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ALL INDIA CO-ORDINATED PROJECT

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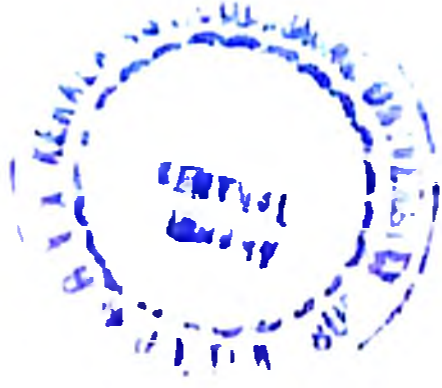
SCHEDULED CASTE AREA RESEARCH
NILAMBUR

ANNUAL REPORT 1985-'86
(JANUARY 1986)



DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION
KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
MANNUTHY

207587



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ALL INDIA CO-ORDINATED PROJECT
ON
SCHEDULED CASTE AREA RESEARCH, NILAMBUR
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

Project Officer:

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S U M M A R Y

1. 1. Project Details

The All India Co-ordinated Project on Scheduled Castes Area Research (AICP on SCAR) sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is being implemented by Kerala Agricultural University (KAU) at Nilambur, Malappuram District, Kerala State since November 1982 with the broad objective of "developing appropriate technology modules and disseminate them in ways such that the benefits of the new and advanced technology already generated and being effectively employed with considerable economic advantages elsewhere would become available to the weaker sections of the society".

The programme encompasses the fields of Agriculture, Livestock production, Poultry production, Small-scale and Cottage Industries, Health and Nutrition and Area Development in an integrated manner so as to generate employment, augment income, improve health and nutritional status to herald the socio-economic upliftment of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The programme is of Research oriented Development type.

The AICP on SCAR is implemented in the Nilambur Community Development Block area. Though the general extension programmes are being implemented in all the eight Panchayats of the Block, the selection of beneficiary families under the Project has been confined to five Panchayats only. A potential area has been identified as the Growth Centre in each of these five Panchayats. The list of selected Panchayats, identified Growth Centres and number of Scheduled Caste families selected is presented in Table-1.

TABLE-1

LIST OF PANCHAYATS, IDENTIFIED GROWTH CENTRES AND SELECTED
NUMBER OF FAMILIES

Panchayat	Growth Centre	No. of families	% to the total
Nilambur	Jawahar Harijan Colony	76	25.34
Chungathara	Bhoodan Colony	40	13.33
Edakkara	Karuneechi	75	25.00
Moothedam	Karappuram	36	12.00
Vazhikkadavu	Vellakketta	73	24.33
Total		300	100.00

Specific programmes for the Socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes involving application of relevant technological modules were chalked out in the meeting of University Level Advisory Committee under the guidance of the SC/ST Monitoring Cell of the University.

1.2. Highlights of the Project - Discipline-wise

A bench mark survey was conducted to develop a socio-economic profile of the beneficiary families. The survey was undertaken by trained youths belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Based on the results of the survey, programmes for the socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes, involving application of relevant technological modules, were chalked out in disciplines like agriculture, animal husbandry, home-stand vocation, health and nutrition, adult education and extension.

The Annual Working Plan of AICP on SCAR for 1985-86 was submitted for the approval of the Extension Advisory Committee of KAU and later this was revised and reformulated by the University Level Advisory Committee during July 1985. An Action Plan was chalked out and the AICP on SCAR is being implemented on those guidelines to achieve the avowed objectives of the programme. The highlights of the Project are as under:

1. 2.1. Agriculture/Horticulture

It has been found during the Bench Mark Survey that nearly 85% of the working population of the selected families are agricultural labourers. Around 57% of the families have reported land ownership, chiefly consisting of garden land with an average land holding size of 26.38 cents. Since the operational land holdings are small, the scope for improvement of agriculture is lesser when compared to that of horticulture in the Project area.

The initial programme for popularising vegetable cultivation among the families was successful and as a result most of the families were able to supplement their income by the sale of vegetables after meeting their consumption requirements. These families have their own vegetable gardens at present. Based on the results obtained so far, a viable module for year-round production of vegetables has been identified.

Adaptability trials on various varieties of Sesamum revealed the suitability of improved varieties of 'Kayamkulam-1' and 'Kayamkulam-2', released by the KAU to the area.

The trials on Banana cultivation with intercrops of pulses showed that timely planting and proper manuring of the maincrop could double the yield and income.

Inspite of the inclement climate in the area, the performance of 'Suvarnamodan' (PTB 42) paddy variety introduced to the area was encouraging. Local variety 'Kalluruni' could give better yield under scientific cultural practices.

Scientific cultivation of Tapioca in one of the Colonies yielded 14 T/Ha. under dry land conditions. This was much higher than the 4 to 8 T/Ha. hitherto obtained locally following traditional practices. A co-operative system of cultivation has also been initiated.

Skill-oriented training programme organised for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes youth helped them to start their own enterprises with assistance from Developmental Agencies.

1. 2.2. Animal Husbandry

The programme on Animal Management including scientific and clean milk production have yielded positive results. The programme for the improvement of the local breed of goats through cross breeding with the cross bred bucks is progressing. Periodic pregnancy diagnosis camps for cattle were organised in the Project area with the help of Regional Artificial Insemination Centre and Department of Animal Husbandry. Programmes for the development of Inland Fisheries have been initiated in the Project area.

1. 2.3. Homestead vocations

With the introduction of Improved Potter's Wheels the average income of the Potter families has increased two fold. The time spent on production of pots was also reduced as a consequence. The time saved is now utilised for marketing the products and the women folk now could take up subsidiary occupations. Through the various Mahila Samajams ten tailoring units were organised which benefitted sixty three women. The two units for handicraft training were continued during the period. Out of the thirteen women trained in handicrafts using bamboo and reeds six of them have taken up this as an avocation. Training on "Apilary Management" was organised to benefit ten families. Out of the ten beehives supplied eight have set up colonies. The training programmes on Chip making

and Leaf Cup making were continued during the period.

1. 2.4. Health and Nutrition

As briefly mentioned earlier, the scheme on popularising vegetable cultivation was focussed towards combating dietary deficiencies prevalent among the beneficiaries of the Project. The Centre organised five lecture cum training classes each on better infant feeding practices and oral rehydration therapy for children at all the Growth Centres with the help of the Department of Home Science, College of Agriculture, Vellayani and the Krishi Vijnan Kendra, Pattambi. Three medical camps were organised in the area in conjunction with the various voluntary and developmental agencies. Introduction of Smokeless choolas, Hay boxes etc. were the other programmes initiated by the Centre during the period under report.

1. 2.5. Extension Education Programmes

The Bench Mark Survey revealed that 47% of the working population among the Project beneficiaries are illiterate. In all, the Centre has sponsored 45 Functional Literacy Centres with the assistance of the Community Development Block. Educational film shows were conducted at regular intervals in all the Growth Centres during the period.

The Project Centre could establish close contact with the various developmental departments of the State Government working at Nilambur which has helped in the implementation of the various research oriented development programmes of the Centre.

2. INTRODUCTION

2. 1. Background of the Project Area

2. 1.1. Nilambur Community Development Block

The Nilambur Community Development Block was carved out of the former Wandoor Development Block in Malappuram District, a backward region of the State. The Block consists of the Panchayats of Amarambalam, Nilambur, Chaliyar, Chungathara, Edakkara, Karulai, Moothedam and Vazhikkadavu. The AICP on SCAR is operated only in the five Panchayats of Nilambur, Chungathara, Edakkara, Moothedam and Vazhikkadavu leaving the other three Panchayats which benefit from the higher level of developmental activities by various agencies. The Block is encircled by the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu on its eastern and north-eastern border, the Wynad District on north and the Wandoor Block on all other sides. The Block has a total land area of 863.24 Sq.kms. which forms 24% of the total geographical area of Malappuram District.

