



HINDUJA FOUNDATION

HINDUJA FOUNDATION

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, JAWHAR

ANNUAL REPORT

2016-17



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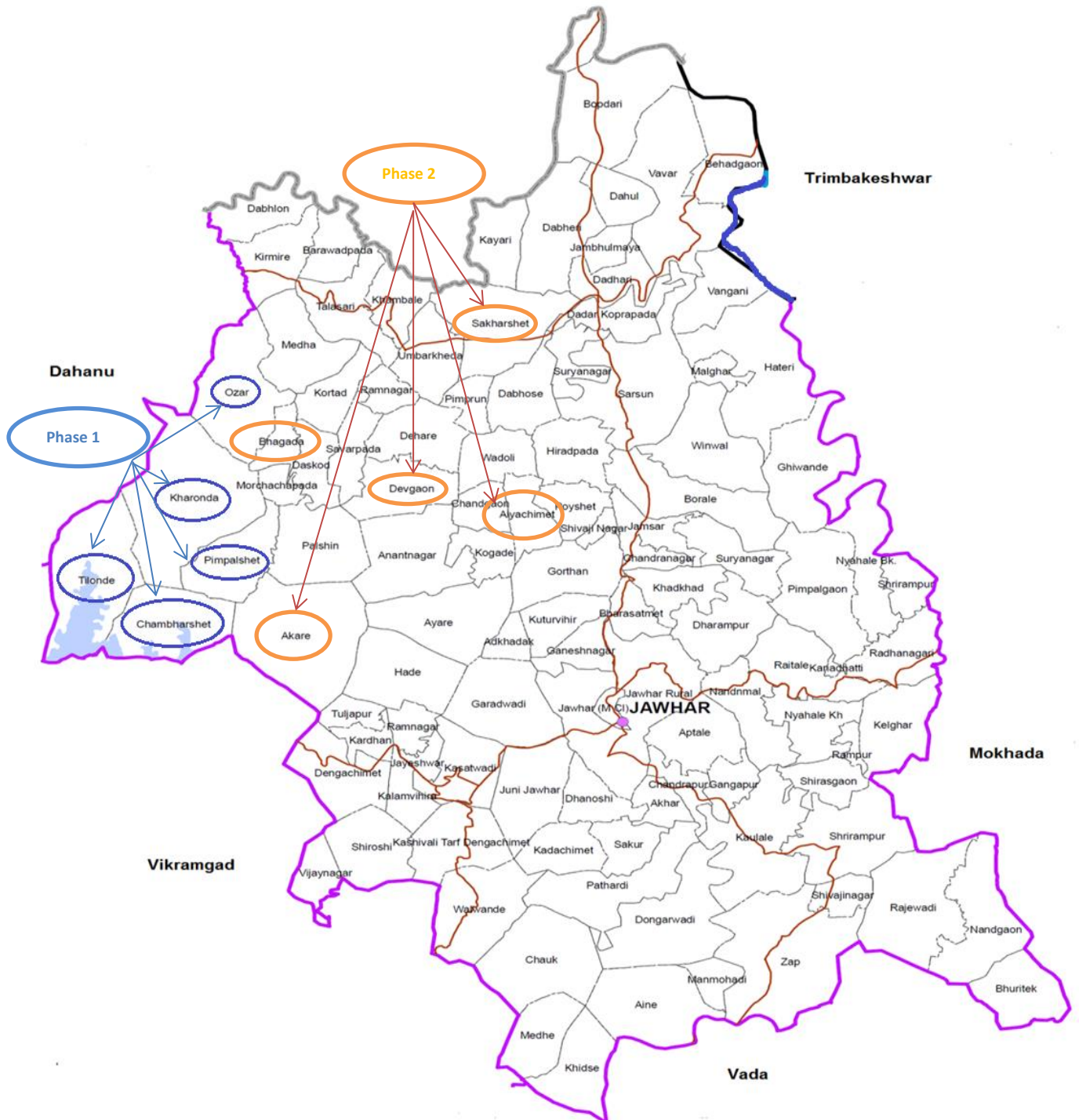
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PROJECT MAP



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INTRODUCTION

The Hinduja Foundation is the implementing agency for **Rural Development Projects** and programs mandated by respective Company Boards as part of their CSR projects u/135 of the Companies Act 2013.

The objective of the **Hinduja Foundation Rural Development Project** in Jawhar is to enhance the livelihood of the project participant communities through 360° farm based interventions in the form of improved agriculture practices, Wadi tree based farming, support to landless & women headed families, and bring about improvement in their quality of life through income generation and development of model villages, enhanced health and sanitation facilities, water resource management, upgradation of educational facilities, empowerment of women and development of the village infrastructure. The upgradation of Primary Health Centres and the deployment of a fleet of Mobile Medical vans are other major initiatives undertaken by the Hinduja Foundation in Jawhar taluka with the support of Hinduja Group Companies.

Criteria for selection of villages:

- ✓ Low HDI.
- ✓ Tribal population and remote village.
- ✓ Villages where HF Mobile Medical Units are operating.
- ✓ High Migration.
- ✓ Malnourishment.
- ✓ Limited livelihood opportunities.
- ✓ Subsistence agriculture.
- ✓ Percentage of BPL families.

Challenges faced in Implementing:

- ✓ To ascertain the needs of the tribal community through an accurate and participatory process
- ✓ Partner empanelment after due diligence
- ✓ Project Management involving methodical and regular interventions
- ✓ Project Design by aligning the project structure with the objectives laid out for the project
- ✓ Knowledge Management by synthesizing learnings from the project and measuring the impact

A 'Need Assessment Survey' exercise was undertaken in 28 villages of Jawhar taluka. Based on the analysis of the survey, 5 villages were selected for implementation of the Comprehensive Development Project in the initial phase from 2015-17.

After undertaking baseline survey and its analysis, a detailed Project Report (DPR) was prepared for undertaking comprehensive development activities comprising of livelihood

promotion, improvement in quality of life, women's empowerment, village infrastructure development and training of the community in relevant activities.

The project titled as '**Hinduja Foundation Rural Development Project, Jawhar**' commenced from the month of June 2015 with expertise from BAIF.

PROJECT LOCATIONS

Phase 1 (2015-20) project area comprises of 30 hamlets under 5 villages as shown below.

