

Organizen - Aabhar Mahila Samiti



(CLAD project) Yearli Report- 2017-18

Total Number of Villages targeted:	15	Total Number of Villages covered:	15
Total Number of Households targeted:	850	Total Number of Households covered:	773
Total Number of Population targeted:	8011	Total Number of Population covered:	2048

General			ST			SC			BC/OBC			Do not Know		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
143	195	338	12	10	22	406	345	751	452	485	937	0	0	0
Total Population of the Targeted House Hold														
Below 18 Years			Above 18 Years			Total								
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0	0	0	1013	1035	2048	1013	1035	2048						

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SECTION C: ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST THE APPROVED RESULTS

SECTION D: REPORT

Background:

Gaurihar (Barigarh) is a Block in Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh. The block has 151 villages and there are total 36714 houses. As per Census 2011, Gaurihar (Barigarh)'s population is 178175. Out of this, 95904 are males while the females count 82271 here and 9933 SC and 138 ST. Due to drought and food insecurity about 38 % farmers in the block have migrated so far leaving behind their families. Such small scale marginal farmers are mostly affected by severe drought and its adverse effects i.e. hunger, food insecurity, migration, depletion of water resources, and deprivation of relief measures due to continuous crop loss and water scarcity. They don't have access to the welfare or drought relief services as well as are unaware of drought resilience or mitigation skills. Hence, overall social-economic plight of poor farming community in draught affected villages has been so vulnerable. This has also resulted in malnutrition, food insecurity, and hunger deaths, infections by using contaminated water, unhygienic life style, loss of livelihood options etc. Only 66% farming community is reported to have access to drought relief services provided by state. The community people don't have exposure to drought resilient and other viable agriculture practices to mitigate the hazardous effects of drought or other disaster.

Gaurihar block is being considered as one of the most affected blocks especially more than 102 villages and hamlets of block are struggling for water. More than 42500 rural poor families are facing extreme food insecurity due to draught. In 15 village Panchayats of the block, about 2000-2500 families are compelled to carry contaminated water on their heads covering a distance of 4-5 km. there are about 67 hand pumps out of which 75% have turned to non functional. 98.5% families are agriculture based for their livelihood, which is now badly affected by severe drought condition.

In the block, out of targeted 129007 Ha agriculture land only 58035 Ha could be sown this year and Rabi crop has been completely destroyed due to hailstones in winter and then being non-irrigated. Thus, more than 89 % farming land has remained empty as a wasteland.

The water resources like 305 wells, 03 canals, 23 natural Nalas, 126 tube wells have almost been dried during summer. As a result, about 40% rural population in region either have abandoned and about to abandon their homes to migrate to other cities. This is going to result in increased dropout rate of children by 35%. Unofficial records exhibit 07 suicidal cases committed by poor farmers in the district so far. Hence, overall social-economic plight of poor farming community in draught affected villages has been so vulnerable. This has resulted in malnutrition, food insecurity, and hunger deaths, infections by using contaminated water, unhygienic life style, loss of livelihood options etc. Due to unawareness and extreme livelihood pressure, only 66% farming community is reported to have access to drought relief services. The community people don't have exposure to drought resilient and other viable agriculture practices to mitigate the hazardous effects of drought or other disaster.

The local supportive schemes like NREGS, PDS have proven ineffective due to unpaid wages and corruption as reported by local people and media. What to say about nutrition, approx 85 thousand rural families have food availability hardly for next 4-5 months. They either consume the previous years' stored grain or borrow from some other big farmers at local level. Undeniably, due to draught, prices of food, grain, vegetable have increased and approx 70% poor rural community cannot afford it. Agriculture, agriculture based labour, contract farming, petty vending shops, construction works, rural craft work etc. have been primarily affected during draught. Open defecation is a common practice among 84 % rural community in villages due to water crises, unavailability of toilets and no use of existing toilet facilities. Moreover, the parents due to excessive pressure of food insecurity prefer their children to stay at home or fields or migrate to other worksites.

1. About the Project (max 1000 words):

The Project directly covers 850 small and marginal farmers (especially from socially excluded community groups like SC/ST, OBC, and BPLs) of 15 remote and drought affected villages of Gaurihar (Barigarh) block of Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh. Whereas, about 4000-5000 population will be indirectly benefited, those who are dependents, family members as well as similar community of adjoining hamlets.

