

# Annual Report

2016-2017



Enhancing Agriculture of Women and Marginal Families



# Annual Report

2016-2017



**Preservation and Proliferation of  
Rural Resources and Nature  
(PRAN), Gaya**

## **I A Tata Trust-PRADAN Project on SRI**

## **II BRLF Project on NPM in 8 states of India**

### **I. Tata Trust-PRADAN Project on SRI**



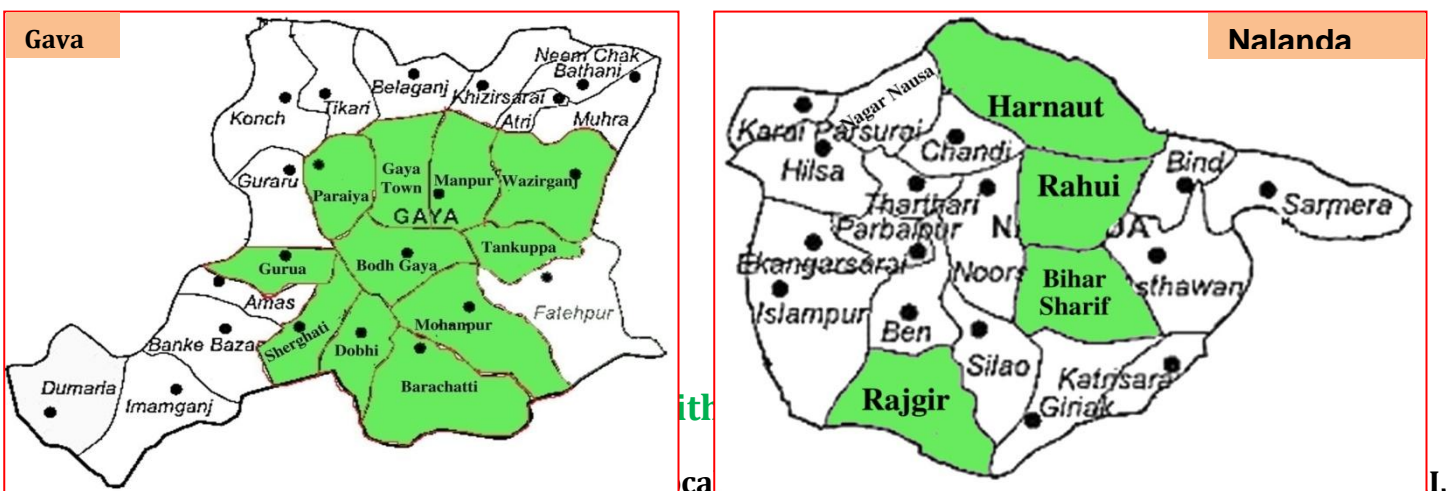
## Chapter 1: Background of the Project

PRAN (*Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature*) is an offshoot of PRADAN, Gaya which piloted SRI phase - I along with several grass root organizations working in poorer pockets of Bihar. From 2013-14, PRAN is partnering with PRADAN to implement the SDTT-SRI project in Bihar.

### A Snap Shot About Project

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>: Promotion of SRI method of Crop cultivation in Bihar</b>
<b>Project Period</b>	<b>: September 2013 to August 2016</b>
<b>Nodal Agency</b>	<b>: PRADAN, New Delhi</b>
<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>: March 2016-June 2016</b>
<b>Funding Agency</b>	<b>: Sir Dorab Ji Tata Trust, Mumbai</b>
<b>Project districts</b>	<b>: Gaya and Nalanda in Bihar</b>
<b>Project Blocks</b>	<b>: In Gaya: Chandouti, Wazirganj, Mohanpur, Sherghati, Manpur, Bodhgaya, Tankuppa, Dobhi, Barachatti, Paraiya, Gurua</b> <b>In Nalanda: Bihar Sharif, Rajgeer, Harnaut and Rahui</b>
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>: Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature (PRAN)</b>

Under this phase we are covering 15 blocks in two districts **Gaya** and **Nalanda**. In Gaya we are working in 11 blocks (Bodhgaya, Manpur, Tankuppa, Dobhi, Barachatti, Wazirganj, Nagar, Sherghati, Mohanpur, Manpur, Gurua and Paraiya) while in Nalanda we are working in 4 blocks namely Biharsarif, Rajgeer, Rahui and Harnaut. This is the last year of the project and we collectively planned the activities for 2015-16.



we focused our work accordingly.



In continuation to previous year we focused on SRI/SCI promotion among small and marginal farmers particularly women in new areas. The farmers completing three years of SRI-Paddy practices were left behind and new set of farmers in adjoining villages were covered under the project.

## 2.1.: Rabi 2015-16: Completion

The mid-season of Rabi crops were very crucial as due to draught in previous Kharif season the normal irrigation was also affected. The Rabi season crops like wheat, oilseed and vegetables gradually started maturing. Due to dry season in Kharif there was bad impact on Rabi crops also. In most of the Rabi season crops farmers had to do the Palewa irrigation. In addition to wheat and rapeseed we promoted vegetables with farmers in Rabi season. In most of the cases the local fertilisers and pesticides were integrated.



*(Pic-1& 2) The farmers from different villages are observing the SRI-wheat crops in Bihar Sharif, Nalanda*



*(Pic-3& 4) The farmers and government officials from the district observing the wheat crops in Biharsarif block of Nalanda district*

We also demonstrated 5 rows power tiller drawn seed drill. The engineers of the company came to us and gathered all our feedback. They improved marginally. We demonstrated with the seed drill but the small seed drill available in the market is not effective. All the feedbacks have not been incorporated.

In these powers operated seed drills (inclined Plate tractor drawn seed drill and 4-5 rows power tiller drawn seed drill there is system of changing the spacing and also depth of sowing so these drills are being used by farmers particularly in Rabi and summer crops.



(Pic-6)



(Pic-5)



(Pic-7)

(Pic-5, 6 & 7) Farmers are using 5 Rows Power Tiller in Dobhi in Pic-5 and inclined plate seed drill in Nalanda district in Pic 6 & 7

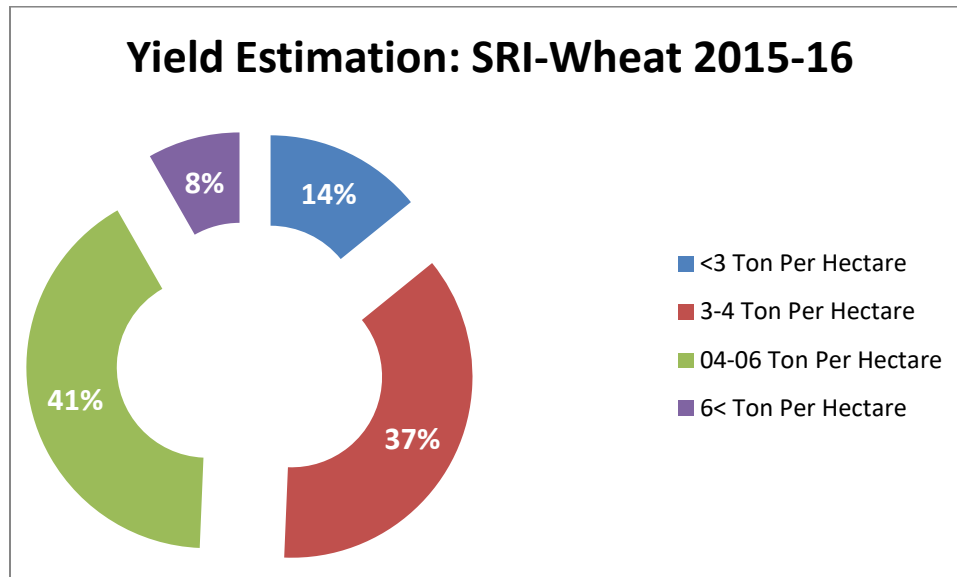
After completion of Rabi 2015-16, here is the achievement in numbers in the table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Achievement from Rabi 2015-16**

Particulars	Units
Number of districts	2
Number of blocks	15
SRI-Wheat	6984 households in 1247.5 Acres
Rabi SRI- vegetables	6737 households in 754.7 acres
SRI-rapeseed	1453 households in 170.5 acres



## The yield estimation of Rabi Wheat 2015-16



- 41% of the families got the yield in between 4-6 Ton/ Hectare
- 37% of families got the yield in between 3-4 Ton/ Hectare
- 14% of families got yield less than 3 ton/hectare
- 8% of families got yield more than 6 ton/hectare

### 2.2.: Focus on sustainable interventions

PRAN has been focusing on use of local fertilisers and pesticides use in few villages of all trust project blocks. The training and capacity building of farmers and village resource persons on various products preparation were organized. Among various fertilisers, pesticides *Sripranamrit*, *Srineemastra*, *Srimathhastra* became widely popular among farmers. These locally prepared fertilisers, pesticides are called by farmers' SRI VIDHI fertilisers and pesticides. The demonstrations in few villages of all trust project villages influenced ***Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation, New Delhi*** after they visited few villages of PRAN at Gaya. Thereafter our work on SRI cum sustainable agriculture was also identified as better as Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad. Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation through its partners (Non-Government and government organisations) in 8 different states (***Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan***). PRADAN is also a major partner with Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation, New Delhi. Similarly many other non-government organisations like BAIF, FES, SRIJAN, WONC, AKRSP(I), PARHIT, YCDA, Digbarur Angikar, Lupin Foundation etc. and government organization like JSLPS (Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society) are also partners in various BRLF project districts spread over eight states excluding Bihar.



(Pic-8)



(Pic-9)

*The various components of sustainable practices under SRI method of crop cultivation in PRAN project area*



(Pic-10)



(Pic-11)

*A worker of PRAN looks at condition of Azolla and Nadep compost being practiced in project villages*

**Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation, New Delhi** identified PRAN and Centre for sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad as a Resource Agency of NPM along with SRI. 43 officials from partner organisations including 4 officials from Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation, New Delhi including its Chief Executive Officer attended 7 days residential training at Gaya including two days practical training in villages.



(Pic-12)



(Pic-13)



(Pic-14)



*(Pic-12, 13 &14) Indoor and Field practical training to Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation and its partners*

For partners of Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation, New Delhi PRAN has placed 19 Village Resource Persons (12 Females and 7 Males) from PRAN project to pilot NPM along with SRI in these partners operational area spread over in eight states.

### 2.3. Summer Crops in project Villages

It was very tough time for farmers during summer season. Wherever there was irrigation we promoted green gram and vegetables during summer. In summer farmers cultivated ladies finger, Smooth and Ridge gourd, Bitter gourd, Bottle Gourd, elephant Foot Yam and green gram. The green gram and ladies finger were shown using SRI VIDHI seed drill. At some places we also used Inclined plate Seed drill in sowing the rabi and summer crops. In light soils the farmers are having liking for the machine. The local blacksmiths are also being involved in manufacturing of small and useful implements. The blacksmith is able to make Mandwa weeder and SRI VIDHI weeder efficiently however for low cost seed drill Agrovison is doing better the machines are cost effective and efficient. Occasionally the technical team of Agrovison comes in Gaya for demonstrations of machines and gathering feedback.



