

Annual Report - 2023-2024



JSVS PEDO

40
Years

JAN SHIKSHA EVAM VIKAS SANGATHAN | PEOPLE'S EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (PEDO)
Village & PO: MADA | District: Dungarpur | Rajasthan | INDIA | www.pedomada.org





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Foreword

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report for the year 2024 of Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO). This year marked significant milestones in our journey toward fostering sustainable development and empowering rural communities. **Guided by our mission to strengthen community institutions and leverage existing resources for poverty alleviation, our work in 2024 primarily focused on scaling up our clean energy initiatives, knowledge sharing, strengthening our community networks, and ensuring robust monitoring and evaluation of ongoing projects.**

The emphasis on clean energy has been a cornerstone of our efforts this year. We have expanded our reach, bringing innovative solutions like biogas units, solar-powered irrigation systems, and renewable energy-based agricultural hubs to more communities. These initiatives are not only transforming lives by providing cleaner, affordable energy but are also fostering environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

At the same time, we have invested in robust monitoring mechanisms to assess the impact of last year's projects. This reflective approach has enabled us to identify areas for improvement and scale successful interventions, ensuring transparency and accountability in our work. Strengthening our community networks has also been a priority, as we believe in the power of collective action. By working closely with Self-Help Groups, Farmer Producer Organizations, we have empowered communities to take charge of their development journey.

None of this would have been possible without the unwavering support of our dedicated team, our partner organizations, and the communities we serve. Together, we continue to strive for a future where rural communities are self-reliant, thriving, and committed to sustainable livelihoods.

As we look ahead, we remain steadfast in our commitment to addressing challenges and exploring new opportunities for impactful interventions.

Sincerely,

Devi Lal Vyas

(Director)

List of Abbreviations

AWC - Aanganwadi Centre

AWW - Aanganwadi Worker

BPM - Block Programme Manager

CDPO - Child Development Project Officer

CHC - Community Health Centre

CIG - Common Interest Group

FPO - Farmer Producer Organization

ICDS - Integrated Child Development Services

ICS – Improved Cookstoves

IGMPY - Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana

LM - Lactating Mother

MGNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005

MUAC - Mid Arm Upper Circumference

MY - Young Mother

NRHM - National Rural Health Mission

PC - Poshan Champion

PCTS - Pregnancy Child Tracking System

PEDO - People's Education & Development Organization

PHC - Public Health Centre

PROM - Phosphate Rich Organic Manure

PMMVY - Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

PW - Pregnant Woman

RGAVP - Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad

SDG - Sustainable Development Goal

SDM - Sub Divisional Magistrate

SHG - Self Help G

Profile of Dungarpur District

Dungarpur district is located in the southernmost region of the Rajasthan state, situated between the latitudinal coordinates of 23'20" to 24'01" and the longitudinal coordinates of 73'21" to 74'23". The district has an area of 3,770 sq.km and had a population of 1,388,552 in 2011(Census of India). The district is roughly triangular in shape. The Mahi River runs along the southeastern edge of the district, forming the boundary with Banswara District. The Som River, a tributary of the Mahi, runs along the northern edge of the district, largely forming the boundary with Udaipur District. The district is bounded on the southeast by the districts of Sabarkantha, Panchmahal and Dahod of the state of Gujarat. This geographical location places Dungarpur at the crossroads of different regions, contributing to its cultural diversity and economic significance.



The district enjoys strategic connectivity, as it is traversed by National Highway-8, which serves as a crucial transportation artery linking the bustling cities of Delhi and Mumbai.

Additionally, Dungarpur is connected by a railway line that connects it to Udaipur and Ahmedabad, facilitating the efficient movement of goods and people. The nearest airport is approximately 110 kilometers away at Udaipur, providing residents and travelers with convenient access to air transportation.

The district features a hilly terrain where Tribals, primarily Bhils, reside in sparsely spread-out villages composed of structural hamlets known as "Phalas" scattered along the hill slopes. Tribals prefer to live independently, avoiding interference or the company of others. Their homes are typically situated singly on hillocks or hill slopes



Landscape of the District in Dry Season

referred to as "tapra," resulting in a dispersed settlement pattern. This scattered settlement pattern has posed a significant challenge for various development initiatives in the region.

Dungarpur has a dry climate with a hot season from April to June; however, the climate is milder than in the desert regions of Rajasthan to the north and west. The maximum temperature in the district occurs during the hot season and ranges between 40 and 45 °C. The minimum temperature ranges between 10 and 12 °C, usually occurring in January. The monsoon season, which runs from June through September, brings almost the only rain to much of the district, but some rain may fall from November through February. The annual rainfall varies extensively over the district from up to 880 mm in Dungarpur town in the northwest to under 500 mm at Nithawa in the northeast. But the rainfall is quite variable from year to year, as Nithawa had 805 mm in 2013 but only 465 mm in 2014.



Socio Economic Profile

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Dungarpur as one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640).

Dungarpur has a heterogeneous population with a predominantly tribal presence, the great majority of who are Bhils. 92.7% of population is rural of which 69.77% is tribal. The other important communities are the Patidars or Patels, Rajputs and Brahmins with also a significant Jain presence.

The tribal communities still retain their own social structures with their headmen and chiefs known as 'gamete' providing social leadership. Nuclear families are the norm among them and this in turn generates a continuous process of land fragmentation. Though there is a growing importance to basic schooling, higher education is not a priority. The general orientation of life is one of living in the present and general. The ways of the market economy are still foreign to them.

The skills and capacities of the tribals in Dungarpur are subsistence oriented. They are not very well versed in commercial activities of a scale beyond the household level. There is a diffidence about large scale transactions and about venturing into untried and new ventures. The uncertainty of returns from subsistence agriculture and the easy availability of labour work through seasonal migration has reinforced this diffidence. Migration for work is very common with most families going to the neighboring state of Gujarat.

Generally Tribal communities are more egalitarian in social structure than non-tribal communities. The relative mobility and freedom of women, the nuclear family structure, the more or less equal value placed on boys and girls, the active involvement of women in economic activities, the prevalence of bride price in marriage, the absence of strict caste hierarchy, the effective social mechanisms for enforcing agreed upon social behavior and conduct norms, the community mutual help arrangements are some of the manifestations of the egalitarian social structure of the tribals.

Their attitudes and outlook to life are more oriented to the present with very little concern for long term or future consequences. This has changed a little over the past couple of decades as reflected in the investment made in the schooling of children, in farm improvement and asset creation, in medium gestation activities and willingness towards long term borrowing. Widespread apprehension towards official bureaucracy, coupled with limited awareness of government schemes and programs, as well as low literacy rates, has resulted in their marginalization from active participation in government organizations and institutions. Consequently, their ability to independently manage organizational processes and written transactions remains limited without external assistance.

About PEDO

Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan, also known as PEDO (People's Education and Development Organisation), has a history rooted in its beginnings as the Bichhiwara Block Extension program of the Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC) in Tilonia back in 1980. Since then, it has grown into an autonomous entity, displaying substantial progress and leaving an indelible imprint on the development landscape of Dungarpur District.

At its core, PEDO is deeply committed to rural development, with a particular focus on vulnerable tribal communities. The overarching vision of PEDO is to empower rural communities to become self-reliant, striving for sustainable livelihoods while adhering to a value-based approach to development. The mission of the Organisation revolves around the reinforcement of people's institutions, firmly rooted in these values, harnessing local resources to combat poverty and enhance environmental quality.

Through its proactive engagement, PEDO has endorsed inclusive growth, spearheaded eco-friendly practices, and driven the upliftment of rural areas. This, in turn, has contributed significantly to a more equitable and sustainable future for these communities.

Having accumulated over four decades of experience through a diverse array of developmental programs, PEDO now directs its efforts toward several pivotal areas:

- Women's empowerment through community based Micro-Finance Institutions
- Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods
- Environmental improvements through Natural Resource Management
- Universalization of Primary Education
- Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Early Childhood Development
- Women and Child Health
- Agriculture and Livestock Enhancement
- Sanitation and Clean water Minor Irrigation Management
- Sustainable Energy solutions

Through its dedicated initiatives, PEDO has not only enhanced the well-being of tribal communities but has also helped in preserving the environment and fostering sustainable development in the region. These endeavors underscore PEDO's staunch commitment to a comprehensive and environmentally conscious approach to rural development.

