



UTTAR KSHETRIYA SAMAJ VIKAS KENDRA The Northern Regional Forum

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पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय एवं गो-अनुसंधान संस्थान, मथुरा



SECOND YEAR COMPLETION REPORT

PROJECT NUMBER : 321-900-1805 ZG



MISEREOR
IHR HILFSWERK

**Project Title : Women Empowerment Through
Access To Livelihood & Rights & Entitlements**

Project Number : 321-900-1805 ZG

Reporting Period : December 2021 - November 2022

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ABBREVIATIONS

CIGs	Common Interest Groups
DSSS	Diocesan Social Service Society
FFS	Farmer Field School
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organization
OBC	Other Backward Class
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG's	Self Help Groups
ST	Scheduled Tribes
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UKSVK	Uttar Kshetriya Samaj Vikas Kendra
VDC	Village Development Committee

I. FORMAL DETAILS

1.1	Name of the partner organization	Uttar Kshetriya Samaj Vikas Kendra
1.2	Project Number	321-900-1805 ZG
1.3	Project Title	Women Empowerment Through Access to Livelihood & Rights & Entitlements
1.4	Reporting Period	December 01, 2021 to November 31, 2022

Introduction

This Annual Project Report consists the details of project activities carried out during one year and its impact to achieve the project objectives. It describes about the progress against the problems state in the proposal and the changes in the life situation of target community. It has been prepared by consolidating the half yearly, and tow quarterly reports of the year. Besides that the information of CIG, impact stories and support from govt dept has been collected from the 12 partner DSSS.

The project team both Project Implementers and Junior Project Implementers have played vital role in implementing the activities in the target villages along with the help of CIGs. The quarterly reports were prepared by the Program Implementers of the each project area by collecting information through their field staff, Junior Program Implementers. They have conducted regular meetings and trainings to impart knowledge and skills to improve livelihood well beings of the beneficiaries. The quarterly and half yearly reports have been consolidated at UKSVK to bring forth this Annual Project Report.

2. CHANGES IN THE PROJECT SETTING

Political Settings

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the ruling party in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan which has two main planks: Hindutva and social welfare. These twin pillars of the BJP's political mobilization are often treated as separate categories, analytically. Hence, the deeper political

and ideological crux of BJP's welfare politics has largely been missed. Especially in U.P., the BJP's welfare regime - centered on Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs) - has been designed as part of an ideological project that seeks to reshape the political identity of the welfare recipients and neutralize the basis on which a successful political challenge to Hindutva can be mounted.

A huge states that decide the political discourse of India is being neglected and deliberately allowed to wallow in social backwardness, illiteracy and communal polarization. Poor governance, lack of accountability from politicians, huge population and divided people owing multiple allegiances have been some of the negative factors that pull down the image of three states among rest of India.

Above all the charismatic leadership at the Centre and brilliant strategists and orators at the state level may well ensure that the BJP is able to turn around the fortunes of UP. the battle will be more or less between two confident parties BJP and BSP, each having nurtured their vote banks with painstaking efforts.

Economic Settings

As the majority of the population has the agriculture as primary occupation of their livelihood they are busy in cultivation in main cropping seasons. Those who have less land or landless they go daily wages to earn for their livelihood. After the formation of CIGs they get trainings on govt schemes and there were number of interface meetings with govt dept. through which they were able to access some of the welfare schemes. Through the project livelihood promotion interventions have been initiated like vermin compost units, crop seed for demonstration, organic farming methods which will enhance their agriculture produce. Also horticulture gardens are developed and livestock management trainings have been given which will result positively in near future.

Agriculture inputs support from govt dept. are also given to selected farmers and equipment are also provided in subsidy for farmers that will reduce the labour cost in agriculture. Besides that trainings like FFS and Interface meetings are the continuous learning process for people through which they can increase their livelihood income. For landless families some income generation activities like goatery and poultry are being initiated.

Social Settings

There are different customs and cultures of the community in all three states. There are families of different caste and category as SC, ST and OBC but most of them live as one community in the village.

Uttar Pradesh is a melting pot of culture. Society is basically patriarchal. Families are nuclear, joint and extended. Now joint families have become rare and commercial change that have given rise to self-dependent youngsters are also a reason for less popularity of joint family system.

Same way Rajasthan also have different culture and customs. they have most colorful traditions attracting all humanity. But there are also some basic issues which need to be solved like child marriage, child labor, domestic violence, female feticide illiteracy and untouchability are still remain in the society.

The women empowerment is still lacking and they remain aside in most opportunities. the project support has initiated the action in this concern and now the women also have started contributing in making decision for the community or for the village. Domestic and agricultural works lies on them and they are the strong element of the family to accomplish any hard work. Domestic violence due to the stress, unemployment, psychological issues, jealousy, and anger and dowry system has pushed back the society, but through the project initiatives efforts are made to bring change in the society.

