



Uttar Pradesh-Best Practices

Atmnirbhar Uttar Pradesh

for

Atmnirbhar Bharat



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Goal-1

No Poverty

Case-1 District-Ayodhya: SFC Fund Pooling for Go-Aashray Sthal (GAS)

Place of Implementation	:	Go-Aashray Sthal (GAS)
Implenting Agency	:	Ayodhya
Area	:	Rural Development
Year of Practice	:	2020-21

Background

The first Government Order regarding conservation of destitute Govansh released on dated January 02, 2019 in form of POLICY after approval from Honb'le Cabinet and Subsequently Government Orders released time to time to strengthen the part of implementation at the ground level and progress compilation. In context to above, the Go-Ashray Sthals (GAS) established in the Ayodhya Region. To strengthen the Gram Panchayat financially for easily maintaining conserved govansh, the Government decided to pool a part of State Finance Commission Fund from nearby GP to the GP where GAS is being maintained.



Intervention

The department of Rural Development, District Administration came forward to implement the scheme and designed the share of SFC fund to pooled and transferred to Gram Panchayat where GAS are being maintained.

Impact

This innovative scheme is very helpful to cover the gap of expenditure which were actually incurring on maintenance, care and security of conserved govansh in GAS.

Key Outcome

In Ayodhya Region an amount of Rs 5.65 Cr pooled out of that District Barabanki is on top with pooled amount of Rs 2.31 Cr and District Amethi on second position with pooled amount of Rs 2.20 Cr.

Scale up Options

The District Administrations are continuously vigil on conservation of destitute govansh and their health management along with security.

Key Takeaway

The Gram Panchayat operating Go-Ashray Sthals are not facing financial problem in day to day requirement.

District Magistrate, Ayodhya

Case-2 District-Lalitpur Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

Place of Implementation	:	District Lalitpur
Implenting Agency	:	District Rural Development Agency
Area	:	Panchayati Raj
Year of Practice	:	Year 2016-17 to till date

Background

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin has been implemented by the Government of India from April 01, 2016. Under this scheme, on the basis of the data of Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011), arrangements were made to select the families who were houseless, living in huts and living in kutcha houses. Village wise permanent waiting list of the families identified under (SECC-2011) was prepared on Awas Soft,



in which a total of 11099 houses have been constructed in the order of priority from the financial year 2016-17 to 2019-20. After the completion of the list prepared on the basis of Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) under the scheme, the Government of India conducted a survey of the missing eligible beneficiaries and prepared a new list on the website in the form of "Awas Plus". According to which houses have been allotted to 28136 beneficiaries from the financial year 2020-21 to 2023-24.

Intervention

Documents required for registration of beneficiary on Awas Plus -Eligibility of beneficiaries available on Awas Plus before housing acceptance, re-examination is done through the Gram Panchayat Secretary. Photocopy of the beneficiary's Aadhar card. Photocopy of Job Card. Photocopy of bank pass book.

FTO Generation-After registration, geo tagging of the residence is uploaded by the concerned Gram Panchayat Secretary from the proposed residence site. After approval, FTO is generated for release of instalment from block level. After that the amount is released in the bank account of the beneficiary from the concerned development block level.

Distribution of acceptance letter

After acceptance of online accommodation under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin, camps are organized at development block and gram panchayat level, beneficiaries are informed about the housing scheme and acceptance letters are distributed through respected public representatives. A copy of the layout plan is made available to the beneficiaries at the time of acceptance of the house. Along with releasing the first instalment to the beneficiary, nominating the technical assistant, junior engineer posted at the development block, gram panchayat level, they are made to lay out the house according to the map of the house.

Payment of all three installments- The first installment after house approval is Rs 40000.00. Second installment after construction of house up to plinth level Rs.70000.00/Third installment on completion of house Rs. 10000.00.

Inspection by Gram Panchayat Secretary at each level of housing construction while doing this, the process of geotagging is done.

House warming and key distribution programme

On the completion of the houses of the beneficiaries, a ceremony is organized and house warming and key distribution program is organized in the presence of respected public representatives.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin Convergence, the beneficiaries are covered by the following schemes-

- 90 days labour employment under MNREGA
- Construction work of clean toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission
- Free gas connection under Ujjwala scheme.
- Free electricity connection by making application on Jhatpat portal under Saubhagya Yojana
- To make women beneficiaries self-reliant by linking them with self-help groups under the National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Impact

Social

Along with the construction of the house, the beneficiary will get the facility of clean toilet, free gas connection, electricity connection etc., which will improve the standard of living of the villagers as well as change the social level.

Economic

Beneficiaries will have their own residence and working as self-help groups will strengthen the economic status of the beneficiary women.

Key Outcome

The beneficiary having his own house will improve his social status and living conditions and his standard of living will improve. Staying in a clean and pukka house will also help you get rid of diseases.

Lesson learnt

Due to the beneficiary having his own house, all-round development of his family would be possible.

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Case-3 District-Balrampur Establishment of the "Vikas Sankul"

Place of Implementation : Gram Panchayat-Kalwari, Block-Balrampur
Implenting Agency : Rural Development
Area : Establishment of urban amenities
Year of Practice : 2022-23

Background

Urban basic amenities make a significant contribution to social and economic progress. High-quality facilities in urban areas such as education, healthcare, water and electricity supply, transportation, and employment ease people's lives, making them more prosperous, enterprising, and positive.

With the aim of improving the quality of life for the rural population of Balrampur, the Chief Development Officer, Balrampur, has undertaken a meaningful effort to enhance the available natural and physical resources through integrated and effective measures. This initiative has aimed to provide the 3,871 residents of Gram Panchayat Kalwari with an urban-like environment by offering urban amenities, thereby contributing to the socio-economic development of their lives.



Intervantion

Various tasks were carried out through different schemes to make urban comforts and amenities available in Gram Panchayat Kalwari under the integrated plan for the establishment of the "Vikas Sankul".

Under the MGNREGA scheme in the village panchayat, various constructions have been carried out in the sports field, including boundary walls, interlocking paths, seating platforms, electric pole foundations, round tables, benches, gates, and construction of the CIIB board.

Under the MGNREGA scheme, construction of shop for local market is planned on the available land near the sports field, aiming to provide essential items and food supplies to visitors. This initiative will help numerous families secure their livelihoods. Adjacent to the sports field, the village council building and community toilets have also been established.

The primary and junior school located in the village panchayat has been transformed using village funds to provide a high-quality educational environment. Supported by the NITI Aayog's Tablet Lab initiative, children in this school are receiving their education through electronic media.

A jogging pathway, volleyball and badminton courts, and various sports facilities have been provided for everyone. Through village funds, the construction of a cycling path, painting, a GI chain link fence facing mess, electric pole and distribution box, LED street lights, and electrical wiring has been completed. An open gym has also been built with MLA funds in this sports

field. Additionally, with CSR funding, mini slide, up-down swing, and two-seater ride swing for children's play have been installed.

While beautifying the Amrit Sarovar situated in the village panchayat, all opportunities have been provided in a peaceful environment to maintain people's health. Under the MGNREGA scheme, restoration of the pond in Amrit Sarovar has been carried out, including the construction of stairs, interlocking, and pathways, resulting in the creation of 3025 person-days of work. Through village funds, gate, barricading pillars, benches, barricading wires, inlets and outlets, and flag painting have been constructed.

Under the MGNREGA scheme, construction of a market is underway on the available land near the sports field, aiming to set up various stalls for essential items and food supplies for incoming visitors, benefiting numerous families with livelihood opportunities. Adjacent to the sports field, the panchayat house and community toilets have also been established.

The primary and junior school located in the village panchayat has been transformed using village funds to provide a high-quality educational environment. Supported by the NITI Aayog's Tablet Lab initiative, children in this school are receiving their education through electronic media. Within the village panchayat, the facilities of CC roads and street lights have been provided in all the lanes. The construction work of Resource Recovery Center is underway in the village panchayat. After its establishment, waste generated from homes will be processed and utilized in various useful forms. This is a commendable effort for a clean environment.

Impact

Social

"The establishment of Kalvari Development Complex, an effort has been made to bring about significant economic and social changes in the lives of the residents of this village panchayat by providing them with natural, educational, and physical infrastructure facilities within the village panchayat. This village panchayat is located near the city of Balrampur, that's why urban residents of Balrampur city are also benefiting from these facilities and structures." The sports field premises are being used for organizing sports programs along with various functions such as birthdays, engagements, etc. by the residents of Kalvari village as well as other villagers and people from the city.

Economic

Under the MGNREGA scheme, the restoration of a pond has been carried out, generating 3025 human days of work. Additionally, near the sports field, land available was used to set up various stalls in the hot market, resulting in several families now having a means of livelihood.

Key Outcome

Through this project, not only has it been possible to create an educational, health-friendly, and employment-oriented environment, but it has also contributed to environmental conservation. Additionally, it has promoted the social and economic development of the rural residents, providing them with an environment integrated with urban amenities.

Summary

This project has provided an environment equipped with urban amenities such as education, healthcare services, water and electricity supply, transportation, and employment

opportunities. The Tab Lab project has elevated the educational environment to a higher level. The establishment of the Resource Recovery Center is commendable for providing a clean environment.

Lesson learnt

The intention of the government and administration is to establish "urban amenities in rural areas," and this innovative initiative serves as the core concept. By utilizing the available resources, similar projects can be implemented in the gram panchayats of other development regions within the district to promote social and economic development. Implementing such projects can help fulfill the dream of a developed state and a developed India on a comprehensive level.

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Case-4 District-Jaunpur: Freeing valuable land from encroachment

Place of Implementation	:	District Jaunpur
Implementing Agency	:	Sports Department
Area	:	Rural Development
Year of Practice	:	2021-22

Background/Context:

The initiative "**One Village One Playground**" was implemented in Jaunpur district with an objective to address issues such as land encroachment, employment generation, protection of government land, and promoting social cohesion. The campaign aimed to free the precious land of 938 out of 1740 gram panchayats from encroachments.

Intervention:

- Establishment of a coordination committee at the village level, comprising the Panchayat Secretary and Lekhpal, with monitoring by the SDM and BDO.
- Clearance of shrubs and bushes, as well as land leveling, to prepare the land for development.
- Creation of running tracks with lengths ranging from 250m to 1000m around the perimeter of the play fields.
- Installation of volleyball courts, badminton courts, push-up bars, crossbars, and 2-3 open gym instruments in the play fields.
- Formation of Yuvak Mangal Dal in the villages to ensure the maintenance and operation of the play fields.
- Provision of sports equipment by the Youth and Sports department.

Intervention Outcomes:

- Land encroachments were successfully removed from 938 gram panchayats out of the total 1740.
- The campaign generated 395,122 man-days of employment through the convergence of MGNREGA and finance commission funds.
- A total expenditure of 15.53 crore rupees was incurred for the initiative.
- A total of 1556 sports grounds were created.
- Work was in progress in 162 gram panchayats.
- The average expenditure per gram panchayat ranged from 70,000 to 1.5 lakh rupees.
- A total of 1,270 Yuvak Mangal Dal and 1,086 Mahila Mangal Dal were established.
- Over the past year, 1,283 sets of sports equipment were distributed to Yuvak Mangal Dal.
- Sports activities such as volleyball, athletics, badminton, kabaddi, and wrestling were promoted.
- More than 125,000 children and youth engage in sports or practice daily, including those preparing for Army and Police recruitment.
- Notable players from the initiative include Kashish Yadav (Athletics, Gold Medal, State Level), Archana Yadav (Athletics, Silver Medal, National Level), and Namrata Yadav (Grappling Wrestling, International Level, Moscow).

Impact

Land encroachments were significantly reduced, freeing up government land for public use. The campaign generated a substantial number of employment opportunities, benefiting the rural areas. The provision of sports facilities and equipment fostered a culture of physical activity and sports among the youth. Social cohesion in the villages was enhanced through the establishment of Yuvak Mangal Dal and community engagement in sports activities.

Scale-up Options:

- The initiative can be replicated in other districts or regions facing similar challenges of land encroachment and the need for employment generation.
- Collaboration between different government departments, such as MGNREGA and finance commissions, can be explored for effective resource utilization.
- Partnerships with local sports organizations or NGOs can be formed to further enhance the sports facilities and training programs.
- The lessons learned from this initiative can be documented and shared with other districts or states for their reference.

Summary:

The "One Village One Playground" initiative in Jaunpur district successfully addressed land encroachment issues, generated employment opportunities, protected government land, and promoted social cohesion. Through effective coordination and intervention, 938 gram panchayats were freed from encroachments, and 1556 sports grounds were created. The initiative resulted in the distribution of sports equipment, engagement of over 125,000 children and youth in sports activities, and the recognition of talented athletes at various levels. The campaign showcased the potential for replicating such interventions in other regions and highlighted the importance of collaboration between different departments for successful implementation.

Lesson Learned:

- Establishing a coordination committee at the village level and regular monitoring by higher authorities ensures the smooth implementation of the intervention.
- Clearing the land and creating basic infrastructure, such as running tracks and sports courts, is crucial for developing the play fields.
- Forming local community groups, such as Yuvak Mangal Dal, ensures the long-term maintenance and operation of the sports facilities.
- Collaborating with relevant government departments and leveraging available funds maximizes the impact of the intervention.
- Promoting sports activities not only provides recreational opportunities but also fosters talent development and social cohesion within the community.

District Magistrate, Jaunpur

Goal-2

Zero Hunger

Case-5 District-Ambedkar Nagar: Foot and mouth vaccination program

Place of Implementation	:	FMD Vaccination Centre
Implenting Agency	:	Ambedkar Nagar
Area	:	Animal Husbandary
Year of Practice	:	2020-21

Background

The GOI decided to implement mobile veterinary services with the objectives to provide “On the Spot” disease diagnostic facilities, better management and utilization of available technical human resources, minimizing the losses due to diseases, improve productivity through improved breeding facility on time, strengthen rural animal health infrastructure and to ensure general awareness of the common animal’s diseases and their preventive measures. GOI also decided to allocate one Mobile Veterinary Unit on ONE LAKH animal Population. In vary first phase the AYODHYA Region get 34 MVUs .

Intervention

The above scheme is being carried out under Center Sector Scheme ESVHD where in operation cost 40% of budget is being shared by the State Government which helps the state and districts in providing quality animal care on the spot and on time.

Impact

The animal care facilities on time are time-saving and cost saving at the animal owner site and maintain productivity of the animal.



Key Outcome

The animal care services are only a call distance away, the farmers are free to call on toll-free number 1962 to for information which at once regulate and mobilize the MVU to farmer’s door step. Now farmers do not bother to carry animals to nearby veterinary care institution leaving his/her productive agriculture time thereby adverse impact on livestock and agriculture could be saved.

Scale up Options

There is great demand from farmers to increase the number of MVUs. Out of 34 MUVs in the region, 50% are running on Pre-Scheduled route and 50% on Emergency on Call from Call Center (1962)

Key Takeaway

From the date of inception of the MVUs services till 14th August 2023, the 34 MVUs covered 9923 cases on emergency, 6029 villages covered on pre-scheduled route. The total number of 32463 animals treated in above mentioned time span.

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Case-6 District-Amethi: Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU)

Place of Implementation : Animal Health Centre
Implementing Agency : Amethi
Area : Animal Husbandary
Year of Practice : 2020-21

Background

The conventional Artificial Insemination program produces 50-50 % male and female calves as per natural balance. In animal genetics the scientist could succeed in sexing of X and Y Chromosomes mechanically which helped in maintaining about 90% of X chromosomes in the semen straw. This started the journey of use of sexed semen in Artificial Insemination program. In The State of UP the State Government went into a contract with USA based Bull Semen Sexing Agency- ABS Global which established semen sexing unit at Government Deep Frozen Semen Station at Babugarh Farm, Hapur.



