

ANNUAL REPORT



JAN NIRMAN KENDRA

2014-2015

HEAD OFFICE:

JAY RAM NAGAR, NEW POLICE LINE CHOWK, MUZAFFARPUR - 843108 (BIHAR)

MOBILE NO. 09470053600, 0802111668

PHONE NO. (0621) 2901114

EMAIL:

Jannirman.1020@rediffmail.com

[Website: www.jnkindia.org](http://www.jnkindia.org)

PROJECT OFFICE:

VILLAGE MANIYARPUR, P.O. SEMRAHA, VIA TETARIYA,

DISTRICT EAST CHAMPARAN-845436 (BIHAR)

MOBILE NO. 09470053600.

We are a Nonprofit making organization working for welfare of the society. From its inception, the organization had been in the field of Agriculture and education through its several educational programmes/activities. Since, the society believes strongly that it is through education that the details and other weaker sections can come to grips with their own rights and claim it legitimately.

We have been successful in our efforts to awake the people aware of their rights. His organization in the field of health through its several health programmes achieved.

The active involvement of board members as well as general member in the implementation of the programs has further contributed to the development of the organization. However, inability to fully mobilize the Potential of many other members has been seen as a weakness of the organization.

NAME & ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION	<u>Jan Nirman Kendra</u> Regd. & Corr. Office: New Police Line Chowk, Jay Ram Nagar, P.O Paigambarpur, Muzaffarpur-843108. (Bihar) Project Office: Maniyarpur, P.O. Semraha, Via Tetariya , District East Champaran -845436 (Bihar)
REGISTRATION DETAILS	Registered under Societies Registration Act-XXI of 1860, Registration No. : 2712 Year of Registration : 2010 Date of Registration : 29/03/2010 Registered under Income Tax Act 1961 Rules <u>12AA -1494- 96 / 2011-2012 and 80G- 1497-99 /2011-2012</u> PAN No: AAATK6553C <u>Registration under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010</u> FCRA- 031140105, Nature: Social
NAME OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE	Mr. Rakesh Kumar Singh ,(Secretary) New Police Line Chowk, Jay Ram Nagar, Paigambarpur Kolhua, Muzaffarpur-843108. (Bihar) Mob-8002111668, 09470053600 Web site : www.jnkindia.org E-Mail-jannirman.1020@rediffmail.com

SECRETARY'S NOTE

I am happy to present our Annual Report for the period 2014-2015. Jan Nirman Kendra is a NGO working since 2009 in Muzaffarpur and East Chmparan districts in Bihar to bring qualitative and quantitative changes in the lives of the poor and marginalized section of the society. The year 2014-2015 has been of implementation, expansion and intensification of our different developmental programs with greater people's participation and realistic approach. The programs run by Jan Nirman Kendra has been able to reach to the people it strives for.

The impact of these programs has been positive. Through our programs, we have been able to reach needy children, poor women, unemployed youths and general community as a whole through various developmental and meaningful programs. Through these programs, we have been able to reach to those who are not being reached before. As we are a learning organization and is constantly innovating based on experiences that are being generated in the field. We will hope to continue doing that.

All these efforts and accomplishments would not have been possible without the support and collaboration of our donors, partners, local administration, community members and a highly committed Jan Nirman Kendra team. We wish to pay our gratitude to our donors – Grameen Development Services and Jamsetji Tata Trust and individuals for extending their valuable support and guidance to pursue our vision and mission.

We look forward to your comments and suggestions on this report and renew our commitment to work for effective development partnerships for better reach to the poor people of Bihar.

Thanking you,

Rakesh Kumar Singh
Secretary



Founded in the year 2010 by some dedicated persons engaged in working for social cause, Jan Nirman Kendra has been striving to bring a qualitative change in the lives of underprivileged and marginalized segment of the community particularly poor households in rural areas of Muzaffarpur and East Champaran districts of Bihar through making access to education, health and strengthening agriculture based livelihoods. Community mobilization is an instrumental approach adopted to organize people and prepare them to be an owner of the process for sustained development instead of their dependency on external support.

