

REPORT ON
MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

JULY 1985 TO JUNE 1986

BANGLADESH RURAL ADVANCEMENT COMMITTEE
66, MOHAKHALI COMMERCIAL AREA
DHAKA-12

MANIHEDANI INTEGRATED PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT
JULY 1985 - JUNE 1986

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Glossary of acrnym/term

AAF	-	Ayesha Abed Foundation
BADC	-	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BRDB	-	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
CI	-	Corrugated Iron
FEC	-	Functional Education Course
FP	-	Family Planning
Khas	-	Unused Government land and water
MIP	-	Manikganj Integrated Project
ORT	-	Oral Rehydration Therapy
UCC	-	Union Coordination Committee
UZCC	-	Upazila Coordination Committee
VO	-	Village Organization
VGF	-	Vulnerable Group Feeding

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

Annual Report
1985 - 86

1. Introduction:

The Manikganj Integrated Project (MIP) is now in its tenth year. It covers its total target area of 182 villages and works with about 60,000 villages. MIP's goal is to transfer skills and knowledge to the target groups to encourage self-reliance.

1.1 Functional Education Course (FEC) and Group Formation

FEC is the foundation through which group solidarity and conscientization take place. The course is participatory in methodology, and basic numeracy and literacy materials, designed by BRAC, are the vehicle for communicating ideas and analysis of village social and political reality. Volunteers with basic formal education are trained by MIP as local teachers (shebok/shebika). Completion of at least part of the course has been made a precondition for participation in other activities run by MIP.

BRAC's target population are those without access to the means of production - landless and marginal farmers, fishermen and artisans without implements and raw materials, labourers and destitute women. Functional education graduates from these social categories are organised into men's and women's groups in order to carry out activities that can benefit them. With 20-25 members, the group sets up a Group Savings Fund with members' weekly contributions, and individuals are selected for training as leaders, paramedics, etc. to organise social and economic activities for the group.

1.2 Group Activities

All MIP groups are engaged in institution (organisation) building, income generating (economic), social development, and resource mobilization activities, mostly on a collective basis.

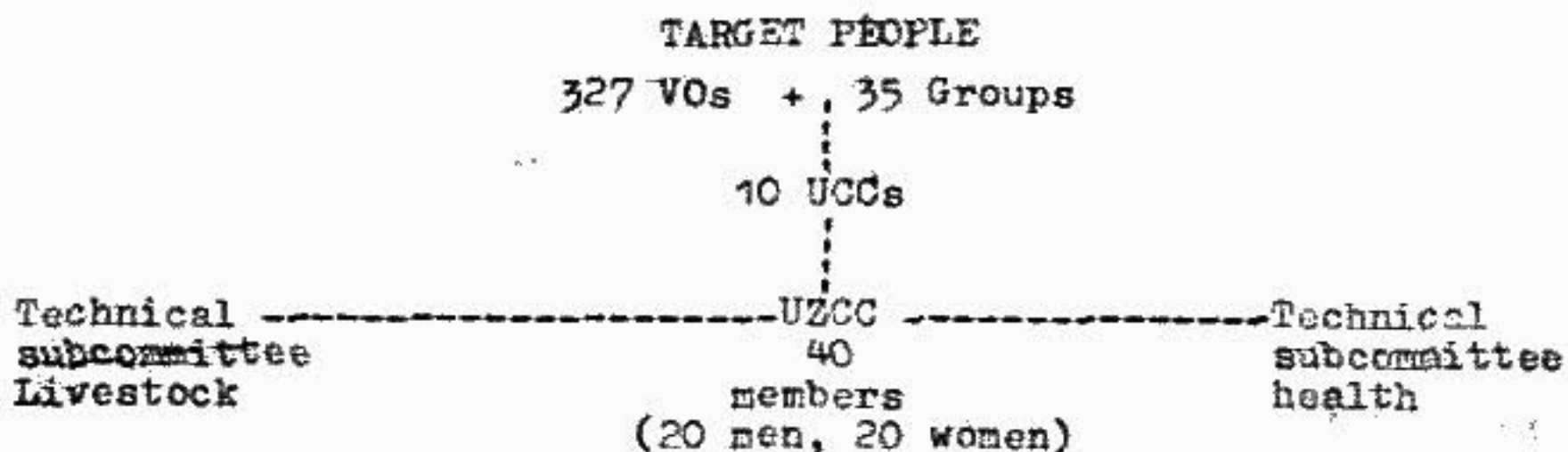
1.2.1 Institution Building: Village Organisations and Union Coordination Committees.

Since 1983, different groups have been joined together in the village to form Village Organisations (VOs), in order to both share ideas, and to increase class solidarity among the poorest. VOs meet monthly to discuss socio-economic issues (dowry, divorce, gambling, irrigation problems and participation in Food For Work Programmes), to organise, plan and evaluate economic

activities and social action plans, and to take part in the local shalish (village judicial council).

An important development in village organisation has been the formation of men's and women's Union Coordination Committees (UCCs) as the logical step towards federation and unity among VOs at the Union level. UCCs hold monthly meetings to discuss issues which cannot be resolved by VOs - wage bargaining, political representation, protest action, pressure for local government services - with MIP staff present. Combined men's and women's UCC meetings are now beginning to take place - a promising sign of integration, solidarity and political awareness among groups traditionally segregated by sex.

An experiment to develop an Upazila Coordination Committee (UZCC) was developed in 1984-5. The diagram below illustrates how the UZCC links with the rest of the group organisation network.



Two delegates from each VO (one man and one woman) belong to their local Union Coordination Committee (UCC), which has 40-60 members from 20-30 villages of a union. There are 10 UCCs, and two men and two women from each are selected by consensus to comprise the 40 member UZCC. The purpose of the UZCC is to further consolidate the organisation of the poor, allowing the most skilled and articulate members of groups to represent them in their demands for the government services they are entitled to, to monitor village projects and other work being undertaken by BRAC groups, and to serve as a communication conduit between the official administration and the village groups. It can also serve as a kind of court (shalish) to handle legal and other contentious matters that cannot be resolved by the UCCs. The 40 members of the UZCC have equal status but different functions such as accounting (rural credit etc.), communications, technical matters

etc. and the convenor ('Abhwayok') is appointed by consensus of the 40. In addition, 2 technical sub-committee of the UZCC have been formed, for health and for livestock. The purpose of these is to facilitate access to technical assistance for the VOs, calling on outside expertise when necessary. Other technical committees are planned: for women's affairs, agriculture, and income/employment generation.