Intervention

The Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board is the State Implementing Agency and went under the contract with assigned Agency in Year 2019. The Government of UP has made substantial budget provision to smooth implementation of the project and supply of the sexed semen straws.

Impact

This scheme has open a new chapter in the state to improve the quality Artificial Insemination practice and thereby benefitting animal owners by getting 90% female calves on a levy of Rs 100/- per AI where the landing cost of per Straw only is Rs 766/- The State Government has given about 87% subsidy to the farmers for their betterment.

Key Outcome

This quality service is being given at the farmer's door step and free of cost except Rs 100/- as levy under GOI AI Program i.e. NAIP. Farmers are getting 90% female calves. The Region has a progress of 63.77% of the allocated target till August, 2023

Scale up Options

This scheme requires more and more publicity through different rural awareness program platform and dissemination of information in vernacular language (local language)

Key Takeaway

The production of 90% female calves resulting less number of male calves which agriculture value are now negligible, there the farmers are free from caring Male calves/ the number of destitute male calves on road and agriculture field will minimize to the adoptable stage.

District Magistrate, Amethi

Case-7 District-Barabanki: Artificial insemination with graded semen – 90% female offspring

Place of Implementation : Artificial insemination Centre
Implementing Agency : Livestock Development Board State Implementing Agency
Area : Animal Husbandary
Year of Practice : 2019-20

Background

Under traditional artificial insemination program, 50-50% male and female offspring are produced as per the natural balance. In animal genetics, scientists were able to mechanically determine the sex of the This began the journey of using sexed semen in artificial insemination programs. In the state of UP, the State Government entered into a contract with USA based Bull Semen Sexing Agency – ABS Global, which has set up a semen sexing unit at the Government Deep Frozen Semen Station at Babugarh Farm, Hapur.'



Intervention

Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board is the state implementing agency and the program went under contract with the specified agency in the year 2019. UP Government has made adequate budget provision for smooth implementation of the project and supply of sexed semen straw.

Impact

This scheme has opened a new chapter in improving the quality of artificial insemination practice in the state and thus benefited the animal owners by getting 90% female calves at a charge of Rs 100/- per AI, where per landing of straw production Cost is only Rs 766/-. - The state government has given about 87 percent subsidy to the farmers for their betterment.

Key Results

This quality service is being provided at the doorstep of the farmer and is being provided free of cost except a levy of Rs 100/- under the AI Program of the Government of India i.e. NAIP. Farmers are getting 90 percent female calves. The progress of the sector till August, 2023 is 63.77% of the allocated target.

Scale-up Options

The scheme requires greater publicity and dissemination of information in local language (local language) through various rural awareness program platform.

Key Achievements:

The production of 90% female progeny has resulted in a reduction in the number of male calves, whose agricultural value is now negligible, freeing farmers from caring for male calves. The number of destitute male calves on roads and in agricultural areas will reduce.

District Magistrate, Barabanki

Case-8 District-Lakhimpur Kheri **Banana Fiber, Sustainable economic self-sufficiency through production**

- Place of Implementation** : Village - Samaisa (Development Block-Isanagar),
Village Vasanthapur Khurd and Vichitra Nagar (V.B.-
Palia).
- Implenting Agency** : Isanagar Development Block under Uttar Pradesh
National Rural Livelihood Mission and Palia.
- Area** : Rural Development
- Year of Practice** : 2020-21

Background

Banana fiber is a fiber extracted from the peel of the banana plant, which is similar to jute or flax. It is used as raw material for making eco-friendly products like handbags, mats, clothes, sarees, sofas, covers, carpets, fancy coats etc. In this way, banana stem is used as raw material for making banana fiber. This stem is the residue left after harvesting the crop which was not used earlier and kept rotting on the side of the fields. Now using this, the banana stem is cut into four parts by the machine, after which banana fiber is prepared by putting it in the machine and it is preserved by washing and drying.

Intervention

The background of making banana fiber was laid when Chief Development Officer Shri Arvind Singh started the discussion of innovation of 'One Block One Product' (OBOP) taking inspiration from 'One District One Product' (ODOP). In this sequence, it was informed by Block Development Officer Mr. Arun Kumar Singh that banana cultivation is being done on a large scale in the development block Isanagar. Therefore, if self-help groups are associated with banana related products, better results can be achieved. Block Development Block Officer Shri Arun Kumar Singh held meetings with the women of self-help groups in several phases (month September-October, 2020) and inspired them by telling about economic empowerment and 25-30 self-help groups. By selecting poor women, they were trained and the banana fiber product was started. Thereafter, work was started by establishing two units in development block Palia also.



Production and challenge

After motivating for production, the main challenge was to collect machinery and other facilities for production. Therefore, the self-help group/village organization was given loan from CLF. The machines were sourced from Riddhi Enterprises Surat, Gujarat in November, 2020 after negotiating with various vendors. Production has started in December, 2020 with

the arrival of the machine and at present about 40 kg of fiber is being produced daily from a plant and the fiber is being sold at Rs.150 to 200 per kg. Fiber was found to be of high quality in lab testing and has also been registered on India Mart. So far tokens have been received from many companies, in which Ultimate Pvt. The Banana Fiber unit is being run by women from self-help groups. Group shed for banana fiber unit has been given by Block Development Officer Shri Arun Kumar Singh under MNREGA scheme. Office and store have been arranged in this shed.

Impacts

Banana fiber is being sold by the Self Help Group at the rate of around Rs 150 to Rs 200 per kg and at this price it is getting around 50 percent profit. There is a possibility of increase in profit due to increase in demand. The consistency of this product can also be seen.

Since the farmer used to cut the stem of the banana and throw it away, it was causing double loss, termite infestation from the first stem and the financial burden of getting the second stem cut. Therefore, along with the economic benefits of banana fiber production, both the above mentioned disadvantages have been overcome. Therefore, when the farmers were contacted, they happily agreed to donate banana stems. Therefore, due to easy availability of raw materials and environmental friendliness, there is immense potential for sustained demand for this production. In development block Palia, women of Tharu tribe are earning profit by making handicrafts with banana fiber. Honorable Prime Minister has also encouraged the working didis in his Mann Ki Baat program by terming banana fiber production as a step from waste to best. In this way, through thinking and meaningful efforts under Mission Shakti, through the inspiration and innovation of Block Development Officer Shri Arun Kumar Singh, the women of the Self Help Group are strongly moving towards self-reliance and this product of the block is crossing the border of the district and state. Moving strongly towards the market.

Future and prospects

- Manufacturing of paper and handicraft products from fiber
- Production of organic fertilizers and pesticides
- Establishment of many units at the district level
- Fiber handloom products
- Huge possibility of employment generation by establishment of units at state level
- Other banana related by-products like chips etc

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Case-9 District-Balrampur : Project started as sugarcane nursery

Place of Implementation	:	07 Blocks of District Balrampur
Implementing Agency	:	District Magistrate, Balrampur
Area	:	Agriculture
Year of Practice	:	2020-21

Background

The project to promote livelihood and income through sugarcane nursery was initiated in FY 2020-21 in 7 blocks of Balrampur district. In September 2020, 60 self-help groups (SHGs) comprising 700 women were identified for the project. The main objectives were to provide livelihood opportunities to rural women, increase productivity through the adoption of new techniques, and enhance resilience in sugarcane cultivation.

Intervention

- 1. Identification of SHGs:** In the first year, 60 SHGs with 700 women were identified for participation in the project. In the second year, the number increased to 90 SHGs with 1,237 families.
- 2. Training, Technical Guidance, and Convergence with Other Departments:**
 - **Sugarcane Department/NRLM:** SHGs received training, technical support, and guidance. They were provided with pest-resistant seeds and machinery on state grants or free of cost by sugar mills.
 - **Agricultural Department/KVK:** Knowledge sharing and training were facilitated by the agricultural department.
 - **Financial Support from Banks:** SHGs received credit linked to the Centre's Credit-Cum-Subsidy Scheme (CCL) of Rs. 1 lakh per SHG. There were no instances of non-performing assets (NPAs).
- 3. Average Input Cost and Profitability:**
 - The average input cost per seedling was Rs. 3.00, which included polythene trays, sugarcane seeds, mixture, fertilizer/pesticide, and labor charges.
 - SHGs sold each seedling for Rs. 3.50, resulting in an average profit of Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.00 per seedling.
 - The average income per woman per season ranged from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000.

Impact

- 1. Promotion of Double Cropping:** Farmers were encouraged to use the sugarcane nursery plants as double crops, leading to increased incomes. For example, double cropping with marigold was promoted.
- 2. Establishment of New Nurseries:** To further expand the project's impact, diverse plant nurseries, including katiya nurseries, marigold cultivation nurseries, and Thai guava nurseries, were set up.
- 3. Promotion of Organic Cultivation:** The project promoted organic farming and its certification. Emphasis was placed on using organic inputs such as manure and bio-compost, as well as pathogen-free healthy sugarcane seed cane.

4. **By-Product Utilization:** Wastes from the sugarcane nursery were effectively utilized to produce jaggery, vinegar, and sugar, generating additional income.

Key Results

1. **Increased Germination:** The adoption of the bud chip method resulted in improved germination rates of 60-70%, compared to 30-40% with the general method.
2. **High-Quality Seeds:** The use of high-quality seeds, such as COS-13235, COKL-14201, and CO-15023, enhanced production and reduced wastage.
3. **Efficient Seed Usage:** The new method required only 25 quintals of seeds per hectare, compared to 60 quintals under the traditional method.
4. **Skill Development and Financial Independence:** The project empowered women by providing skill development opportunities and financial independence. Women were able to diversify funds for similar projects such as marigold cultivation, vegetable production, and dairy farming.
5. **Creation of Livelihood:** The project successfully created livelihood opportunities for rural women in the sugarcane nursery sector.
6. **Timely Loan Repayment:** The SHGs demonstrated responsible financial behavior by repaying loans without defaulting.

Scale-up Options

- Expansion of the project to more blocks and districts in Balrampur.
- Replication of the project in other sugarcane-growing regions.
- Collaboration with additional departments and stakeholders for increased support and resources.
- Strengthening linkages with banks and financial institutions to provide more financial support to SHGs

Summary

The livelihood and income through sugarcane nursery project in Balrampur district aimed to provide rural women with livelihood opportunities and enhance productivity in sugarcane cultivation. By equipping SHGs with training, technical support, and financial grants, the project successfully increased germination rates, improved seed quality, promoted organic farming, and generated additional income through by-product utilization. The project empowered women, created financial independence, and facilitated timely loan repayment. The success of the project opens avenues for scaling up and replicating it in other regions.

Lesson Learnt

- Empowering women through skill development and financial inclusion leads to positive socio-economic outcomes.
- Technical guidance, convergence with other departments, and financial support are crucial for the success of livelihood projects.
- Adoption of innovative techniques and practices can significantly enhance productivity and profitability.
- Utilization of by-products and promotion of organic cultivation contribute to sustainability and increased income opportunities.
- Collaboration with stakeholders and effective utilization of resources are key factors in scaling up and replicating successful projects.

District Magistrate, Balrampur

Case-10 District-Ghaziabad: A step towards BLUE REVOLUTION

Place of Implementation	:	District Gaziabad
Implementing Agency	:	Fisheries Department
Area	:	Rural Development
Year of Practice	:	2021-2022

Background/Context:

The district of Ghaziabad has embarked on a fisheries initiative as part of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, which aims to develop, manage, and promote fisheries. The initiative is a step towards the Blue Revolution, promoting fish farming in the district. Several interventions and government aids have been implemented to support the growth of the fisheries sector.

Intervention:

1. Pond Fish Culture: 62 ponds have been established for fish culture.
2. Biofloc Ponds: 6 biofloc ponds have been set up, which use microbial technology to maintain water quality.
3. Recirculating Aquaculture System: 2 systems have been implemented to enable the reuse of water, improving sustainability.
4. Cold Storage: Cold storage facilities have been established to ensure proper preservation of fish produce.
5. Feed Mills: 2 feed mills have been established to provide high-quality feed for the fish.
6. Live Fish Vending Vehicle: 2 vehicles have been introduced to enable direct sales of live fish.
7. Aqua Tourism: Efforts have been made to promote aqua tourism in the district.
8. Government/ District Aid:
 - Leasing of Fisheries Department land for 10 years to support fish farming.
 - Facilitating leasing of private lands for fish farming.
 - Enabling loan provision through KCC financial tie-ups, benefiting 14 farmers.
 - Training programs and awareness initiatives for farmers.
 - Linkage with alternate markets to expand the reach of fish produce.
 - Provision of fish seeds from departmental hatcheries.
 - Feed linkages from other states to ensure an adequate supply of fish feed.
 - Rs. 5 lakh insurance cover for farming and allied activities, providing accidental insurance benefits to farmers.

Intervention Outcomes:

1. The number of engaged farmers increased by 80.39% in the financial year 2021-2022.
2. Total biomass production increased by 158.24% in the financial year 2021-2022.
3. Productivity per hectare per year increased by 25% in 2021-2022.
4. Water bodies dedicated to fish farming witnessed a growth of 106.59%.
5. Direct and indirect employment in the fisheries sector increased by 200%.
6. Income per farmer in lakhs/hectare increased by 127.78%.
7. Seed stocking (fingerling) increased by 244.32% from 3.18 lakhs to 7.52 lakhs.

Impact:

The increased engagement of farmers, higher production levels, improved productivity, and expansion of water bodies indicate a positive impact on the fisheries industry. The significant increase in employment opportunities and income per farmer demonstrates the socio-economic benefits. Moreover, the establishment of infrastructure such as cold storage and feed mills has enhanced the overall value chain and market connectivity.

Scale-up Options:

To further strengthen the fisheries sector in Ghaziabad, the following have been identified:

1. Development and advancement of dedicated apps - Fish Dawai and Fish Guru.
2. Introduction of an enterprise unit - Fish on Wheels, focusing on farm-to-fork fish supply.
3. Additional activities such as Aqua Tourism, Boating, and Restaurant on Fish Ponds.
4. Establishment of Modern Retail Fish Shops.
5. Formalizing alternate markets for live fish sales.
6. Making training centers operational for capacity building.
7. Making the certificate of training a prerequisite for subsidy under PMMSY.
8. Implementing adequate audit and viability checks of projects post-subsidy sanctioning under PMMSY.
9. Seeking feedback for policy interventions.
10. Ensuring electricity connections for commercial to agriculture purposes.

Summary:

The fisheries initiatives in Ghaziabad, under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, have resulted in significant increase in engaged farmers, biomass production, productivity, water bodies, employment, and farmer income. The establishment of infrastructure and market linkages has further enhanced the sector. To sustain and expand these positive outcomes, future plans include the introduction of new technologies, enterprise units, and market development strategies.

Lesson Learned:

1. Government support and initiatives can significantly contribute to the growth and development of a specific sector, such as fisheries, leading to a revolution.
2. Modern advancements, combined with training programs for farmers and awareness campaigns, contributed to a substantial increase in engagement, production, and productivity.
3. The expansion and diversification of activities related to fisheries can open up new avenues for growth and income generation.
4. Initiatives like aqua tourism, establishment of modern retail fish shops, and developing dedicated apps for information and supply chain management demonstrate the potential for innovation and entrepreneurship in the industry.

