

ANNUAL REPORT



Year: 2022-23



Udyansh Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti
Gopi Complex, Gopi Vihar Colony, Barwani Road
Thikri, Distt. – Barwani (M.P.) INDIA
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PREFACE

Udyansh is continuously taking efforts towards sustainable rural development through different approach and strategy. As a part of its approach, Udyansh has implemented various projects with integration and holistic development. Udyansh believes in creativity & innovation with existing projects to address the field problems.

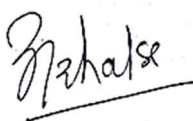
During 2022-23, Udyansh has focused on Overall development of rural families through agriculture interventions, awareness regarding health, education and environment and promotion of farmer's producer organizations. Udyansh has worked with more than 15000 farmers for sustainable agriculture.

I, am very grateful to publish annual report 2022-23 with insight of progress achieved during the year.

I sincerely thanks to my all dedicated staff, advisors, resource persons and management who worked day and night to make the programs successful for wellbeing of rural community.

I am also grateful to Government departments and our partner agencies especially BCI Secretariat and NABARD, for their constant guidance, support and encouragement.

I appreciate the commitment and trust of our participating farmers for their encouraging response, active participation in programs and adoption of sustainable agriculture practices and decent work practices for their sustainable future.



Mr. Anil Bhalse
(President)

OUR MISSION:

“To uplift the socio-economic status of rural poor families through capacity building, livelihood enhancement, Natural resource management, Value chain up-gradation and women in development with gender equity.”

Our Approach:

- Pro-poor : to cater poor families in real sense
- Participatory : to bring their ownership in projects
- Need based : to address their needs
- Replicable : to outreach more number of families
- Sustainable : to benefit in long run.

Our strength:

- ✓ Visionary top Management
- ✓ Qualified & Experienced Professionals
- ✓ Dedicated Field Staff
- ✓ Attachment with Tribal Community
- ✓ Community mobilization skills
- ✓ Innovative & Creative concepts of development with logical applications


BACKGROUND:

UDAYANSH came into existence in the year 2000 to build up the capacity of Women, Education and Development for the remote and far reaching Tribal Region of Madhya Pradesh. UDYANSH strives to full fill its vision of mainstreaming the Tribal Families of this backward region with the active participation and involvement of the people.

Since its inception and with a span of 12 years UDYANSH has started its work in 2000 from Khandwa block of Khandwa District with Swa-Shakti Project supported by Department of Mahila Evam Bal Vikas, Govt of Madhya Pradesh.

Thikri block of Barwani District having 73% tribal population UDAYANSH initiated its work with awareness programme for child, women and adult's healths, concept of SHG & importance of education in their life through trainings, camps, meetings & individual contacts.

UDYANSH is already involved in several projects in the area now. Through these projects it is reaching to the same rural community i.e. socially excluded which needs



ABOUT UDYANSH

Udyansh Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti
IS AN NGO

REGISTERED UNDER SOCIETY ACT (Registration No. IND/4641/2000)
WORKING SINCE 2005
WITH

MISSION :

“To uplift the socio-economic status of rural poor families through:-

- + capacity building,
- + livelihood enhancement,
- + Natural resource management, and
- + women in development with gender equity.”

support and opportunities for their regular employment and livelihood since the organization has its presence and set up in the intervention area now.

UDYANSH has very good experience in working for sustainable livelihood for the community and has successfully implemented MP Rural Livelihood Project with a holistic approach of integrated sustainable rural development through enhancement of livelihood opportunities, empowerment of local panchayat raj institution (PRI), optimum utilization of local resources, and reduction in migration, Linkages of women SHG with income generation activities such as goat and poultry rearing, cosmetics, grocery and electric shops, carpentry etc and ensured livelihoods promotion.

Under the MP Rural Livelihood Project UDYANSH covered more than 1550 families during 2006-07 and through its activities could able to increase their monthly income through different income generation activities, the beneficiaries includes ST / SC / OBC engaged in Agriculture sector. The income generation activities includes Vermi compost, Kharib Seed Exhibition, Seed Bank, Nursery Plants rearing, Bio Gas, Vegetable Seeds / Jetropa, Trigard, Rabi Seeds Exhibition, Drip Irrigation, Seed-rill, Production of Lac, Badi Program, Chilli Nursery and Production, Nursery Development, Culture exhibition and etc.

We are expertise in the field of livelihood enhancement in general and in particular with women from socially Excluded communities as well. There are demonstrable experience of implementing interventions in farm and off farm livelihood sectors in the area of intervention in Agriculture & its allied sectors including in animal husbandry with sound understanding of the complexities of the rural sector which also includes demonstrable experience of working with socially excluded groups. We have a very good experience in promotion of livelihood especially in rural poor and in the difficult areas.

Seasonal migration for job/ livelihood, poor education, poor communication in reaching far off villages, geographical conditions, and lagging in upgraded new technologies due to lack of awareness, poor financial background of the poor are the challenges and barriers faced by UDYANSH in the process of implementation of various activities in the area.

Since its inception UDYANSH has successfully implemented the activities under besides Madhya Pradesh Rural livelihoods project (MPRLP) in Barwani District are National Rozgar employments Guarantee schemes (NREGA) in Barwani & Khargone Districts and Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) in Barwani & Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh. And with National Child labour Project undertaking ax cute the two Schools with 50-50 per School laving 50 Students.