Health Settings

Malnutrition is one of the big challenge in these states which brings down the status of states. According to a report, **60%** of India's children below the age of three were malnourished, which was greater than the statistics of sub-Saharan African States where malnutrition is prominent. In Uttar Pradesh most children here, in India's densest state by population, under the age of 5 are stunted due to malnutrition.

Diseases such as dengue fever, hepatitis, tuberculosis, malaria and pneumonia continue to plague India due to increased resistance to drugs. In 2011, India reported a 'totally drug-resistant' form of tuberculosis. India is the one of the highest TB burden country in the world in terms of absolute number of incident cases that occur each year and most of the cases are

reported from North India. Diarrheal diseases are the primary causes of early childhood mortality. these diseases can be attributed to poor sanitation and inadequate safe drinking water. Malaria has been a seasonal health problem in India from a very long time. The maximum number of malaria cases and deaths have been reported mostly from the rural parts of the states. The overall prevalence of the disease has diminished however there is a slight increase in previous years and again started decreasing from last year.

Kala-azar is the second largest parasitic killer in the world. Most of the cases (**76%**) were found in North India in **2016**. **Dengue** and **Chikungunya** transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes, is another problem of concern in India. Dengue outbreaks have continued since the past years but severity of disease has increased in the last two decades. North India recently reported many cases of chikungunya. **Chicken pox** is a highly contagious and a viral infection which breaks out in many parts of India.

The states have witnessed huge progress in the health status of its population since past year. The transition has been seen in economic development, nutritional status, and fertility and mortality rates and consequently, the disease profile has changed considerably. Although great efforts have been done to control the communicable diseases, but they still contribute significantly to disease burden of the community.

2.1 Important Changes in the Project Settings

The project is being implemented in **107** villages of **12** districts as planned in the proposal and there is no any change occurred during the last half year.

2.2 Important Changes within the Partner Organizations

There have been few changes during the reporting periods which are:

- The General Coordinator left the job and new coordinator has joined from May 2022.
- **3** Program Implementers (PI) have left the job and another person were appointed.
- **6** New Junior Program Implementers (JPI) have also been appointed in during the reporting period.

3. IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT AND ACHIEVING ITS OBJECTIVES

3.1 Achievements of the Project Objective

Outcome 1 : Increased sustainable sources of livelihood for 12000 marginalized families in twelve districts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

C.4.B - Wall Painting on Schemes and Organic Farming Methods & Government Schemes

In order to spread mass awareness on govt schemes, organic agriculture methods and livestock management the wall painting activity was carried out. In today's context wall painting serve different purposes, it is a major tool for creating a mass awareness within the community with specific objective and more recognition. Thus project had created an awareness campaign through wall painting so that the messages may reach to all the people. Altogether wall painting were done in **64** villages on government schemes and on organic farming.



C.5.A - Crop Demonstration of Kharif and Dissemination of Traditional vs Organic

SAFFAL project through its activity emphasized and promoted small farmers to adopt natural farming or organic farming by using organic fertilizers. The resource persons have explained the essential knowledge about the importance of organic farming and its benefits to the beneficiaries (farmers). For the promotion of organic farming and dissemination of traditional v/s organic demo, the farmers were selected. The purpose of demonstration is for other farmers to adopt techniques and compare production of organic demo and traditional plot. Under this activity **1398** farmers from **23** villages have been benefitted by providing **19370** kgs of paddy, soyabean and jowar seed during Kharif season and **1486** farmers were given **20330** kgs of wheat and mustard seed during winter. Besides that seasonal vegetables seeds were also given in both seasons.



C.5.B - Training Session Through Farmers Field School (FFS) on Package of Practice in Three Stages Like Land Preparation, Soil Testing, Seed Selection, Seed Sowing And Intercultural Practice & Harvesting/storage.

The key objective of the FFS is to impart agricultural knowledge and techniques to farmers, which in turn can enhance agricultural production, improve soil health, and promote integrated and diversified farming systems. Total **286 trainings** have been conducted and **8094 farmers** participated in the trainings. They received training on improved varieties, crop pattern and soil management practices, input use and Marketing.



The resource persons explained that FFS (Farmers Field School) is a module consist of groups of people with a common interest, who come together to study “how and why” of a particular cultivated crop, it’s a platform for learning and experience sharing among farmers as they meet regularly during a season crop cycle. Here farmers learn about land, its fertility and use its value toward having a better production on the cropping.



C.5.D - Demonstration of Vermin Compost Unit

Usually the farmers practiced the unhealthy pattern of agriculture cropping to yield more production but unknowingly it ruins the soil fertility and organic element present in the soil. The reason is that the majority of the families are marginalized in the target area and it's hard for the small farmer to access their basic needs. Therefore project focused



on small farmer to construct vermi compost as demo. Therefore during the reporting period **170 farmers** have constructed vermin compost units in **85** villages. The farmers have started using the manure prepared in the units and others also get motivated from them.