*(Pic-15)*



*(Pic-16)*



*(Pic-17)*



*(Pic-18)*

*(Pic-15 to 18: Summer Vegetable field being grown by farmers in PRAN Project area.)*

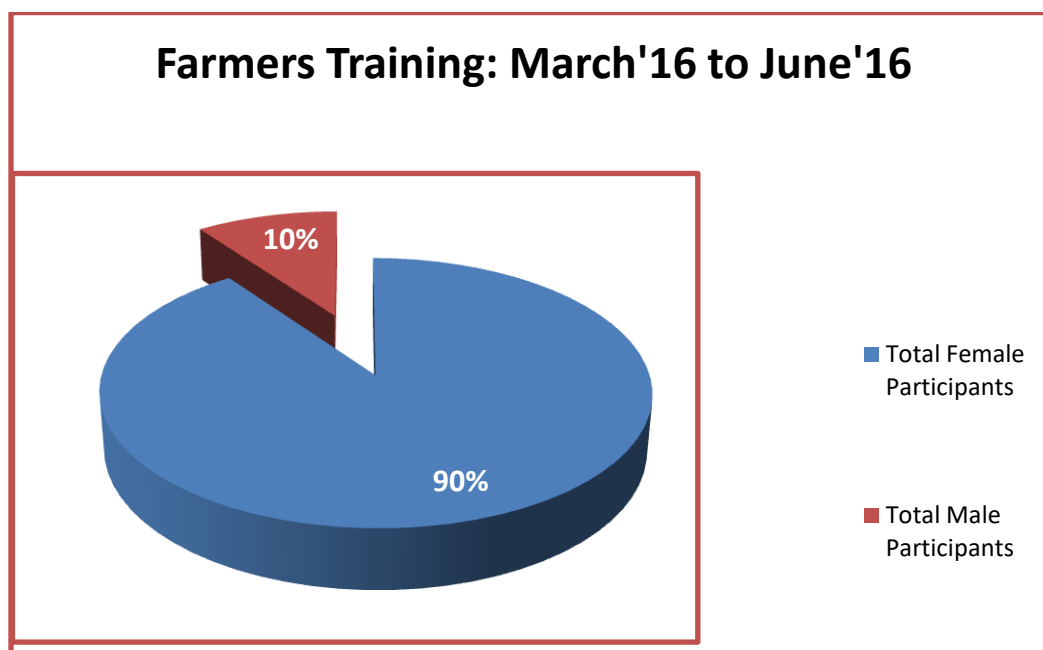
## 2.4. Training & Capacity Building

### Training of participating families

The SRI package of practices of SRI-Paddy, Green Gram, and Vegetables was shared in the villages in their women group meetings. The participating households were properly trained by PRAN workers in the field. The farmers in the new areas are being trained in SRI-Paddy and summer/Kharif vegetables. The trainings are being organized by Skilled Extension workers, SMS, highly skilled Village Resource Persons.

### Capacity building of farmers: March 16 to June 16

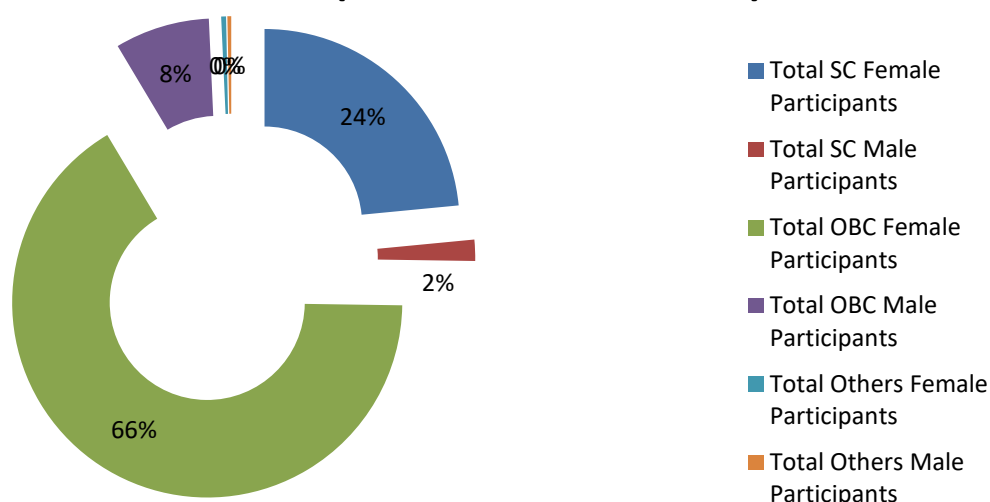
PRAN	In Numbers
<b>Total Training</b>	254
<b>Total Female</b>	4945
<b>Total Male</b>	1108
<b>Total SC</b>	1508
<b>Total OBC</b>	4425
<b>Total Others</b>	43
<b>Total Participants</b>	5976
<b>Avg. training/farmers</b>	24



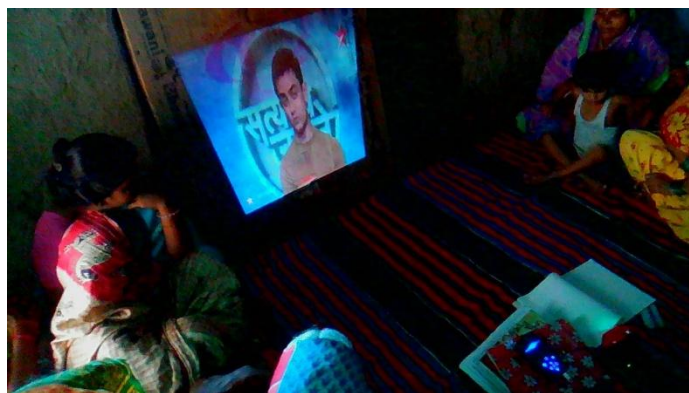
*Chart (1): Farmers Training: March'16 to June'16*



## Caste & Gender Wise Farmers Training Details(March'16 to June'16)

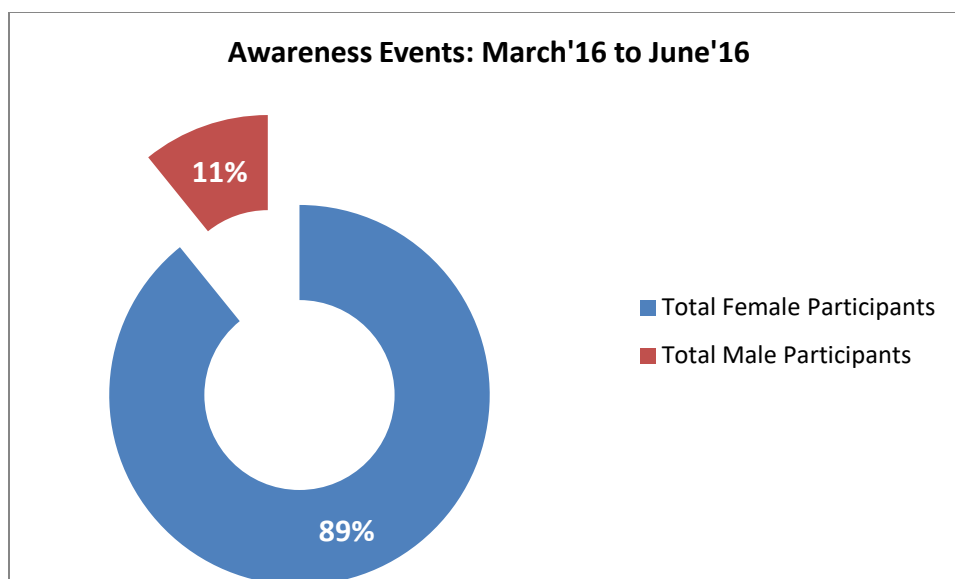


**Chart (2): Caste & Gender Wise Farmers Training Details (March'16 to June'16)**



*Pic(19 & 20) Villagers participating in training programme on SRI principles of crop cultivation & Satyamev Jayate film showing in villages of Nalanda& Gaya district*

Awareness Events: March 2016 to June 2016	
PRAN	In Numbers
Total Awareness Events	14
Total Male	29
Total Female	239
Total SC	36
Total OBC	232
Total Participants	268
Avg. Awareness/farmers	19



### **Village Resource Persons (VRP Training)**

There has been training among farmers and village Resource persons continuously in this SRI project of JTT/PRADAN. We organized several phases of training to Village Resources Persons and the common farmers participating in the programme. The trainings were useful in new villages as well as old villages. In newer villages we learnt that the promotion and advertisement on SRI by government has not reached the small and marginal farmers. In entire Panchayat two big farmers had interacted with government officials and got the SRI kit. In many villages the farmers accepting the Kit had not demonstrated. We had to start from the basics. The farmers were excited to know us and SRI.

Village Resource Persons Training: March 2016 to June 2016	
PRAN	In Numbers
<b>Total Training Events</b>	20
<b>Total Male</b>	130
<b>Total Female</b>	362
<b>Total SC</b>	111
<b>Total OBC</b>	356
<b>Total Others</b>	8
<b>Total Participants</b>	492
<b>Avg. training/farmers</b>	25





*(Pic-21 & 22) On-going refresher training to old Village Resource Persons in Barachatti and Paraiya block of Gaya district respectively)*

### **Capacity building of staffs**



*(Pic-23 & 24: PRAN Staffs involved in FFS activity in Gurua block of Gaya district*

*(Pic-23) & presenting her Sub Group Activities during a Staff Training organized in Rajgeer location of Nalanda district (Pic-24)*

### **Training of Skilled Extension Workers/SMS on NPM**

All the old and new skilled extension workers and the senior extension workers along with Project Supervisors and Project Managers were trained on NPM locally called SRI Vidhi Jaivik Khad and Kitnasi. They also participated in Plant protection training of Paddy and other Kharif vegetables.

### **SRI Cluster Adhivesan**

In all the 15 blocks under SDTT-PRADAN-SRI project we organized cluster Adhivesan of SRI and other farmers of surrounding area. In all these cluster Adhivesan local representatives, block officials and village Resource Persons along with women farmers participated actively. The better performing farmers were awarded in the cluster Adhivesan. The women farmers were highly involved and organized SRI cultural songs on the occasion. The practicing farmers shared their experiences of cultivating various crops through SRI.

SRI-Cluster Adhivesan: 2015-16										
Location	Block	Events	Male			Female	SC	OBC	Gen	Total Participant
Total PRAN	15	20	308	3392	1216	2465	19	3782		



*Panchayat representatives along with government officials participating in SRI-cluster adhivesan in Gaya and Nalanda districts respectively (Pic-25 & 26)*

## 2.5. Solar project

There are eight solar projects being made operational in project villages of Tankuppa, Manpur, Gurua, Barachatti and BodhGaya blocks of Gaya district. 5 of them became operational and 3 of them are in process of installation. 4 of the 8 solar projects are grant based 1 from Jain Irrigation and 3 from Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi. 4 solar projects are loan based and are operational in villages. These loan based 4 solar projects have been supported by Indian Grameen service with PRAN project beneficiaries. Both the group and entrepreneurial systems are being piloted in villages. *These can be shown in Pic-27 & 28*



*The Schedule Caste communities of Village Dohari in Gaya are very happy to see the irrigation water from solar pump)* In the mean time we facilitated farmer and villagers to go for loan based solar irrigation projects. In this regard we talked on economics with villagers if they collectively take solar pumps on loan. We also talked to IGS and organized meetings with women groups. One such project is installed recently in village-



Gafakhurd of Bodhgaya block. Here the farmers are taking water @Rs 50/per hour. The entire payment has to be made in 7 years.

In three of the solar projects the drip irrigation is also integrated and we strongly feel that solar integrated with drip will be more economical and effective.

## 2.6. Institutional Collaboration

### With Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi

Dr R. Parariya Director Extension at Indian Agricultural research Institute, New Delhi along with various experts from various departments like water management, soil science are having a climate resilient project since two years. IARI, New Delhi provides newly released seeds, feromon traps to our project beneficiaries. Since two years the paddy varieties sahbhagi and IR-64 have been put on trial. This year they also provided green gram varieties to our farmers'. We are also demonstrating Direct Seeded Rice under this project. The department of soil and Water Conservation, Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Technology Management Agency and Krishi Vigyan Kendra operational in Gaya also participate with IARI delegation along with PRAN. A big delegation consisting of officials and scientists from these organisations go to the village jointly. They also have a joint meeting at PRAN's office in Gaya.



### Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Patna

PRAN has been in close association with this apex research institute in Bihar since many years. Since last year ICAR, Patna under Principal Investigator Dr S. K. Singh is involved in Tata Trust Research project at its station. They have talked with us to pilot a trial on water management in Biharsarif block of Nalanda district. Soon the operations will start there. We are in touch the agricultural scientists associated with the project.