OPERATIONAL AREA:

Udyansh is specifically working in tribal dominant areas. Following MAP show the operational area of organization in the state of Madhya Pradesh:



**BARWANI, DHAR,
JHABUA, ALIRAJPUR,
KHANDWA &
BURHANPUR in M.P.**

STAFF POSITION:

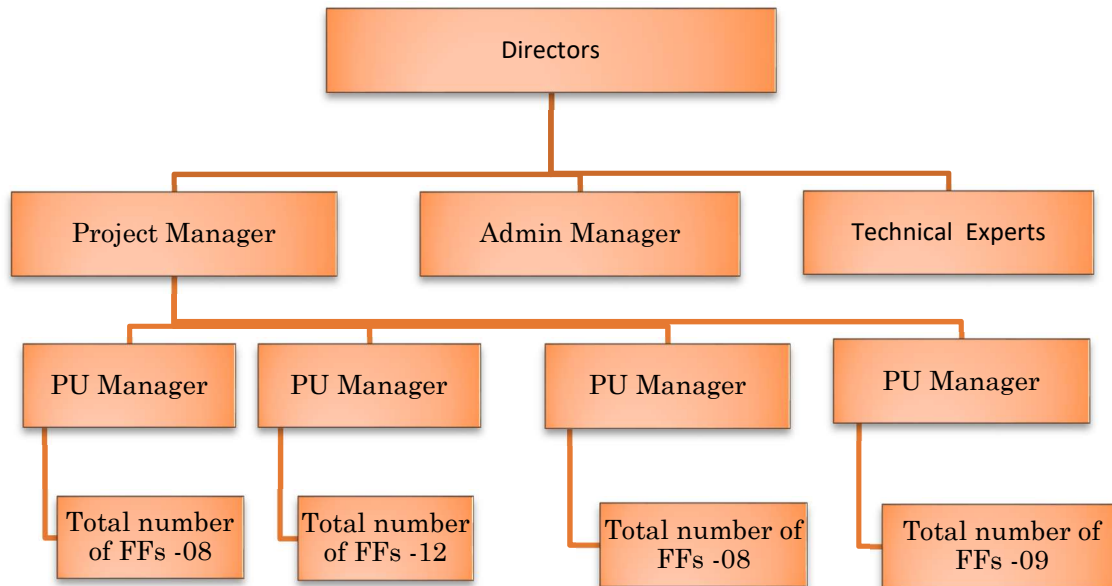
- Management staff: 6
- Advisor: 2
- Development Professionals: 10
- Project Manager: 5
- Field Facilitators: 28

AVAILABLE RESOURCES/CONTENT IN INSTITUTION

Udayansh Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti is managing its work from its own Head office office at Thikri and as well as Branch offices respectively at Kukshi & Lohari. The offices are well equipped with Furniture's Computers and Vehicles.

S.No.	Equipment/Resources	Quantity
1.	Office Building	4
2.	Computer	5
3.	Printer	4
4.	Laptop	3
5.	Video Camera	1
6.	Digital Camera	1
7.	Scanner	1
8.	Fax	1
9.	Telephone	2
10.	Almirah	6
11.	Revolving Chairs	3
12.	Chairs	25
13.	Tables	10
14.	Spiral machine	1
15.	Fan	10
16.	Cooler	1
17.	Training material	Project specific

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



FF= Field Facilitator

Core programmes of the organization:-

- Sustainable agriculture & watershed Development
 - Training & Capacity building
 - Livelihood development
 - Women development
-

MAJOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED WITH GOVT

- ✗ **NREGS Watershed** sponsored by Department of Panchayat & Rural Development- Total 6 Village Benefited (period 2007-2011)
- ✗ **Five Yrs Planning of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)** sponsored by Department of Panchayat & Rural Development- Barwani 413GP, Jhabua 666 GP (period 2007-08)
- ✗ **Panchayat Training, SHG Income Generation activities** sponsored by Department of Panchayat & Rural Development- Total 350 Family Benefited (period 2008-09)
- ✗ **National Child Labour Project** sponsored by Department of Labour welfare- Thikri Block 57 Villages Covered (period 2007-11)



PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED DURING THE YEAR

Udyansh has implemented following major projects:-

1. Better cotton Initiative
2. Farmers Producer Organisation
3. Integrated Watershed Development programme & climate change adaptation
4. Distribution of improved cook stoves

1. BETTER Cotton Initiative (BCI) project:

Udyansh has continuously implemented BCI project as one of the major project during the year covering more than 15014 cotton growing farmers in two blocks of dhar district viz. Kukshi & Lohari. The project is being funded by IDH, Trade initiative- Netherland. The project is being monitored by BCI secretariat, New Delhi.

Objectives of the project:

- To demonstrate the inherent benefits of better cotton production, particularly the financial health.
 - To reduce the impact of water and pesticide use on human and environmental health.
 - To improve soil health and biodiversity.
-

- To promote decent work for farming communities and cotton farm workers.
- To facilitate global knowledge exchange on more sustainable cotton production.
- To increase traceability along the cotton supply chain.
- To reduce the child labour in agriculture

Project area and villages:

Udyansh is implementing the project of Better Cotton initiative in 81 villages of Dhar district. The details of villages are as follows:-

S.N	Village	Block	Disstrict
1	Masaniya	Nisarpur	Dhar
2	Badganw	Nisarpur	Dhar
3	Ghatgaw	Nisarpur	Dhar
4	Tana	Nisarpur	Dhar
5	Sulgaw	Nisarpur	Dhar
6	Jaynagar	Nisarpur	Dhar
7	Chiprata	Nisarpur	Dhar
8	Khandlai	Ghandhwani	Dhar
9	Tana	Kukshi	Dhar
10	Dhobdiya	Ghandhwani	Dhar
11	Ambpura	Ghandhwani	Dhar
12	Sendla	Ghandhwani	Dhar
13	Brahmanpuri	Manawar	Dhar
14	Rantalaw	Manawar	Dhar
15	Bhesawad	Manawar	Dhar
16	Anjaniya	Manawar	Dhar
17	Palasi	Manawar	Dhar
18	Banediya	Manawar	Dhar
19	Aloda	Kukshi	Dhar
20	Kurdipura	Kukshi	Dhar
21	Mogra	Kukshi	Dhar
22	Khedli	Kukshi	Dhar
23	Girwaniya	Kukshi	Dhar
24	jugatlai	Kukshi	Dhar
25	Haldi	Kukshi	Dhar
26	Bhimpura	Kukshi	Dhar
27	Awali	Kukshi	Dhar
28	Kodiyakheda	Kukshi	Dhar
29	Konda	Nisarpur	Dhar
30	Dogawa	Nisarpur	Dhar
31	Padiyal	Dhai	Dhar
32	Pithampur	Dhai	Dhar
33	Ajgaon	Dhai	Dhar

