

Genesis:

It was year 2000 when Shri Ajit Khandelwal while visiting remote villages near Bhopal decided to establish a society, to promote rural upliftment and community health. The disciplines, which worked closely with the farmers, find solutions of their problem. He realized that small farmers need support to manage their agriculture as an industrial enterprise.

To transform the livelihood of the rural people near by he decided to name the organization as DKVAAS for extending generous support to the farming community. To highlight the need for providing managerial support to farmers in the form of appropriate technologies, critical input, skill and market support. In the due course of time the organization has extended its focus on development research along with developing efficient system and strengthening the field network.

Acknowledgment

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We by heart acknowledge the timely support by our bankers CBI, Raisen, SBI Raisen, Union Bank, Bhopal and other financial institutions.

Our Team

We have a young group of professionals, well qualified with national exposure in implementing all round development programmes.

DKVAAS has both technical and non-technical professional s in various discipline, social and women volunteers. We work directly with people engaged at ground level and for those who live below poverty line. We have abilities to meet the standards of project management,



reporting and evaluation. Our staff possess expertise in providing consultancy, advisory support to partners and participating organization for implementing the projects, preparation of organizational manuals, identifying eligible communities, preparing operational manuals for conducting orientation and training through education and communication, we are also expertise in monitoring and evaluation.

Mission and priorities

Our mission is to transfer skills, generate knowledge and participate in developmental process for agriculture allied development, entrepreneurship development, community, health, and environment aspect, NRM etc

DKVAAS Priorities falls into research, training, health, environment, skill development and gender equity with sensitization. Society maintains the balance between components of social development in a learning mode by an intellectual method. We are trying to develop ourselves as a premier institute for research and training based activities.

DKVAAS is a NGO and has been funded by revenue generated by various funding agencies, State and Central government through research programme, training, planning and various development activities. Year 2020-2021 was special to DKVAAS and society strives well working delicately for the welfare of the community.

Focus this year

DKVAAS target are small and marginal farmers and deprived section of the society the goal was to improve their quality of life by promoting gainful self-employment and bridging the gap between knowledge and disparity. The proposed action was to promote agricultural and allied development. Considering the uneven distribution of land and water resources which were critical for increasing agricultural production the priority was promotion of agriculture,



horticulture, livestock, health, women empowerment, environment, sustainable livelihood, creating leadership, science and technology development, sanitation, planning & NRM.

Programmes

Sustainable Agriculture & Horticulture

Sustainable Agriculture is a special kind of agriculture along with **farming technique**, which makes maximum utilization of the environment without causing any form of harm to it. The outputs from this **Sustainable Agriculture** are devoid of any types of inorganic chemicals such as pesticides and insecticides. This farming technique uses the organic way of farming. All these factors produce the products in a more **environment friendly** manner and are thus healthier for the consumers to consume.

The other characteristic features of Sustainable Agriculture are: -

- The treatment towards the animals in such kind of farming are more humane because they are given enough space to graze and are not bred like factory products.
- The workers who are associated with the Sustainable Agriculture receive more humane behavior from the employers and it has been observed that the wages offered to these farm workers are fairer than the ones working in the so called industrial farms.
- The one of the most important feature of Sustainable Agriculture is its extended support towards the **small farming community farmers**. It is essentially being emphasized in this type of farming that the organic food items that have been produced by the small farmers of the rural areas are bought and marketed to the consumers through this Sustainable Agriculture route.

This year moving one step ahead we not only promoted sustainable agriculture but also promoted quality agricultural practices through our dream project of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Raisen funded by ICAR, Ministry of Agriculture. Through this we are spreading the novel ideas for increasing agricultural production in all respect even this year we have worked a lot on improving horticultural practices of the area by establishing new and rejuvenation of old orchards.



The practices from KVK are being achieved by means of vocational trainings, FLDs, OFTs, Rural Youth, Income Generating Programmes and ISTs.

We are also sending Kisan Mobile Sandesh (KMS) for timely floating important relevant information regarding agriculture practices. This year society performed well on DBT sponsored project on vermin composting, which has entered in its 2nd year working.