SN	Gram Panchayat	Village	Hamlet	HH	Population
1	Chambharshet	Chambharshet	1. Gavthan	48	295
			2. Fanaspada	35	220
			3. Vadpada	55	350
			4. Vangadpada	72	390
			5. Boripada	30	190
			6. Bhusarpada	40	290
			7. Tasupada	40	280
			8. Nadgapada	70	420
2	Pimpalshet	Kharonda	9. Gavthan	172	854
			10. Hadechapada	62	301
			11. Shivanagarpad	135	670
			12. Malvera	94	465
			13. Umberan	32	160
			14. Khomarpada	21	95
			15. Suklichamal	14	75
		Pimpalshet	16. Gavthan	95	520
			17. Hamdepada	24	160
			18. Vadpada	42	260
			19. Pagipada	38	210
			20. Toplaypada	15	120
			21. Kotimal	82	650
			22. Verepada	32	250

SN	Gram Panchayat	Village	Hamlet	HH	Population
3	Ozar	Ozar	23. Gavthan	190	904
			24. Paranamba	56	287
			25. Kundachapada	175	980
4	Tilonde	Tilonde	26. Gavthan	105	532
			27. Patilpada	52	264
			28. Bhamberpada	72	372
			29. Kolipada	85	452
			30. Dongeripada	25	156
Total- 5 Villages with 30 Hamlets				2,008	11,172

PROJECT AT GLANCE

- TOTAL VILLAGES : 05
- TOTAL BUDGET : 6.99 CR.
- PROJECT PERIOD : 5 YEAR
- FAMILIES COVERAGE PLAN: 2008
- SANCTION DATE : 1 JUNE 2015

IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

- PARTICIPATORY PLANNING INVOLVING WOMEN
- COLLECTIVE DECISION MAKING
- TRANSPARENCY IN OPERATIONS
- ADVANCE PLANNING
- NEED BASED SUPPORT
- TIMELY SERVICE DELIVERY
- CLOSE RAPPORT

RECORDS MAINTAINED

- PARTICIPANT REGISTER
- MASTER PARTICIPANT LIST
- BASELINE, AGREEMENT & 7/12 EXTRACT
- GRAMPANCHAYAT CERTIFICATION
- STOCK BOOK
- ASSET REGISTER
- ASSET CODING & GEO-TAGGING REGISTER
- TRAINING/EVENT/EXPOSURE VISIT REGISTER

PROJECT COMPONENTS

- IMPROVED AGRICULTURE PRACTICES
- TREE BASED FARMING (WADI)
- SUPPORT FOR LANDLESS FAMILIES & WOMEN-HEADED FAMILIES
- WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- TRAINING (AGRICULTURAL)
- WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
- STRENGTHENING POs

In phase 2 from 2017-22 additional five villages of Akre, Alyachimet, Devgaon, Sakharshet and Bhagada comprising 21 padas with 5,374 population have been selected.

For achieving the project objectives, various activities are undertaken. These activities are grouped under components as under:

1	Livelihood Interventions
1.1	Improved Agriculture Practices
1.1.1	Soil Testing and Soil Health Card
1.1.2	Support for promotion of composting Methods
1.1.3	Support for improved Cultivation Practices of Paddy
1.1.4	Support for promotion of Improved cultivation practices of Finger Millet and Proso Millet
1.1.5	Vegetable Cultivation/ Rabi crops
1.1.6	Floriculture
1.2	Tree based farming (Wadi)
1.3	Support for Landless Family & Women Headed families
2	Water Resource Management
2.1	Water Resource Development through deepening of wells.
2.1	Water Resource Development through construction of Group Wells.
2.3	Water Lifting Devices like engine and pipes in groups
2.4	Group Lift.
2.5	Water lifting for droning water
3	Training (Agricultural)
3.1	Need based Farmer Training (30-40 Participants / Training Programme-)
3.2	Farmers Exposure Visits(Travel cost ,Lodging , Boarding cost)
3.3	Kisan Mela(Mandap,resource person charges, refreshment etc cost)
3.4	Information center
4	Women Empowerment
4.1	Capacity Building and Trainings of SHGs members
4.2	Capacity Building Trainings of SHGs Office bearers
4.3	Support for SHG Record Keeping
4.4	Barefoot Accountant
4.5	Exposure Visit

1	Livelihood Interventions
4.6	One <i>Mahila Sammelan</i> in a year (women's meet & gathering)
5	Strengthening PO
1	Capacity building
1.1	Office bearer Training (six monthly)
1.2	Facilitation and monitoring visits
1.3	Exposure of staff & farmers
1.4	Support for Books/record keeping
1.5	Support for Computer, printer
1.6	Accountant
2	Demonstration center/Processing units
2.1	Farm mechanization (Power reaper (2), HTP power sprayer(6), Tree pruner (30) and billing/receipt machine(2))
2.2	Working Capital for processing units
3.3	Repairing and colouring of Processing units
3	Livelihood based activities
3.1	Nursery technologies
3.2	Demo plot at Campus

A detailed description of the activities and achievements in the reporting period under each component is given below:

COMPONENTS

1. Livelihood Interventions

1.1 Improved Agriculture Practices

The objectives of introducing Improved Agriculture Practices among the Project Participants are to enhance productivity of the crops to the optimum level and reduce dependence on few crops by encouraging diversity of cropping for long term sustainability of agriculture.

Various activities are undertaken for achieving this objective. Each of this activity and its progress is described below:

1.1.1 Soil Testing and Soil Health Card:

Application of fertilizers by farmers is haphazard and generally so far on the advice of the traders who advise to further their business. Since fertilizers are costly, their irrational use increases the cost of production with little benefit in terms of improved productivity. To avoid this, soil is tested for ascertaining the availability and deficiencies of different minerals and nutrients. Based on this profile, rational application of fertilizers can be advocated.

Following table shows the number of farmers covered under this activity.

SN	Village	No. of Farmers (one sample / farmer)
1	Chambharshet	145
2	Pimpalshet	159
3	Kharonda	229
4	Ozar	60
5	Tilonda	171
	Total	764

Out of the 987 project participants soil samples of 764 participants (76%) have been tested. Soil samples of remaining families will be undertaken in next year.

A Soil Health Card has been issued to each project participant whose soil has been tested. The Soil Health Card shows profile of each soil nutrient and mineral along with advisory about crops that can be cultivated and the dosage of different fertilizers for optimizing productivity.

Major Observations of Soil Testing: The Soil Samples were collected in a scientific manner to ensure that results are representative of the plot.

In the soil testing quantity of minerals and nutrients such as Organic Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potash, Iron, Copper, Manganese, zinc were tested along with other properties such as pH and electrical conductivity. The soil samples were tested at Pravara Biotech laboratory, Sangamner district Ahmednagar. Along with soil test report, farmers were counseled regarding application of proper doses of fertilizers according to soil profile.

The major observations on soil profile are as follows:

- Soil PH is Normal.
- There is deficiency of Potash in the soil.

It was suggested to the farmers to use Organic fertilizers like farm yard manure in view of deficiency of potassium.

Plan of Action on the basis of soil profile:

Based on the large scale soil testing and its analysis, a soil nutrient profile of each project village has been prepared. Recommendations regarding desirable crops and doses of fertilizers have been provided to the farmers.

Soil Testing



Meeting for creating awareness about importance of soil testing



Selection of soil sample



Selection of soil sample



Distribution of Soil Health Report at the hands of Additional Collector, Jawhar

1.1.2 Support for Promotion of Composting Methods

Addition of organic material in the soil is necessary for increasing its humus content. Humus is necessary for improving fertility of the soil through better uptake of nutrients by the plants. The organic material added to the soil needs to be sufficiently processed through composting for its efficient use. The project has promoted Vermicomposting, a process in which *Eisenia foetida* species of earth worms is used for treating farm waste and converting it into valuable compost.

Following table shows participant coverage for this activity.

