

Samagra Sikchhan Evam Vikas Sansthan Subhas Nagar, Bettiah, West Champaran

Annual Report Year 2024-25



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Main Project and Activities of Financial Year 2023-24

1. Sustainable Livelihood Intervention for Dalit Empowerment (SLIDE)
2. Kawach Project
3. Promoting Enterprises & Agriculture Rural Livelihoods (PEARL)
4. Bihar Livelihood Sustainable Development (Sitamarhi)
5. Bihar Livelihood Sustainable Development (Madhubani)
6. N-balance score-based customised advisory dissemination to farmers in Bihar
7. Leadership Next Programme (LNP)
8. Promotion of Multilayer Vegetable Cultivation in 05 villages of Nautan Block of West Champaran District

➤ Sustainable Livelihood Initiative for Development and Empowerment (SLIDE)

The SSEVS-Karuna Trust collaboration successfully concluded its four-year transformative journey, demonstrating exceptional impact in rural livelihood development across West Champaran district, Bihar. During the reporting period (April 2024-March 2025), the project achieved remarkable outcomes that exceeded initial targets while fostering sustainable agricultural practices among marginalised communities.

Project Overview and Financial Management

The project operated with a budget of INR 1,257,346 and actual expenditure of INR 1,259,163.42, showcasing excellent financial discipline. The initiative focused 100% of its resources on livelihood development, directly benefiting 503 farmers (386 women and 117 men) and indirectly impacting 5,005 community members across 12 villages in Nautan and Lauria blocks.

Major Achievements and Income Enhancement

Despite facing severe weather challenges including prolonged drought and excessive rainfall, farmers demonstrated remarkable resilience. The project generated total earnings of INR 1,67,02,292 across three agricultural seasons, with additional income of INR 4,71,080 from seeds provided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Government Agriculture Office. This translated to an average income increase of INR 34,144 per farmer compared to baseline data, representing a significant improvement of INR 10,144 over the previous year's projections.

Institutional Development and Capacity Building

The project successfully established 21 Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) and one robust producer group, comprising 485 Scheduled Caste, 10 Scheduled Tribe, and 8 Extremely Backward Class farmers. Rather than the planned 6 Agriculture Resource Centres (ARCs), the project strategically established 12 centres across 8 villages to ensure better accessibility for farmers. Women showed particular enthusiasm for user-friendly tools, with the grubber becoming especially popular for reducing physical strain.



Innovation and Market Linkages

Two groundbreaking developments emerged during the final year: 32 women farmers initiated collective carrot marketing directly to large buyers, eliminating transportation costs and enhancing bargaining power. Additionally, 42 farmers adopted multilayered vegetable cultivation techniques, achieving two to three-fold income increases. The project facilitated crucial partnerships with NABARD, multiple Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Jeevika, and research institutions like Harvest Plus.

Social Impact and Government Scheme Access

Beyond agricultural improvements, the project facilitated access to numerous government schemes. Through established networks, beneficiaries secured benefits worth millions, including: 103 women farmers receiving INR 15,000 loans each through Jeevika, 79 individuals obtaining MGNREGA employment, 493 families accessing Ayushman Bharat cards worth INR 24.65 crore, and 157 children enrolled in educational institutions. Notably, 67 girls who had dropped out of school resumed their education.

Challenges and Resilience

The project confronted significant obstacles, including devastating rainfall that destroyed 50 acres of standing crops, landlord resistance to leasing land to Scheduled Caste families, and social barriers impeding Community-Based Organisation progress. Despite these challenges, the project maintained momentum through effective stakeholder engagement and adaptive strategies.

Sustainability and Future Outlook

The project's legacy includes well-trained farmers capable of independent operation, established market connections, and strengthened institutional frameworks. Success stories like Mrs. Kaushalya Devi's transformation from daily wage labourer to a successful farmer and Mrs. Gunja Devi's journey to economic independence exemplify the project's transformative potential. The initiative successfully positioned Dalit farmers as confident entrepreneurs while fostering political participation, with 5 farmers elected as Ward members in Panchayati Raj elections

➤ **NABARD Multilayer Vegetable Farming Initiative**

Production and Income Analysis 2024-25

SSEVS successfully implemented the "Promotion of Multilayer Vegetable Farming" project in Nautan block, West Champaran District, Bihar, covering three complete agricultural seasons with remarkable production outcomes and farmer income enhancement.