2. 1.2. Population and Literacy

According to 1981 census, the Block has a population of 1,96,695 of which 7.6 percent belong to Scheduled Castes and 3 percent to Scheduled Tribes. The literacy rate is fairly high with 62.9 percent and female literacy rate is 58.2 percent. The literacy rate among S.C. is only 37 percent and among Tribal people it is as low as 16 percent. A Panchayat-wise distribution of the population in the Block is presented in Table-2.

T A B L E - 2

NILAMBUR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK - POPULATION (1981)

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Area in Sq. Km.	Total population	S.C.	S.T.	Others
1.	Chungathara	199.69	10,567	791	564	9,212
2.	Edakkara	65.30	23,609	1,435	694	21,480
3.	Moothedam	48.56	15,239	1,182	360	13,697
4.	Nilambur	36.26	31,747	2,541	387	28,819
5.	Vazhikkadavu	114.00	30,894	2,116	683	28,095

	Sub Total	463.81	112,056	8,065	2,688	101,303

6.	Amarambalam*	140.15	24,544	2,738	503	21,303
7.	Chaliyar*	124.28	42,143	2,396	2,189	37,558
8.	Karulai*	135.00	17,952	1,725	583	15,644

	Total	863.24	196,695	14,924	5,963	175,808

*Not included under AICP on SCAR

Nearly 80% of the working population of Scheduled Castes are agricultural labourers in the Block and 76% of Tribal people too work as agricultural labourers. Hardly 2% of the S.C. population are agriculturists in the Block.

2. 1.3. Topography and climate

Nilambur falls in the high land natural division of the Kerala State. This north and north-eastern part of the Malappuram District has a highly undulating topography.

It starts from the tall hill slopes covered with thick forests of Western Ghats, Nilgiris region, and gradually slopes down to the valleys and small hills. This hilly region has an altitude ranging between 50-2600 metres.

The soil is mostly laterite and along the river banks and forests it is alluvial.

The climate is equable, although it is hot and humid during rainy season. Temperature varies from 17° to 37°C.

2. 1.4. Agriculture and Forests

The lion's share of forests in the District falls within the Block. Nilambur Forest Division consists of the Nilambur Range and Karulal Range and they are famous for their teak and rosewood.

The principal crops grown in Nilambur Block are rubber, paddy, coconut, cashew, tapioca, banana and pepper. Commercial crops and plantations occupy the major share of land holdings.

2. 1.5. Irrigation

There is no major irrigation project in the Block, but it has ample scope for irrigation schemes, being blessed by river Chaliyar and its tributaries. A large number of tanks and wells are used for irrigation. The South-West monsoon from June to September and North-East monsoon from October to November flood the area, making transportation difficult. The June-September rain provides 75% of annual precipitations.

2. 1.6. Other Sectors

There is not much of industrial activity in the Block, but recently two ventures on wood and chemicals are coming up in the Block. A number of saw mills and wood-based industries rely upon Nilambur forests. The Block has a lot of traditional cottage industrial units. Nilambur, the Block Head Quarters is a trading centre for rubber. Out of

the 16 Scheduled Commercial Banks, thirteen fall within the AICP on SCAR Project area and among the nine co-operative banks functioning in the Block six are in the Project area. Nilambur Block is enriched by the river Chaliyar and its tributaries turning the land and provides water transportation. The Calicut-Ooty State Highway is the arterial road and it provides the necessary infrastructural impetus for economic development. The Block is still in need of a better rural road net work, especially to the Scheduled Caste and Tribal areas.

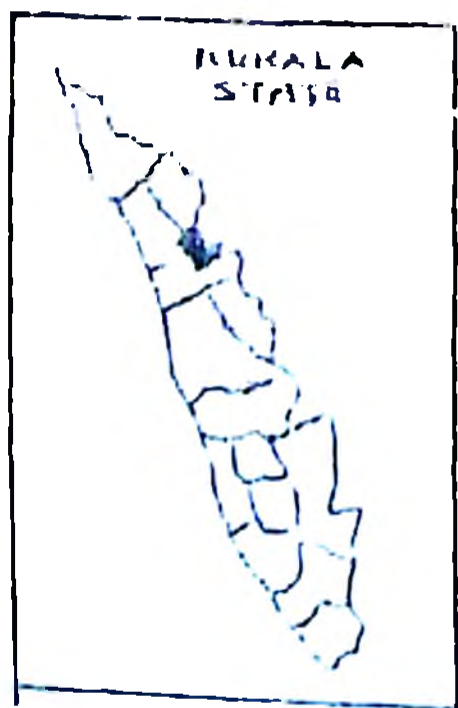
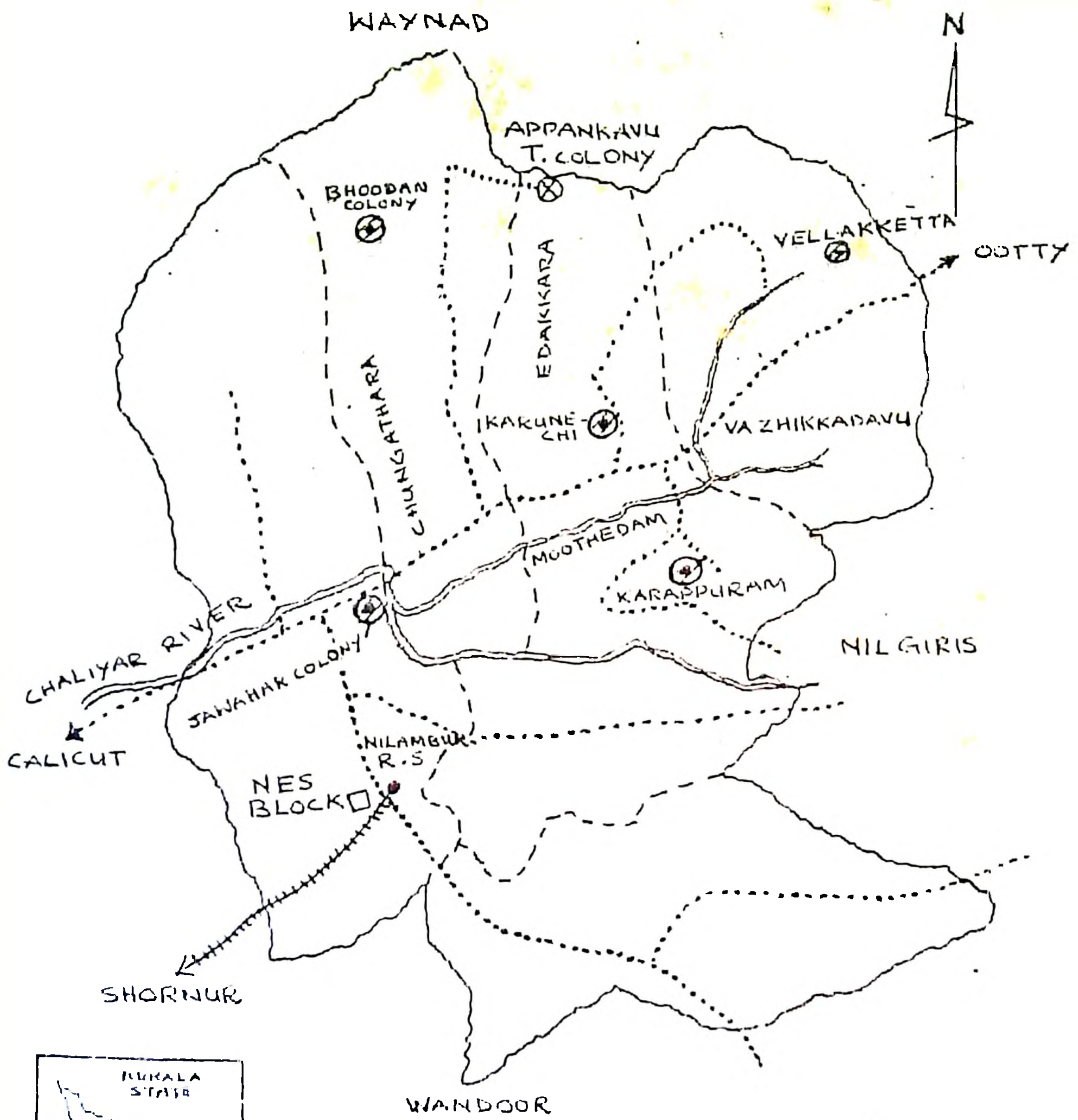
2.1.7. Background information on AICP on SCAR, Nilambur