Vision and Mission

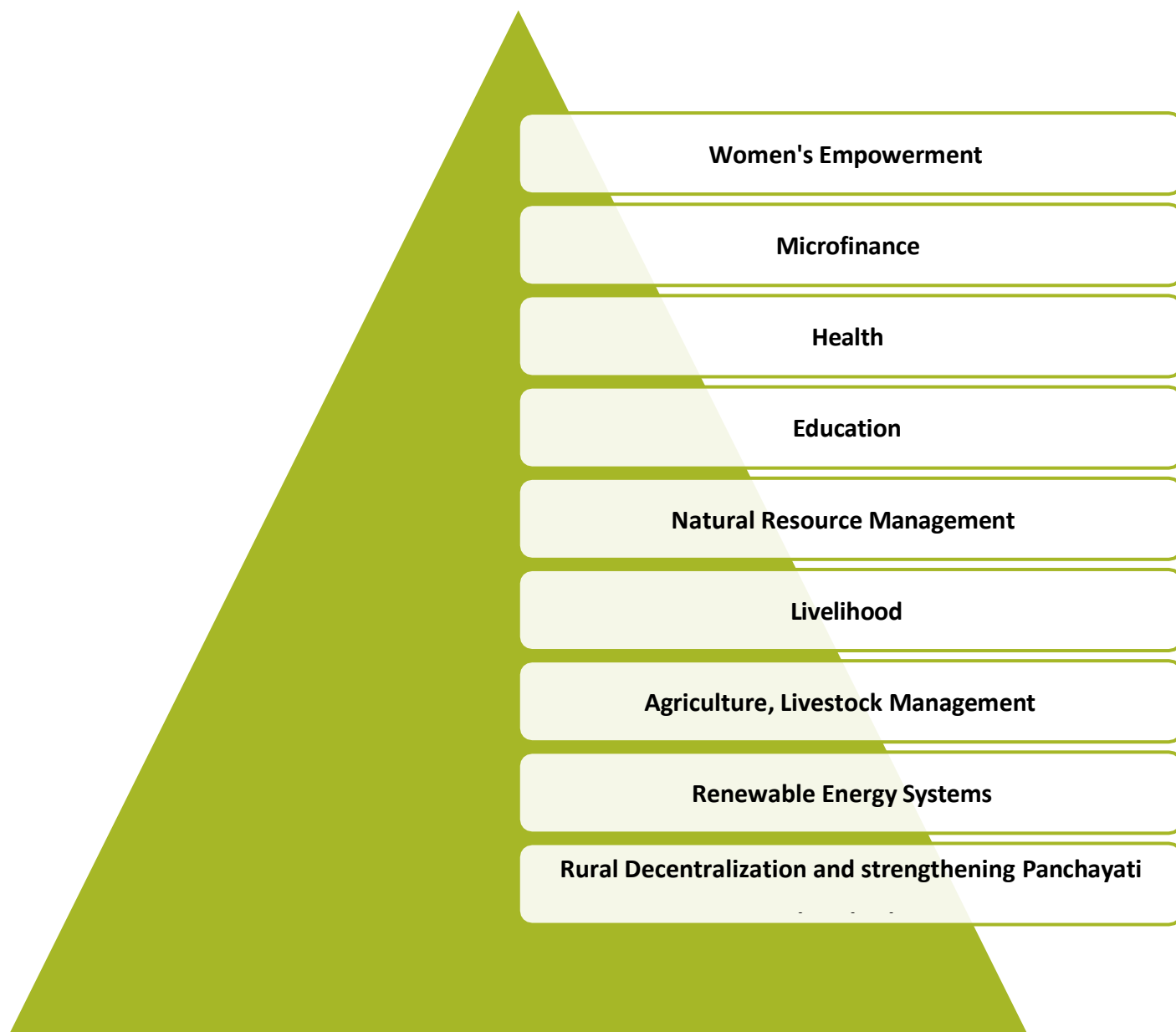
The organisation is actively involved in the field of rural development with poor communities – “Self-reliant rural communities striving for sustainable livelihood with value-based development orientation” is the vision of the organisation.”

The organisation has been working with a mission- “To strengthen value- based people's institution to utilize existing resources for poverty alleviation and environmental up-gradation”.



To achieve its vision and mission, PEDO has been working on the following:

Thematic Areas



The pivotal development of any region is intricately tied to the significance of our core areas. These fundamental aspects serve as the bedrock for progress and prosperity. Through our dedicated initiatives, we are actively and directly contributing to the realization of specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By focusing on these core areas, we aim to make a meaningful impact on the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of the communities we engage with, fostering sustainable development and positive change.



Our Governing Body

Dr. J K Rot

Chairman

Smt. Nirmal Kunwar

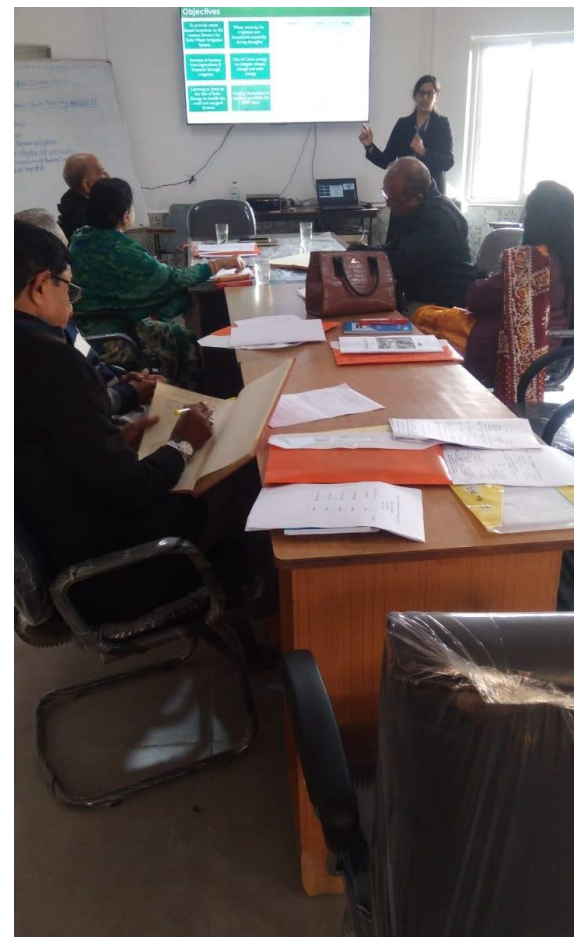
Vice Chairman

Shri. Devilal Vyas

Director

Shri. Dev Chand Kala
Member

Shri. Om Prakash Vyas
Member



Glimpses from the Governing Body Meeting – 2022-23



Our Interventions 2023-24

Solar Power Irrigation



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Ra

The project was executed by the People's Education and Development Organisation (PEDO), with funding facilitation from CLASP and Sustain Plus. Over the course of its implementation, significant progress and success have been achieved, leading to positive outcomes for the community.

Key project achievements include:

Installation of 45 Solar Water Pumps: All 45 solar water pumps, a crucial component of this project, have been efficiently installed and are now fully operational. This milestone holds profound significance as it guarantees enhanced access to water resources for the primary beneficiaries of the program: 45 women farmers. Importantly, these women farmers reside in regions where grid electricity is often unreliable, making the implementation of solar water pumps even more instrumental in their daily agricultural activities

Monitoring and Evaluation: Rigorous monitoring and evaluation activities have been conducted throughout the project's lifecycle. This process has ensured transparency, accountability, and the efficient utilization of resources.

The impact of this project extends beyond the mere installation of solar water pumps. It represents a significant step towards:

Water Security: The provision of solar water pumps has ensured consistent access to water, mitigating the challenges posed by erratic grid electricity and water scarcity during critical agricultural seasons.

Food Security: Reliable water supply is supporting increased crop yields and the cultivation of cash crops, contributing to food security for participating farmers and their communities.

Livelihood Enhancement: By enabling farmers to diversify their agricultural activities, this project has the potential to enhance the economic well-being of the farmers and their families. It encourages entrepreneurship and value addition in agriculture.

Betterment of Life: Access to reliable and clean energy for irrigation not only improves agricultural productivity but also reduces the physical burden on farmers, particularly women. It has contributed to an overall improvement in the quality of life, health, and well-being of the community.

The "Deployment of Solar Water Pumps using markets, finance, technology & end-use incentives in Dungarpur, Rajasthan" pilot project would serve as a model for future initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture, livelihood enhancement, and improved living conditions through the adoption of solar technology.

The project showcases the potential for solar water pumps to play a pivotal role in rural development, agricultural growth, and the upliftment of communities. The program had an innovative result-based incentive financing package that provided farmers with 50% incentive payments based on actual use and water efficiency.

At the Inception of the Project, a baseline survey was conducted of the prospective beneficiaries to understand the feasibility.

524 households which consisted of 3052 individuals in 67 villages were approached for the door-to-door primary survey. These villages were shortlisted in four administrative blocks - Dungarpur, Bichhiwara, Jhothri, and Galiyakot. The survey primarily focused on collecting information in a set format about every household through an interview. The information collected included the data on Demography, Social settings, economic conditions, Agricultural & livestock earnings, methods and tools for irrigation, and willingness to invest and understanding of Solar-powered pumping systems.

Mobilisation of Farmers

The team continued the efforts in mobilizing farmers towards the utilization of Solar Power for irrigation through a combination of Focus Group discussions and home visits. During these visits the availability of water and land was assessed, and the farmers were also encouraged and informed about the usage of solar pumps. The following points were discussed with the farmers:

The discussion revolved around the availability of electricity in the village for daily irrigation and the expected electricity bills. The installation process of the solar pump was explained to the farmers.

Details about the cost of the system and the subsidy process were provided to the farmers.

Farmers were made aware of how installing solar pumps can contribute to increasing their sustainable livelihood income.

The long-term significance and relevance of solar pumps in the current agricultural landscape was discussed.

These discussions and home visits aimed to empower farmers with the knowledge and motivation needed to embrace solar power for irrigation and improve their agricultural practices.