Project Scope and Coverage

The initiative encompassed 116 active farmers across five villages (Koiri Tola, Semrahiya, Majhariya Kishun, Maniyari, and Shivrahi) under four panchayats (Pakadia, Baikunthwa, Jamunia, and Jhakhra). The project maintained comprehensive GPS-mapped demonstration plots with precise location tracking for monitoring and evaluation.



Seasonal Production Portfolio

Kharif 2024 focused on diverse crops including leafy vegetables (Laal Saag, Hara Saag, Spinach), high-value crops (Bitter Gourd, Papaya), and commercial varieties (Turmeric, Coriander). Individual farmer incomes ranged from INR 8,265 to INR 104,100, with notable success in turmeric cultivation yielding substantial returns. The season demonstrated strong adaptation to multilayer farming techniques, with farmers like Dasrath Prasad achieving an exceptional income of INR 104,100 through diversified crop production.

Rabi 2024 emphasised winter vegetables, including peas, radish, tomatoes, and green chillies. Farmers achieved consistent income levels ranging from INR 20,650 to INR 102,550, with successful integration of high-value crops like tomatoes and green chillies. The season showed excellent adoption of precision farming with GPS-tracked plots ensuring optimal resource utilisation.

Jayad 2025 (summer season) showcased intensive cultivation of heat-resistant varieties, including bitter gourd, bottle gourd, and specialised leafy vegetables. Remarkable individual farmer earnings reached up to INR 407,000, with notable success stories including farmers earning between INR 25,000 and INR 94,000. The season highlighted the potential of OI cultivation, with some farmers generating over INR 350,000 from this single crop.

Technical Innovation and Impact

The project successfully demonstrated multilayer farming techniques across varying plot sizes from 1 to 4 kattha, enabling optimal space utilisation. Comprehensive seed distribution programs supported farmers with quality inputs, while detailed production monitoring ensured accountability and learning. The initiative captured precise data on seed quantities, production volumes, and wholesale rates, establishing a robust foundation for agricultural decision-making.

Sustainability and Documentation

Each season maintained detailed farmer-wise records including GPS coordinates, production data, and income tracking, creating a valuable database for future agricultural planning. The systematic documentation across three seasons provides comprehensive evidence of multilayer farming effectiveness in Bihar's agriculture.

➤ Leadership Next Programme (LNP)

The annual report of Samagra Sikchhan Evam Vikas Sansthan (SSEVS) for May 2024 to April 2025 focuses on the Leadership Next Programme (LNP), implemented in 46 villages across Muzaarpur, Vaishali, Darbhanga, and Madhubani districts in Bihar. The programme targeted survivors, primarily rescued male survivors, along with a few young female survivors, aiming to develop and demonstrate their leadership to address child safeguarding, development, and reduce child trafficking through collaborative action and stakeholder engagement.



The objectives of LNP were to build the capacity of district survivors' collective networks (DSCNs) as sustainable institutions, enhance leadership skills through education, sports,



and participatory learning, and bridge gaps between survivors and stakeholders to promote entitlements and reduce vulnerabilities of children and youth.

Achievements included the promotion of 5 cluster survivors' collective networks, 4 district networks with 85 survivors, and 1 state survivors' collective network with 11 representatives. Key outcomes were the strengthening and sustainability of DSCNs, with increased meetings (57 vs. 48 targeted), raised (145 vs. 96) and resolved (63 vs. 48) issues related to child safeguarding. Survivors showed enhanced leadership by sustaining their education (179 supported vs. 150 targeted), accessing sports competitions (232 vs. 120), demonstrating leadership skills (117 vs. 60), and becoming assertive (100 vs. 75). Enrollment in primary and middle schools in project villages also exceeded targets (266 vs. 240).

Challenges included the sustainability of survivors' education, with notable success in mainstreaming 179 survivors and siblings passing 10th and 12th standards. However, female survivor inclusion in the collective networks remained low, requiring further focus. Additionally, funding limitations shortened the project's intended duration, presenting a challenge for comprehensive leadership development.