UCCs meet regularly between the first and tenth days of the Bengali month; the UZCC meets on the 20th of the Bengali month, to receive feedback from the UCC meetings, and take any necessary action.

1.2.2 Economic Activities

Agriculture

Using Group Savings or loans from MIP, groups undertake many kinds of agricultural activities mostly on Khas (government) land leased for the purpose by the groups. Among crops cultivated are sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco, onions, peanuts, wheat, mulberry, jute and vegetables.

MIP has been innovative in giving the landless control over an important factor in agricultural production - irrigation. Groups are assisted in acquiring low-lift pumps and deep and shallow tubewells, and they organise irrigation command areas and sell water to the farmers. BADC has made pumps available, and the Bangladesh Krishi Bank provides loans for the project, which so far comprises 29 irrigation schemes (of which 18 shallow tubewells).

Ayesha Abed Foundation (AAF)

The AAF is a women's training and production service centre constructed in Manikganj in 1983 to foster rural enterprise development. The centre provides services to new and existing small scale women's producer groups to encourage employment and income generation. Activities include block printing, tailoring, weaving and embroidery.

Seri and eri culture have have also been undertaken for women, with assistance from the Bangladesh Sericulture Board, which buys silk cocoons from MIP and provides subsidies to mulberry growers. Women group members rear cocoons at home and spin the silk into hanks which are sold to the weaving groups, who sell

the woven cloth for block printing and tailoring to the women of the Ayesha Abed Foundation. The AAF gives training to women on the techniques of rearing, spinning and weaving, so that they can work in their villages. 8 village handicraft sub-centres operate under the 5 MIP camps (3 at Betila, 2 at Balirtek and 1 each at Gorpara, Krishnapur and Manikganj). After training in block printing, weaving and embroidery at AAF, the women produce handicrafts at the subcentres, which are then delivered to AAF for marketing. Finished products (cloth, printed bed covers, tablecloths, sarees, cushion covers, wall hangings and garments) are retailed at BRAC's Aarong shops in Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet. The AAF centre also gives training in activities, fish net production and bamboo and jute goods production.

Poultry Rearing

Poultry rearing has proved a reliable source of additional family income, and MIP provides training (mostly to women) on breeding, feeding, housing and vaccination practices. Key rearers become extension agents in their villages, promoting HYV egg distribution and the setting up of mini poultry farms.

Fish Culture

Fish culture is an activity encouraged to enrich the diet and make use of derelict ponds, drains and ditches. BRAC provides the necessary training and distribution of fish fry for cultivation.

1.2.3 Social Development

Training is provided to different group members on many subjects and at many levels. BRAC's Training and Resource Centre (TARC) designs and carries out these programmes, both in Human Development (organisational skills, leadership, participation, management etc.) and in Occupational Skills (irrigation, fisheries, agriculture, handicrafts etc.), either at its centre in Savar, or in the field.

Health and Family Planning is crucial in development, and para professional health workers from the groups are given training on 10 common diseases in rural Bangladesh. Training comprises prevention (sanitation, immunization), cure (inexpensive, preferably locally available drugs), and FP (to be integrated in the FEC course). They also run local vaccination campaigns, and vitamin-A distribution to children.

MIF operates a Mother and Child Nutrition and Welfare Centre at Betila where severely malnourished children are brought for treatment, while their mothers stay with them and are trained on health and nutrition, as well as learning skills such as poultry rearing and horticulture.

Midwife (dai) training is also an important component of MIF's health work, and includes principles of hygiene, and pre-natal and post-natal care. 'Dai Kits' are distributed, and refresher courses held from time to time.

TB control became a new area of work for MIF in 1984. MIF paramedics/health workers attend a one month's training course in Dhaka at the National TB Control Board (NATAB). Back at MIF, an education campaign has been carried out among the groups about early TB detection, testing and treatment (see Table 11d). A mini-laboratory has been set up at Betila Camp for testing sputum samples, and government supplies have been obtained for treating patients.

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) has become an integral part of MIF's health campaign and operates on a house-to-house teaching basis as practised by BRAC's widescale Oral Therapy Extension Programme (OTEP) set up in 1980 to help combat the scourge of diarrhoea. An attempt to improve sanitation has also been included in a programme of building water sealed latrines.

Tree Planting and education on deforestation to MIF groups have taken on importance as consciousness of ecological balance becomes more widespread. Despite its renowned fertility, even the soil of Bangladesh is suffering from over-pressure, especially erosion from fuel wood cutting. Plants for both fruit trees (guava, lemon, papaya, etc.) and fuel wood trees (ipil ipil, bokayon, etc.) are distributed to the VOs, and planted on roadsides, in compounds and around fish culture ponds.

1.2.4 Resource Mobilization

BRAC in general, and MIF in particular, encourage the village groups to avail themselves of government resources to which they are entitled, but normally have no access. These include productive resources such as khas land and ponds for collective cultivation and pisciculture, and services such as human and animal vaccination supplies, drinking water tubewells, agricultural inputs etc. MIF helps to bridge the communication gap between village

groups and government officials responsible for these resources and services, and mutually beneficial results have often ensured.

1.3 Field Organisation and Personnel

MIP operates from a number of field 'camps'. Manikganj camp is the main office, and sub-offices have been set up at Betila, Krishnapur, Balirtek and Gorpara. Coordination is maintained through regular staff meetings.

ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING YEAR JULY 1985-JUNE 1986

2. Institution Building

Functional Education Courses (FEC) continued as the basis of MIP's work (see Table 1). Village groups continued to federate into village organisations - there are now 327 VOs with 14,701 members - (See Table 2), and only a small number of non-federated groups now remain. Human Development training continued to emphasize skills and management workshops (See Table 3).

The Union Coordination Committee (UCC) and the Upazila Coordination Committee (UZCC) consolidated themselves, and women's and men's meetings are now systematically integrated. This is significant in a society in which segregation of the sexes is still the norm.

3. Economic Activities

Many agricultural activities were hampered this year by severe hailstorms which destroyed crops and reduced most rural incomes accordingly.

3.1 Agriculture

Recovery from the previous year's serious flooding brought investment in agriculture back up to normal, and increased employment and income (See Table 4). Largest numbers of women took up outdoor agricultural activities, traditionally considered a male preserve.