Glimpses of the Installations of SWPs



Finalising the Location &Excavation for the Foundation



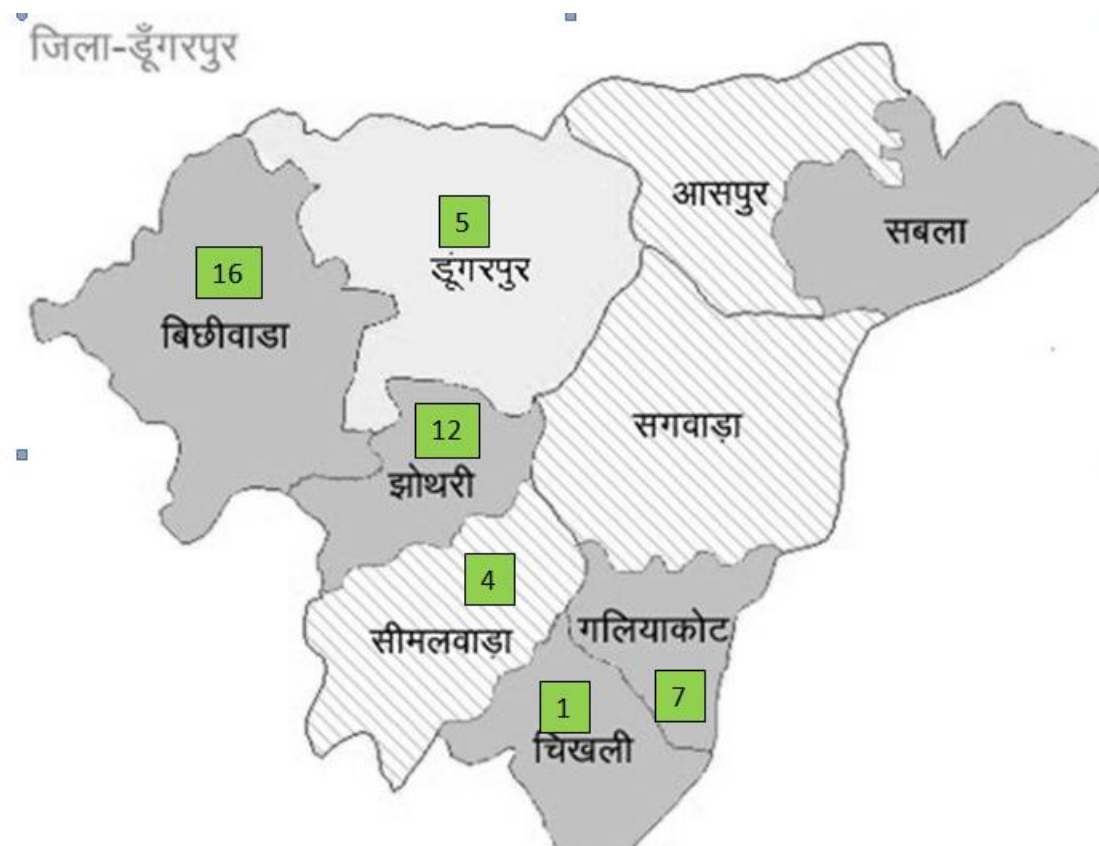
Reinforcement &setting up of Foundation



Installation of Panels & Motor



Location of 45 SWPs



Impact and Outcomes

The impact assessment of the project involving the installation of Solar Water Pumps (SWPs) and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices can be evaluated in various dimensions:

Improved Agricultural Productivity:

Increased Crop Yields: The project likely is resulting in improved crop yields due to consistent and reliable access to irrigation water from SWPs.

Diversified Crop Production: Farmers have been encouraged to diversify their crop production, including cash crops and vegetables, leading to enhanced income opportunities.

Economic Empowerment:

Higher Farm Income: With increased agricultural productivity and reduced expenses on irrigation systems, farmers' incomes have risen significantly as has been evident from monitoring sessions.

Poverty Alleviation: The project would contribute to poverty alleviation by increasing the economic well-being of participating farmers.

Water Resource Management:

Efficient Water Use: The project has promoted efficient water use through the adoption of modern irrigation technologies, reducing water wastage. Also the result based incentive disbursement where water efficiency is one of the criterias, the whole concept of reducing water efficiency has been ingrained in the community.

Preservation of Water Sources: By decreasing reliance on traditional water sources, the project is also contributing to the preservation of local water resources.

Reduction in Environmental Impact:

Lower Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Solar- powered pumps produce minimal greenhouse gas emissions compared to traditional diesel or electric pumps, contributing to environmental sustainability.

Reduced Dependency on Fossil Fuels: Farmers using solar power have reduced their dependence on fossil fuels for irrigation, which aligns with environmental conservation goals.

Utilization of Organic Fertilizers: The mandatory implementation of recommended farming practices for incentive distribution has resulted in decreased chemical usage and a higher adoption of organic fertilizers, thus fostering soil health and reducing greenhouse gas emissions originating from the soil.

Technology Adoption and Capacity Building:

Increased Technological Literacy: Farmers likely gained technological literacy related to SWPs, which can have broader implications for adopting other modern farming practices.

Enhanced Skills: Training and capacity-building efforts have improved farmers' knowledge and skills in managing the SWPs effectively.

Food Security and Nutrition:

Enhanced Food Security: Improved agricultural productivity and crop diversification is enhancing local food security by increasing the availability and variety of food crops.

Improved Nutrition: Increased income from crop would enable families to afford a more diverse and nutritious diet. Also the promotion of vegetable farming through the project would lead to a better dietary composition of the families.

Community Development:

Strengthened Community Ties: Collaborative efforts and shared resources among farmer such as sharing the solar water for irrigation, may have strengthened community cohesion.

Socioeconomic Upliftment: The project would be contributing to the overall socioeconomic development of the project area.

Data for Policy Decision-Making:

Valuable Data: The project's impact assessment data can serve as valuable inputs for development organizations to inform future initiatives in the region.

Empowering Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth through Federation's Solar Water Pump Investment

The Federation's decision to provide a substantial loan for the development of a solar water pump holds immense significance, not only for sustainable water access but also for broader economic and social benefits.

Catalyzing Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth: By supporting the Federation in building a portfolio that includes a solar water pump, the loan facilitates access to a crucial resource for farmers. As a result, the Federation's investment in the solar water pump becomes a catalyst for economic growth in the region.

RajPusht Project: Health Interventions for women and children

Under the joint initiative of IPE Global, Rajasthan Government and PEDO, the RajPusht project had started in November, 2020 in all the 10 Administrative blocks of district Dungarpur.

One in three newborns in Rajasthan are underweight, majority of them eventually suffer from wasting, that is, low weight relative to their height. These problems stem from poor maternal nutrition and improper child-feeding practices.

To reduce the prevalence of low birth weight and wasting among children, RajPusht is working with the Government of Rajasthan

Objectives of the Programme

- Ensure the transfer of Direct benefits to intended mothers for nutrition
- Motivate mothers to include locally available nutritional food in their diet
- Changes in the traditional perceptions of the people regarding the practices of raising young children and managing pregnancies
- Making pregnant mothers aware of importance of nutritional diets
- To motivate the pregnant mothers for periodic health check-ups
- Awareness regarding mother's milk for infants
- Awareness about vaccination

Project Activities during the Year

For the last 3 years the PCs are consistently counselling the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) / Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojna (IGMPY) at their home so that the other family members are also aware about the schemes.

1. Regular Counselling - Regular Counselling of Lactating mothers, Young Mothers and Pregnant women on schemes and benefits and also on health & nutrition.



- Regular Registration and data Entry on the PC APP of IGMPY and PMMVY beneficiaries based on target – New Targets were allotted to the PCs and they tried to meet with SHG members, ANMs and active persons in the village. They also supported in the documents of beneficiaries for registration process with Aanganwadis. Apart Regular Collection of documents, verification and updating of unmapped list of previous beneficiaries through IGMPY was also done.
- Support to provide Jan Adhar and bank linkages and also enrolment in Pregnancy Child Tracking System (PCTS).
- Training of SHG federations' staff on PMMVY/ IGMPY schemes and to inform about the pregnant women in their areas.
- Participation in different activities and celebration of various days at the Aanganwadi Centres.
- Collecting information from the beneficiaries regarding incomplete documents and completing them in the PC app and Rajposhan Portal.
- Updating the information of newly selected beneficiaries in proper format through information collected from Anganwadi workers, Asha Workers and ANMs.
- Support in taking Anthropometric measurements of children.
- For implementing the project, the district was subdivided into 85 sectors to be covered by 42 Poshan Champions. These PCs are expected to cover 2167 Anganwadis in the 10 Blocks of the district.

Total Number of Counselling provided in the year	1,66,040
Total Number of PMMVY Registrations in the year	13,424
Total Number of IGGMPY Registrations in the year	10,949
Total number of Anthropometric measurements taken	1,04,812

Best Practice in this year

- Focus of early Registration of PW 1 and PW 2
- 92.37 % PCTS is update on Poshan champion APP.
- 100% Panchayat Data for "Now Dungarpur Group".
- Advocacy of the programme by Participating in Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra Video Launching
- Initiating Shivir for PMMVY (1,2) Applications
- Digitalisation of the forms and training of AWWs on the same
- Counselling of beneficiaries while taking the height and weight of wasted children
- Women were informed about early registrations in SHGs and Clusters
- Video was made on the Poshahar recipe by 5 PCs and they were honoured at the district level for the same.
- 6 PCs were honoured at block level during Bharat Sankalp Yatra

Challenges of this quarter:

- Beneficiaries go to their maternal home for delivery so the counselling of last months is left out for the pregnant women.
- Migration to Gujarat.
- Some of the married beneficiaries do not have proper documents - both Jan Aadhar and Aadhar card.
- Scattered Settlement Pattern of the area
- As the number of beneficiaries is increasing of this quarter so due to two Anganwari Centre not covered during counselling.
- IGMPY beneficiaries allotted target is very high.
- There are certain challenges in the PC App:
 - The LMP Dates as told by the beneficiary, ANM and ASHA are different.
 - The Green sign changes into pink after counselling the beneficiary.
 - Mamta cards are incomplete - weight, height, vaccination status and HB are not updated.
 - Sometimes PCTS shows duplicated registrations
- In every counselling session, the app asks for documents of Jan Aadhar which are not available with the family.
- Modification in the schemes have to be updated in the App
- Sometimes the data does not sync due to which zero information is shown about the beneficiary.
- Absence of beneficiary at her home during PW4

Country and State Programme Officers from IPE Global, along with representatives from Children's Investment Fund Foundation, DD -ICDS Dungarpur, CDPO - ICDS Dungarpur, and other officials, conducted a field visit to gain a firsthand understanding of the Rajpusht Programme. The purpose of the visit was to review the progress, engage in discussions regarding feedback and challenges. During the visit, the officials had direct and meaningful interactions with the Aanganwadi Workers, AASHAs and Poshan Champions who play a crucial role in enhancing maternal health and nutrition for young children as part of the Rajpusht Programme