The target farmers were told that vemi-compost is stable, fine granular organic manure, which enriches soil quality by improving its physiochemical and biological properties. It is highly useful in raising seedlings and for crop production. Vermi-compost is becoming popular as a major component of organic farming system. Raw materials needed for vermicomposting are: 1. Cow dung 2. Straw 3. Dry leaves 4. Water sprinkle 5. Soil and 6. Worms.



C.5.E - Demonstration Setup of Organic Inputs

The small farmers were provided training and basic orientation about Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through which the farmers were taught to prepare organic pest to control the diseases over their crop so that the production of crop may be better. Therefore **137** setup of organic inputs have been made in **66** villages by the project to prepare Jeev amrit, Beej amrit and Panch Ark Parni. During the training resource persons have explained the farmers about the importance of organic input preparation and its need. The farmers have become aware that it helps to build up the lost fertility of the soil.



C.5.F - Demonstration of Horticulture Units and Grafting of Existing Plants

During the year **99** Demonstration of Horticulture Units have been developed in **76** villages. The target community members were explained that horticulture is an extra income source for the farmers who have small land who depend on the rainfall. With the purpose of increasing family income the interested farmers were selected from the project villages for this activity. The farmers were selected in the basis of having sufficient land and watering facility for the promotion of Horticulture demo. The farmers were supported with plants like Mango, Jackfruit, Guava, Jamun, Ber, Papaya and Pomegranate etc and barbed fencing wire also have been provided to them. Some of them have started giving fruits also.



C.5.G - Training on Livestock Management, Breed Improvement and disease Control

72 trainings were organized and **1929** people participated to get knowledge and information about management of livestock. During the trainings the following topic have been covered such as:

- Selection of Breed
- Caring of Livestock
- Nutrition management of livestock



- Deworming and immunization
- Major disease and control
- Benefit of livestock

In this trainings the resource persons have shared briefly about the above topic with the farmers and the farmers got awareness regarding the same.



C.5.H - Training on Improved Livestock Management

In this period the training on improved livestock management including feeding practices, shelter and risk reduction were conducted in the target villages. The Purpose of this training was to enhance the skill & knowledge community towards maintaining healthy livestock which may be a source of extra earning for the small farmers and marginalized families. Therefore **74** trainings were organized during the reporting period in which **2684** persons took part and gained knowledge.



C.5.I - Training Cum Workshop on Fodder Production, Fodder Treatment and Azola Production

The trainings were organized to enhance the information and knowledge of people towards the better security of livelihood. The participants gained knowledge through the resource persons about methods and techniques of Fodder cultivation, conservation of fodder, fodder treatment, Azola Production and Soil and water conservation etc. Also the information was shared about maintaining good health of the livestock especially during the rainy and summer season. The awareness was given to look after the cattle properly during pregnancy and for the small calves. During the year **96** trainings were organized and **2508** people have participated.



C.5.J - Training on Goatery Development/ Backyard Poultry/ Fishery

Objective of these trainings were to motivate farmers to adopt alternative animal husbandry by developing a goatery farming for economic stability for the family apart from agriculture. Some key elements like steps to start goat farming business, selection for farm, goat breeds housing, marketing, feeding, care and management, total expenditure and profit were explained during the time of training. Total **34** trainings were organized and **915** people participated.



C.5.K - Set-up of Revolving Goatery Model for Landless and Marginal farmers Objective & Impact of Goatery Revolving Model

Goatery model activity will give a platform to the poor and marginalized families to increase their economic situation which will lead to improve their living standard. In the reporting period 7 DSSS partners have completed the activities and 47 setup have been developed in 47 villages and 132 goats objectives of goatery revolving model such as:

- To initiate a sustainable revolving goat scheme for vulnerable women of labour group.
- To establish an effective community-led committee and empower them to take ownership of the revolving goat scheme.
- To implement an effective monitoring system, measuring change in women's livelihoods over time.





C.5.L - Facilitating Half Yearly Vaccination Camps

In the target area majority of the farmers and laborer are having the cattle for agricultural purpose and for other use as livestock is a basic resource for farmers. Therefore it was focused to provide vaccination for the cattle's of poor and small farmers in order to reduce their mortality rate. Before vaccination for the cattle's the farmers were given orientation on the importance of vaccination by the resource person /doctor. Doctors make them understand that vaccines plays a long term effective role in preventing the animals from infectional diseases and also these vaccines are used to protect animals from a wide range of diseases that affects the *production, fertility and economic losses* to the farmers. Total **14398** animals were vaccinated from **2260** families in **89** villages.



C.5.M - Exposure visit for Agriculture, Horticulture and Livestock

During the reporting period 6 exposure visits have been organized and 283 people participated in the program. Through the exposure visit the participants were oriented on various topics related to better agricultural production and productivity such as natural farming, land preparation, measuring soil fertility, horticulture, and importance of soil testing, importance of organic farming. Focusing on organic farming the farmers were explained that soil testing is important because it gives the indication and status of soil health for cultivation of crops. They also gained knowledge about making of various types of organic fertilizers and pesticides and also about the use and benefit of it.