SN	Village	2015-16 Participants	2016-17 Participants	Total
1	Chambharshet	-	25	25
2	Pimpalshet	55	34	89
3	Kharonda	35	23	58
4	Ozar	10	18	28
5	Tilonda	0	50	50
	Total	100	150	250

Out of 250 participants 150 supported during the reporting period.

The Project provided following inputs per participant for undertaking Vermi-composting.

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rs.
1	Vermi compost Bed	1	1300
2	Vermis	2 Kg	700

The participants have contributed following on their part to complete the activity.

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rs
1	Cow Dung	100 Kg	400
2	Labor and miscellaneous	1	100

This activity was initiated in the month of January and so far 3 tons of Vermi-compost valued at Rs. 1, 20,000 have been produced. The Vermi-compost has been used by the farmers in their own fields. In future surplus Vermi-compost can be sold in the market, where it has great demand.



1.1.3 Support for Improved Cultivation Practices of Paddy

Paddy is main crop of this region and the staple diet of tribal families. The productivity of paddy is very low at 8-12 quintals / acre (district average 8.5q). There is scope for improvement in productivity by motivating farmers to adopt improved cultivation practices.

Following table shows number of families supported under this activity.

SN	Village	2015-16 Participants	2016-17 Participants	Total
1	Chambharshet	-	49	49
2	Pimpalshet	47	133	180
3	Kharonda	40	91	131
4	Ozar	-	47	47
5	Tilonda	-	93	93
	Total	87	413	500

The Project supported improved cultivation of Paddy on plots admeasuring 10 R (100 sq. meters). 125 Acres have been covered under this activity.

Inputs provided by the project to each participant are shown below.

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rs
1	Urea briquette	20 Kg	500
2	Rope	10 feet	25
		Total	525

Since, this was a demonstration to the community production data was meticulously collected. The process of data collection is given below:

1. Samples were taken from three sites of 1 square meter selected randomly per plot.
2. Number of tillers per plant measured.
3. No of grains per panicle measured.

It was found that per acre yield of paddy in the plots treated with urea briquette was 9.5 quintals, which is 23% higher than traditional method of cultivation.

Highlights of this activity are:

- There is 23 % increase in yield.
- Leaching of fertilizers is avoided due to use of briquette, fertilizers are efficiently used resulting in substantial decrease in cost of production.



Transplantation



Harvesting

Case Study

Sri Kailash Rama Shende is a tribal farmer from Pimpalshet village under Grampanchayat of Jawhar taluka in Palghar district. The family comprising six of members own about 2 Acres of rain fed agriculture land where crops such as paddy, varai, nagli and udid were cultivated in the kharif season.

Since income from Paddy through traditional methods was not sufficient to sustain the family they joined the project supported by Hinduja Foundation in the year 2016-2017 and received detailed training through both class room and exposure visits, along with other participants in the village.

The project provided Urea Briquette 20 Kg & rope. The family undertook all the aftercare activities as per the activity calendar provided by the project and the plot was regularly monitored by the project staff for ensuring healthy growth of the Plants.



Before joining the programme the yield obtains from paddy was about 8 Quintal per acre. Now since the last two years he is getting more than 10 Quintal per acre = 23 % increase in production through this Programme.

1.1.4 Support for Improved Cultivation Practices of Finger Millet and Proso Millet

Proso millet (Varai) are traditional crops in this taluka. These crops are rich in minerals and have high nutritional value and good demand in the market. The area under cultivation of these crops has undergone decline due to poor yield and incidence of pests and diseases. Through the Project efforts are underway to motivate the farmers to undertake cultivation of Proso millets through improved methods for increasing productivity. Demonstration plot of 10 R (100 sq. meters) areas was supported through the project.

Following table shows coverage of farmers through this activity.

SN	Village	Participants
1	Chambharshet	39
2	Pimpalshet	111
3	Kharonda	91
4	Ozar	19
5	Tilonda	90
	Total	350

88.5 Acres have been covered under this activity.

Inputs provided by the project to each participant are shown below.

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rs
1	Seed	1 Kg	50
2	Fertilizer	25 Kg	820

Since this was a demonstration to the community, data on production was meticulously was collated. The process of data collection is given below:

- 1x 1sq. meter area of 3 sites in one plot.
- Measuring number of Tillers.
- Height.

It was found that per acre yield ranges between 4 quintal to 5 quintals (average 4.5 quintals), which is 25 % to 28 % higher (Average 26 %), that what is obtained in traditional method of cultivation.

Highlights of this activity are:

- Yield obtain was more as compared to Traditional method.



Cultivation Pros millet



Harvesting

1.1.5 Support for cultivation of Vegetable Cultivation and Rabi Crops

Potential of Vegetable cultivation as an income generation activity has been recognized by the Project. Apart from income generation, vegetable cultivation has an added advantage in improving the nutritional status of the families through home level consumption. Cultivation of vegetables such as bitter gourd, Cluster bean, chilli, tomato, cowpea & watermelon was promoted.

Following table shows village wise coverage of farmers under this activity.

SN	Village	2015-16 Participants	2016-17 Participants	Total	Vegetables
1	Chambharshet	0	7	7	Tomato, Chilli, Clusterbeans
2	Pimpalshet	59	29	88	Tomato, Chilli, Clusterbeans, Watermelon, onion
3	Kharonda	59	26	85	Tomato, Chilli, Clusterbeans, Watermelon, onion
4	Ozar	13	3	16	Tomato, Chilli, Clusterbeans
5	Tilonda	-	43	43	Tomato, Chilli, Clusterbeans
	Total	131	108	239	

The support was provided on a plot of 10 R (100 sq. meters) dimension. Details of the support are given as follows:

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rs
1	Seed	Per Participants	2300
2	Fertilizers	Per Participants	1500
		Total	3800

The participant contribution was as follows:

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rs
1	Labor, Fertilizers, Pesticides etc	1 Participants	3800

It was found that on an average a family can earn income of Rs. 12-14000/- from sale of vegetables on 10 R per year. 68.20Acre area is under vegetable cultivation.

Case Study:

In Hedicha Pada of Kharonda village Group farming was introduced. 12 Farmers volunteered after the training inputs received to form Sadguru Krishi Gat. In 2015- 16 the group started cultivating cash crops like vegetables and fruits. The group has decided to cultivate 4.5 acres of land with Cluster bean, Cowpea, Watermelon and Chilli. The combined efforts put as a group resulted in high yield and net income worth Rs 2, 54,500/- during first year.

During 2016-17 the group cultivated watermelon on large scale and harvested bumper production of watermelon. They harvested 10650kg and earned gross income of Rs. 426000/-. By deducting the input cost of Rs.24800, the net profit to the group was Rs. 401200/-.



Earlier to this, seasonal migration was the routine for the group members. Apart from paddy cultivation in monsoon season there was no source of income available in the village. Many of them use to move to nearby cities or towns like Palghar, Thane in search of livelihood. Vegetable cultivation has changed the scenario and now many are engaged in group farming throughout the year.

Project provided minimal support in kind with vegetable seeds, technical training and regular follow-up and motivated these farmers to do group farming. Mindset development and resource management did this change around.