District Magistrate, Gaziabad

Case-11 District-Kaushambi: Integrated Horticulture Development Mission/ Establishment of Tissue Culture Lab for production of G-9 Banana seedlings under the District Industrial Mission.

Place of Implementation : Chillashahbaji, Sayyed Sarawan, Kaushambi, UP
Implementing Agency : Pratham Enterprises, Prretam Nagar
Area : Horticulture and Food Processing
Year of Practice : 2023-24

Background

In the district Kaushambi, banana is cultivated in the area of more than seven thousand Hectares. Out of excessive production, banana is exported from Kaushambi to five states of India namely Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Delhi. In order to make available to the farmers medium high quality and low cost banana seedlings, tissue culture lab has been established in the private sector.



Intervention

Use of necessary chemicals for production of plants in Laboratories. The aforesaid lab has the capacity of producing three million seedlings. The project has been set up in the private sector. The cost of the project is 2.53 crores for which amount of one crore is granted by the Horticulture Department of U.P. The sterile area of entire lab is maintained under class one lac sterile condition. In tissue culture lab bacteria free method is used, due to which good quality and disease free plants are prepared. So plants are saved from banana bunchy top virus, mosaic virus, streak virus and cucumber virus. Machineries used in lab are autoclave, laminar airflow, weighing balanced and growth rack and temperature controller device.

Employment Creation:

At Present in Tissue Culture Lab 75 Persons directly and 125 person indirectly (Total 200) are employed.

Key Results

There would be awareness among the farmers through which they will be able to plant lab-produced G-9 seedlings having high production quality instead of planting traditional and low production seedlings of banana. At present, seedlings are provided for the cost of Rs. 16 to 20 per piece by outside companies but now, farmers will be able to buy it instantly and at lower cost and thereby avail an increase in their income.

Summary

The farming of banana is immense in the district – Kaushambi. The farmers are bound to purchase G-9 seedlings from outside the State of U.P. which increases their expenditure. However, there is possibility now that low cost seedlings will be available to the farmers.

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Case-12 District-Bijnaur: Dragon fruit farming away from traditional farming

Place of Implementation	: Village-Umri, Nahtaur, Bijnaur
Implementing Agency	: Rituraj Singh, Vill-Umri, Nahtaur, Bijnaur
Area	: Agriculture
Year of Practice	: 2019-20

Background

Farmer Shri Rituraj Singh is a farmer of village Umri development block Nehtaur, who did his early education from GIC College, after completing his engineering studies from Nagpur, he got an opportunity to work in a fabric manufacturing company in Gujarat, and then non-woven in Greater Noida. Worked as HOD of Electrical and Instrument in Novotech Textile Private Limited, a fabric company.

There is a special attachment to the village and the fields. Every year during the summer holidays, it was a pleasure to come to the village and work in the fields with my father.

Intervention

Rituraj's father Mr. Rajendra Singh has already been a progressive farmer who was doing organic farming of black rice, satavar, turmeric and black wheat, even during that time Rituraj used to help his father in finding new seeds and ordering them, during the epidemic. As Covid-19 created havoc all over the world, at that time Rituraj got a chance to come back to his village and live with his father. Impressed, he decided to do something new in farming, with this intention he decided to do organic farming.

Impact

Dragon fruit is a plant of moist hot climate, maximum temperature of 40 degree and minimum temperature of 10 degree is beneficial for this plant. The soil with pH value of about 7-8 is suitable as well as there should be good arrangement of drainage. It starts yielding in 2 years after planting from the plant while it takes 4 to 5 years to yield from seed. In winter season 2 irrigation in a month while in summer 3 to 4 irrigation is required in a month.

Outcome

Along with organic dragon fruit cultivation in one acre of land, Rituraj also started sugarcane and red banana cultivation as a side crop, as a result of which he earned 1-75 lakhs in the year 2020-21 and 4 lakhs in the year 2021-22. Turnover of Rs.8.25 Lakhs in 2022-23. Once the investment is made in dragon fruit crop, it can take 25 years of income.

Key Takeaway

District Magistrate Mr. Umesh Mishra honored Rituraj by awarding him as a progressive Fadalku. Apart from this, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University Modipuram Meerut was also awarded in the 29th Krishi Vigyan Kendra Workshop for the cultivation of dragon fruit

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Case-13 District-Etawah Strawberry cultivation

Place of Implementation	:	Gram Panchayats of Jaswant Nagar Blocks
Implementing Agency	:	Women farmers of Self Help Groups (NRLM)
Area	:	Agriculture
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

NRLM Etawah has taken a unique initiative of strawberry cultivation with the aim of promoting livelihood among the women of the group in the agriculture sector. Strawberry is a cold season crop, by using scientific technique of mulching the women of the group have successfully earned a profit of Rs 2.6 lakh per half acre. The details about strawberry cultivation are as follows:-

Soil requirement for strawberry cultivation

The strawberry plant grows best in dry sandy soil. Excessively waterlogged soil is not suitable for strawberry cultivation. The pH between 5.5 – 7 is ideal for strawberry cultivation. Generally pH in Etawah remains between 7.0 – 8.5. Farmers are using cow dung manure to control the pH level of soil SHG. 20-30 degree temperature is suitable for this crop. As temperatures rise, plants and yields are affected.

Method of farming

The field is plowed 3-4 times after adding cowdung manure, so that the roots of the plants can get adequate amount of essential nutrients, air and water. After ploughing, a 3.5 feet wide furrow is made in the field, on which mulching is used to control the environmental conditions. In mulching, strawberry plants are planted between September 25 and October 15 by making holes at a distance of 1 to 1.25 feet. Light irrigation is done after planting. From time to time insecticides and fungicides are sprayed as per requirement. In strawberry crop, fertilizers are given along with irrigation. In case of increase in temperature after 15th February, the production period can be increased by reducing the temperature by providing shade through green net (with 50% porosity). After plucking, the fruits are packed in boxes with holes and sold in the market.

Converging with MNREGA, strawberry cultivation is being done scientifically by 20 members of 12 groups in 06 development blocks of the district (Badhpura, Basrehar, Bharthana, Jaswantnagar, Maheva and Saifai), in which the development block is in Nagla Bhikhan village of Jaswantnagar. Mrs. Mantravati, a member of Shri Krishna Self Help Group, has done excellent work in strawberry cultivation.

Impact

By cultivating strawberries, the groups have got a profit of about 50 percent of the cost, due to which the income of the women of the group has not only doubled but they have also got a

rightful place as progressive farmers in the society, which has influenced 38 progressive farmers. Has expressed his desire to grow the upcoming crop.

Key results

Strawberries are generally cultivated in areas with cold temperatures. In Etawah district, farming is being done by establishing an optimized environment through mulching, in which maximum benefit is being obtained from the cost incurred and other groups are also getting inspired and are interested in cultivating strawberries.

Key achievements

In Etawah district, strawberry cultivation is being done by the sisters of the group by making the adverse environment favorable, which is an innovative effort for the district, which has inspired many other groups and farmers to do strawberry cultivation and in other districts too this can be implemented.

Business Profit Total Cost in Half Acre				
Sl.	Description	Nos.	Rate	Amount
1	Strawberry plants	10000	12	120000
2	Compost and liquid fertilizer			40000
3	Plastic mulch			10000
4	Making Para (MNREGA)			40000
5	Drip Irrigation (Convergence) (Total cost Rs 90000 for six years)			15000
6	Wages (MNREGA)			40000
7	Irrigation			20000
8	Packing and Marketing			35000
9	Other expenses			20000
Total Cost				340000

Sl.	Description	Total
1	Average yield per plant	0.5 Kg
2	Total yield half acre (10000 plants)	5000 Kg
3	average price per kg	120 Per Kg
4	Gross Income	Rs. 600000.00
5	Actual profit per half acre	Rs. 260000.00

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Case-14 District-Mahoba: Planting of Napier grass

Place of Implementation	: 273 Gram Panchayats of 04 Blocks of Mahoba
Implenting Agency	: Animal Husbandary Department
Area	: Animal Husbandary
Year of Practice	: 2022-23

Background

In Bundelkhand, there is a big problem of huge damage to the crops of farmers due to non-food animals, to solve which, as per the order of the government, cow shelters have been operated in 291 villages in comparison to 273 gram panchayats of four development blocks of Mahoba district, in which non-food animals are being treated. Anna has been conserved. The problem of green fodder for the animals was being faced, due to which 14 Gram Panchayats identified 27 acres of pasture land and freed the land from encroachment and planted Napier grass. Once After planting Napier grass, farmers get a solution to the problem of green fodder for 3 to 5 years. To solve the problem of green fodder for animals, a solution was found for the lack of quality fodder.

Benefits of Napier Grass

- Napier grass is a high bred variety of millet. Which can be grown not only in barren lands but also on the ridges of fields. Only irrigation is required.
- The rainy season is the right time to plant Napier grass. This grass becomes ready in twenty to twenty-five days.
- The production of Napier grass is about 300 to 400 cu per acre. Once the grass is harvested, its branches start spreading again.
- The specialty of this grass is that if you plant this grass once, there will be no problem of green fodder for the next 3 to 5 years.
- It can be harvested in an interval of 25 days.
- When this grass is planted for the first time, it takes about 45 days to be ready, whereas after that it is ready in 25 days and the cycle of harvesting it continues.
- In the initial stage of growth of this grass, 12 to 14 percent dry matter is present. In which on average 7 to 12 percent protein, 34 percent fiber and 10.5 percent calcium and phosphorus ash are found.

Intervention

Under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate and Chief Development Officer, Mahoba, a meeting of the Block Development Officers was held and instructions were given to identify the pasture land and the Gram Panchayat land nearest to the cow shed and free it from encroachment and to plant Napier grass in it. MNREGA will immediately identify the land. And after acceptance of the work in convergence with 15th Finance Commission, the work was carried out.

Details of planting of Napier grass in the Gram Panchayats of the district:

S.	Block	Gram Panchayat	Plantation of Napier Grass (No. of Knots)	Coverage Area (Acre)
1	Jaitpur	Dhavarra	10000	1.00
2		ajnar	10000	1.00
3		Gudha	10000	2.00
4		Lamoura	10000	3.00
5	Kabrai	Sirsikalan	20000	10.00
6		Bhandara	1000	1.23
7		Maheva	10000	1.00
8		Mauchipura	10000	1.00
9		Shahpahari	10000	0.619
10	Panwari	Roorikalan	5000	1.00
11		Bahadurpurkalan	5000	1.00
12		Kankuan	5000	1.00
13		Mahuaitaura	5000	1.00
14		Killhowa	5000	1.00
		Sum	116000	25.849

Key results:

By carrying out the above work, mainly the Gram Sabha land was freed from illegal occupation and availability of green fodder was ensured to the cows, which facilitated the preservation of Anna cows in cow sheds and also helped farmers in increasing their crops from Anna cows. Good results were achieved in preventing the damage to a great extent. Napier's Rs. 2 in Gram Panchayat Sirsikala Development Block Kabrai. An option to increase the income of the Gram Sabha by selling saplings was also created.



Gram Panchayat-Sirsikalan, Block-Kabrai
No. of Napier Grass Plant-20000 Area-10 Acre

Scale-up Options

There has been an awareness among the rural people for the plantation of Napier grass and they are interested in planting Napier grass on their personal land as well, which will

increase their income. The work of marking land for the plantation of Napier grass is also being done in the other remaining Panchayats of the district. Due to which the loss of farmers' crops can be prevented by preserving the food and animals. This will also help in increasing the income of the farmers.

Important Achievements

The social and economic benefits of the above work are as follows: Awareness among rural residents about planting of Napier grass in Gram Panchayats, Gram Sabha land becoming free from encroachment, increase in income of Gram Sabha, ease in preserving Anna cow dynasty, availability of green fodder. Reduction in crop loss of farmers due to Anna cow dynasty, etc., which is very useful for cow dynasty conservation.

Summary

In the year 2022-23, after convergence with the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Scheme and the Fifteenth Finance Plan, the pasture land will be identified and Napier grass will be planted on 27 acres of land in 14 Gram Panchayats of the district for the pasture development work which comes under the category of permissible work of MNREGA.

Lessons Learned

Anna cow dynasty needs the participation of rural people to ensure availability of green fodder and to preserve the cow dynasty. Through this work, the general public is being motivated towards improving the economic condition along with Napier grass and environmental adaptation in their surroundings.

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Goal-3

Good Health and Well-Being

Case-15 District-Moradabad Anemia Testing through EzeCheck Device

Place of Implementation	:	District-Moradabad
Implenting Agency	:	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
Area	:	Health
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

According to the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5), the prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years in Moradabad district is 43.4%, which is about 1.5 times more than the state average of 28.2%. Traditional techniques for detecting anemia require invasive techniques, such as pricking a finger with a syringe to take a blood sample. This method is adopted by health experts but due to shortage of medical officers and lack of specialized expertise, the diagnosis of anemia is adversely affected.

Intervention

For a permanent solution to the problem related to anemia, a non-invasive technique was started by the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Department of Moradabad district for early detection of anemia through Anganwadi Workers (AWW). The intervention used the EzeCheck device, an ISO certified (non-invasive testing device) for various non-communicable diseases. This tool does not generally replace higher level standards but serves an important role as an initial screening tool. The cost of anemia testing through this EzeCheck device comes to approximately Rs 45/- per test.

Impact

This intervention showed many positive results. Firstly, the device was easily used by Anganwadi workers without specific technical skills. In this tool the process of making reports was automatic without any manual reading. Due to the almost negligible pain caused by needle prick, positive results of this method of testing were obtained among adolescent girls, as a result, anemia testing (Hemoglobin Test) could be ensured in maximum numbers. Along with this, it became possible to easily conduct anemia test (hemoglobin test) of newborns and small children through this non-invasive method. This process was very painful in the invasive method. This intervention significantly contributed to early detection and management of anemia, minimizing medical waste, improving compliance with iron and folic acid supplementation, and increasing awareness about anemia among adolescent girls. Mandatory counseling was provided through counseling sessions conducted and use of test reports.

Key results

Anemia was screened in about 3575 adolescent girls using non-invasive techniques over a period of 04 months covering 08 rural areas of Moradabad district. Post-test, hemoglobin level in 6.3% adolescent girls was normal (Hb \geq 12 gm/dl), 34.6% adolescent girls had mild anemia (Hb 11-11.9 gm/dl), 56.2% adolescent girls had moderate anemia (Hb 8-10.9 gm/dl). Anemia and severe (Hb $<$ 8 gm/dl) anemia was detected in 2.9% of adolescent girls. The identified adolescent girls were provided iron and folic acid medicines as well as necessary counseling for the management of anemia.

Scale-up Options

EzeCheck Device can be used for large scale testing in areas with extremely weak and vulnerable group population. It can be used to screen boys and girls in schools and colleges, elderly people suffering from non-communicable diseases and newborn children. This equipment is capable of doing preliminary investigation at a rapid pace and if any abnormal condition is found in the initial investigation, it can be referred to the concerned medical units for confirmation and medical consultation.

Key achievements

This intervention highlights the challenges facing health and their solutions through technology. This device is extremely useful for the large demography of India through non-invasive anemia detection methods like other adapted techniques. Other similar interventions are vital to address the significant health issues facing the world following the COVID-19 pandemic.

