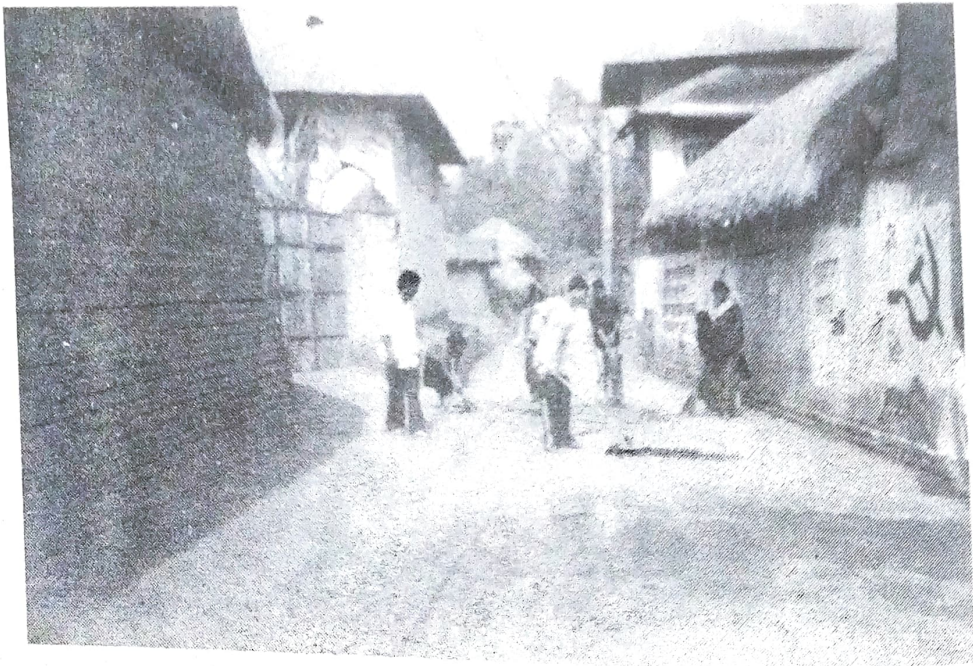
Self Help Group Meeting

Name of the Villages	No. of SHG
Mirzapur	02
Supur	05
Rasulganjhat	01
Nurpur	08
Total	16

Eco-Group Movement :

We have started the Ecological Group movement in the Manab Jamin Project area. The idea to form the Eco-Group is for consciousness against the use of plastics and other wastes. On the other hand to protect the environment against pollution and to grow habit for tree plantation. This year we have formed 6 Eco-Groups in villages. 4 Eco-Groups have already started work in 3 villages through the cleanliness programme.

Name of the Villages	No. of Eco-Group
Islampur	01
Bahadurpur	01
Binuria	02
Lohagarh	02
Total	06



Eco-Group Work

World Environment Day :

We observed the World Environment Day' on **5th June** every year. This year also we observed the day through cycle rally. Professor

Malay Mukhopadhyay, Md. Ekin Khan, Mrs. Supriya Ghosal and Mr. Partho Chakraborty attended the programme. 400 students, villagers and youth leaders participated. The cycle rally was inaugurated at 07:15 a.m. by Md. Ekin Khan at Manab Jamin campus and ended at 09:30 a.m. at Binuria. The rally passed through Mirzapur, Kashipur, Nurpur, Supur and Binuria villages. Professor Malay Mukhopadhyay spoke on the importance of the day.

Meen Mangal Utsav :

The great idea has come from Late Pannalal Dasgupta. We observed Meen Mangal programme on the river-side of Ajay on **August 17th 2003**. Nearly 500 students, youth leaders and villagers assembled to observe the programme. Professor Shakti Bhattacharya, Mr. Asok Ghosh spoke on the importance of the programme. The members of *Supur Debdut Club* and *Nurpur Ambagan Unnyan Samity* performed a short cultural programme. At the end of the programme, 7000 fishlings were released in the river.



Meen Mangal Utsav

Foundation Day :

We observed 'Foundation Day' on **2ndnd October**. Late Pannalal Dasgupta had inaugurated Manab Jamin on 2nd October, 1998. This year 100 students, villagers and youth attended this programme. Mr. Asok Ghosh, Mr. Srikanta Mondal and Mrs. Supriya Mondal spoke on the importance of the day. Students did a cultural programme.