Institutional development and capacity building

20 farmer clubs were formed at Maniyarpur of Tetariya block in East Champaran district and order to strengthen them, regular meeting, training, exposure visit, interaction between scientists and farmers by way of face to face communication, kisan Chaupal etc were conducted successfully.

A large number of farmers who have established cardinal relation with Government/ Non government organization / other related department with an aim to get agriculture or agriculture based benefit/ aid, formed farmers federation, who are conscious and active regularly in the related work.



Training for farmers

Leaders trainings for CBIs

In order to develop leadership capacity efficiently- skill, with the help of expert personality and social activist , leadership trainings were organised from time to time to selected farmers as to strengthen the related stake holder at their our strength.

President, Secretary and treasurer of 20 Farmer club were two days residential training on their role about the well mining, documentation cum specialty in details by the trainer.

Federation leader training-Two days training for brining capacity strongness in overall and next 2days training for operational work were imparted in which 32 members participated and they were also shared in details for the fundamental role and collective efforts along with constitutional based in details by experiment.



Training for farmer leaders

Agriculture Package Development

With the support of organization and agriculture scientists in context with the farm of farmers and year wise production of Kharif, Rabi and Zayad crops in accordance with the crop wise production, technology based agriculture package were development , which are being successfully in practice by farmers resulting as well as expected growth in productivity as well as quality.

In accordance with the geographical circumstances the planning of crop production cum field management on agriculture based year wise basis for its uses were prepared with the related specialist of 316 Members of 20 Kisan club by two days orientation cum training, resulting, the farmers are in position to accomplish the agriculture activities easily at own level. z

Package of Practice was formed including the scientific facts, agricultural environment and keeping in mind the cost.



Pops development and training

Krishi mitra training – technical conducted on PoP

58 Krishi Mitra were imparted three days residential training on PoP as a whole by developing their understanding and for its structure understanding with the support of scientist, technically.



Krishi Mitra & Pasu Sakhi training

Farmers Exposure

An exposure visit to RAU, Pusa was managed for farmers to learn cultivation by scientific method where they got the learning very easily by scientists seeing the greenery scene there they thought to have that type of crops in their own field and their thought turned to reality non because from that positive thinking they stated to grow vegetable by Machan vidhi resulting better production in vegetables.

316 Farmers were given exposure visits to Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa & Krishi Vigyan Kendra to have an understanding for the suitable types of crops.



Farmer exposure & guidance by agri. Scientist

Plantation

This set of activities involves demonstrating the role of agro-horticulture and agro-forestry components in strengthening the agricultural/farming systems and its advantages to farmers.

Type of Plant	No. of plant	No. of Farmers
Bamboo	2736	288
Subaboo	4664	489
Lemon	400	400
Guava	500	500
Lemon	500	500
Amla	400	400
Sahajan	600	600



Plantation by farmer

Farmers' resource/facility centre established

To have agricultural based knowledge and to receive information, 714 farmers visited the Kisan seva kendra and they were share about the proper caring as well as scientific based facts relating to crops of Kharif and Rabi season.

Availability of Agriculture Tools – The members of kisan club are being provided these services on top priority basis, however others farmers avail too this type of services subject to availability of tools at that movement.

Crop wise information's – With the courtesy of agriculture Scientist of Krishi Vigyan Kendra / Rajendra Agriculture, farmers are being skilled with the crop wise detailed information from time to time.

Orientation – Farmers are being orientated in context with the agriculture work as per demand and requirement by the related experts.



Agriculture kit -used by farmers

Farmer's days spent for field based farmers training

2067 farmers were imparted training by specialists for the proper development and necessary treatment of vegetable plants through proper experiment as to get more and healthy production.



Field based farmers training

Package of Practices based farmer's crop demonstration



Organic based Vegetable farming

This year the cultivation was carried on the basis of proven technologies in view of good production in past on adopted basis seeds were made available by the organization to farmers on the basis of 50% subsidy. 755 farmers cultivated Rabi & Zayad crops in 445 acres and 466 farmers cultivated Kharif crops in 280 acres on technology based.