3.1.1 Irrigation

The two deep tubewells under negotiation for purchase by landless groups during the previous year were actually acquired and are now operating, selling water in their command areas. The American NGO CARE is cooperating with MIP in providing technical

and management training on DTWs for the irrigation group members. As government policy since the early 1980s has been to remove subsidies on minor irrigation equipment, and thus encourage private ownership. MIP groups are planning the purchase (on credit from BRAC) of a further 13 DTWs (4 from BADC and 9 from BRDB). As rural electricity becomes available, tubewells will be converted from diesel to electric power.

During this period, 37 VOs (with 1142 members) were involved in irrigation schemes. A total of 197.32 acres of land were irrigated for an investment of Tk.478,975. Agricultural employment was naturally increased as a result.

3.1.2 Pisciculture

Fish culture continued on a similar scale to the previous year, with mini-ponds and large ponds being worked. One of the UCCs succeeded in obtaining a khas lake (400 meters long) for use by 4 VOs (2 women's and 2 men's). Work started this first year with 60,000 fingerlings.

3.2 Animal Husbandry

During the reporting period, the training of village veterinary workers among MIP group members was completed. They now serve the whole MIP area (not just MIP groups) in an advisory capacity, giving treatment and medicine as well as organising and carrying out cattle vaccination programmes. Vaccination cards were introduced this year for record keeping for families' animals. A new activity in the reporting period is artificial insemination, for which a centre has been set up at Balirtek to channel government services. A second centre will be opened in Betila in July 1986 (See Tables 5.5a and 5b).

MIP animal husbandry programme received a number of official visits during this period from the Planning Commission, and the government expects to use the MIP livestock model elsewhere.

3.3 Women's Activities

More and more women are participating in income earning activities as the need for economic independence (rather than dependence on male family members) increases. Previous activities continued (paddy husking, handicrafts, spice grinding, and livestock rearing) as traditional home-based work. More importantly, work outside the home increased, and more women took up income

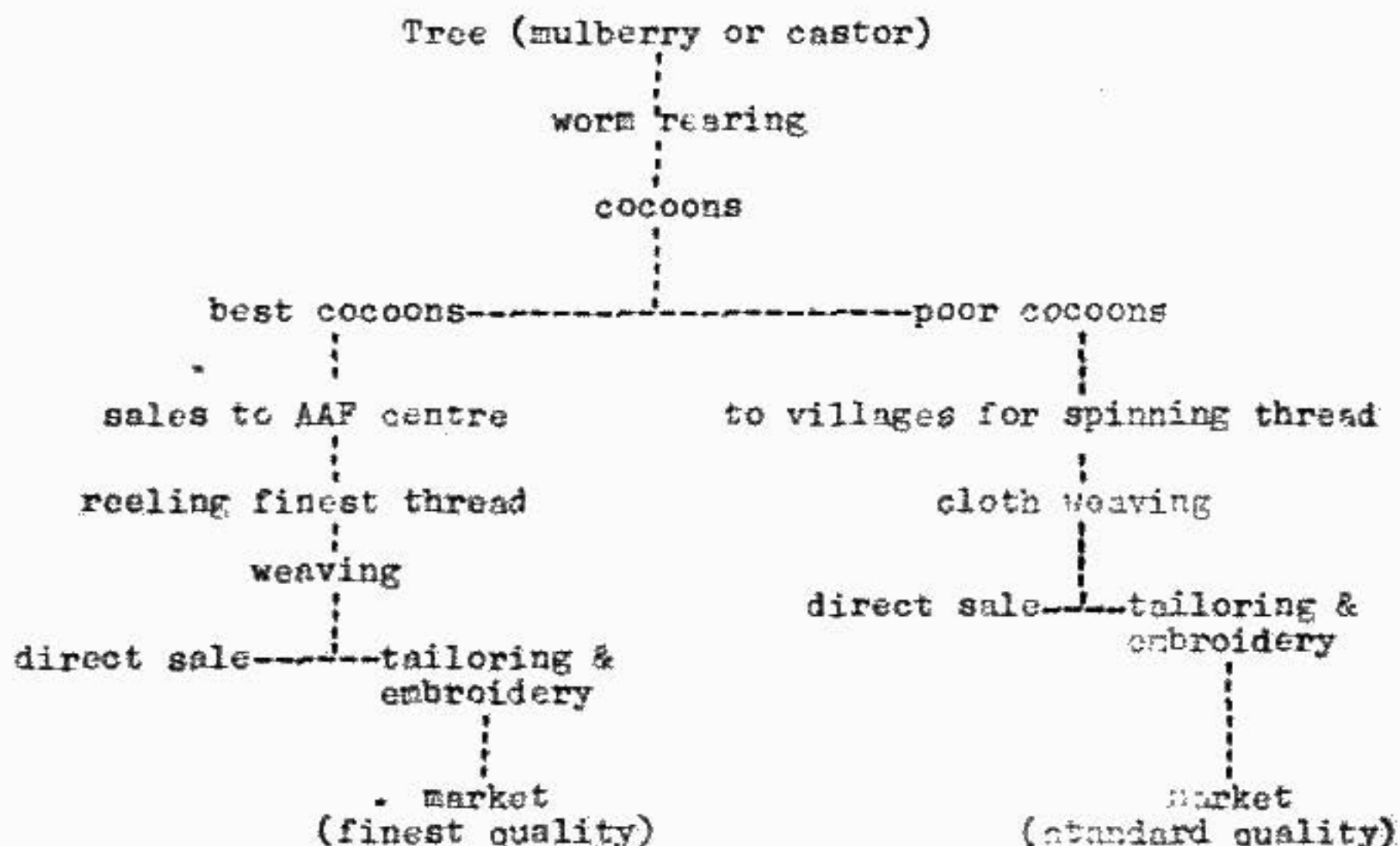
generating activities in the fields, in teaching, health, and even in the traditionally male occupations of management of irrigation and in MIF's first brickfield project (See below 3.5).

3.3.1 Income and Employment Generation

Table 7 indicates the wide variety of women's activities being pursued during this period. Increasing sales at BRAC's Aarong shops and high demand for cloth and clothing made weaving and tailoring important as in the previous period.

3.3.2 Seri and Eri Culture

High demand for silk cloth continues to make this activity of interest to more and more women, since the process of silk production comprises many stages and can involve all members of the family. Mulberry silk production increased and quality improved after the training given by an expert from BRAC, particularly on mulberry tree cultivation (See Tables 3, 8a and 8b). The diagram below illustrates the chain of production:



As Table 8b shows, there has been a two fold increase in mulberry tree growers, and a three fold increase in the number of cocoons produced over the previous year.