The All India Co-ordinated Project on Scheduled Castes Area Research is being implemented in Nilambur Community Development Block. According to 1981 census figures, the total population of Scheduled Castes in five selected Panchayats of the Block viz., Nilambur, Chungathara, Edakkara, Moothedam and Vazhikkadavu (the AICP on SCAR Project area) is 8065 constituting 1535 families. The tribal population is 2632 forming 474 families. The Project covers the selected 277 Scheduled Caste families and 23 Scheduled Tribe families making altogether 300 families.

2.2. Selected Growth Centres and families

For the purpose of systematic and organised implementation of the Project there are selected Growth Centres and the distribution of families covered in each Centre is furnished in Table-3

K.A.U PROJECT AREA
IN
NILAMBUR BLOCK



T A B L E-3

SELECTED GROWTH CENTRES AND DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES
UNDER AICP ON SCAR

Sl. No. Panchayat	Name of Growth Centre	Total No. of S.C. families in Panchayat	Total S.C. population in Panchayat	No. of families selected	Total population of selected families	
1.	Nilambur	Jawahar Colony	478	2,541	76	404
2.	Chungathara	Bhoodan Colony	155	791	40	188
3.	Edakkara	Karunechi	284	1,435	75	428
4.	Moothedam	Karappuram	219	1,182	36	189
5.	Vazhikkadavu	Mamankara	399	2,116	73	391
Total			1,535	8,065	300	1,600

2. 2.1. Distribution of selected families according to Caste groups

The Caste-wise classification of selected families under the AICP on SCAR is presented in Table-4.

T A B L E-4

CASTE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES

Sl.No.	Caste group	No. of families
1.	Kalladi	97 (32.33)
2.	Kanakkan	89 (29.67)
3.	Cheruman/Pulayan	46 (15.33)
4.	Panan	16 (5.32)
5.	Parayan	14 (4.67)
6.	Kuravar	11 (3.67)
7.	Perumannan	5 (1.67)
8.	Velan	2 (0.67)
9.	Chakkiliyan	2 (0.67)
10.	Koodar	4 (1.33)
11.	Kavara	6 (2.00)
12.	Adi Andhra	8 (2.67)
Total		300 (100) *

*Percentage in parenthesis.

2.2.2. Level of Education

Considering the entire population of the Project area, the male literacy rate is 45% and for females it is 32%. Nearly half of the literate population among the Harijan families under the Project have had only Lower Primary Education. The literacy level of Project beneficiaries is depicted in Table-5.

T A B L E - 5

LITERACY LEVEL OF PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

Sl.No.	Panchayat	Infants	Illiterates	Literates	Total
1.	Nilambur	61	120	223	404
2.	Chungathara	18	51	119	188
3.	Edakkara	79	195	154	428
4.	Moothedam	22	106	61	189
5.	Vazhikkadavu	43	175	173	391
	AICP on SCAR	223	647	730	1600

2.2.3. Occupational Distribution

The total working population in the selected families is 1377 and only 40% of the population has permanent employment. The occupational classification of labour force, sector-wise, is depicted in Table-6.

T A B L E - 6

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING POPULATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of families
1.	Cultivators	5 (2.13)
2.	Agricultural Labourers	255 (85.27)
3.	Cottage Industrialists	22 (7.28)
4. M.F	M.F.P. (Minor Forest Produce) collection	9 (2.66)
5.	Others	9 (2.66)
Total		300 (100) *

*Percentage in parenthesis

2. 2.4. Land holdings

The average size of land holdings, classified into dry and wet lands, is presented in Table-7. Among the beneficiaries, only 172 families had land ownership.

T A B L E - 7

AVERAGE SIZE OF LAND HOLDINGS UNDER AICP ON SCAR (In cents)

Sl. No.	Panchayat	Families under AICP on SCAR	Land owning families	Average size of land holdings	Wet land	Dry land
1.	Nilambur	76	1	5	--	5
2.	Chungathara	40	30	66.03	66.17	52.8
3.	Edakkara	75	58	18.57	--	18.57
4.	Moothadam	36	28	39.14	36.67	35.21
5.	Vazhikkoduvu	73	55	16.24	--	16.24
Total		300	172	--	--	--

2.2.5. Land utilization and cropping pattern

In the Project area paddy is the most important crop in terms of area under cultivation. Nearly 50% of the cultivated land is devoted to paddy. Tapioca forms the next important crop occupying one-third of land under cultivation. Cultivation of sesamum, vegetables and banana is confined to a limited area only. The important horticultural crops, popular among the beneficiaries are coconut, jack, mango and cashew. The details of area under different crops in the Project are summarised in Table-8.

T A B L E - 8

PANCHAYAT-WISE LAND USE PATTERN IN AICP ON SCAR AREA
DURING THE AGRICULTURAL SEASON OF JUNE-SEPTEMBER
1985 (In cents)

Sl. No.	Panchayat	Area cultivated	Paddy	Coconut	Jack, Mango, cashew	Banana	Tapioca	Others*
1.	Nilambur	3763	2738	187	--	10	378	450
			(72.76)	(4.97)		(0.26)	(10.04)	(11.97)
2.	Chungathara	765	242	118	66	50	214	75
			(31.63)	(15.42)	(8.63)	(6.54)	(27.98)	(9.80)
3.	Edakkara	412	--	72	60	--	265	15
			(--)	(17.48)	(14.56)	(--)	(64.32)	(3.64)
4.	Moothedam	803	310	172	135	--	225	61
			(38.60)	(21.42)	(4.36)	(--)	(28.03)	(7.57)
5.	Vazhikkadavu	712	--	109	--	60	315	--
			(--)	(15.31)	(--)	(8.43)	(44.24)	(--)
	Total	6455	3290	658	161	120	1397	601

*Stand for vegetables, sesamum and rubber.

3. OBJECTIVES OF AICP ON SCAR

The All India Co-ordinated Project on Scheduled Castes Area Research implemented in Nilambur Development Block, benefits 300 families selected from the five Panchayats of the Block, viz., Nilambur, Chungathara, Edakkara, Moothedam and Vazhikkadavu. The national level objectives of this programme to uplift the down-trodden weaker sections and ameliorate their living standards have been the guiding principles of the Project. A socio-economic survey was conducted to study the socio-economic situation of Scheduled Castes and Tribal people of Nilambur and their current resource inventory was worked out. Consideration was given to their traditional talents and occupations and schemes were chalked out in the Action Plan synthesising modern technology and the traditional lore of the beneficiaries.