*(Pic-29: Meeting with IARI, ATMA-Gaya, KVK and PRAN members at PRAN Head Office)*

### Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh

A Muchorhya namely **Rootonics** have been tested in project field of PRAN in Gaya district. The Deputy Director Dr Amit kharawal from department of Microbiology, Amity University visited PRAN project and had given few packets of Rootonics. The yield of SRI wheat was better as compared to control. Department of International Development (DFID) might take a project on Rootonics under climate Resilient Technology in collaboration with Amity University and PRAN. Having known that PRAN is working on System of Root Intensification the university became interested in working with us. They are also ready to take up any research with PRAN in future.

## Chapter-3: Working on Thema of SRI

### State Level Workshop

We organized one state level workshop on System of Root Intensification method of crop cultivation in Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur on March 29, 2016. The workshop was inaugurated by honourable vice Chancellor Dr Ajay Kumar Singh. All agricultural scientists in different departments were directed by Vice Chancellor to participate in the workshop.

It was nice to see various scientists from department of Agronomy presented their papers on SRI-wheat and SRI-Mustard. All of these scientists stood in favour of SRI. We had also displayed various natural products and small SRI implements. The Vice Chancellor in particular observed our items very carefully and was very happy to see the innovations useful for farmers.

The Agricultural University had also invited Krishi Vigyan Kendra of different districts. The farmers even not associated with PRAN shared the advantages of SRI in the workshop.



*(Pic-30 & 31: A farmer explaining advantages of SRI method in Paddy and vegetable cultivation. Also the Vice Chancellor along with various officials and scientists participating in the workshop)*

### Wall writings to bring awareness among communities

**PRAN** in its operational villages put wall writings on SRI and local fertilizers and pesticides being promoted among them. These wall writings on SRI principles and Indian Traditional Knowledge (ITK) products are drawing attention to rural communities and people passing by.





(Pic-31 & 32: Wall writings in Maranchi village of Paraiya district & in Sonbaarsa Village for creating awareness among communities)

## Chapter 4: Kharif 2016-17

At present we are focusing on SRI-Paddy, SRI-Millets and SRI-Vegetables in villages. The monsoon has reached recently and farmers in project villages have started the Kharif activities intensively. Our plan for Kharif seasons is as follows.

S.No	Activities	Plan
<b>I</b>	<b>Kharif crops</b>	2016-17
1	SRI-Paddy	10000 households in 5000 acres
2	SRI-Millets	6000 households in 937 acres
3	SRI-kharif Vegetables including local fertilizers	6000 households in 600 acres
<b>II</b>	<b>Summer crops</b>	
4	SRI-Greengram	700 households in 132 acres
5	Vegetables including local fertilizers	1500 in 150 Acres
<b>Cumulative no</b>		<b>24000 households</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Capacity Building-I</b>	
Kharif and summer season crops	Exposure of farmers to local demonstrations	300 farmers from different villages will be taken for exposure of Local fertilisers/local pesticides/SRI-Veg and millets demonstrations
	Training of Village Based Resource Persons	The lead farmers will be trained in phasewise to carry the spread of SRI-Millets/Vegetables:
	Refresher Training to old Village Resource Persons	The old VRPs will undergo training on FFS-SRI/local fertilisers/pesticides
	Handholding to common farmers-SRI-Paddy	The handholding support will be provided to 10000 households in old project villages
	Handholding to common farmers-SRI-Millets	The handholding support will be provided to 6000 households in project villages
	Training to common farmers SRI-Paddy & Millets	8000 farmers will be trained in SRI-Vegetables
	Handholding to common farmers-Summer greengram and Vegetables	Those having irrigation will be helped in demonstration of summer greengram and vegetables
	Training to common farmers SRI-Vegetables	2000 farmers will be trained in SRI-Vegetables
<b>V</b>	<b>Capacity Building-II</b>	
	Awareness creation among farmers	Campaign and awareness creation in villages for millets and vegetables
	District level workshop	1
	State level workshop	1
	Kisan days cum cluster Adhivesan	20
	Training of SEWs/PM/SMS	Exposure and training of SEWs/PM/SMS/New professionals on various aspects 17 events

### Kharif Season

#### I. SRI-Paddy

We will promote SRI-Paddy with 10,000 households in 5000 acres with per household coverage of 0.5 acres. All of these families will be from SRI project villages in Gaya and Nalanda districts.



In Gaya we will focus in existing blocks of Manpur, Wazirganj, Tankuppa, Mohanpur, Bodhgaya, Chandauti, Sherghati, Dobhi, Barachatti, Gurua and Paraiya. Similarly in Nalanda we will concentrate in existing blocks of Rahui, Rajgeer, Harnaut and Biharsarif.

## **SRI-Millets**

Previous year we piloted SRI-Finger Millets with 453 farmers. This year we plan to scale this activity to 6000 farmers in 900 acres of land in rainfed area of Gaya and Nalanda districts. We have a plan to provide forward linkage to millets growing farmers.

### **II. Summer crops**

During summer we will promote SRI-vegetables with 1500 households in 150 acres and SRI-green gram with 700 households in 350 acres of land where there is assured irrigation in the proposed operational blocks.

### **III. Use of Local fertilisers and pesticides**

Among 6000 SRI-vegetables 3000 farmers growing vegetables will use locally prepared fertilisers and pesticides.

### **IV. Capacity Building I**

#### **Training to common farmers on SRI-Millets**

Finger millets in the area has gone out from the food habit of common people in the area. With last year demonstration the farmers have got good yield. The millets will be linked to market. Creating awareness among farmers on advantages of millets from cultural and nutritional aspects will be required in initial phases. Also intensive training of SRI methods will be organized with these farmers. We will train 8000 farmers so that 5000 among them go for millet intensification.

#### **Training of Village Resource Persons**

The village resource persons will be identified from communities in consultation with villagers in general and women common interest groups in particular. These identified persons will be mostly women who will undergo phase wise training as per the training module of VRP trainings. The village resource persons will be trained in motivational components and various crops. The training will be organised on SRI-Millets, SRI-Vegetables and local fertilisers and pesticides preparation.

During Kharif season 300 Village resource persons are required to accomplish the task of 10000 farmers. All of these are old VRPs who will require refresher training for two days on various aspects of millets and vegetables including local fertilisers and pesticides. Most of the VRPs will be women.

#### **Training of common farmers on SRI-other crops**

During Rabi season farmers will be practicing various crops like greengram, vegetables oilseeds, and vegetables. The training will be organized for 3000 households. Among these families will go for cultivation based on availability of assured irrigation.

### **Capacity Building-II**

#### **Awareness Events**

This is very effective extension strategies to spread activities in new villages and area. Among awareness events the activities are Wall writings, SRI campaigning by group of women, SRI Jhankee on republic day. Songs and Nukar acts, Sri Vidhi rally.

### **Cluster Adhivesan**

The entire project area is divided in to various SRI clusters. One cluster consists of 35-40 villages/hamlets. In each of such SRI cluster there is a kisandays celebration of women cultivators. In this event local stakeholders and public representatives' participate. The better performing farmers are also awarded in this event. 20 such cluster adhivesan will be organized.

### **District level workshops**

The district level workshops of stakeholders sensitise the important persons. The farmers, public representatives, civil societies, government officials and agricultural scientists from KVKs participate and share their experiences. One district level workshop on SRI method of crop cultivation will be organised

### **Training of SEWs/PM/PS/Young colleagues**

All 26 staffs of PRAN will be trained on various aspects. During the project period 17 events will be organised altogether.

## **On-going Kharif Season 2016-17(Photos)**

### **1. Green Manuring**



*(Pic-33&34: Greenmanuring field in Biarshharif block of Nalanda district)*



## 2. SRI-Paddy(Nursery)



*(Pic-35, 36, 37 &38: SRI-Paddy and millets field in Bodhgaya, Harnout, Dobhi in PRAN Project area respectively (clockwise))*

## Chapter-5: Visitors & Internship

### Invitation of PRAN from various Universities across world

PRAN was invited to present its experience from Turkey, South Africa, china, USA during the last seasons.

#### Visitors

- District agriculture consultants of Nalanda
- Dirks Landsman from Gottingen University, Germany
- Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation officials from New Delhi
- 13 partner organisations of Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation
- Representatives and farmers from NGOs
- Agricultural scientists from Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi



*(Pic-39: Dirk Landman during his visit in Nalanda)*

## **The Internship Program in PRAN: 2016-17**

This year 8 students studying MBA (Rural Development) from Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh are enrolled for the Internship Program. They are in the Third Semester of their course.

### **Topic: Feasibility study of Non-Pesticide Management Promotion in PRAN Project Area**

**Group One: Satyam Tripathi & Ujjawal Pandey** stays at Basari Village in Bodhgaya block from 2nd June 2016 and they are exploring the new ideas and model for Non-Pesticide Management Promotion in PRAN project area.



### **Group Two:**

**Rohit Chandra & Shailesh Mishra** stays at at Sakraul Village in Bihar Sharif Block of Nalanda District from 2nd June 2016 and they are exploring the new ideas and model for Non-Pesticide Management Promotion in PRAN project area in Nalanda district of Bihar.



### **Study Topic: Gender impact of SRI VIDHI PARIYOJANA (SRI Project) in PRAN Project Area**

### **Group Three:**

**Geshu Singh & Sakshi Tiwari** stays at Dhanacjhak Village in Barachatti Block of Gaya District from 2nd June 2016 and they are studying the Gender impact of SRI Project in PRAN project area.



### **Group Four:**

**Shashwat Mishra & Vishvesh Mishra** stays at Bhui Village in Rajgeer Block of Nalanda District from 2nd June 2016 and they are studying the Gender impact of SRI Project in PRAN project area





## Chapter 6: Review and Monitoring Of the On-going SRI Project

In all the SRI clusters of Gaya and Nalanda district spread over 15 blocks the weekly review and planning meetings are being held. In these meetings the respective skilled extension worker and village Resource Persons collectively review the on-going SRI activities/organic manure in the SRI cluster. The weekly meeting in SRI cluster start with a SRI prayer and close with a SRI Song. The contents which are discussed are

- Respect crop status in the farmers' field
- interventions to improve the poorer status
- Diseases and pests if any in the fields
- Strengthening the existing SRI women groups
- Other issues concerning Village Resource persons and the farmers they are accountable for

### Challenges faced

- The dry and rain fed area
- Alternate year experiencing draught
- Highly infiltrated with leftist extremism
- Low Irrigation availability
- Changing climatic condition/unpredictable agricultural seasons
- High Fog fall during winter season/night temp falls low during winter
- Early westerly winds affect grain formation in wheat and other Rabi crops
- In Rajapur village where all residents are from bhuiyan community. The villagers were deserted by Land Mafia. They had removed all infrastructure of solar irrigation project supported by PRAN through Jain. We dealt it however permanent threat still prevails.

**Project Title:** Promotion of **Non Pesticide Management (NPM)** in agriculture in Programme, Geographies of **Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF)**.