DKVAAS also conducted demonstration on vegetables, flower and fruit cultivation with emphasis given for effective transfer of technology in production.

Livestock Development Programme

Animal wealth in India has increased manifold and the animal husbandry practices have changed to a great extent following the introduction of newer technologies particularly for crossbreeding and upgradation of indigenous breeds. Major health practices have been initiated to support the animal health programmes in the project areas.

Although 70% of India's rural population owns cattle, milk yields are abysmally low due to poor quality stock. By enabling families to upgrade to high-yield livestock and form co-operatives to market their milk as Livestock keeping contribute to household livelihoods and food security.

This year also society emphasizes farmers on selection of improved breed of animal, balance ration, diseases and house management, establishing diaries, Goatry, Poultry, Artificial insemination, vocational training and organizing FLDs & OFTs on various issues related to animal husbandry practices.

Women Empowerment & Gender equity

The extent of empowerment of women in the national hierarchy is determined largely by the three factors – her economic, social and political identity and their weight age. These factors are deeply intertwined and interlinked with many cross cutting linkages which imply that if efforts in even one dimension remain absent or weak, outcomes and momentum generated by the other



components cannot be sustained as they will not be able to weather any changes or upheavals. It is only when all the three factors are simultaneously addressed and made compatible with each other can the woman be truly empowered. Therefore for holistic empowerment of the woman to happen - social, economic and political aspects impacting a woman's life must converge effectively.

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women' has been chosen as the focal issue as it is one of the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the international community and is critical in the context of improving national governance and making country more livable.

So, looking for over all development of women and children's in respect of equality, skill development, empowerment, society this year has organized various programmes, seminars on issues related to gender equity.

Health & Sanitation

Efforts on health focus on awareness development through meetings, interfaces, and IEC programmes on various health issues including HIV/AIDS among community-based organizations, community health volunteers, traditional birth attendants and affected sections of the community including adolescents.

Health camps:

Regular health camps are run to provide anti and post-natal treatment for women, and check ups and basic treatment, such as de-worming medicines, for school children.

Sanitation:

Work on water and sanitation includes promoting sanitary habits and practices, and cost-effective and efficient toilet and potable water facilities for households and schools.



Communities, including youths, are trained on low cost toilet construction promotion and tube well recharging.

Health programmes on sanitation and personal hygiene are conducted in primary schools. Work camps and street plays are organized to promote village sanitation this year.

Science & Technology

Indian economic structure helping India evolves as a globally competitive economic powerhouse. With the available scientific manpower--which is third largest in the world the Indian science and technology has been growing well above world average.

Society this year with following objectives work in rural and urban areas to promote importance of science and technology for day-to-day life.

Objectives

- ✓ To promote and develop high-end entrepreneurship for S&T manpower as well as self-employment by utilizing S&T infrastructure and by using S&T methods.
- ✓ To facilitate and conduct various informational services relating to promotion of entrepreneurship.
- ✓ To network agencies of the support system, academic institutions and Research & Development (R&D) organizations to foster entrepreneurship and self-employing using S&T with special focus on backward areas as well.
- ✓ To act as a policy advisory body with regard to entrepreneurship.

To identify areas in which science and technology can be utilized for achieving the socio-economic objectives of the state, and in particular, the objectives of tackling the problems of backwardness, unemployment and poverty in the rural areas and among the under-privileged sections of society, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Landless Labor, Artisans,



Small and Marginal Farmers and Women. For attaining all the above objective and goals society this year also is being funded by MP Council of Science & Technology & department of biotechnology.

Education

Both individuals and countries benefit from education. For individuals, the potential benefits lie in general quality of life and in the economic returns of sustained, satisfying employment. For countries, the potential benefits lie in economic growth and the development of shared values that underpin social cohesion.

Knowing the importance of computer in day-to-day life both in urban and rural area society this year also conducted short-term courses to provide basic knowledge regarding computer education.

Education has as one of its fundamental goals for imparting culture from generation to generation also education introduces a person to the various aspects of society and finally enables persons to become a better member of society. The DKVAAS thrust is not only on direct education but also on non formal education we are in a process this year in which, association with IGNOU brought better opportunities for school drop out in our area.