Summary

The prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls in Moradabad district is much higher than the state average. Due to shortage of medical officers, the traditional invasive method for hemoglobin testing faced a lot of challenges. Integrated Child Development Scheme Department, Moradabad created a non-invasive technique for detecting anemia using EzeCheck Device, which proved to be optimal for the users. This technology was capable of timely detection and management of anemia. This intervention positively impacted the sector. This intervention resulted in reduction of medical waste and also spread awareness among adolescent girls. This intervention played an important role in facing and solving health related challenges through technology.

Lessons Learned

1. Non-invasive technology provides positive results by eliminating health issues such as test and specificity deficiencies and abnormal procedures.
2. The non-invasive device being user-friendly can further empower frontline workers to effectively detect and manage anemia in critical healthcare settings.

3. Automated Reporting System saves the burden and time taken by manual reporting system and also increases the ability to take better decisions and provide necessary advice through data analysis.
4. By increasing innovative interventions and ensuring access to more populated areas, effective steps can be taken to address health problems, which can have a significant impact on public health outcomes.

District Magistrate, Moradabad

Case-16 District-Varanasi Improvement in nutritional status through Nutri Garden in Varanasi district”

Place of Implementation : 694 Gram Panchayats of 08 development blocks
Implementing Agency : Department of Child Development and Nutrition
Area : Gram Panchayat
Year of Practice : 2022-23

Background

Child Development Nutrition Department is running 3914 Anganwadi centers in the district for the all-round development of children aged 0-6 years. Health check-up, immunization supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and nutrition counseling and referral services are provided to children as well as pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls through Anganwadi centers. After surveying the families of malnourished children, this fact came to light that wheat, rice and potatoes (carbohydrates) are being used in abundance in the food prepared in the family, but the use of green vegetables is being reduced. In the month of April 2022, it was found that 16.85% children were undernourished, of which about 2% children were in the severely underweight category. Reducing the percentage of underweight children to 5.8% of the national figure, as well as SAM and MAM The number of children has to be minimized.



Intervention

At the village level, mothers of malnourished children and other family members were gathered and motivated to include green vegetables in their diet regularly and as a model, nutrition gardens were established at Anganwadi centers and accordingly the beneficiaries were informed about their nutrition. Encouragement was given to establish nutrition gardens at homes

also. There are 2305 nutrition gardens established in the district. Green and seasonal vegetables like spinach, bathua, bottle gourd, Nenuva, Sita fruit, drumstick etc. are being grown in the nutrition garden through Anganwadi workers and other concerned staff. The vegetables produced from these nutrition gardens are being used for providing food to malnourished children, pregnant women and lactating women are being distributed. Anganwadi workers repeatedly visit the homes of these beneficiaries and make them aware about including these vegetables in their diet. As a result, the health and nutritional level of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women is gradually improving.

Impact

Previous years, those women who used to shy away from planting nutrition gardens and kitchen gardens, today have seen enthusiasm for nutrition gardens and kitchen gardens among the same

women. This kind of awareness in the village is the result of continuous efforts made by Anganwadi workers. On one hand, there is a satisfactory improvement in the level of anemia in women due to availability of high amount of iron in green vegetables in Poshan Vatika, on the other hand, the nutritional level of severely malnourished children is also continuously improving, due to which there is a positive trend towards Poshan Vatika. It has become the center of attraction among rural women.

Key Outcomes

Anganwadi workers providing vegetables to vulnerable pregnant women and including them in their diet is an important achievement. The efforts made to change food-related behavior through community meetings and home visits to beneficiaries' homes are moving in the direction of success.

Scale up Options

Through Gram Sabha meetings and VHND, all the women and their families are being awakened for the construction of Nutrition Garden/Nutri Guard, and the land for the AWC to be built in the district during the fire season should be selected in this manner. It is being done, so that along with AWC, Nutri Garden should also be constructed.

Key takeaway

With the cooperation of the people in the district, 2305 nutrition gardens have been established in the district. Some examples of this are as follows:

Kitchen gardens/nutri gardens in homes

Inspired by the said program, the pregnant women of Anganwadi Center - Amani, Matuka, Rasulhan, Pooja Devi, Sursati Devi, Suman Devi, Rajkumari and lactating women, Kiran Devi, Anisha Devi and children of 7 months to 03 years Lal (category) The parents of Arsad, Tanya, Aditya etc. have constructed nutrition gardens in their homes. Making kitchen gardens/nutrition gardens in homes is a proof in itself that the Nutrition Vatika campaign which has been started at Anganwadi centers is gradually reaching the homes of the beneficiaries.

Summary

Through Anganwadi centers, health check-up, immunization, supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and nutrition counseling and referral services are provided to children as well as pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls, so that no child suffers from malnutrition. At the same time, adolescent girls can also have full development. In the survey of families of malnourished children, it came to light that the consumption of green vegetables is being reduced by such families. In the year 2022, it was found that 16.85% children were undernourished, of which about 2% were in the severely underweight category. In order to reduce the number of malnourished children in the district and to ensure that malnourished children remain healthy, mothers of malnourished children and other family members were gathered at the village level and motivated to include green vegetables in their diet regularly and as a model. Nutrition gardens were established at Anganwadi centers and accordingly the beneficiaries were motivated to

establish nutrition gardens in their homes also. 2305 nutrition gardens are established in the district. Anganwadi workers repeatedly visit the homes of these beneficiaries and make them aware about including these vegetables in their diet. As a result, the health and nutritional level of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women is gradually improving.

Lesson Learnt

To reduce the number of malnourished children in the district and their mothers to remain healthy, it is necessary that along with government efforts, all rural families should be made aware about nutrition gardens.

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Case-17 District-Varanasi **Swasthya Drishti, Samridhi Kashi**

- Place of Implementation** : 8 blocks and 100 wards (Including Rural and Urban Areas)
- Implementing Agency** : District Administration and Shri Sadhguru Seva Sangh Trust.
- Area** : All 50+ age groups of Varanasi District
- Year of Practice** : 2022-23

Background

Health and development is interconnected as healthy people live longer and are more productive, help them to earn and save more, which contributes to the wealth of the country. The Central and State Governments have emphasized a whole-of-government approach to health care, and now, with the spirit of “samuhik Samarth”, all stakeholders can contribute to the vision of a healthy India along with a healthy vision and prosperous Kashi. Despite significant reductions in blindness, untreated cataracts remain the nation's biggest problem. It still remains the leading cause of blindness and visual impairment in India

Intervention

- Taking inspiration from the Honorable Prime Minister, a parallel initiative named “Swasthya Drishti, Samridh Kashi” is being launched by the District Administration in collaboration with Shri Sadhguru Seva Sangh Trust, with the objective of identifying eye problems among those in the 50+ age group. To do. Providing free spectacles to the above 50 age group suffering from cataract, providing free cataract surgery and creating awareness related to eye care in Kashi region.
- Initially, to facilitate the implementation of “Swasth Drishti Samriddh Kashi” program, a meeting was organized by the district administration along with Shri Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust and Health Department and a strategy was made regarding the duration, place, publicity of this campaign. This campaign is being run from November 2022 and will run till December 2023.
- This campaign was launched by the Honorable Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh. And Shri Mansukh Bhai Mandaviya, Union Health Minister, Government of India, jointly sent the first batch of patients for eye operation to Sadhguru Eye Hospital, Chitrakoot. All 50+ age groups of Varanasi District
- Training sessions were organized by the Health Department and District Administration in collaboration with Shri Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust at various places to raise awareness regarding eye care for Asha and Anganwadi health workers. Each participant was also given a training kit to support them in conducting vision screening. A group of 100 active Sadhguru Vision Screeners also participated in conducting door-to-door screening to identify eye-related issues among the 50+age group peoples.

- Door-to-door screening of the above 50 age group was conducted to identify cataract and refractive error. This initiative was taken with the help of Shri Sadguru Trust Chitrakoot and Health Department personnel and free spectacles and cataract surgery were provided to the identified persons.
- On the other hand, patients suffering from cataract are referred and brought to the base hospital for surgical intervention. After surgery the patient is sent back to his/her respective place.
- To ensure timely completion of the activities and 100% coverage among the 50+ age group population, several review meetings were held separately with the district administration and team members of Shri Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust to overcome the challenges. Programmes Regular follow-up meetings were held with the visiting district administration and health departments during implementation.

Impact

- In "Swastha Drishti Samriddha Kashi" program as on 28th Oct 2023, have screened 669709 50+ age group populations, identified 18021 patients with cataract, 5495 patient underwent for free cataract surgeries and 39295 patients has been prescribed for free spectacles respectively.
- As on 28th Oct 2023, a total of 5345 ASHAs & Anganwadi health workers have been trained for creating eye care related awareness and conducting door to door screening among 50+ populations in the Kashi Region.

Key Outcomes

- The results of the activities performed as on 28th Oct 2023 are outlined below:

S.	Particulars	Achievements
1	No. of Anganwadi & Asha Trained of Varanasi District	5345
2	No. of patients screened at Door to Door Screening	669709
3	No. of Referred Patient Attended Community Based Camps for Cataract Identification	69659
4	No. of patient Prescribed with Spectacles at Community Based Camps	39295
5	No. of Patient Selected for Cataract Surgery During Screening at Community Based Camps	18021
6	No. of Patient Admitted for Cataract surgery at SNC Chitrakoot	5495
7	No. of Patients Operated for cataract at SNC Chitrakoot	5173

Scale-up Options

The "Swastha Drishti Samriddha Kashi" initiative is dedicated to enhancing healthcare and reducing the incidence of blindness in Varanasi District. The project primarily centers on providing eye care among 50+age group populations with refractive error, with cataracts and raising community awareness about leading causes of visual impairment and blindness in India. The program aims to screen the entire 50+age group population in the district, approximately 700,000 individuals.

Summary

"The "Pradhanmantri Motiyabind Mukht Bharat Abhiyan" is a crucial national initiative led by PM Modi, with the objective of eradicating the backlog of cataract-induced blindness in India. Cataract remains a significant contributor to preventable blindness in the country, and this campaign endeavours to tackle this issue on a large scale.

Within the national scheme, inspired by PM Modi, the "Swastha Drishti, Samriddha Kashi" campaign has launched in Kashi, led by the Kashi administration, Health Division, and in collaboration with Shri Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust. The campaign includes training of ASHA & Anganwadi health workers for conducting door-to-door screenings among 50+ age group populations, community-based screening camps to identify eye care related issues, free cataract surgery, free spectacles and also awareness programs conducted to combat visual impairment and enhance access to eye care services. Till the month of October 2023, the number of patients examined in door to door screening is 669709, while the number of patients operated for cataract is 5173, the number of patients given free spectacles in camps is 39295.

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Goal-4

Quality Education

Case-18 District-Pilibhit: Learning Maths through Arts & Crafts

Place of Implementation	:	Pilibhit
Implementing Agency	:	Vinay Kumar Pandey (Asstt. Teacher)
Area	:	Basic Education Department, Pilibhit
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

Art and craft have a special contribution in generating interest in an abstract and dull subject like mathematics, which develops creative ability, interest, imagination and multidimensional image in the students. Student self remains active. The use of art and craft makes students exploratory about the subject of mathematics, which creates an interesting, child-centric and enjoyable learning environment for the subject. The concepts of mathematics are explained very easily through arts and crafts. In this way, abstract concepts of mathematics can be made easier to explain and given concrete form by using various art forms. This way of learning helps to increase knowledge and understanding about subjects.

Intervention

Provides opportunities for brain development, dexterity, self-esteem and creativity along with creative development through the use of arts and crafts. When various concepts and theorems of Mathematics were explained through the use of art and craft and when the students themselves verified theorems, then love for the subject was generated. The use of art and craft in the teaching-learning process of Mathematics subject in our schools, this will not only be interesting for the children but will also make their classrooms child-centric and enjoyable for the teachers.

Impact

This innovation is being used in junior level schools. When students learn the concepts, properties and theorems of mathematics subject are explained using the art and crafts, then the speed of their learning increases. If various forms of art and craft are included in the teaching of mathematics, then mathematics becomes interesting and child-centric and creativity and imagination develop in the students. Their attachment and self-confidence to abstract subjects like mathematics increases. The student wants to learn by "doing" himself. Due to which curiosity and interest is generated towards the subject.

Key Result

It has been observed that girl students studying in basic schools have less interest in the subject of mathematics as compared to boys. When the concepts of mathematics were taught through the use of art and crafts, Girls became interested in the subject of mathematics and the attendance of girls in the schools also increased. In future the entry of girl students from rural areas in scientific/engineering fields will increase.

Scale-up Options

If mathematics subject is taught through the art and crafts then mathematics subject will become more interesting and students' attachment towards the subject will increase. The use of art and craft will develop creativity and imagination in students. Due to which the students involved in artistic activities are comparatively active, intelligent and sharp minded in other subjects too who will be the future engineers/scientists of our country.

Important Achievements

- Participate in third State Level (2022) Art, craft and puppetry Competition in Higher Primary Level Mathematics Subject.
- Awarded in the fourth state level (2023) art, craft and puppetry competition in upper primary level mathematics subject.

Vinay Kumar Panday, Assitant teacher, Basic education department, Mob.No. 8630808067, 8393867067
email:vkp412013@gmail.com

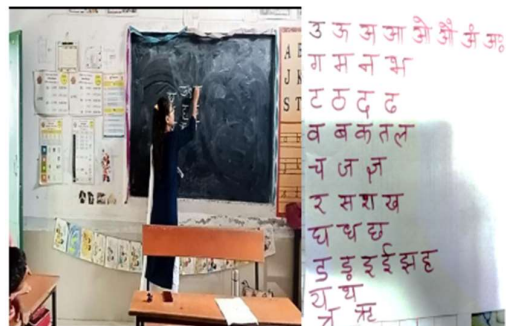
Case-19 District-Kasganj Educational development of children

Place of Implementation : Composit School-Naugawan, Block-Sohawar, Kasganj
Implenting Agency : Garima Prachandiya, Assistant Teacher
Area : Primary School, Basic Education
Year of Practice : 2023-24

Subject: The Magic Alphabet

Description

In this, first of all 12 alphabets were taught to the students. Students learn with interest like if tail is added 'U' the oo, peak is added to E then ee, danda is added to A than aa etc. Alphabets are taught in the same way.



Objectives

- Identification of Hindi Alphabets.
- Knowledge of Hindi Alphabets in an interesting manner

Impact

By having knowledge of alphabets in this way, students will be successful in achieving learning outcomes in future classes.

Key Outcome

Class 1-80% students learned to read and write all the alphabets in two months. In just 8 months, 90% students of class I have become Nipun.

Subject: Hum Hain Nipun Balak/Balika

Description

Bharat Mission was launched as a campaign under the National Education Policy 2020, in which the students of classes 1 to 3 of Uttar Pradesh have to be made proficient by 2025-26, for this the students are taught with the help of various activities and techniques. Students are encouraged. Parents also play an important role in making students proficient.

In order to generate self-interest among the students, to motivate other students and to make the parents aware, a board named 'We are Nipun Balak' has been installed on the wall of the office in the school, on which photos of the adept students are pasted. The photo of the student who passes the test on the Nipun Lakshya app is uploaded, which inspires other students to also work hard.



Objective

- To make students proficient
- To increase the educational quality of students
- To make parents aware

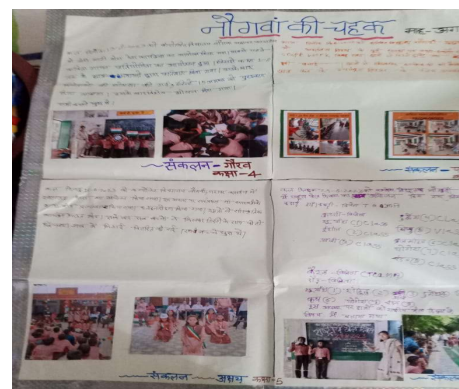
Key Result

This innovation increased the proficient results of the students. The number of proficient students increased from 5 in Class 1 to 14 in one and a half months. In just 8 months of the current session, 90 students of class 1 to 3 of the school have become proficient and our school has become a proficient school.