Outcome 2 : Increased demand and access to services and entitlements for all eligible and marginalized families in twelve districts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

C.6.A - Orientation Cum Training of Community Members on the Various Rights & Entitlement Especially Related to Govt. Schemes

The families belonging from ST/SC category are unable to access their rights and entitlement from the govt. dept due to the lack of awareness. Therefore project focused on these groups by providing them information through training on govt. schemes and rights so that they may be able to raise their voice for their rights.

They were given knowledge about law of labour, process to avail the government benefits, different types of schemes which are beneficial for them. Government is focusing on rural development in the field of agriculture, health education sector but due to lack of awareness and knowledge the poor and marginalized families can not avail the benefits. During the period **149** trainings were conducted and **3941** people participated.



C.6.B - Half Yearly Interface Meeting with Different Line Department for Available Schemes and Services

In order to have face to face meeting with govt officials of different dept the meetings were organized. This is a platform where people can talk directly with the officials and get answer of their queries about the schemes and benefit. The govt officials were invited for the meetings and asked to share the benefit the department is giving for the development of the villages and the community. The govt officials motivated farmers to



contact them for any type of problems of livestock, agriculture, health or education. They assure their support to solve the issues of the villages. Total **21** meetings were organized and **1404** people participated.



Outcome 3 : Improved performance of women representatives in PRI to promote good governance in 31 Gram Panchayat of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan through active participation of women members

C.7.A - Training Cum Orientation on Importance of Formation of GPDP Plan to WDP

SAFFAL program conducted awareness meeting and training program for the PRI members and community people on GPDP in small group so that the people may understand about it and prepare a plan for development of their villages. **140** trainings were organized in target villages and **3492** people participated.



During the training it was explained to the different stake holders available in the village like farmers, laborers, pradhan, ward members, elected member, women, men & community

people about GPDP as it is mandatory at panchayat level to have a plan so that rural people may access their rights and entitlements, economic development and social justice. Information was given about the work of Gram Panchayat (i) Construction and Maintenance of Public facilities (ii) Levying and collecting local taxes (iii) Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the villages.

C.7.B - Training of CIG for Strengthening, Group Management, Roles & Responsibilities of the members

Under the reporting period capacity building program for the CIG's members were conducted. 92 trainings were organized and 2206 people participated in those trainings. The purpose of the training program is to enhance their knowledge and build their capacity and join them to the mainstream of the society. The strengthening of CIGs were



given to create awareness on importance of organic farming, making of organic inputs use and motivate others about organic methods of agriculture. In the last quarter of reporting period orientation about FPO (Farmers Producer Organization) was also given to create interest on the community for further planning and development.





C.7.C - Training Cum Workshop for PRI's Members on their Role and Responsibilities

The project emphasized on capacity building of PRI member to play the leadership role in establishing good governance in the villages by providing equal opportunities to the women within the target area. Total **1395** people participated in **55** trainings conducted in project target villages.

The participants were explained that rural development departments have been executing their programs through PRI's. It is their sole responsibility to take lead for the development of the villages by accessing govt schemes for the poor and needy people. Develop basic infrastructure through participatory approach in the village. Also to lead the community to maintain peace and equality in the village.



3.2 Outputs

The project has generated many results through different interventions for upgrading life situation of rural community within the reporting period.

A. Enhanced Crop Production

- The crop demonstration through different crop seed of both seasons (Kharif and Rabi) and input trainings helped the farmers to replicate the method and get more yield.
- Through the Farmers Field School (FFS) sessions the farmers have learned the improved methods of agriculture by the experts on field. The farmers are able to manage crop and it helped them to enhance the soil fertility and get good crop production.
- The vermin compost demonstration has benefitted the people in tow way, first those who made the units they used it for crops and kitchen gardens and found very useful. Secondly they witnessed the benefit and others got motivated about making vermin compost and use it.
- The farmers learned to make organic pest repellent and fertilizers by using locally available materials. Through the demonstration they made Jeev Amrit, Beej Amrit, and Das Parni Ark which are as good as any fertilizer or pest repellent. They got benefit by using it for vegetable garden and crops.

B. Income Source Developed

- The Demonstration of Horticulture Units were a new intervention by the project which the farmers never did before and it was found very beneficial and source of extra earning for them.
- Marginal farmers and landless families were focused and got support for rearing of goats. They have already started and within the year they will get benefit form it. It has been promoted as revolving model and other families also will get benefit in future.

C. Livestock Management

- The farmers got awareness through Livestock Management training for managing

the cattle in improved way, especially managing for better shelter and looking after during sickness. They also practice the fodder production and feeding the cattle properly. Through the vaccination the cattle have been prevented from seasonal sickness and health is improving.