Highlights of this activity are as follows:

- Increase in family Income.
- Change in cropping pattern like taking two crops in Year.
- Collective Marketing.
- Group Farming



Vegetable Cultivation

1.1.6 Support for Floriculture

The project successfully demonstrated that Floriculture on small plots can provide handsome income to the tribal farmers in Jawhar taluka because of its proximity to markets in nearby cities. The income accrued through sale of flowers is round the year and with little investment.

The project provided support to participating families for cultivation on 5 R (500 sq. meter) of land. The inputs provided by the Project to each participant were as follows:

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rs
1	Planting Materials.	200	2300
2	Input Materials i.e. Drums, Secateurs & Fertilizers etc.	1	900
		Total	3200

Contribution from the participant for this activity was as follows:

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rs
1	Kind	1	1500
2	Cash	1	400

Cultivation of Jasmine (mogra) which has great demand in the market was promoted.

Following table gives details of the families supported.

SN	Village	2015-16 Participants	2016-17 Participants	Total
1	Chambharshet	-	1	1
2	Pimpalshet	44	16	60
3	Kharonda	28	31	59
4	Ozar	33	15	48
5	Tilonda	-	13	13
	Total	105	76	181

It was found that a family undertaking Jasmine cultivation on 10 R can earn Rs. 1,10,000 / year.

Case Study

To mitigate migration among Tribals in Palghar district multiple endeavours were necessary. Livelihood opportunities at local level are a major motivator to address a sustainable solution to overcome migration.

Venu Janu Gotarna with her two sons used to shift nearby towns in search of temporary jobs. Although owning plot in Kharonda village, her practice was very much traditional and seasonal farming was dependant on monsoon.

Venu approached the project and appealed for support. After discussing the alternatives for livelihood options in her case, floriculture was identified as the best suitable opportunity. The project supported Venu with saplings of Jasmine and skill transfer to develop floriculture plot.



With added skills acquired from training inputs Venu and her family now earn net monthly income of Rs 5,868 all along the year through sale of Jasmine flowers.

As Venu got a sustainable livelihood option in her own village, migration is not resorted by her.

Highlights of this activity are:

- Daily Income.
- Migration ceased.

1.2 Wadi (Tree based farming)

Wadi is typically a one acre plot of fruit plants surrounded by one or two rows of forestry plantation and inter-cultivated with crops, between the rows of horticulture plants. Wadi can provide sustainable income to the farmers from sale of fruits and timber. Cropping undertaken as inter-cultivation ensures food security of the family. Wadis are generally planted on wasteland. Establishment of Wadi on such lands helps it to turn it into productive land due to addition of bio-mass and development of water resources. Wadi, thus is a great tool for wasteland development.

Details of the families covered through this intervention are given below:

SN	Village	2015-16 Participants	2016-17 Participants	Total
1	Chambharshet	-	32	32
2	Pimpalshet	42	87	129

SN	Village	2015-16 Participants	2016-17 Participants	Total
3	Kharonda	23	102	125
4	Ozar	-	37	37
5	Tilonda	-	99	99
	Total	65	357	422

In each Wadi 40 number of mango and 40 number of cashew are planted. 200 forest plants of different species such as teak, bamboo etc. are planted. In the rows between the fruit plants, crops such as Jasmine, vegetable are cultivated as inter-crop.

Growth and Survival of both horticulture and forest plants is most critical for success of this activity. Periodic assessment of survival is undertaken in the month of December and May for understanding the status and corrective activities whenever needed.

The study undertaken in the month of December 2016 shows that survival of mango was 92 % and that of cashew is 90%. Gap filling will be undertaken in the month of July 2017 wherever mortality of plants has been found.

After care of plants is important to maintain growth and vigor of the plants. It is undertaken as per standard operating procedure. Soil conservation activities are undertaken in the Wadi plot routinely to enhance soil fertility. Water Resources are developed in the Wadi to ensure its sustainability, as availability of water for irrigating the plants is critical.

The project has provided number of inputs to the participating families such as grafts, fertilizers, insecticides, instruments, soil and water conservation measures, etc. Wadis are regularly monitored and rated on the basis of some critical parameters.

Sapling Planting



B-I Forestry sapling



B-II Wadi



B-II Wadi



B-II Wadi

1.3 Support to Landless and Woman Headed Families

1.3.1 Support to Landless

Landless families are the poorest in the village due to non-availability of productive resources. Such families are supported by the project for income generation through relevant farm and non-farm based activities.

Following table shows number of Landless families supported by the project.

Sr.no	Name of participants	Village	Support
1	Jivya Mahadu Gavali	Kharonda	Carpentry
2	Balvant Dharma Raut	Pimpalshet	Sewing Machine
3	Baluram Lahu Vadhan	Kharonda	Flour mill
4	Laxman Govind Gadg	Pimpalshet	Tea Stall
5	Chandar Lahanu Chaudhri	Chambershet	Flour mill
6	Bhimi Lahu Gavali	Ozar	Flour mill

The Landless families were supported with activities such Carpenter, Flourmill & Kirana shop.

Data on income generated by the Landless families through the Project Supported activity is regularly collected. It is found that families are earning between Rs. 3,800 to Rs. 12,300 per month from different activities.

Case study

A Sewing Machine provided to a landless family results in providing livelihood to the family and bringing about improvement in their quality of life.

Sri Balvant Dharma Raut, a landless labor of village Pimpalshet in Jawhar taluka of Palghar district, heads a family of five members, the couple and their three daughters.

Since the family is landless they worked as farm labor. After the Kharif season, when there is no agricultural labor opportunities available locally, they had no choice but to migrate to nearby towns such as Thane, Palghar in search of work as construction labor, for survival for a period of not less than 6 months. The family's life was full of misery and hopelessness.

Taking into consideration the appalling condition of the family, the Foundation's Rural Development Project offered Balvant a financial support of Rs 14,500/- for purchasing a tailoring machine, as he had gained experience in tailoring during migration. The support was provided in Feb-16 for income generation under Landless Component of the Project. His wife also learnt the skills of tailoring and both of them are earning average monthly income of Rs 5,200/- from tailoring during last one year.



The family has now stabilized in the village because of the steady income they are earning from tailoring. And they no longer need to migrate. Stoppage of migration has a positive impact on the quality of life of the family and Balvant's daughters are regularly attending schools and there is remarkable improvement in the health status of the family.

Highlights of the activity are:

- Income Source in Village.
- Migration ceased.
- Children are now school going.

1.3.2 Skill Development

Currently youth in the rural areas lack skills for employment and there is great scope to provide need based training in various income generation activities to increase their employability or empower them to initiate their enterprises to become self-employed.

For Skill Development Need based Trainings were organized as shown below.

SN	Training	Number of Trained
1	Tailoring Course	25
	Total	25



1.3.3 Support to Woman Headed Families

Families where women are forced to take up the responsibility to earn livelihood for the family are called as Women Headed Families (WHFs). This situation occurs due to either death or physical/mental disability of the husband to work due to various reasons.

The 6 Women Headed Families have been supported by the Project.