Subject: Little Journalists

Description

A newspaper called Naugavan Ki chahak is written by the students in the school. In this, the students write about the programs happening from time to time in the school and special information related to the Students. They are also written and readout in assembly by a selected student before going evening assembly. The student comes forward as per his wish. Teachers make selections, the information is narrated by students who prepare the information.



Objectives

- To create awareness among students.
- To increase the writing ability of students.
- To develop reading ability in students.

Impact

Educational

The ability of expression among the students has increased other students also try and learn. There has been an increase in the confidence as well as writing ability of the students. Students have personality development.

Professional

Journalistic professional qualities have developed in the students.

Subject: Little Steps will not stop

Description

This booklet came into use as an infallible weapon during a crisis like covid when students were unable to reach teachers and teachers could not reach students. The educational material which was sent by the administration on you tube. It has been made to make it available to the students. In



the rural environment, students' studies were being disrupted due to not having Smart phones. In that situation, the material sent by the Administration was distributed on the page in the form of worksheet, photostate was done and after checking it was given back.

Objectives

- No interruption in studies even in special circumstances like covid.
- Learning systematically and correctly.
- To arouse interest of parents and students towards studies.

Impact

There was some ease in improving the situation (teaching level) after covid. Even after the school opened after a long time, the learning level of the students remained favorable to some extent.

Social

A good idea was formed in the minds of the parents regarding the image of the government school. Parents became aware of students' education.

Subject: Nipun Book

Description

The name this expert book is Aao Hindi Seekhen Hain.

This book is based on the sequence of su Bo Pa li (listening, speaking, Reading, writing) of the language. About 70 activities are available to learn sequentially in this book, from character identification writing to story Poetry Writing. It is full of pictures and interesting activities.

This book plays an important role in helping students move from low level to high level of reading.



Objectives

- To increase the educational level of Students.
- To make the students Nipun in Hindi language
- Helpful in teaching Hindi language systematically.

Effect

Students are reading interestingly. Reading level of students has increased. Even students of weak level are reading the book.

Ket Outcome

Under the NEP 2020, the school has become a Nipun School in short time.

Subject: Nipun Bharat Mission Mela

Description

To make students proficient, Nipun Bharat Mission Fair was organized by me in the school on 3 October 2022. In this fair, TLM related to the goals accomplished by the students of class 1, 2, 3 are presented. And 6 stalls of the project were set up under different names. Such as mathematics, environment, small machine, language, big machine and general knowledge and logic.



At the stall named Mathematics, Mathematics kit, Mathematics book “Let's Learn Mathematics” made by class 3 students under the guidance of the teacher and working charts of Mathematics were kept. At the environment stall, pictures and charts made by students of classes 2 and 3 related to trilingual formulas (Hindi, English, Sanskrit) of animals, birds, fruits, vegetables and flowers were kept. An addition and subtraction machine made by the students of class 1 was kept in the small machine stall. At the stall named Bhasha, a book named ‘Let's Learn Hindi’ and a book named ‘Shabd Sansar’, made by the students of class 1 under the direction of the teacher, were kept. Students of class 3 were present at the big machine stall to explain the working of multiplication and division machines. Some pictures, posters and activity books were kept at the General Knowledge and Reasoning stall. Which the students of class 2 were explaining. On this occasion all the ARPs of the block were present in front of whom the students presented each T.L.M. Explained.

After this, the best performing students were honored with certificates and garlands. Parents of the students were also present on this occasion.

Objective

- To make students and parents aware about Nipun Bharat Mission.
- To develop presentation ability in students.
- Development of creative and logical nature

Effect

Social

After publication in the newspaper and telecast on YouTube channel, this program remained in the headlines in Kasganj district and the perception of common people towards council schools changed.

Key Results

Awareness of parents increased. Confidence and ability to explain increased in students. Such activities increased the attendance of students. Due to which the school has become a proficient school.

Subject: Brain Development Skills

Description

A book named Brain Development Activities has been made for school students. This book contains about 50 activities related to Hindi, English, and Mathematics. With these activities the learning ability free of the students can be enhanced. These activities are suitable for the students of Class 1 to 3.



Impact

Mental Development

It is useful and meaningful for the students with this, the IQ level of the students can be developed by developing mental powers like reasoning power, thinking etc, Due to the development of mental ability, they Successfully excel in the further learning process.

Educational

Students whose IQ level is less than normal or the activity is also very useful for students with learning gap.

Educational Environment

By doing such activities by the students, their ability to see any subject in different aspects has increased.

Key Outcome

The educational level of the students has increased and the school has become a Nipun School.

Subject: Star and Flower of the Day

Description

After the prayer in the prayer meeting, students present songs, poems, good thoughts and information related to the topic. Badges are awarded to students who perform best. Star of the Day is given to the male students and Flower of the Day is given to the female students. The student who has the most badges from the beginning to the end of the term is awarded Star of the Year (Student) and Flower of the Year (Student). It is also recorded. Students are happy to see their names in the records.



As an instructor from the year 2015, this innovation was used for the first time in the state by me. Then from 2021, I worked as an assistant teacher in the present school.

Objective

- To increase the attendance of students
- To make students disciplined
- To develop the ability of expression in students

Impact

Educational

Due to this activity, students have started coming to the prayer meeting on time. The general knowledge of students has increased. The attendance percentage of students has increased.

Social

Students have started coming in full uniform. The ability of expression in students has increased. A sense of interest and respect for the school has developed among students and parents. Positive aspects of competition among students Emotions have evolved.

Key Result

The educational quality of the students has increased and the mental level and expression ability of the students has increased.

Garima Prachandiya, Assistant Teacher Composit School-Naugawan, Sahawar, Kasganj

Case-20 District-Varanasi **Bulawa Campaign**

Place of Implementation	:	08 Blocks and urban areas of Varanasi
Implenting Agency	:	Primary School, Basic Education
Area	:	150 Primary schools and Composite Schools
Year of Practice	:	2023-24

Background

For effective implementation of Nipun Bharat Mission and basic literacy and numeracy skills, it is necessary that the level of attendance and retention of children in schools should be high. It is often seen that the learning outcomes of children who have a high attendance percentage in school are also high, whereas the learning outcomes of children with low attendance are also low. Therefore, children's presence is an effective factor in their learning. In the last week of July, 2023, details of the attendance percentage of children were sought from all the schools of the district and it was observed that the level of learning outcome among the children in the schools where the attendance percentage is low is also low.

Intervention

Initially schools with low attendance were identified and a one month "**Bulava Abhiyaan**" was launched from 09 August 2023 to 09 September 2023 to increase attendance in 150 schools as a pilot project. In the list called from the schools, 150 schools with minimum attendance were listed and under the direction of the district administration, through the control room established in Vikas Bhawan, the headmasters and teachers of all the 150 schools were called every day and the attendance of the children and teachers was taken on that day. Also, all the headmasters and teachers were motivated to meet the parents and children of the children who are not coming to school and after knowing the proper reason for their not coming to school, motivate them to come to school, for this a WhatsApp group was created. So that photographs could be shared and school attendance registers were also collected on a random basis, so that the actual situation could be assessed. Apart from this the following efforts were also made:-

- All teachers should be present in schools on time, hence teachers Attendance takes daily through the control room.
- To ensure school assembly every day.
- To inform by organizing PTM with the parents of the children who are not coming to school.
- To inform all the parents regarding the performance of the child in the PTM organized every week.

Impact

- "Due to the Bulava Campaign, headmasters, teachers and village heads of all 150 schools went door to door and met the guardians of the absent children, informed them about the child's absence from school, and also urged them to send their children to school regularly. Went.
- In the first 15 days itself, the average attendance in 17 schools was 85%, due to which 17 other schools were selected in their place in the call campaign for the upcoming party.

- The average of 150 schools of the district before the campaign was 49.82%, after the campaign the average attendance in schools is 71.8%, there has been an increase of about 22% in attendance.
- The activism of teachers increased in schools, due to which they started contacting the guardians of absent children.
- Action was also taken against indolent teachers, as a result of which teachers started attending on time.
- In schools where the average attendance was 50% before the campaign, their attendance increased significantly. For example, P/s Nevada Bhiti of Shiksha Kshetra Baragaon 89.58% (25% before the campaign), Ps Ramraipur of Arajiline, 88.72% (55% Before The campaign), and PS Dhodhaipur of Baragaon Development Block 86.54%(53% before the campaign).

Key Outcomes

- The attendance of children has increased in these 150 schools with low attendance.
- The inclination of parents to send their children to school has also increased.
- By informing about children's interest and progress in education through PTM, good coordination was created between teachers and guardians.
- Due to this campaign, the average attendance in total 76 schools between 60- 70% was 73.51%, earlier the average attendance was 56.52%, similarly there are 36 schools between 70- 80%, which before the campaign was 55.74%, similarly 80 14 schools were found between -90% whose earlier average attendance was 49.65%.
- Due to this campaign, the average attendance in the below three intervals was increased by 17%, 18.68% and 34.11% respectively.

Scale up Options

Due to the positive results of the Bulava campaign, the headmasters of all the best performing schools were honored on Teacher's Day. This campaign is to be run in other less progressing schools in the coming time. This campaign is an effort to increase the progress status, so that all the schools in the district Minimum attendance can be maintained between 80-90%.

Key takeaway

Performance of the District is as follows:-

(Assessment and interpretation of the campaign progress)					
Class of Interval	Name of Block/Education zone	No of Schools, whose Attendance is between this Class of interval during this Campaign	Average Attendance pre-Bulawa Campaign (In %)	Average attendance during Campaign (In %)	Attendance growth due to this Campaign (In %)
60-70	Total 9 Blocks & Nagar zone	76	56.52	73.51	17.00
70-80		36	55.74	74.42	18.68
80-90		14	49.65	83.76	34.11

Summary

Even after the School Chalo Abhiyan in the year 2022-23, it was a challenge to ensure 100 percent attendance of children in schools. For effective implementation of Nipun Bharat Mission, it is necessary that the level of attendance and retention of children in schools should be high. When the attendance percentage of children in school is high, their learning outcomes are also high, hence children's attendance is an effective factor in their outcomes. Keeping this belief in mind, schools with low attendance were identified and started as a pilot project. To increase attendance in 150 schools, a one-month "**Bulava campaign**" was started from 09 August 2023 to 09 September 2023. The average of 150 schools of the district before the campaign was 49.82%, after the campaign the average attendance in schools is 71.8%, there has been an increase of about 22% in attendance.

Lesson Learnt

Such innovative efforts need to be used in more and more schools, so that the average attendance in all the schools continues to increase in a phased manner and the average attendance in all the schools of the district can be more than 90%.

Dr.Arvind Pathak, BSA, Varanasi, 9453004187 and Dr Sandeep kumar Biswas, Additional Statistical Officer/
Control room Incharge,, Varanasi, 9415372758, sb3587@gmail.com

Case-21 District-Varanasi Project Vidya Shakti

Place of Implementation	:	Class 6-8 of 100 Ups schools of Varanasi
Implenting Agency	:	Primary School, Basic Education
Area	:	Gram Panchayat
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

It is very important to conduct online live classes in order to further clarify the basic principles of English, Mathematics and Science in the children of class 6 to 8. It is very important to provide quick doubt resolution through mother tongue in online live session. It is necessary to enrich it through continuous microscopic evaluation. Vidya Shakti Project solves this problem.

Intervention

- Through Project Vidya Shakti, right now 1000 children of classes 6 to 8 from 100 schools of the district are taught Mathematics, Science and English through online classes by teachers and students of IIT Madras.
- At present, out of the 100 identified council schools of Varanasi district, smart board/TV is already available in 70 schools and for the remaining 30 schools, a smart TV with high-speed internet connection has been provided by the organization.
- A local person from the village has been nominated as the center coordinator.
- A 60-minute slot has been scheduled after school hours for the online class. Live online classes have been started from 14th April 2023.
- Every day, live classes are conducted. At the end of the class, students also get the opportunity to ask doubts to the teachers online.
- Each week, children are given multiple choice questions as part of continuous assessment.

Impact

- Around 5000 rural students from 100 villages benefit from this programme. These lessons have made a big impact on school children and their interest in science lessons has increased manifold.
- Due to Vidyashakti Abhiyan, teachers and guardians are requesting to start this campaign in other schools also.
- Due to Smart Class and Vidyashakti Abhiyan, children have become self-motivated towards school.

Key Outcomes

- There has been an increase in the knowledge of mathematics, science and English among children.
- About 5000 students have got the benefit of Vidyashakti.

Scale up Option

- To provide quality education with better resources like private schools.
- Through Project Vidya Shakti and other such campaigns, efforts will be made to provide other activities/career oriented education to children along with classroom studies.
- Likewise 2 blocks Sewapuri and Kashi Vidyapeeth have been converted into smart classes, similarly smart classes should be made in schools of other blocks also.
- Apart from the 100 schools selected for Vidyashakti, other schools will also be included in the upcoming month.

Key takeaway

- 100 school students from classes 6 to 8 learn mathematics and science from teachers/students of IIT Madras. Along with this, the district
- All the schools of two development blocks have been made smart classes, from which 5000 children have benefited.

Summary

Vidya Shakti provides a highly cost effective solution for this with centralized live online learning. Vidya Shakti enhances learning by using simulation software for science and mathematics experiments and virtual reality lessons. Teaching in mother tongue, use of technology, teaching at a slow pace and focus on classes 6 to 8 are the main features of Vidya Shakti. This program provides access to underprivileged students and provides a means to reach every child in every village. The objective of the program is to motivate students and learning becomes the result of motivation.

Lesson learnt

This innovative initiative gave an opportunity to understand that rural schools in the districts also have attractive, suitable environments, mandatory availability of teachers like private schools, due to which rural children who often get involved in household work with the family and leave school. In such a situation, this is a unique way to increase children's inclination towards English, mathematics and science in an attractive and innovative way.

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Goal-5

Gender Equality

Case-22 District-Gonda Promotion of local Products and Women Entrepreneur

Place of Implementation	:	All Development Blocks, District-Gonda
Implenting Agency	:	Deputy Commissioner National Rural Livelihood Mission
Area	:	Rural Development
Year of Practice	:	2023-24

Background

Arga Brand: Solving packaging and branding issues for SHGs, KVICs and FPOs is critical to their economic success, market competitiveness and social impact. It helps them attract customers, build trust, differentiate their products and create sustainable livelihoods, thereby overall empowerment of women and farmer s and recognition of their valuable contribution.

Intervention

- 1- Creation of Ambarella brand, creation of name and logo.
- 2- Selection of Nodal CLF/SHG.
- 3- Registration of brand and preparation of guidelines in the district.
- 4- Allocation of brand name and logo.
- 5- Launch of the brand.
- 6- Marketing and promotional strategies

Impact Social

According to the Base Line Survey Report 2015-16 of NITI Aayog, Government of India, Gonda was ranked fifth in the poverty index. To bring the district out of the curse of poverty, the economic condition of the people of the district, especially the women, has improved due to the products prepared through FPO and ODOP along with self-help groups



formed under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, getting a place in Arga brand shopping malls and local markets will be strong which will play an important role in the direction of women self-reliance and empowerment.

