

SWANIRVAR is a little more than five years old now, old enough to know that this is the end of the beginning; the end of naiveté, but one hopes not the end of the innocence which only can sustain the idealism that should be at the core of everything an NGO does

What has Swanirvar got to show for its first five years of work? A beautiful and spacious house, so generously funded by Friends of Swanirvar in Britain? Certainly, but we have other assets too. We have a band of dedicated workers, a large number of active city based well-wishers, and villagefuls of enthusiastic supporters. It is a powerful combination and it will not be immodest to say that we have put it to good use. Of course we have made mistakes, some more grievous than others, but it is not the making mistakes that matters; what we learn from these mistakes is what is really important and we do hope our mistakes teach us to be more careful, less complacent, and always aware of the need for vigilance and introspection.

Briefly, what we have achieved so far is this. We have worked in five villages-Andharmanik, Bajitpur, Chandalati, Fatullyapur and Kolsur-and in directions that can be put under five broad and often overlapping heads-Organization, Health, Education, Agriculture, Economic Activities. The number of activities under each of these heads has kept on increasing, and so has that of both participants and beneficiaries. We have stuck to local talent, and among our almost 50 active workers, both full time and part time, only two are from outside the area.

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The quality of our work has also improved. We can understand this ourselves but that is hardly evidence. However, our growing acceptance and popularity among local people must be testimony enough, and outside experts have also supported our self evaluation. We are now members of State-level networks in work areas like Health, Education, and Agriculture, and some of our workers have acquired a level of competence in overall management, supervision, interaction with outsiders, and, most important, as trainers that has fetched them invitations from other NGOs to act as resource persons. In certain activities we are now confident that the first stage of experimentation is over. Even as we remain alert to new developments and encourage constant refinements, we are ready to disseminate our present skills and experience. And there are takers. More and more surrounding villages are coming to us asking for work on our lines to begin in their respective areas.

We shall deal with all this in more detail when we report on our work in the last year under separate heads. For the present let us conclude by saying that the stage has come when Swanirvar has to convert itself from a small organization working in five villages to a resource and training centre to spread our successes and warn about our failures in as wide an area as possible. For this, two

things have to be done simultaneously. We have to continue our work in our own five villages as living experiments and models, and spread the work in surrounding areas, and later all over the State, through cost-effective strategies and methods.

Let us now see what we did last year,

I. Organization

We have fully functioning youth group in four villages. At our sort of headquarters, Andharmanik, there is no such group, mainly because our work is much less here and also because workers from the other villages all come here to help out. In each of these four villages we have our own building to carry out all the work there. Previously we were using private residences as the Wage centres and this meant we could only make ad hoc arrangements to handle our growing needs in fields like education, health, income generating activities, meetings, workshops, handling visitors, children's activities, etc. Having our own house everywhere, though of varying sizes, will mean more space, more flexibility, and more productivity. On the agenda are efforts to broaden the base of these groups but we have to be wary of being numerically swamped by people only imperfectly sympathetic to our cause.

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We now have a two-storied house, a large pond, and about 1.5 acres of land at Andharmanik. The pond should bring us a regular income and the land is used as our own model agricultural plot.

Between February 1990 and October 1994 we had to shift our offices twice to three different rented houses at Andharmanik. All three were too small to hold meetings and workshops for our own workers, let alone for interested persons from elsewhere. We could not also fulfil the role expected of us as part of State-level networks, for we could not provide accommodation for residential trainings or meetings for people from various districts. We also needed the land for our own model plots for experiments, training and demonstration; all three essential to work as a proper resource centre for sustainable agriculture.

To every group that comes to us from villages in the area-and there have been many of them-asking us to start work in their village, our response is the same. We refuse to accept any responsibility for money or manpower; however, we shall train as many people from their village as they want and in as many sectors of work as they wish, and we may also provide some essential inputs. Even with such conditions the groups have shown a willingness to start work.

These and other trainings now form a major part of our regular work. Our first residential training for people from other NGOs was held only days after we moved into our new house and we have

since held a number of them for our own workers, for people from other villages in the area, and from other districts as well. On some occasions there, have been experts from outside, but quite a few of our own workers are now competent trainers and communicators themselves.