3. 1. Specific objectives of AICP on SCAR

a) Improving agriculture and livestock production, through the introduction of modern technologies to advance the economics of the small, marginal and agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribal people.

b) Establishing a suitable infrastructure and the knowledge to create better rural employment opportunities, creating better market demands for their produce and to gainfully absorb the rural landless labour to various agricultural and allied vocations.

c) Formulating an inventory of economically viable and practically feasible ancillary vocations allied to agriculture, livestock, apiculture, poultry, and a vast array of agro-based small scale industries, by which economic problems of this strata of society could be gainfully tackled.

d) Organising informal training programmes to impart skill and to upgrade the professional efficiency of the target group.

e) To create the much needed co-operative base for supplied and services and for marketing operations.

f) To establish links between people and various developmental agencies and financial institutions so that the credit and after developmental needs are properly addressed.

g) Promote nutritional programmes through establishment of nutritional gardens and inculcating the idea of balanced diet. Equally, to practice kitchen gardening based on scientific techniques and locally available resources.

h) Educating the people about the importance and the necessity of cleaner living by adoption of hygiene and sanitary measures in their living surroundings.

i) Promote literacy through Adult Education and other modes of educational systems.

4. ACTION PLAN

The revised Action Plan for 1985-86 consists of eleven schemes in Agriculture, eight schemes in Animal Husbandry, seven schemes in Homestead vocations, six schemes in Home Science and five schemes in Educational support programmes. The University Level Advisory Committee on AICP on SCAR, has approved these schemes and the implementation of the schemes will be monitored and evaluated by the Kerala Agricultural University's Cell on SC/ST. The details of the Action Plan are the list of schemes approved, the Project time phasing and the coverage of families for the year under report.

4. 1. List of Programmes

4. 1.1. AGRICULTURE

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
A1	: Developing suitable module for year round production of vegetables to overcome dietary deficiencies.
A2	: Trials to identify varieties of sesamum suitable to the area and to standardise management techniques for the crop.
A3	: Identification of suitable pulse crops as intercrops in banana.
A4	: Training in Agricultural skills to Harijan youths for generating self employment.
A5	: Cataloging of local mushroom varieties growing on wood wastes and trials to identify most suitable varieties.
A6	: Trials on 'Modan' varieties of paddy and standardisation of production technologies.
A7	: Trials on the introduction of tuber crops other than Tapioca to meet dietary as well as seed material needs.

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
A8	: Introduction of high yielding varieties of Tapioca
A9	: Inter cultivation of Tapioca with Groundnut.
A10	: Trials on Ginger cultivation in Tribal areas.
A11	: Medicinal Plant cultivation in Tribal areas.

4. 1.2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

AH1	: Genetic upgradation of local goats.
AH2	: Trials on Meat Rabbit rearing as a vocation for the Scheduled Castes
AH3	: Pregnancy diagnosis and Infertility camps.
AH4	: Training in Goat Management.
AH5	: Training in clean and proper milking
AH6	: Trials on Quail Farming.
AH7	: Introduction of Duck Farming.
AH8	: Development of Inland Fishery.

4. 1.3. HOMESTEAD VOCATIONS

H1	: Training in Handicrafts using bamboo and reeds.
H2	: Introduction of Improved Potter's Wheel and training in modern trends in pottery.
H3	: Training for starting tailoring and embroidery classes at various centres.
H4	: Starting Leaf Cup Manufacturing-Training Unit.

Code No.

Title

- H5 : Establishing Soda Water Manufacturing Unit.
- H6 : Chip Making Training Unit for women.
- H7 : Training-Research-Development scheme in Apiary.

4. 1.4. HEALTH, HOME SCIENCE & NUTRITION

- HS1 : Possibilities of training through Key Communicators among Harijan women.
- HS2 : Campaigns on better infant feeding practices.
- HS3 : Organising Health Camps.
- HS4 : Training in rehydration techniques.
- HS5 : Introduction of Smokeless choola.
- HS6 : Introduction of Hay Boxes.

4. 1.5. EXTENSION EDUCATION

- E1 : Organisation of Adult Education Centres.
- E2 : Organising N.S.S. Camps.
- E3 : Organising Film shows.
- E4 : Organising Kisan Mela.
- E5 : Promotion of Social Forestry.

Scheme Code No.	1985						1986		
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Animal Husbandry									
J:I:01 AH1	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
J:I:01 AH2						XXXXXX			
J:I:01 AH3	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX								
J:I:01 AH4				XXXXXX					
J:I:01 AH5				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
J:I:01 AH6						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
J:I:01 AH7	XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX							
J:I:01 AH8	XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX							
Homestead Vocation									
J:I:01 H1					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
J:I:01 H2	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
J:I:01 H3	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
J:I:01 H4				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
J:I:01 H5						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Scheme Code No.	1985						1986		
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Homestead Vocation									
J:I:01 H6			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
J:I:01 H7							XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Home Science									
J:I:01 HS1									XXXXXXXXXXXX
J:I:01 HS2	XXXXXX			XXXXXXXXXX			XXXXXXXX		
J:I:01 HS3	XXXXXX			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
Educational Programmes									
J:I:01 E1	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
J:I:01 E2		XXXXXXXXXX				XXXXXXX			
J:I:01 E3	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
J:I:01 E4							XXXXXXXXXX		
J:I:01 E5					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				

4. 3. Family coverage

The following tables depicts the family-wise coverage in the Panchayats by the various technological modules during the year under report.

T A B L E - 9

FAMILY AND PANCHAYAT-WISE COVERAGE OF THE DIFFERENT TECHNOLOGICAL MODULES

(i) Training-cum-Input Programme

a) Agriculture/Horticulture

Code No.	Name of Panchayat					Total (No. of families)
	Nilambur	Chungathara	Edakkara	Vazhikkadavu	Moothedam	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A1	5	5	5	5	5	25
A2	4	-	1	-	-	5
A3	1	1	-	1	-	3
A4	3	3	3	3	3	15
A5	1	-	2	2	-	5
A6	1	-	-	-	-	1
A7	5	5	5	5	5	25
A8	2	2	2	2	2	10
A9	-	-	-	-	1	1
A10	1	-	8	1	-	10
A11	-	-	5	-	-	5
Total	23	16	30	18	16	105

b) Animal Husbandry

Code No.	Name of Panchayat					Total (No. of families)
	Nilambur	Chungathara	Edakkara	Vazhikkadavu	Moothedam	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AH1	1	1	1	1	1	5
AH2	1	1	1	1	1	5
AH6	3	-	-	-	-	3
AH7	1	1	1	1	1	5
AH8	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total	7	4	4	4	4	23

c) Homestead Vocation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H1	1	1	1	1	1	5
H2	-	8	-	-	-	8
H3	5	5	5	5	5	25
H7	2	2	14	2	2	22
Total	8	16	20	8	8	60

d) Home Science

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HS1	5	5	5	5	5	25
HS5	2	2	2	2	2	10
HS6	5	5	5	5	5	25
Total	12	12	12	12	12	60

(ii) Training Programmes

Code No.	Duration of training	No. of training	No. of participants/ trainees	Category
AH1	One day class	5	15	Men & Women
AH5	Three days class	2	10	Men & Women
HS2	Half day training class	5	25 each	Women
HS4	Half day training class	5	25 each	Women
HS1	One day class	1	25 each	Women

(iii) Area Coverage Programmes

Code No.	Duration	Numbers
AH3	One day	5
HS3	One day	--
E1	Continuing	30
E4	Continuing	--
E5	One day	--

4.4. Consortia/Advisory Committee

The Kerala Agricultural University is implementing both the ICAR assisted, Scheduled Castes Area Research and Tribal Area Research Programmes. In order to monitor the execution of these Projects and for suggesting new SC/ST programmes, the Kerala Agricultural University has constituted a cell with Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and Director of Extension as Convenor.