The programme's budget was ₹39,06,120, with ₹37,07,054 utilised, leaving a variance of ₹1,99,066. Future plans involve strengthening the state survivors' collective network, supporting district networks, networking with tutors to provide free or concessional coaching, and continuing proposal submissions to donors for sustainability.

In summary, SSEVS's Leadership Next Programme has made substantial progress in building survivor leadership, promoting child protection, and enhancing educational and developmental outcomes despite challenges of gender inclusion and funding constraints, with a clear roadmap for continued support and expansion.

➤ PEARL Project

Project Overview:

The PEARL (Promoting Enterprises Agricultural Rural Livelihood) Phase II project, funded by Andheri Hilfe Bonn Germany, represents SSEVS's flagship intervention in 8 villages of Bagaha-I block, West Champaran district, Bihar. Operating from December 2021 to November 2024, the project targeted 1,455 scheduled caste and minority households across 6 panchayats, focusing on poverty alleviation through comprehensive multi-sectoral interventions.

Education and Child Protection Achievements:

The project achieved remarkable success in child education and protection. Eight Bridge Education Centres (BECs) served 480 children aged 6-14, with equal gender participation (240 boys, 240 girls). A historic milestone was achieved when 1,176 children were successfully mainstreamed into formal government schools, with girls comprising 50.8% of enrolees. Learning outcomes improved significantly, with Grade-A achievers increasing from 322 to 354 children between March and November 2024. The project established 8 ward-level and 6 panchayat-level child protection committees, conducting 314 meetings addressing child labour, trafficking, and education quality.

Most notably, for the first time since independence, Musahar teenage girls passed matriculation examinations, with 58 children completing 10th and 12th standards. The



project rescued children from exploitative labour through community-driven Child Protection Committees, including dramatic interventions that brought trafficked children back from other states.

Livelihood and Economic Impact:

Agricultural interventions transformed rural livelihoods significantly. Over 900 families established kitchen gardens producing 343,345 kilograms of vegetables valued at INR 1.59 crore across both reporting periods. Commercial vegetable farming generated INR 1.79 crore in income, with farmers cultivating 16 different vegetable varieties on 341 acres. Community-based agrobusiness through 24 nurseries earned farmers INR 1.93 lakh in net profits.

Livestock management proved equally successful, with village women earning INR 31.75 lakh from selling 331 goats and pigs. Eight trained Pashu Sakhis (livestock promoters) treated 2,481 animals while earning INR 3.38 lakh through service provision, demonstrating project sustainability.

Women's Empowerment:

Twenty-two self-help groups with 339 women members facilitated INR 5.22 lakh in savings and INR 5.22 lakh in loans. Women accessed government entitlements worth INR 1.24 crore, including food grains, employment, pensions, and housing schemes. The project promoted 59 livelihoods, generating INR 12.8 lakh in income, enabling women's economic independence.

Transformative Impact:

The PEARL project demonstrates comprehensive community transformation, breaking generational cycles of poverty, child labour, and gender discrimination. Through integrated education, livelihood, and empowerment interventions, the project created sustainable pathways for marginalised communities, establishing a replicable model for rural development in Bihar's most vulnerable regions.



➤ **BIHAR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (BSLD)** **Sitamarhi**

Project Overview:

The Bihar Sustainable Livelihood Development (BSLD) project represents SSEVS's comprehensive rural development initiative in Sitamarhi district, focusing on livestock management, agricultural enhancement, and institutional strengthening. The project operates through a multi-layered approach incorporating Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Producer Management Committees (PMCs), and the Diyamaati Farmer Producer Company Limited (DMFPCL) to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural communities. Institutional Development Achievements:

The project achieved significant institutional milestones with 201 SHGs formed serving 4,018 members, all equipped with bank accounts and Community Savings (CS) training. Ten PMCs were established conducting 40 meetings and 38 Participatory Social Responsibility Planning (PSRP) sessions. The Diyamaati Farmer Producer Company Limited emerged as a

robust cooperative with 1,533 members generating INR 86.88 lakh in total turnover and INR 86,233 net profit. The FPO successfully obtained critical licenses including GST, ITR, ISO certification, and MSME registration while establishing feed processing capabilities under the PMFME scheme with INR 12 lakh sanctioned funding.