Shot on OnePlus
Udaipur Division, Rajasthan 2023.07.06 15:18
By NavinRawal



Celebration of Days



सेक्टर स्तरीय बालाहार प्रीमिक्स व्यंजन कार्यशाला
सेक्टर माल



Improved – Cook Stoves (ICS)

Monitoring

There is growing evidence that the burning of unprocessed biomass fuels is associated with adverse health impacts. Women in tribal areas are continuously exposed to indoor air pollution. And all the younger children are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution since they breathe more rapidly than adults and so absorb more pollutants. **With an objective to improve indoor air quality in the tribal areas of Dungarpur, Smokeless chulhas (cookstoves) were distributed with the support of Climate Detox, in the last year. This year was dedicated to the Monitoring of the Chulhas.**



Sr.No.	Line Items	Detail
1	No. of Block covered	08
2	No. of Panchayat Covered	113
3	No. of Village covered	222
4	No. of Federation covered	08
5	No. of ICS Distribution	36700
6	No. of Volunteer engaged for ICS Audit	10
7	No. of Monthly Target for ICS Audit	13160
8	Total Required audit	140170
9	Total Audit Done	83530
10	Audit Percentage	60%
Type of Audit		
1	Close Monitoring / Audit (Monthly)	Per village 20 families per Year (12 Audit Required)
2	Regular Monitoring / Audit (Quarterly)	Per family per year four audit required

Biogas Provision and Manure Management

With its focus on SDG 7 – to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for development, Sustain Plus Energy Foundation along with National Dairy Development Board gave its support to create an impactful and scalable project that uses clean energy solution for development. It seeks to leverage the power of decentralised renewable energy to catalyse social, economic and environmental impact with an aim to drive prosperity and well-being in a more equitable and meaningful scale.

With the Support of National Dairy Development Board, it has been agreed to set up 5000 Flexi Bio Gas Units in the district. for the dairy farmers. National Dairy Development Board is promoting the Manure Value Chain Model across the country.

Presently, NDDB is facilitating installation of Flexi Bio Gas Plants under the National Bio Gas Program and also coordinating installation of Flexi Bio Plants A mixture of 40-45 kg of cow dung and 100 litre of water every day, suffices for the production of cooking gas equivalent to 1.5 cylinders of LPG which is enough for one and half month. The life of these flexi units is almost 25 years. The slurry from these units is being used to produce PROM (Phosphate Rich Organic Manure) manure which is further contributing in enriching the soil.



Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan, in collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board, Sustain Plus Energy Foundation, and Sistema.Bio, has successfully installed 1,048 flexi biogas units in Dungarpur district. These units have been set up at individual households, delivering the following benefits:

1. **Savings on Cooking Gas:**
 - Each household now receives methane gas equivalent to 1.5 to 2 cylinders per month.
2. **Production of Organic Fertilizer:**
 - Farmers are producing 60-70 liters of bio-slurry daily, which is being used as organic manure on their fields.
 - Surplus slurry is sold to fertilizer processing unit, providing an additional source of income.
3. **Economic Benefits:**
 - Each family is now earning an additional monthly income of ₹2,500 to ₹3,000.
 - The use of bio-slurry has reduced dependence on chemical fertilizers like DAP and urea, leading to cost savings.

Status of Biogas Units Installed by Region:

This initiative is not only environmentally sustainable but also significantly enhances farmers' livelihoods and agricultural productivity. Following is the number of Bio gas Units installed as per PEDO's Federation Regions:

Federation wise Biogas Installment Status		
S.No.	Federation	No. of Units
1	Mada	75
2	Kanba	56
3	Genji	188
4	Dhambola	67
5	Mandali	282
6	Peeth	64
7	Kuan	62
8	Watda	120
9	Kherwara	31
10	Jasela	103
Total		1048

This program offers multifaceted benefits to rural communities by producing household energy and organic fertilizer through biogas plants and slurry utilization. The key points can be summarized as follows:

Outcomes of Biogas Plants:

1. **Production of Household Methane Gas:**

- **1048 biogas units produce 786 kg of methane gas daily.**
- Annual production of 188,640 kg of cooking gas (equivalent to 13,474 cylinders).
- Market value of the gas: ₹1.35 crore.

2. **Slurry Production and Usage:**

- Daily production of 52,400 liters of slurry; annual production of 12.6 lakh liters.
- Slurry use saves DAP for 1250 bighas and urea for 625 bighas.
- Savings in DAP: ₹9.40 lakh, Urea: ₹2.18 lakh.

3. **Savings Per Family:**

- Average direct annual savings of ₹13,960 per family.
- Indirect benefits: reduction in fuel expenses, health improvement, and environmental conservation.

4. **Fuel Savings Calculation:**

- Annual savings of ₹10,120 by replacing firewood, dung cakes, and kerosene with biogas.
- Savings of up to ₹8,800 on LPG cylinders annually.

5. **Health and Environmental Benefits:**

- Smoke-free cooking improves women's health.
- Reduction in tree cutting by 80%, aiding environmental conservation.

Organic Fertilizer Management Program:

Processing Unit for Organic Fertilizer (PROM):

- A processing unit with an annual capacity of 125 metric tons has been established.
- Operated by a team of 6-7 people.
- Besides PROM, two additional products are produced:
 - **Micronutrients:** Enhance crop growth.
 - **Root Guard:** Supports crop development and increases yields.

Team Training and Laboratory Setup:

- Staff trained at the National Dairy Development Board in Anand.
- A laboratory has been established to ensure product quality and improve farmers' crop yields.

Biogas Slurry:

1. Economic Benefits:

- A single biogas plant saves at least ₹10,000 annually in fuel expenses:
 - Daily savings from dung cakes, firewood, and kerosene
 - Equivalent savings on 8 LPG cylinders per year: ₹8,800.
- Slurry from a 2 cubic meter biogas plant yields 12-18 tons of organic fertilizer annually, saving ₹10,000-₹15,000.

2. Environmental and Health Advantages:

- Organic fertilizer improves soil fertility.
- Minimal maintenance costs for biogas plants; 40-45 kg of dung (from 3-4 animals) is sufficient daily.
- Reduced respiratory and vision issues caused by smoke from traditional stoves.
- Significant reduction in tree cutting, promoting environmental preservation.

Program Implementation:

1. Formation of Farmer Producer Company:

- A Farmer Producer Company has been formed to manage fertilizer production and marketing under a licensed framework.
- Currently, slurry is procured from 120 farmers with biogas units, with plans to involve an additional 928 farmers.

2. Daily Slurry Collection:

- Approximately 3,000 liters of slurry are collected daily from participating farmers for fertilizer processing.

3. Biogas Plant Utilization:

- Each biogas unit produces 500-750 grams of cooking gas daily, sufficient for cooking meals for a family of 5-6.
- Annual fuel savings for a family: 8-10 LPG cylinders, equivalent to ₹8,000-₹10,000.
- Slurry production of 50-70 liters daily or 12-18 tons annually, valued at ₹15,000-₹20,000.

4. Organic Fertilizer Usage:

- Farmers can use 50% of the slurry for their 2-2.5 acres of land, reducing DAP usage by 100% and urea by 50%.
- The remaining 50% slurry can be sold to the organic fertilizer management unit at ₹0.50-₹1.50 per liter.

This program has provided sustainable solutions for rural households, supporting economic growth, health, and environmental conservation.

Training of Biogas Sakhis

To implement the program effectively, 15 educated women were selected from the operational area and trained in solar and biogas technologies. These Biogas Sakhis played a pivotal role in installing biogas units in their respective areas, assisting farmers with challenges, and encouraging new farmers to adopt biogas systems. This initiative proved to be a positive and impactful experience.

Selection and Training of Biogas Sakhis

Fifteen Biogas Sakhis were selected and trained with the following objectives:

1. **Biogas Plant Maintenance and Repair:**
The Sakhis were trained to maintain and repair biogas plants and address farmers' issues effectively.
2. **Knowledge of Essential Biogas Materials:**
They were educated on the essential components of biogas systems, including replacements and repairs needed over time, with practical demonstrations.
3. **Promotion of Organic Fertilizer:**
The Sakhis were trained on the benefits and usage of organic fertilizer to promote organic farming practices in the community.
4. **Utilization of Biogas Slurry:**
Practical sessions were conducted to demonstrate the use of biogas slurry and its advantages, enhancing awareness of organic farming techniques and sustainable practices.



Impact of the Program

1. **Reduced Fuel Costs:**
Women associated with dairy farming benefited from affordable fuel, saving approximately ₹1,200 on LPG costs per household.
2. **Additional Income:**
Farmers gained additional income by utilizing slurry, reducing the need for chemical fertilizers like DAP.
3. **Improved Livelihoods for Women:**
Women no longer had to gather firewood or endure smoky kitchens, leading to better health and reduced workload.

4. **Better Organic Fertilizer:**

The program provided high-quality organic fertilizer, reducing weeds and labor costs while improving soil fertility.

5. **Increased Agricultural Output:**

Enhanced soil fertility led to improved crop production.

PEDO's efforts in hosting visitors and training sessions with these prominent institutions highlight its commitment to knowledge-sharing and capacity building. These collaborations not only strengthen the organization's initiatives but also foster regional and international partnerships. The institutions involved cover a wide spectrum, including renewable energy, rural development, and biogas technology. Their participation ensures a holistic approach to addressing energy and sustainability challenges in the region. The following Organisations visited the PROM Unit and also learnt about the Programme:

1. **CLASP**
2. **Tata Trust**
3. **CMF Jaipur**
4. **NDDDB Anand**
5. **CiNi (Sustain Plus)**
6. **ASAR**
7. **HOPE**
8. **IDCG**
9. **KNH Nepal**
10. **KNH Bangladesh**
11. **KNH Sri Lanka**
12. **KNH India**
13. **NCOL Delhi**
14. **SAMARTH Ahmedabad**

Through these visits, the organization has shared valuable insights into its operations, while also engaging in knowledge exchange and collaboration with various partners to enhance its programs.