**Project Period:** April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2020

**Reporting Period :** April 1, 2016 to March 2017

**Status-NPM Resource Agency(PRAN & CSA)**

**Reporting Organisation-Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature(PRAN)**

### Abbreviations Used

**BRLF**-Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation  
**SRIJAN**-Self Reliant Initiative for Joint Action  
**FES**-Foundation for Ecological Security  
**AKRSP(I)**-Aga khan Rural Support Programme India  
**YCDA**-Youth Council for Development Alternatives  
**VSK**-Vikas Sahyog Kendra  
**SEVA**-Social Education for Women Awareness  
**BAIF**-BAIF Development Research Organisation  
**PRADAN**-Professional Assistance For Development Action  
**Lupin Foundation**-Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation  
**Dharti**- Dharti Gram Uthhan Evam Sahabhagi Gramin Vikas Samitee  
**VRP**-Village Resource Person  
**NPM**-Non Pesticide Management  
**SRI**-System of Root Intensification  
**CSA**-Centre For sustainable Agriculture  
**ITK**-Indian Traditional Knowledge  
**FFS**- Farmer Field School



### **Annexures**

- Annex-1.1 List of Participants for VRP Refresher Training**
- Annex 1.2 Lists of BRLF Participants from Partner Org**
- Annex 1.3 Partners Training Course\_7 Days PRAN\_CSA\_BRLF**
- Annex 1.4 VRPs placed at different BRLF Partner Org**
- Annex 1.5 Visit of PRAN Staff to different location**
- Annex 1.6 Plan For Next Year 2017-2018**



# 1. Background of Project

**Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)**, an independent society set up by the Government of India and registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and having its office at C-32, 2nd Floor, Ratna Vilas, Neeti Bagh, New Delhi – 110049 represented by its **Chief Executive Officer** with a mission to facilitate and upscale civil society action in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on tribal communities and women. BRLF in its initial years is focusing on the Central Indian Tribal Belt, centered on sub-districts with more than 20% Adivasi population in around 1077 sub-districts across about 190 districts in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**BRLF, New Delhi invited PRAN and CSA to partner as NPM Resource Agency with their livelihood partners working in geographies of BRLF in states of Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh.**

## 2. Context

With onset of green revolution our country produced grains and other agricultural produce significantly to meet the growing population need at large. On one hand our country became self-sufficient in food grains on the other hand farmers in general in rural areas started using high fertilisers and pesticides to get the maximum yield. In the long run the agriculture started showing diminishing results confronting the basic assumptions. The natural fabric of land, water and forest started losing its inherent carrying capacities. Also the farmers became dependent on external inorganic inputs i.e. chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

Since 15-20 years the agriculture in general has started facing imbalances and large area in Punjab and Haryana turned in to a barren land. The income from farms came down significantly and farmers started losing confidence in continuing the high external inputs driven agriculture. Due to high input requirement in chemical farming the farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra took heavy loan from banks to meet the needs of pesticides and other chemical inputs. The suicides among farmers became a great problem in these progressive states. The indiscriminate use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides without a proper regulatory mechanism became part of our food habits. These chemicals are being found in mother's milk, vegetables, cow milk and other food consumables beyond the admissible limits. As a result large proportion of our population have started getting affected by diseases like cancer, heart problems, Sugar, Blood pressures, diseases among women and children in particular. The normal health indicators of common people have started deteriorating fast. The rare and deadly diseases have started affecting human population in general and Indian in particular. The Carrying capacities of natural resources like land, water, forest, animals, and human beings is coming down and rural life and livelihoods are under threat.

The main stream research institutes have nurtured input driven agriculture ignoring the Indian Traditional Knowledge. Though in recent past a part of the research institutions have started paying attention towards this but pace is very slow. The main stream institutions except Sikkim govt. have yet to start subsidising the sustainable organic and knowledge intensive agriculture to maintain the carrying capacities of natural resources which are declining at fast rate.

On the other hand we all see that in forests trees and plants of various life cycles live in harmony. They do not need chemical fertilisers and pesticides to sustain their life. Without getting the external inputs like fertilisers and pesticides the trees are full with healthy fruits and flowers which reinforce the belief that nature has all inputs to supply it to natural resources on a long term basis maintaining the agro-ecology among various living creatures.

In last few years some demonstrations have successfully demonstrated the NPM along with SRI practices among rural communities in general and small and marginal communities in particular. Various ITK products like ***Sri Mathastra, Sri Neemastra, Sri Jeevamrit, Sri Ghanjeevamrit, sri Mahuastra, Azolla, Blue green algae, azotobacor, trichoderma, Sripranamrit, SRI Lohastra, Sri Amrit, Nadeb compost, Pheromone traps, bird perches, yellow sticky plates, green Manuring crops along with boarder and trap crops*** are becoming famous among small and marginal farmers in general and women in particular. All of these practices are sustainable NPM practices.

The advantages of these practices are as under.

- Enhancing Food security among rural communities in general and women and marginal families in particular.
- Improvement in physical structure of soil.
- Availability of healthy and quality food produce for human beings, animals, birds and other living creatures.
- Enhancing availability and building population of positive microbial consortia in soil.
- Building of healthy environment
- Gradually freeing the humanity and countrymen from deadly and lifelong diseases
- Well-being of humanity particularly who are affected most.
- Reviving the soil biodiversity and ecological balance in nature and surroundings
- 

S.No	Name of ITK/NPM components	Advantages
1	Srimathhastra	Used as fungicide and insecticide
2	Sri sonthhastra	Used as fungicide
3	Sri Lohastra	Used as insecticides
4	Srimahuastra	Used as fungicide/chilly situation
5	Srineemastra	Used as insecticides
6	Sri Amrit	Used as Plant Growth Regulator
7	sri Jeevamrit	Used as fertilisers
8	sri ghanjeevarit	Used as solid fertiliser
9	Sri Agneyastra	High intensity insecticides



10	Sribrahmastra	Extremely highly effective insecticides
11	Sripranamrit	An NPK fertiliser widely used by farmers
12	Green Manuring crops	Sources of Nitrogen
13	Azolla	Sources of Nitrogen, also used as animal feed
14	Blue Green Algae	Nitrogen source for Paddy
15	azotobacor	Helps in N- fixation
16	Rhizobium cultures	Helps in N-fixation
17	Border and Trap crops	Helps in attracting insects damaging main crops
18	Nadep compost	Oxygenated decomposition of organic matter/compost
19	Low cost vermicomposting	Organic manures
20	Mixed/inter/multiple cropping	Insurance against crop failure
21	alleys	Sunlight and air availability, intercultural operations in Paddy
22	Use of biofertilizers such as Trichoderma, Azotobactor, Azospirillum, etc	Strengthens the inherent ability of soils and Plants
23	Dabholkar method of green Manuring	Enhances organic matter in soil
24	SRI method of crop cultivation	Enhances productivity ,reduces inputs sustainability, poor can access because of knowledge intensive rather input intensive

Thus it leads to sustainable development of natural resources including human being and addressing the life and livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

### **3. Proposed activities to be performed by PRAN during April 2016- March 2017 is as follows**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Quarter(April-June 2016)</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter(July-September2016)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of potential Village Resource Persons for placements in BRLF partners locations.</li> <li>• Organising training on NPM and SRI at Gaya for BRLF partners-20 resource person days</li> <li>• Placement of Village Resource Persons across BRLF locations in different states</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of technical Resource persons for piloting of NPM and SRI at different locations-35 person days including travel</li> </ul>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter(October-December 2016)</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter(January- March 2017)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of technical Resource persons for piloting of NPM and SRI at different locations-30 person days including travel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of technical resource persons for piloting of NPM and SRI at different locations- 20 person days including travel</li> </ul>

## 4. Identification of Potential Village Resource Persons for Placements in BRLF Partners Locations

### 4.1 Identification and Training of VRPs

In the beginning of the project during April-June of 2016, PRAN within its project area of Gaya and Nalanda explored the village Resource Persons engaged in NPM along with SRI promotion. Due to heavy demand of VRPs from various sources we had to put extra effort in convincing guardians of the VRPs about their placements in various locations of BRLF partner organisations across eight states.

After identification of village Resource Persons we found that the VRPs are in different stages hence we planned to organise training and refresher training to these VRPs before orientating them with their tasks as skilled Village Resource Persons when they go to BRLF partners working area.

We organised training of these VRPs in two phases. The first phase of training was organised during 22<sup>nd</sup> April to 26<sup>th</sup> April 2016 while the second phase of training was organised during 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2016. Both these trainings were organised in Gaya and Bodhgaya. This also included field refresher training.



Identified VRPs underwent refresher training on ITK/NPM/SRI manures/fertilisers/pesticides during 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of refresher training





The other potential VRPs identified participated in 2<sup>nd</sup> refresher training on ITK/NPM/SRI manures/fertilisers/pesticides.

The lists of VRPs participated in training are attached as Annexure-1.1

**a. Organising Training on NPM and SRI at Gaya for BRLF partner organisations**

Along with BRLF, New Delhi, CSA, Hyderabad; PRAN organised a seven days residential training cum orientation programme for all BRLF partners working in different agro-climatic zones spread in 8 states (West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharastra). The persons responsible for implementing the NPM in the partner organisation were asked to participate in the training programme.

The training was organised at Hotel Taj Darbar, Bodhgaya, and Gaya from 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016 to 11<sup>th</sup> of May 2016. During this training programme two days field skill building on preparation of ITK/NPM products were also organised where participants learnt various natural products being practiced by farmers in project area. During this period we deployed 22 mandays from our technical resource team. The detail of Programme is attached as Annexure-1.2 & 1.3.



*BRLF partner organisations participating in field training organised at Gaya*

**b. Placement of Village Resource Persons across BRLF partners locations in different states**

The Village Resource Persons finalised during training for BRLF partner organisations were placed to different partner's locations. We were in touch with the partners for the placement of VRPs at their locations.

A total of 20 Village Resource Persons were placed at different locations. Among 20 VRPs 12 were women VRPs. Though we suggested the organisations to place VRPs in villages but due to some local problems not all VRPs could be placed. The placement list of Village along with BRLF partner organisations is attached as Annexure-1.4

## **5. Visits of Technical Resource Teams to different locations of BRLF partner organisations**

The persons from the technical resource team of PRAN visited various project locations during inception of NPM projects in partner specific locations. The visit of technical resource teams from PRAN took place during 15<sup>th</sup> June to 25<sup>th</sup> June 2016 when we visited 6 BRLF partner organisations namely SRIJAN, PRADAN, VSK, Parhit, Prasari and BAIF and again during 11<sup>th</sup> September to 27<sup>th</sup> September 2016 when we visited BAIF, Lupin, Digambarpur Angikar, SEWA, FES, Parhit, YCDA, AKRSP(I) and Lokdristi (9 organisations).

After visiting several organisations we could understand the local context and also the effort put by local organisation and the VRP in effective piloting of NPM and SRI in the proposed villages. It was a varying experience across various organisations. The technical resource persons visiting various organisations after visiting fields sat with local working units and worked out on the steps to be followed for successful piloting.

Based on our both visits and phone interaction with VRPs and local anchor persons the status and performance of various organisations as per our understanding is as follows.

### **5.1 BAIF Development Research Foundation- Jharkhand**

The proposed **villages Dodma, Putkal Toli, Khijur Toli, Mahua toil, Chakla, Chandrapur, Shishtoli**

#### **Progress made by the partner organization**

Though the anchor person from BAIF for initial periods was trained they did not show enthusiasm towards NPM piloting and the VRPs placed did not get adequate support. The VRPs were also not placed in villages they were required to travel 8-10 kms to cover the NPM villages. The VRPs with their own initiative had been putting effort to pilot NPM and SRI in project villages.

After visit of PRAN persons a joint planning was done. However the anchor persons were more involved in other works and provided little support to VRPs. Against a target of 60 farmers for SRI cum NPM Paddy farmers they achieved 59 farmers. In SRI they applied Sri jeevamrit for 2 to 3 times, Srighanjeevamrit at the time of transplanting. The farmers prepared Srineemastra and Sriagneyastra as insecticides and as and when required they prepared to spray. Out of 59 farmers 7 farmers applied Urea in their fields. The standing crop of SRI performed better than the existing non SRI Fields.

Normally 5-6 tillers from 3-4 seedlings transplanted in non SRI Fields as compared to 15-20 tillers from single seedling in SRI Fields. The crop in booting stage looked better in the field. The VRPs got highly involved and feedback from partner organization about them was satisfactory. Most of the trainings in villages during kharif season being organized by these VRPs. Initially they lagged behind in baseline survey, farmers Field School but from October

2016, they involved in these activities.

<b>Progress in Kharif- 2016_17</b>							
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Area (In Acre)</b>	<b>Local Organic Manures &amp; Fertilizers Used</b>		<b>Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses</b>	
				<b>Name of Manure &amp; Fertilizers</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Name of Pesticide/Fungicide</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>
1	Sri Paddy	59	29	Sri Pranamrit	59	Sri Neemastra	59
2	Sri Bhindi	22	3.6	Sri Ghanjeevamrit	59	Sri Agneyastra	59
3	Sri Millets	30	12	Jeevamrit	59	Sri Beejamrit	59
				Bakaramrit	5	Sri Mathastra	2

PRAN has been in continuous touch with the local anchor and the VRPs. Later on a new anchor for NPM from the organisation took over the responsibility who was not trained. The VRPs used their effort in piloting NPM effectively.