Economic

Solving packaging and branding issues for women SHGs, KVICs and FPOs is critical to their economic success, market competitiveness and social impact. It helps them attract customers, build trust, differentiate their products and create sustainable livelihoods, thereby overall empowering women and farmers and recognizing their valuable contributions.

Key Outcome

- Standardisation of local products and introduction of Umbrella Brand achieved.
- Addressing challenges faced by SHGs/FPOs/ODOPs/KVICs such as branding and packaging.
- Integration of working methods and implementing Go-To Market (GTM) strategies
- Number of Products taken(In phase 1)- 61(40(SHG), 16(FPOs), 5(ODOP)
- Number of people directly Impacted- 750(500(SHG), 200(Farmers), 50(ODOP Entrepreneur)
- Total Number of 300 MoUs were signed with the retailers in the district (Major retailers- ITC, Smart Bazar etc).
- Now, Positive thinking towards self employment, investment & automation due to demand and positive feedback
- Almost 90 percent of the products were sold on the launch day itself.
- Some products have been receiving bulk orders also.

Summary

With the coming into existence of Project Arga, women and farmers of the district will get financial independence and women entrepreneurship will be promoted. This project will help in promoting the talent products and services of SHGs and farmers.

Lessons learned

A strong brand identity and attractive packaging can build trust and credibility among consumers, leading to increased sales and customer loyalty. This helps create a positive perception of the products and builds confidence in the quality and reliability of the offerings

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Case-23 District-Unnao: Annapurna Prerna Mahila Ladhu Udyog Natural / Organic Paint Production Unit

Place of Implementation	:	Gram Panchayat Amretha, Nawabganj, Unnao
Implementing Agency	:	Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission
Area	:	Rural Development
Year of Practice	:	23-2022

Background

Under Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission scheme in Unnao district, a natural paint manufacturing unit made from the dung of preserved cattle has been set up in Gaushala. Rural women associated with self-help groups are getting employment in this production unit. From this unit, good quality paint is being made available to the district and surrounding areas at a low rate.

Intervention

A natural paint production unit has been established by the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission in collaboration with the Khadi Village Industries Department. This production unit is being operated by the women of the rural group.

Effect-Social

The unit operated in the district is providing livelihood to women belonging to rural groups and at the same time playing an important role in shaping the potential of women in concrete developmental works of technical knowledge, skill development, self-reliance and women empowerment.

Economic

The total cost of the production unit is Rs 27 lakh. Out of which Rs 20 lakh has been received by the Khadi Village Industries Department under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. In this, 35 percent has been received as subsidy and the remaining Rs 7 lakh has been contributed by the groups associated with Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission. Due to this, 2000 rural women are getting direct/indirect benefits. With the establishment of this unit, the dependency on paints containing harmful chemicals available in the market can be reduced and employment is also being promoted at the local level.

Key Outcome

Operated machines are employed in this production unit. In which the production capacity can be increased by simplifying the paint manufacturing process, which is proving beneficial to meet the market demand.

Summary

All the products related to paint such as distemper, emulsion, putty etc. are manufactured by the work unit at the lowest rates. The wages of working women are paid at the rate of Rs 250/- per day and weekly. Along with reducing the cost of production, it is also a meaningful

and successful step to protect the cattle and make an environment-friendly and self-reliant India.

Lesson learned

Very harmful chemicals are used in the paints available in the market. Which has many side effects. At present, natural paint made from cow dung is manufactured with fully operated machines and natural paint is not harmful in any way and the product has better finishing and is in accordance with international standards and quality and has many benefits. Such as:- Environment friendly, Natural heat insulator, Anti-bacterial/ Anti-fungal, Heavy metal free Non-toxic/ Odorless/Affordable

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Case-24 District-Firozabad: **Suhag Nagri Mahila Prerna Kendra**

Place of Implementation	: Firozabad
Implementing Agency	: Mahila Prerna Utpadak Company Ltd. (FPO)
Area	: Rural Development
Year of Practice	: 2020-21

Background

Suhag Nagari Mahila Prerna Producer Company Limited (FPO) was established in the month of March 2021 in Firozabad district. Like others, this institution also faced livelihood crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Firozabad, a leading district in potato production, presented an ideal example of providing sustainable livelihood opportunities to women farmers through FPO.

Intervention

Under the FPO, 650 women farmers were brought together as shareholders, with each woman farmer contributing equally to the company's capital. Ten women directors were appointed to lead the organization. Funds for the FPO were secured as a result of 37.1% contribution from shareholders, 41.9% bank loan and 21% contribution from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

The main objective of the FPO is to set up a potato processing unit and launch a local chips brand as well as take advantage of the superior quality of “Chips Sona” potatoes available in the district – Firozabad. To ensure chip production, high quality machinery has been purchased to ensure competition with local and international brands.

Impact

FPO interventions showed significant results. The production and sale of chip packets became the cornerstone of the FPO operations. The chips packed with modern designs stood out in the market compared to popular brands. Women farmers earned income by selling potatoes to FPOs, while women laborers and sales agents also earned income. FPO also charges Rs. per packet. Profit of 0.70 was achieved. As a result, financial independence of 76 percent women farmers could be ensured.

Key result

FPO's chips brand “Arc Chips” gained popularity in the region. About 3.2 lakh packets were sold by this brand through women sales agents and private dealers. About 4.25 lakh packets were sold by the FPO in the month of April, 2022 and the target of increasing the production to 06 lakh packets per month by the month of October 2022 was ensured. FPO provided support in economically empowering women farmers and ensuring their social recognition in view of profitable ventures.

Scale-up Options

The success of the FPO operation provided opportunities for its expansion. The possibility of expanding production capacity and increasing productivity with new flavors was targeted.

Access to new markets and maximization of profitability were the key strategies for the growth of FPOs. Similarly, replication of the FPO model in other areas facing livelihood crisis is reflected as a possible scale-up to encourage women entrepreneurship.

Key achievements

Suhag Nagari Mahila Prerna Utpadak Company Limited has demonstrated the potential for positive social impact by encouraging rural women entrepreneurship. For this success, there was important cooperation from concerned government departments, financial institutions and agricultural organizations. Empowerment of women farmers, focus on product quality and packaging, proper use of digital platforms and encouragement of entrepreneurship etc. were the key factors in achieving the goals of the FPO.

Summary

Suhag Nagari Mahila Prerna Utpadak Company Limited presented a successful example of finding solution to the livelihood crisis after the Covid-19 pandemic in Firozabad district by setting up a potato processing unit. The production and sale of chips packets created sustainable livelihood opportunities for women farmers and made them economically and socially empowered. The main factors of success of FPO included women empowerment, mutual cooperation, product quality, digital transformation and sustainable development strategies.

Lessons Learned

The success of Suhag Nagari Mahila Prerna Utpadak Company Limited provides valuable lessons for future initiatives and similar innovative ventures:

- Importance of mutual cooperation: Mutual cooperation between government departments, financial institutions and agricultural organizations is one of the important factors of success.
- Empowerment of women farmers: Providing equal opportunities and leadership roles to women farmers strengthened their economic condition and ensured social identity.
- Quality and Packaging: Emphasis on superior product quality and attractive packaging has led to success in establishing market identity.
- Digital Transformation: Online promotions using digital platforms ensured a wider reach to more customers.
- Encouragement of entrepreneurship: Encouraging self-employment and new ideas ensured overall development and stability.
- Sustainable growth strategies: Long-term planning, strategic decisions and exploration of new opportunities are necessary to achieve sustained growth and meet market demands.

These learnings guide similar initiatives aimed at empowering rural communities, promoting women's entrepreneurship and sustainable economic development.

District Magistrate, Firozabad

Case-25 District-Mainpuri: Spice Powder Production and Packaging Work

Place of Implementation	: Development Block Bevar, Gram Panchayat-Rampur Saidpur and Development Block Karhal, Gram Panchayat-Muhammadpur Nagariya
Implenting Agency	: Self Help Groups
Area	: National Rural Livelihoods Mission
Year of Practice	: 2021-22

Background

Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, a Self-Help Group has been formed by including women utilize of 10-20 families in each Gram Panchayat of the district. The women of the group are proficient in domestic work. But after regular domestic work the remaining time and experience of domestic work various types of economic activities can be adopted. One of the major activities out of these is activities is spice powder production. This activity will provide economic support to the woman and her family. Women will get the means of livelihood. Local level availability of quality spices will be ensured too.

Intervention

Through Self-Help Group of the National Rural Livelihood Mission, an effort has been made to get commercial benefits by combining the expertise of domestic work and plenty of time of rural women. This experiment will help in strengthening the livelihood of rural women, consequently will help in the economic progress of the family and will be successful in rising above the poverty line. This experimental project will also inspire other women.



Impact

Social

With the spice production project, rural women will be financially empowered while doing their regular household work. The product will be available locally. The bad business of adulteration will stop. Protection of public health will be ensured. The economic contribution of women in the society will be recognized and women will be imbued with a sense of harmony.

Economic

Through National Rural Livelihood Mission, Rs 15,000/- Revolving Fund (RF), Rs 1,10,000/- Community Investment Fund (CIF) and contribution by women of Self-Help Group and through internal transactions funds are made available for SHG. This money can be got themselves in the form of community or individual loan by women for their own business. For the production of spice powder, spices like turmeric, chili, coriander etc. are purchased from the local market, grinded in a grinding machine, sealed packets are made and manufacturing details are marked. Spice powder worth Rs 16,48,200/- was sold by 03 self-

help groups in 06 months. A net profit of Rs 4,12,050/- was obtained from the spices sold. Thus, a profit of Rs 22,891/- per group per month and Rs 4,292/- per woman per month was earned. With this earned profit, the women's family has been able to rise above the poverty line.

Key Outcome

The means of livelihood have increased by using the technology of women's domestic work and remaining time from the daily domestic work of domestic working women commercially. Poor rural women have been successful in getting their families out of the cycle of poverty. A better environment has been created for the studying children of the family to have their education. Quality spice powders are available in rural areas at cheap rates.

Summary

Efforts to strengthen the livelihood of domestic working women using remaining time and domestic work technology have been fruitful. Due to this, women have got economic upliftment. Women have been successful in improving the economic status of their families. This work of women got social recognition. Project has been achieved in bringing adulteration to zero level.

Lesson Learnt

There is no dearth of skill among domestic working women. Continuous efforts are being made by the National Rural Livelihood Mission to identify and utilize the skills of women. With such kind of courage of women can be obtained in economic progress of the family and eradication of poverty. An important part of the society has got social recognition. There is also an indomitable effort to join the mainstream of the society.

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Case-26 District-Mainpuri: Different Dimensions of Livelihood

Place of Implementation	:	Rural Area Of The District
Implenting Agency	:	Self Help Groups
Area	:	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
Year of Practice	:	2021-22

Background

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission is an important initiative for the upliftment of rural women, run by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and funded by the World Bank. By providing efficient and effective institutional platforms for livelihood enhancement, economic upliftment of rural poor women through Self-Help Group, there is an effort to make women financially capable along with doing domestic work in the village itself. Through Self-Help Group, Rural Women are being able to rise above the poverty line after increasing income from various livelihood activities.



Intervention

For the Economic Upliftment of rural women by the Government of India, the State Government, an innovative experiment has been done for the collection of electricity bills in rural areas with the joint efforts of National Rural Livelihood Mission and UP Power Corporation. Mobile app developed by UP Power Corporation, Online wallet has been created, and after getting recharged of wallet through the amount of electricity dues is received in cash from the rural electricity consumers and paid through wallet to UPPCL account at same time of collection. In relation to the recovery of electricity dues, Vidyut Sakhis get commission by awarding them.

Impact

Social

The role of Vidyut Sakhi becomes very important due to the absence of sufficient human resource available with UP Power Corporation for the recovery of electricity bill in rural areas. There is a lot of benefit of being local in rural areas of women. Due to non-deposit of electricity dues by the building/institution owners, where there is a fear of hurting the social reputation. At the same time, the recovery of electricity bills of UP Power Corporation is also being ensured on time.

Economic

The collection of electricity bill amount, the Vidyut sakhis receive Rs. 20/- for bill upto Rs. 2,000/- and 01% for the bil more then Rs. 2,000/- (bill amount) commission in the rural area and Similarly, in urban areas, if the bill is less than Rs.3,000/-, Rs.12/- for bill more than Rs.3,000/-, 0.40% (bill amount) commission.

134 Vidyut Sakhis have been working in 09 Blocks for electricity bill collection. In the Fourth Quarter (January-22 to March-22) of the F.Y. 2021-22, Rs. 38,187/- has been earned by Vidyut Sakhis by collecting Rs. 4,77,346/- from 4,325 electricity bills.

In the F.Y. 2022-23 (April-22 to March-23) earns Rs. 12,27,807/- by collection Rs. 3,83,68,964/- from 98,415 electricity bills and in the First Quarter of the F.Y. 2023-24 (April-23 to June-23) Rs. 3,66,130/- have been earned by collection Rs. 4,57,66,271/- of 31,558 electricity bills.

In this way every Vidyut Sakhi has collected an average of Rs. 1,42,144/- electricity bill per month and has received an average commission of Rs. 2,420/- per month.

Key Outcome

The means of livelihood have increased by using the remaining time after domestic work and technology skill of women commercially of domestic working women. Poor rural women have been successful in getting their families out of the cycle of poverty. A better environment has been created for the studying children of the family to earn their education. Through this innovative experiment of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation, poor rural women are continuously trying to move towards economic progress.

Summary

Efforts to strengthen the livelihood of domestic working women using their remaining time after domestic work technology skills. Due to this, women have got economic upliftment. Women have been successful in improving the economic status of their families.

Lesson Learnt

There is no dearth of skill among domestic working women. Continuous efforts are being made by the National Rural Livelihood Mission to identify and utilize the skills of women. With such kind of courage of women, can be obtained in economic progress of the family and eradication of poverty. An important part of the society has got social recognition. There is also an indomitable effort to join the mainstream of the society.

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Case-27 District-Bijnaur: Providing employment to women by preparing nursery by women self-help group by single bud/bud chip method of sugarcane.

Place of Implementation : Bijnor, Dhampur, Afzalgarh, Seohara, Najibabad, Chandpur, Bundki/Nagina, Bilai and Barkatpur

Implenting Agency : Cane Development Councils

Area : Cane Department

Year of Practice : 2020-21

Background

During horrible Corona Period, the large-scale return of laborers from the cities to the villages and their employment in the rural areas, it had become necessary to work on other employment possibilities in addition to the traditional employment sector. In the same sequence, it is noteworthy that sugarcane is cultivated on a large scale in the state as a cash crop, and there are possibilities of providing employment through sugarcane dominated areas, For the sowing of sugarcane, the work of income generation can be done locally on small farms by preparing nurseries through single bud and bud chip and distribution of seedling prepared in them. can be adopted by women. In view of the above, on 08.05.2020, a detailed action plan was prepared by the Sugarcane Development Department to provide employment to rural women by preparing women and self-help groups, preparing sugarcane nurseries by single bud and bud chip method and distributing them. The name of the proposed program was named "Women's Employment Generation Program in Sugarcane Farming". Later, the name of the said scheme was changed to Rural Mahila Shakti's Advanced Sugarcane Seed Distribution Program. The said women's groups have been formed in the areas of Sugarcane Development Council, Bijnor, Dhampur, Afzalgarh, Seohara, Najibabad, Chandpur, Bundki, Bilai and Barkatpur.