3.3.3 Poultry Rearing

After a three fold increase in the number of women involved in poultry rearing during the previous period, this activity continued to interest more and more women (See Tables 9, 9a, 9b, 9c and 9d). The activity has become reliable with the availability of vaccination services and production and distribution of HYV eggs. However, the HYV hatching eggs had proved unreliable at times, so a chick rearing unit was started in June 1985. Each participant's income increased by 30% per month during the period over the previous period, and income from vaccination fees has also increased from Tk.27 to Tk.40 per month per worker.

A new activity during the period has been duck rearing using government services (See Table 9c) on an experimental basis.

3.4 Group Funds and Credit

The 327 VOs and 35 groups held funds in June 1986, as follows:

	<u>Taka</u>
a) group savings from subscriptions	491,925
b) group general fund from income/collection	57,336
c) profit from group economic activities	<u>206,800</u>
	Total: 756,061
d) BRAC funds (coop)	1,131,738

MIP has continues to encourage strict accounting and financial discipline among the groups. All funds are now kept in bank accounts, and four members have joint responsibility for keeping the books in order.

3.5 Brickfield

An interesting new development in this period has been MIP VO members' involvement with competitive commercial enterprise in the form of a brickfield. A dry season activity, brick production should begin towards the end of the year. About 3,000 men and women VO members are now individual or group share holders in the venture, with a stake of Tk.100 each. In this way, 3 lakh (300,000) Taka has been raised from group savings for investment in the project; a further 1 lakh Taka remains to be raised from local sources; BRAC (through MIP) will then make a loan of 3 lakh Taka (being two thirds of the total required) to the groups to be paid back over five years. As a labour intensive project, 50 wage

workers will be employed at any one time at about 30 Taka per day (the norm for day labourers in Bangladesh). Bricks will be sold at market prices, and the project is expected to be profitable from the second season onwards.

It is significant progress for MIP VOs to become engaged in a large scale project requiring a high level of management, planning, technical and financial skills. With initial support from BRAC (as well as credit without collateral), it is expected that in the future rural enterprise on such a scale can be repeated.

4. Social Development

Again during this reporting period, health care was paramount in social development (See Tables 10 to 11d).

Para-legal training was an important new activity to help groups understand their legal rights and duties. Tree planting continued, and non-formal primary education (NFPE) became established.

4.1 Health

During this period, health worker training was consolidated, as well as Health Committee and health administration procedures at village level. MIP's health work has drawn the attention of the government, and there have been a number of official visits during the period to observe village health work in action, both preventive and curative.

The family planning programme continued, and the Betila Child Welfare and Nutrition Centre operated with its health education for mothers of sick children. Dai (traditional birth attendant) training also continued.

4.1.1 Immunization

The extension of MIP's immunization programme to the general community begun last year was institutionalised during this period. All 182 villages were covered by a mass immunization campaign using government vaccines with a five fold increase over last year. Under 2 year olds received DPT and women of child bearing age TT shots (See Table 11c). DT was discontinued in favour of DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus).

4.1.2 ORT

Oral Rehydration Therapy has become a crucial message in all health education to combat dehydration (and often death) particularly among children suffering from diarrhoea. All 182 MIF villages were covered and a woman in every household taught how to prepare a rehydration solution using salt, local molasses and drinking water (lobon-gur-saline).

4.1.3 TB Control

Sputum samples of people with persistent coughs continued to be analysed at the Betila mini-laboratory. During this period, 862 samples were analysed, of which 91 were positive. 83 patients received treatment, 6 dropped out and 11 died (Table 11d). Treatment for TB is very long (14 months) and medical supplies (from NATAB) must be taken continuously for permanent cure. To help ensure this, patients are asked to deposit Tk.100, which is returned to them on completion of the treatment. A TB Committee is being formed in Manikganj and should be operative by December 1986. Its objective is to liaise with government health officials to monitor TB in the area.

4.2 Legal Aid

Throughout its rural institution building activities, BRAC has identified a growing need for legal support. Although the notions of human and legal rights are imparted to group members in the course of Functional Education, this area needs more attention, as so many of the contentious issues and confrontations that arise before the union and upazila committees concern formal legal problems.

BRAC proposed, therefore, that the training of para-professionals in legal knowledge be institutionalised at village level, so that ordinary group members have access to advice on the basic modern legal system in Bangladesh. For example, ignorance of legal rights leads to poor villagers allowing themselves to be arrested without a warrant; women allow themselves to be divorced by men saying "I divorce you" three times, which is now illegal.

Through the development of para-legals, BRAC hopes to gradually set up a para-legal association at upazila level, linked with sympathetic professional legal practitioners. This network

should then be able to give support to the rural poor facing litigation.

In conformity with the above, therefore, 20 individuals have been selected from the VOs of MIF to be trained as 'para-legals' at BRAC's TARC. At the same time, a survey is being conducted to assess the nature of legal problems common in the area. The next few years will show how effective such a programme has been, but the availability of a village-based legal adviser can be expected to make almost instant changes in the day to day lives of some of the rural poor, whose ignorance of the law can often mean a total loss of livelihood.

4.3 Non-Formal Primary Education (NFPE)

The existing primary education system in Bangladesh is mainly concerned with preparing children for secondary education, so that 42% drop out after a year or two before attaining numeracy and literacy through lack of motivation, lack of encouragement from (mostly illiterate) parents, irrelevance of curriculum to their lives, the need for child labour at home, high cost of books etc. Parents' attitude is that educating girls is a luxury unnecessary for their future domestic lives as wives and mothers. However, research has shown that the more schooling a woman has had, the more likely she is to limit the size of her family, and the better the health of her children.

BRAC has therefore, designed a primary curriculum comprising functional literacy and numeracy, basic science, social studies, health and hygiene, which is need based and life-oriented. It is also timetabled to fit in with work's demands on children's time, and stresses the importance of enrollment of girls. The NFPE programme is in its second year of a 3 year pilot period. Books and classroom supplies are produced at minimal cost and provided free. Teachers receive special training and are mostly women.

In MIF there are now 53 NFPE schools in operation, with about 30 pupils in each. 70% of the pupils are girls and the drop out rate is minimal (See Table 13). BRAC is more than satisfied with results so far.

5. Local Resource Mobilization

Table 12 shows the resources obtained by MIP groups. Government supplies of human and animal vaccinations obtained have risen substantially during the reporting period. Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) supplies were obtained as during the previous period for the Betila Nutrition Centre, as well as 700 cards for eligible destitute women to claim 31.25 kg of wheat each over 6 months. Khas land and ponds were put to economic use, and trees were planted on roadsides.