D. Skill Development

- The farmers experienced innovative thing for the agriculture method especially for organic inputs through the exposure visits. They are eager to apply same methods in their cultivation practices.
- The awareness trainings on govt. schemes has helped the farmers to access the govt schemes. Many have got benefit for pension, housing, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, scholarship for students, animal husbandry, irrigation support and agriculture equipment etc. Wall painting has become a means for dissemination for information about organic methods of agriculture, livestock management and govt. schemes.

E. Linkage Buildings

- The relationship established with govt. officials through interface meetings which will be more helpful in future. The meetings have helped the people of target area to know better about schemes and process to access them. People learned the importance of Development Plan of their Gram Panchayat and with the guidance of resource person and project team the farmers were facilitated to prepare a development plan for their villages and Panchayat. this activity has given a direction to the villages to utilize the schemes for more benefit of the community.
- Meanwhile the CIGs were also strengthened to actively participate in developmental activities in the village. The training activities has brought a great impact on the members of all CIGs who got awareness in different matters and now they are able to lead the community in developmental actions.
- The trainings were conducted for PRI members on their role and responsibility. The impact of this training program is that the PRI members have become more active in taking up issues of the village to access benefit from govt. schemes and also contribute in decision making for their own village.

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Capacity building trainings for Saffal team was organized by UKSVK in March 2022. The trainings were to capacitate the staff on livelihood related Government Schemes and Entitlement, Panchayati Raj System and preparing GPDP Plan.
- A Half Yearly Review meeting was conducted in March 2022 for all the **40** staff of **12** DSSS to assess the progress and evaluate the impact of the project.
- Capacity building training was organized for all project staff at Agra in July 2022 on Collective Marketing.
- Half Yearly Review meeting was conducted for Saffal Project staff in July 2022.
- Capacity building training was organized on Water Conservation Methods at Gorakhpur in November 2022 for Saffal project team.
- Exposure visit was organized for project team at Gorakhpur to visit Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock and Farmers Producer Organization.



5. CHALLENGES

While implementing the interventions there were challenges faced by the team which somehow pushed back the desired achievements of the set result under each objective. Some are described below:

- Though the Covid-19 epidemic period is over but the consequences of corona is still in the lives of people. It occurs very often by affecting the health of people especially when weather changes people fall sick. Cold, flu, cough and fever are very common. Ultimately people spent a lot of money in treatment and they are unable to give the local contribution for the program as we have expected.
- The fruit plants under the horticulture demonstration could not survive 100% because of weather fluctuation.
- Project efforts to incorporate the public services from govt dept but the process of dept is very slow and people do not get the benefit in time.
- The crop demo in some places not beneficial due to less rain.
- There is very less program for land less laborers hence they are sometimes left aside.

6. CONCLUSION

The project has initiated various activities to enhance the good practices by using the knowledge on organic farming and other input methods to improve their livelihood. The majority of the target population on the project is living below the poverty line, the main occupation of the house hold is farming agriculture labourer, and daily wages earner.

Community empowerment can be achieved if the people at grassroots are involved in the development programs and interventions. The project staff persuaded small and marginalized farmers to ensure the benefit through the programmes and activities of the project. Gradually through formation of CIG's group of different stake holders people showed their interest and participatory approach, which helped to bring changes in the status of community people.

After completion of two years community has become stronger to access the govt schemes and solve the common issues. Small farmers are transformed towards the acceptance of organic farming. The role of middle man from the community has been abolished, other NGO's are not entertained by the community and women are urged for the vocational course and income generation program for the labour group so that in future migration might be reduced and women may be made aware of their right.

“JOURNEY TOWARDS SELF RELIANCE”



Name: Birmo
Village: Hussainpur
District: Bijnor

Hussainpur is one of the villages of Mohammadpur Devemal block in Bijnor District. The main livelihood source of the inhabitant is Agriculture. The farmers mostly cultivate the sugarcane, vegetable cultivation both in Kharif and Rabi season along with wheat and mustard cultivation in Rabi season.

The life of Mrs. Birmo is truly inspiring to every woman, who was struggling in her life. Mrs. Birmo W/O Mr. Mangeram is a **38** years old woman from the village Hussianpur. Her family consists of her father in law, mother in law, husband and two children. She and her husband used to go for daily wages which was the only source of income. The financial status of the family was very poor and the earnings of both them were not enough to meet the daily needs of the family. As they were having two children under the age of **15 & 17** and a mother in law who is always sick. Even the could not provide proper food and treatment to the children and parents due to lack of money. in short, the family was going through a hard time.

During our visit to Hussianpur village for SHG formation, the SAFFAL team organized a meeting and they explained the projects aims and objectives. The women were impressed with the project and benefits of the SHG formation and they decided to establish a new SHG. The Laxmi SHG was formed in the month of July 2021, with the noble initiative of Foundation with thirteen women. Mrs. Birmo was the member of Laxmi SHG. Laxmi SHG was linked with NRLM in the month of September 2021.