34	Amlal	Dhai	Dhar
35	Amaljhuma	Nisarpur	Dhar
36	Heladar	Nisarpur	Dhar
37	Bhilsur	Nisarpur	Dhar
38	Bhawriya	Nisarpur	Dhar
39	Teky	Kukshi	Dhar
40	Golpura	Kukshi	Dhar
41	Lunhera	Kukshi	Dhar
42	Khargoan	Kukshi	Dhar
43	Nimthal	Kukshi	Dhar
44	Badgyar	Kukshi	Dhar
45	Semlipura	Kukshi	Dhar
46	Bheslai	Kukshi	Dhar
47	Talwada	Kukshi	Dhar
48	Dhulsar	Kukshi	Dhar
49	Ambada	Kukshi	Dhar
50	Longsari	Kukshi	Dhar
51	A.Malhar	Kukshi	Dhar
52	Umari	Kukshi	Dhar
53	Anjankhedi	Kukshi	Dhar
54	Aaspur	Kukshi	Dhar
55	Undli	Kukshi	Dhar
56	Jhardi	Kukshi	Dhar
57	Jharda	Kukshi	Dhar
58	Chorbawadi	Nisarpur	Dhar
59	Salkheda	Nisarpur	Dhar
60	Dhukni	Nisarpur	Dhar
61	Loni	Nisarpur	Dhar
62	Karondiya	Manawar	Dhar
63	Julvaniya	Manawar	Dhar
64	Pachkheda	Manawar	Dhar
65	Borali	Manawar	Dhar
66	Dasavi	Manawar	Dhar
67	Guradya	Manawar	Dhar
68	Bhurbaidy	Manawar	Dhar
69	Temryapura	Manawar	Dhar
70	Bhagyapur	Manawar	Dhar
71	Lakhankout	Manawar	Dhar
72	Dawarpura	Manawar	Dhar
73	Bholyapura	Manawar	Dhar
74	Bapdud	Manawar	Dhar
75	Chikli	Manawar	Dhar
76	Kabarwa	Ghandhwani	Dhar
77	Dedli	Ghandhwani	Dhar
78	Brahmngaw	Ghandhwani	Dhar
79	Jhegada	Ghandhwani	Dhar

80	Jaydi	Ghandhwani	Dhar
81	Panwa	Ghandhwani	Dhar

Human Resources involved:

S.N.	Name	Designation
1	Mr Anil Bhalse	Director
2	Dr. Rauf Pathan	Program Director
3	Mr. Vijay Yadav	Accountant/Admin
4	Mr Dwarkilal Dhangar	PU Manager
5	Mr. Vinod Yadav	PU Manager
6	Mr. Lokesh Patidar	PU Manager
7	Punja Mujalda	Field Facilitator
8	Rajendra Sisodiya	Field Facilitator
9	Magilal Nigwal	Field Facilitator
10	Dilip Mandloi	Field Facilitator
11	Pratap Jamod	Field Facilitator
12	Devram Mujalda	Field Facilitator
13	Sukhram Parihar	Field Facilitator
14	Jagdish Nigam	Field Facilitator
15	Vijay Awasiya	Field Facilitator
16	Mohan Solanki	Field Facilitator
17	Ramsingh Thakur	Field Facilitator
18	Lalsingh Mori	Field Facilitator
19	Juwansingh Mori	Field Facilitator
20	Jitendra Muvel	Field Facilitator
21	Sohan Muvel	Field Facilitator
22	Bhart Baghel	Field Facilitator
23	Bilam Baghel	Field Facilitator
24	Devising Mandloi	Field Facilitator
25	Kalmsingh Jamod	Field Facilitator
26	Malsingh Alawa	Field Facilitator
27	Dileep Solanki	Field Facilitator
28	Narayan Baghel	Field Facilitator
29	Ravindra Baghel	Field Facilitator
30	Sardar chouhan	Field Facilitator
31	Sunil Baghel	Field Facilitator
32	Kerusingh Singh Baghel	Field Facilitator
33	Suresh Baghel	Field Facilitator
34	Vijay Baghel	Field Facilitator

Methodology adopted:

Udyansh has adopted following structure to build up the capacity of farmers:

1. **Staff Training:** it has been conducted in the month of April on BCI system with support of BCI accreditor trainer and technical trainings for staff was carried out at different stages of crop during month of June , August, October & January.
2. **IEC Material Development:** Udyansh has developed following IEC materials in local dialect with pictorials to build up the capacity of staff & farmers and used in all respective training programs:
 - Training Book on cotton production- covering 15014 farmers.

- Flipcharts – used by FF during farmers training at LG level. Total 37 flipcharts has been developed covering 15014 farmers.
 - Wall Paintings: total 81 wall paintings have been created. The topics were Nitrogen management, low cost technologies such as Amrut Pani & Bisra Khat and about Do's & Don'ts of BCI project
 - Flex: Separate flex has been developed on identification of beneficial & harmful insects. Total 50 flex has been developed covering 15014 farmers.
 - Banners in schools: for awareness about health of pregnant women & child during cotton cultivation. Total 50 banners has been created covering 15014 farmers.
 - Snakes & ladders game: on health aspects in all villages.
 - Pictorial posters: total 35 Pictograms has been developed for conducting self-assessment in addition to questionnaires covering 930 farmers.
 - FFB: Total 15014 FFB's was developed in local dialect and distributed to 15014 farmers.
3. **Lead farmers Training:** Udyansh has provided training to 370 lead farmers on BCI system & MPC's and group dynamics & vision building.
 4. **LG Farmers Trainings:** along with awareness in the villages, Udyansh has carried out LG farmer's trainings for all aspects at different stages of cotton crop and covered total 15014 farmers. The LG wise trainings were organised & record maintained accordingly.
 5. **Demonstration Plots:** Udyansh has established total 81 Demonstrations plots in the field of 81 farmers.
 6. **IPM Training:** Udyansh has conducted separate 10 IPM training programs for 370 lead farmers & 30 staff members in collaboration with NABARD.
 7. **Peer Review:** total 165 peer review has been conducted during September to January covering 15014 farmers.
-