Tribal Festival :

The traditional Colorful Tribal Culture is affected due to the cultural assimilation. Tribal people have forgotten their own culture.

To rejuvenate the tribal culture, we organize the tribal festival at Mirzapur football ground.

This year we organized the 'Tribal Festival' on 1st February, 2004. This festival was inaugurated by Mrs. Supriya Ghoshal, Sabhapati, Bolpur Srinikentan Panchyat Samity. Nearly 3,000 people assembled at the programme.

Eight groups and 400 individual participants participated in this festival. 15 judges of different schools assisted the programme. Ms. Dipanwita Mondal, Sub-Divisional Information and Cultural Officer, Bolpur Sub-Division; Mrs. Subhadra Hazra, Prodhan, Kankali Gram Panchyat, Mrs. Sumitra Khan, Paschimbanga Vigyan Mancha and Professor Malay Mukhopadhyay attended the prized distribution ceremony at Tribal Festival.



Manab Jamin Tribal Festival

Manab Jamin City Office :

This year, Manab Jamin City Office was inaugurated by Dr. P. K. Sarker on 15th August, 2003 at Jambuni (South), 3 km from Bolpur Railway Station.

With the setup of Manab Jamin City Office, it will be easy to communicate with the govt. officials, SEVA City Office and other offices regularly. Documentation and Reporting system has improved. Govt. officials, university-people and villagers can come easily.

Attending Seminar / Workshop / Training :

Srikanta Mondal :

Attended a seminar Gitanjali auditorium conducted by Lok-Kalyan Parishad at on 10th August, 2003.

Chanchal Paul and Lakshman Hembram :

Attended a two days workshop on 'Poverty Alleviation & Social Forestry' conducted by Development Research Communication and Service Centre, Birbhum Project on 12th and 13th December, 2003.

Lakshman Hembram :

Attended a 10 days training 'Watershed Management at Sonamukhi Vigyan Kendra, Bankura' organized by D.R.D. Cell, Govt. of West Bengal from 25th February to 5th march, 2004.

*"Devotion to duty is the
greatest Form
of Worship."*

– Swami Vivekananda

WE ARE GRATEFUL TO :

INTERNATIONAL :

01. Indienhilfe, Germany
02. Rev. Tadashi Otsu, Okinawa Christ Gospel Centre, Japan
03. International Federation for Organic Agriculture Movement (IFOAM), Germany
04. Ms. Hiroko Miyara, Japan
05. Ms. Midori Onda, Japan

NATIONAL :

01. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata
02. Central Building Research Institute, Kolkata
03. Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibre, Neelganj
04. Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
05. Coconut Development Board, Kolkata
06. Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel, Kolkata
07. National Dairy Research Institute, Kalyani
08. NABARD
09. Regional Station for Forage Production & Demonstration, Kalyani
10. Save Grain Campaign, Kolkata.
11. Palli Siksha Bhavan, Viswa Bharati.
12. Department of Social Work, Viswa Bharati.
13. Vidya Bhavan, Viswa Bharati.
14. Patha Bhavan, Viswa Bharati.

GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL:

01. Agriculture Deptt.
02. Agriculture Marketing Deptt.
03. Animal Husbandry Deptt.
04. Block Development Offices, Baduria, Deganga, Habra-1 & Bolpur.
05. Block Literacy Committee, Baduria
06. Directorate of Food Processing Industries & Horticulture
07. Directorate of Social Welfare
08. District Science & Technology Deptt., North 24 Parganas
09. Health & Family Welfare Deptt.
10. Ichhamati Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Barasat
11. Office of the District Magistrate & Zilla Parishad, North 24 Parganas
12. Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt.

13. Pulses and Oil Seeds Research Station.
14. Chinsurah Rice Research Station.
15. Principal Agricultural Office, Suri, Birbhum.
16. Sub-Divisional Agricultural Office, Bolpur, Birbhum.
17. Agricultural Development Office, Bolpur.
18. District Soil & Water Conservation Office.
19. District Horticulture Office.
20. CADC, Berhampur.
21. CADC, Nalhati, Birbhum.
22. CDAC, Sonamukhi, Bankura.
23. District Social Welfare Board.
24. District Information and Cultural Offices.
25. Block Livestock Development Office, Bolpur.
26. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sonamukhi, Bankura.
27. Regional Research Station, Gayeshpur
28. Sericulture Deptt.
29. State Council for Science & Technology
30. Sub-Divisional office, Basirhat
31. West Bengal Pollution Control Board
32. West Bengal State Planning Board