After September the paddy crops grown during the kharif period started maturing. The morphology of SRI paddy was better than the traditional crop. During November- December they organised crop harvesting and yield estimation. The local villagers and other officials found SRI yield better than the traditional paddy crop grown in project villages. After harvesting of paddy crop they started rabi crop cultivation. During Rabi season they promoted wheat, potato, cauliflower, pea, garlic and other crops in project villages. In these crops they applied srijeevamrit, sripranamrit and srighanjeevamrit as fertilizers which they prepared locally. In later stage of the crop during intercultivation and weeding they again applied these locally prepared fertilizers including sribakramrit as well. In crop fields to control early blight and late blight diseases in potato they extensively used srimahuastra. The Srimahuastra acted as effective fungicide and controlled the potato blights. For insects the farmers in villages applied srineemastra. Most of the farmers in NPM villages learnt the preparation and uses of Srijeevamrit, Srighanjeevamrit, Sripranamrit, Srineemastra and srimahuastra. Seed treatment of rabi crops were done with sribeejamrit.



Rabi season (BAIF,Khunti)			
S.N.	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)
1	Mustard	9	0.74
2	Wheat	4	0.45
3	Pea	8	2.67
4	Cauliflower	22	2.97
6	Chili	8	0.29
7	Garlic	16	0.34
8	Tomato	18	0.07
9	Brinjal	4	0.16
10	Palak	5	0.14
11	Onion	8	0.91
8	Potato	44	4.88

They started organising Farmers Field School in two villages. Crop pest and disease calendar have been made and displayed at meeting places in villages. They have also used bird purchers and feromen-traps in different vegetables during the rabi season. Only one local women Neetu is acting as local VRP and special effort on making local cadres seems missing. Initially there was lack of involvement by the organisation on local cadre building. As the placed VRPs are expected to return back by March 2017, the sustainability and scaling up of NPM among large number of farmers will be challenging in the area.

It will be better if these VRPs are placed with BAIF team working on NPM in their operational area.



NPM field of BAIF in Project Area

## 5.2 Rajarhat Prasari: (Nagarakata) Jalpaigudi, West Bengal

### Progress made by the partner organization

After training at Bodhgaya, the anchor person of NPM (trained) seriously anchored the NPM piloting in the identified villages (Gorbudora, Mathachulka and Fikudora). The anchor person placed VRP in village as suggested and the NPM villages were within 200m of VRP placement. From beginning itself they planned for building local cadres. The local anchor person provided full support to the VRP in piloting the NPM. The VRP and staffs have been oriented on NPM manual, SRI-Paddy document. They completed baseline survey timely. The organisation ensured the requirements of preparation of fertilisers in project villages.

The organization transplanted Paddy with SRI with 55 farmers in project villages. Out of 55, 43 farmers did SRI completely with NPM materials in three villages. They applied Sri jeevamrit, Srighanjeevamrit and Sribakaramrit and Sripranamrit. For control of insect pest they sprayed Srineemastra. The villagers were trained on local fertilizers and pesticides preparation. The crop stand in SRI field with NPM was better than that with chemicals. Due to high rainfall they faced problem in applying the locally prepared fertilisers. They identified 4 potential persons during kharif itself and trained them for future and thus they involved themselves in building local cadres from beginning itself. The fields were visited by several government and Panchayat officials.

The VRP remained highly involved and gathered confidence of local stakeholders. They started FFS with SHGs. They also put efforts on capacity building of farmers and other local persons during kharif season.

Progress in Kharif- 2016_17							
S.No	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)	Local Organic Manures & Fertilizers Used		Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses	
				Name of Manure & Fertilizers	No. of Farmers	Name of Pesticide/Fungicide	No. of Farmers
1	SRI Paddy	113	113.63	SRI Beejamrit	79	SRI Neemastra	50
						SRI Brahmastra	5

During October-November the Paddy crops grown during kharif season got matured. They organised crop cutting and yield estimations during these periods. The local villagers and the officials found SRI yield better as compared to traditional crops. They organised efficient Farmers Field schools in three villages. They organised training of local VRPs and finally 12 such local VRPs got ready as local cadres to promote NPM. They have also done training on NPM manuals with VRPs and local farmers.

They organised rally with government on organic cum NPM at Panchayat and block level where all or most of block and panchayat level officials participated. They raised nurseries for coming summer Paddy crops in project villages. They are transplanting SRI paddy in large area with large number of farmers.

Among other crops during rabi season they raised maize, lentil, potato, brinjal, cauliflower in the project villages. In these crops they used Srijeevamrit, Sripranamrit, srighanjevamrit, Sribakramrit, Srineemastra and Srimathhastra. For all the rabi crops and summer crop interventions they did micro planning extensively. They integrated bird purchers and Feromen traps in their NPM fields during rabi season. The local government is providing input support to farmers associated with PRASARI. During rabi season they have covered 124 households with various crops.

They are putting extra effort on promoting medicinal plants with NPM in another project area and spreading NPM in their larger project area. Since organisation is highly involved in piloting NPM. They have influenced local stakeholders and moving in a desired direction.



PRASARI intensively engaged with block level officials in scaling up NPM and the healthy crop through NPM in a project village

### **5.3. Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation || Block Sakri (Pimpalner), Nashik: Nawapada (Ambur)**

#### **Progress made by the partner organization**

During initial period the desired help from the organization was not there and the VRP remained unutilized. The person anchoring the NPM though trained did not own the NPM project. During stay of one month and 24 days the concerned VRP was taken to field only on 4 occasions (a total of 4 days). The VRP was placed 80 kms from field. We sent one new VRP namely Harinarayan Prasad on 5th August. He reported there on 6<sup>th</sup> of August 2016. Later on after getting feedback from BRLF they became interested in promoting NPM.

When VRP was placed in village the NPM pilot project started moving in a right direction. They demonstrated SRI in village. They prepared Srijeevamrit, Srineemastra, Sriagneyastra, Sribrahmastra and Srimahuastra in village. The VRP went to each and every household and handholded farmers in preparing the local fertilisers and pesticides. The VRP placed in the project started promoting other crops like millets, vegetables. Since the trained persons have taken over the NPM project they prepared Sribeejamrit, Sribakaramrit, Sriamrit, Sriamritpani, Srigaumataras, Srighanjevamrit, Sridasparni ark.





Progress in Kharif- 2016_17							
S.No	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)	Local Organic Manures & Fertilizers Used		Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses	
				Name of Manure & Fertilizers	No. of Farmers	Name of Pesticide/Fungicide	No. of Farmers
1	SRI Paddy	60	35	SRI Jeevamrit	60	Sri Neemastra	60
2	SRI Genda Flower	15	5	SRI Pranamrit	10	Sri Agneyastra	60
3	SRI Chili	7	2.5	SRI Bakaramrit	30	Sri Brahmastra	60
4	Potato Research	1	100 Sq. Feet	Sri Beejamrit	60	Sri Mahuastra	60

During November farmers started harvesting of SRI-Paddy. The crop yield obtained under SRI was higher than the traditional and farmers were excited to experience SRI. During rabi season the farmers have taken wheat, gram, lentil, onion and lathyrus. During rabi they prepared local fertilisers and pesticides using local resources. Among these they prepared sribrahmastra, srineemastra, srijeevamrit, srimahuastra, srighanjeevamrit, sridasparni ark, sriagneyastra. All these products were used by farmers in rabi season crops. They applied at different crop stages.

They organized farmers training on NPM. They have also shown the NPM film using their laptops. They organize Farmers Field School on NPM on Sundays. They mobilized resources from local government and promoted 20 Nadep compost for their farmers. Now PRAN VRPs are getting good support at the local level and the progress of work on NPM is good.

Rabi (Lupin Foundation)			
S.N.	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)
1	SRI Wheat	41	25
2	Chick pee	25	3
3	lentil	20	3
4	Onion	3	2.5
5	lathyrus	1	

#### 5.4 Digambarpur Angikar || Kalinagar, Sandeshkhali-1

##### Progress made by the partner organization

The VRP was placed at 10-18 kms distance from project villages (Raipur, Barosehara, Ghospur, Pantamari). Two local Community Resource Person from organization went with VRPs to these villages during kharif season. Initially the VRP was going to villages only for three days a week as on other days the local CRPs were engaged in other meetings. One of the NGO staff was interested in piloting.

The organization faces saline water problems. The depth of water is 1-2 feet and they are unable to cultivate. They did SRI Paddy with 6 farmers and normal Paddy with 33 farmers during kharif. They integrated most of NPM practices like Srijeevamrit, Azolla, yellow sticky plates and bird purchers, Sripranamrit in these fields. They also prepared Srineemastra, Sriagneyastra, Sriamritpani and srigaumataras and applied when they faced insect problems.

Progress in Kharif- 2016_17							
S.No	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)	Local Organic Manures & Fertilizers Used		Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses	
				Name of Manure & Fertilizers	No. of Farmers	Name of Pesticide/Fungicide	No. of Farmers
1	Sri Paddy	6	0.5	SRI Pranamrit	6	Brahmastra Agneyastra Neemastra	6
2	Paddy	33	24.5				

During November-December they harvested SRI Paddy and got better yield as compared to traditional paddy grown in the area. The farmers experienced double yield of SRI-Paddy through NPM.

During rabi season they paid great attention in the project and promoted rabi, Paddy, cauliflower, cabbage and also they demonstrated nutritional garden with 400 farmers in 10 villages and integrated NPM products extensively. The farmers who did NPM in vegetables were excited to see the progress and growth of the vegetables and assured to do the same way next year also. Among fertilisers they widely used Srijeevamrit, Sripranamrit. Among pesticides they used Srineemastra, sriagneyastra and Sribrahmastra. The government provided paddy kit with these farmers. They promoted sunflower, maize and rapeseed during rabi season. They organized Video shows in villages on NPM and trained farmers on Paddy. They have already prepared crop disease and pest calendar on paddy and vegetables. They have made 51 compost pits in 7 villages.



SRI-Paddy in Kharif and a farmer in his vegetable field during rabi season

Rabi (Digambarpur Angikar)			
S.N.	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)
1	Paddy	50	25
2	Vegetable	100	4

#### 5.6. Social Education for Women's Awareness : SEWA || SEWA, Kolabira, Jharsuguda, Odhisa || Rautbahar and Mukalbada

##### Progress made by the partner organization

Mr. Chura Mani the local anchor on NPM from SEVA remained involved from the beginning and hence overall progress during kharif was good. Two villages were Rautbahar and Jamhal. The VRP is placed at Rautbahal which is 4 kms away from Jamhal. Awareness and training



on SRI and NPM was organised in villages. The organization has identified Gram Panchayat facilitator (GPF) for scaling up NPM. They have trained in these GPF properly.

They did paddy with 50 farmers in two villages. 12 farmers have timely transplanted while others delayed. The villagers did kitchen gardening with 15 farmers in villages. They promoted border crops like marigold around Tomato. They were following principles of SRI in vegetables also.

They made Sribeejamrit, Srijeevamrit and Sripranamrit which they applied in their crops. They used only locally prepared fertilizers and pesticides like Srineemastra, Srigneyastra in their project. They started Farmer Field School (FFS) using manual in village and completed base line survey. The local volunteers associated with VRP got skills in preparing NPM products.



During November-December Paddy crops grown during kharif got matured and were harvested. They were happy with the use of NPM products in their paddy fields. They were satisfied with the enhanced yield under SRI-NPM. In rabi season they took potato, rapeseed, chilli, wheat, tomato crops. They widely used Sribakramrit, Sripranamrit and compost as a fertiliser in their crop. Among pesticides they used Srineemastra, Srimahuastra and Srimathhastra. They built 15 local cadres (VRP) on NPM. The farmers field schools were running efficiently in village. They have prepared crop pest and disease calendar and

displayed at various places. They have done wall painting in few villages. It's bring attention to common people. They used goat, sheep and ox urine for preparation of local fertilisers and pesticides.