6. Summary and Conclusion

1985-86 has been an important period for the consolidation of rural institutions in MIP. Almost all groups are now federated into VOs, meaning they all now have more strength. The function of the UZCC has proved to be of crucial importance for solving both individual and common or group problems.

Income and employment activities have expanded, and women's increasing participation in work outside the home is of significance as many women become the family's principal breadwinner. Next year's annual report will comment on the operation of MIP's first brickfield venture. It will be interesting to observe the management and financial performance of the VOs in running such a large and complex project.

MIP's health programme has matured and the ORT programme is of particular importance as an additional component of preventive health education.

The next few years will show the effectiveness of MIP's two new activities which began during this reporting period, namely legal aid and NFPE. Both appear at present to be set on a successful course.

Table 2
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS/GROUPS

Upto June 1985
 1985 - 1986

	Number of villages covered	No. of V.Os			V.O. Members			No. of nonfederated groups			No. of non federated group members		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Upto June 1985	182	96	156	252	3,844	6,918	10,762	55	25	80	2,255	769	3,024
July/85 to June/86	182	45	30	75	1,752	287	3,939	33	2	35	766	43	809
Total	182	141	186	327	5,596	7,205	14,701	88	27	115	3,021	812	3,833

Table 3
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 TRAINING (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT)
 July 85 - June 86

Name of Course	Group/V.O.			Group Members			Sponsored by
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Basic Orientation	4	6	10	20	30	50	MIF
Leadership	18	46	64	48	102	150	TARC
Management	18	44	62	44	118	162	TARC & MIF
Workshop	51	76	127	381	637	1,018	TARC & MIF
Total	91	172	263	493	887	1,380	

Table 4
MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
AGRICULTURE SCHEME

July 1985 - June 1986

Scheme	No. of V.O./Groups	No. of Members involved	Total land (in acres)	Total investment (in Taka)
Sugarcane	4	106	7.7	51,950
Irrigation ; HYV	37	1,142	197.32	4,78,975
LYV	5	135	3.00	14,000
Potato	4	159	3.00	12,500
Robi Crop	-	-	-	-
Mulberry	67	563	4.60	8,000
Vegetable	6	48	0.90	3,000
Others:				
1. Fertilizer	6	190	-	32,484
2. Seedling production	1	25	0.25	500
3. Tobacco cultivation	2	62	1.50	8,900
4. Land mortgage	1	30	0.80	1,000
5. D.T.W. purchasing	6	290	-	99,975
6. Cow rearing	18	89	-	85,843
7. Paddy Husking	1	15	-	7,500
Total	158	2,854	219.07	8,04,627

Table 4a
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 AGRICULTURAL SKILL TRAINING

July 95 - June 86

Type of Training	No. of V.Os/Groups involved			No. of Members involved			Sponsored by
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Irrigation	22	2	24	114	40	154	MIF & CARE
Pump Management	18	-	18	23	-	23	MIF & CARE
Pump - Mechanics	7	-	7	7	-	7	MIF & CARE
Paddy Cultivation	6	-	6	92	-	92	MIF & CARE
Horticulture (Tree planting)	12	41	53	84	333	417	TARC & MIF
Fisciculture Training	16	5	16	53	12	65	TARC
Drivers Training	16	-	16	16	-	16	BRAC & CARE
Total	92	46	140	389	385	774	

Table 4b
 HAWAIIAN IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
 CREDIT POSITION

Balance		Disbursement		Repayment		Outstanding	
Period (As of)	Amount	Period (As of)	Amount	Period (As of)	Amount	Period (As of)	Amount
30th June 1984	14,75,754 (a)	1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985	4,46,307 (b)	1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985	3,42,774 (c)	30th June 1985	15,79,635 (d)
30th June 1985	15,79,635 (a)	1st July 1985 to 30th June 1986	10,66,386 (b)	1st July 1985 to 30th June 1986	5,96,184 (c)	30th June 1986	22,53,637 (d)

Notes: (a) + (b) - (c) = (d)

Table 5a
MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: VETERINARY WORKERS
 July 1985 - June 1986

Sl. No.	Union	No. of V.V.W. Trained	No. of V.V.W. Active	No. of R.V.S. Trained	No. of R.V.S. Active	No. of Kits Distributed	No. of village covered	Average income of V.V.W.	Average income of R.V.S.
1.	Zagir	15	12	3	3	2	20	120	310
2.	Nabogram	9	7	4	4	3	16	145	352
3.	Pourasova	5	4	2	2	2	18	94	250
4.	Gorpara	9	7	3	3	3	16	79	262
5.	Dighi	8	6	2	2	2	14	82	279
6.	Krishnapur	14	14	3	3	3	30	103	275
7.	Botila	9	7	2	2	2	22	93	305
8.	Dutail	6	5	3	3	3	13	85	287
9.	Vararia	8	6	3	3	3	16	81	270
10.	Hatipara	12	10	2	2	2	17	92	285
	Total	95	78	27	27	25	182	97	288

Note: V.V.W. = Village Veterinary Workers
 R.V.S. = Rural Veterinary Surgeon

Table 5b
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: CATTLE VACCINATION PROGRAMME
 July '85 - June '86