Intervention

The biggest advantage of sowing with single bud/bud chip method is that in normal sowing the germination is 40-45 percent, whereas by sowing with this method, germination up to 95 percent has been found. In normal sowing, seed treatment of each eye is not possible, whereas in single bud method, seed treatment of 100 percent eyes avoids spread of defects. By cultivating sugarcane with single bud method, crop operations can be done easily and plants

can be planted at the desired distance. 20-25 percent increase in production has been seen after planting with this method. On preparation of sugarcane saplings by single bud bud chip method, women groups are given grant of Rs 1.30 per plant and Rs 1.50 per plant respectively from the development head of Sugarcane Development Councils. In addition to the grant, the women groups receive the same amount from the farmers, due to which the cost of production by the group is reduced and the net profit is distributed among the groups, due to which, along with employment, socio-economic upliftment has come in the women groups.

Impact

Using the technical aspect of the above scheme, it is visible in the general public. The Single Bud/Bud Chip system not only provided employment opportunities to rural women, but rural women took a step towards economic independence. New species from research institutes by single bud/bud chip method Co.Lakh.14201, Co.13235, Co.15023, Co. 0118 is playing an important role in seed conversion by preparing nurseries of various species. To make the above work effective, a total of 195 women's groups have been formed in Bijnor district.

The said women's groups have been formed in the areas of Sugarcane Development Council, Bijnor, Dhampur, Afzalgarh, Seohara, Najibabad, Chandpur, Bundki, Bilai and Barkatpur. In the year 2022-23, a total of 5480 women were given direct employment while a total of 54000 working days were earned by the family members of women groups, 7821 working days were earned by women groups. It is worth mentioning that by producing 9825250 seedlings at the district level, a total income of Rs 24720473 was earned by these women groups, due to which there was a comprehensive improvement in their socio-economic standard of living.

Key Outcomes

With the said scheme, special success has been achieved in rapidly increasing the coverage of newly developed disease and pest resistant sugarcane varieties and in increasing the rate of multiplication of seed sugarcane. The department got success in quick sugarcane seed transformation by producing seedlings through single bud and bud chip method through women groups. In an important aspect of the scheme, through this, the department has accomplished its goal of providing self-employment to local rural women, making them more and more self-reliant and providing new opportunities for income.

Scale up Options

The Sugarcane Development Department has implemented the said scheme in all the sugarcane producing districts, yet to expand the scheme, there is a need to provide employment to more women at nursery local level by adding more self-help groups through single bud and bud chip method.

Key Takeaway

At present, the said scheme is fully funded by the Sugarcane Development Council, an organization of the Sugarcane Development Department, under the alternative system, subsidy is payable on seedlings prepared by single bud/bud chip method for seed

replacement and establishment of nurseries by the National Agricultural Development Scheme, since The above scheme is the main component of employment generation and economic prosperity for women at the rural level. Therefore, in the said scheme, financial cooperation is expected from the state government to support the scheme.

Summary

This scheme is good for economic upliftment of rural women through preparing a single bud/ bud chip method of nursery. It can be prepared in very less space,& very helpful in increasing production & seed replacement of improved variety.

Lessons Learned

At present, the most popular early variety of sugarcane among farmers, Co.0238, is undergoing infection due to being affected by red rot disease. It is a challenge for farmers to provide seeds of good variety and free from diseases and pests. The above challenges can be faced by preparing seedlings in the nursery by providing sufficient quantity of seeds, which are completely free from diseases and pests, prepared by the women's group, because the seed accumulation in the portray is up to 95 percent. A species free from red rot. 0118, Co.Lakh. 14201, Cos. 13235 species are available which can be used. The deficiency of 0238 can be filled.

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Case-28 District-Varanasi: Kashi Prerna cafe

Place of Implementation	:	08 blocks of Varanasi District
Implenting Agency	:	National Rural livelihood mission department
Area	:	Selp Help Groups
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, with a view to providing self-employment to women of self-help groups in district Varanasi and to provide nutritious food or snacks to school / college children through self-help groups, a cafe was started in the name of Kashi Prerna cafe. The main objective is that self-help groups can get regular income through self-employment, so that even in circumstances like Covid 19, they can stay near their home and financially help their family simultaneously. Students could get the Healthy food through SSG.

Intervention

- With the help of the administration, the availability of the building was ensured by the college management at free/minimum rate.
- Security arrangements of the SSG/ kashi Prerna cafe were ensured through Dios and college principal.
- Such groups who are willing to open Kashi Prerna cafe have been sanctioned loans from the bank.
- More and more interested groups were added for this work.
- Information was given through experts about preparing a menu for nutritious food / breakfast/snacks.
- A meeting was held by the district administration with the principals, DIOS, BDOs of all the schools/colleges.
- Schools/colleges were selected through meeting and site inspection.
- Providing room for Kashi Prerna cafe on school premises or community health centres.
- The groups were sanctioned financial assistance from the bank as per the requirement.

Impact

- The work of Kashi Prerna cafe is being done by 79 women self help groups.
- About 37,000 people are getting the benefit of this cafe.
- 79 SSG groups have established 53 cafes in Intermediate schools and 13 cafes in Degree Colleges. Apart from this, 09 Kashi Prerna cafes have also been established at Community Health Centers
- The SSG groups earn monthly incomes on an average of Rs 10000.

Key Outcomes

Outcome 1: It's an important step from the point of view of self-employment, where women from rural areas do domestic work. Work has been done to give that woman an identity at the social level.

Outcome 2: By earning income, the women of the group are able to maintain the family, better living conditions, higher education, and small savings.

Outcome 3: 79 self-help groups are involved in the business of kashi Prerna cafe, from which an average of 790 women are getting their income. Above Rs10000 is being earned through this.

Outcome 4: College students are getting nutritious breakfast and food through kashi Prerna cafe .

Scale up Options

- Provides a safe and secure environment for students to eat a right and healthy diet.
- Provision of extra stationery and menstrual hygiene items at the Café space.
- Adjusts well in the SHG female's work timings.
- In the next 2 months another 60 kashi Prerna cafe demands have come up for their campus.
- Principals from being averse to the idea have become very favourable towards this.

Key takeaway

- 93 kashi Prerna cafes are operational in various Inter & Degree Colleges.
- Average monthly income of kashi Prerna cafe is around 8K-10K per month.
- Besides Colleges, 12 are operational in different CHC's and PHC's and 47 in different Block and District level Offices.
- Employment to around 1500 women.

Summary

Under the National Livelihood Mission, the main objective is to provide self-employment to the groups, for this new initiatives have been taken continuously, keeping this approach in mind, the district administration has decided to start kashi Prerna cafe through the group. Initially only a few groups showed interest in it, the district administration decided to start kashi Prerna cafe from College / Degree Colleges so that school students can get nutritious food cheaply. For this continuous review has been done by the District Administration (DM/CDO) with the principals of the schools, District Inspector of schools, BDOs. As a result of continuous monitoring, so far 79 SSG groups have established 53 cafes in Intermediate schools and 13 cafes in Degree Colleges. Apart from this, 09 kashi Prerna cafes have also been established at Community Health Centers. The purpose of kashi Prerna cafes established in schools / colleges is to provide pure and fresh nutritious food to the students. The students

are now in the mid-recess. They do not go on the road or outside the school Premises .Fresh food like Idli Sambhar, Sattu Shake, Chana, Palak Pakoda, Lemon Tea etc. is available to the children at low cost in the school premises during the mid-day break. 79 groups earn up to Rs.10000.00 per month from kashi Prerna cafe. 790 women belonging to these groups are also earning their livelihood from this activity. This step of self-employment by women has made them kashi Prerna cafe at the social level.

Lesson Learnt

Kashi Prerna cafe project is a new initiative taken by the district administration, Arrangement of nutritious breakfast and food in colleges at low cost.kashi Prerna cafe is such an initiative which instilled the belief that if the district administration takes the required initiative and there is coordination among the SSG groups, the means of livelihood can be created. Two years back at the time of Covid, the way efforts were made to create employment and provide self-employment that kind of effort and thinking will have to be kept. So that self-employment can be available to the groups at the local level.

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Goal-6

Clean Water and Sanitation

Case-29 District-Ayodhya: Govardhan Yojana

Place of Implementation	:	Gram Panchayat Baidrapur of Block Sohawal
Implenting Agency	:	Swaksh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
Area	:	Animal Husbandary
Year of Practice	:	2021-22

Background

The construction work of biogas plant has been completed under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) in Gram Panchayat Baidrapur of development block Sohawal of district Ayodhya and the plant is providing biogas medium in 02 government schools of Gram Panchayat. Food is being manufactured from.

With the construction of the Gorbadhan plant, where on one hand the cow dung waste spread at various places in the Gram Panchayat is being disposed of, due to which the diseases caused by filth are reducing, on the other hand the villagers are being benefited by the organic manure and biogas produced from the plant. Used to be.

The plant is being run by retaining one worker, due to which one person from the village panchayat has got employment. This plant is also proving beneficial in increasing the income of the farmer. The farmer is getting organic manure in a fixed proportion in return for the cow dung given by him. Those farmers who are not taking manure instead of cow dung are being paid in the same ratio at the rate of 50 paise per fort. Along with this, the students are being benefited by preparing food in government schools with the biogas produced by the plant.

With the construction of a plant in the Gram Panchayat under the Gorbadhan Yojana, the main part of the solid waste i.e. cow dung in the village is being disposed of by safe technology and organic manure is also being manufactured, which is also better from the point of view of environmental cleanliness.

Key Results

Presently this scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the state. There is a strong possibility of biogas plant being very beneficial in all the Gaushalas built in each district under the Gorbadhan Yojana. With the successful operation of the Gorbadhan plant, it is learned that how by effectively converting the available solid waste such as cow dung into a resource, social and environmental benefits can be obtained.



Case-30 District-Sultanpur: Community Toilets

Place of Implementation	:	Gram Panchayat-Palahipur, Block-Dubeypur
Implenting Agency	:	Swaksh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
Area	:	Panchayati Raj
Year of Practice	:	2021-22

Background

After the end of the practice of open defecation in Gram Panchayats for years, for men and women in every Gram Panchayat of the districts, under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), to end the problem of availability of toilets for the extended/separated families in the Gram Panchayat. Separate community toilets were constructed.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), a community toilet has been constructed in Gram Panchayat Palhipur of Dubeypur development block of Sultanpur district. In which separate toilets, urinals, hand wash and other facilities are available for men and women. The maintenance of the community toilet is being done by Asha, a member of Jai Ma Santoshi Self Help Group. Along with this, community toilets are being used continuously by the villagers as per the requirement.



Key Results

With the construction of community toilets in Gram Panchayats, where on one hand there has been stability in the situation of freedom from open defecation, on the other hand, as a result of giving the responsibility of maintenance of community toilets to self-help groups, employment opportunities for the women of the group in the Gram Panchayat have also increased have become available. Pink toilets have also been constructed for women in Gram Panchayats, due to which a socially safe thinking has developed among the women of the Gram Panchayat. Along with this, there has been a huge reduction in the expenditure on the treatment of diseases caused by open defecation in the Gram Panchayat due to continuous use of toilets by each family/person, which is also economically beneficial.

District Magistrate, Sultanpur

Case-31 District-Chitrakoot: Restoration work of endangered Baruva drain

- Place of Implementation** : Gram Panchayat-Bharthaul, Gobariya Bujurg, Baihar, Maub, Taraon, Titihara
- Implenting Agency** : Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
- Area** : Environment and Water Resources
- Year of Practice** : 2023-24

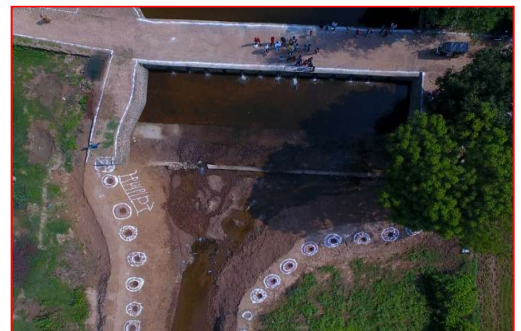
Background

Baruva drain flows through various six gram panchayats of Chitrakootdham Karvi development block of Chitrakoot district and meets the Bagain river of Banda district adjacent to Chitrakoot district. The total length of the said drain on which work was proposed to be done is approximately 6800 meters. Which used to dry up in summers and flow only during the rainy season, whereas about 10 to 15 years ago, the animals living in the village panchayats used to drink water from the water flowing in the said drains. The water of the said drain was also used for agricultural purposes. Due to the blockage of water flow in the drain, not only the water level of the Gram Panchayats had decreased, but the animals and birds as well as agricultural work were being directly affected due to lack of water.



Intervention

Before getting the work of excavation/renovation of the said drain done, a joint meeting was held at the district level with the officials of various functional departments like Rural Development Department, Irrigation Department, Panchayati Raj Department and Revenue Department and as per the instructions of the District Magistrate, encroachment in the drain was stopped. While getting the work done, a survey was done through drone camera and the site was identified and demarcated. After the completion of the work of marking and demarcation, the work was started through unskilled labor by preparing estimates under the MNREGA scheme for different Gram Panchayats and taking on-site photographs (through geo-tagging) before the work. After the workers dug about 10-12 feet, the endangered water sources opened up and water started flowing from them.



Key results

By getting the above work done, not only the endangered water sources have been opened up, but employment has also been provided to the workers registered under MNREGA scheme in the above mentioned 6 Gram Panchayats by providing them unskilled labour. Due to which their social and economic upliftment has taken place. So far, Rs 26.30 lakh has been spent in the said work, generating 11882 man days.

Scale-up Options

Along with the renovation work of Baruwa drain, a survey is being conducted to find out that 9 other drains should also be renovated, and work will be done on those on which it is possible to get the work done. By carrying out extensive tree plantation work on both the banks of the drain, not only is soil erosion being prevented, but efforts are being made to protect the environment by creating tree stands and increasing the income of the local people by planting fruit trees.



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Case-32 District-Chitrakoot: Renovation and beautification work of Amrit Sarovar Bhairam Baba Pond

Place of Implementation : Gram Panchayat-Raipura, Block-Manikpur
Implenting Agency : Rural Development Department
Area : Environment and Water Resources
Year of Practice : 2022-23

Background

Bhairam Baba Amrit Sarovar Gram Panchayat is located in Raipura Development Block, Manikpur District, Chitrakoot, at a distance of about 24 kilometers from the District Headquarters, on Bodi Pokhri Rajapur Road, whose area was 1.829 hectares and was “U shaped”. Over time, due to obstruction of water flow due to encroachment at the inlet of the pond, the capacity of water storage reduced and the stored water also got contaminated due to the chemicals used in fish farming. Due to polluted water and distorted form, the movement of villagers also became negligible due to which both the utility and importance of the pond reduced. Under these circumstances, it was challenging to restore the original form and importance of the pond.



Efforts

For the development of Bhairam Baba Amrit Sarovar, in the Gram Panchayat's action plan 2022-23, silt cleaning work, Bhita repair work, tree plantation work, construction of human ghat and animal ramp, construction of pathway and platform and construction of flag hoisting point respectively. Amrit Sarovar was constructed by incorporating it.

Results and Achievements

While making the inlet of Bhairambaba Amrit Sarovar free from encroachment, the capacity of water storage increased, along with solving the problem of contaminated water by cleaning silt, the shape of the pond has also been corrected by strengthening the dam. Along with strengthening the Bheeta, beautification work was also done through tree plantation work. Water usage has increased due to human ghat and animal ramp. With the increase in the traffic of villagers, there has been an increase in religious rituals in the temple located near the pond, due to which the said Amrit Sarovar has been established as a center of faith. Along with this, due to the construction of platforms and sheds, the gathering of people increased due to which Amrit Sarovar has been established as a center of social gatherings.