Sr.no	Name of participants	Village	Support
1	Sayki Babu Komb	Pimpalshet	Sweeing Machin
2	Lata Jayaram Topale	Pimpalshet	Flour Mil
3	Nirmala Laxman Bhogade	Pimpalshet	Flour Mil
4	Vimal Lahanu Gavit	Pimpalshet	Kirna
5	Sunita Ramdas Tumbada	Pimpalshet	Katlari
6	Kamuta Rama Diva	Ozar	Flour Mil

Since WHFs are most vulnerable, the Project is implementing various need-based

Livelihood Activities to ensure that their families are able to lead a dignified life.

It is found that these women are earning between Rs. 3500 to Rs. 4200 per month.

Case Study

Since Woman Headed Families are one of the most vulnerable sections of society, the Rural Development Project is implementing various need-based Livelihood Promotion Activities to improve their income to promote a life with dignity. Case Study of one such women supported by the Rural Development Project is representative of success achieved by this intervention.

Sunita Ramdas Tumbada, aged 29, is a women who heads a family comprising of self, her 8 year old son and 54 year old father. The family is resident of village Pimpalshet in Jawhar taluka of Palghar district. The family being landless, use to work as farm labour during the kharif season and then migrate for doing odd jobs in the nearby towns such as Palghar, Thane or Wada. Sunita and her family were living in extreme poverty with little hope for a better life.

When The Foundation's Rural Development Project was initiated in their village, Sunita approached the project for any form of support to undertake some livelihood activity and thus can avoid migration that was taking a toll on their health and quality of life. After deliberation, the Project supported her for undertaking small business in the village. Sunita chose the



business of selling cutlery, bangles and plastic items as she had the knack of negotiating and marketing.

Sunita was provided financial support of Rs 17,200/- in January 2016 as capital for purchasing the material. The finance was provided under the funds earmarked for supporting Women Headed families for improving their livelihoods.

Sunita is now earning an average net income of Rs. 4,600 per month, which will improve in future. The family no longer needs to migrate. Her son is now attending school and is now in 6 standards.

Empathy, selection of suitable income generation activity and timely financial support are essential for improving livelihood of landless families.

Highlights of this activity are:

- Change in Quality of Life.
- Migration ceased.
- Income source at village level.

2. Water Resource Development

Water is the most critical component for sustaining farming. Rain-fed agriculture is fraught with uncertainties due to varied nature of rainfall, which has become increasingly unpredictable in recent times. The project therefore planned for ensuring availability of water both for irrigation and meeting drinking water needs of the community. Various activities as shown below have been planned and implemented.

2.1 Construction of Group Wells

Construction of Group Wells is undertaken when it is not feasible to construct individual wells due to peculiar geographical location or economic reasons. Here the neighboring farmers share water from the well of a farmer in whose land the well is constructed. The water from the group well is used in rotation for irrigating vegetables in Rabi season.

Following table shows progress of this activity in the reporting period.

SN	Village	Group Wells	Beneficiaries	Area Irrigated in Acres
1	Chambharshet	-	-	
2	Pimpalshet	6	26	39.2
3	Kharonda	3	15	28.8

SN	Village	Group Wells	Beneficiaries	Area Irrigated in Acres
4	Ozar	-	-	-
5	Tilonda	-	-	-
	Total	9	-	68

In addition to the Project support, it is worthwhile to note that the participants have contributed in the activity.

Following table shows project support and participant contribution per well.

SN	Particulars	Contribution/well (Rs)
1	Kind, Labour	2400
2	Cash	5000
	Total	7400

Since the well belongs to the group of farmers an elaborate process as given below, is adopted before finalizing the support.

Group Approach

- Consent Letter from all
- User Group formation
- Agreement by all

Highlights of this activity are:

- Change in cropping patterns.
- Started growing cash crops.



2.2 Water Lifting Devices in Groups

Group Water Lifting Device is a mobile unit with Diesel Pump Set and Pipes. Members of the Water User's Groups use the set in rotation for irrigating vegetables in Rabi season.

Following table shows progress of this activity in the reporting period.

SN	Village	Group Water Lifting Devices	Beneficiaries	Area Irrigated in Acres
1	Chambharshet	2	6	1.20
2	Pimpalshet	20	60	13.05
3	Kharonda	48	144	37.20
4	Ozar	12	36	8.35
5	Tilonda	18	54	11.10
	Total	100	300	70.9

In addition to the Project support, it is worthwhile to note that the participants have contributed in the activity.

Following table shows participant contribution.

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Per Participants Rs
1	Kind	1	1200
2	Cash	1	600
	Total		1800

Since this is a group an elaborate process, as given below, is adopted as before before finalizing the support.



Diesel Engine support



Pipe support

2.3 Water Lifting for Drinking Water

Even though annual rain-fall in Jawhar taluka is high at about 2000 mms, there is shortage of drinking water in the summer season due to high run off of rain water. Water scarcity is experienced from the end of February. To overcome this constraint, the Project has provided support to lift water from nearby streams and rivers for drinking.

The project supports this activity by making available following inputs. The village community also contributes in the activity in labor from for digging pit & pipeline.

Since this a community asset, each beneficiary family has to pay monthly charges for its use. The monies collected are deposited in a separate bank account of the Drinking Water User's Committee, to develop a corpus, which is Rs. 30 per family per month and in on the corpus will be used for person for water Management, repairs and maintenance.

Drinking water Stand Post**Drinking water Tank**

3. Training

Training in various skills pertaining to agriculture and allied activities is provided to the participant community. Following activities are undertaken.

3.1 Need based Training of Farmers

Based on the needs felt through 'Training Needs Assessment', specific trainings are organized. In the reporting period following trainings were organized as shown below.

SN	Title of Training	Trainees		Venue	Days
		Men	Women		
1	Wadi & Vegetable	107	12	On field, at Jawhar	1 day
2	Floriculture	156	29		
	Total	263	41		

3.2 Exposure Visit of Farmers

Exposure visits are organized to enable the participants to learn by observing how specific activities are undertaken by farmers in developed areas. These visits provide great opportunity for farmer to farmer interaction and learning, which is most effective in convincing and development of confidence.

In the reporting period following exposure visits were organized as shown below.

SN	Title of Exposure Visit	Trainees		Venue	Days
		Men	Women		
1	Wadi & Vegetable Floriculture Cultivation	112	6	Nashik,Vikramgad	2 Days
	Total	112	6		

3.3 Kisan Melava

Kisan Melava is a rally of farmers where an agriculture specialist provides hands-on technical inputs to the farmers on addressing specific constraints in agriculture. There is a farmer to farmer interaction and exchange of experiences on latest techniques in improved agriculture.

A Kisan Melava was organized at village where 700 number of farmers participated.

3.4 Information Center

Information Center is a facility developed by the Project. It provides useful information on agriculture and other important aspects to the farmers. The Center has books, magazines and training material and informative charts. Farmers visit the Center to update themselves.

An Information Center is developed at 4 village and it has following extension material.

- Visual flex board related wadi, Vegetable, Floriculture & organic Farming.