Union	Dose/Amp	Anthrax	B.O.	H.S.	G.2.V.	F.M.D.	Vaccination Fee (Tk.)	Cattle vaccination card distributed.																																																																																																																																																			
Zagir	Dose	813	511	1,229	-	1,438	5,313	700																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	10	15	35	-	38			Nabogram	Dose	718	518	1,027	-	1,312	4,229	600	Amp	9	15	29	-	35	Fourasova	Dose	681	413	730	-	673	3,014	500	Amp	8	12	21	-	19	Gorpara	Dose	545	837	380	-	518	2,768	930	Amp	6	30	11	-	13	Dighi	Dose	1,258	527	1,140	-	702	3,921	350	Amp	15	15	40	-	20	Krishnapur	Dose	843	380	261	-	1,610	3,065	1,200	Amp	9	12	8	-	32	Betila	Dose	738	823	539	-	1,350	3,150	1,000	Amp	9	20	15	-	35	Futail	Dose	500	412	211	-	760	1,530	805	Amp	7	12	7	-	21	Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700	Amp	6	20	26	-	19	Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171
Nabogram	Dose	718	518	1,027	-	1,312	4,229	600																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	9	15	29	-	35			Fourasova	Dose	681	413	730	-	673	3,014	500	Amp	8	12	21	-	19	Gorpara	Dose	545	837	380	-	518	2,768	930	Amp	6	30	11	-	13	Dighi	Dose	1,258	527	1,140	-	702	3,921	350	Amp	15	15	40	-	20	Krishnapur	Dose	843	380	261	-	1,610	3,065	1,200	Amp	9	12	8	-	32	Betila	Dose	738	823	539	-	1,350	3,150	1,000	Amp	9	20	15	-	35	Futail	Dose	500	412	211	-	760	1,530	805	Amp	7	12	7	-	21	Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700	Amp	6	20	26	-	19	Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248												
Fourasova	Dose	681	413	730	-	673	3,014	500																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	8	12	21	-	19			Gorpara	Dose	545	837	380	-	518	2,768	930	Amp	6	30	11	-	13	Dighi	Dose	1,258	527	1,140	-	702	3,921	350	Amp	15	15	40	-	20	Krishnapur	Dose	843	380	261	-	1,610	3,065	1,200	Amp	9	12	8	-	32	Betila	Dose	738	823	539	-	1,350	3,150	1,000	Amp	9	20	15	-	35	Futail	Dose	500	412	211	-	760	1,530	805	Amp	7	12	7	-	21	Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700	Amp	6	20	26	-	19	Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																											
Gorpara	Dose	545	837	380	-	518	2,768	930																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	6	30	11	-	13			Dighi	Dose	1,258	527	1,140	-	702	3,921	350	Amp	15	15	40	-	20	Krishnapur	Dose	843	380	261	-	1,610	3,065	1,200	Amp	9	12	8	-	32	Betila	Dose	738	823	539	-	1,350	3,150	1,000	Amp	9	20	15	-	35	Futail	Dose	500	412	211	-	760	1,530	805	Amp	7	12	7	-	21	Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700	Amp	6	20	26	-	19	Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																																										
Dighi	Dose	1,258	527	1,140	-	702	3,921	350																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	15	15	40	-	20			Krishnapur	Dose	843	380	261	-	1,610	3,065	1,200	Amp	9	12	8	-	32	Betila	Dose	738	823	539	-	1,350	3,150	1,000	Amp	9	20	15	-	35	Futail	Dose	500	412	211	-	760	1,530	805	Amp	7	12	7	-	21	Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700	Amp	6	20	26	-	19	Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																																																									
Krishnapur	Dose	843	380	261	-	1,610	3,065	1,200																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	9	12	8	-	32			Betila	Dose	738	823	539	-	1,350	3,150	1,000	Amp	9	20	15	-	35	Futail	Dose	500	412	211	-	760	1,530	805	Amp	7	12	7	-	21	Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700	Amp	6	20	26	-	19	Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																																																																								
Betila	Dose	738	823	539	-	1,350	3,150	1,000																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	9	20	15	-	35			Futail	Dose	500	412	211	-	760	1,530	805	Amp	7	12	7	-	21	Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700	Amp	6	20	26	-	19	Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																																																																																							
Futail	Dose	500	412	211	-	760	1,530	805																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	7	12	7	-	21			Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700	Amp	6	20	26	-	19	Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																																																																																																						
Bhararia	Dose	516	600	720	-	982	3,650	700																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	6	20	26	-	19			Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800	Amp	7	20	22	-	16	Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																																																																																																																					
Hatipara	Dose	590	640	678	-	790	3,453	800																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	7	20	22	-	16			Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																																																																																																																																				
Total	Dose	7,202	5,661	6,915	-	10,135	34,093	8,195																																																																																																																																																			
	Amp	86	171	214	-	248																																																																																																																																																					

Table 6
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 OFF FARM SKILL TRAINING
 July 1985 - June 1986

Type of Training	Group/V.Os			Group Members			Sponsored by
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Block printing	-	32	32	-	52	52	BRAC
Weaving	1	18	19	6	32	38	BRAC
Tailoring	-	25	25	-	35	35	"
Embroidery (Needle)	-	41	41	-	142	142	"
Embroidery (Eri)	-	9	9	-	13	13	"
Ericulture	-	44	44	-	120	120	"
Silk thread production	-	1	1	-	1	1	"
Vegetable Dye	-	4	4	-	4	4	TARG
Oven making	-	24	24	-	24	24	"
Spinning Wheels and Mechanics	1	26	27	6	63	69	"
Bee keeping	-	9	9	-	10	10	I.B.A.
Total	2	233	235	12	496	508	

Table 7
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 WOMEN'S INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME
 (CUMULATIVE FIGURES UPTO JUNE 1986)

Programme	Total No. of villages covered	Total No. of V.O/ groups involved	Total No. of members involved
Animal Husbandry	117	163	507
Agriculture	45	46	1,297
Bamboo and cane	2	3	57
Block printing	35	32	92
Bidi making	3	3	32
Chanachur making	1	1	15
Ericulture	117	126	1,168
Sericulture	117	145	1,037
Embroidery (Needle)	84	92	346
Embroidery (Eri)	6	6	12
Horticulture	60	120	977
Jute works	1	1	18
Net making	3	3	96
Pickle making	4	4	47
Poultry	178	257	4,352
Paddy husking	11	15	220
Pisciculture	47	51	944
Spice grinding	4	4	4
Pulse/Oil seed crushing			
Tailoring	32	32	70
Weaving	41	44	140
Oven making	27	28	33
<u>Service delivery</u>			
Health & Family Planning Workers	182	259	490
Poultry Workers	178	259	173
Birth Attendants	182	251	1,833

Table 8a
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 ERICULTURE PROGRAMME
 EGGS PRODUCED, CHARKA TRAINING
July '85 - June '86

Union	Cycle	Quantity of eggs produced in sub-centre	No. of worm shades made	No. of women trained in charka mechanics	Total quantity castor seeds planted (in maunds)
Pourasava	6	60	4	1	0.5 Maund
Zagir	6	125	6	7	1 "
Nabogram	6	51	2	1	0.5 "
Gorpara	2	183	31	4	0.75 "
Dighi	-	-	2	1	1 "
Krishnapur	7	50	54	-	5 "
Botila	6	109.5	-	-	15 "
Putail	-	-	-	-	1 "
Bhararia	5	160	21	1	1 "
Hatipara	-	-	10	7	21 Seer
Total	38	748.5	130	16	26 Maunds 11 Seer

Table 8
 MANIGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 ERICULTURE PROGRAMME
Upto June '86 (Cumulative Figures)