The Monitoring Cell has constantly reviewed the programmes and recommendations were made. Some of the recommendations made by the Cell are indicated below.

1. The scope of dovetailing training programmes in SCAR
2. Identifying more suitable technological modules.
3. Training in agricultural practices preceding input distribution schemes.
4. Fodder trees with a dual purpose of fuel and fodder instead of fodder grass.
5. A training programme for Key Communicators.

These recommendations were included in the Action Plan 1986-87.

In addition to the Monitoring Cell, a Three Tier Advisory Committee, at University, Block and Growth Centre levels has been functioning for the planning and successful implementation of the programmes. These committees were reconstituted during the month of January 1985. The University Level Committee had its meetings on 22nd May and 3rd August 1985. The Committee revised the Annual Plan and list of schemes and finalised the Action Plan

for implementation. The Block level Advisory Committee was convened on 18.7.'85 at the Centre to evaluate the activities. The five Growth Centre level meetings were convened twice during the months of May and August 1985.

4.5. Methodology and approach

The Project is being implemented with the active help of all the Developmental Agencies, Voluntary Organisations and Govt. Departments functioning in Nilambur Block. The Centre has been supporting other agencies in their developmental activities as well. Schemes under AICP or SCAR, have been brought to the information of these departments and agencies and their collaboration and whole-hearted co-operation is solicited.

In order to animate the target group, a number of registered Societies have been formed within the Project area, and schemes are undertaken with their co-operation. These Harijan organisations play a decisive role in Project execution. The Mahila Samajams under the Development Block, Nilambur are also co-ordinating with the activities of the Centre, and it is through them the Harijan women are being mobilized.

Schemes under the Project are designed taking into consideration the locally available resources, manpower and talents. In consultation with the Advisory Committees at Growth Centre level and Block Level specific schemes

are formulated. These schemes are presented before the Extension Advisory Committee, Kerala Agricultural University and an Annual Action Plan was finalised by the University Level Advisory Committee.

In addition to the Schemes in the Action Plan, the Centre has been trying to identify heuristically more relevant technological modules synthesising the traditional lore with modern technology. The routine field level home visits in the Project area, help to establish essential rapport with the target groups.

A cluster approach is practised in seeking of operational area of the Project and group specifications are given predominance in rule of choice of selection, execution, monitoring and evaluation of transfer of technology. A community approach has been designed in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, homestead vocation and leadership programmes. Training programmes have been conducted involving progressive, and experienced farmers. Key communicators have been identified, trained and it is through them the dissemination of scientific implementation is attempted.

5. RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

5.1. Agriculture/Horticulture

A1. Developing suitable module for year round production of vegetables to overcome dietary deficiencies.

This module, for developing a suitable cropping pattern for vegetable cultivation to overcome the dietary deficiencies among the Project beneficiaries and to provide additional income was started in September 1984. This module was a continuation of the earlier programme of popularising vegetable cultivation in the area involving training and subsequent distribution of seeds to selected women from each Growth Centre.

Five modules were tried in five Panchayats involving 25 families.

Based on the results obtained so far, a module has been identified to produce fresh vegetables through out the year. It has been found that this module generated an additional income varying from Rs.70/- to Rs.250/- per year to the beneficiaries after meeting their consumption requirements of vegetables.

This module is continued to obtain conclusive results.

A2. Trials to identify varieties of Sesamum suitable to the area and to standardise management techniques for the crop.

This module envisages to identify improved varieties of Sesamum suitable to the area and to standardise management techniques for the crop. Two improved varieties (Karyakulam 1 & 2) and local varieties (Karellu and Vallally) were tried. The trials were conducted at two locations (Jawahar Harijan Colony and Pathiripadam) in

land after the harvesting of 'Modan' (upland) paddy.

'Kayamkulam 1' outyielded 'Kayamkulam 2' and local varieties though the results are inconclusive. These trials would be continued.

A3. Trials on various practices and identification of suitable pulse crops as intercrops in Banana.

In this module, trials on planting time, application of fertilizers and inter-cultivation of pulse crops were attempted. The planting was done during Oct.-Nov. 1984. Two trial plots of 50 cents with two different cropping pattern of vegetables as inter-crops were laid out at Jawahar Harijan Colony and Vellaketta under irrigated condition.

The crop was harvested during mid-August '85 before the Onam season. In Kerala it is the time when 'Nendran' variety of Banana fetches premium price. The two beneficiaries earned an income of Rs.3750/- and Rs.4124/- The beneficiaries cultivated Bhindi, Ashgourd, Pumpkin, Cowpea and Bittergourd as inter-crops earning an average net income varying from Rs.320/- to Rs.500/- after meeting their consumption requirements of vegetables. One of the beneficiaries earned an income of Rs.126/- by sale of suckers.

A4. Training in Agricultural skills to Harijan youths for generating self employment.

Fifteen Harijan youths selected from the five Growth Centres were given skill training in agricultural practices. These youths were sent for attending the three day training on handling plant protection equipment, Nursery technique and vegetative propagation techniques respectively, to the Institute of Agrl. Technology, Tavanur and Krishi Vijnan Kendra, Pattambi during January 1986.

A5. Cataloging of local mushroom varieties growing on wood wastes and trials to identify most suitable varieties.

This scheme was not implemented due to lack of expertise.

A6. Trials on 'Modan' paddy varieties and standardisation of production technologies.

The main objectives of this module include standardisation of the management practices of 'Modan' paddy cultivation, followed by introduction of improved varieties and evaluation of the comparative performances of the different varieties.

This module was tried in three localities in Jawahar Harijan Colony, Appankappu and Uppada areas. Seed varieties of Suvarnamodan, Cul. 1907 and PTB 28 were tried in five plots of 25 cents each along with the local varieties of Thottacheera, Padannavella and Kalluruni. The trials were started in April-May 1985.

In general, the performance of 'Modan' paddy varieties during the period in Nilambar area was poor due to climatic variations. Even then, the performance of PTB 42 (Suvarnamodan) in two plots was encouraging. The local variety 'Kalluruni' gave a better yield under scientific management practices. The results are inconclusive. The trials are being continued.

A7. Trials on the introduction of tuber crops other than Tapioca to meet dietary as well as seed material needs.

This scheme is not implemented.

A8. Introduction of high yielding varieties of Tapioca.

Cassava (Tapioca) is the most popular tuber crop of

the area and this module intends to increase the production of local varieties by employing scientific package of practices, gradually followed by introduction of the improved varieties released by Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivendrum.

Trials in respect of this module were started in May 1985. Scientific cultivation was practised with local varieties of tapioca in 10 plots of 50 cents each at Karappuram, Vellakketta, Mamankara, Champurattikallu and Jawahar Harijan Colony. At Jawahar Harijan Colony, a novel experiment of collective farming of tapioca in one hectare of land involving 21 families of the Colony was carried out in May 1985. The yield varies from 8 to 14 T/Ha. in the plots and this is much higher than a rate of 4 to 8 T/Ha. obtained by families following traditional practices. Since the results are encouraging this module would be continued with the introduction of high yielding varieties.

A9. Inter cultivation of Tapioca with Groundnut - Not included.

A10. Trials on Ginger cultivation in Tribal areas - Action initiated.

A11. Medicinal Plant cultivation in Tribal areas - Not implemented due to lack of expertise.

5. 2. Animal Husbandry

AH1. Genetic upgradation of local goats.