Women's Empowerment through Microfinance

PEDO started with 10 Self Help Groups in 1986, at the beginning and today has an active network of more than 3000 women's SHGs, with about 70,000 women SHG members in the district.

12 of PEDO's SHG federations are completely self-sustainable; socially accepted, community managed and financed besides been separately registered. 4 SHG federations were established and organized for the government and were handed over to the government once made self-sustainable.

This network directly connects and benefit about 3,00,000 people belonging to the most backward communities in about 410 villages of the district. 100% of the SHG members belong to the Bhil tribe and are below poverty line.

- Around 20,000 tribal women have become livelihood contributor through the SHG network.
- About 5,000 SHG members have established retail shops.
- There has been a major investment in agriculture, education, health, livelihood and housing as the funds are easily accessible.

The governance and management Practices of micro-finance operations of PEDO concentrate on the Self sustainability and Self-management aspect.

Woman's Empowerment through microfinance

As on March 2024, Year 2023-2024

Sr.No.	line Item	Details
1	No. of Block covered	06
2	No. of Panchayat covered	116
3	No. of village covered	257
4	No. of federation	8
5	No. of cluster (Village oragnisation)	71
6	No. of active SHGs groups	1626
7	No. of active SHG members family	27977

8	Saving Generated during year 2023-2024		5,24,55,993.00
9	Commulative saving generated up to March 2024		35,14,73,675.00
10	Loan disbursement during year 2023-2024		17,57,80,312.00
11	No. of members taken loan during Year 2023-2024		7531
12	Commulative loan disbursement as on upto March 2024		2,05,72,89,498.00
13	Loan Out standing with members as on March 2024	Saving	30,90,57,122.00
		Bank	74,06,323.00
		CLF	2,6473,817.00
		Total	34,29,37,262.00
14	No. of lonee members as on March 2024		17913 (64%)
15	Recovery percentage Principal Amount		96%
16	Recovery percentage Interest Amount		88%
17	Aveage loan size per lonee member as on march 2024		19145

Helping in Becoming Self-Reliant: Electricity and Mini-Generator Operated Sugarcane Juicer

In Kaberi village of the Kaberi cluster in Mandal Kuwa, a women's group member, Ganga Ben Shiva Kalasua, purchased an electric and generator-operated sugarcane juicer machine in December 2023 by taking an internal loan of ₹50,000 from the group. The member's sugarcane crop had reached maturity, and with the arrival of the juicer, the family has set up the machine on a handcart along the main road in Kaberi village, located on the Dariyati-Malakholra (Peeth) route. This has allowed them to easily sustain their livelihood through self-employment.

The member and her family are paying special attention to keeping the sugarcane juicer machine completely clean. Despite the sweetness of the sugarcane juice, not even flies come near the juicer, thanks to the cleanliness maintained. Customers visiting the spot are very pleased not only with the sweet juice but also with the cleanliness.

The juicer efficiently crushes the sugarcane, and when electricity is unavailable, they use a mini-generator to extract juice.



Livelihood Agriculture

The transformative impact of the Self- Help Group (SHG) network, coupled with the efforts of PEDO, in empowering rural women entrepreneurs through turmeric cultivation is noteworthy. In the Dungarpur district, where turmeric was traditionally grown for household consumption, approximately 2200 farmers have transitioned to cultivating turmeric as a cash crop, viewing it as a viable livelihood option.

The decision to promote turmeric as a cash crop was driven by the favorable soil and weather conditions in the region, and the crop's low-risk nature, while also ensuring the exclusion of child labor. PEDO took a strategic approach by establishing a turmeric processing and marketing unit at its campus in Mada, offering a crucial market link for the farmers.

This unit not only facilitates the purchase of raw turmeric from farmers at competitive rates but also adds value through processing. The subsequent sale of processed turmeric by SHG members through their retail shops creates a direct connection between producers and consumers, fostering economic sustainability within the community.

The success of the initiative is evident in the increased turmeric production, reaching 500 tons by March 2023, following the initial investment in 8 tons

of high-quality seeds in 2011. The project's sustainability is further underlined by the ethical and responsible agricultural practices adopted.

The active involvement of SHG members in the retail aspect of the value chain enhances the economic prospects of the community, particularly women. Their participation not only strengthens local economies but also promotes self- sufficiency and community development.

Recognition is due to the support provided by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, which played a pivotal role in realizing this project. Collaborations of this nature are instrumental in expanding successful models to benefit other regions.

Formation of FPO

Two FPOs were formed under the name of **TRIBE Agro Farmer Producer Company** and **BICCHIWARA Agro Producer Company**.

Total Number of Mobilised Farmers	161
Total no. of Shareholders	1011
Total Share Capital (Rs.) 1021000	1021000
Total no. of Farmers from which Turmeric was purchased	98
Total Turmeric Purchased	17,783kg
Processed Haldi	3912 kg
Turn over from Processed Haldi till 28.11.2024	229,491 Rs.



Capacity Building for Atal Bhujal Yojna

Under the One CGIAR initiative on National Policies and Strategies for Food, Land, and Water Systems Transformation (NPS), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) had collaborated with the Council on Energy, Environment, and Water (CEEW) to research the policy landscape at the National level in India in the food, land, and water (FLW) space. This work brought out the necessity of carrying out this analysis at the State level, which will allow looking at specific policies at the State level, both from the perspective of policy coherence and political economy.

Accordingly, IWMI undertook a research study to bring a new understanding to policy environments in India's FLW systems using the Policies and Institutional Landscape Analysis (PILA) Framework. Of the seven policies being studied by CEEW, this study focuses on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) and Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABhY) (Atal Groundwater Scheme). The objective is to understand the evolution of the policy landscape in India, identify the critical entry points for supporting more robust policy processes, and gain a better understanding of how policy subsystems differ across identified indicators of the PILA Framework.

The two studies complement each other in understanding coherence in policymaking and stakeholder interactions therein. Through literature review, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (MP) were identified to research political economy. ABhY is implemented in some of the most water-stressed regions in the country, and among those, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh were selected for the study. Rajasthan has a strong network of civil society organizations working on collectivization and awareness at the grassroots.

This provides an interesting outlook on how the identified policies address the complexities in collective action problems like water issues. The political economy of Madhya Pradesh provides a contrast in this context but also helps in generalizability of the findings and can add to a broader understanding of the political and social dimensions of the policy process in FLW sectors.

A preliminary understanding of the policy process in MGNREGA and AbhY suggests a defined structure of implementation and feedback that spans multiple stakeholders at various administrative levels and the community. Civil society organizations (CSOs) are essential stakeholders at the grassroots in both states, working in the policy space. Their strong presence on the ground, working with the communities, and regular interactions with state governments as implementation partners give them a strong perspective of policy spaces and processes within the state.

Objective of the Assignment

- Contributing to the research study regarding the political and institutional landscape analysis in Rajasthan on AbhY and MGNREGA through organizing stakeholder engagement and interviews in the state with officials and farmers.
- To facilitate deliberation on the findings from the study and discussion on overcoming current challenges and gaps identified through the organization of broad-based stakeholder consultation on the above schemes. The outcome should be a policy note to be developed in collaboration with IWMI.
- Identify gaps in current capacity development in the implementation of ABhY across different levels and accordingly design/organise capacity development training that can complement existing efforts under the scheme.

Workshop -1

Centre for Microfinance (CmF) and People's Education and Development Organisation (PEDO), in partnership with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), co-hosted a two-day consultation on the Training Modules of Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) at Hotel Red Fox in Jaipur, Rajasthan, from January 29th to 30th, 2024.

Objectives of the Consultation

The consultation aimed to gather insights from institutions engaged in developing and implementing training for Atal Bhujal Yojna (ABY). It sought to outline the expectations of the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) and assess the current curriculum to pave the way for enhancements. These improvements in the training curriculum are intended to boost the effectiveness of the scheme at the grassroots level.

The primary goal was to refine the design and delivery of training, ultimately strengthening community capacities and fostering their engagement in Atal Bhujal Yojana in Rajasthan.

Participants

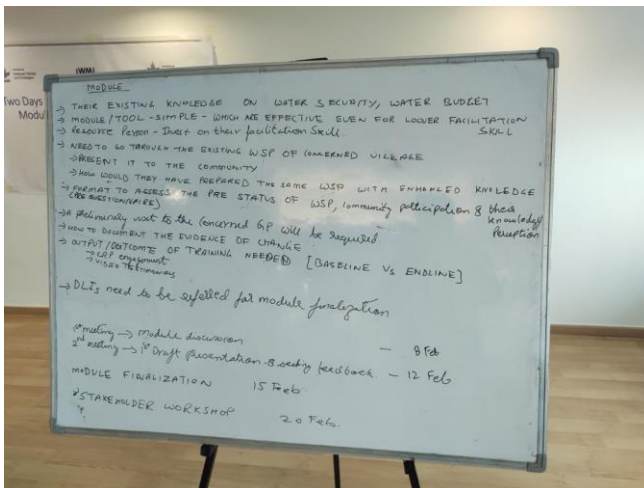
The consultation was organized for training institutions representing the government who provide training at the District and Gram Panchayat Level, State and District Project Management Units of ABY and NGOs actively involved in community-based water programs.