It Yielded Better through Using Zero Tillage

Sharing its border with Nepal, East Champaran district of Bihar falls in the wider region of Gangetic Plains, one of the most fertile areas blessed with high natural soil fertility, abundant ground water and surface water resources together with favorable climatic condition for agriculture. Despite above, declining trend in agriculture sector during last two decades coerced those to seek alternates for earning livelihood who had dependency on this sector. Tetariya block is situated in the south-eastern part of it characterized by small sized holdings. The block is highly populated with SC community as 60% of the population belongs to this community. Wheat and paddy are the main crops being cultivated by the farmers in the block.

It was in 2012 when JNK, a local NGO, entered into village Maniyarpur of Tetariya block intending to help in changing the trend through implementation of JTT supported agriculture Project. Initially, the initiative was taken to organize farmers in their groups to take up interventions in a focused way through these groups. Harit Kisan club was one of these groups involved in developing improved agricultural practices to reduce cost of cultivation and significantly increase crop production.

Fact sheet-----Farmer Profile		
Farmer	Nawalesh Baitha	
Father's/Husband's	Ramjee Sahani	
Name of Kisan club/ SHG	Harit Kranti Kisan Club	
Village	Maniyarpur	
Block	Tetariya	
District	East Champaran	
State	Bihar	
Trial Profile: Crop: Wheat Technology: Zero Tillage.		
Particulars		
Crop	Wheat	
Variety	HD 2733	
Area	0.4	
Date of Plantation	20.11.2013	
Date of final Harvesting	05.04.2014	
Duration from transplanting	135 days	
Cost Benefit Analysis		
Input Cost	Demo Plot (In Rs.)	Control Plot (In Rs.)
Cost of Seed	480.00	510.00
Cost of land preparation	550.00	1550.00
Cost of fertilizer	1200.00	1600.00
Cost of Irrigation	1450.00	1550.00
Labour	----	1250
Cost of harvesting	1300.00	1300.00
Total input Cost	4980.00	7760.00
Total production in Qt.	6.75 Qt.	5.15 Qt.
Total income in INR	10125.00	8240.00
Net Profit in demo plot	5145.00	480.00

Changing the practice for timely sowing

Picking up most of burning agriculture issues impacting the member farmers continued to seek redressal at grass-root level. The farmers were, now, aware of low production of wheat crop caused by delay in sowing the crop. This happens due to late harvesting of paddy crop as it takes time for land preparation before wheat sowing. They were suggested to use zero tillage method of wheat sowing to overcome the problem. The farmers were least convinced with the practice as age long practice has been intensive tilling for land preparation and good production. They had neither practiced zero tillage nor suggested anyone in the area. It was Mr. Navalesh Baitha, one of the SHG members, who along with a few others took initiative to try upon the suggested method of sowing. There are 5 members in his family and he is a small farmer earning livelihood from agriculture.

On harvesting of paddy crop, immediate action he took was hiring of zero till machine from Farmers' Resource Centre (FRC) for timely sowing of wheat in his field. It really helped him to save precious cultivation time spent for land preparation in rabi season. The wheat sowing of HD 2733 variety was done at time. Mr. Baitha underwent some orientation and trainings useful for suitable

cropping. He is prone for learning new things in agriculture. All the necessary steps for use of fertilizers & agro chemicals, watering, weeding etc. were taken appropriately at each stage of wheat crop growth in the demo plot. At very early stage, he was fearing of low germination but later on, the decent growth encouraged him to be more attentive towards it proper management.

Production increased by more than 30%

When ripened, the crop harvesting was done during the first week of April, 2014 to compare the production of demo plot with non-intervention area. A production of 6.75 quintals in an area of 0.4 acre (16.9 quintals per acre) was achieved showing an increase of 31.1% over control plot (12.9 quintals per acre). Not only this, the cost of cultivation also reduced considerably by 36.8% through use of zero tillage method of sowing. It impacted incremental income of his family. Navlesh is satisfied with his decision to adopt this technological approach and intends to continue its use in the ensuing years also.