Swanirvar's main strength lies in these key workers and also in those who work at levels below theirs. We are aware that we cannot pay them what we should. Our top 20 workers, whose productivity, in terms of both quantity and quality, would shame the pampered and privileged staffs, we meet in Government office get just marginally more or even less than the minimum daily wages of an unskilled labourer of our area. Our present output, let alone future projections, cannot be maintained if these committed and competent young people did not work, as they smilingly do now, more then full time, but there are various pressures on many of them to look for a more remunerative living elsewhere, and we must find ways to raise their salary level.

3 Two organizations have been our principal source of funding over the last three years. The Share and Care Foundation in the USA, which matches whatever money we can raise in North America on our own, is one and their funding has enabled us to carry on most of our work and also to build the necessary infrastructure in the four villages. We would like to thank the members of the Board of the Foundation and the hundreds of people who donate money to them, specifically for us and/or generally. We would also like to thank Dr Siddharth and Rati Dasgupta in Los Angeles and Dr Dipankar Mukhopadhyay in Chicago for all the trouble they have taken to raise funds for us and for all the commitment to the cause of Swanirvar they have been able to generate among a number of people. We reassure all our donors that their generosity is not misplaced and that of what they give, very little is spent by workers of Swanirvar on themselves. There is no selfindulgence in what we eat and how we live. Maybe we carry it to somewhat absurd limits; we at Swanirvar grew so much fish and prawns in our pond but all were sold and never eaten at Swanirvar.

That we have got such a spacious office-cum-training centre cum dormitory is due to the efforts of Mr Tridib Sarkar and his fellow Trustees of the UK based charity Friends of Swanirvar. They have also paid for all the land we have at Andharmanik. We hope our partnership with both these organizations continues so that we can build on the foundation so assiduously and painstakingly laid over the past five years with help from them.

Talking about the building we must also thank its architect and builder, Mr Anjan Mitra of The Appropriate Alternative, who became one of us and got into the NGO spirit easily and quickly.

2 Health

We have six, health workers in three villages, all women. The two at Fatullyapur cover 707 families, the three at Bajitpur 550, and the one at Chandalati 272. All make regular home visits, to advise about mother-and-child care, food and nutrition, to monitor the growth of children and their and pregnant women's immunization schedule, and to motivate their "wards" for family planning, public hygiene, sanitation, kitchen gardens etc. We have no health worker at either Kolsur or Andharmanik because both villages have easy access to a Government sub-health centre and a primary health centre respectively. However, some of the work that a health worker does elsewhere is done in these two villages by our general workers.

We keep meticulous monthly records of immunization, births, deaths, diseases, medicines used, contraceptive measures adopted, etc. in the three villages. In two villages that have been associated with us recently, work on a basic health survey has begun.

We have continued our cooperation with Government staff in holding and running immunization camps. Three extra camps were held at Chandalati because of popular demand and at Bajitpur the regular camp was organized at our local centre. In the three villages where our health workers have been operating little motivation is needed now to send people to these camps, but our workers were deeply involved in spreading the message of awareness and in bringing children and pregnant women to the four immunization camps held at Dweep Media, the first time ever State health staff had gone there, prodded by us, it would appear.

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Our health workers have been trained in diagnosing common diseases and to give basic medicines to those suffering from them.

We sell these medicines at cost price. During the year 2,480 patients were treated at our clinics and medicines worth Rs. 3,735 given. The medicines include aspirin, paracetamol, antacids, metronidazole, antihistamines, ampicillin and some other antibiotics, Vitamin B-complex, multivitamin tablets, etc. Some basic arrangements for first aid are also provided.

We would like to lessen people's dependency on modern laboratory made medicine for common and minor physical problems and hence are trying hard to popularize home remedies and herbal treatment, both of which were widely practised even a few decades ago and are still in use. Thus we did not have to start from scratch and our health workers are kept quite busy in this part of their work. Among the diseases treated have been gas, acidity, scabies and other skin conditions, eye infections, worms, leucorrhoea and other menstrual problems, ear infections, common cold and fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc. People are encouraged to grow at least a few herbs near their

house.

In matters relating to family planning we have to tread with care. This year our workers managed to persuade 67 women to start taking the pill, two to use the loop, and four to wear the copper T. Thirty-four men started using a condom: This year we did not organize any sterilization camps, but motivated 38 women to go to those organized by the Government.

Training is a permanent and important component of our work, and this year too we sent our workers for various trainings. Our health supervisor and two workers attended a three-phase training held in Calcutta by CRY and WBVHA. Two workers attended a one-month-long "dai" training at a local primary health centre. Four workers went to a two-day herbal medicine training in Calcutta. When the WBVHA (West Bengal Voluntary Health Association) organized a 5-day training at Swanirvar on basic medicines and their use and misuse; and communicable diseases, 22 people attended it.

