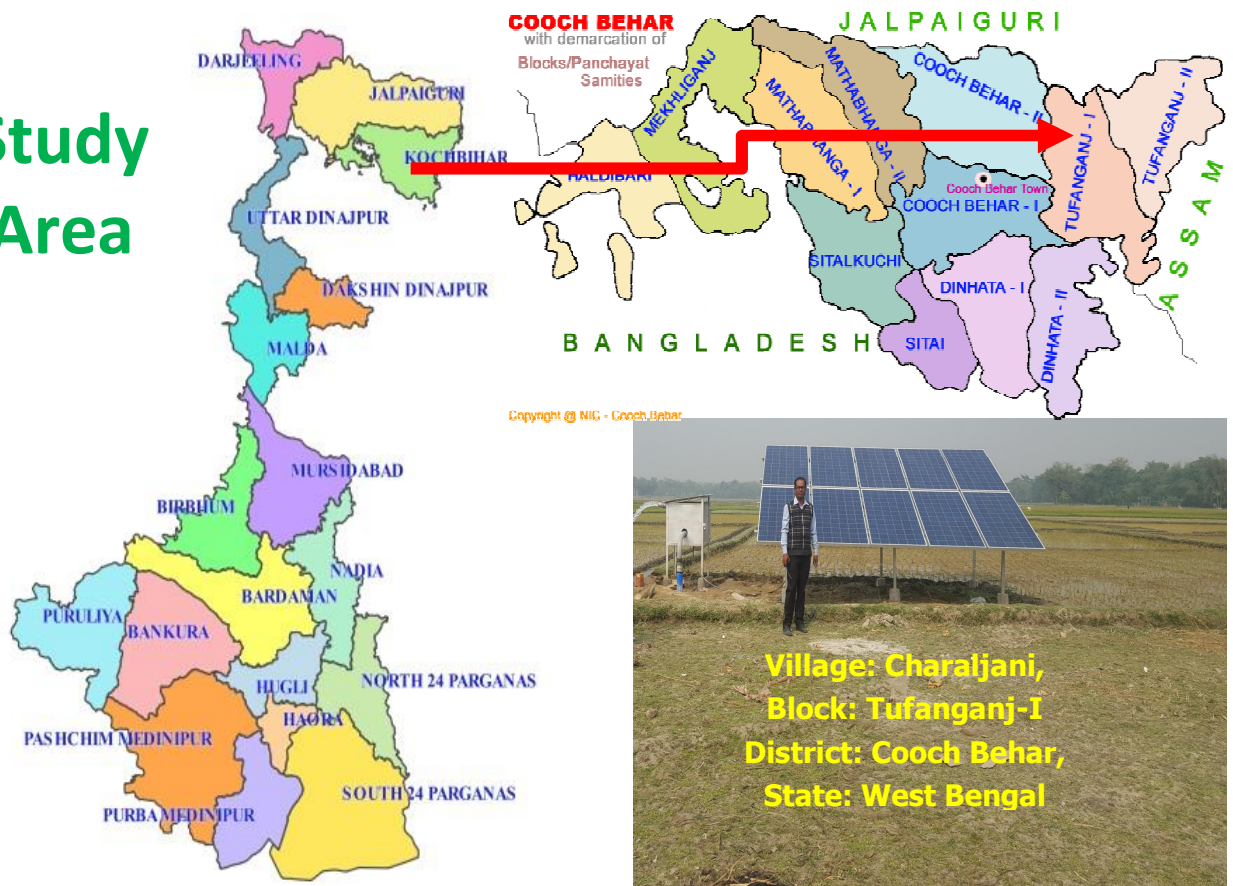


CASE STUDY

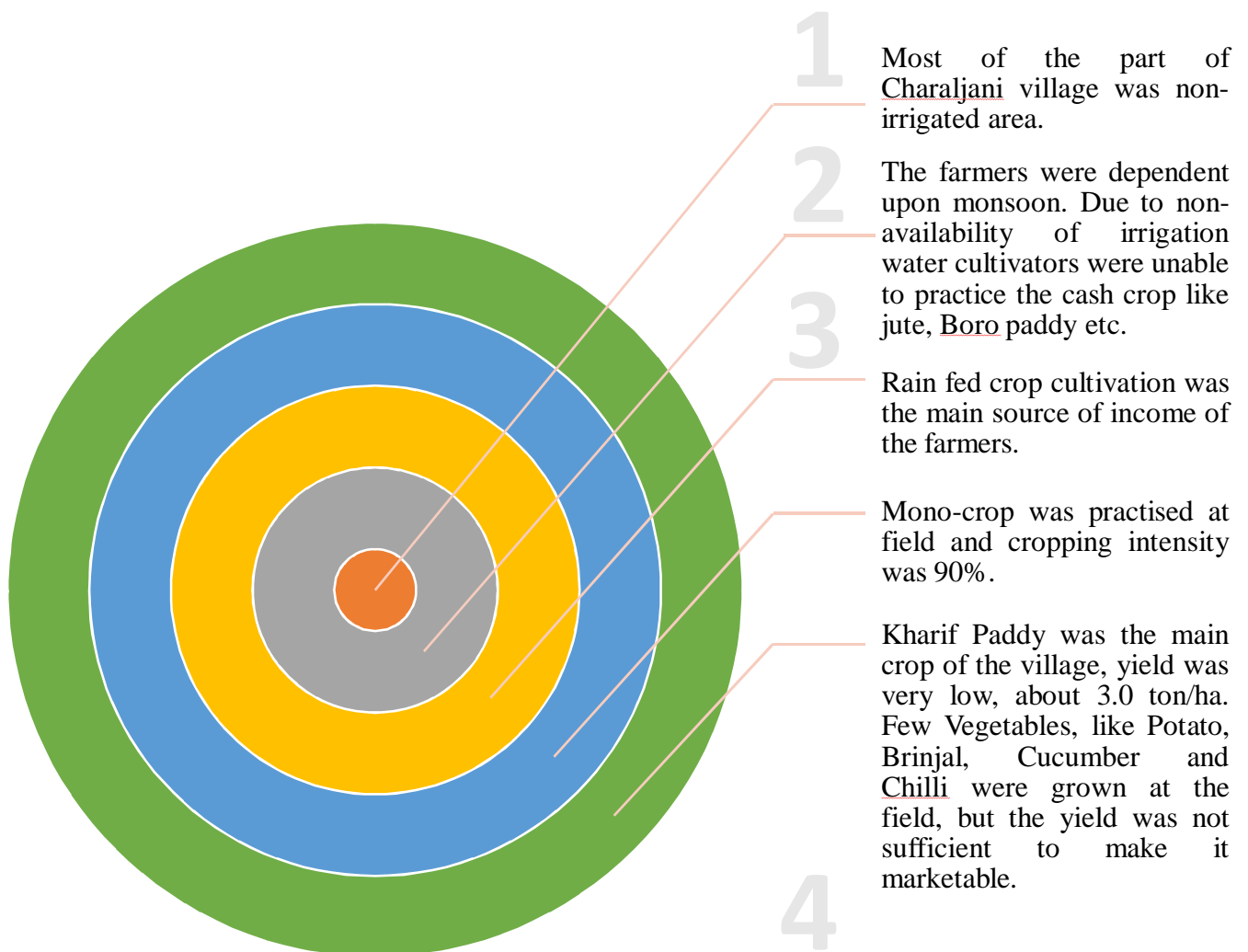


STUDY AREA

Study Area



## MAIN CHALLENGES



## AIMS & OBJECTIVES

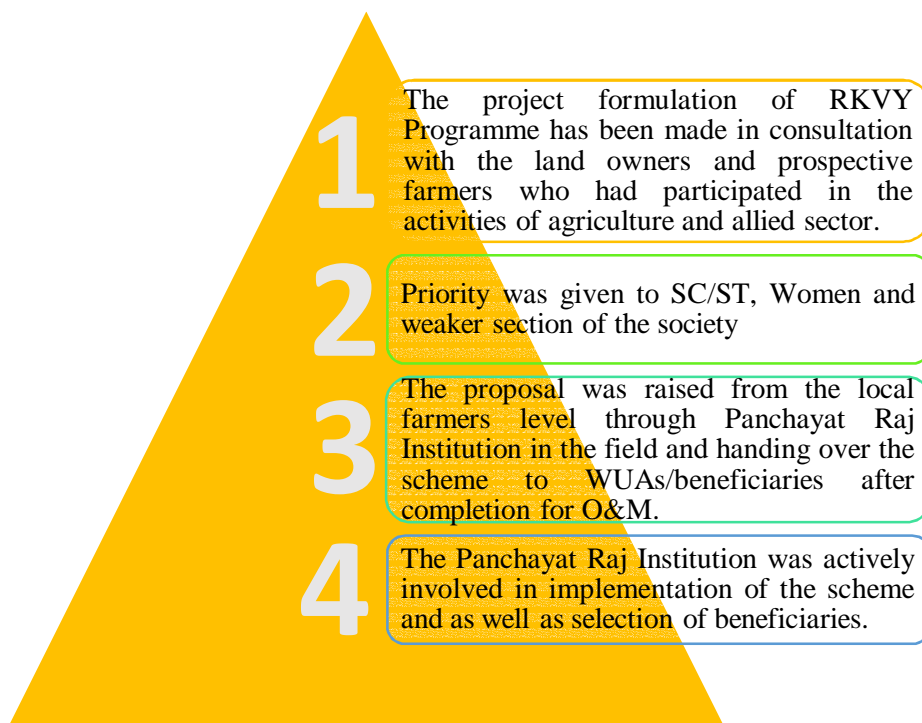
1. To address underlying constraints impeding upon the agricultural productivity of the area.
2. To facilitate critical gap bridging to cater the small and marginal farmers for overall socio economic development.
3. To Increase the area under Kharif Rabi crop.
4. To bring more land under agriculture was targeted for increased production by enhancing crop intensity and





introduction of good agricultural practices through assured irrigation by means of providing minor irrigation facility.

## INITIATIVES



## OUTCOMES

- 
- É 6 (Six) nos. of Solar operated STW installed and handed over to the beneficiaries.
  - É Total Project Cost: Rs.51.2247 lakh.
  - É Command area created 36 Ha.
  - É Irrigation potential created 72 Ha.
  - É New crops like Maize, Moong and Banana has been introduced.
  - É Cropping intensity changes from 90% to 200%.
  - É An additional production of 316 metric tonnes of food grains has been achieved.
  - É 216 nos. farmers families have been benefitted.

## IMPACT

1. Crop yield has increased considerably.