Sowing Method enhanced Lentil Production

Conventional method of lentil cultivation has been in practice since ages in the highly fertile area of Tetariya block of Nepal bordering East Champaran district (Bihar) where paddy and wheat are the main crops during Kharif and rabi seasons respectively. On small scale, pulses are also cultivated. Despite strenuous efforts made by mainstream agriculture departments, it still remains that the technologies and improved practices have scarcely percolated at grass-root level. The small farmers of the area lack access to new interventions in agriculture sector whether these are input related or other technical aspect. The block is populated with almost 60% SC families and most of the farmers have very small sized land holdings.

Maniyarpur is one of the block villages covered under JTT supported agriculture Project through Jan Nirman Kendra, a local NGO, to implement various agricultural interventions for reducing the cost of cultivation and increase the crop production involving small and marginal farmers. At the initial, initiative was taken to organize small farmers in group to collectively respond with their agricultural needs; as the result of which a farmer club named as 'Khet Khalihan Kisan Club' came into existence in the year 2013. The club members started getting information on improved agriculture practices through Project staff and encouraged to translate them into practice. This made them aware of technologies and practices for better cropping in their fields. Later on, a package of agriculture practices (PoPs) was also devised in support with scientists, experts and farmers themselves. In rabi season, the farmers were motivated to use seed drill for sowing lentil crop to demonstrate for further upscaling in the area.

Seed drill machine hired out collectively

Mr. Bharti Sahani, a club member, was among a few farmers who accepted to go with the proposal for using seed drill machine. A basic orientation was arranged utilizing the expertise of a agriculture scientist to prepare these farmers for adopting scientific approach for lentil cultivation. This time, Bharti decided for seed replacement and Arun variety of lentil seed, despite of his traditional seed, was selected. The seed drill machine was hired out from a progressive farmer living in neighbouring block as it was not available locally. JNK has, already, approached this farmer giving requirement of farmers for hiring it. Keeping in view the collective demand, the owner of seed drill machine agreed and rented out to respond with their demand. More to this, a training session was also arranged with the technical support of KVK to guide some of these farmers on how to use seed drill machine for sowing. Mr. Sahani was also one of the learners and he used seed drill machine for lentil sowing in a small piece of 0.4 acre land for demonstration purpose.



Lentil farming by Zero tiles method

Cautious towards proper crop management, he took all the necessary step for timely watering, weeding, giving required doses of fertilizers etc. at a particular growth stage in accordance with the guidance provided from time-to-time by expert, scientist and Project field staff. He continued regular crop monitoring and sharing progress with staff. It was decent crop growth, he had never seen before in his field. Other farmers of the village used discussing about how the crop attained such growth and what practices were involved in.

Fact sheet -----		-----Farmer Profile	
Farmer	Bharati Sahani		
Father's/Husband's	Darab Sahani		
Name of Kisan club/ SHG	Khet kaliahan Kisan Club		
Village	Maniyarpur		
Block	Tetariya		
District	East Champaran		
State	Bihar		
Trial Profile: Crop Lentil, Technology Seed drill			
	Particulars	Demo Plot	Control Plot
Crop	Lentil	Lentil	Lentil
Variety	Arun	Deshi Masoor	
Area	0.4	0.2 (0.4)	
Date of Sowing	12.11.2013	04.11.2013	
Average Yield as per crop cutting	1.3 qt./0.4		
Date of final Harvesting	25.03.2014	20.03.2014	
Duration from transplanting	143 days	145 days	
Cost Benefit Analysis			
	Input Cost	Demo Plot (In Rs.)	Control Plot (In Rs.)
Cost of Seed		640.00	480.00
Cost of nursery production		-	-
Cost of land preparation		650.00	260.00
Cost of fertilizer		1352.00	425.00
Cost of Irrigation		330.00	320.00
Cost of Labour		310.00	660.00
Cost of harvesting		533.00	625.00
Total input Cost		3815.00	5540.00
Total production in Qt.		2.25 Qt.	1.40 qtls.
Total income in INR		10120.00	7600.00
Net Profit in demo plot		6305.00	Rs. 2060.00