MEDIA GALLERY

फ्रांस के पूर्व पर्यावरण मंत्री खेती की तकनीक देखने भीमपुर आईं

वनवासी रीति-रिवाज से किया स्वागत

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

लोहारी, उदयश ग्रामीण समाज सेवा समिति द्वारा संचालित बेहतर कपास उत्पादन परियोजना के तहत कुशी क्षेत्र के भीमपुर गांव में फ्रांस के पूर्व पर्यावरण मंत्री ब्रिक्स लालोई आईं। बीसीआई अंतर्गत गांवों में किए जा रहे कार्यों से कपास की खेती में खर्च कम और उत्पादन अधिक हो रहा है या नहीं। इसका अवलोकन करने के लिए आयोजित कार्यक्रम के दल जिसमें फ्रांस के पूर्व पर्यावरण मंत्री लालोई एवं लंदन से ब्लाइट भीमपुरा में वस्तुस्थिति जानने पहुंचे। इनके साथ बीसीआई के कंट्री डायरेक्टर राजीव बरुआ भी उपस्थित रहे। ग्रामीणों द्वारा अतिथियों का स्वागत वनवासी प्रथा के अनुसार किया



भीमपुर में उपस्थित ग्रामीण।



संघीयता करते विदेशी मेहमान।

गया। ग्रामीणों द्वारा कम लागत के साधन जैसे जैविक खाद एवं जैविक दवाई के उपयोग,

कीटनाशकों की जानकारी, नवीन तकनीकी, पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता एवं उदयश संस्था के प्रति लोगों के विश्वास से अतिथियों को संतुष्टि हुई। इनके द्वारा जिस उद्देश्य से परियोजना का संचालन किया जा रहा है उसका प्रतिफल उन्हें आज भीमपुरा जैसे दुर्गम क्षेत्र में देखने को मिल रहा है। संस्था प्रमुख अनिल भालसे ने परियोजना के संपूर्ण ग्रामों की प्रगति के बारे में बताया।

प्रशिक्षण...

कीटों पर नियंत्रण कर बढ़ाएं फसलों का उत्पादन

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लोहारी, उदयश ग्रामीण समाज सेवा समिति वीकरी एवं नाबाड़ धार के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में कुशी एवं लोहारी में कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 400 किसानों को कीट प्रबंधन के सभी तरीकों का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षण निमाड़ क्षेत्र के कृषि वैज्ञानिक डॉक्टर एनके तांबे ने दिया। डॉ. तांबे ने बताया, कीटों को रोकने के केवल रासायनिक तरीके ही नहीं परंतु अन्य और भी बहुत सारे तरीके हैं, जिससे फसल में आने वाले कीटों को रोका जा सकता है या मारा जा सकता है। कीट प्रबंधन के लिए इन सभी तरीकों का मिलाजुला उपयोग करना चाहिए, जिससे उत्पादन लागत को कम किया जा सके।

कृषि वैज्ञानिक डॉ. मनोज शिंदे ने कीटों को फसल में आने के पूर्व ही किस प्रकार रोका जाना चाहिए एवं कौन से कीट फसलों के लिए लाभदायक व कौन से कीट हानिकारक होते हैं, इसकी पहचान बताई। संस्था प्रमुख भालसे द्वारा संस्था द्वारा किसानों के लिए चलाए जा रही समस्त गतिविधियों के बारे में बताया गया। साथ ही यह भी बताया गया कि संस्था द्वारा भविष्य में कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम संचालित करने की योजना है। कार्यक्रम में उदयश संस्था के राकेश यादव द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम के महत्व के बारे में लोगों को बताया गया, ताकि नाबाड़ द्वारा जिस उद्देश्य से इस कार्यक्रम को संचालित किया जा रहा है, उनको पूरा किया जा सके।



पत्रिका

Sat, 28 October 2017

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उदयान्श की जेण्डर वर्कशाप

कुशी, (निप्र)। उदयान्श समाजसेवी संस्था के तत्वावधान में कुशी वृंदावन गाउँ में जेण्डर वर्कशाप का आयोजन किया गया। वर्कशाप के लिए सपोर्ट आई.डी.एच. द्वारा दिया गया जिसमें आई.डी.एच. से कन्सल्टेंट डॉण संगीता साई ने उपस्थित रहकर बी.सी.आई. स्टाफ के साथ वर्कशाप का शुभारंभ किया। जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य जेण्डर में शामिल महिलाधुरूप को समाज की मुख्य धारा में जोड़ना व महिला शर्माकरण को बढ़ावा देना तथा पुरुष प्रधान समाज की संरचना को महिलाओं के प्रति संवेदनशील बनाकर समाज में महिलाओं को उचित दर्जाए सम्मान व आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले तथा बेहतर कपास उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम और सरल बनाने में महिलाएं आगे आये बीपीसीआईएन/बेटर कॉटन इनीसीयोटिविड कार्यक्रम में मुखिया किसान के रूप में महिलाओं को बढ़ावा मिले। साथ ही अपना पारम्परिक ज्ञान के साथ तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण से उन्नत व कम लागत वाली खेती को अपनाकर अपनी फसल उत्पादन को समानोतर रूप से मिले ऐसे अवसर प्रदान करने के साथ आर्थिक दृष्टि से कैसे फायदा मिले। कार्यकर्ता महिला समुदाय को कैसे आगे बढ़ाये यह अलग-अलग गतिविधि व ग्रुप प्रेसेन्टेशन के माध्यम से समझ विकसित कर सके यह कुल 6 सेशन के माध्यम से बताया गया। जिसमें सभी की सहभागिता सराहनीय रही। उद्देश्य पाने तथा बेहतर कपास उत्पादन के काम की गति प्रदान हो इसलिए परस्पर डायलॉग व प्रायोगिक गतिविधि से भी डॉण संगीता साई द्वारा समझाया गया। साथ ही आगे कार्य करने के नये