Representatives from the following organisations participated in the Consultation

1. International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Delhi
2. State Project Management Unit (SPMU), ABY, Jaipur
3. District Project Management Unit (DPMU), ABY, Jaipur
4. Irrigation Management and Training Institute (IMTI), Kota
5. Foundation for Ecological Society (FES), Rajasthan
6. Arpan Sewa Sansthan, Rajasthan
7. People's Education and Development Organisation (PEDO), Dungarpur
8. Centre for Microfinance (CmF), Jaipur



VILLAGE/PANCHAYAT LEVEL WATER GOVERNANCE	VILL/PAN LEVEL CRP (Volunteer/incentive)	MASTER TRAINER [THOSE ENGAGED CLOSELY WITH VWS/CRP]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members in addition to VWS {Expanding the Institution Base} 2. VILLAGE LEVEL COMMITTEE 3. STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTION ON GOVERNANCE 4. SENSITIZATION - G.W. level 5. Objective of ASBY 6. CONVERGENCE - AWARENESS & ACTION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification/Selection VOLUNTEER INCENTIVE BASED 2. LEADERSHIP VISIONING 3. ASBY Objectives 4. SENSITIZATION ON G.W. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify strong team association BETTER PERFORMANCE DISTRICT OR DIP NEED TO TAKE COMMITMENT FROM DIP CREATING EVIDENCE FLWs creation of new cadre of FLW for Extension SPICY LEVEL FEEDBACK





Workshop -2

PEDO, in collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Centre for microFinance(CMF), hosted an impactful state-level consultation workshop in Jaipur. Stakeholders from both government and non-government sectors came together to discuss and enhance the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) and MGNREGA schemes.

Key highlights included:

Challenges & Solutions: Discussed implementation hurdles and brainstormed innovative solutions to improve groundwater management under ABY and rural employment through MGNREGA.

Progress Updates: Reviewed successes and identified areas for further improvement, ensuring these schemes make a real difference on the ground.

Community Participation: Emphasized the crucial role of community involvement. Engaging local communities in planning and execution is essential for the success of both ABY and MGNREGA.

Actionable Outcomes: The expert panel provided strategies for better community engagement and participatory planning processes.

Together, we're working towards more sustainable and effective water management. Let's continue to collaborate and make a positive impact!





Events | Media

'Powering Inclusion in India's Energy Sector' International Women's Day Round Table at Delhi

- Our co-founder Ramila Vyas Ji as participant



We hosted country heads and other representatives of IKEA Foundation, CLASP, Tata Trusts, Sustain Plus Energy Foundation . The representatives had rigourous community interaction sessions

with the beneficiaries of renewable energy projects. Community enthusiastically participated for feedbacks, challenges and further project planning. Community participation in the project planning stages is equally important as much as the implementation. Understanding their needs, visions and dreams definitely help in designing fruitful, sustainable and impact based projects. A rigourous brainstorming session with the farmers was conducted after field visits



We hosted a webinar in Collaboration with Shobhit University on SMART TRIBAL FARMING.

National Webinar Series on Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022 & Beyond (Atmanirbhar Bharat in Agriculture)
121st Edition
Topic: Smart Tribal Farming: Measures for Increasing Economic Productivity and Empowering Bhil Tribal Community in Dungarpur District, Rajasthan State

Shobhit University
Institute of Engineering & Technology
Deemed to-be-University
Centre for Agricultural Informatics and e-Governance Research Studies (CAIRS) and
Centre for Agribusiness and Disaster Management Studies (CADMS)

PATRON
Kunwar Shekhar Vijendra
Honble Chancellor
Shobhit University

12 OCT 2023
11:00 AM - 01:00 PM (IST)
11:00 AM - 01:00 PM (IST)

For further details, Contact: **+91 99686 86247**

GUEST SPEAKERS:

- Devil Vyas**
Director
Jan Shiksha Eam Vikas Sangathan (People's Education and Development - PEDO)
Village Madia, Dungarpur District, Rajasthan
- Dhan Raj Labana**
Subject Matter Specialist - Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
- Krishna Sharma**
Subject Matter Specialist - Training and Capacity Building
- Remila Vyas**
Subject Matter Specialist Gender and Women Empowerment
- Jasinder Kaur**
Subject Matter Specialist - Planning and Coordination
- Jaideep Vyas**
Consultant
Tribal Housing and Watershed Development Programme
- Prof. M. Moni**
Professor, Emeritus and Chairman (CAIRS & CADMS), Shobhit Deemed University & Former Director General, National Informatics Centre Government of India, New Delhi

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National Webinar Series on Doubling Farmer's Income by 2022 & Beyond (Atmanirbhar Bharat in Agriculture)
Smart Tribal Farming: Measures for Increasing Economic Productivity and Empowering Bhil Tribal Community in Dungarpur District, Rajasthan State
121st Edition - 12 October 2023

JSVS PEDO

Promoting Cyclic Agriculture through PROM

Phosphorus is one of the major plant nutrients in the soil. It is a constituent of plant cells, essential for cell division and development of the growing tip of the plant. For this reason it is vital for seedlings and young plants.



National Webinar Series on Doubling Farmer's Income by 2022 & Beyond (Atmanirbhar Bharat in Agriculture)
Smart Tribal Farming: Measures for Increasing Economic Productivity and Empowering Bhil Tribal Community in Dungarpur District, Rajasthan State
121st Edition - 12 October 2023

JSVS PEDO

Way Forward.....

To Implement this type of Project

- Feasibility Study & Baseline Surveys
- Participatory Resource Appraisal & Focus Group Discussion for Project Planning and Preparing localized Proposal
- Stakeholders' Participation for implementation of Project
- Regular Monitoring & Evaluation
- Impact Assessments
- Financial Support through Microfinance
- PEDO can be a nodal Agency to connect all stakeholders
- Replicability



National Webinar Series on Doubling Farmer's Income by 2022 & Beyond (Atmanirbhar Bharat in Agriculture)
Smart Tribal Farming: Measures for Increasing Economic Productivity and Empowering Bhil Tribal Community in Dungarpur District, Rajasthan State
121st Edition - 12 October 2023

JSVS PEDO



An Initiative of



Centre for Agricultural Informatics and e-Governance Research Studies (CAIRS)

Centre for Agribusiness and Disaster Management Studies (CADMS)



Participation of FPOs in Fairs – at Sakhi Sammelan, Jaipur



Participation of FPOs in Fairs – at Tarang Fair, Ajmer



In Collaboration with Pradan, Survey on Adivasi Livelihood was done by PEDO in
Dungarpur District



सिरोही-आबूरोड भास्कर 30-10-2023

आदिवासी आजीविका अध्ययन की रूपरेखा बताई

सरूपगंज | प्रदान संस्था की ओर से आदिवासी आजीविका की स्थिति के अध्ययन के लिए हितधारक परामर्श कार्यक्रमाला होटल मुंबई उदयपुर में आयोजित की गई।

आदिवासी आजीविका की स्थिति के अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत में जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए समावेशी और स्व-निर्धारित विकास की दिशा में चल रहे प्रयासों की दशा और प्रभाव को समझना है। यह अध्ययन

राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में चल रहा है। यह अध्ययन राजस्थान के 12 जिलों में चल रहा है, जहां जनजातीय जनसंख्या 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक है। इस अध्ययन को अलग-अलग संस्थान के साथ मिलकर किया जा रहा है। आगामी जून 2024 में अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों पर एक पूरी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जाएगी। कार्यक्रमाला में मुख्य चर्चा आदिवासी आजीविका की स्थिति के अध्ययन की रूपरेखा को

लेकर हुई। कार्यशाला में उपस्थित प्रतिभागियों ने महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दी। कार्यशाला के विशेष अतिथि पीयूष भंडारी उप निदेशक जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान व नाबार्ड के नीरज यादव जिला विकास प्रबंधक, उदयपुर थे। इसमें आजीविका ब्यूरो, सीएमएफ, एफडीएस, मंजरी फाउंडेशन, पीडो, राजस्थान आदिवासी अधिकार मंच, सेवा मंदिर, सुजन और प्रदान संस्था के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया।



Latitude: 24.601217
Longitude: 73.689275
Elevation: 612.46±10 m
Accuracy: 28.5 m
Time: 28-10-2023 11:38
Note: SAL Consultation Meeting - Raichoti



Participation in PURE (Productive Use of Renewable Energy) at Mumbai



Health Camps were facilitated through PEDO's Federations



02-Feb-2024 2:06:35 pm
Simalwara
Udaipur Division
Rajasthan



बहुउद्देशीय स्वास्थ्य शिविर में मरीजों ने करवाई जांच



कुंआ। जीबीएच अमेरिकन जनरल एवं कैंसर हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर, जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माडा तथा महिला मण्डल समिति धम्बोला के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में बहुउद्देशीय स्वास्थ्य शिविर का आयोजन शुक्रवार को धम्बोला साकली माता मंदिर परिसर में आयोजित हुआ। शिविर में जनरल फिजिशियन, नेत्र, हड्डी एवं गायनिक विशेषज्ञ ने अपनी सेवाएं दी। संगठन के नवीन कुमार रावल ने बताया कि शिविर में 407 मरीजों ने अपने स्वास्थ्य की जांच करवाई, जिनमें से 148 मरीजों को रेफर किया गया, जिनकी अमेरिकन हॉस्पिटल में निःशुल्क शल्य चिकित्सा की जाएगी। शिविर में डॉ. मोना शिगवी, डॉ. चन्द्रवीर, डॉ. प्रमोद, व डॉ. राहुल गंगोड़ा ने सेवाएं दीं। संस्थान निदेशक देवीलाल व्यास ने बताया कि संस्थान के माध्यम से जिले भर में इस तरह के शिविरों का आयोजन करना प्रस्तावित है, जिसके तहत प्रथम चरण में 9 फरवरी गंधवा, 16 फरवरी जसेला व 23 फरवरी को कुंआ में शिविर लगेगे। शिविर में धनराज लबाना, गीताराम, मण्डल प्रबंधक विजय जोशी, शीतल भट्ट, गोर्धनलाल, गौतमलाल, अंकुश प्रजापत, रेखा पाटीदार, इंदिरा, शिल्पा पंड्या सहित संस्थान कार्यकर्ताओं ने सहयोग किया।