Livestock and Enterprise Development:

The project's flagship Goat Enterprise Fund reached 965 families disbursing support for 1,496 goats across old beneficiaries (800 goats) and new beneficiaries (696 goats through budgeted and pass-on mechanisms). Livestock population monitoring revealed remarkable growth from 9,254 goats in FY-23 to 14,298 goats in FY-25, representing 54% increase. Community Animal and Veterinary Extension workers (CAVEs) provided comprehensive healthcare services treating 28,999 goats across 13,148 households, while earning collective income of INR 13.84 lakh through service provision. Nine trained CAVEs generated individual monthly incomes ranging from INR 4,771 to INR 30,052, with top performers like Ravi Kumar earning INR 3.6 lakh annually.

Agricultural and Horticultural Impact:

Agricultural interventions reached 1,000 households through kitchen garden establishment, fodder plantation covering 894.86 acres across four varieties (Berseem, Sudaan, Oatmeal, Sama), and 1,000 concentrate feed distributions. The project conducted three Farmer Field Schools training 175 farmers in improved goat and agricultural practices, resulting in 1.5-2.4 kg weight gain in goats using scientific methods. Collective marketing through DMFPCL generated substantial revenues: INR 25.25 lakh from goat sales (361 animals), INR 13.42 lakh from wheat seed (33 tonnes), and INR 5.92 lakh from vegetable seed sales.

Financial Integration and Sustainability:

Banking partnerships facilitated 40 loans for goat rearing totalling INR 8 lakh disbursements with INR 4.23 lakh repayments, demonstrating a strong repayment culture. Government convergence initiatives secured 389 new job cards and 177 ration cards for beneficiaries while linking 130 farmers to natural farming training through KVK Sitamarhi. The project's revolving fund mechanism returned INR 40.9 lakh to SHG accounts, ensuring sustainability and community ownership.



Recognition and Innovation:

The project gained state-level recognition when CAVE Vinita Devi was honoured at the National Goat Summit 2025 in New Delhi, and the "Damdaar Dana" concentrate goat feed was launched by Bihar's Rural Development Minister. Technical partnerships with RSETI provided IAM training to 30 households, while exposure visits to Madhya Pradesh enhanced learning exchanges.

This comprehensive initiative demonstrates SSEVS's effective integration of livestock development, agricultural advancement, and institutional strengthening, creating sustainable pathways for rural prosperity in Bihar while maintaining strong community participation and government convergence.

➤ Bihar Sustainable Livelihood Development Project -Bisfi (Madhubani)

The Bihar Sustainable Livelihood Development (BSLD) project in Bisfi block continued to make significant strides in strengthening rural livelihoods through agriculture, livestock, and farmer collectives. A major highlight of the year was the recognition of Prabhavati Farmer Producer Company Limited (PFPCCL – Bisfi), which received an award from the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for its outstanding role in farmer empowerment and enterprise promotion.

Agriculture and Horticulture:

The project scaled up vegetable farming initiatives, supported by nurseries, paddy seed distribution, and green fodder promotion. Farmers adopted innovative practices such as the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) using kono weeders and the Zero Tillage (ZT) method.

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) played a pivotal role in training farmers on climate-resilient and sustainable farming techniques, with support from KVK Madhubani. These interventions improved crop productivity, reduced input costs, and encouraged diversification into horticulture and fodder cultivation.



Livestock Development:

The project strengthened goat rearing enterprises by promoting buck entrepreneurs and implementing a Goat Enterprise Fund with pass-on support mechanisms. Training on improved animal health, feeding, and breeding practices helped reduce mortality and enhance productivity. Farmers were also linked to livestock feed supplies and veterinary services.

Capacity Building and Training:

A strong focus was placed on building the capacities of farmers and producer groups. Multiple trainings were held on agriculture, horticulture, and livestock practices, with technical guidance from 4S, Heifer International, and other partners. Exposure visits and field demonstrations enabled farmers to practically apply new skills.

Financial Inclusion and Credit Linkages:

To strengthen the economic base of farmer groups, linkages with financial institutions were expanded. Individual and group loans were facilitated through United Bihar Gramin Bank (UBGB) and Punjab National Bank – Bisfi, while a bankers' meeting was organized to enhance collaboration. These efforts increased farmers' access to affordable credit for farm inputs, livestock, and small enterprises.