Natural Resource Management

Natural Resource Management (NRM) promotion is one of the long-term strategies of Caritas India. We have been supporting Natural Resource Management (NRM) programmes since 2000. In the recent past, the approach has been mainly on promoting integrated natural resources management with active participation of the people. The focus of NRM programmes



is to conserve, preserve and protect the precious natural resources through promotion of Integrated Watershed Management, Sustainable Agriculture programmes etc.

Focal Areas

- Water Management: Application of Innovative techniques for maximizing availability of water and optimizing its use.
- Watershed Development: Efficient use of rainwater and balancing the ecological cycle for land development resulting in increased soil productivity.
- Forest Management: Mobilization of SHGs and VDC for Entrepreneurship development on Forest Products and Forest Waste utilization. Utilization of Forestland inside forest, without disturbing the ecology.
- Dairy and poultry development.

Alternate Energy

Energy is an essential requirement for every household, be it power for lighting or fuel for irrigation and cooking. However, in the easy utility of the so-called traditional energy, we tend to ignore its finite presence and effects on the environment. Though, one would that in the rural interiors, it is nothing but all encompassing dependence on wood for cooking and kerosene from lighting the house in the dark. Our initiative to this end has been two-pronged – protect ecology on the one hand and provision of alternate energy for the people on the other. Our project on setting up of a Biomass Unit has been initiated with support from MP Council of Science & Technology, Bhopal. In the last two years, extensive feasibility study has been done in the 6 blocks of Raisen district.



Focal Areas

- Biomass utility: Utilizing the animal dung supplemented with kitchen waste and dry leaves to provide smoke free cooking to the rural women
- Briquette unit : Establishing biomass briquette unit at centralized place in the district, blocks for effective utilizing biomass for briquette preparation.

Environment

In an era of economic liberalization, privatization and increasing globalization, economics will dominate the scene unless vigorous efforts are made to safeguard the socio-cultural environment. To attain the objectives related to environmental protection society this year also followed following footsteps

- ⇒ Develop and promote approaches for sustainable water resources management including environmental flows, which conserve biodiversity and support livelihoods.
- ⇒ Develop and implement Pollution abatement strategies, demonstrating benefits for key stakeholders.
- ⇒ Promote and advocate measures for water and energy management in agriculture, urban and rural areas.
- ⇒ Determine vulnerability of people, livelihoods and biodiversity to prioritize adaptation strategies, plantation etc.
- ⇒ Develop and implement communication strategies that create awareness and mobilize action by key stakeholders.

Planning & Reporting

The Planning and Development Division, a planning and monitoring organ of DKVAAS, came into existence in 2004 with the following Objectives:

- ✓ To set the vision and directions for the Planning and Learning Systems.
- ✓ To optimize the utilization of resources.
- ✓ To set short-term and long-term goals for the growth.

General Planning

- Preparation of strategic plans, Five-Year Plans and Annual Plans of the society.
- Preparation of Perspective plans.
- Mid term appraisal of plans.
- Assessment and survey for new programmes needs.
- Manpower Planning.

Creating Leadership

Historically, in the NGO sector, leadership had been approached differently than in the for-profit sector. In fact leadership was often defined by what it was not. Leadership was not about the bottom line. It was not about a cutthroat attitude and it was not about growing the business. Training was focused on direct service delivery as opposed to administration. Leaders advanced internally through the agencies hierarchy and experience was viewed as equal to or more important than training and credentials. This model worked reasonably well as long as organizations stayed small and were based locally.

In the NGO world it is important that one leads with heart as well as head. The newer skills include:

- * Vision and strategic planning;
- * A desire to innovate;
- * A willingness to take considered risks;
- * The ability to create and sustain growth;

- * The ability to delegate and collaborate;
- * Excellent communication skills;
- * Risk management and crisis intervention skills.

To attain all the above and considering development of leadership among stakeholders we are providing technical support relating to capacity building, empowerment, and promotion of Science & Technology, decision-making abilities.

So, in all respect this year also society has achieved its targets effectively.