आयामए योजनांतर्गत कार्य प्राप्ती हेतु पांच नियम व गांव स्तरीय क्रियान्वयन ही सके इसके तकनीकी पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया।

कार्यक्रम का संचालन पीण्युण मैनेजर कुशी द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम में उदयान्श संस्था के डायरेक्टर श्री भालेब जी व इन्दौर से रमेश परियोजना

संयोजक राकेश यादव लोहारी के पीण्युण मैनेजर व समस्त बी.सी.आई. से जुड़े हुए फिल्ड फैसिलिटेटर जी कि कुल 61 गांव में कार्यस्त हैं व उपस्थित रहकर उनकी जेण्डर के प्रति क्षमता विकास हो इसलिए डॉण संगीता साई के द्वारा सराहनीय प्रयास किया गया। कार्यक्रम का समापन पीण्युण मैनेजर कुशी द्वारा किया गया। व आभार व्यक्त श्री अनिल भालसे व श्री राकेश यादव द्वारा किया गया।

अग्रणी किसान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

कुशी। ग्रामीण समाज सेवा समिति ने कुशी विकासखंड के 18 गांवों में बेहतर कपास उत्पादन कार्यक्रम चलाया। अग्रणी किसान सदस्यों को एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण द्वारा फैलेस कुशी में दिया गया। मुख्य अतिथि वरिष्ठ कृषि वैज्ञानिक एनके तांबेजी, बेहतर कपास उत्पादन कार्यक्रम सलाहकार से दिनेश गुरनानी, समिति से निदेशक अनिल भालसे, परियोजना समन्वयक राकेश यादव उपस्थित रहे। वरिष्ठ कृषि वैज्ञानिक तांबे ने कपास की फसल पर होने वाले कीटों के प्रकोप के बारे में बताया। समापन पर संकुल प्रबंधक महेंद्र यादव और मुख्य टेनर रणछोड़ मुजाल्ला, द्वारकीलाल धनगर ने आभार मीना।

2. Miyawaki Plantation, Village-Haldi

Background:-

Akira Miyawaki (29 January 1928 to 16 July 2021) was a Japanese botanist and an expert in plant ecology who specialized in seed and natural forest. He is endowed the Miyawaki technique to create dense forest with native plants. This unique method is used worldwide for urban afforestation by growing a forest in someone's backyard. This is dense plantation made up on 3 ft distance and growth is very fast to become dense in just six months period. This dense forest grows much faster than conventional plantation system. It produces 30 times more Oxygen and absorbs 30 times more CO₂. It also helps to increase ground water level. It doesn't require much water after 3-4 years as this will ensure the sustainability of forest. It also helps to maintain biodiversity as it increase the number of bird species, make nest in forest. It gives us flower and fruit and maintains the temperature difference compare to surroundings.

Implementation:-

Udyansh used this method in one village of Haldi. We selected a interested



farmer between 11 LG and 370 farmers. We selected a farmer Keru singh S/O Bhavsingh Baghel. He has 5 acres of land. We stabilize Miyawaki plantation with 200 plant species of 19 variety. Farmers oriented for dense forest concept and demonstration has been given in around 1 ha land area.

Detail of plants planted are as follows:-

S.N.	Name Of Plant	Number
1	Nimbu	50
2	Badam	05
3	Sagawan	15
4	Neem	05
5	Aam	10
6	Anar	13
7	Katahal	13
8	Awala	13
9	Jaam	12
10	Behada	05
11	Bilpatra	02
12	Meetha neem	05
13	Sindur	07
14	Kaju	10
15	Chandan	07
16	Surjana	13
17	Jaamun	05
18	Sitafal	07
19	Kala Shisham	03
Total		200

3. Farmers producer organisations:

Udyansh Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti has been selected as a PO promoting Institution (POPI) to implement 5 FPOs in Dhar district.

ACTIVITY COMPLETED:-

A. Cluster identified

Udyansh is promoting 05 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) as a Producer Organization Promoting Institution (POPI). The location for each of these FPOs was identified in two clusters of dhar district where Udyansh has already developed rapport with community and implemented earlier projects.

For each location an initial reconnaissance was conducted to select villages which will form a part of the cluster. Thereafter, the key Kharif and Rabbi crops as well as the population of each village were enumerated to finalise the feasible villages in each cluster. The detailed villages in each cluster have been given in the progress report of each FPO in the following pages.

B. Baseline Survey done

A baseline survey is being conducted in each FPO cluster to understand and assess the key crop value chains, average cultivated land area per farmer and the scope of activities that can be taken up in each FPO.

The following methodology is being used to conduct the baseline survey.

1. Farmers was being interviewed in each FPO using a questionnaire. The questionnaire covers all details regarding each farmer's land holding, Kharif and Rabbi crops.
2. The sampling methodology used is stratified sampling such that to include a propotional number of farmers from each village in the cluster. This ensures a substantial representation of all farmers in the cluster. It is also being ensured that marginal, small, medium and large farmers are being included in the sample to assess their different cropping patterns.
3. After conducting the individual interviews of farmers in each FPO, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are being carried out with key farmer leaders and decision makers to assess the existing crop value chain and propose activities that can help the farmers improve their value chains through the FPOs.
4. The data of cropping pattern of each farmer is being statistically analysed to arrive at the key crops and average landholding. Statistical mean and frequency distribution will be used for the analysis.