It is therefore urgently required to intervene the situation in a sustainable and strategic way through mobilization, capacity building, and demonstration of specified techniques and crop diversification, advocacy and convergence with existing relief process. During the previous meetings and FGDs with drought victim farmers and other stakeholders in the project area, a consensus building has already taken place to take on drought resilient measures with their contribution. The proposed project offers to empower 800-900 small and marginal farmers by building resilience towards drought, hunger and food insecurity and thus, to reduce the effects of drought, hunger and food insecurity by building the resilience capacities of small and marginal farmers.

The proposed intervention will certainly enable drought affected farmers to adapt to local and traditional drought resilient land, agriculture and water use plans and measures. They will access to resilience practices and improved household level of food security at the time of drought of disaster. The strengthening of small and marginal farmers will effectively represent them and get involved in advocacy for their rights under drought resilience and relief. This will increase in water resources and coverage of irrigated cultivation land at the end of project and decrease level of migration among various farming communities. Increase in agriculture viability and adequate availability of fodder, grain, and seed to deal with drought situation will improve a secured and upgraded life of target farmers.

2. Goal of the Project :

Building resilience, for 850 small and marginal farmers, in Gaurihar (Barigarh) block of Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh, to combat the effects of drought, hunger and food insecurity

3. Specific Strategies Adopted in the year by your organization (max 1000 words):

To achieve this goal, we have adopted these strategies this year.

1. **Community mobilization:** to create consensus and bring attitudinal changes towards drought resilience issues and measures;
2. **Formation and strengthening of CBOs** to adapt, advocate and continue drought resilient and hunger reducing measures;
3. **Capacity building and demonstration:** to bring adaptation to the traditional patterns of drought resilience measures and reducing its effects like hunger, food insecurity and migration;
4. **Establishing replicable models of drought resilient practices and hunger reducing measures** to ensure the scaling up process in the region;
5. **Advocacy for convergence and scaling up** to realize the entitlements of affected farming communities over drought relief and resilience services of state;

4. **Major Activities planned and implemented in the year** (max 1000 words):

Field Team of Aabhar strategically planned and imparted these activities in the target villages with the target beneficiaries to gain maximum output and replication on the methods being proposed to the target beneficiaries. Key Activities implemented in the field are as follows –

Sn	Planned Activities	Implementation done
	Objective 1: Resilience capacity of local community enhanced	
1	Cluster level training and capacity building of farmers on Soil and water conservation, climate smart agricultural practices followed by demonstration	<p>03 Cluster level training and capacity building programme have been imparted in Rampur, Dabari and Barigarh place in block Barigarh</p> <p>Comprising 39 women participants of different WWGs of 15 target villages along with 55 male participants from farmers groups .</p> <p>These participants trained on methods of soil sampling, soil nutrition contents, water use plans on for different cropping cycles round the year, low cost water storage structures and their effective use, and crop diversification (Identification of low water requiring crops).</p> <p>Concluding the session 25 women farmers were agreed to propagate the measures acknowledged during the training and also facilitate the neighbouring farmers to adopt these innovative measures in their field.</p>
2	Demonstration of soil conservation and land development (farm bunding, tranches, land levelling etc) for 70 Farmers	70 demonstrations have been imparted with 70 lead farmers of 15 target villages, displaying the technique of farm bunding and securing the bund from destruction through border plantation. Su-Babool, Napier, Guava, Drum-Stick, mango, papaya, jackfruit, etc. plants were indentified and selected for border plantation which will later help in availing fodder and fruits.
3	Training & Demonstration on Integrated Farming System (Promoting Water Use Plans, Crop Diversification) by rejuvenating the existing water storage structures in Common Property Resources. Involving 50 Farmers in 1 Village	<p>One training was organised for 57 farmers at Dhabari village on integrated farming system. The topic was how to integrate farming with fishery and poultry and vegetable farming.</p> <p>15 farmers have adopted the method in 2 villages.</p>
4	Demonstration training of 450 Farmers in 15 Villages on Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (mix cropping, mulching, Vermi-composting etc) & Drought resilient Farming (millet, minor millet, pulses etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrations were imparted on <u>Mix Cropping</u>, method in 15 villages 215 farmers. Demonstrations were imparted on <u>Vermi Composting</u> method in 13 villages with 22 farmers. Demonstrations were imparted on <u>soil conservation and land development</u> method in 15 villages with 42 farmers.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations were imparted on- <u>farm bunding</u>, method in 15 villages with 36 farmers. • Demonstrations were imparted on <u>Drought resilient Millet, Minor Millet/ Border plantation</u> Method in 10_ villages with 35 farmers.
5	Promotion of Kitchen Garden to ensure round the year availability of food and nutrition to 200 HHs	<p>Aabhar Mahila Samiti started with Focused Group Discussion with these women on Daily Nutritional Diet, and food availability during different seasons round the year. It was seen that availability of nutritional food in the village is very poor.</p> <p>So project distributed vegetables seed, comprising 7-8 varieties were given to women of 220 families of 15 target villages to promote kitchen garden.</p> <p>Whereas members of 03 WWGs has started selling the exceed production to local market in a collective manner. All members collects the production on weekly basis at one place and later being transported to nearby local market for sell.</p> <p>Profit of the sold commodity is being divided as per the norms of the groups.</p> <p>In the coming year it was planned to produce seed from these and will replicate it to other community members in the targeted villages for ensuring the nutritional security of targeted families</p>
6	Demonstration & promotion of fodder bank (forage Crops through Border Plantation) with 30 lead farmers in 15 villages through convergence	<p>Availability of the fodder in summer season is a major challenge for the community; high prices of fodder in the summer season also restrict them to buy it from the market. Addressing the issues among the community it was decided to develop a community fodder bank involving the members of CBOs, by taking their individual participation in production of fodder in their own land and later this will be took for selling to the farmers in villages at a reasonable price to ensure the availability of fodder for cattle feed in off seasons.</p> <p>Field team of Aabhar Mahila Samiti, initiated the concept among the CBOs and deployed the demonstration with 25 selected members of 5 villages of Barseem and other fodder crops in the late rabi season, where as the production will come by late February which will be then stored and supplied as per the local farmers need.</p>
8	Demonstration on Dry land Farming techniques with 250 Lead Farmers.	Underlying the concept of judicious utilization of water among the community, promotion of low water requiring crops have been disseminated among the target beneficiaries