This module is contemplated to achieve genetic upgradation of local goats through introduction of improved cross bred bucks to the area and to study the adaptability of the different cross bred goats in the area. The trials are being continued at Jawahar Harijan Colony. Four

families have been selected and cross bred goats with kids were supplied during April 1984. Table presents the particulars of these trials.

DETAILS OF CROSS BRED GOATS SUPPLIED TO THE
SELECTED FAMILIES

Sl.No.	Particulars of animal		Name of beneficiary at Jawahar Harijan Colony
	Milch goat type and date of birth	Male kid type and date of birth	
1.	ASM 78/25.5.80	F2A 455/14.2.84	Smt. Santha House No.28
2.	SAM 15/9.12.80	F3A 56/9.1.84	Smt. Kunhi House No.14
3.	SAM 59/8.6.81	F2A 452/11.1.84	Smt. Chinna House No.11
4.	ASM 89/30.10.81	F2A 454/10.2.84	Smt. Devaki House No.72

Results revealed that the performance of the milch goats supplied in the locality is not satisfactory by way of low yield. The grown up animals show non-adaptability symptoms. One of these goats died in July 1985 due to Paralysis and Diarrhoea. The lower growth rate of the remaining ones can be attributed to lack of concentrate feed and proper management besides inclement weather.

Out of the four cross bred male kids, two died in November 1984 due to diarrhoea by parasitic infestation. Deworming was done periodically to the remaining ones. The buck (F2A 454) reared by Smt. Devaki, House No.72, Jawahar Harijan Colony was ready for servicing since February 1985. About 72 cases of insemination have been

reported and Smt. Azaki earned an income of Rs.300/- during Feb.-Nov. 1985.

AH2. Trials on meat rabbit rearing as a vocation for the Scheduled Castes - Not implemented due to lack of expertise.

AH3. Pregnancy diagnosis and infertility camps.

This module envisages the conduct of periodic veterinary clinics in specific locations of the Project area.

The Project Centre, in collaboration with Regional Artificial Insemination Centre of Govt. of Kerala, conducted five veterinary clinics during the period. Eighty four Scheduled Castes families owning animals have benefited from these clinics.

Out of the 84 cases referred for pregnancy diagnosis, 26 were positive. The non-pregnant animals were treated for anoestrus/repeat breeding by the Veterinary Hospitals in the area. The most of the cases the basic reason for the problem was the lack of concentrate feeds to the animals and unhealthy maintenance of these animals. Along with the clinics, training classes on scientific maintenance of animals were conducted in all the Growth Centres during Sept.-Oct. 1985.

AH4. Training in Goat Management - Not implemented due to lack of expertise.

AH5. Training in clean and proper milking.

This module intends to train the S.C. families benefitted under IRD Programme in clean and proper milking, the technology of complete milking of animals.

Two trainings of five days duration were conducted at Jawahar Harijan Colony and Chokkadu Colony. Experts from Dairy Farm, Mannuthy conducted the programmes during

April 1984 and January 1985.

The results of the training programmes showed a higher yield of milk within a shorter time by employing proper milking technique.

AH6. Trials on Quail Farming - Not implemented due to lack of expertise.

AH7. Introduction of Duck Farming - Not implemented.

AH8. Development of Inland Fishery.

The topographical features of the area offer immense scope for Fish Farming and this module intends to introduce Fish culture among the Scheduled Castes families having potential areas.

Four trial plots were selected and the beneficiaries were given intensive training in fish farming during November 1985 making the expertise available at Krishi Vijnan Kendra, Pattambi. The results are inconclusive and the trial would be continued with the distribution of fingerlings.

5. 3. Homestead Vocations

H1. Training in handicrafts using bamboo and reeds.

This module encompasses the selection of youths with traditional talents in basket making and to expose them to the modern techniques of making handicrafts using bamboo and reeds.

The training programme of three months duration was started on 1.1.'85 at Vellakkotta. Eight Scheduled Castes youths were given intensive training in making handicrafts. The finished products were sold at University Pavillion Trichur Program Exhibition and they have earned Rs.850/- from the products.

The second programme of three months duration was started at Kuttikunnu on 1st November 1985. Five trainees are being trained at this Centre.

H2. Introduction of Improved Potter's Wheel and training in modern trends in pottery.

The scheme on introduction of improved potter's wheels and training in recent trends of pottery is being implemented at Bhoodan Colony since June 1984. The Grama Swaraj Samithi, an organisation of potters sponsored under the Project is currently manufacturing nursery pots, ornamental pots, smokeless choolas etc.

Table presents the average income generated under his module among the eight potter's families.

T A B L E - 10

INCOME GENERATED PER FAMILY FOR THE YEAR (MONTHLY INCOME)

Period	Before the introduction of improved wheels and training Rs.	After the introduction of improved wheels and training Rs.	Remarks
December '84	300.00	600.00	
January '85	300.00	600.00	
February	300.00	600.00	
March	300.00	600.00	
April	300.00	600.00	
May	300.00	600.00	
June	150.00	200.00	
July	150.00	200.00	
August	150.00	400.00	
September	100.00	100.00	X Due to X low X market X demand
October	100.00	100.00	
November	100.00	100.00	
Total	2,550.00	4,700.00	

Additional employment

With the introduction of improved potter's wheel the time spent on production of pottery material was reduced with increased production. The time saved in production is now utilised for the marketing of the produce by men so that the women folk who used to go for marketing of the produce could take up subsidiary occupations such as poultry keeping, vegetable cultivation etc.

H3. Training for starting Tailoring and Embroidery at various centres.

With the object of developing the skill in tailoring and embroidery among the women folk to prepare them to start their own enterprises, this module was organised at the different Mahils Samajams sponsored under the Project during June 1985. The Centre includes Jyhar Harijan Colony, Kuttikunnu, Valanthode, Nedumpuzhayikalakunnu, Appankappu, Thampurattikallu, Vellakketta and Karappuram. The Centre provided the sewing machines to the Mahila Samajams. Altogether 63 trainees enrolled in this programme as on December 1985.

Earlier one training was organised under the auspices of the Centre at Vellakketta during Jan.-March 1985. Seven trainees were enrolled and the programme created employment for 75 man-days for an unemployed girl netting honorarium for working as Instructor.

This programme will be dovetailed with the Integrated Rural Development Programme for starting their own enterprises.

The training programme in clay modelling was conducted at Thampurattikkallu during October 1984 to

March 1985. Eight trainees were enrolled in the programme.

The scheme was not successful as the items produced could not be marketed in the nearby localities of the Training Centre.

H4. Starting Leaf Cup Manufacturing-Training Unit.

Under this, the Centre organised six one-day training classes at the Centre for the selected youths from various Growth Centres. The economics of the production is being assessed.

H5. Establishing Soda Water Manufacturing Unit - Not implemented.

H6. Chip Making Training Unit for women - Not implemented.

H7. Training-Research-Development Scheme in Apiary.

This module aims at disseminating scientific knowledge on Apiary Management among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It envisages to inculcate basic skills in bee-keeping through trainings and demonstrations and to study various aspects of hive management, off season feeding, bee handling techniques, and comparative study of various types of hives including bamboo poles, mud pots and modern hives.

Under this programme, 18 trainees were selected from Thampurattikkallu, Vellaketta, Mummulli and Appankappu and they were given training during 21st to 23rd March 1985. The services of local Apiarists and experts from Kozhikode Sarvodaya Sangh were utilised for conducting the programme.

Out of the 10 trainees supplied with standard bee hives, eight have set up colonies during October 1985.

This module is being continued.

5. 4. Health, Home Science & Nutrition

HS1. Possibilities of training through Key Communicators among Harijan Women.