5 The Social Welfare Directorate, Government of West Bengal, chose Swanirvar for a two-day training on setting up smokeless chullahs, and 24 people came to attend. This training had both theoretical and practical aspects.

We are part of a health NGO network coordinated by the Bengal Rural Welfare Service (BRWS) and sent two people to its first meeting and one to the second.

This year, for the first time, our workers acted as trainers. A two-day training was held on herbal medicine and kitchen gardens and 28 women from neighbouring villages attended.

Internally, to raise the level of health awareness we held 31 meetings in five villages, with altogether 680 participants. We also organized one camp with Government health staff and 52 people came to this.

We wrote health messages and painted appropriate pictures to accompany these on seven walls in three villages. A camp was held at Bajitpur where 55 people donated blood. The Rs-35-model-a design we are proud of-toilet was built for 35 households in three villages and the more expensive variety, costing Rs. 700 each, had seven takers in three villages. A total of 160 smokeless chullahs were setup in six villages.

Samples of water from eleven tubewells in five villages were sent for testing for-bacterial and

arsenic contamination, and all were found to be reasonably safe, but arsenic remains a potent fear.

3. Education

As in health, here too we did little new or spectacular but instead concentrated on consolidating on the groundwork laid in the past years. We ran five pre-primary schools in five villages. Each had two teachers, and altogether there were 150 children, 80 of them girls. After their initial reservation the parents have now not only reconciled themselves to “bookless” learning for their 3-5-year-olds but are also demanding more such schools. Generally speaking primary schools in certain areas have said they found children from these schools of ours way ahead of those who join Class I straight from home.

Our coaching centres for primary school going children continue but we are not too happy with the progress of learning there. We ran five such schools this year in four villages, with five teachers and 100 students in all, among them 60 girls. One reason we persist with them is that the children come from families who will find it very difficult to pay for a private tutor, and for parents who are not equipped to help their children with studies, these tutors, of extremely dubious efficacy, are the only way to make up for the very poor quality of education doled out at the primary schools.

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Another reason is that we continue to provide our students with various extra-curricular facilities, and these too have a certain value for a growing mind.

Every month a day-long review meeting-cum-workshop is held at Andharmanik for the pre-primary teachers, the coaching centre teachers, and cultural workers of Swanirvar. Sometimes there are special workshops also. This year we held 18 such meeting with 289 participants. An innovation this year was to take all the pre-primary teachers to one school and have an on-the-job workshop. Five such workshops were held with altogether 56 participants.

In every village we hold regular meetings with guardians, mostly mothers. The agenda is not restricted to education. We want the guardians to be involved in their wards' well being as also in our work. Altogether 24 such meetings were held in five villages with 486 people attending.

Since both types of schools run on special lines it is necessary for the teachers to have refresher trainings regularly. There were three weeklong trainings for pre-primary teachers, with eight participants. Four coaching centre teachers attended a five-day course for primary teachers: There were four participants from Swanirvar at two educational leadership trainings. All these were in Calcutta.

There were regular theatre workshops for children. Three of these were held centrally at Andharmanik, with 54 participants from all the villages. In three villages there were six-workshops for local children. Our children are in great demand when festival time comes. This year they were invited to perform on 16 occasions in nine villages,

Our yoga-bratachari-mass drill instructor held 43 trainings in four villages during the year. On 26 January there was a gathering of children from six villages at Andharmanik. They went around the village in procession and performed physical exercises at several places on the way.

We took children on day trips to extend their -horizons; 45 children from Fatullyapur went to a circus, and 22 from there and Bajitpur attended a day-long fun fair organized by CRY in Calcutta. There were two trips to the zoo and other places in Calcutta. In one there were 76 children from Andharmanik, Kolsur and Chandalati and in the second there were 80 children from Fatullyapur and Bajitpur.

7 Books worth almost Rs. 10,000 were bought for the children's library, and a considerable number of books and magazines were received as gifts: This year, the library was restricted to Andharmanik, but we shall soon divide the books among all the villages.

CRY (Child Relief and You), a Bombay-based organization, has borne a major part of the expenses of our educational work and Vikramshila has trained our teachers. Both have been of great help in other matters too and we express our grateful thanks to them.