निःशुल्क चिकित्सा एवं जांच शिविर आयोजित

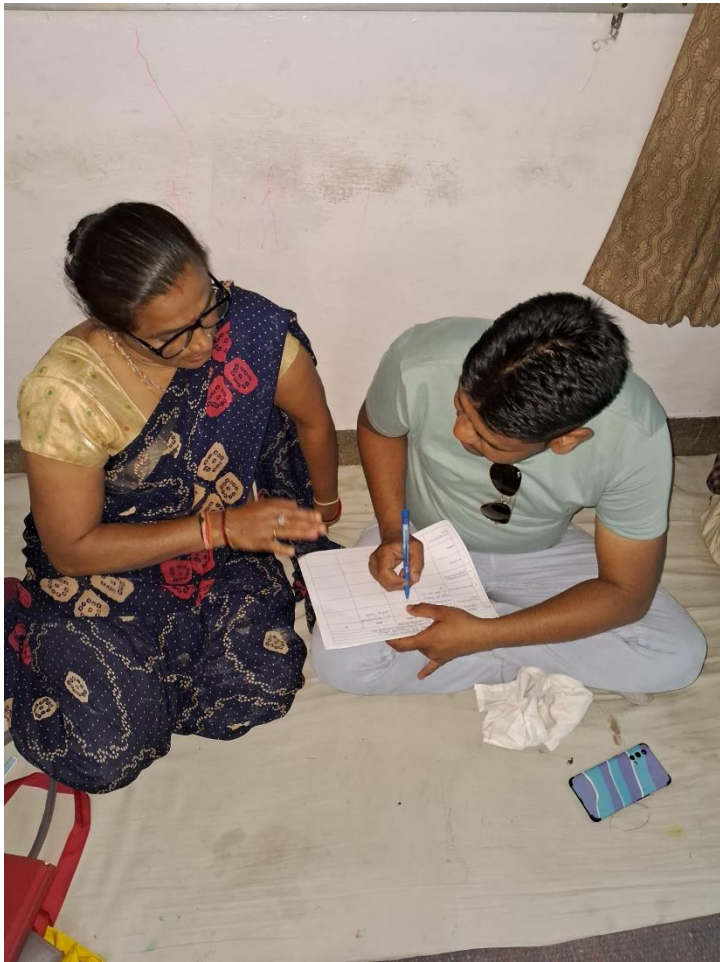


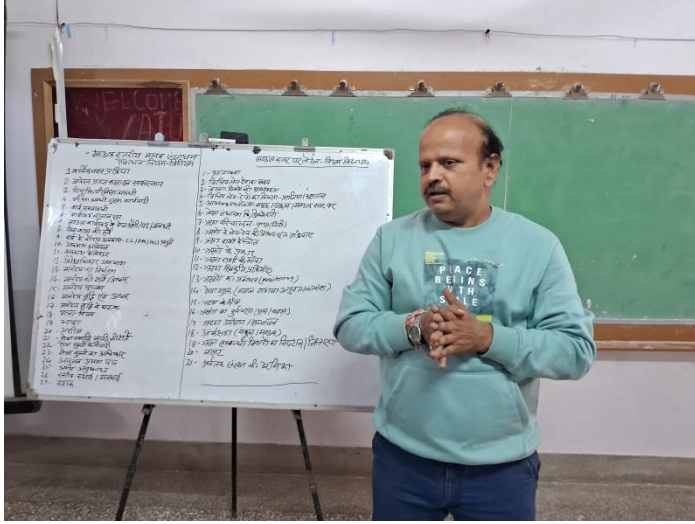
(अर्जेन्ट टाईम्स) करावाडा। धम्बोला के संकेली माता मंदिर प्रांगण में शुक्रवार को जीबीएच जनरल एवं कैंसर हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर एवं जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माडा द्वारा संचालित महिला मण्डल समिति धम्बोला के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में स्वास्थ्य शिविर का आयोजन किया गया। शिविर में जनरल फिजिशियन, आंखों, हड्डी रोग और गायनिक विशेषज्ञ डाक्टरों व टीम ने अपनी सेवाएं दी। संगठन के नवीन कुमार रावल ने बताया कि उक्त शिविर में जिनको भी रेफर किया गया है, इन मरीजों का जीबीएच हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर में निःशुल्क शल्य चिकित्सा की जाएगी। इनको वाहन द्वारा ले जाया और पुनः छोड़ा जाएगा। उक्त शिविर में विजय जोशी, शीतल भट्ट, गोवर्धनलाल, गौतमलाल, कल्पेश, गंगा, राधा, जसोदा, कैलाश, रेखा, सुनीता, हेमंत भोई, रेखा पाटीदार, इंदिरा, शिल्पा आदि ने अपनी सेवाएं दी। गायनिक डॉ. मोना शिगवी, आंखों के डॉ. चन्द्रवीर, हड्डियों के डॉ. प्रमोद, मेडिसिन के डॉ. राहुल गंगोड़ा ने अपनी सेवाएं दी। माडा से धनराज, गीताराम मीना ने भाग लिया। संस्था के निदेशक देवीलाल व्यास ने बताया कि इसी तरह के आगामी शिविर 9 फरवरी को गंधवा अटल सेवा केंद्र एवं 16 को जसेला में आयोजित किये जायेंगे।



Federation Staff Capacity Building - 3 days at Udaipur







मां दुर्गा का चौथा स्वरूप कूम्भांडा • सीख: लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए ज्ञान और विवेक बुद्धि की बहुत जरूरत रमिला ने 3500 समूह बनाकर 55000 महिलाओं को रोजगार से जोड़ा, आज इनकी बचत 50 करोड़ के पार

भास्कर संवाददाता | इंगरपुर

नवरात्र में आज मां दुर्गा के चौथे स्वरूप कूम्भांडा की पूजा की जाएगी। माता का यह स्वरूप हमें सिखाता है कि लक्ष्य को हारिल करने के लिए ज्ञान और विवेक बुद्धि की बहुत जरूरत होती है, इसके बिना आप सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। आज एक ऐसी महिला रमिला व्यास की कहानी लाए हैं, जिसने मां कूम्भांडा के स्वरूप को चिंतित करते हुए जिले में एक क्वार्टर की रोटी के लिए भी परेशान महिलाओं के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने का बीड़ा सन 1984 में उठाया था। उस समय कच्चे घरों में रहने वाली महिलाओं को भुआरहित चूल्हा स्वयं अपने हाथों से बनाकर दिया। इसके बाद 1985 से 87 तक भस्कर अक्ल के समय महिलाओं में बचत की आदत को विकसित किया। आज जिले में 3500 समूहों का गठन कर 55,000 महिलाओं को स्वयं सहायता समूहों के साथ जोड़ा जा चुका है। आज बचत की राशि 50 करोड़ से ज्यादा है।



रमिला व्यास



इंगरपुर, समूह की महिलाओं के साथ रमिला व्यास।

पशुपालन, चाय की दुकान, सिलाई के काम से रोजगार पा रही

वर्ष 1985 से 1987 के अक्ल में परिवारों ने अपने जेवर एवं जानवर तक गिरवी एवं बेच के तीन वर्ष बिताए। इसे देखकर महिलाओं को छोटे-छोटे समूह में जोड़ने के बाद बचत को शुरूआत की। सरकारी योजनाओं के साथ जोड़ना शुरू किया। धीरे-धीरे महिलाओं ने एकजुट होना प्रारम्भ किया जब कभी एक-दो रुप मिलता उसको बचत करना प्रारम्भ किया। ऐसे गांव की सारी महिलाएं एक साथ छोटी-

छोटी बचत करने की प्रवृत्ति करने से गांव स्तर पर कुछ बड़ी राशि एकत्रित होना प्रारम्भ हुई और महिलाएं एकजुट होने लगीं। महिलाओं ने अपने गिरवी रखी जमीन, गहने छुड़वाकर वास लाने के साथ आजीविका के नए अक्सर बनाए। छोटे-छोटे व्यक्साव एवं खेती-पशुपालन, चाय की दुकान, सिलाई, आटा चक्की के साथ-साथ परिवार के मुखिया के लिए भी आजीविका के साधन जुटाए।

गुजरात, उत्तराखंड, बिहार, उड़ीसा राज्यों में मॉडल लागू

यह सभी समूह 14 फैडरेशनों में संगठित हुए हैं। बच्चों की पढ़ाई, प्रशिक्षण एवं उच्च शिक्षा में भेजने के लिए समूह से ऋण लेकर योग्य बनाया। अभी तक महिलाओं ने 129 करोड़ रुपयों का परिचालन किया है। मुख्य रूप से कृषि एवं पशुपालन में निवेश किया है। करीब 18000 महिलाओं के पास स्थाई आजीविका के साधन बनाए जिसमें उनका मासिक 30000 से 50000 तक की आमदनी होने लगी है। यह आंदोलन अपने आप में एक स्थाई मॉडल बन गया है जिसको अन्य राज्यों एवं सरकार ने भी अपनाया है। इनके कार्यों एवं एकजुटता की वजह से उनकी राज्य एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता एवं सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ। इन महिलाओं ने गुजरात, उत्तराखंड, बिहार, उड़ीसा राज्यों में जाकर इस मॉडल को विकसित किया और अपनी एक अलग पहचान बनाई।

दिनभर में चार रुपए कमाती, इसी से राशन खरीदती थीं

रमिला ने बताया कि साल 1980 में इंगरपुर पीडो मांडा संस्थान यानी जन्मशिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन शुरू किया था। जब मैं इंगरपुर की उबड़-खाबड़ पहाड़ियों में महिलाओं से मिलने एवं बातचीत करने जाती तो उनकी आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक दयनीय स्थिति को देखकर लगता कि क्या काम किया जाए? जिससे उनकी स्थिति में बदलाव लाया जा सके। यह अक्सर मुझे तब मिला जब मैं धुआं रहित चूल्हे बनाने उनके साथ घंटों बात करने का अक्सर