The organization is involved and putting their effort in mainstreaming NPM. They should also focus on Azolla, Feromen trap, white and yellow sticky plates in the project. Focussed cadre building is required. During rabi season they have covered 122 households.

#### **5.6. Professional Assistance for Development Action- PRADAN || Dumka || Bhando, Jitpur**

##### **Progress made by the partner organization**

Initially the project on NPM started nicely with the VRPs placed in village Durgadih. The organization had planned to implement in three villages namely Bhandaro, Durgadih and Jeetpur. All three villages were within 1 km. They were interested and had organized training programme at office at Dumka, also in all three villages. They have covered almost all farmers (120) of three villages. The anchor person of organization is trained and highly involved. Sripranamrit and Srijeevamrit were being prepared in all Villages. The project on NPM is running smoothly in project villages.

All farmers have prepared Local fertilizers and pesticides (Srijeevamrit, Srighanjeevamrit, Sripranamrit, and Srineemastra). They sown arhar on bunds as given in SRI-Paddy document. The 3 days residential training has been done twice intensively with live demonstration on all products. The training and orientation on NPM manual has been done. As told they are always keeping VRPs in villages.

The local anchor persons look confident to carry over the project as they have learnt. They have organized baseline survey and started the FFS. They built local cadre of VRPs. The demonstrated most of locally prepared fertilizers, pesticides and applied that in SRI with 36 farmers.

The farmers harvested Paddy grown through SRI and NPM and they are highly excited with the result of SRI-NPM. The SRI-Paddy gave better yields as compared to existing normal paddy. In rabi season they did tomato, cauliflower, brinjal, chilli, rapeseed, potato. In all these crops they used locally prepared fertilisers and pesticides. Among these they prepared and used Sripranamrit, Srijeevamrit, Srighanjeevamrit, Srineemastra, Srimathhastra, Srimahuastra. They also used Feromen trap and bird purchers. Farmers Field schools are being organised and farmers have got net and other equipments of NPM. They prepared pest calendar which they have displayed at various meeting places. They used trichoderma and promoting Machan of tomato and experienced positive results. The local 6 VRPs were being prepared for scaling up activities. During rabi they have covered 272 households.



Kharif and Rabi crops in PRADAN project

### **5.7. Self-Reliant Initiative Through Joint Action-SRIJAN || Kotma, Above Ajay Medical, Kotma, Dist-Annupur, MP || Amadamak, Kharla, Kailashpur**

#### **Progress made by the partner organization**

The VRPS were placed in Amadamak village which was within 200 meters (Kailashpur, Kerala, Amadamak, Kethua, Kothari and Korea including hamlets). They planned with 110 farmers. Sriyakaramrit and Srijeevamrit are being prepared in all these villages. The local anchor person including whole team is highly involved in piloting NPM. They are also promoting vermicomposting and Nadep with govt support. Also in some plots they are promoting SRI-Vegetables.

The project on NPM is running smoothly in project villages. They have taken maize, bhindi, groundnut and paddy in project villages. They prepared Srijeevamrit, Srighanjeevamrit, with 45 farmers and Srineemastra, Sribrahmastra and Sriagneyastra and Sridasparni ark, Srilohastra and Sribeejamrit also with these farmers.

They started FFS in Amanama village with 20 farmers. They started training on local cadre



building and manual. The farmers have applied Jeevamrit in Paddy.



Progress in Kharif- 2016_17							
S.No	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)	Local Organic Manures & Fertilizers Used		Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses	
				Name of Manure & Fertilizers	No. of Farmers	Name of Pesticide/Fungicide	No. of Farmers
1	Paddy	49	4	Sri Beejamrit	48	SRI Neemastra	49
2	maize	34	2.65	Sri GhanJeevamrit	19	SRI Agneyastra	11
3	Urad	9	2.6	Sri Amrit	19	SRI Brahmastra	3
4	Pigeon pea	15	7.4	SRI Bakaramrit	6	SRI Dasparni Ark	3
5	Ground Nut	4	2.4	SRI Gautama Ras	2	SRI Mahuastra	4
6						SRI Sonthastra	1

The NPM project is in full swing. The locally prepared fertilizers and pesticides were being used on a regular basis. The crop status was nice. Some problems of Termites were in the field initially.

The FFS and local cadre building is also going nicely. The anchor person was highly involved in NPM promotion and SRI promotion in the project area. The farmers learned NPM and SRI in the area. They completed baseline survey. They planned to promote NPM in Rabi crops also.

During November-December the kharif crops grown that is Paddy was harvested. The farmers were excited with the SRI method of Paddy cultivation. The yields obtained under SRI method was better than traditional method. The farmers Field schools have been running efficiently in villages. The baseline survey they have already completed during the kharif season. During rabi season they took potato, cauliflower, tomato, wheat and maize under NPM initiatives. They prepared and used most of NPM products and local fertilisers. They extensively used vermi-compost and trichoderma. They involved in promotion of Nadep compost in the project area. They already completed Crop Pest calendar and displayed them at various public place including the meeting. They made insect Zoo under Crop Pest calendar which is very helpful for the common farmers in understanding the pest very closely and from economic importance point of view. The pheromen traps and other NPM components have been used in the fields. They promoted border crop marigold in tomato crop. At various critical stages of growth of the plant they used locally prepared fertilisers and pesticides. They have demonstrated drip irrigation with Mulching in the project area. They have organized NPM cluster adhivesan in the project area.

They have been involved in local cadre building since kharif and 12 such persons have been trained to spread NPM after these VRPs move away. They are collaborating with local government in mobilizing resources. They mobilized Paddy varieties from the local block.

Rabi (SRIJAN)			
S.N.	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)
1	Wheat	20	5.76
2	Potato	24	0.8
3	Tomato	17	0.26
4	Cauliflower	12	0.13
5	Maize	4	0.8



Promotion of NPM in SRIJAN project area

#### 5.8. Foundation for Ecological Security(FES) || FES, Koraput || Sipiput, Ira santagudha

##### Progress made by the partner organization

Initially they were reluctant in promoting NPM organized demonstration on NPM with 5 farmers only during kharif season and applied in these plots Sribeeamrit, Srijeevamrit, Sripranamrit. They have also trained farmers in villages. Later on after getting feedback from BRLF they got involved in NPM. The orientation and training on Manual, Pop of SRI-Paddy was one. They have also completed baseline survey and had a plan of local cadre building. Because

of health issue one VRP was on leave during July which hampered the project. But the organization did not take its own initiative. Now a new VRP has the project since 6<sup>th</sup> August.

<b>Progress in Kharif- 2016_17</b>							
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Area (In Acre)</b>	<b>Local Organic Manures &amp; Fertilizers Used</b>		<b>Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses</b>	
				<b>Name of Manure &amp; Fertilizers</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Name of Pesticide/Fungicide</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>
1	Vinish	44	8	Sri Beejamrit	40	Neemastra	30
2	Chilli	1	10	Sri Amrit	50	Agneyastra	15
3	Brinjal	1	18	Sri Bakaramrit	10	Haldisar	20
4	Adarak	20	2			Sri Mathastra	2

During rabi season they cultivated SRI-Paddy with 100 farmers. With 736 farmers they have done line sowing where also they used locally prepared fertilisers and pesticides. Among Local fertilisers and local pesticides they applied sribakramrit, compost and Nadeb compost and srineemastra, Sriagneyastra. They also used trichoderma and sribeejamrit for treatment of seeds. The crop cutting and yield estimations were organized .The farmers were excited with the yield obtained through SRI. The average yield obtained with SRI was 3.4 ton/ hec as compared to 1.2 ton/hect done through traditional method. They also organized Farmers Field school in project villages. Demonstration of boarder crop Marigold on vegetables, Feromen traps, sticky plates and bird purchers were done extensively.

<b>Rabi crops (FES)</b>			
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Area (In Acre)</b>
1	SRI-Paddy	100	15
2	Line sowing Paddy	736	45.2
2	Potato	3	2
3	pea	1	2





SRI cum NPM Paddy at different stages during rabi season

There is tremendous improvement in performance on NPM activities during the rabi crop season. They have good rapport with local government and collaboration is effective. The local government provided aid for making compost pit. During rabi season the government provided organic kit to villagers associated with the partner organization. They planned to focus on local cadre building.

#### **5.9. Parhit Samaj Sewa Sansthan | | Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh | | Dharti Sanstha, Vijapur, Shyorpur (M.P.) | | Ganbadi, Shivilpur, Gopalpur**

##### **Progress made by the partner organization**

The project villages during kharif were Gabri, Gopalpur and shivilpura. The VRPs were placed in Gabri. The other villages from VRP location were 10-15 kms. The main crop was bazra in Kharif. They are working with primitive tribe who are basically non cultivating communities. The organization was not providing support which is very much required for training and demonstration with these communities in particular. The VRPs have themselves organized training in villages. Some NPM products have been prepared. VRPs were facing problem.



They started preparing Pranamrit, Sri GhanJeevamrit, and Neemastra in project villages. So far they have demonstrated seed treatment with Sribeejamrit with 13 farmers and have used other biofertilizers with 40 farmers having Bazra crop. With 3 farmers they have used biofertilizers locally prepared in village. They had planned to apply these fertilizers in various vegetables.

Kharif 2017

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Area (In Acre)</b>
1	Bajara	48	4.8
3	Arhar	1	0.1
4	Maize	1	0.1
50			5

The workers of Organization have been trained. The farmers have been shown Satyamev Jayate. They do not cultivate Paddy in the area hence the team has focus on other crops. The organization earlier was not ensuring the availability of raw materials for NPM products. The selection of village for NPM piloting needs to be revised.

After review workshop at Hyderabad they relooked at their approach and included some more villages under their operational area. In other villages also they facilitated preparation of local fertilisers and local pesticides. Among these Srijeevamrit, Sribakramrit, Sripranamrit and nadep compost were prepared. The other products they prepared were Srimamritpani, Srineemastra, Sriagneyastra, Srimathhastra with most of rabi season farmers. They organized Night chaupal where they showed NPM videos. They are also organizing FFS on mustard and prepared crop pest calendar. The crop pest calendar was made by farmers under guidance of local partner.

The VRP was sole responsible for promotion of NPM and the VRPs do not get support as required in the field. The supervisor scolds VRPs always and blames them badly. Though they have prepared Srijeevamrit, Srighanjevamrit, Sriagneyastra, and Srimathhastra. They spread liquid Jeevamrit. They have not yet done the baseline survey. The FFS was yet to be started by organization. The organization was not involved as required. The anchor persons do not associate with farmers.

### **Rabi crop**

S.No	crop	No of farmers	Area(in acres)
1	wheat	30	18.75
2	Mustard	16	10
3	Gram	4	2.5
50			31.25

In coming 5 years they have a plan to cover 2516 acres through NPM. During the financial year 2016-17 the cumulative area coverage is 36.25 acres. The anchor person stays away from the field. Though in later part they put more energy during rabi but they need clear cut strategies to scale up through local cadres and integration with village institutions. For this keeping the organization to achieve the target partner should make a clear cut roadmap to reach close to its plan.

### **Issues**

- Though improvement but need further intensification and consistency in efforts.
- The distance of travel for VRP is more.

### **5.10. Youth Council for Development Alternatives-YCDA ||Kantamal||Dankal Munda, Fata Munda**

#### **Progress made by the partner organization**

The farmers were trained on NPM and SRI-Paddy. After training the farmers in project villages started preparing Srijeevamrit, Srighanjevamrit and Srineemastra, Sriagneyastra, Sribakaramrit, Sribeejamrit in villages. They transplanting SRI-Paddy in 103 acres with 94 farmers and focused on vegetables. They completed Srijeevamrit Tank for 5 farmers and for others they have a plan. They are placed in villages.

The staffs now became co-operative. The farmers transplanted Paddy in almost 100 acres however they have integrated local fertilizers and local pesticides only in 6-7 acres. They used Sribakaramrit, Srijeevamrit, Srighanjevamrit, Sriagneyastra, Srineemastra, and Srimahuastra. These are also being used in vegetables and they have properly done the vegetables. The local CRPs are being strengthened in NPM knowledge. They are working in two villages. The crop stand in general is very good. They have run the weeders in the field properly.