2. Command area converted from mono to multi crop.
3. Farmers got 4.2-4.5 ton paddy per hectare.
4. The farmers started cultivating Boro paddy in 20 hectare, vegetable in 30 hectare and maize, mustard in 12 ha. and rest of the land was used for Jute.



## LESSON LEARNED



Solar energy is an inexhaustible source of power and it can be directly converted into electrical energy through photovoltaic cells. Photovoltaic systems have been designed to supply irrigation in agricultural lands, where electricity supply was not easily available. Solar pumps are very eco-friendly and with advantages of zero maintenance,

long useful life, non requirement of fuel, do not contaminate the atmosphere and finally easy to install. Another important characteristic, as the sun is their energy source, the periods of maximum demand for water coincide with the periods of maximum solar radiation. The only disadvantage is its high initial capital costs with the variability of the yield of the solar panels

according to the prevailing weather conditions.

## C H E C K L I S T

No.	Questions to consider	Yes	No
1.	Is the story interesting to the target audience of the project/activity report?	Yes	
2.	Does the story explain what new insights the project brings? What is the main lesson learned from this story? Does the story describe a key insight on what works and what doesn't and something that future projects could build on	Yes	
3.	Does the story describe the outcomes the project produced and the people who are benefitting? What changes-in skills, knowledge, attitude, practice, or policy-has the project brought about and who is benefitting from these changes?	Yes	
4.	Does the story make a compelling point that people will remember? Does the story show how the project makes a difference to improving livelihoods and lessening poverty?	Yes	
5.	Does the story provide an interesting fact that people will remember? For example, how yields increased, how many hectares of land could become more productive from this innovation or technology?	Yes	
6.	Does the story explain what kind of impact this innovation or technology could have if scaled up?	Yes	
7.	Does the story show which partners contributed and how?	Yes	
8.	Does the story include quotes from stakeholders or beneficiaries?	Yes	
9.	Have I provided links to other media(journal articles, website news, newsletter, blogs, annual reports of other Programme/project) that also feature this story?		No
10.	Have I provided the contact details of people who can provide more information?	Yes	