		of 15 target villages. The idea was to display importance of water use planning in current crop cycle and selection of cropping pattern according to the water availability. Till, Mustard, Bajra, Ragi crops were introduced among the community by demonstrating it within 225 farmers of 15 target villages, these demonstration were imparted to display the ecological and economical profit as comparison to the current cropping patterns.
9	Demonstration of School Nutrition Garden to mitigate the malnutrition aspects among the community involving 10-15 Children from 15 targeted villages.	Farm Field School is not a new concept where farmers come and learn the new interventions, but to make it more effective and impactful it was decided by the team of Aabhar Mahila Samiti to initiate this concept with the growing village community "School Going Children's". Concept was to introduce the farming practices among these school going children and to help them to learn the nutritional aspects of current food habits and how to improve them with this intervention. Process was to identify such children in the primary schools within the target village, by building a organized group of these children and help them to build a small vegetable garden at school. This will help these groups to learn good agriculture practices which may be indirectly disseminated to their home, and also help these children to secure some household level income by selling their produce in Mid Day Meal. 15 SNG committees have been formed and are being capacitated regularly on understanding the nutritive value of different crops and production of the same.
Objective 2: Community based organizations adapt and continue drought resilient, hunger reducing measures		
1	Consensus building meets and orientation of community people and stakeholders (Involving 10 Farmer of CBOs from every village & officials from line department)	This year 05 consensus building meets were planned, in which 02 have been imparted with involvement of officials of Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Department of Animal Husbandry, Revenue Department, Women and Child Health and Welfare Department and PRIs at block level. 109 CBO members from 15 target villages have participated in the meeting presenting the current situation and needs of the community on individual as well as villages' level basis, with facilitation from the field team of Abhar Mahila Samiti. These consensus meeting developed a platform for the community to take the things among the other stakeholders of the community. This meet helped to materialize the activities framed in micro plan for the village. Also officers from line department assured community for any help required from them on time to time basis
2	Strengthening of CBOs to demonstrate and manage woodlot for fuel and fodder needs in community land through convergence	Any effort being made at village cannot sustain if the community doesn't adapt and continue it with a common effort. Keeping this in mind one Community Based Organization