Union	No. of vill- age cover- ed	No. of groups invol- ved	Total women invol- ved in spinn- ing & rearing	Charka distr- ibuted to spinn- ers	Rear- er not invol- ved in spinn- ing	Cocoons produced		Total	Hanks produced	No. of family invol- ved in Eri pgorr- nisme	Total No. of benefi- ciaries
						In ser- vice in centre	In vill- age one year				
Fourasava	12	12	120	84	6	50,028	40,100	90,128	25,950	80	513
Zagir	15	15	245	190	15	-	63,369	63,369	38,938	195	1,280
Nabogram	7	7	25	20	-	-	15,230	15,230	3,050	20	118
Gorpara	15	15	180	84	4	1,77,920	4,53,120	6,31,040	22,416	87	504
Dighi	9	9	62	58	1	-	1,13,920	1,13,920	2,814	59	372
Krishnapur	18	20	247	162	95	29,053	1,68,866	1,97,919	29,066	170	1,053
Botila	16	16	150	35	5	44,260	51,758	96,018	16,360	98	529
Futail	5	5	20	20	-	-	6,090	6,090	3,984	32	201
Bhararia	13	16	80	58	15	34,589	22,408	52,077	17,024	73	456
Hatipara	9	11	47	29	3	-	12,400	12,400	7,620	32	198
Total	119	126	1,176	739	133	3,35,850	9,47,341	12,83,191	1,72,122	836	5,223

Table 8b
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 SERICULTURE PROGRAMME
July '85 - June '86

Union	Total plots	Total land (acres)	No. of rearers	Cocoons produced (kahan)	Silk thread production* (lbs)	Mulberry Trees	
						No. of plants distributed	No. of growers
Fourasava	6	4	15	650	-	7,675	76
Zagir	36	6	26	1,200	-	11,047	107
Nabogram	4	.80	5	250	-	525	5
Gorpara	20	4.68	25	216	-	17,943	248
Dighi	3	.80	3	-	-	-	-
Krishnapur	6	2	41	66	-	15,475	248
Batila	5	1.5	25	83	-	5,358	5
Futail	1	.30	5	4	-	2,242	1
Bhararia	2	.95	18	64	-	6,375	94
Hatipara	2	.60	6	26	-	3,500	45
Total	85	21.63	169	2,559	262 lbs.	70,140	829

* Silk Thread produced at the Ayasha Abed Foundation in Manikganj.

Table 9
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 POULTRY WORKERS, KEY REARERS, REARERS
 Up to - June '86

Union	Total village covered	Poultry rearing programmes in villages	Total Key rearers in trained	Total model rearers	Total poultry workers by village	Rearers inside groups	Rearers outside group	Total	Birds		Average income by key rearer per month	Mini farmers
									HYV birds	Cross breed birds		
Zagir	20	18	214	13	18	581	964	1,545	1,413	8,130	170	101
Nabogram	16	14	172	9	14	457	783	1,240	956	6,540	167	65
Pourasava	18	16	187	8	16	599	912	1,511	1,569	10,230	181	109
Gorpara	16	16	156	8	16	803	1,011	1,814	3,178	3,461	159	41
Dighi	14	14	94	3	14	415	350	1,765	2,162	2,347	168	23
Krishnapur	30	26	270	9	29	467	1,075	1,542	2,501	9,530	156	55
Botila	22	21	286	9	21	690	840	1,530	942	14,460	163	48
Pufall	13	12	119	4	12	344	426	770	491	7,253	172	32
.....na	16	13	115	5	13	558	682	1,240	901	4,544	162	20
Hatipara	17	16	135	7	18	632	872	1,504	1,112	4,890	165	33
Total	182	166	1,748	75	171	5,546	8,415	13,961	15,225	71,385	166	528

Table 9b
MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
POULTRY : COCK, HEN & CHICK DISTRIBUTION
 July'85 - June'86

Union	Villages	Cocks	Villages	Hens	Villages	Chicks	Villages	No. of poultry sheds
Zagir	20	219	20	-	-	638	20	86
Nabogram	16	236	16	-	-	549	16	88
Fourasava	18	167	18	18	4	459	18	51
Gorpara	16	137	10	-	-	537	16	85
Dighi	14	132	8	-	-	485	13	15
Krishnapur	30	397	26	-	-	385	26	115
Betila	22	154	21	-	-	627	22	70
Futail	13	133	12	-	-	223	8	57
Bhararia	13	113	8	19	11	233	8	40
Hatipara	16	151	13	8	7	298	12	85
Total	178	1,839	152	45	22	4,434	163	692

Table 9a
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 POULTRY VACCINATION PROGRAMME

Upto - June '86

Union	Dose/Amp.	BORDV	RDV	Fowl Pox	Duck plague	Fowl Cholera	Vaccination Fees (in Tk.)
Zagir	Dose Amp.	17,254 239	27,430 359	7,891 57	88 1	5,129 62	10,963.76
Nabogram	Dose Amp.	13,687 202	23,441 327	6,548 43	81 1	4,221 54	8,621.46
Fourasava	Dose Amp.	14,480 220	25,421 338	6,743 52	92 1	4,560 52	10,069.60
Gorpara	Dose Amp.	19,290 281	27,337 312	4,154 29	69 1	2,642 29	8,529.65
Dighi	Dose Amp.	12,941 171	18,968 260	1,979 11	72 1	1,648 18	5,745.00
Krishnapur	Dose Amp.	14,385 240	24,484 288	4,531 35	82 1	6,501 74	7,127.00
Batila	Dose Amp.	13,890 235	18,169 242	5,817 38	83 1	2,512 26	7,624.00
Futail	Dose Amp.	7,482 124	14,867 198	4,761 29	75 1	2,057 21	4,105.50
Bhararia	Dose Amp.	18,757 228	25,380 325	2,134 13	84 1	3,328 35	7,202.00
Hatipara	Dose Amp.	19,931 241	26,970 347	2,268 13	71 1	3,474 37	7,654.00
Total	Dose Amp.	1,52,097 2,181	2,32,467 2,996	46,826 322	797 10	36,072 408	77,642.57

Table 9c
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 POULTRY: HYV EGG DISTRIBUTION
July 1985 - June 1986

Union	No. of Eggs received from Savar, TARC	No. of Eggs Distributed	No. of Villages involved	No. of recipients	No. of Eggs hatched
Zagir	2,718	2,613	20	198	1,294
Nabogram	1,521	1,448	16	110	752
Pouasava	2,523	2,457	18	191	1,201
Gorpara	2,898	2,759	16	289	1,228
Dighi	1,405	1,312	14	139	575
Krishnapur	4,632	4,475	30	365	2,236
Betila	2,774	2,670	22	358	1,228
Putail	1,850	1,746	13	185	840
Bhararia	1,750	1,680	16	113	1,033
Hatipara	1,770	1,684	17	194	808
Total	23,841	22,844	182	2,172	11,195