Institutional Development and Partnerships:

The establishment and strengthening of farmer producer organizations (FPOs) remained a cornerstone of the project. PFPCCL-Bisfi continued to provide market linkages, aggregation, and collective input supply services. Field visits from Heifer International, TBFC, CAPL, and documentary teams, along with donor visits in February 2025, highlighted the project's credibility and impact. Media coverage further amplified its visibility.

Over the reporting year, SSEVS successfully integrated training, enterprise development, financial access, and institutional strengthening to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers in Bisfi. The combination of innovative farming methods, livestock enterprises, and strong FPO-led support systems has positioned the project as a replicable model for sustainable rural livelihood development in Bihar.

- **N-balance score-based customized advisory dissemination to 18000 farmers in 06 districts of North Bihar.**

Objective of the project

- Conduct surveys to obtain baseline N-Balance scores from 18,000 farmers regarding their current rice and wheat cultivation practices.
- Disseminate customised advisories to specific farmer groups based on their N-Balance scores.
- Conduct surveys to collect end-term N-Balance scores from client farmers after they have adopted the advisories for rice and wheat crops, tailored to their previous season's N-Balance scores.
- Perform data cleaning, reporting, and assess program impact.
- Engage with stakeholders and consider policy interventions.

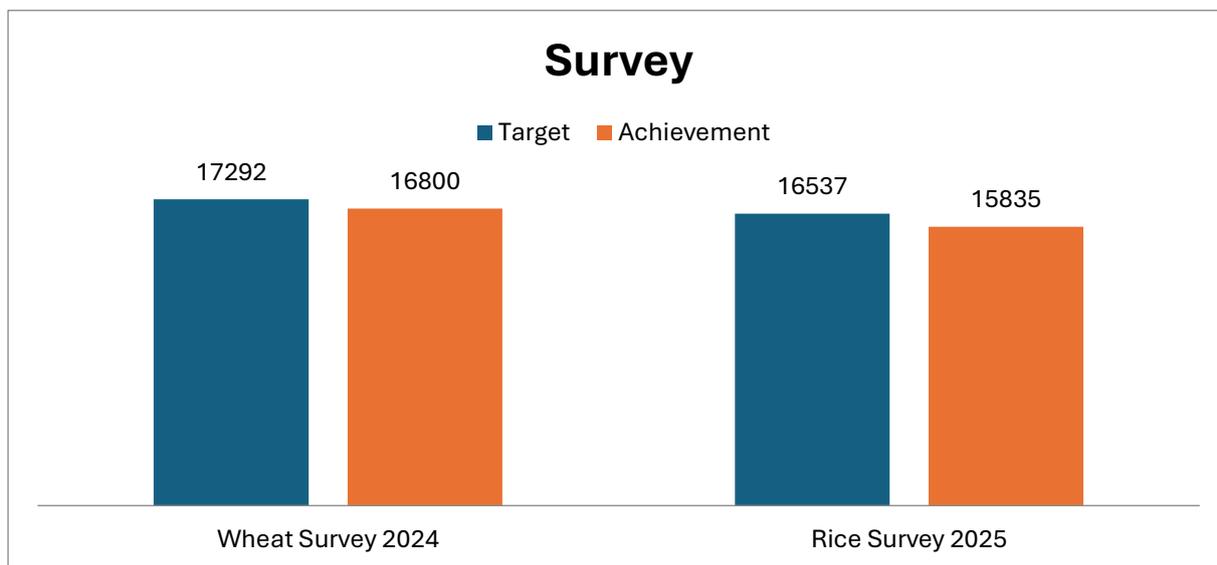


Operational areas of the project

District	No. of blocks	Blocks
West Champaran	15	Bagaha-I, Bagaha-II, Bairiya, Bettiah, Chanpatia, Gaunaha, Lauriya, Madhubani, Mainatand, Majhauria, Narkatiaganj, Nautan, Ramnagar, Sikta, Yogapatti
East Champaran	18	Areraj, Banjariya, Chakia, Chauradanu, Chiraiya, Ghorashan, Harsiddhi, Kotwa, Kalyanpur, Mehasi, Motihari, Paharpur, Piprakothi, Ramgarhwa, Sangrampur, Sugauli, Turkaulia&Pakdidayal
Muzaffarpur	08	Aurai, Kanti, Kurhani, Minapur, Mursandi, Motipur, Musahari&Sakra
Vaishali	08	Goraul, Jandaha, Lalganj, Mahua, Patepur, PatediBelsar, Vaishali
Sitamarhi	07	Parihar, Belsand, Dumra, Nanpur, Parsauni, Runisaidpur, Bathnaha