The field staff motivated the group about benefit of SHG, and how women can make income

from their home itself. Then she started attending the SHG meetings regularly and saving **Rs. 100'** per month. Mrs. Birmo was always thinking to do some income generating activity so as to support her family. She took initiative to make big and small bun by the help of her relatives.

Laxmi SHG for economical support. All members agreed and helped her to take up money from the group. Birmo took a loan of **Rs. 20,000/-** from the SHG along with this loan she also invested an amount from her family savings to set up a bakery unit. After repaying the entire loan she applied for another loan of **Rs. 50,000/-** by his time Laxmi group had received money from the NRLM. The members approved her loan application. Bakery products made by her already had a huge demand, all she needed was to increase the supply and engage more people in her small unit. The loan helped her in this prospect and gradually she was able to move from retail business to wholesale market. She has also engaged **4** persons in her bakery unit. She is providing them monthly remuneration of **Rs. 4000**. Per month income of this units of **Rs. 30,000**.



“Birmo said :- My journey towards self reliance is fulfilled by the support of SHG”.

“WAY TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE”



Name: Vijay Singh
Village: Solda
District: Lalitpur

Mr. Vijay Singh is the resident of village Solda, Panchayat Bangaon, Block Madawara, Distric Lalitpur. He has **5** members in his family and he is also the president of Kasardev Pashu Palak Samuh.

He has **4.50** bighas land but half of his land is not cultivable due to the lack of money. He has been growing both the seasonal crops Rabi and Kharif (wheat, matters, chana, moong, mustered and vegetable) in half of his land. He doesn't have much ideas about organic cultivation, so he used to grow crops with the support of chemical fertilizer. Due to the shortage of money he faced difficult to buy manure for cultivation every year and also for other implications in agriculture. Thus input cost in agriculture is at concern for the family.

Vijay Singh attended several meetings and training which is organized and conducted by SAFFAL team on organic farming, livelihood management and many other programmes. So he got the motivation to initiate the practice of organic farming in one bigha of his land.



Looking at his interest in agriculture Vijay Singh was chosen to develop vermin compost unit by group members with support of SAFFAL project. He started the unit as a demonstration by SAFFAL team. From the unit he got compost manure around **40** bags and he used it for winter cultivation instead of chemical manure in **1** bigha. He could see the difference of variance in input cost of crop cultivation and was able to produce around **6** quintals in **1** bigha land in one season. So he got the confidence in compost manure and its production. Hence he has decided to do more cultivation by using organic compost manure and he realized that it saves the input cost of agriculture and also protects the land from becoming barren.

“SAFFAL PROJECT MADE LIFE SUCCESSFUL”



Name: Kalumal

Village: Jogdimal

District: Banswara

Mr. Kalumal S/O Khima Maida, age **54** years is from village Jogdimal, Panchayat Kotra Ranga Block Kushalgarh of Banswara District. His wife and four children are there in his family. He has **10** bighas of land in which **5** bighas are irrigated and **5** bighas are unirrigated. He does not have any tube well, motor, electricity connection and pipe for irrigation facility. Because of that he used to cultivate only in one bigha in Rabi season by taking water from another farmer. Crops could not grow in other season and so there was no grain left in the house.

In **2022** UKSVK launched SAFFAL program for the welfare of poor and marginal farmers. Under this program, CIG groups were formed in Jogdimal village, in which he got membership in the Village Development Committee and later he became the President of that VDC.



The project provided various training programs on organic farming, animal husbandry and government schemes. By attending these trainings, he developed his knowledge, ability and interest in organic farming as well as about benefit of government schemes. And under the guidance of successful project staff he applied for electricity connection and motor from tribal department and he got motor and electric connection. After this, he got an open well built by the government scheme and got **50** pipes for irrigation from the Agriculture department on a grant of **Rs. 18,000**.

After receiving these equipment from government schemes, he cultivated wheat crop in **5** bighas of land in Rabi season. With the production of wheat, now there will be no problem of food grains in his family.

“Kalumal said in her own words “*SAFFAL pariyojna te mari jindgi saffal banav didi*” It means Saffal project made my life successful. He expresses his gratefulness towards Saffal project and to UKSVK”.