### **SRI-paddy in kharif 2016**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Area (In Acre)</b>
1	Paddy	94	103.2

During October and November the crop cutting was organised and farmers were happy with the result of SRI method of paddy cultivation. The farmers were excited to know the SRI method. They prepared and used Sribakramrit more than Sripranamrit fertilisers.

In rabi season also they went for SRI-Paddy with 60 farmers and covered an area of 60 acres. In vegetables they took brinjal, tomato, cauliflower, pigeonpea and chilli. Also they cultivated greengram in their project area. In most of the crops they used locally prepared fertilisers and pesticides. They also used leaf of Nirgundi instead of Neem leaves.

They have organised Farmers Field schools in villages. At regular interval the members come together. They have also nurtured 12 village Resource persons as local cadres to scale up NPM cum SRI. The baseline survey has also been completed. During rabi they have covered 212 households. The organisation has a plan to take NPM to 17660 households in 2 districts namely Baudh and Balangir.

### 5.11. Vikas Sahyog Kendra(VSK)| |Palamu, Jharkhand | |Nawadih, Yajmar, Manik Dih

#### Progress made by the partner organization

The VRPs were placed in village but other villages were about 20 kms. The other villages are Sarvadih and Dumbi. They have plan with 150 farmers in these villages. The local partner initially did not supporting. The wall painting in villages can be seen but farmers are not aware. The raw materials were not available. The staffs were not able to give time to VRPs and communities.

They left earlier villages and now VRPs are placed within 3-4 kms of project villages. The main crops are Maize and Paddy. The villagers have been trained in NPM and SRI. They have made Srijeevamrit, Srimathastra, Sribeejamrit and Sribakaramrit.

Progress in Kharif- 2016_17							
S.No	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)	Local Organic Manures & Fertilizers Used		Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses	
				Name of Manure & Fertilizers	No. of Farmers	Name of Pesticide/Fungicide	No. of Farmers
1	Maize	20	22	SRI Bakaramrit	25	SRI Neemastra	5
2	paddy	50	7.11	SRI Bakaramrit and Jeevamrit	50	SRI Mathastra Neemastra	

Now with availability of staffs they have become cooperative and the piloting of NPM is in desirable direction. During rabi season the harvesting and yield estimation of kharif Paddy crops were done. The farmers are excited to cultivate SRI and plan to take up next year also. The yield obtained under SRI was better as compared to traditional cultivation. They also experienced positively the maize cultivation. Overall the farmers were quite excited to take the learning forward. They have trained 5 local Village Resource persons.

During rabi winter season they took potato, chilli, tomato, wheat, rapeseed and brinjal. They prepar local fertilisers and local pesticides. They also need to integrate Feromen trap, Azolla, BGA, Nadep, Border and trap crops. They started FFS in villages with proper kit. They promoted vermicomposting in the local area with farmers. They have also completed the

baseline survey. They have a plan to scale up the NPM activities to other locations also. They have a plan to reach 13000 households in 190 villages by 2020.

Rabi (VSK)			
S.N.	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acres)
1	Potato	44	4.88
2	Tomato	10	0.55
3	Brinjal	15	0.44
4	Chilli	8	0.29
5	Mustard	12	0.74
6	Wheat	40	2.22
	Total	129	9.12



NPM promotion and spread in VSK area of Jharkhand



The brinjal and oilseed crop through NPM and applying SRI principles in Palamu(VSK)



## Progress made by the partner organization

Initially due to local security problem the partner organization kept VRPs in office itself. They were placed at 12-15 kms from the project village. The organization was involved in some other activities and gave less time to NPM. The VRPs were not able to go to villages regularly. The organization till September had not ensured training on NPM products nor they oriented their staffs and VRPs on NPM manual.



Mr Shiv Praksh from PRAN interacting with farmer and the VRP in a cotton field



FFS in AKRSPI project area

Progress in Kharif- 2016_17							
S.No	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)	Local Organic Manures & Fertilizers Used		Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses	
				Name of Manure & Fertilizers	No. of Farmers	Name of Pesticide/Fungicide	No. of Farmers

1	Chilli	36		Sri Jeevamrit	10	Sri Mathastra	30
2	Kapas	30				Sri Neemastra	34
3	Tomato	10				Sri Agneyastra	14
4	Arhar	20		Sri GhanJeevamrit			10

They are assisted by two local persons. They have promoted Cotton, soyabeen, pigeon pea, Urad been and vegetables in kitchen garden. They have prepared , Srijeevamrit, Srimathhastra, sri Agneyastra, Srineemastra and used these in crops .They have also used yellow sticky plates, blue sticky plates in fields. They have problems of water. They have prepared some Azolla but water becomes problem. The land is stony and poor in productivity. They have formed FFS .They are also promoting bistar khad. for local cadre building two persons are there. They have trained in all the three villages. They are also using Mataka Khad and marketing pani.

The kharif crops were harvested in October and November. The organization has been promoting organic cultivation since long. They have been preparing various organic fertilisers. They have integrated various components of NPM such as Feromen trap, yellow sticky plates, etc. They are getting good support from local KVK. They have plan to train local persons as village resource persons. Already they have completed baseline survey. They have a plan to reach 23700 households with NPM in 295 villages of 16 blocks by 2020.

### **5.13 WONC || Lok Drishti Khariyar, Bolangir, Dist-Naupada, Odhisa || Pujari Pada, Koharpada, Kampani Guma, Mahaulkol, Ranimunda**

#### **Progress made by the partner organization**

The VRPs were placed late in the partner organization. The organization facilitated line transplanting with older seedling. Though they provided training to farmers on NPM and prepared local fertilizers and pesticides. They have completed base line survey. They identified the place of tank making. The organization has started providing support in procuring inputs. The villages are within 6 kms.







The VRP are placed at 3-8 kms from villages. These are assisted by two local persons. They have promoted Cotton, soyabean, pigeon pea, Urad bean and vegetables in kitchen garden. They have prepared , Srijeevamrit, Srimathhastra, Sri agneyastra, Srineemastra and used these in crops .They have also used yellow sticky plates, blue sticky plates in fields. They have problems of water. They have prepared some Azolla but water becomes problem. The land is stony and poor in productivity. They have formed FFS .They are also promoting bistar khad. For local cadre building two persons are there. They have trained in all the three villages. They are also using Mataka Khad and marketing pani.

S.No	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)
1	Paddy	100	80
2	Cotton	3	0.7
137			80.7

During October and November they organised crop cutting and yield estimation. They followed all other principles of SRI except young age seedlings. The farmers obtained positive experience of Paddy cultivation.

The crop of Cotton taken under NPM was healthier than normal plant as compared with local chemical method.

During rabi season they promoted tomato, brinjal, onion, Greengram, chilli, beans crops with 490 farmers spread over 2 blocks. They prepared and used Sribeejamrit, Sribakramrit, Srijeevamrit, Sripranamrit, Srineemastra, Sriagneastra, srimathhastra, srikitnashi extensively during the rabi season. They have also used trichoderma and vermi-compost in these rabi crops. They integrated other components of NPM such as Feromen trap, Yellow sticky plates in their project area. They organised Farmers Field school in 6 of their project villages. They have prepared disease and pest calendar and have also displayed at various public places. They have also trained 20 persons as Village Resource Persons from Local people. Among 20 such cadres created 10 of them also promoted NPM during this rabi season.

They have given exposures on NPM to ATMA, KVK and other agricultural officers from department. ATMA and KVK have provided IPM kits. They got Feromen Traps, yellow sticky plates, seeds, Trichoderma and manual implements.



The other NGO in network of WONC are also doing NPM with 22 farmers drawing support from WONC and have done demonstrations in their own operation area.



NPM fields in rabi season and NPM products in earthen pots at home of a farmer (Balangir, WONC)

#### 5.14 JSLPS || V. Matileda, P.S. Bengabad, Dist. Gridih S. Jharkhand

As per interaction with JSLPS officials. After initial support of VRP for NPM piloting they have created large number of local cadres. During rabi season they promoted bhindi, paror, cauliflower, cabbage, Potato, chill, brinjal, rapeseed. They have created large pool of local cadres. During rabi season they promoted NPM with 2000 households. They are going start NPM shop in 4 of the districts of Jharkahnd. They have a plan to reach 5 lakhs households in coming year.

Progress in Kharif- 2016_17							
S.No	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Acre)	Local Organic Manures & Fertilizers Used		Local Pesticides/ Fungicides Uses	
				Name of Manure & Fertilizers	No. of Farmers	Name of Pesticide/Fungicide	No. of Farmers
1	Paddy	511	25	Bakaramrit	78	Kharpatwar Nasak	60
2	Nenua	130	4.5	Sri Pranamrit	70	Sri Beejamrit	511
3	Muli	243	7.5	Nadep	68	Sri Mathastra	20
4	Maize	347	8.5	Azolla	2	Sri Lohastra	25
5	lauki	27	1.5	Vermicomposting	80		

## 6. Review Workshop of VRPs Placed at BRLF locations

All Village Resource Persons placed at different locations of BRLF participated in a review workshops organized twice in Gaya, Bihar during 26-27<sup>th</sup> of October 2016 and 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> March 2017. In these review workshops the VRPs shared their experience of facilitating and piloting NPM cum SRI in geographies areas of BRLF. The VRPs along with others learnt various activities practiced at various locations and planned to integrate in their operational geographies. The Micro Plan cum rabi Plan of various organisations strengthened overall NPM promotional activities.



The first review workshop of VRPs were held at Bodhgaya



BRLF, CSA and PRAN jointly organizing 2<sup>nd</sup> review workshop of VRPs placed in BRLF project areas

In second review workshop all the BRLF partners piloting NPM were categorized in to Level-1, Level-2 and Level-3 depending upon engagement in NPM piloting. The workshops also provided strengthening inputs.

## 7. Overall Achievement

Though the basic local fertilisers and local pesticides are commonly used by almost all partners of BRLF. Those who were slow in the beginning of the year they also came back strongly and doing wonderful NPM piloting in their area. Most of the partners are collaborating with local representatives and government institutions. The partners have also started practicing FFS, Crop pest calenders. Most of them have built local cadres as per their need and requirement of their area. Some organisations have also started NPM at their other locations.

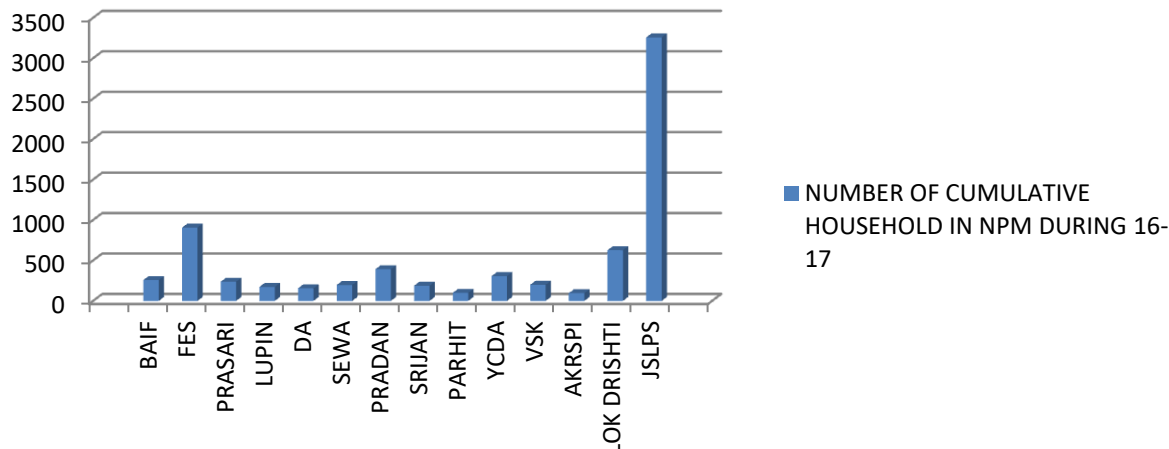
- The orientation, exposure and training of all BRLF Partners have been done.
- Two review workshops were organized for Village Resource Persons.
- Two workshops were also organized for BRLF partners, one at Gaya and the other at Hyderabad.