C. Farmers list computerized

While conducting awareness meetings in each FPO cluster, the baseline survey was also completed simultaneously. While pursuing these two activities, farmer lists were also prepared. The same was fed in computer based spreadsheet and will be used to analyse the baseline data, finalise BOD members and finalize other FPO members.

D. Awareness meeting conducted:

Before conducting awareness meetings in each FPO cluster, the key contact person at the location was informed in advance to finalize the date for the meeting after discussing with key farmer leaders and decision makers in the villages.

A banner was prepared to create interest and awareness among more people in the villages. Leaflets were also prepared to create awareness about Udyansh as well as the project NABARD POPI and key crops at the location.

A gathering of at least 50 to 100 farmers were present at the awareness meetings in each cluster. Moreover, the meeting was conducted in a location where most farmers were likely to converge such as local temple premises, school premises, bus stops etc.

The following topics were covered in the awareness meetings by Udyansh's field coordinators:

About Udyansh – When the organization was established, project coverage area, projects being undertaken which will be of keen interest to farmers etc. About the NABARD POPI project –Why this project, Udyansh's role, importance of forming FPOs.

Key benefits of forming FPOs – Economies of scale, lowering cost of production, better market linkage, benefits of working as a legal entity, democratic structure of organization, examples of activities that can benefit the FPO like bulk input purchase, formal purchase contracts with buyers, better extension services etc.

- How to form an FPO – Selecting good leaders and decision makers as Board of Directors (BoD), collection of registration documents such as PAN card, identity proof and address proof, collection of share capital, importance of regular meetings and book keeping etc. Exposure visits are being planned to already successful FPOs to showcase to farmers live examples of the benefits of FPO formation.

E. Constitution of BOD

During the awareness meeting the farmers were informed to select their Board of Directors. The BoD is to be selected in such a way so as to ensure equal representation from each village in the FPO cluster. Moreover, the farmers were advised to select Board of Directors who are influential leaders and key decision makers with a strong vision for the FPO.

Keeping this in mind, BoD members have been constituted for each FPO.

F. Training of BOD

Once the BoD members had been constituted, the training of BoD members is being conducted at Udyansh cluster office. The thought behind conducting BoD training at Udyansh's office is to ensure that the BoD members get to interact with the management at Udyansh and a strong relationship is established between Udyansh and the BoD members. Moreover, this gives the BoD members more comfort and trust in working and interacting with Udyansh as the POPI.

The BoD training module consisted of the following topics: Background behind formation of FPOs, Who can form a FPO, Benefits of forming a FPO, Structure of a FPO, Documents required to register a FPO as a producer company. Minutes of the training and attendance were also recorded. The training proceedings with signature of all members are attached as

G. Completions of statutory processes & Application for registration

After the BoD training, the BoD members had an adequate understanding of the documents required and registration processes for registering their FPO

as a producer company. Udyansh's field coordinators is collecting the required documents and handing over the same to Udyansh's company secretary for the registration process. The indicative list of documents being collected from 5 directors and 5 promoters of each FPO is given – PAN card, Aadhaar card/Driving Licence/Voter Identity card, Bank statement/electricity bill as proof of address, land document, Digital signature certificate and Photo. Photographs