With the object of developing leadership qualities among Harijan women and to enlighten them on various socio-economic uplift activities this training was organised at Krishi Vijnan Kendra, Pattambi during February 1986. Twenty Harijan women, selected from the seven Harijan Mahila Samajams under the aegis of the Centre, participated in the five day training programme.

HS2. Campaigns on better infant feeding practices.

Advocating the importance of better infant feeding practices is of much relevance to the Scheduled Castes women. The Centre organised five lecture-cum-demonstration classes during July 1985 and 162 women were benefited by the programme. Experts from Department of Home Science, College of Agriculture, Vellayani extended assistance to the programme.

HS3. Organising Health Camps.

Medical facility is lacking in the remote areas of the Project. The Project Centre organised three Medical Camps in the area co-ordinating with the various voluntary and developmental agencies.

1) The first Medical Camp was conducted at A.L.P. School, Bhoodan Colony on 26.2.'85. Nearly 750 persons including 350 Scheduled Castes and 200 Scheduled Tribes were examined. The medical report revealed that nearly 60% of the examined were under-nourished and anaemic. It also located 26 cases of Leprosy. During the camp 78 polio vaccination were done. The camp was organised in liaison with the District Women's Council.

ii) The second Medical Camp for tribal people was conducted on 25th May 1985 at Nedunqayam and Mundakkadavu in collaboration with the Department of Forest and the Jaycees International, Nilambur Chapter. 250 Tribal people were examined and medicines worth Rs.6,000/- were given free-of-cost to the needy.

iii) The third medical camp was conducted at Vellakketta on 20.8.'85 in collaboration with the State Nutritional Programme of Department of Health. Lecture classes on Health and Nutrition were conducted. 78 women were examined and treatment prescribed. This module is being continued.

HS4. Training in Oral Rehydration Therapy for children.

Under this, the Centre organised five half-day training classes during April-May 1985. Field level demonstrations were conducted at the selected Mahila Samajams. The experts from Krishi Vijnan Kendra, Pattambi and Department of Home Science, College of Agriculture, Vellayani extended help to the programme. This module is being continued.

HS5. Introduction of smokeless choola.

The Grama Swaraj Samithi at Bhoodan Colony, an organisation of Potter's sponsored by the Centre is capable of making smokeless choolas designed by the Sasthra Sahitya Parishad and approved by the Department of Science and Technology.

The Centre had installed three smokeless choolas during November 1985. The results are inconclusive. This module would be continued.

5. 5. Adult Education

E1. Organisation of Adult Education Centres.

Under the aegis of the Centre 14 Harijan-Girijan Samithies have been organised and literacy centres are functioning under them quite satisfactorily since September 1984. The Centre extended assistance by way of help for registration and by supplying teaching aids.

One hundred and fifty Functional Literacy Programme Centres have been started by the Department of Community Development in the Block area since October 1985. The Project Centre identified 32 such centres with learners belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The Project Centre is supporting these centres with teaching aids and literature.

E2. Organising of N.S.S. Camps.

E3. Organising film shows.

The Extension & Graphic Unit of the Directorate of Extension conducted four film shows at Vellakketta, Bhoodan Colony, Nilambur and Kuttikunnu during 25th to 29th February 1985.

The Centre is equipped with film unit since August 1985. Twelve centres have been identified to, for conducting monthly film shows and two rounds of film shows were conducted during October 1985 and November 1985. The Centre became a member of the Film Library of Field Publicity Department, Govt. of India, Malappuram since October 1985.

6. IMPACT ON TARGET GROUP

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6. 1. Qualitative

6.1.1. The programme for the popularisation of vegetable cultivation among the Scheduled Castes was very successful and as a result most of the families were able to supplement their income by the sale of vegetables as well. These families have their own vegetable gardens at present. They have learned the Scientific practices of plant protection, spraying, irrigation and timely fertilizer application and a remarkable change is observed in their cultivation practices. This also have resulted in appreciable changes in their food habits. The iron deficiency observed during the Medical camp is also combated to a large extent.

6.1.2. The Project, without offering any monetary assistance, has been able to make a marked impact on the Harijan socio-economic life by creating a conducive atmosphere in the locality. To certain extent the apathy and mistrust of the poor people on developmental agencies could be ameliorated.

6.1.3. The agricultural inputs and implements distributed among the families through their voluntary organisation, 'free of cost' have not only been timely but as have helped them in generating additional employment. A 'commonality of purpose' could also be established among the Harijans in the clusters and colony.

6.1.4. Programmes like tailoring, handicrafts, pottery and training in spraying have helped in refinement of skills of some of the members of the families which in turn has generated and supplemented their income.

6.1.5. The bringing in of isolated and remote pockets of Scheduled Castes families into the Project has helped to bring them into the main stream of developmental activities in Nilambur Community Development Block. The periodic visits to these areas made by the Scientists have ushered in a qualitative change in their ways of thinking and living.

6.1.6. The programme on animal management including scientific and clean milk production for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Nilambur have yielded commendable results. Mention can be made about the material improvements resulting from such a training at Chokkadu Tribal Colony.

6.1.7. Implementation of various programmes through the youth and Mahila Organisations have achieved a remarkable spurt in rural development activities in the area. The Block level officials are also actively participating and encouraging our efforts in the direction of socio-economic upliftment of the weaker sections of Scheduled Castes and Tribal people. This has resulted in greater involvement through proper linkage, by the target group in the successful implementation of AICP on SCAR to achieve the avowed objectives of the programme.

7. CONSTRAINTS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

1. The Project Centre experiences difficulties in developing proper leadership among the Harijans due to various socio-political-economic reasons.

2. Even among these land owning, most of the families have no legal right records on the land. Most of the Scheduled Caste populations are landless. As a result they are unable to get financial assistance easily from Financial Agencies. This impedes the progress of the work in the Project Centre.

3. Majority of the Scheduled Caste families are in the defaulters list as they took loan in the past from Govt. and co-operatives.

4. It will be appropriate if the Government provides the guarantee for continued financial assistance to Scheduled Castes once the various training programmes such as tailoring, handicrafts, pottery etc. once completed. This will ensure a systematic and meaningful utilization of the training for self-employment among the trained beneficiaries.

5. Even though Developmental Agencies and Financial Institutions are eager to co-operate with the Centre, the existing procedural and administrative bottlenecks defeat the attempts to co-ordinate the programmes in the implementation and follow-up stages.

6. There are many agencies involved in Developmental activities among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Nilambur. These agencies are purely development-oriented

and they are not organising training programmes to make full use of the inputs supplied by them. Harijans in these are carried away by the input supply schemes of these agencies and they perceive wrongly the Project Centre also as one among these agencies.

7. The Technical Staff working in the Project Centre being involved in the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities uplift programme for the first time, hence to be given advanced training in working with deprived classes of people to successfully accomplish the objectives of the Project.

8. ACTION PLAN FOR 1986-87

On the basis of Bench Mark Survey and field level observations and experience gained during the past years of the Project, the following Action Plan is proposed for the period 1986-87. In addition to the existing schemes that are to be continued for 1985-86, the following schemes under each discipline, will be considered for the final Action Plan 1986-87.

A. Agriculture

1. Experiments of application of fertilizer for rice, banana, tapioca etc.
2. Experiments on time of planting in banana, sesamum etc.
3. Inter-cultivation of Tapioca with Groundnut.
4. Trials on sweet potato cultivation.
5. Trials on Groundnut cultivation.
6. Trials on Bettelvine cultivation.
7. Trials on Medicinal Plant cultivation.
8. Silviculture.