Photo Gallery







कृषकों को कराया शैक्षणिक भ्रमण



दिशा संस्था द्वारा शैक्षणिक भ्रमण के दौरान मौजूद किसान एवं दिशा संस्था के अधिकारी।

टांटोटी @ पत्रिका. तहसील क्षेत्र के विभिन्न गांवों के किसानों को दिशा संस्था द्वारा सफल परियोजना के तहत शैक्षणिक भ्रमण कराया गया। परियोजना के फौंड एनिमेटर भानु प्रताप सिंह ने बताया कि केबानिया, गुदलिया, मोतीपुरा, कल्याणपुरा, शोकलिया, सोकली, माधवपुरा एवं केसरपुरा आदि गांवों के दर्जन किसानों को केकड़ी क्षेत्र के कालेड़ा गांव में चल रही सारथी परियोजना के काम दिखाए जाकर कृषिगत विषयों पर चर्चा की गई। कृषकों को बकरी पालन, आंवले की खेती, बर्मी कपोस्ट बेड, एप्पल वर फलोत्पादन, बैस पालन तथा गोबर खाद बनाने की प्रक्रिया की जानकारी दी गई।

किसानों को गेहूं का बीज बांटा



किसानों को गेहूं का बीज वितरित करते संस्था के लोग। संवाद

रोहटा। उत्तर क्षेत्रीय समाज विकास केंद्र आगरा की ओर से गांव रोहटा में किसानों को गेहूं बीज तथा बीज उपचार दवाई का वितरण किया गया। साथ ही किसानों को जैविक खेती के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया गया। संस्था के मुख्य प्रेरक मनोज कुमार ने कहा कि जैविक खेती से कृषि भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़ती है। उर्वरक खेत में पैदा की गई फसल मनुष्य में रोगप्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ाती है। इस मौके पर दमगढी, मिर्जापुर, रासना, नारंगपुर, मीरपुर गांवों के दो दर्जन से अधिक किसानों को अगेती गेहूं का बीज बांटा गया। संस्था कॉर्डिनेटर अलीशा, सलीम प्रधान नारंगपुर, संजीव कुमार, अनीता, फराह खान, नईमा आदि मौजूद रहे। संवाद

वैज्ञानिक संस्तुति से जैविक खेती कर बढ़ाएं उत्पादन: रामअधार



गोला बेलघाट, गोरखपुर। बीसगाँव सन्देश। देश में औद्योगिक विकास सड़क निर्माण पारिवारिक बंटवारे के बाद महान निर्माण आदि के कारण खेती के योग्य भूमि का क्षेत्रफल घट रहा है। जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है सभी नागरिकों को भोजन उपलब्ध कराना सरकार वैज्ञानिक कृषि विभाग व किसान भाइयों की है यह सभी संभव है जब किसान भाई वैज्ञानिकों की सलाह पर कम लागत और अधिक उत्पादन की तकनीकी अपनाकर आधुनिक कृषि यंत्रों का प्रयोग कर उन्नति शील बीज संतुलित उर्वरक प्रयोग कर खेती करें तभी खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में देश आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा और किसान भाइयों की आय बढ़ेगी। उक्त बातें पूर्वांचल ग्रामीण सेवा समिति द्वारा सफल परियोजना की एक दिवसीय कृषि गोष्ठी में जो बेलघाट के बसही ग्राम पंचायत में आयोजित की गई। जिसमें मुख्य अतिथि पूर्व अपर जिला कृषि अधिकारी रामअधार यादव ने संबोधित करते हुए कही। साथ ही कृषि यंत्रों आदि की विस्तार से जानकारी दी। गोष्ठी में बृजेश शाही कृषि विशेषज्ञ ने जैविक खेती फसल बीमा प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि आज पर जानकारी दी। पशुधन प्रसार अधिकारी विनय कुमार ने पशुओं में लगने वाली बीमारी एवं रोकथाम टीकाकरण आदि पर भी जानकारी दी। परियोजना समन्वयक राम अवधेश पांडेय ने संस्था द्वारा कराए जा रहे कार्यों की विस्तार से जानकारी दी और बताया कि यह कार्य उत्तर क्षेत्रीय समाज विकास केंद्र आगरा की संस्था द्वारा संचालित होता है। कार्यक्रम में बृजभान मोर्य विशाल श्रीवास्तव ने भी जानकारी दी गोष्ठी में बैजनाथ मौर्य रामसूरत रमाकांत रामकुमार कमलावती अनीता शोभा सरोज सहित आदि लोग मौजूद रहे इसके परचात कृष को के खेती का भी अवलोकन किया गया एवं सभापित जानकारी दी गई।

किसानों को ऑर्गेनिक खेती एवं जैविक खेती का दिया प्रशिक्षण

राष्ट्रीय हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार पत्र संदेश वाहक