Awareness meetings conducted





BoD trainings

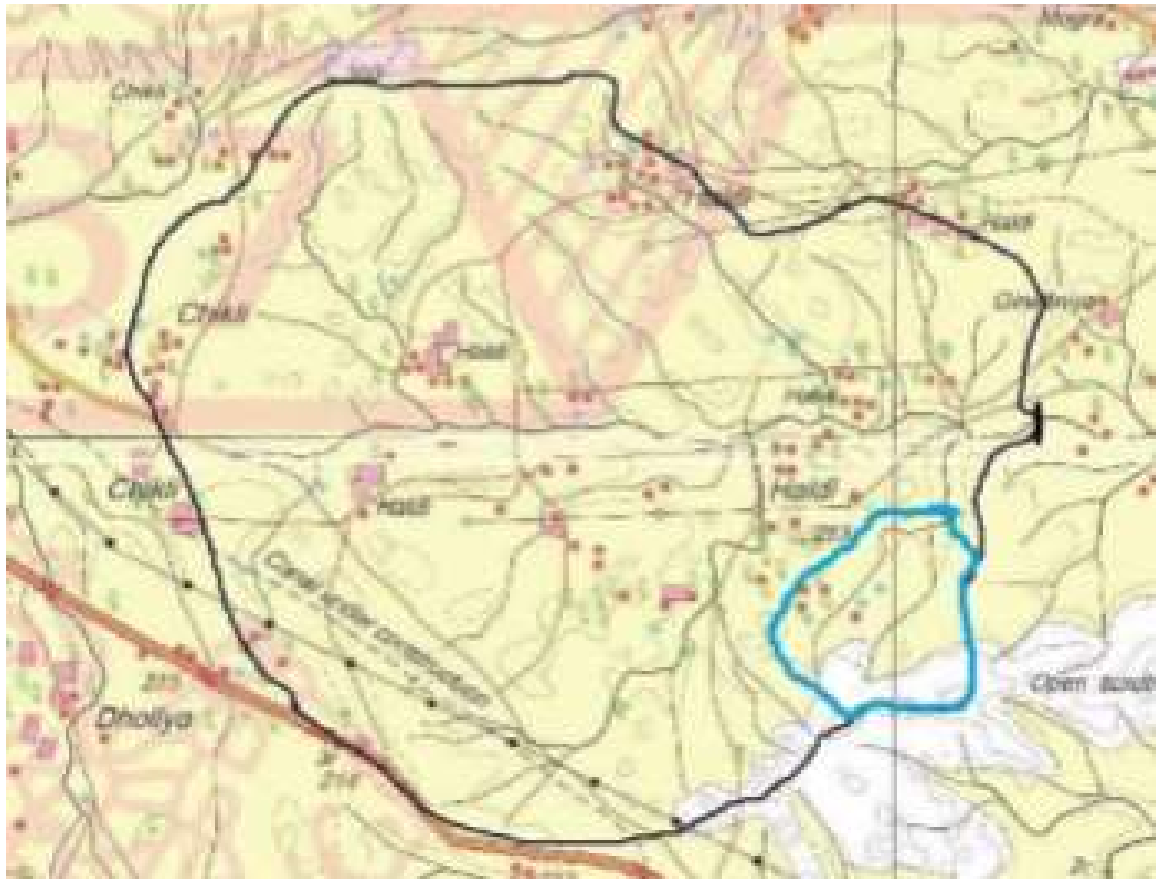




4. Integrated watershed development programme:

Udyansh Gramin samaj sewa samiti, as PIA has successfully completed following CBP activities:-

1. Prepared watershed area & watershed map with all physical features.



2. Meetings: During the period, meetings was organised to aware the community about the programme and about the benefits that may be accrued in taking up this participatory watershed development program. All meeting proceedings have been documented in registers.

3. Combined village meeting in the presence of DDM, Dhar: a combined meeting was organised in patelpura hamlet of Haldi village. Where all



villagers & Udyansh team was participated. Following issues was discussed during the meeting:-

- Watershed community should be willing in principle to participate effectively in the project.
 - The Watershed community should agree to contribute a minimum of 16% of unskilled labour cost of the project measures in the form of shramdan.
 - The entire Watershed community shall agree to ban free grazing in treated areas and a ban on clear felling of trees within the watershed area and such other measures as are necessary for maintaining and protecting the treatments undertaken for watershed development.
 - The Watershed community is willing to reduce the livestock population, in due course of time, to carrying capacity of the watershed.
 - Date and place for exposure visit was finalised.
 - Importance of VWC was also discussed and 25 Nominations including 5 women member come forward. Out of the total nominations, a village watershed committee was formed comprising 11 members in consultation with all participants who presented in the meeting.
-

All above issues has been explained to villagers and for which they have provided their consent, all meeting minutes has been documented at village



level.

Immediately after meeting, shramadan was carried out for desilting work and bori bandhan (TCD) in the village.

4. Finally, Udyansh has completed net planning for 100 hectare in consultation with VWC and community in a very systematic and participatory manner.
5. Full implementation Phase: DPR preparation for 900 hectares is sanctioned & project will continue for next three years period.

5. Better quality of life through “improved cook stove”

Activity: - Installation of improved cook stoves in villages to reduce the carbon emission

Activity Details:

Udyansh is implementing BCI program since 2016 and developed very good rapport with community and always trying to address their needs in holistic manner. In this connection, we came to know that women faces lot of problems while cooking as they are using traditional chulas. As a result of using traditional chulas for long term, they suffer from different respiratory and eye diseases. Additionally, such traditional chulas required more wood which ultimately affect the environment.

On the backdrop of all disadvantages of traditional chulas, Udyansh has started to find the sustainable solution to this problem and discussed with different stakeholders working on the same line.

Finally Udyansh has consulted one agency who is working on ‘improved cook stove’. Then Udyansh has planned to distribute, educate and install the ‘improved cook stove’ in all 15014 BCI families across the 82 project villages. Accordingly, the target has been achieved within a period of one month with dedicated commitments from all our project staff and support from local authorities and community leaders.

Activity Impact:

Following are the major impacts of ‘improved cook stove’:_

- ✚ Reduced smokes by 90%
- ✚ Saving of wood by 50%
- ✚ Helps in reduction of carbon emission into the environment.
- ✚ Its portable and can use at any place in the house
- ✚ Save the time by almost 50%
- ✚ It can be run on agri waste such as cotton stock, maize stock etc. and reduces the dependency on major wood which ultimately helps our environment.





बड़वानी भास्कर 17-12-2022

पर्यावरण संरक्षण : महिलाओं को दिए धुएं रहित चूल्हे

भास्कर संवाददाता | टीकरी

ग्रामीण समाज सेवा समिति व निजी संस्था की ओर से पर्यावरण संरक्षण के मद्देनजर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। वहीं संस्था द्वारा धुआं रहित चूल्हे का निःशुल्क वितरण करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। संस्था द्वारा जनप्रतिनिधियों व विभिन्न विभागों का सहयोग लेकर कार्य किया जा रहा है। संस्था प्रमुख अनिल भालसे ने बताया कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी लाने का प्रयास है। साथ ही महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य में भी सुधार होगा।

बड़वानी जिला आदिवासी क्षेत्र




महिलाओं को चूल्हे के उपयोग व रखरखाव की जानकारी देते संस्था के सदस्य।

होने से यहां बहुतायत में रसोई में लकड़ी के चूल्हों का उपयोग ही होता है। संस्था का प्रयास है निःशुल्क चूल्हा देकर पर्यावरण व महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार लाया जाए। भालसे ने बताया


वर्तमान में जिले में एक लाख धुआं रहित चूल्हा वितरण किया जाना है। आवश्यकता अनुसार इसे और बढ़ाया जाएगा। टीकरी नगर में नगर पंचायत व पार्षदों के सहयोग से ये कार्य किया जा रहा है। इसमें जनता

भी हिस्सा ले रही है। टीकरी के अलावा सेगवाल ग्राम पंचायत, चिचली ग्राम पंचायत के में भी चूल्हा वितरण हुआ। वितरण के दौरान चूल्हे के रखरखाव व उपयोग संबंधी जानकारी भी दी जा रही है। यह धुआं रहित चूल्हा प्लास्टिक व गोबर के उपले का उपयोग किए बिना जलाने पर ही उचित तरीके से लाभ देगा। इसे पानी से नहीं धोना चाहिए। इसकी आंतरिक संरचना को हानि नहीं पहुंचे ऐसा प्रयास करना चाहिए। क्षेत्र के हित के लिए किया यह प्रयास ग्रामीणों को उत्साहित और प्रेरित करने में सफल हो रहा है।