		<p>was identified in 06 target villages. It was been decided after the group discussion among the members farmers of CBO at village level to initiate with managing the woodlot at village. 10 farmers were identified by the CBO for field and seed for fodder crop which can later be used as woodlot were distributed to these farmers. This CBO is now started regular monitoring to the field for the social security.</p>
3	<p>Strengthening of CBOs, to demonstrate & Manage Ground Water Recharge Structures on Common Property Resources in 5 Villages to develop and maintain the fallow land.</p>	<p>It was started in 5 villages with 25 CBOS.</p> <p>- 03 Community Water Ponds were identified by the CBOs in village Badi Chouhani are rejuvenated with the help of line department and Gram Panchayat. This will help 43 farmers to irrigate their 63 acre field surrounding these ponds.</p> <p>- Places were identified to plat fodder and woodlot in 3 villages and the CBOs are preparing to plant fodder and plats there. this will fulfil the need of the community in future,</p>
4	<p>Demonstration of Food Forest Model with 5 CBOs in 5 villages.</p>	<p>Demonstration of Food Forest Model established in all 5 selected villages.</p> <p>involving the CBO members of the target villages. 70 members from the CBO were trained on the different plants and trees, how they are used in their daily food demands and other things. Importance of such plants were disseminated among the participants though the training programme. These members agreed to identify the land and develop a Food Forest Model. A fallow land was identified and developed as Food Forest Model in the quarter whereas members are activity taking part in propagation and protection of these planted saplings through developing social fencing around the land.</p>
5	<p>Meeting for Formation of a District Level Disaster Forum comprising of community leaders, formed CBOs and likeminded activists, media personnel etc. to raise and resolve resilience issues of small and marginal farmers;</p>	<p>Meeting organised at district level with CBO leaders, Panchayat leaders, like minded NGO to form a District level body which will look after the resilience issues of small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>Total 73 persons participated in the</p>

		meeting (male 45 and female 28). A forum was made of 20 CBO leaders with representation of villages.
6	Culture level meetings of women watch group on rights and entitlements under the food and nutritional schemes, followed by facilitation to monitor the entitlements (PDS, ICDS, MDM) etc.	Since the process of strengthening Women Watch Groups formed at targeted villages was imparted in regular intervals. It was decided to have these WWGs members linked with the current PDS/ICDS and other department 3 cluster level meets were organized at Gaurihar (Barigarh) Block comprising 155 members from 15 WWGs of 15 target villages. Agenda of these meet is to have a common interaction session between the members of WWGs and Line department
7	Preparation of Village Action Plans for Submission of Micro Plan in Gram Panchayat	Village Micro Plan were prepared in 15 target village of 7 gram panchayats. These micro Plans comprising the village demography, economics, agriculture practices and other situational fact of the village were prepared with framing of vulnerabilities in these sections. Now these micro plans are being submitted to Gram Panchayat through Gram Sabha and other public gathering. Focusing the submission, approval and implementation of the proposed activities in micro plan.
8	Meeting with stake holders - Line departments for the convergence (may be in the form of Jan Sunwai/ problem redressal camp at Panchayat level with govt. officials led by CBOs to advocate the rights of farmers under drought resilience and relief services)	Total 2 meetings were organised where 176 stakeholders participated in the meeting. It was decided to organize a common platform where these all stakeholder can come together and decide an action plan to resolve the vulnerabilities of the target villages.
9	Capacity Building Meeting for Formation of Women Federation at Block Level Consisting members of Women Watch Group	Capacity building activities were initiated in all CBOs by the project team toward formation of women federation in the area. It was in the regular meeting of Women watch groups.
10	Formation of Women Federation at Block Level	A meeting was initiated at Dhabari village where 60 members from 30 WW group have participate. All 60 will became the member of the women federation. Election was initiated to elect the board

		<p>members.</p> <p>9 members will be elected as board member.</p> <p>Registration process is under process.</p>
11	Convergence meetings with line departments like DRDA, Panchayati Raj, NABARD, district supply office, district development office, minor irrigation, Agriculture etc. to ensure their access to welfare schemes (MNREGS, PDS, Drought Relief Funds, Krishak Bima, skill development etc.) for sharing and execution of micro plans developed	<p>A convergence meeting was organized at Janpad Panchayat Office Barigarh Block, where officials from different department at block level invited along with participation of 93 community members comprising 38 female and 55 male from 15 target villages. With a agenda of addressing the issues of village in front of line departments helped to harness the benefits from different schemes. This meeting was concluded with getting approval of seed distribution to 70 farmers, allotment of 02 bore wells, 01 community play ground and 01 Vermi compost unit for the target villages.</p>
13	Strengthening 2 CBOs on Livestock Management	<p>2 CBOs were identified at Dhabari village. Capacity building on live stock management was done for 32 women watch group members. 10 members were given 1 goat each.</p>
14	Staff Capacity /Review Meeting together with village volunteers	<p>This is being done every month at project office. Monthly review and planning of next month is being done in this meeting.</p>
15	IEC Materials/Documentation in local language on good practices of drought resilience, nutrition, etc.	<p>IEC Materials on organic was printed and circulated in all villages.</p>