4. Agriculture

This is gradually becoming the main thrust of our work. In this sphere of our activities, we work almost entirely within our status of membership in a network of NGOs based in 11 districts of West Bengal, and some even outside. Our goal is to find an economically and ecologically sustainable model of agriculture, and we have taken up a detailed and wide-ranging schedule of theoretical trainings, practical experiments, and exchange of ideas and information.

The main thing is to spread the message. Our job should be easy, one is apt to say, because the farmer must be knowing how he is going up a blind alley by practising the present-day methods of chemical-based agriculture. But it is one thing to feel the pinch, and quite another to systematically formulate the circumstances -that lead to the pinching, and yet another to persuade the small farmer that if he takes to new ways, he will not be changing something for nothing. There are various ways in which we try to reach him.

Discussions are arranged in villages where our workers meet a number, of farmers, between 10 and 25 of them usually, for an hour or two. These are somewhat formal affairs-and thus we call them "study circles"-where the agenda, may be a reasonably detailed discussion of a specific theme, or it could be a general survey of problems, ways of tackling them, the success and failure of various options, etc. We have found that better results are achieved when men and women sit separately and so risking the opprobrium of being branded sexual segregationists, we hold these study circles with an either all'-male or all-female participation. Our representatives may, however, be a mixed team. During the year we held 22 such meetings with men in five villages, with 330 participants, and 19 meetings in five villages with altogether 807 women joining in.

8 Awareness camps are longer affairs and cover more ground Our workers go to a village where a sizable number of people have expressed interest in our work and a day's programme of training can be for anything between four and eight hours, with breaks. There is no fixed syllabus as such; we take note of the composition of the trainees, and of what their demands are, and of how much time they can give, and then adapt our schedule to all this. Three such camps were held for men in three villages, with 169 participants, and for women there were two camps in two villages, with 77 of them attending.

We meet farmers in their own villages, but also encourage them to come to Andharmanik for various trainings. When the trainees are from different villages, this is obviously the most suitable site and this offers the added advantage of access to. our model plots, of which later. Among these trainings given by us at Swanirvar were two three-day courses on kitchen gardens, cultivation of herbs, and use of herbal medicine. Altogether 57 people attended these. There was one training for local farmers on soil testing, with 12 participants.

Perhaps the most important part of our extension work is a four-day programme we call -the introductory training. This comprises an intensive exposition of the principles and practices of sustainable agriculture through classroom lectures, practical training, site visits, discussions, audiovisual shows, etc. The outlines of the syllabus remain the same but the details may vary a little from training to training depending on whether the trainees are going to do mainly field-based or home-based agriculture: We conducted two such trainings at Andharmanik this year, with 92 participants from five districts.

We have tried to bring in experts from outside to talk to our workers and local farmers. When a scientist from the State Oils and Pulses Research Station at Berhampore in Murshidabad district

came to give an overview on oilseeds and pulses cultivation there were 31 farmers from three districts to listen to him. On another occasion a faculty member from the Bidhan Chandra Agricultural University came for a day but this time only our workers were present to exchange ideas with him.

We also send our staff outside for training and exposure trips. Altogether 41 people this means some went on more than one trip. People went on 10 such trips to learn about subjects that included communication skills, photography, integrated pest management, agroforestry, pulses, herbal medicine, and general advanced training.

Our agricultural supervisor made four trips to four districts to act as a resource person at workshops held there by local NGOs.

9 Apart from these predominantly theoretical trainings we have involved farmers in some practical work also. Almost no farmer will agree to switch over to our methods at one go, so we are asking them to adopt at least one SA (=sustainable agriculture) technique in their existing system. Once the first step is found to be helpful, the pace must grow. Among the various such techniques are the following, and we start with bio- or natural fertilizers.

We carried out an intensive publicity campaign to exhort people to use Dhaincha, a green manure, especially ideal for the monsoon rice crop. We held meetings, distributed leaflets, pasted posters. We collected seeds and subsidized the price for the farmer. Forty-two farmers planted Dhaincha over 15 acres in five villages.

Another nitrogen-fixer, the fern azolla. Is an excellent green manure for low lying rice fields. After two years of erratic results, this year we were more certain about how to ensure its multiplication in fields, and 33 farmers used it in 8.5 acres of land in five villages.

We got rock phosphate from Purulia through a trading concern. We bore the transport costs ourselves and sold it at cost price to 25 farmers in four villages who used it in 5 acres of land. We introduced two biological fertilizers, rhizobium and azotobactor, in the area. The first was used by 19 farmers in two acres of land in five villages, while the second was used by 18 farmers in five acres in five villages.