Table 9c
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 POULTRY: HYV EGG DISTRIBUTION
July 1985 - June 1986

Union	No. of Eggs received from Savar, TARC	No. of Eggs Distributed	No. of Villages involved	No. of recipients	No. of Eggs hatched
Zagir	2,718	2,613	20	198	1,294
Habogram	1,521	1,448	16	110	752
Pouasava	2,523	2,457	18	191	1,201
Gorpara	2,898	2,759	16	289	1,228
Dighi	1,405	1,312	14	139	575
Krishnapur	4,632	4,475	30	365	2,236
Betila	2,774	2,670	22	358	1,228
Putail	1,850	1,746	13	185	840
Bhararia	1,750	1,680	16	113	1,033
Hatipara	1,770	1,684	17	194	808
Total	23,841	22,844	182	2,172	11,195

Table 9e
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 DAY OLD CHICK REARING PROGRAMME &
 DUCK REARING PROGRAMME

Upto June '86

Union	No. of chick rearing units		Capacity of chick rearing unit	Duration of rearing	Mortality rate	Profit (in Tk.)	No. of Ducks distributed	No. of Ducks surviving
	In	Out						
Pourasava	2	7	200 - 300	1.5 - 2 months	3%	600-800	70	68
Zagir	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	101
Nabogram	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	43
Dighi	2	-	200	1.5 - 2 months	3.5%	500-600	-	-
Gorpara	1	2	200 - 300	1.5 - 2 months	4%	500-800	-	-
Krishnapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	78
Bhararia	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	69
Hatipara	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	28
Betila	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	77
Putail	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19
Total	5	9	-	-	-	-	500	483

Table 9f
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (A.2)

Upto September 1986

Name of Union	No. of A.2 centres set up	No. of Cows/Heifers inseminated	Total Tk. received from A.2	Grass cultivated (acres)	Maize cultivation (acres)	No. of village with fattened cattles	No. of villages deworming and fattened cattles	No. of animal dewormed & fattened cattles	Total medicine received from Govt. for deworming	Cow rearing programmes
Jagir	-	-	-	2	9	4	3	515	2,100/- (Approx)	4
Nabogram	-	-	-	5	10	3	4	625	2,729 (Approx)	3
Pourasava	-	-	-	2	5	3	-	-	-	3
Gorpara	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	4
Dighi	-	-	-	-	6	7	3	-	-	3
Krishnapur	-	-	-	1	9	3	3	-	-	3
Bhararia	1	664	3,320	-	6	3	3	-	-	3
Hatipara	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	-	-	4
Betila	1	552	2,760	2	5	2	-	-	-	2
Putail	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	1

Table 10
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 FAMILY PLANNING REPORT
July '85 - June '86

Upto June 1985			New acceptors			Drop-outs		Present position		
Pill	Condom/Emko	Ligation	Pill	Condom/ Emko	Ligation	Pill	Condom/ Emko	Pill	Condom/ Emko	Ligation
207	77	1,423	350	275	220	147	122	410	230	1,643

Table 10a

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, BETILA

Yearly patient Report: 1st July'85 to 30th June'86

Patients from 30th June 1986			Admission 1st July 1985 to 30th June'86			Total Patients			Discharges			Referred (a)			Deaths (b)			Total (a+b)			Patient positio 30th Ju 1986	
B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G
6	9	13	145	115	220	151	124	233	143	110	218	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	7	10

B = Boy, G = Girl, M = Month

Table 11
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 HEALTH WORKERS
Upto June '86

Union	Total No. of villages	No. of Health Workers			No. of Health Workers Active		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Zagir	16	7	20	27	7	20	27
Nabogram	13	1	17	18	1	17	18
Pourasava	11	4	9	13	4	9	13
Gorpara	16	1	28	29	1	23	24
Dighi	14	1	21	22	1	16	17
Krishnapur	22	5	36	41	4	30	34
Putail	11	1	15	16	1	15	16
Betila	24	0	32	32	0	32	32
Bhararia	14	1	26	27	1	2	3
Hatipara	16	5	26	31	2	8	10
Total	157	26	230	256	22	172	194

Table 11a
 MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
 TREATMENT REPORT

July '85 - June '86

Sl. No.	Name of Disease	No. of Patients						Total	No. of cases referred	Emergency calls
		Within Group			Out of Group					
		Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child			
1.	Diarrhoea	335	341	454	268	266	425	2,089	69	134
2.	Worms	632	73	1,039	710	628	940	4,672	9	3
3.	Scabies	448	444	484	350	405	296	2,427	8	-
4.	Anaemia	345	692	115	235	657	88	2,132	44	12
5.	Dysentery	446	542	439	490	469	355	2,741	27	9
6.	Bacillary Dysentery	276	337	219	273	356	202	1,663	57	38
7.	Fever	1,278	1,265	1,464	925	883	1,034	6,849	129	99
8.	Night Blindness	49	57	310	25	43	237	721	25	4
9.	Pneumonia	141	128	401	125	127	360	1,284	45	39
10.	Eczema	146	198	73	131	157	70	775	3	1
11.	Hook Worms	69	93	103	95	74	75	509	1	-
12.	Conjunctivitis	350	301	337	219	242	248	1,697	6	1
13.	Wound in mouth	239	321	330	188	221	266	1,565	2	-
14.	Others	298	288	231	230	250	137	1,434	59	68

Table 11b
MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT
DAI/MIDWIFE ACTIVITIES

July '85 - June '86

Union	No. of Working villages	No. of birth attendants (Dai) identified in covered villages	No. of birth attendants trained	No. of birth attendants active	Dai kits distributed	No. of birth attended	
						Live births	Still births
Zagir	19	52	52	32	30	276	13
Nabogram	14	44	44	28	21	258	18
Fourasava	13	38	38	25	23	240	11
Gorpara	15	52	52	40	26	815	29
Dighi	10	33	33	28	22	626	16
Krishnapur	30	48	48	40	32	715	12
Betila	24	75	75	65	39	385	6
Putail	11	48	48	28	10	105	2
Bhararia	11	50	50	41	27	276	4
Hatipara	15	39	39	35	23	204	3
Total	162	479	479	362	253	3,900	114