OTHERS:

01. Tagore Society for Rural Development, Kolkata
02. Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur
03. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya
04. Botany Deptt., Kolkata University
05. Association of Voluntary Blood Donors, West Bengal
06. Eye Care & Research Centre, Kolkata
07. International Eye Bank, Calcutta
08. Socio-Legal Aid Research & Training Centre, Kolkata
09. Al-Mustafa Hospital, Mandra
10. Paripurnata, Kolkata
11. Gram Seva Sangha, Hatthuba
12. Charukala, Barasat
13. Media Chatra Kalyan Samity, Media
14. Sanhita, Kolkata
15. Ramakrishna Mission Lokashiksha Parishad, Narendrapur
16. Krishi Vijnan Kendra, Nimpith
17. Baduria Municipality
18. Service Centre, Kolkata
19. Rural Literacy Conference
20. Lions Club, Kolkata
21. West Bengal Voluntary Health Association, Kolkata
22. Local Panchayats

23. Local Schools
24. North 24 Parganas NGOs' Forum
25. Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
26. Vets Pharma
27. Dabur India Ltd.
28. Arosol Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
29. Ranjan Pharmaceuticals
30. Novartis India Ltd.
31. Local Clubs
32. Local Banks
33. Local people
34. Sri T.K.Ghosh, , Rajani Bhattacharjee Lane, Kolkata
35. Sri Ajoy Chakraborty, M.P.
36. Qazi Abdul Gaffar, MLA
37. Smt. Namita Mukherjee, Biswas Nursery Lane, Kolkata
38. Sri Avik Ghosh, Santiniketan
39. Smt. Gargi Ghosh, Santiniketan
40. Sm. Deepshikha Ghosh, Santiniketan
41. Sm. Manjusree Guha Majumder
42. Prof. Anindya Dutta.
43. Ghosaldanga Adivasi Seva Sangha.
44. Akhil Bharat Bhu-Vidya and Paribesh Unnyan Samity.
45. Raipur-Supur Gram Panchyat.
46. Bolpur Sriniketan Panchyat Samity.
47. Ruppur Gram Panchayat.
48. Shantiniketan Shishu Tirtha.
49. Chandra Suppliers.
50. Sri Pritam Singh Chawla.
51. Sri Santpal Singh Chawla.

LIST OF VISITORS 2003-04:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Adriza Paul | 16. Avik Ghosh |
| 2. Aimi Kamato | 17. Bani Ballav (RCH) |
| 3. Ajit Kumar Som | 18. Bimalendu Chakraborty |
| 4. Akiko Matsushita | 19. Prof.Bina Alse |
| 5. Alen Roushan | 20. Cecile Baudry |
| 6. Dr. Alexander Daniel | 21. Christine Hartmann |
| 7. Alok Kr. Ghosh | 22. Dr. Chanchal Gayer |
| 8. Amal Chakraborty | 23. Chitta Ranjan Chatterjee |
| 9. Amal Dutta | 24. Dr. Debal Deb |
| 10. Amar Chowdhury | 25. Dr. Debasis Dey |
| 11. Prof. Amlan Dutta | 26. D. Ghosh |
| 12. Anjana Mondal (Prodhan) | 27. Prof. Debabroto Banerjee |
| 13. Anoyara Begum | 28. Debabroto Roy |
| 14. Anukul Mondal | 29. Dipanwita Mondal |
| 15. Dr. Asit Roy | 30. Dr.Dipankar Banerjee |

