

Brief Description Samaj Pragati Sahayog (SPS) has grown to be one of India's largest grassroots initiatives for women empowerment, water and livelihood security. The organization has been working on multi – domains such as water, self Help groups, NPM agriculture, livelihoods, health and nutrition, livestock, education, etc. in 2 districts (Dewas and Khargone) of Madhya Pradesh and 1 district (Amravati) of Maharashtra. In the beginning, they were working on the recharging of the groundwater and water management through watersheds in the tribal and drought-prone areas in the Dewas district in MP.

History Samaj Pragati Sahayog organization was established in 1989. In 1990 the organization started the work of watershed management.

Vision Promoting poverty-free, value based, equitable ecologically sensitive and just society

Mission Enhancing the availability of water , increase the productivity of land and agriculture , diversify livelihoods, empower women , and strengthen the health and well- being of vulnerable rural communities

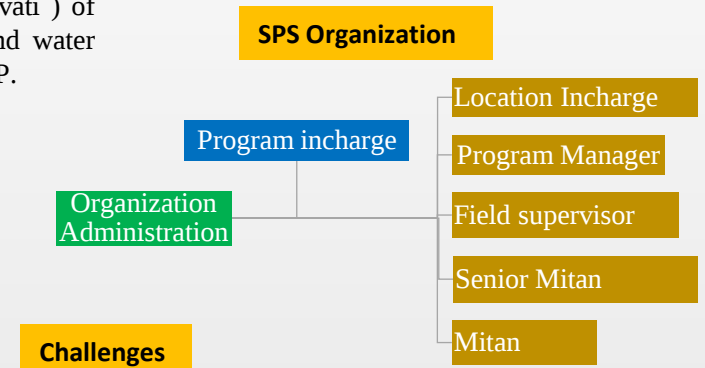
Suggestion

- The farmer should ensure that the bio-pesticides are prepared in advance.
- Promote vegetable production.
- Market plan for organic pesticides product.
- More and more farmers should get connected with the PMKSY.

Theoretical and practical Difference

- Visiting different sites of lift irrigation programs .
- Arranging Different SHGs data for evaluation
- Implementation skill
- Social Behaviour communication
- Understanding Community participation

SWOT Analysis		Tows analysis	
Strengths	Weaknesses	SO Strategy	ST Strategy
• A large proportion of the extension works are specialized in agriculture extension. • Agriculture extension has competitive advantages compared to private extension. • The degree of job satisfaction of the majority of the extension workers. • Rich source of huge manpower to deal this programme.	• Weak budget and inadequate funding for extension work. • Poor diversity of agricultural extension workers in terms of gender. • Lack of adequate training for agriculture extension Formers in general.	This programme aims at sustainable livelihood through every opportune possibility because this programme has rich source of manpower to deal with this programme.	Intervention of local governance has power to surpass political affairs for smooth work of this programme.
Opportunities	Threats	WO Strategy	WT Strategy
• This programme aims at sustainable livelihood through every opportune possibility. • Healthy lifestyle and longevity. • Reach out to the bigger number of the communities.	• Political pressure is there for smooth work of this programme. • In Kantaphod block, MGNREGS work is not so highlighted than other block.	Due to this programme aims at sustainable livelihood through every opportune possibility, agriculture extension Formers may get adequate training.	Poor infrastructure can be reduced if MGNREGS work becomes highlighted.



Challenges

- Lack of focus on one specific area of the project.
- Difficulty in acquiring information from farmers due to time shortage.

Usefulness of internship

- Learned agricultural work and about farmers' problems.
- Learned to level the well .
- Learned about the ground reality of project sites.

Learning and value addition

- Making organic manure from Pakka Nadep, four-wheeled vermicompost, Vermi beds
- Making organic pesticide medicine from five types of leaves, and four types of pastes.
- Making Mahua Tonic, Nimboli decoction
- Different types of program .
- Learned to do internal audit of SHG groups.
- Prepared a questionnaire for farmer survey.