मिलता। यह स्थिति मुझे सन् 1984 के समय में देखने को मिली। सुबह से शाम तक महिलाएं अपना समय घर की देखभाल एवं सुबह चार बजे उठकर जंगल में लकड़ी लाने एवं गांवों में सूर्योदय से पहले लकड़ी बेचकर घर आतीं। लकड़ी से उसको 2 से 4 रुपए आय होती और उसी से उस दिन की राशन की व्यवस्था हो जाती। पुरुष मजदूरी करने गुजरात फलायन कर जाते और वापस जब लौटते तो उनकी कमाई उधारी चुकाने में निकल जाती।

देश पटल पर गिनाया समूहों की महिलाओं के कामों को

(वागड़ दूत संवाददाता) रामसौर. अंतराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस की पूर्व संध्या पर देश को ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि व शक्ति के साथ समावेशन को लेकर गुरुवार को एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला नई दिल्ली में आयोजित हुई। कार्यशाला में जिले की पीडो मांडा संस्थान से रमिला व्यास ने हिस्सा लेकर जिले की महिलाओं द्वारा स्वयं सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में अब तक किए कार्यों व ग्रामीण उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में किए बदलावों को प्रमुखता से देश पटल पर रखा। साथ ही महिलाओं द्वारा गठित समूहों के कार्य कलापों से लेकर महिला सशक्तीकरण की दिशा में अब तक के नवाचारों व चुनौतियों व महिलाओं के संघर्षों पर वार्ता दी। कार्यशाला में देश भर में संचालित संगठनों से जुड़े चेयरमैन, इंडस्ट्री कर्मचारी सहित भारत सरकार के अधिकारीगण मौजूद थे।

शिविर में मरीजों ने करवाया स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण



कुआ। जीबीएच अमेरिकन जनरल एवं कैंसर हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर, जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माडा व महिला मण्डल समिति कुआं के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में एक दिवसीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परामर्श शिविर का आयोजन शुक्रवार को कुआं ग्राम पंचायत परिसर में आयोजित हुआ। शिविर में जनरल फिजिशियन, नेत्र, हड्डी एवं गायनिक विशेषज्ञ ने अपनी सेवाएं दीं। संगठन के नवीन कुमार रावल ने बताया कि शिविर में 50 मरीजों को रेफर किया गया, जिनका अमेरिकन हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर में निःशुल्क जांच और शल्य चिकित्सा की जाएगी। शिविर में 126 मरीजों ने स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण करवाया तथा डॉ. रुचिका, डॉ. मोना सिंगवी, डॉ. राहुल व डॉ. पीयूष ने सेवाएं दीं। शिविर में कुआं सरपंच शर्मिला डामोर, उपसरपंच रंजीता कलाल, भगवान डामोर, वीरेंद्र कलाल, वार्ड पंच मनोज यादव, नरेश कलाल, पीडो माडा से रमीला व्यास, धनराज लबाना, चेतनलाल गोदा, रमेश बुनकर, हीरालाल पारगी, भगवती बुनकर सहित संस्थान कार्यकर्ताओं ने सहयोग किया।

हार्दिक पंडया ने व्यक्त किया।

समृद्धि परियोजना विषयक कार्यशाला

रामसौर @ पत्रिका. जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माडा से संचालित महिला मंडल समितियों के कार्यकर्ताओं का सिस्टेमा बायो एवं राष्ट्रीय डेयरी बोर्ड आनन्द के सहयोग से संचालित गोबर से समृद्धि कार्यक्रम के तहत कार्यकर्ताओं का एक दिवसीय आमुखीकरण कार्यशाला निदेशक देवीलाल व्यास की अध्यक्षता में हुई। व्यास ने परियोजना के उद्देश्यों व आवश्यकताओं पर जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि योजना के तहत जिले भर में दस हजार परिवारों को लाभान्वित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित है। साथ ही प्रतिदिन 40 किलो गोबर एवं 40 लीटर पानी के घोल से महीने में डेढ़ सिलेंडर गैस उपलब्धता की जानकारी दी। सर्वे के दौरान बाँयोगैस स्थापना के लिए तैयार किसानों की सूचियां व आगामी लक्ष्य निर्धारण की रूपरेखा तैयार की गई। इस दौरान परियोजना प्रभारी धनराज लबाना, कृष्णा शर्मा, रमीला व्यास, नवीन रावल ने भी विचार रखें। कार्यशाला में 60 संभागियों ने भाग लिया। संचालन कृष्णा शर्मा ने किया।

जसेला में स्वास्थ्य जांच एवं परामर्श शिविर का आयोजन



रामसौर. जसेला शिविर में उमड़े मरीज

डुंगरपुर @ पत्रिका. जीबीएच अमेरिकन जनरल एवं कैंसर हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर, जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माडा व महिला मण्डल समिति जसेला के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में एक दिवसीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परामर्श शिविर शुक्रवार को जसेला ग्राम पंचायत परिसर में हुआ। शिविर में जनरल फिजिशियन, नेत्र, हड्डी एवं गायनिक विशेषज्ञ ने अपनी सेवाएं दीं। नवीन कुमार रावल ने बताया कि शिविर में 51 मरीजों को रेफर किया गया। जिनकी अमेरिकन हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर में निःशुल्क शल्य चिकित्सा की जाएगी। कुल 111 मरीजों ने स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण करवाया। शिविर में डॉ. कंगन, डॉ. हिमानी, डॉ. सुरेश पटेल, व डॉ. श्वेता ने सेवाएं दीं। गीताराम, विवेक अग्रवाल, लालशंकर जोशी, कमलेश बामणिया, कनिष्क व्यास, रविन्द्र जोशी, नाथूलाल डिंडोर, सुरेश सरपोटा, भरतलाल डामोर, रमेश डामोर, बद्दीनारायण पारगी, भगवती बुनकर आदि ने सहयोग किया।

126 मरीजों की जांच कर दिया परामर्श



रामसौर. कुआं शिविर में उपस्थित ग्रामीणजन

रामसौर @ पत्रिका. जीबीएच अमेरिकन जनरल एवं कैंसर हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर, जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माडा व महिला मण्डल समिति कुआं के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में एक दिवसीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परामर्श शिविर शुक्रवार को कुआं ग्राम पंचायत परिसर में हुआ। नवीन कुमार रावल ने बताया कि शिविर में 50 मरीजों को रेफर किया गया। जिनका अमेरिकन हॉस्पिटल उदयपुर में निःशुल्क जांच व शल्य चिकित्सा की जाएगी। शिविर में 126 मरीजों ने स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण करवाया। शिविर में डॉ. रुचिका, डॉ. मोना सिंगवी, डॉ. राहुल व डॉ. पीयूष ने सेवाएं दीं। कुआं सरपंच शर्मिला डामोर, उपसरपंच रंजीता कलाल, भगवान डामोर, वीरेंद्र कलाल, मनोज यादव, नरेश कलाल, पीडो माडा से रमीला व्यास, धनराज लबाना, विजय जोशी, कमलेश बामणिया, दिलीप लबाना, चेतनलाल गोदा, रमेश बुनकर, हीरालाल पारगी, रामलाल बागड़िया, चन्दा लबाना, भगवती बुनकर सहित संस्थान कार्यकर्ताओं ने सहयोग किया।

देश पटल पर
गिनाया समूहों
की महिलाओं
के कामों को

(अर्जेन्ट टाईम्स) इंगरपुर। अंतराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस की पूर्व संध्या पर देश को ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि व शक्ति के साथ समावेशन को लेकर गुरुवार को एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला नई दिल्ली में आयोजित हुई। कार्यशाला में जिले की पीडो माडा संस्थान से रमीला व्यास ने हिस्सा लेकर जिले की महिलाओं द्वारा स्वयं सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में अब तक किए कार्यों व ग्रामीण उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में किए बदलावों को प्रमुखता से देश पटल पर रखा। साथ ही महिलाओं द्वारा गठित समूहों के कार्य कलापों से लेकर महिला सशक्ति करण की दिशा में अब तक के नवाचारों व चुनौतियों व महिलाओं के संघर्षों पर वार्ता दी। कार्यशाला में देश भर में संचालित संगठनों से जुड़े चेयरमैन, इंडस्ट्री कर्मचारी सहित भारत सरकार के अधिकारीगण मौजूद थे।

महिलाओं द्वारा ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में किए कार्यों पर दी वार्ता



रामसौर, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित वर्कशाप को सम्बोधित करते रमीला व्यास।

रामसौर @ पत्रिका. अंतराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस की पूर्व संध्या पर देश को ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि व शक्ति के साथ समावेशन को लेकर गुरुवार को एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला नई दिल्ली में हुई। कार्यशाला में जिले की पीडो माडा संस्थान से रमीला व्यास ने हिस्सा लेकर जिले की महिलाओं द्वारा स्वयं सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में अब तक किए कार्यों व ग्रामीण उद्यमिता

के क्षेत्र में किए बदलावों को प्रमुखता से देश पटल पर रखा। साथ ही महिलाओं द्वारा गठित समूहों के कार्य कलापों से लेकर महिला सशक्तीकरण की दिशा में अब तक के नवाचारों व चुनौतियों व महिलाओं के संघर्षों पर वार्ता दी। कार्यशाला में देशभर में संचालित संगठनों से जुड़े चेयरमैन, इंडस्ट्री कर्मचारी सहित भारत सरकार के अधिकारीगण मौजूद थे।