31. Dr. Dipankar Roy
32. Md. Ekin Khan
33. Elisabeth Kreuz
34. Erwin Bretscher
35. Evelyn Daniel
36. Felix Hollacher
37. Francis Deustch
38. Franziska Kaiz
39. Fresziska Watter
40. Gargi Ghosh
41. Gurusaran Dasgupta
42. Indranarayan Majhi
43. Fr. Jacob Peenikaparambil
44. Joerge
45. Jharna Panda
46. Jyotirmoy Biswas
47. Kalipada Soren
48. Prof. Karl Piter Hubbertz
49. Kamalika Bagchi Kabir
50. Konstantin
51. Krishna Sarkar
52. Krishnachura Chatterjee
53. Kumar Roy
54. Lakshmi Mondal
55. Luca
56. Madhumita Chowdhury
57. Dr. Madhusnata Dey
58. Manoj Banerjee
59. Martha Stumbaum
60. Marianne Linder
61. Midori Onda
62. Mihir Chowdhury
63. Milan Panda
64. Dr. Minati Chowdhury
65. Moloy Mukhopadhyay
66. Dr. Monika
67. Nandan Bhattacharya
68. Nikola
69. Partha Chakroborty
70. Partha Chattoraj
71. Dr. Pashupati Nath Chatterjee
72. Papiya Roy
73. Pronab Chatterjee
74. Pranotosh Bandyopadhyay
75. Provat Roy Chowdhury
76. Dr. Piyush Kanti Sarkar
77. Purnendu Ojha
78. Purnosolok Bhattacharjee
79. Rajasree Banerjee
80. Dr. Rajat Das
81. Dr. Rajat Chowdhury
82. Ramkrishna Bhadra
83. Dr. Ranabir Mukherji
84. Ratan Ghosh
85. Rina Sen
86. Dr. R. N. Bose
87. Sabine Dlougosch
88. Sabine Strauch Petri
89. Sabyasachi Sarkar (BDO)
90. Sadhan Kar
91. Dr. Sagar Mitra
92. Sahana Dasgupta
93. Saibal Gupta
94. Saikat Bandyopadhyay
95. Sakoto Matsushita
96. Sasagu Takemoto
97. Sekhar Basu Mallick
98. Sekhawat Hosain
99. Shakti Bhattacharya
100. Shankar Paul
101. Shiuli Biswas
102. Silanjan Bhattacharjee
103. Dr. Shila Kundu Podder
104. Somai Mardi
105. Subhash Ranjan Das
106. Subhasish Mukherjee
107. Sujoy Bose
108. Sujit Mitra
109. Supratim Biswas
110. Supriya Ghosal
111. Suvendu Dasgupta
112. Swapan Das
113. Dr. S. But (Asst.Dir.Health Service)
114. Rev. Tadashi Otsu
115. Tapan Chatterjee
116. Dr. Tapas Sarkar
117. Takako Otsu
118. Tandra Banerjee
119. Tanushyam Bhowmik
120. Traudi
121. Ursule
122. Vaap Van Dokkurn
123. Arun Barik
124. Ganesh Malik
125. Gargi Chatterjee
126. Gopal Chandra Dey
127. Martin Kemptchen
128. Partho Sarathi Roy Chowdhuri
129. Dr. S. B. Chetri
130. Subhadra Hazra
131. Sumitra Khan
132. Tarachand Murmu

SOCIETY FOR EQUITABLE VOLUNTARY ACTIONS
3C, Milan Apartment, 52/3 Vidyayatan Sarani, Kolkata - 700 035

Names & Addresses of the Working Committee Members
For the year 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Designation	Occupation
1.	Sri Chandan Mukherjee 24/1 B, Biswas Nursery Lane Kolkata-700 085	President	Consultant
2.	Smt. Sandhya Ghosh 3B, Milan Apartment 52/3, Vidyayatan Sarani Kolkata-700 035	Vice President	Retired Headmistress
3.	Sri Asok Ghosh Vikas Kendra Vill.& P.O. Atghara-743438 North 24 Parganas	General Secretary	Social Service
4.	Sri Mrinal Kanti Roy Chowdhury 54A, Sashitala Road P.O.Talpukur-743187 Barrackpore North 24 Parganas	Treasurer	Bank Official
5.	Sri Srikanta Mondal South Jambuni, P.O.Bolpur-731201 Birbhum	Asst. Secretary	Farmer
6.	Sri Palash Bardhan Vill. & P.O. Atghara-743438 North 24 Parganas	Asst. Secretary	Social Service
7.	Sri Firoz Ahmed Vill. & P.O. Atghara-743438 North 24 Parganas	Member	Social Service
8.	Sri Sufal Kole Vikas Kendra Vill. & P.O. Atghara-743438 North 24 Parganas	Member	Social Service

PROJECTS OF
SOCIETY FOR EQUITABLE VOLUNTARY ACTIONS
(SEVA)

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North 24 Parganas
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953216-220485

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e-mail : email_manabjamin@yahoo.com
manabjamin@sancharnet.in