5. Non Budgeted Activities in the year contributing to achievements (max 1000 words)

1. Demonstration done on Land Development Measures with participation of 20 farmers in 15 villages.
2. Strengthening of CBOs to Manage Seed/Grain Banks in 15 Villages. Wheat, Gram and mustard seed were kept in the seed banks.
There are 5 members in one CBO and the members can take seed from the seed bank and return some extra.

6. **Key Findings and Learning in context to outcomes achieved based on MIS trends:**

1. Knowledge and skills of the community is increasing on nutrition and organic farming.
2. PDS shops and Anganwadi centres are being regular and the services are improving slowly after community started to monitor these services.
3. Mid day meals in Anganwadi has been improved in the project villages.
4. Production of the land is increasing as the land treatment being done in farmers land.
5. Availability of the food items in the diet is improved as per the survey report.

6. Unexpected Outcomes if any those not planned but resulted as a positive or negative outcome:

No unexpected outcomes seen in the area.

7. Challenges faced in implementation and how these challenges have been addressed:

- Drought Situation in Region in 2017-18, has affected the target community, whereas for securing their livelihood majority of the population is migrating from the villages to nearby big cities. Neutral response from the department official at district level also impacting the convergence and liasioning part, which is being represented among the district collector and was given assurance of getting support on every part.

8. Any innovative approach applied in the project (max 1000 words):

“Till” minor millet crop was having a good production in the region but having less market price, farmers are now shifting towards other commercial crops. A small initiative was taken up in the village Dhawari with the members of WWGs. These members were briefed about the processing methods of Till, First Step was taken to Grade the Crop for making it a product of consumption and then these members were provided 500gms. And 1kg. Polybags to pack it. These packets were then sent for selling on the district head quarters, where the places were identified for selling it. As a result the Crop which was before sold of Rs. 30-35 to mediators is now increased to 65-85 Rs. Per kg. A direct retail channel was been established and the women realized the impacts of it.

9. Contribution of the community/ CBO in the achievements (max 1000 words):

13 CBO members from 05 target villages demonstrated different land development methods (Natural Fencing & Farm Bunding) in their field to show other farmers the low cost measures for enhancing their land productivity.

Taking the village level planning forward 03 CBOs from 03 target villages submitted their plan of activities, representing resilience activities in Gram Sabhas, which were approved by the Gram Sabha and further being taken up in their Plan of Action. However CBOs needs more strengthening for a deep understanding on the technical terms and issues related to it.

“Barseem” a fodder crop which is being in starting of summer season to feed the cattle was introduced among the farmers and 01 CBO has started producing it. The members of these CBOs have decided to produce and store the production and sell it at a lower price to it members and other beneficiaries

10. Share specific examples of integration/ convergence ensured in the project area (max 1000 words):

03 Community Water Ponds were identified by the CBOs in village Badi Chouhani are rejuvenated with the help of line department and Gram Panchayat. This will help 43 farmers to irrigate their 63 acre field Surrounding these ponds.

11. Monetization of the integration/convergence (max 1000 words):

12. Suggestion for project effectiveness (max 1000 words):

13. Suggested modifications in implementation for project effectiveness in the coming years (max 1000 words):

Implementation of Online Portal by IGSSS was a great step of capturing real time data and results from the field. Suggesting that during feeding the data the portal goes idol after some time which need a save button in every content box.

14. Expectation from IGSSS on Programme/partnership accompaniment (max 1000 words):

There is strong need of regular orientation of the field team on technical aspects of the programme and activities being implemented in the field, requesting to support on the technical aspects of the programme on regular intervals through accompaniment and capacity building programmes.

15. Capacity building support required from IGSSS (max 1000 words):

Community Mobilization training was been imparted in March which helped us to identify the methods of mobilizing and grading our CBOs. These types of trainings are to be organized on regular intervals.

16. Factors affect the Project Growth (max 1000 words):

Continuous drought situation forced the community to migrate from their villages for survival affects the actual growth of the project.

17. Case Study (max 1000 words):

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18. Photographs (max 4 in jpg, gif, png format with compressed size):

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