A type of liquid compost, which can be made by almost anyone on a small scale in a matter of three weeks, is called compost tea because its colour resembles that of the beverage. We had

actually planned to use this mainly in the kitchen gardens, but farmers found it of use in the fields also. Some are using it quite regularly, with the result that it was applied on 125 occasions in 14 acres of land in six villages.

Some botanical pesticides, using, among other things, jute seed extracts, garlic, chilli, custard apple leaves, neem and "bhat" leaves, and ash, were tried, with generally encouraging results, in four villages, when growing five vegetables and rice.

A major constraint in our work in the previous years was our failure to get hold of the right kind and quantity of seeds at the proper time. So we went in for the preparation of a comprehensive catalogue of the seeds available in our area, and to set up nurseries, to supply from our own source seedlings of vegetables, fruit trees and other multipurpose trees for kitchen gardens, alley cropping, green manure, fodder, green leaf manure, cover crop, etc. This is all the more necessary as the Government's efforts at seed multiplication have a narrow focus and the private nurseries naturally grow and sell what is of the greatest commercial viability. We are engaged in collection and preservation of quality seeds and hope to set up seed banks which will have regular exchange facilities locally, inter-district and even interstate. We have this year supplied 27 varieties of seeds to kitchen gardens and five crop seeds to fields.

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Our betelnut nurseries in four villages grew and sold 6,810 saplings, and the vegetable nurseries in three villages grew four kinds of seed in each village.

Ours is an area of intensive year-round cultivation with a set pattern. Yet some crops are even now unsustainable, and some others will soon become so. It is thus essential to change to new crops. Diversification is also good as a safety measure. A new crop, if it catches on, may also prove to be more profitable. With all these things in mind, we persuaded a sizable number of farmers to grow Kusum, a sesame-like oilseed, and a lesser number to try Rajma (kidney beans), and some others "Khero", a dryland vegetable.

We had our own experimental plots in three villages. The leased ones at Fatullyapur and Chandalati were used in various ways but we did not renew their lease as we thought it is time we went in for systems trials with collaborative farmers. In the previous two years there was little interaction with farmers on a proselytising basis as we were not sure that our controlled experiments had yielded enough results to ask others to replicate them. Local farmers did show an interest in what we were doing and in what we told them, but they were often sceptical of our successes, implying that these were the result of special, hidden inputs.

So this year we began systems trials with collaborative farmers. Eleven farmers in three villages agreed to set aside a part of their land to use all available SA techniques there in close consultation with us. Among the crops thus grown were aman and boro rice, wheat, mustard, jute, sesame (Til), coriander (Dhania), Masur dal, Kusum. Since small farmers cannot afford any margin for risks, various incentive measures have had to be offered, mainly to act as a sort of insurance. The results have been generally encouraging and this generates more enthusiasm and interest among their fellow farmers than the results achieved in our own plots. Also, we now have feedbacks from 11 individuals. However, there is a debit side to all this. The "insurance incentive" has made for a certain amount of disinterestedness among certain of the farmers. Also; our workers are not sure whether to push for a gradual switch or for a total changeover to non-chemical agriculture. This is only natural, as we do not know what an ideal system should look like in these days, and we shall never know enough even to pretend that we do.

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At Andharmanik we have our own land, which consists of one low plot for field crops, and two medium plots for crops and 'vegetables. We have used a variety of SA techniques here to grow rice, various dais and oilseeds. We have gone in for alley cropping, which is an integral part of SA but which is proving very difficult to popularise. We also have a mixed three-tier fruit orchard, vegetable plots, nursery for timber trees; compost pits, etc. We have grown fish in our large pond without using any synthetic input and the results have been profitable.

Our kitchen garden programme is very impressive numerically-we helped set up 154 in seven villages-but how effective they have been will not be known until later. This is because these homestead gardens are, meant to be a revolving source of supply for chemical-free, nutritious vegetables, fruits, fodder, fuel, and herbal medicines (all or at least a majority of these) for a family, throughout the year: This is a very important part of our work, as this centres on women's active participation, follows basic SA techniques in that it uses household waste water and other solid waste as much as is possible, and requires little by way of inputs. But a good kitchen garden needs a great deal of careful planning initially, and this is difficult to get people to do, so used are they to not taking vegetables seriously. But even after one season its efficacy has been demonstrated, and also that of its herbal medicinal plants 'component. We intend to expand the programme to its widest possible limits, so that landless people have a steady source of nutrition and food.