The result was encouraging

On harvesting, he got a production of 2.25 quintals (6.25 quintals per acre) from his demonstration plot while it remained 1.40 quintals (3.50 quintals per acre) from the same sized control plot. Though the cost of cultivation increased by 37.7% yet it was significant to learn an increase of 79% over the production made through conventional method of lentil cultivation. Thus, Mr. Bharti was able to earn an incremental income of Rs. 4,245/- (Rs. 10,613/- per acre) through lentil cultivation.

Farmer's perception

Mr. Bharti realizes that;

- Proper spacing between lines and plants has impact on increasing lentil production.
- The spacing is done using line sowing with seed drill machine.
- He is well satisfied with the technology and will motivate other farmers to use seed drill sowing for an increased production.

Once, the farmers have become aware of merits of using seed drill sowing technique, availability of machine to them (particularly small & marginal farmers) during peak period of sowing is a major challenge to be looked upon. They have still to bear at the cost of production to some extent which can promptly be overcome if made available through either of the sources; may it be from public or private sector. Their own initiative may also help them a lot.

Collective Vegetable Nursery through Coco-peat Technology

Jan Nirman Kendra (JNK), one of the GDS network partner NGOs working in Tetariya block of East Champaran district, Bihar adopted Maniyarpur village as its operational area to implement JTT supported agriculture project in the year 2012. The block is located in the south-eastern part of the district and has highly fertile cultivable land with ample ground water. It has high presence of small and marginal farmers with small land holding and approximately 35% households are landless. Keeping in view promoting mutual sharing and collective response towards agricultural issues of the farmers, they were organized in groups. The organization prepared the farmers to organize 10 such groups in the village. Various Project interventions focusing on agriculture technologies, practices, improving soil health, plantation, goat rearing etc. were launched among these community groups. These SHGs had their regular meetings and the farmers were encouraged to opt for Project interventions.

They decided and acted collectively

Since the members are poor marginal farmers, promoting high value crop cultivation was thought to be an appropriate initiative to enhance their income but incorporating the scientific input for better results. Coaxing took place to bring them in favor of collective vegetable nursery casting through using soilless media; cocopeat in green net houses. Initially, identification of interested vegetable growers was made in the joint meeting of SHGs to arrive at the size of potential farmers. These selected farmers were further divided in two separate groups; each group to be benefitted with one green net house. Once the beneficiary groups were decided, each of them were supplied with one 20'x20'x12' sized green net house to plot their nurseries therein. 25% of the net house cost was shared by the farmers supplemented with project support for the remaining.

Each of the 8 farmer groups was given 30 plastic trays for nursery casting purposes. The cavities of these trays were leveled with a mixture of cocopeat and organic manure. These were kept in the sednet. The vegetable seeds (one seed of chilli or tomato in a cavity) were put deep into the upper layer of cavity and gently pressed slightly layering the mixture to cover the seed. The management of both the net houses was shouldered solely by the groups under the guidance of JNK. Necessary care was taken for watering and other needful nourishment of the nursery. Decent emergence of seedlings was observed as almost 99% germination could be achieved through using cocopeat technology. On completion of 25 days of nursery casting, the farmers collected their cocopeat trays from the net house and transplanted saplings in their demo plots; each plot covering 0.2 acre of cultivable land. It covered the total area of 10 acres for vegetable cultivation by these farmers. Surplus of saplings was sold @ Re. 1/-sapling to other non-members to generate additional income from vegetable nursery.