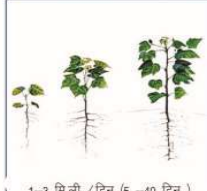

IEC Materials Developed:



बेहतर कपास उत्पादन कार्यक्रम BCI




पानी की आवश्यकता

1-3 मि.ली./दिन (5-40 दिन) 6-8 मि.ली./दिन (90-135 दिन)

शिघ्र बुवाई जरूरी है



मध्य भारत-बारिश का प्रकार एवं कपास की फसल के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता







Provided by Dr. Venugopalan, Sr. Scientist, CICR


देशी कपास का पूर्णउद्धार-निरंतरता की और एक समाधान

कारक	शंकर बीटी	देशी किस्म
शीघ्र बुआई	चुनौती-मंहगा बीज	चुनौती नहीं-स्वयं की बीज और सस्ता
सघन बुआई	संभव नहीं	संभव है
सुखा प्रतिरोधक	उथली जड़	गहरी जड़
रस चूसक किड़ों के प्रति सहनशीलता	नहीं है	है
एक सामान्य पकना-यांत्रिक चुनाई	लम्बे समय तक डेडू का लगना	एक साथ डेडू का लगना, एक समान पकना
उत्पादन लागत	ज्यादा पानी, खाद, किटनाशक-उच्च लागत	कम पानी, कम खाद-कम लागत
शुद्ध लाभ	कम	ज्यादा
पत्तियों का लाल होना और पौधों का सुखना	मुख्यतः पाया जाना	नहीं पाया गया
डेडू इल्ली	इल्ली रोचक	सामान्य रूप से कम देखा गया है। एक छिड़काव में नियंत्रण
बीज मालिकाना	कम्पनी के उपर निर्भर	स्वयं का बीज





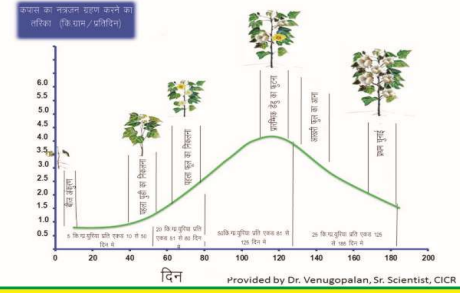





बेहतर कपास उत्पादन कार्यक्रम BCI

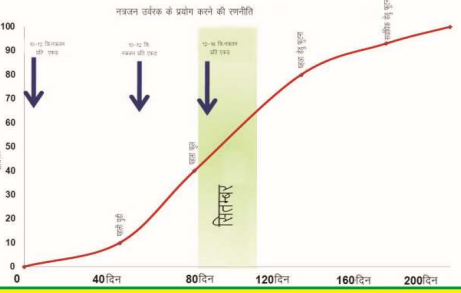


कपास का नवजन शुरू करने का तरीका (कि.पास./प्रतिदिन)



Provided by Dr. Venugopalan, Sr. Scientist, CICR

नवजन अवधि के प्रयोग करने की रणनीति



पोषकतत्व, जल एवं कीटों के मध्य संबंध

- * मध्य सितम्बर तक मध्य भारत में बारिश बंद हो जाती है। इस कारण फसल मृदा में उपस्थित नमी या सिंचाई पर निर्भर होती है, जो पोषक तत्वों को घुलनशील बनाने व ग्रहण करने का कार्य करती है।
- * उसी समय फसल 100 दिन के आसपास हो जाती है, तब जड़ों की कार्य क्षमता में कमी व उनकी लम्बाई घटने से पुरानी जड़े मरने लगती हैं। जिसकी वजह से मुख्यतः फासफोरस ले पाना पौधों के लिए कठिन होता है।
- * जुलाई एवं अगस्त के शुरुआती दिनों में फसल को पोषक तत्वों की आवश्यकता कम होती है। अगर हम पोषकतत्व देंगे तो वहाँ पत्तियों में एकत्रित हो जाता है, जो व्यर्थ है।
- * जुलाई-अगस्त माह में मध्य भारत में बारिश की अधिकता के कारण मृदा व पोषकतत्व वह जाते हैं। जिस कारण मृदा में उपस्थित घुलनशील तत्व में कमी आ जाती है।
- * पत्तियों में पोषक तत्व विशेषतः नवजन एकत्रित होने से रस चूसक कीड़े बढ़ते हैं, जिससे किटनाशकों के उपयोग में बढ़ोतरी होती है। फिर से पौधा पुनः पोषक तत्व लेने लगता है। फिर कीड़े बनने के साथ ही फूलों के आने का समय आगे बढ़ जाता है।

सितम्बर माह में कपास की फसल में पोषक तत्वों का प्रबंधन महत्वपूर्ण है क्यों ?

- * सम्पूर्ण फसल चक्र में कपास को सारे पोषक तत्वों की आवश्यकता होती है। परन्तु क्रांति अवस्था में पोषक तत्वों की आवश्यकता अधिक होती है। अक्षर उस समय तत्वों की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाये तो उसका फसल पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है।
- * फसल को 90-110 दिनों में नवजन, फासफोरस, सल्फर एवं जिंक की सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता होती है, जबकि 110-120 दिनों में पोटेश केल्शियम, मैग्नीशियम, बोरान एवं कॉपर की सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता होती है।
- * मिट्टी के स्वभाव और पोषक तत्वों की घुलनशीलता को देखते हुए। जरूरत के 5-15 दिन पहले खाद देनी चाहिये। अतः गर्मी के कपास हेतु अगस्त व बारिश के कपास हेतु सितम्बर में खाद का प्रबंध आवश्यक है।

Financial statement

Attached separately as annexure

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