4. Women's Empowerment

4.1 Capacity Building and Training of SHGs

SHGs play a pivotal role in empowering women. There is a need to develop their capacities so that they can effectively mobilize community in general and women in particular. The Project has therefore made efforts to build capacities of members of the women's SHGs through various need based trainings. Following table shows efforts made in building the capacities during the reporting period.

SN	Title of Training	Trainees	Venue	Days
1	Capacity Building	124	BAIF Training center, Jawhar	1
	Total	184		

4.2 Capacity Building and Training of SHG office Bearers

Efficient functioning of the SHGs depends on the skill of their office bearers. They were therefore, trained in various skills as shown in the following table.

SN	Title of Training	Trainees	Venue	Days
1	Capacity Building	60	BAIF Training center, Jawhar	1
	Total	60		

4.3 Support for Record Keeping

One of the important functions of SHGs is regular saving and credit. The SHGs meet at a fixed interval of week, fortnight or month to deposit their savings and repayment or disbursement of loans. In addition, various community and development issues are discussed and decisions are made. There is therefore a need to document and keep relevant records for maintaining transparency. The Project has provided support for purchasing relevant records and printed stationary to this effect. Following table shows support made in this regard.

SN	SHG	Record / Material Provided	Quantity
1	20	Cash book, Passbook	1

4.4 Training of Barefoot Accountant

Saving & Credit activity and financial linkages developed with banks and government schemes involve financial transactions. A perfect financial record has to be maintained for transparency of operations and for periodic auditing. Educated youth in the community are trained to maintain the record as per standard procedures. These trained youth are called as 'barefoot accountants'.

SN	Title of Training	Trainees	Venue	Days
1	Office Bearers	40	BAIF Training center Jawhar	1
	Total	40		

4.5 Exposure Visits

Exposure visits of the SHGs in the Project are organized to outstanding and exemplary SHGs in the nearby areas for improving their performance. Following table elucidates the progress made in this regard during the reporting period.

SN	Particulars/SHG Visited	Venue	SHG members	Days
1	10 SHG	Nashik,Kosbad	24	2
	Total		24	

4.6 Mahila Melava

Mahila Melava is a rally of SHG members in the Project area. An eminent person in the field of Women's Empowerment is invited to provide inputs and share experiences for efficient functioning of the SHGs. The rally gives SHG members an opportunity to interact with each other, share their experiences and find solutions to the problems.

A Mahila Melava was organized on 15.3.17 at village Kharonda where 335 number of SHG members attended the function.



5. Strengthening of People's Organizations

5.1 Capacity Building

Formation of a Community Organization in each project village is encouraged to ensure long term sustainability of the development initiative. Capacities of these organizations need to be developed for efficient functioning to achieve the goal. Following efforts were made in this regard.

5.1.1 Office Bearer Training (Six Monthly)

Training of the Office Bearers is organized to impart them various skills in management of the organization as given below.

SN	Particulars of Training	Venue	Office Bearers	Days
1	Capacity building	BAIF Training center, Jawhar	87	1
	Total		87	

5.1.2 Facilitation and monitoring visits

There are three People's Organizations operating in Jawhar taluka. These are Amrai Adivasi Mitra Fal Prakriya va Kharedi-vikr iSahakari Sanstha, Vrindavan Pushpa Utpadak Sangha, Dr. Manibhai Desai Gramin Adivasi Mahila Sagnga.

Capacity of these People's Organizations are improved for efficient functioning through monitoring visits and technical inputs by external resource persons in this field for re-invigorating People's Organization movement. Following activities were taken up in the reporting period.

5.1.3 Exposure of staff & farmers

Capacity building of members, office bearers, and staff of the above referred three People's Organizations was undertaken through exposure visit.

5.1.4 Support for Books/record keeping

Capacity building of the above referred three People's Organization was undertaken by providing support for purchase of books and records.

6 Processing units

Above three People's Organizations have been supported with provision of infrastructure for efficient functioning.

6.1 Working Capital for processing units

Amrai Adivasi Mitra Fal Prakriya va Kharedi-vikri Sahakari Sanstha and Vrindavan Pushpa Utpadak Sangha are undertaking processing of horticulture products and marketing of Jasmine flowers respectively. Working capital has been provided to these People's Organizations for undertaking relevant activities such as purchasing of cashew, nursery preparation, agro-service center etc.

6.2 Repairing and coloring of processing units

Improvement was undertaken at Amrai Adivasi Mitra Fal Prakri and Kharedi-vikri Sahakari Sanstha as given below for improving efficiency of the processing unit.

7. Innovations

Some innovative activities were identified after commencement of the project as shown below.

7.1 Temporary Check Dam (TCD)

TCDs were constructed with sand bags at village. These dams have helped in arresting water from the nullah and increases the potential for irrigation for vegetable and floriculture farming. Details of the TCDs are given below.

SN	Village	No
1	Pimpalshet	2
2	Tilonda	4
3	Kharonda	4
4	Ozar	4



7.2 Talia Tray

Talia trays have been advocated for conjunctive use of water for irrigating horticulture plants directly at the stem and roots. Trials with 200 trays is under way at Pimplashet and Kharonda.



7.3 Agri Weather Station(AWS)

The AWS located in Jawhar is telemetrically linked to servers and send weather information to the IMD which in turn sends daily, three-day weather forecasts for the project villages. It has the following features:

- Communication over GPRS
- Battery Charging From Solar Panel
- Offline Data Storage in Micro SD Card
- Real-time data access on web and mobile
- NIST traceable sensors



1. Wind speed
2. Wind direction
3. Rain collector
4. Air temperature
5. Humidity
6. Solar radiation
7. Leaf wetness
8. Soil moisture
9. Atmospheric pressure
10. Soil temperature

Agricultural experts from BAIF prepare agro-advisories based on crop weather calendars. Crop weather calendars are developed for principal crops grown in the area such as paddy, millet, maize, field pea/beans, karela, mogra, water melon, and tomato etc. The focus of the agrometeorological advisories is not only to improve crop yields and farm incomes, but also to make smallholder farming sustainable, productive, and climate smart.

HEALTHCARE



The Mobile Medical Units of the Hinduja Foundation MU's operated four days a week covering a vicinity of up to 25 km, along village roads and tracks and visit 1-2 villages a day, on a scheduled basis. Each mobile medical unit has a doctor, lab technician and nurse. The MMU's are equipped with examination table, ECG (portable), calorimeter, basic path facilities, first aid kit, IV fluid, oxygen cylinder, nebulizer, centrifuge, autoclaves, fridge, LCD and projector and a generator.

Primary Health Centres at Nandgaon and Sakur have been upgraded in infrastructure. Hinduja Hospital is now operating the healthcare scheme from 2017-18.



Over 90,000 patients were treated in the period 2011-17 through Mobile Medical Units of the Foundation. In 2016-17 eleven specialty camps were conducted by Hinduja Hospital consultants and doctors. OPDs have provided access to more than 300 padas (hamlets).