Vegetable nursery by Coco peat method

Input required

The input required for developing nursery to deliver saplings for transplantation over an area of 0.2 acre is as follows;

- Plastic try : ¼ 104, ½ 30
- Cocopeat Bricks : 1-5 ¼, 7-5 KG½
- Vermi Compost : 5 KG
- Jute gunny ; 50 KG½ , 2
- Plastic Tripal : 1
- Vitawax : 30 G
- Mincojab :20 G
- NPK ¼ : 20% 20% 20 ½ , 1 Liter
- Water : 75 Liter
- Chilly or Tomato seed: 20 G
- Sednet total set : (20'x20')

Crop : Tomato. Area 0.2 acre		
Name of farmer: Sonelal Sahani, Member Ambedkar Kisan Club, Maniyarpur.		
S.N.	Particulars	Amount(Rs.)
1	Plastic tray(104 cavity)	630.00
2	Cocopit	180.00
3	Seed- Namdhari-2285.00	400.00
4	Liquid fertilizers	180.00
5	Land preapration	600.00
6	DAP	350.00
7	Urea	208.00
8	Potash	144.00
9	Micronutrients	80.00
10	Plant protection	500.00
11	Irrigation	1088.00
12	Bed preparation	1000.00
13	Weeding	1500.00
	Total	6860.00
Production :9.1 quintals		
Net Income : 6790.00		

Economics: Sonelal shared his experiences

Sonelal was one of these farmers using cocopeat technology for tomato nursery. While querying about impact of tomato cultivation through cocopeat on income ehancement, he revealed a net profit of Rs. 34,000/- from one acre coverage, though he demonstrated the technology for an area of 0.2 acre and the calucation is given in the table appended along side.

Kisan Diary

316 kisan dairies have been supplied which regularly fulfills, the agricultural information's viz, crop details, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, micronutrients, and sufficient.



Farmers with Kisan Diary

Mushroom cultivation with 285 farmers

A group of 285 farmers formed and all of them were inspired and motivated for mushroom production. All of them were imparted training about know how technically and skill development by Rajendra Agriculture university with the financial support of ATMA East Champaran , All of them were provided mushroom kits to have the production by scientific method. they were encouraged by organising frequently kisan goshti, workshop, training and exposure visit, for marketing of mushroom , organizational shop were opened at the marked place in Muzaffarpur , which benefited the grower substantially . Different products of mushroom viz. bhujia, powder, Pickles, dry mushroom are prepared by the trained women mushroom grower which are sold at the marked shops, Government and non government organizations/institution kisan fair/ exhibition by installing a stall and result has always been found better and better. After receiving the required training with the support of Mushroom unit of Atma, East Champaran and Rajendra Agriculture University 285 selected farmers have started mushroom production by laying 50 beds each mushroom grower which costs approximately Rs 2000/- each farmer and within a month it gave to each of them Rs. 10000/- not only it is more beneficial from income point of view but it is a good nutrients for us too and seeing those 10 growers 20 more farmers have stepped in those shoes and have started to produce the mushroom



Oyster mushroom cultivation



Mushroom sale in krishi mela

She Started Earning from Mushroom Cultivation

Now, she had no alternative to earn livelihood for her family except working as maid servant in her neighborhood. Savita, a widow living in Maniyarpur village of Tetaria block in East Champaran district (Bihar) lost her husband some 4 years ago and now, she had to bring up her two small children. She has no other source of income and belongs to a destitute family with scarce resources. She is high school passed and trying to find out some helpful means of additional income to arrange bread and butter for her family and provide education to her both the children. Food security was a crucial issue for her family as she had no sufficient to feed her family.

Savita came to know about farmer clubs being organized by Jan Nirman Kendra (JNK, a local NGO) under JTT supported agriculture project in her village and had interaction with some members of existing farmer clubs. These members told her about the very purpose of organizing such farmer clubs. She was motivated enough and decided to organize one such group in her locality involving other poor women as member of the group. All the like-minded women could, ultimately, organize their farmer club titled 'Lakshmi Kisan Club' in support with project staff. Keeping in view her qualification and activeness, Savita was elected as secretary of above club and she started participating in group activities particularly related with agriculture based livelihood promotion. While interacted about crop cultivation, she opted for mushroom cultivation on a tiny sized land of 0.1 acre through adopting improved agriculture practices. At the initial, she underwent three day training on mushroom cultivation organized at Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa. Subsequently, transforming the learning into action, 200 mushroom beds were prepared inside her mud shed and production of mushroom started with his entrepreneurial approach.