- PRASARI, PRADAN, SRIJAN and LOKDRISHTI have been involved completely in NPM piloting since beginning. However the other partners also improved significantly with continuous engagement during rabi season.
- The 5 organisations SRIJAN, PRADAN, PRASARI, LOKDRISHTI and JSLPS paid attention to local cadre building and integration of local cadres to local community institutions.
- For strengthening NPM piloting, cadre building, integration with community institutions the VRPs have further been placed at BAIF, FES, DA, PARHIT, VSK for 6 months and at SRIJAN for 2 months.

<b>S.No</b>	<b>BRLF Partner</b>	<b>Number of cumulative households with NPM/SRI during 2016-17</b>
1	BAIF	258
2	FES	906
3	PRASARI	237
4	LUPIN	173
5	DA	156
6	SEVA	197
7	PRADAN	392
8	SRIJAN	188
9	PARHIT	100
10	YCDA	306
11	VSK	199
12	AKRSPI	96
13	LOKDRISHTI	627
14	JSLPS	3258
<b>Total</b>		<b>7093</b>



## NUMBER OF CUMULATIVE HOUSEHOLD IN NPM DURING 16-17



## 8. Plan for Next Year (April 2017 to March 2018)

S.No	Activities	Plan	Remarks if any
1	Review Workshop of Village Resource Persons placed across BRLF projects	1 events	One event in September 2017
2	Review and Planning workshop for BRLF Partners jointly with CSA at Bodhgaya.	1 Event	October 2017
3	Status of progress of individual partners over phone at 15 days interval in a designed format	14 person days per month of Technical Resource Persons from PRAN	During April 2017-March 2018
4	Question-Answer Interaction with VRPs placed till six months on NPM theme and progress	Season wise	April-March 2018
5	Ensuring Attendance and Performance reports of VRPs Placed at BRLF locations	Monthly reporting	April- March 2018
6	Internal NPM meeting of NPM technical Resource team members of PRAN	Monthly at PRAN office	To be commonly understood /understanding the strategies to scale up NPM in BRLF partners area
7	Location visit by technical resource team of PRAN at different locations and half yearly and Annual narrative Report	One 6 monthly report and 1 Annual Report after March 2018	Strategic and thematic help to scale up the activities
8	Progress reports	One six monthly and one annual	October 2017 and April 2018

# बोधगया में खाद बनाना सीख रहे आठ राज्यों के किसान

वरीय संवाददाता > बोधगया

भारत रूरल आजीविका फाउंडेशन (बीआरएलएफ) द्वारा बोधगया में कृषि पर आधारित सात दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का शुभारंभ गुरुवार को किया गया। इसमें झारखंड,

मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात व पश्चिम बंगाल के आदिवासी बहुल जिलों में किसानों के हित में कामकाज करने वाले स्वयंसेवी

■ भारत रूरल आजीविका फाउंडेशन के सात दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण में भाग ले रहे हैं दूसरे राज्यों के किसान

संस्थान के प्रतिनिधि शरीक हुए। इस दौरान बीआरएलएफ के प्रोग्राम ऑफिसर राजीव कुमार राउल व गया की संस्था प्राण (प्रिजर्वेशन एंड प्रोलिफरेशन ऑफ रूरल रिसोर्सेज एंड नेचर) के प्रमुख अनिल कुमार वर्मा ने प्रशिक्षण दिया। प्रतिनिधियों को प्रकृति के विधि के अनुरूप प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (मानव संसाधन सहित) द्वारा जैविक खाद, फफूंदनाशक व कीटनाशक बनाने से संबंधित जानकारी दी गयी।

बीआरएलएफ के प्रोग्राम ऑफिसर राजीव कुमार राउल ने बताया कि बीआरएलएफ केंद्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की स्वयंसेवी संस्था है। देश के आठ राज्यों जैसे- झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात व पश्चिम बंगाल के आदिवासी बहुल जिलों में छोटे व सीमांत किसानों के विभिन्न स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जैविक कृषि का शुरुआत करने जा रही है। इसके तहत श्रीविधि से खेती करने व नन पेस्टिसिडल मैनेजमेंट पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला सात दिनों तक चलेगा। बीआरएलएफ ने गया की संस्था प्राण व हैदराबाद की संस्था सेंटर फॉर सस्टेनेबल एग्रीकल्चर को चार वर्षों के लिए तकनीकी संस्थान की जिम्मेवारी दी गयी है। विभिन्न

स्वयंसेवी संस्थानों जैसे- बायफ, प्रसटी, ल्यूपिन फाउंडेशन, प्रदान सहित अन्य संस्था के प्रतिनिधियों को उक्त प्रशिक्षण शिविर में ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। झारखंड राज्य से झारखंड राज्य आजीविका मिशन के प्रतिनिधि भी इस प्रशिक्षण में भाग ले रहे हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि प्रशिक्षण के अंतर्गत दो दिनों के लिए गया की संस्था प्राण की परियोजना गांवों में प्राकृतिक व जैविक खाद, फफूंदनाशक व कीटनाशक बनाने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। बीआरएलएफ की ओर से गया की संस्था प्राण व हैदराबाद की संस्था सेंटर फॉर सस्टेनेबल एग्रीकल्चर के साथ अनुबंध होगा और इनके प्रतिनिधि उक्त राज्यों के किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देंगे।

नोटिस

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गया,  
0-315/2015  
.....वादी  
म  
.....प्रतिवादी  
इनाम-  
भार उर्फ रवि साव पति  
म-पाई विगहा, थाना-  
.....प्रतिवादी

 प्रभात खबर  
आज की खबर

Fri, 06 May 2016

epaper.prabhatkhabar.com/c/10212171

# बिहार में हो रहा है जैविक व श्रीविधि खेती में बेहतर काम, बंद हो रसायन का उपयोग

भारत रूरल लाइवलीहुड फाउंडेशन के सीईओ जुलफिकार हैदर ने कहा

सिटी रिपोर्टर | गया

ग्रामीण संसाधन व प्रकृति के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन के लिए सीमांत किसानों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास



जरूरी है। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि किसान रासायनिक

खेती बंद करें व

जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दें। बिहार में इस संबंध में बेहतर काम हो रहे हैं। इस मॉडल को अन्य जगह के किसान अपने हिसाब से अपना सकते हैं। बोधगया में सात दिनों के लिए कृषि आधारित कार्यशाला के दौरान एक विशेष भेंट में इसमें केंद्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के भारत रूरल लाइवलीहुड फाउंडेशन के सीईओ जुलफिकार हैदर ने उक्त बातें कही। उन्होंने बताया कि रसायन के प्रयोग से खेतों से लाभकारी जीवाणु व मित्र कीट गायब हो चुके हैं। जैव विविधता व मानव स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल असर भी पड़ने लगा है। जैविक खेती को कम लागत आधारित प्राकृतिक खेती भी कहते हैं।

## सरकार की है पहल

उन्होंने बताया कि बिहार में आयोजन गया की संस्था प्रिजर्वेशन एंड प्रोलिफरेशन ऑफ रूरल रिसोर्सेज



कार्यशाला के दौरान कृषि की जानकारी देते विशेषज्ञ।

## बढ़ती है मिट्टी की उर्वरता

कहा कि जैविक खेती से मिट्टी की भौतिक संरचना में सुधार, उपलब्ध जीवाणुओं की संख्या में वृद्धि, स्वस्थ वातावरण का निर्माण, स्वस्थ कृषि उत्पाद की उपलब्धता व प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संवर्धन होता है। यह कृषि उत्पादन की ऐसी प्रणाली है, जिसमें कृत्रिम रासायनिक खादों, कीटनाशकों, फसल बढ़ाने के हार्मोंस के बदले मिट्टी की उत्पादकता को बनाए रखने, पौधों को उपयोगी तत्व उपलब्ध कराने पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाता है।

## प्रशिक्षण में पहुंचे आठ राज्यों के प्रतिभागी

इस कार्यशाला में आठ राज्यों के सिविल सोसायटी के लगभग 50 सदस्य हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान, गुजरात व झारखंड के प्रतिभागी हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। कार्यशाला सह प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन गया की संस्था प्रिजर्वेशन एंड प्रोलिफरेशन ऑफ रूरल रिसोर्सेज एंड नेचर(प्राण) व सेंटर फॉर सस्टेनेबल एग्रीकल्चर हैदराबाद द्वारा हो रहा है। केंद्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के भारत रूरल लाइवलीहुड फाउंडेशन के 13 सिविल सोसायटी पार्टनर भी हिस्सा ले रहे हैं।

एंड नेचर(प्राण) इस ओर नीति को अपनाते हुए जैविक खेती अग्रसर है व सरकार ने भी उनकी को बढ़ावा दे रही है।



पहले जैविक व श्रीविधि खेती सीखी, अब दूसरे राज्यों को सिखाएंगी

बिहार में सबसे पहले गण  
में 2006 में बोधगया से  
शेखबाग में शुरू हुआ था  
श्रीविधि में खेतों

Nachfolger: von

विद्यार्थी के लिए गैरपठ को खारज करके पठन की अधिकतम विद्यमान क्षमता को ही संतोषित, य. अधिकतम संतोष या प्रतीक्षण देने का उपाय है। अधिकतम संतोष बदल रहे परीक्षणों के लिए ही समान हो सता है। यह अपने प्रयोगों के और विष्टि व भुगतानों जलन को प्रतीक्षा होने से बचता है। जादियाँ प्रभावशाली व सुदृष्टि के संसाधन एवं संशोधन के लिए मोहक दिखाने की अधिकतम सामर्थ्यशाली विद्यमान क्षमता है।

grain free diets in the

विद्यमान राजनीतिक खेती और कार  
व लेखक खेती को अग्रणी दे  
नहीं कारण है कि मैट्रोन प्रेमिका  
विद्यमान प्रेमालय के अन्तः कृत  
लक्ष्मणसिंह प्रजापति की कृत  
पर गण के मैट्रोन विद्यमान की  
उत्तम पुत्र प्रजापति की के मा  
विद्यमान राजनीति के लेखक व मैट्रोन  
खेती के लेखक के लिए प्रेम ज  
रह है।

लोकिक सेनो की कम लागत  
अधिकांश पशुविक्रम सेनो को बनाते  
हैं। इनका चयन स्थानीय बाजार  
समय में किया है। इनके पालने  
और पाल में अन्न राज्यों के  
एनसीओ के सदस्यों को वितरित।  
लोकिक सेनो का परिचालन कार्यक्रम  
कोषागार में प्रदर्शित है। 1988-89 की  
राज्यों के एनसीओ की लागत पर  
वित्तवली की प्रतिलिपि ताल है।

ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਹਿੱਸੇ

[illegible]

अनुसूची संकेत विवरण

## कहाँ देंगी परिश्रम

इसका मतलब है कि हमें अपनी दुनिया, जहाँ हमारे पास है, छोड़नी होगी, और हमें एक नई दुनिया में जाना होगा, जहाँ हमें एक नया जीवन शुरू करना होगा।

क्या है अधिक तेजी व उससे लाभ

[illegible]

मिलेगा 12 हजार  
मासिक मानदेय

सब से ऊपर वाले विचार का, मनुष्य मनुष्य व सबी की योगिता व जैतिक-प्राणिक से लेने का परिष्कार लेने में देता है। इसके परिष्कार के दौरान आध्यात्मिक सुख के सब परिष्कार व सबका सब सुखों का सुखका लेना

क्या है श्री विधि

विमान और तब हीरोहीरोका  
(राजराजा) ही वो कहना है।  
वह प्यारी उस की दुष्टि किरीकान  
के विमान पर उड़ती है। इन्हीं उस  
की दुष्टि के तब उड़ता है। (राजरा)  
किरीकान ही व उड़ता उड़ता है।  
इन्हीं सारी कान प्यारी की उड़ता  
होती है।