Our cultural troupe for adults has been very effective in carrying the SA message to villages where we have no foothold. The kitchen garden theme is popularised by our children's troupe. The adults

held 9 workshops this year, with 128 participants. The scripts have to be constantly modified, to neutralise the heavy turnover 'of the cast, and to respect e feedbacks. This year there were 10 performances in eight villages, with three plays being produced.

We have regular staff meetings, to review our work and to plan for the future, and the agriculture department held 15 such meetings this year, with 196 participants.

5. Economic activities

Our small savings scheme runs well in five villages. The table shows how things stood on 31.3.95.

Village	Balance (in Rs)	Total No. of Pass Books per person (in Rs)	Average deposit	Average of a/cs carrying out transaction per month
Andharmanik	9,647.75	64	150.74	62
Bajitpur	9,337.25	165	56.5845	
Chandalati	27,033.25	191	141.53	47
Fatullyapur	26,040.00	312	83.4626	
Kolsur	1,196.66	72	16.62	59

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At Andharmanik, one loan of Rs 1, 000 was given this year. The respective figures in the other villages were: Bajitpur-six and Rs 4,000; Chandalati-21 and Rs 10, 010; Fatullyapur-17 and Rs 136, 550. There was no loan at Kolsur because the deposit continues to be low. Repayment is usually regular and timely.

The powdered spices unit at Chandalati, employing four women and a man, sold over Rs 95,000 of stuff in the year, including Halud (turmeric)850 kg, Jeera (cummin seed)805 kg, Dhania (coriander)-260 kg, Lanka (chilli)-245 kg, Methi (fenugreek)-42 kg, Golmarich (black pepper)-35 kg, Rai Sarse (white mustard)—52 kg.

The honey bottling and processing unit at Andharmanik, which employs three men, sold just a little less than 1, 000 kg of honey in the year.

We have a revolving fund for loans to be given to women for various income generating activities. This year too a number of loans were given in all the villages mainly to rear animals like cows, goats, pigs, and chicken, but also for trading in rice, date palm gur, mat making etc.

This then is a brief account of what we did between 1 April 1994 and 31 March 1995. Brief, and also dry, with no reference to the myriad facets of the human factor that permeates all our work and experience. This does not have to be sentimental, nor must it offer cheap thrills to those seeking a change from their daily grind of selfish survival. Only those who work with compassion among the underprivileged know that their work can never be dry.

And it is to those who work for Swanirvar that the last word must be addressed. It is a cherished, though rather flimsily based, assumption that a group can remain permanently superior to the society it serves. Given the widespread corruption all around us, the decay in public morals, the mindset that accepts that only the strongest (read richest) have the right to survive, it would be foolish to expect that the workers of Swanirvar will remain untainted for ever. But let us at least put up a fight. Who knows the eddy might recede before we are sucked in, the destructive cyclone may calm down before we are blown away? It is for all of us individually to try and remain true to the ideals of Swanirvar: compassion; politeness, selflessness. We are not in the business of charity, our job is to give back dignity to people who surrendered it so long ago that they have forgotten they ever had it. We do not do them a favour; we improve ourselves by helping people reclaim what is theirs by right.

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A brief summary of expenses during 1994-95 (in Rs.)

1. Village organization

(entirely from Share and Care funds)

General	26,018.20
Land	25,054.00
Building	127,499.21
	178,566.41

2. Economic activities

(entirely from Share and Care funds)

Palli Sanchay (small savings)	11,415.00
Fishery	15,499.00
Bee Keeping	11,790.00
	38,704.00

3. Education

From CRY funds	202,071.12
From Share and Care	853,665.50

The money was spent on, among other things, pre-primary. schools, coaching

centres, library, providing extra-curricular opportunities to children, buildings.	285,736.62
4. Health, sanitation, smokeless chullah	
From CRY funds	17,111.20
From Share and Care funds	56,834.48
From domestic donations	6,577.50
	80,523.18
5. Agriculture	
From Service Centre funds	174,844.30
From Share and Care Funds	9,445.50
	184,289.70
6. Main centre at Andharmanik (entirely from Friends of Swanirvar donations)	
Land -	6,690.00
Building	741,826.30
Furniture, fixtures	23,131.00
	771,647.30
7. Administration and overheads	
From Share and Care	64,446.60
From domestic donations	8,060.00 67,506.60
Total	1,606,973.81