Gradually, the production of mushroom enhanced and it arrived at the level of 40-65 kg per month which has good market potential locally in the area. It enabled to earn an income of more than Rs. 4,000/- per month as depicted in the table appended here-below;

It generated confidence among other group members to proceed with mushroom cultivation. Savita shared her experiences and demonstrated the yield and benefit to motivate them. Now, 10 members of her farmer club happened to adopt mushroom cultivation. Savita extends support in getting them trained and helps to their initiative for mushroom cultivation.

S.N.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate (Rs. Per unit)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Span	10 kg	90/-	900/-
2	LD Plastic	1.5 kg	80/-	120/-
3	Formalin	1.5 Ltr.	100/-	150/-
4	Bavastin	750 gm	500/-	375/-
5	Straw	100 kg.	3/-	300/-
Total cost				1845/-
Production : 50 KG *Rs. 120/-kg = Rs. 6,000/-				
Net Benefit : Rs.4155/- (Rs. 6,000 – Rs. 1,845)				

Promotion of goat based livelihood activities

Before the starting of Goat rearing program, it was documented the goat rearing based livelihood after collective discussion with them and after that evaluation will be carried out.

Under the Goat Rearing Program, 216 Goat to 206 Goat rears have been provided of the 4 Goat rearing group unanimously, after having proper assessment of their skill and experience in the sector. All the goat are of high value good species and every aspect, such as weight, teeth, health have been considered and presently it seems that it will a good means for their livelihoods.

Four training were imparted to pashu Sakhis by the expert on the quality of goat- rearing , health, nutrientetc.

Under the Goat Rearing Program, Six member from the rears have been selected unanimously to purchase the breeding buck among themselves at their our level, which on all the measure standard at local level such as health, weigh teeth are fit as inspected and certified by Para Vat have been purchased after the proper agreement in between organization and Goat rears and resulting the activity by getting these sure breeding buck effectively.

Exposure of goat rearers

An exposure visit to ICAR, Patna Goat centre Lalitpur & Goat Trust Lucknow were conducte at goat farm House where an understanding was made among goat rears to rear goats with scientific method.



Goat rearing by women farmers

Moving towards Role Model

Mostly confined to backward classes and landless laborers who are unable to rear large animals, goat rearing has tremendous scope in Tetaria block of East Champaran district in Bihar. This provides subsidiary source of livelihood to the poor families in the area. These poor families are landless or having small sized land holdings. Viewing the fact, goat rearing was incorporated as a significant intervention in JTT supported agriculture project being implemented by Jan Nirman Kendra (a local NGO) in Maniyarpur village Panchayat of Tetariya block. The Project promotes community based systems for safe and beneficial goat rearing with the identified families in the programme villages and involves building up village level systems for goat/livestock healthcare management, goat breed improvement and propagation of improved rearing management practices.

Enabled with capacity building

Mrs. Kalawati became motivated to join goat rearers' group organized in her village. It was a group of selected goat rearers to be a part of entire intervention. Kalawati is landless and lives in a hut with her 4 family members including her husband and 3 children. Earning daily wages is the only source of livelihood for her family. She decided to utilize leisure time available with his family members for goat rearing to opt for additional income. Training on improved goat rearing practices on scientific approach was organized for the selected group members. Kalawati was one of the trainees to learn improved goat rearing practices. She also underwent exposure to successful model of goat rearing. All these capacity building initiatives made her skilled for goat rearing.