B. Animal Husbandry

1. Organisation of Veterinary Health camps.
2. Introduction of Duck Farming.
3. Broiler and Poultry Farming.
4. Introduction of Pig Farming.
5. Training programme on buffalo management.

6. Development of Inland Fishery.
7. Introduction of Fish culture in paddy fields.

C. Home Stead vocations

1. Improved potter's wheel for more potters and marketing of products.
2. Handicraft works, bamboo and clay.
3. Introduction of waste wood mushroom cultivation.
4. Paper cover manufacturing.
5. Photography and Light Engineering.
6. Apiculture as Homestead vocation.
7. Cane work and carpentry.
8. Brick making
9. Beedi making for employment generation.
10. Leather making and plastic works and organising co-operatives for sale-purchase of the finished products and raw materials in Scheduled Caste Area.

D. Home Science

1. Training and Administrations of importance of balanced diet.
2. Education of Harijan women for basic nutriçion.
3. Case of pre-natal and post-natal mothers.
4. Training in child care.
5. Conservation of energy sources.
6. Safe storage.
7. Training in garment stitching.
8. Utilizing waste materials.

E. Health and Hygiene

1. Purification of generating water facilities.
2. Sanitation through construction of soak-pit.
3. Training and administration of kitchen gardens.
4. Medical camps.

Facilities available with the Institute to support the scheme

- a) Krishi Vijnan Kendra at Pattambi, which imparts skill oriented training programmes to farmers, is located about 70 Kms. away from the Project Centre.
- b) Krishi Vijnan Kendra for Tribals at Ambalavayal is located about 50 Kms. away from the Project Centre. In this Kendra, training programmes are organised to improve the vocational skills of tribal people.
- c) The Cashew Research Station, Anakayam is located nearly 30 Kms. away and the Livestock Research Station, Thiruvazhankunnu is about 45 Kms. away from the Project Centre. These Research Stations can also extend their expertise for the successful implementation of the Project.
- d) Kerala Forest Research Institute Sub Centre, Nilarbur is located very near to the Project Centre. This Institute can provide technical expertise to the Project Centre on aspects related to forestry.

- e) The Regional Artificial Insemination Centre (RAIC) of the Animal Husbandry Department is located just 1 Km. away from the Centre. The facilities available with RAIC can be utilized for Animal Management Programme of the Project Centre.
- f) The Kelappaji College of Agricultural Engineering, Tavanur, Malappuram District is located about 82 Kms. away from the Project Centre.

BUILDING

As such there is no building owned by Kerala Agricultural University at Nilambur. Hence a building had to be hired for housing the Office of the Project Centre. The Project Centre is equipped with the following implements and equipments.

1. Public Address System.
2. Slide Projector.
3. Sewing Machines (10 Nos.)
4. Agricultural implements: Pick axes (15 Nos.)
Mammatties (10 Nos.), Sickles (10 Nos.)
Chatties (10 Nos.)
5. Plant Protection Equipment - Sprayers (3 Nos.)
6. Tarpaulin Tents (2 Nos.)
7. Irrigation Pump sets (2 Nos.).
8. Soda Manufacturing Units.
9. Chip Making Machine.
10. Leaf Cup Machine
11. 16 mm. Film Projector with Generator and other accessories.
12. Home Science Utensils. 13. Petromaxes.
13. Laboratory Equipment.

further the Project Centre is equipped with sufficient furniture and office equipment for the proper functioning.

LINKAGE WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The K.A.U. Project Centre has close contact with the various Developmental Departments of the State Government like Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Social Welfare, Soil Survey, Health and Industries. Developmental Agencies like District Rural Development Agency, Special Agricultural Development Unit, Rubber Board, Integrated Tribal Development Project etc., Khadi & Village Industries, Banking Institutions etc. have also been involved in the development activities of the Centre.

In order to achieve proper linkage with the various Developmental Departments and Agencies, consortia meetings will be indispensable and a three-tier Advisory Committee has been constituted. In the Kerala Agricultural University, a Monitoring Cell for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is functioning with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman.

10 APPENDIX

STAFF POSITION

Sl. No.	Name of staff	Designation	Date of joining
1.	Sri.P. Rajendran	Sr. Scientist	27.10.1982
2.	Sri.N. Vijayakumar	Specialist (Economics)	15.3.1983
3.	Vacant	Specialist (Animal Science)	
4.	Vacant	Specialist (Small Scale Industries)	
5.	Vacant	Technical Asst. (Animal Science)	
6.	Vacant	Tech. Assistant (Economics)	
7.	Sri.A.Abdurahiman	Farm Assistant (Agri.) Gr.II	1.3.1985
8.	Smt.K. Girija	Typist Gr. II	22.2.1984
9.	Sri.E.P. Narayanan	Driver Gr.III	4.6.1984

10.2. Budget Provision and Expenditure (1.4.1985 to 31.12.'85)

Item	Provision	Expenditure
Pay & Allowances	72,300.00	68,572.38
Travelling Allowance	5,500.00	--
Recurring Contingencies	59,000.00	18,889.55
Total	1,36,800.00	87,461.93

A BRIEF HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE
HOST INSTITUTION

The Kerala Agricultural University was founded in 1971 in accordance with the provisions of the K.A.U. Act. The leading educational and research institutions run hitherto by the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments were transferred to the University on 1st February 1972 and they formed the nucleus of the Kerala Agricultural University. The primary objective of the K.A.U. is to promote programmes of Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Education in Kerala. The programmes of the University have been designed with a view to face the new challenges posed by an age of fast progressing science and technology. There are at present three faculties viz., Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Sciences and Fisheries. The research projects are designed to develop new technologies to increase productivity to a higher level. There are at present about 30 Research Institutions undertaking pioneering Research studies on important aspects of crop science, animal Science and Fishery Science. The educational programmes are conducted in the five educational institutions under the University viz. College of Agriculture at Vellayani, College of Horticulture at Vellanikkatt, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences at Mannuthy, College of Fisheries at Panangad and the M. L. S. S. Agricultural Engineering College, Tavanur.

A vital link that links the academic world of the University closer to the farmer is its Extension Wing.

It transmits effectively and quickly the farming techniques evolved by the Scientists to the doors of the farmers through the various developmental agencies.

The Extension Education activities of the K.A.U. are undertaken through the Directorate of Extension. The main strength of the Kerala Agricultural University Extension Education Programme is the full co-operation and co-ordination established with State Extension Departments. The following are the important extension activities undertaken by the Directorate of Extension.

1. Information support through the various mass media and correspondence courses.
2. Quality exhibitions both major and mini exhibitions.
3. Publication of periodical and non-periodical extension literature.
4. Training programmes:-
A. number of training programmes for the benefit of Development personnel, Subject Matter Specialists, Farmers, Ex-Servicemen and Personnel of Banks and Commodity Boards.
5. Farm Advisory Service:-
Conducts district level and Village level seminars on topics of importance in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.
6. The Kerala Agricultural University Press caters to the Printing requirements of University.
7. Under Village Adoption Programme 27 villages around Research and Educational Institutions have been selected to serve as field laboratories for the Scientists of the University.

8. The National Demonstration Scheme at Sadanandapuram conducts demonstrations to convince the farmers, the production potentialities of scientific technology designed to bring out maximum production from unit area of land in unit period of time.
9. The Lab-to-Land Programme of the ICAR is implemented in 31 transfer of Technology Centres benefitting 1100 poor farm families by way of supply of critical inputs and technical guidance.
10. The Krishi Vijnan Kendras at Pattambi and Ambalavayal (for Tribals) organise skill oriented training programmes to the farmers to the point that they can repeat what they have learned in their farms with confidence.



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