Sheohar	04	Piprahi, Sheohar, Shivnagar, &Taryani
06 Districts	60 Blocks	

Survey



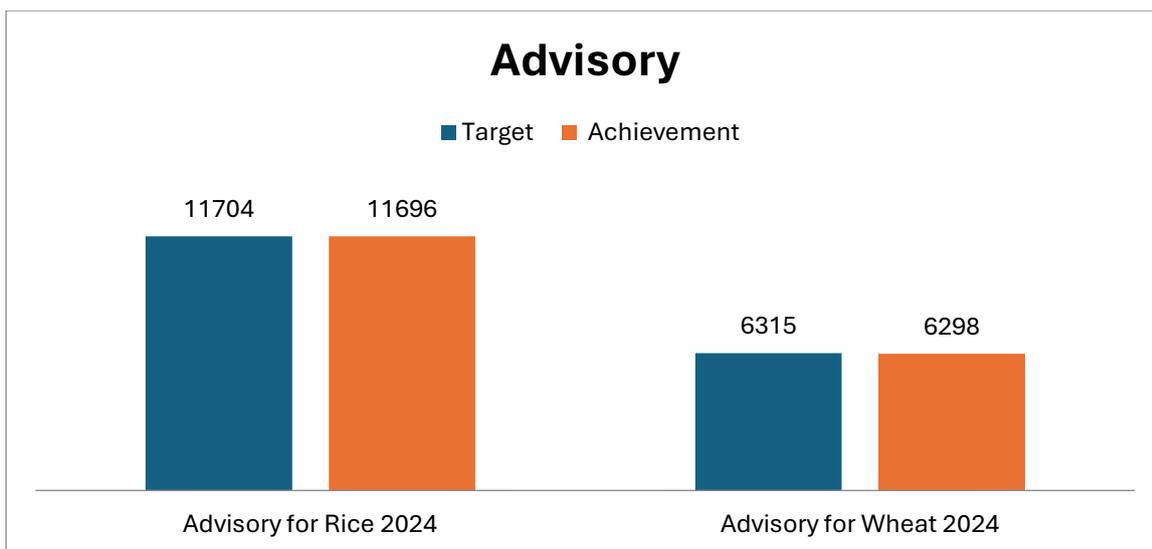
From April 2024 to March 2025, SSEVS conducted an extensive N-Balance survey covering 32,635 surveys across 850 villages in 60 blocks of six districts. A team of 18 surveyors visited each farmer's location to collect detailed information on farming practices. The survey focused on farmer identification, field size under rice cultivation, use of manure and fertiliser, receipt and implementation of advisory services, and exact field location. This data aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of farmers' techniques for sustainable agriculture.

Advisory

N-balance score-based customised advisory provided

Hard copies were successfully provided to 17994 farmers in 06 districts, while explaining the contents of the advisory to every farmer separately.





Advisory on rice and wheat was delivered through 10 SMS rounds to 16,935 farmers and via WhatsApp to 1,000 farmers.

Set up a stall at KVK Kisan Mela 24thFeb 2025 and 10th Mar 2025

SSEVS actively participated in the Kisan Mela at Narkatiyaganj on 24th February 2025, organized by PUSA, Samastipur, and at Kisan Mela, KVK Madhopur on 10th March 2025, showcasing innovative, low-cost and sustainable farming technologies. Through dedicated stalls, SSEVS introduced farmers to practical solutions such as the Field Water Tube, Bio-Fermenter, and improved weeding tools aimed at conserving resources, reducing drudgery, and enhancing productivity. Both events offered meaningful opportunities for interaction with farmers, researchers, and technology providers, fostering knowledge exchange while addressing farming challenges and promoting sustainable agricultural practices for long-term benefits.