Her services are recognized in the community

Due to her active participation, skills and acceptability in community, Kalawati was identified to provide her services as pashu sakhi in the allotted neighbouring goat rearing families. Currently, she provides her services to 100 goats inducted with project support. Besides goat breed improvement through induction of quality breeding bucks, the services of health care like deworming, vaccination, minor ailment etc. in support with para-vet, motivating for exercising proper home management and feeding practices by the goat rearers has largely impacted for weight gain and reducing goat mortality rate. Now, her services are socially recognized and people have started calling him '*doctorni ji*' (As usual, the specialized services of a particular person make him or her recognized as a professional in rural areas). Though she provides referral services to those beyond her skills and liaises with veterinary specialist for their services. From a very low status, her role is now being well recognized in the community.

It serves for her satisfaction

The repeated service sessions conducted in her village created awareness about goat health seeking behaviours among goat rearers. She motivated some selected goat rearers to undergo trainings and exposures in batches organized by the project from time-to-time. She continued participating and sharing in GRG meetings regularly. While asked, Kalawati expressed her satisfaction to serve the peer community to strengthen their subsidiary livelihood.

It will sustain

It is well expected that on exit on the Project intervention, her services will continue to goat rearing families in future also. She has become instrumental to sustain improved goat rearing practices even after the project is phased out from the area. It was learnt that the service providing volunteers become a future driving force for sustainability of a particular intervention if their availability is locally ensured.

Drought stressed paddy

The demonstration of drought stressed paddy “Sahbhagi” was carried out under kharif crop in East Champaran district’s Tetariya block in 100 hectares of 280 farmers in view of changing scenerio by nature where there was possibility of either no rain or less rain and happened like that . In the whole vicinity all other species of paddy got destroyed but there was no bad effect on



Sahbhagi paddy nursery



Sahbhagi paddy based field day

sahbhagi, even the production was bumper. As sahbhagi takes only 120 days in its complete cycle, the farmers got there land ready for Rabi crops. At the time of harvesting of paddy, field day was organised by the help of Rajendra Agriculture University and it was ascertained that the average production was 20 quintals per acre, which gave a sigh of great pleasure to farmers? Moreover it is tastier than so many varieties of paddy. Ultimately farmers have got the best alternative to grow sahbhagi paddy and they have started to give up the cropping of hybrid varieties. Now, sahbhagi paddy is the most liking of farmers

Capacity building for Organizational Staffs

11 training for staff capacity. The appropriate trainings were imparted to project coordinator, Project Assistant, MIS cum Accountant, Para Vat, Pashu Sakhis, with the support of trainers on the subject matter of project working system, roles , communication, documents, public involment etc

Interface workshop at Panchayat/block level

A one day workshop consisting of Government officers/ Non Government officers/ Agriculture Scientist/PRI’s members in which 262 representatives participated was organised on efforts and learning under agriculture based livelihood project and all the representatives gave special efforts at their best on agriculture based livelihood incentives



Interface workshop

By linking with Government institutions/ departments viz. Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa, agriculture department, Horticulture department, Atma and Animal husbandry department of East Champaran (Bihar), our members kisan clubs availed multiple benefit for strengthening their integrated cultivation.

Further, with the structural support of non government organization, viz. Grameen Development Services, Lucknow & jamsedji Tata Trust, Mumbai, we effectively tried to build stronger agriculture based livelihood and that is still in continuation.

The collective efforts were brought into action in view of the proper community development as per the norms of our organization and that will be given the top priority for which we are dedicated with an aim of total development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Organization acknowledge with gratitude to all those who have supported the organization through contribution, donation and by different means directly or indirectly. Management Committee of the organization places on record their appreciation of the encouragement and moral support from donors, members of the organization, honorary persons and staffs associated with organization along with community with whom organization is working.

AUDITORS

Singh & Thakur Chartered Accountants, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) have conducted the audit for the year and are re-eligible to be re-appointed for next year.

The managing committee places on paper and its sincere thanks to the workers, members and beneficiaries for extension of co-operation and efforts.

For and on behalf of **Jan Nirman Kendra**

(Rakesh Kumar Singh)
Secretary