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Sr. No.	Description of Component	Unit			
			2015-16	2016-17	Cumulative
1	Livelihood Interventions				
1.1	Improved Agriculture Practices				
1.1.1	Soil Testing and Soil Health Card	Families	764	200	964
	Support for promotion of composting Methods		100	150	250
	Batch I		87		87
				87	87
	Batch II			413	413
1.1.4	Support for promotion of Improved cultivation practices of Finger Millet and Proso Millet	Families			
	Batch II			350	350
					0
1.1.5	Vegetable Cultivation/ Rabi crops	Families			0
	Batch I		131		131
				131	131
	Batch II			108	108
					0
1.1.6	Floriculture	Families			0
	Batch I		105		105
				105	105
	Batch II			76	76
1.2	Tree based farming (Wadi)	Families			0
	Batch I		65	0	65
				65	65
	Batch II			357	357
1.3	Support for Landless Families & Women Headed families				
1.3.1	Support for Landless	Families	3	3	6
1.3.2	Skill Development	Families	0	3	3
1.3.3	Support to Women headed	Families	5	1	6

Sr. No.	Description of Component	Unit			
			2015-16	2016-17	Cumulative
	family				
2 Water Resource Management					
2.1	Water Resource Development through deepening of wells.	Number	0	0	0
2.1	Water Resource Development through construction of Group Wells.	Number	9	0	9
2.3	Water Lifting Devices like engine and pipes in groups	Number	50	50	100
2.4	Group Lift.	Number	0	0	0
2.5	Water lifting for drining water	Village	1	3	4
3 Training (Agricultural)					
3.1	Need based Farmer Training (30-40 Participants / Training Programme-)	Number of Trg	6	3	9
3.2	Farmers Exposure Visits(Travel cost ,Lodging , Boarding cost)	Person days	50	107	157
3.3	Kisan Mela(Mandap,resource pwerson charges, refeshment,etc cost)	Number	1	1	2
3.4	Information center	Village	0	2	2
4 Women Empowerment SHG					
4.1	Capacity Building and Trainings of SHGs members	Number	4	5	9
4.2	Capacity Building Trainings of SHGs Office bearers	Number	2	0	2
4.3	Support for SHG Record Keeping	Number	20	0	20
4.4	Barefoot Accountant	Number	2	0	2
4.5	Exposure Visit	Person days	25	15	40
4.6	One Mahila Sammelan in a year (women's meet & gathering)	Number	1	1	2
5 Strengthening POs					
1	Capacity building				0
1.1	Office bearer Training (six monthly)	No	2	2	4

Sr. No.	Description of Component	Unit			
			2015-16	2016-17	Cumulative
1.2	Facilitation and monitoring visits	No	1	0	1
1.3	Exposure of staff & farmers	No	0	1	1
1.4	Support for Books/record keeping	No	1	1	2
1.5	Support for Computer, printer	No	2	1	3
1.6	Accountant	No	12	12	24
2	Demonstration center/Processing units				0
2.1	Farm mechanization (Power reaper (2), HTP power sprayer(6), Tree pruner (30) and billing/receipt machine(2)	No of unit	0	0	0
2.2	Working Capital for procesing units	No of unit	1	0	1
3.3	Repairing and colouring of Processing units	No of unit	1	0	1

VISITORS



Consulate General, Israel



Hon. President, Hinduja Foundation

SAKSHAM

HinduJa Foundation School Education Project, Jawhar



Summer Camp

'Mastichi Pathshala', a fun filled summer camp was conducted simultaneously in 4 schools in Jawhar taluka from 24th April to 29th April 2017. These are Zilla Parishad (Z.P.) schools located in Pimpalshet, Kharonda, Chambharshet and Kundachapada. A total of **382** children attended the summer camp. Each center was managed by a Resource Person (RP) and supported by the community mentors and Z.P. school teachers in the respective locations.



An initiative of the Hinduja Foundation (HF) and implemented by Learning Links Foundation (LLF), the Saksham program aims to empower teachers, students and community youth and women.

In-school students go through a program comprising sessions on wellness, personality development and spoken English. Saksham offers a training program for teachers containing various topics related to the pedagogical process. The children in the community undergo sessions on community awareness, wellness and personality development delivered under the *Kaushal Kaksha* program. Women and youth from the community conduct these classes for the community children thereby giving them (youth and women) a source of income.

The summer camp is unique activity for students and it was organized at an appropriate time as well. As teachers we were all busy in compiling the exam results of the students, but we always participated and saw what was going in the summer camp. I also participated in some of the games with students and I enjoyed it thoroughly. I liked the attention signals and various other energizers that were used during the summer camp by the resource persons. Shri Devram Abaji Dalvi, Headmaster, Pimpalshet Z.P School

The summer camp covered a wide range of activities like art and craft, origami, games, puppet show, tribal dance, street play and creative writing. The summer camp provided a platform for free self-expression for the students and also served to bring **visibility** to the **program** in the community, schools and student homes.

I liked to do the mask making and thumb printing. We all liked to do drawing and painting work. - Ujwala Bheskar, Std 8, Pimpalshet

I think we have built rapport with the students, teachers and school authorities. All the school authorities and teachers despite of being busy participated in the summer camp and supported us. - Tushar Patil, Program Manager



I like the summer camp, as there are games and something new that we do every day : Rupesh Bagda Std 8 Chambharshet

Exposure Visit to Pune



An exposure visit was organized for the Saksham program manager and senior trainers at the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay School, Pune, to observe the Gyan Shakti Program (GSP) which is being successfully run by Learning Links Foundation for the last 2 years. The GSP focuses on a remedial learning component, and includes digital literacy, spoken English, empowerment of school leaders and teachers and classroom transformation. The visit included interactions with the headmistress, school teachers and students. The visit helped the Saksham team to understand the modus operandi of the GSP. They were very impressed with the proactive participation of students in publishing the school newsletter and creation of the school website. The extra-curricular activities like student elections, house system, building a value-based culture in school and group project work, gave them ideas for replication in the Jawhar schools. They also took back tips on stakeholder management. Since the exposure visit, the schools in Jawhar have had **student elections** and the **house system** has been introduced.

Trainings:

Team Training

Team training for 1 program manager, 5 resource persons and 6 community mentors of the Saksham program was conducted by senior trainer Vijayanand and trainers Samiksha and Madhura from 7th June to 12th June 2017. The training sessions for the resource persons and community mentors were conducted separately. The topics of the training were, classroom management, group work, values of the organization, action planning for the new academic year and sharing and receiving feedback. The training aimed at refreshing the team's knowledge regarding their roles and responsibilities and at enhancing the team's skill set so that they are equipped to handle their classes effectively.