Providing Moong (green gram) seeds to the farmers

To promote sustainable agriculture, SSEVS launched an initiative to distribute moong (green gram) seeds to small and marginal farmers across Bihar. Moong, a short-duration legume, improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation while enhancing dietary diversity. As part of this effort, 102 farmers from East Champaran, West Champaran, and Sitamarhi were selected through field assessments, covering about 150 kattha (11.53 acres) during the Jayad season. This intervention addresses soil degradation, low crop returns, and limited seed access. By incorporating moong into crop rotation, farmers achieve improved soil health, higher yields, diversified income, and greater resilience, thereby supporting sustainable rural development goals.

➤ **Kawach Project**

From March 2024 to March 2025, SSEVS continued implementing the KAWACH project across 4 districts of Bihar, focusing on enhancing sustainable livelihoods, livestock management, skill development, and child protection. The project works with vulnerable and marginalized Dalit and landless families, enabling them to increase income, build resilience, and access opportunities for education and rehabilitation. This report highlights the major outcomes, challenges, and stakeholder engagement achieved during the reporting period.

Sustainable Livelihood Development

- Agriculture & Non-farm Livelihoods: 217 families adopted improved agricultural practices, including intercropping, organic fertilizers, low-cost green net farming, mulching, and mushroom cultivation. These interventions reduced input costs and enhanced profitability.
- Two small enterprises (egg shops, hygienic satu drink stalls) were established, generating self-sustained incomes.
- 24 families accessed loans and financial support from Jeevika and microfinance institutions.

Livestock Management & Productivity

- 423 families (against a target of 350) adopted improved livestock management practices, including vaccination, deworming, and goat shed construction.
- Goat mortality rates—once above 30%—were significantly reduced due to timely veterinary care and awareness.
- 11 goat sheds were built, improving housing conditions.
- The Pashu Sakhi model was strengthened, training women as livestock promoters. These women now earn approx. ₹5,000/month while providing veterinary support, enhancing both animal health and women's income.



Skill Development & Employment

- 6 youth enrolled in vocational training in wire harnessing, automobile repair, and packaging.
- Job placements were facilitated with private-sector companies, including Motherson, where beneficiaries earn stable salaries and send remittances home.
- 20 youth participated in exposure visits, helping them overcome hesitation towards vocational training.

Child Protection & Rehabilitation

- 63 survivors continued their education through tuition support, while 9 received new documents and 17 had corrections made, enabling access to welfare schemes.
- 69 survivors participated in sports and cultural activities, supporting psychological well-being and social reintegration.
- 9 students (including 1 survivor) passed their matriculation exam, while 2 survivor family members cleared Class 12th—important milestones for education continuity.
- Stronger networks were built with 10 stakeholders (vs. a target of 4), creating more opportunities for survivor rehabilitation and livelihood support.

Challenges and Mitigation

- Entrepreneurship Hesitation: Many Dalit families lacked prior business experience and confidence. Mitigation: Business skill training and sharing success stories built trust.
- Land Ownership Issues: Landowners were reluctant to lease land after seeing Dalit families earn well. Mitigation: Support was given in fair land lease negotiations.
- Myths about Livestock Care: Families resisted vaccination and deworming. Mitigation: Pashu Sakhis conducted demonstrations and awareness campaigns to build acceptance.
- Youth Mobility Issues: Many youth preferred local skill training. Mitigation: Efforts to bring training opportunities closer to their districts are being pursued.

Stakeholder Engagement

SSEVS engaged with multiple stakeholders during the period, including:

- Jeevika BPM for linking families to livelihood schemes.
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) for technical agricultural support.
- Animal Husbandry Officers and Veterinary Departments for livestock health interventions.
- Private companies like Motherson for youth job placements.

Their guidance and recommendations strengthened program delivery and expanded beneficiary reach.

Conclusion & Way Forward

In 2024–25, SSEVS made strong progress in sustainable livelihoods, child protection, education, livestock, and women empowerment. With innovative farming, financial inclusion, survivor leadership, and strong institutional development, SSEVS continues to create a replicable model for rural transformation in Bihar.

Siddharth Kumar