जैविक खेती से बढ़ाएं उत्पादन

संदेश वाहक न्यूज



गोला बेलघाट। देश में औद्योगिक विकास सड़क निर्माण पारिवारिक बंटवारे के बाद महान निर्माण आदि के कारण खेती के योग्य भूमि का क्षेत्रफल घट रहा है। जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है सभी नागरिकों को भोजन उपलब्ध कराना सरकार वैज्ञानिक कृषि विभाग व किसान भाइयों की है यह सभी संभव है जब किसान भाई वैज्ञानिकों की सलाह पर कम लागत और अधिक उत्पादन की तकनीकी अपनाकर आधुनिक कृषि यंत्रों का प्रयोग कर उन्नति शील बीज संतुलित उर्वरक प्रयोग कर खेती करें तभी खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में देश आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा और किसान भाइयों की आय बढ़ेगी। उक्त बातें पूर्वांचल ग्रामीण सेवा समिति द्वारा सफल परियोजना समन्वयक राम अवधेश पांडेय बृजभान, विशाल ने भी जानकारी दी गोष्ठी में बैजनाथ मौर्य रामसूरत रमाकांत रामकुमार कमलावती अनीता शोभा सरोज आदि मौजूद रहे।

में जो बेलघाट के बसही ग्राम पंचायत में आयोजित की गई। जिसमें मुख्य अतिथि पूर्व अपर जिला कृषि अधिकारी रामअधार यादव ने संबोधित करते हुए कही। साथ ही कृषि यंत्रों आदि की विस्तार से जानकारी दी। गोष्ठी में बृजेश शाही कृषि विशेषज्ञ ने जैविक खेती फसल बीमा प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि आज पर जानकारी दी। पशुधन प्रसार अधिकारी विनय कुमार व परियोजना समन्वयक राम अवधेश पांडेय बृजभान, विशाल ने भी जानकारी दी गोष्ठी में बैजनाथ मौर्य रामसूरत रमाकांत रामकुमार कमलावती अनीता शोभा सरोज आदि मौजूद रहे।

बाँदा, गुरुवार 30 जून 2022 3

८० किसानों को ४ कुंतल उर्द का प्रमाणित बीज किया गया वितरित

लखनपुर। ज़ांसी जैविक सेवा संचयन समिति के द्वारा संचालित सफल परियोजना महाराज लखनपुर के अंतर्गत और उत्तर क्षेत्रीय समाज विकास केंद्र आगरा के सहयोग से महाराज बहादुर के ८ पर्यटन गांव उत्पनाबोड़ा, सोला, नयाबोड़ा, टनगा, बाई, गिरापुर, नमगुवा, एराहा में प्रत्येक गांव में दस-दस किसानों को १-२ किंलो के विमाय से कुल ८० किसानों को ४ कुंतल उर्द का प्रमाणित बीज का वितरित किया गया।



किसानों को उर्द बीज वितरण करते हुए

पर सफल परियोजना कोइनिटेटर बृजभान, मुन्नालन बनौी आदि वरतन बरती, एनिमेटर चरामत उपस्थित रहे। 6:57 AM

गेहूं बीज वितरण कर किसानों को जैविक खेती के लिए किया जागरूक

(संवाद) किसानों को गेहूं के बीज बांटते हैं और उनसे जैविक खेती के बारे में जागरूक करते हैं। दिशा संस्था के फौंड एनिमेटर भानु प्रताप सिंह ने बताया कि जैविक खेती से कृषि भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़ती है। उर्वरक खेत में पैदा की गई फसल मनुष्य में रोगप्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ाती है। इस मौके पर दमगढी, मिर्जापुर, रासना, नारंगपुर, मीरपुर गांवों के दो दर्जन से अधिक किसानों को अगेती गेहूं का बीज बांटा गया। संस्था कॉर्डिनेटर अलीशा, सलीम प्रधान नारंगपुर, संजीव कुमार, अनीता, फराह खान, नईमा आदि मौजूद रहे। संवाद

हिन्दुस्थान टाइम्स विभिन्न योजनाओं से रुबरू हुई महिलाएं



रोहटा। संवाद। किसानों को गेहूं के बीज बांटते हैं और उनसे जैविक खेती के बारे में जागरूक करते हैं। दिशा संस्था के फौंड एनिमेटर भानु प्रताप सिंह ने बताया कि जैविक खेती से कृषि भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़ती है। उर्वरक खेत में पैदा की गई फसल मनुष्य में रोगप्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ाती है। इस मौके पर दमगढी, मिर्जापुर, रासना, नारंगपुर, मीरपुर गांवों के दो दर्जन से अधिक किसानों को अगेती गेहूं का बीज बांटा गया। संस्था कॉर्डिनेटर अलीशा, सलीम प्रधान नारंगपुर, संजीव कुमार, अनीता, फराह खान, नईमा आदि मौजूद रहे। संवाद

स्वयं सहायता समूह का महत्व बताया

संवाद सूत्र, सत्यना। रोहटा क्षेत्र के विकास खंड रम्भागरा में मंगलाचार की मेरठ सेवा समाज की ओर से इंटरफेस कार्यक्रम का आयोजन हुआ। कार्यक्रम में सीटीओ राजेंद्र वर्मा ने बताया कि महिलाओं को स्वयं सहायता समूह बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

लखनऊ/गोरखपुर 27 अगस्त 2022



संदेश वाहक

www.thesandeshwahak.com



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