Resource Person Saksham Training				
Time	Total Time	07-Jun-17	08-Jun-17	09-Jun-17
9:00 - 9:30	30 Minutes	Introduction Sharing training agenda Review of the previous year	Review of the Previous Day/Energizers	Review of the Previous Day/Energizers
10:00 - 11:00	1 Hour	Classroom Management Techniques	Feedback Sharing: Role Plays on scenarios Summarization PPT	Values of Organization/working in Teams (Case Study discussions) Setting TEAM rules
11:00 to 11:15	15 Minutes	Break		
11:15 - 12:15	1 Hour	Classroom Management Techniques	Team Presentations - on Lesson Plans for Wellness Personality Plus Spoken English	Values of Organization/working in Teams (Case Study discussions) Setting TEAM rules
12:15 - 1:15	1 Hour	Customization of Lesson Plans	Feedback Sharing	Overview of the Program Goals Setting SMART goals for current year (Performance Indicators) Programme Calendar for AY 2017-18
1:30 - 2:00	30 Minutes	Break		
2:00 - 3:00	1 Hour	Tools for effective teaching (Mind Map, tree-diagram, timeline, Games and Activities)	Working in teams 1. Collaboration for work - PPT 2. Working in limited resources and using creativity. - Egg Activity	Work in Teams - Action Plan for Quarter 1
3:00 - 4:30	1 Hour 30 Minutes	Use of Puppets while teaching.		Team Presentations
4:30 - 4:45	15 Minutes	Break		
4:45 - 5:45	1 Hour	Work in Groups - Customization of Lesson Plans - Including tools for teaching (Three groups will be made- each group works on customizing the LPs, including tools)	Team Assignment - Making Puppets	Summarization for all three days. Motivation - I can do it (Looking at situations in positive light)
5:45 - 6:00	15 Minutes	Recap, completion of feedback forms	Recap, completion of feedback forms	Recap, completion of feedback forms

Snapshot of agenda for Resource Person training.

Community Mentors Training Agenda			
TIME	10-Jun-17	11-Jun-17	12-Jun-17
9:00-9:30	Review of the previous year	Overview of Personality Plus & Wellness	Use of Puppets while teaching
9:30-10:30	Annual plan : Setting goals and expectations	Use of energisers,songs and games	
Break - 10:30 -10:45			
10:45-11:30	Steps to conduct a community program -Day Plan	Demo Lesson Plans using energizers and games.	Use of Puppets while teaching
11:30-12:15	-Week Plan -Sample Demo	Demo Lesson Plans using energizers and games.	Group presentation using puppets
Break - 12:15 - 12:30			
12:30 - 1:30	Demo Plans by Community Mentors(Community Curriculum)	Demo Lesson Plans using energizers and games.	Group presentation using puppets
Break - 1:30 - 2:00			
2:00 - 4:00	Demo Plans by Community Mentors(Community Curriculum)	Techniques for Revision	Feedback observation
4:00 - 4:30	Recap, completion of feedback forms	Recap, completion of feedback forms	Feedback observation

Snapshot of agenda for Community Mentors training.

The training on class management was very unique and it helped me to understand various methods to be followed for managing classes – there were interesting techniques shared like start chart, group start charts, wall of fame – students will definitely like this. - Yogesh Dolnar(RP)



Team building session was very useful. It helped us to understand where we stand as a team and what we need to do as a team. – Sapna Raut (RP)

I got to learn new songs. I liked the session on feedback. It helped me to understand how we can give feedback to each other without offending each other. – Smita (RP)



We have got clarity on implementation plan for next academic year. – Raviraj (RP)

We liked the game on balloons. It helped us to work as team in coordination with each other. – Sandeep Gavit, Community mentor

Games and energizer sessions helped us lot. It will help us to take these sessions in our classes. – Subash Pagi, Community mentor

Teacher Training

19 teachers from three schools underwent teacher professional development sessions in the month of June. The topics of training were **Reinforcement of Positive Behaviour in Class** and **Use of the State Government provided Mathematics kit**. Through the training, the teachers understood the importance of having a plan in class, setting rules for good behavior and having positive reinforcement in the classroom like awarding stars and smileys to individual students as well as student groups.

Sr. Trainer Samiksha conducted the Maths Kit training with the students in the class. The teachers learnt how to use the Maths kit in form of activities to be implemented in class. This was evident from the ratings assigned by them in the feedback forms. Both sessions were rated **4.6 on a scale of 1 to 5**.

The teachers also commented on how the training gave them a break from their daily routine and provided them the time to reflect and re-assess their existing classroom transactions. They have expressed their wish and need to undergo more of such training sessions.



This training has helped me to understand ways to control my anger. The way to reach children is by communicating with them and keeping all channels of communication open. – S.K Bonge, Ozhar Ashramshala,Teacher

This training has helped me to reflect on my own behaviour as a teacher. We need to understand our shortcomings, accept it and work on it. The training gave inputs on techniques to manage the class.- Ganesh Bhoje, Ozhar Ashramshala,Teacher

This training has helped in understanding the usage of the Math Kit and making maths simple for the students. This Math Kit also enhances the analytic and logical thinking of students, which was interesting to learn. - Saduram Choudhary, Z.P School Chambharshet, Teacher

In-School Sessions

With the commencement of the academic year 2017-18 on 14th June 2017, the in-school sessions of personality plus, wellness and spoken English are being conducted by the resource persons with full enthusiasm. The following sessions were conducted in the schools in quarter 1.

- Wellness - Personal hygiene, Keeping our surroundings clean, Balanced diet
- Personality Development – Getting to know each other, Communication, Working in groups
- Spoken English – Conversations on theme based topics – Myself, Rainy Season and My School.



Enrollment rally

Student absenteeism and drop-outs is an on-going challenge in schools in the tribal areas of Jawhar. To address this problem, an enrollment rally was conducted in collaboration with the schools in those hamlets where the Saksham program is being run. A *Prabhat Pheri* (Morning rally) was organized in the village where students who started attending the school participated in the rally. The students marched around the community raising slogans and encouraging children who had not yet joined school, to start attending the new academic session. There was a lot of positive response and large number of students came back to school to join the academic session on time.



Community Sessions

Under the Saksham program, 6 community centers are being run across 5 villages. These are operated by 6 community mentors. The community program aims at creating awareness among the children about their village community, inculcating a sense of appreciation for the contribution of the community in their lives, identifying existing issues and working collaboratively to resolve these issues.

Conducting community programs requires a great deal of effort in the form of identifying and maintaining a community space, ensuring community mobilization, rapport and trust building (with children and parents) and sustaining student numbers. As the program doesn't run in a school where student attendance is guaranteed, a deeper level of commitment is expected of community mentors. With guidance from the program manager and resource persons, the community mentors spent the month of May and June 2017 in executing these processes of mobilization, rapport building and sustenance in preparation to start the community sessions. The community mentors visited households in each village and hamlet and informed the parents and students about the community classes. They also conveyed the message in anganwadis and schools about the community classes. The community classes were initially conducted in the school premises but now out of the 6 locations, the community classes are conducted in community owned space in 4 locations (Vadpada, Pimpalshet, Kotimal and Kharonda). These are either premises of a community hall or an anganwadi. The other 2 community classes are conducted in ZP schools- Ozhar ZP School and Bhamarpada ZP School.

The **enrollment** number for the **community** class students at the end of June was approximately 250 and is currently at **306** students.

Conclusion

In this quarter, the events organized in the schools helped to build rapport with the school Headmaster, teachers and other stakeholders. The teacher training sessions provided the opportunity to work closely with the teachers and understand the issues they face in class and customize the training as per their needs. The team training helped equip the team members and has set the pace for achieving the goals planned for the year. The community program has paved the way for the larger involvement of the community members in development of their respective communities and village.