Summary

Development of Bhairam Baba Amrit Sarovar has led to increase in religious and social activities along with water conservation and development of clean environment.

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Case-33 District-Hamirpur: Construction/development work of Amrit Sarovars

Place of Implementation	:	Gram Panchayat-Chhani Khurd, Block-Sumerpur and Gram panchayat-Jarakhar, Block-Gohand, Hamirpur
Implenting Agency	:	District Village Development Agency
Area	:	Panchayati Raj
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

The construction of ponds in village panchayats by the ancestors of Bundelkhand region has been inherited as a legacy, but in the era of urbanization and industrialization these ponds have become victims of neglect. With time, these ponds became synonymous with encroachment, village filth and garbage heaps. On the initiative of the Honorable Prime Minister and Chief Minister, in order to promote rain water harvesting in honor of the martyrs and fighters of the freedom struggle on the 75th anniversary of independence, these ponds have been identified and constructed as Amrit Sarovars.

Intervention

In the first phase of the year 2022-23, for the excellent model of rain water harvesting, availability of water throughout the year, development of clean and health beneficial environment, development of various useful places for the public community, 75 sites having an area of more than one acre will be developed in the district. The ponds were selected for Amrit Sarovar construction/development work, in which the Gram Panchayats gave priority to this work in their action plan with the respect and participation of the rural people, Panchayati Raj institutions and martyrs of the freedom struggle, fighters or their family members. The work has been done in coordination/convergence with various departments.

Impact

As a result of village level meetings and various types of programs, awareness about water conservation and environment protection has developed among the villagers and the public has become aware of the need and importance of ponds.

Key results

While this work has resulted in rain water harvesting, the rural people have also got a place for entertaining/local programs. The development/construction work of tree plantation, inlet-outlet construction, flag hoisting sites, pathways on embankments, benches, drainage

systems etc. done in Amrit Sarovars have increased the usefulness of the ponds.



Late Baddu Prasad Prajapati Amrit Sarovar
Village-Chhani Khurd, Block-Sumerpur



Bada Talab Amrit Sarovar
Village-Jarakhar, Block-Gohand

Scale-up Options

As a result of the development of 75 Amrit Sarovars in the first phase in the district, its thirty-second phase was started in which again 123 ponds have been selected to be developed as Amrit Sarovars. Thus, while work has been started on a total of 198 Amrit Sarovars in the district, till now the work on 109 Sarovars has been completed.

Key achievements

Along with developing the ponds in the district as Amrit Sarovar, there will be pathways for people to walk, benches for sitting, plantation of trees for healthy and clean air, sports arrangements for children, boating of Bihar. Along with arrangements, ghat-ladder, arrangements have also been made for the safety of children. Each Amrit Sarovar has been named to honor our ancestors, brave martyrs, freedom fighters and great personalities of the region. Every year, flag hoisting and various types of socio-cultural programs are being organized on Independence Day, Republic Day and other national festivals.

Summary

This place has been developed due to clean social environment at the Gram Panchayat level. 198 such places/lakes have been developed in the district.

Lesson Learned

With public participation, concrete measures for water conservation can be taken based on local technologies.

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Case-34 District-Saharanpur: Krishni River Renovation and Rejuvenation under MNREGA

Place of Implementation	:	Block-Baliyakheri Rampur Mani and other 20 Gram Panchayats
Implenting Agency	:	MNREGA Gram Panchayat
Area	:	Rural Development
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

Krishna river has its own importance in the district. Krishna River is one of the tributaries of Hindan River. The river has lost its form due to soil compaction, thick bushes, land encroachment etc. due to which there has been a considerable decline in the water level in the villages near it. Bringing the river back to its former form will not only increase the water level but also develop the river as a tourist destination. Krishna river originates from behind village Dara Ali of Municipal Corporation Saharanpur, Chopra Fire Works Mankamau Saharanpur and passes through the village panchayats of Baliakhedi, Rampur Maniharan and Nanauta development block and reaches district Baghat.



Interventions

The main problems in Krishna river Renovation and rejuvenation are non-connected overflow of the river, polluted water of city drains, harvesting of river water, land encroachment, blockage of under-pass tunnels and over-vegetation etc.

Work plan

In the order of the suggestions given by the Executive Engineers, first of all, an action plan was prepared by the three Block Development Officers of the district for removing the clod of soil, cleaning the forest and digging for arranging the width of the river, on the basis of which it was decided that all the three development blocks A total of 31.43 km work needs to be done.

It was decided to get the work done under MNREGA, after which all the formalities like creation of work ID and preparation of estimates, pre-work geotagging, issue of muster rolls on the basis of demand of the workers, etc. were completed.

Proceeding

Under Krishna River Renovation and Rejuvenation, a total of 29.93 kilometers of the river was renovated, in which a total of 19309 man-days were created and an expenditure of 41.12 lakhs was incurred. Under Krishna River Renovation and Rejuvenation, 12 ponds and 07 drains were renovated in the river's catchment area and 14000 plants have been planted on the banks of the river.

Impact

Social

Krishna River Renovation and Rejuvenation Program not only developed the spirit of water conservation among the villagers but also developed the consciousness among them to preserve their heritage.

Economic

Krishna River Revitalization and Rejuvenation Program provided employment to the villagers in their own villages, which prevented their migration.

Key Outcome

Re-opening and rejuvenation of Krishna river not only improved the water level but also ensured continuous availability of water for irrigation to the farmers.

Lessons learned

Due to the encroachment of water structures, the main problem arises due to decrease in water level, non-availability of water for irrigation etc. The solution of the above problems has become possible due to the renovation of the encroached water structures.

Inderpal singh (Deputy Commissioner MNREGA saharanpur. 7275554657)

Case-35 District-Sonbhadra: Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting

Place of Implementation	:	Primary School, Mahua Tola, Dudhi
Implenting Agency	:	Chief Development Officer, Sonbhadra
Area	:	Rural Development
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

In view of the conservation of ground water level falling continuously for the last few years in the Sonbhadra district and the approach of increasing the water level, in the year 2021-22, under the leadership of the District Magistrate and Chief Development Officer, roof top in all the development blocks of the district. Marking the works of roof top rain water harvesting on government buildings of all Gram Panchayats and Prime Minister/ Chief Minister, PMAY/CMAY, under an innovative effort to give concrete shape to rain water harvesting works on the ground. Action was started by running a campaign.

Intervention

Under the works of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting, such a low-cost structure was made so that the rain water falling on the roofs of all government buildings and Prime Minister's/ Chief Minister 'PMAY/CMAY is recharged to ground water through recharge pits.

Technical

In order to bring uniformity in the estimation of roof top rain water harvesting works, a structure was prepared using secure software operated by the MGNREGA.

Social

Under the plan, all the structures have been constructed through local laborers without using machines, so that they were made aware about water harvesting along with training at the workplace.

Economic

Financial arrangements for the construction of the above structures were made from the MGNREGA scheme run by the Central Government.

Impact

After the formation of roof top rain water harvesting structures, along with providing employment to the general public, awareness increased for harvesting maximum rain water. Due to the construction of roof top rain water harvesting structure in the schools, awareness about water harvesting was also generated among the students. Due to the construction of roof top rain water harvesting at Prime Minister's/Chief Minister's residences, other residents of the Gram Panchayat also became aware of the construction of the above structures in their homes.



In total 10 development blocks of district Sonbhadra, 4175 roof top rain water harvesting structures were constructed, through which rain water falling on an area of about 182700 square meters was collected. This work provided employment to about 8000 families, which improved their livelihood.

Key Outcome

Before the construction of structures, where water was not available through hand pumps in most of the Gram Panchayats in the summer season, due to which the Gram Panchayats had to supply water through tankers from their official head, then in the coming summer season On assessing its impact, it was found that water availability remains in hand pumps in most of the rural areas, due to which the operation of tankers has decreased this year as compared to previous years.

Scale up options

Water harvesting work comes under the category of an important work under MGNREGA scheme, which also includes the construction of roof top rain water harvesting structure. MGNREGA scheme is implemented in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, through this scheme, infrastructure can be built in all the districts.

Lessan Learnt

Giving special attention to the maintenance of the structure built in the future, the importance of water harvesting is being disseminated to the general public through street plays and by organizing meetings in Gram Panchayats.

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Case-36 District-Mainpuri: Water Conservation By Rejuvenation of Aav Ganga

- Place of Implementation** : Development Block Karhal and Barnahal (Aav Ganga River) and Development Block Kurawali and Mainpuri (Kak River)
- Implenting Agency** : Deputy Commissioner (MNREGA)
- Area** : Water Conservation
- Year of Practice** : 2019-20 & 2023-24

Background

Water is the best gift of nature. This is reflected in the proverb “Water is life”. But over the time, due to excessive exploitation of water, Surface water level and ground water level has continuously declined. As a result, the number of semi-critical and critical development blocks and its gram panchayats is continuously increasing. Due to this, possibilities of water crisis for irrigation and drinking is increasing. The Aavganga and Kak rivers flowing in the district were almost in extinct condition. Due to such condition of the rivers, the decline in the ground water level has been continuously underlined.



Intervention

The work of Rejuvenation of almost extinct Aavganga and Kak rivers is being done through Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. This holy work was done for the harvesting and conservation of life-saving water in the district with the cooperation of the Revenue Department and public as well. Apart from this, water conservation techniques like sprinkler sets, construction of check dams etc. have also been promoted for irrigation through departmental schemes of Horticulture and Minor Irrigation etc.

Impact Social

By sensitizing about the importance of water conservation and efficient use of water in the public, co-operation made to this holy work. The river flows on the ground in its original form. The tradition of religious rituals started again on the banks of the rivers. The availability of water in the river increased the ground water level. As a result, water was available for irrigation and drinking as well.

Economic

The extent of Awanganga river is extended in the district about 17 km. The river has been rejuvenated by spending Rs 26.83 lakh from MNREGA, creating 13,350 man-days in 08 gram panchayats which are covered by the river.

The Kak River is extended in the district about 21.8 km and a sum total of Rs 30.509 lakh has been spent while generating 14,566 man days. Presently the river rejuvenation work is in progress.

The work of rejuvenation of 75 new ponds, 553 soak pits, 32 rainwater harvesting structures, 09 check dams, 22 sprinkler/drip sets has also been done in the catchment area of Awanganga river. Along with this, plantation of 3,11,000 trees and 463 micro irrigation works have also been done.

Key Outcome

There was an increase in public awareness for water conservation. With the cooperation of the public, it was possible to bring the river back to its original form. Before the river rejuvenation work, the ground water level was 21.76 metres. After revival, the ground water level has increased to 21.52 metres. The increase in the ground water level helps in making water easily available for drinking and irrigation purposes. Irrigation cost decreased and drinking water structure installation cost also decreased. Local vegetation started developing on the banks of the rivers. Availability of fodder etc. for the animals was ensured.

Summary

Due to availability of water in the river, the ground water has increased through the rejuvenation of the river by the means of public co-operation. Due to this, the work of agriculture etc. has been facilitated where there is availability of work at low cost. At the same time, the availability of potable water has been ensured easily. The almost extinct river has got life. Unskilled laborers have also got employment at the local level due to river rejuvenation project.

Lesson Learnt

Preserving the gifts given by nature should be the primary aim of the society. By mobilizing the public and getting their cooperation, good results can be achieved by implementing the schemes. With such type of unique experiment, the eco system and environment as well can be strengthened and made useful.

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Goal-8

Decent Work and Economic Growth

Case-37 District-Mirzapur Manufacturing and Sales of Sanitary Pads

Place of Implementation	:	Village Garaudi, Adlhaat, Block-Narayanpur
Implenting Agency	:	UP Rajya Gramin Ajeevika Mishan
Area	:	Rural Development
Year of Practice	:	2023-24

Background

Under Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission scheme, sanitary pad manufacturing machine has been installed by Jai Mata Di Self Help Group in Narayanpur development block of Mirzapur district. Its main objective is to provide sanitary pads to women belonging to the group in rural areas at a cheaper price than the market rate. Its area is to be supplied/marketed in all the development blocks of the district.



Intervention

Arrangement of funds for setting up sanitary pad manufacturing machine, providing loan by bank, general loan through cluster level association and village organization, the work of manufacturing and selling sanitary pads is being done by Jai Mata Di Self Help Group.

Work being done in relation to sanitary in the last years

Jai Mata Di Self Help Group Development Block Narayanpur Gram Panchayat Musepur sanitary pad packing work was done. The said material was brought from Banaras and the paper packet was prepared by the group and the work of packing was done through women. For doing this work Rs 02 per packet is received, 15 Work was done by women. A woman prepares about 50 packets in a day. In this way, 750 packets are prepared in a day by a total of 15 women, on which all 15 women earn an income of $\text{Rs } 750 \times 02 = 1500$ in a day. In view of the previous work, the said group was encouraged by the District Magistrate to purchase and sell the sanitary pad by manufacturing machine.

Impact

Social

In all the development blocks of the district, women associated with the group are becoming aware of their behaviour, cleanliness and hygiene through the use of sanitary pads. Due to this women are becoming socially empowered.

Economic

A total cost of Rs 10,71,601 (Ten lakh seventy one thousand six hundred one only) has been incurred in the establishment of sanitary pads machine. in which loan of Rs 05 lakh has been provide available from the bank and the remaining fund has been provide available through

cluster level association and village organization. The cost of available raw material is estimated at 02 lakh 53 thousand, in which if it is sold at the rate of Rs 03 per piece, then the total income will be 03 lakh 30 thousand, in which after reducing the cost, the total profit will be estimated at 77 thousand.

Key Outcome

Till now the pads made by Jai Mata Di self-help group were brought from Banaras and packaged in packets, but now the production capacity has to be increased due to the installation of machines, pads are available to women at a lower price than the market rate. To be done and profit is to be made at low cost.



Lessons learned

Making rural women aware and changing their behavior, there is a need to pay special attention to cleanliness, as well as non-use of pads, many types of infections happen to women / teenage girls, due to which the economic condition of the family in medicine There is an adverse effect and their physical and mental development is not possible. The lesson is that if women are inculcated the habit of cleanliness by providing pads at a low rate, then their living conditions and social change can be brought and uses to pads.

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Goal-11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Case-38 District-Mathura UPAAY - A Pilot Project of Mathura Vrindavan Nagar Nigam

Place of Implementation	:	District-Mathura
Implementing Agency	:	Nagar Nigam, Mathura
Area	:	Information and Technology
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background/Context:

UPAAY, a pilot project of Mathura Vrindavan Nagar Nigam, was developed to address the pressing issues related to waste management, sewerage, street light maintenance, and public convenience in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The aim was to create a centralized system for monitoring and resolving complaints under one platform, empowering the municipalities of various districts to enhance their operations and services. The vision for UPAAY was inspired by the need for an efficient and effective grievance redressal mechanism in the state.

Intervention:

Under the guidance and vision of Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, IAS (Hon'ble Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh) and Shri Amrit Abhijat, IAS (Hon'ble Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Uttar Pradesh), the UPAAY mobile application was developed. The app aimed to provide real-time solutions for service maintenance issues related to sewerage, street light maintenance, waste management, and public convenience.

Impact:

The UPAAY app brought about significant positive changes in the way complaints and issues were addressed. Previously, individuals had to visit multiple departments for issue resolution, causing inconvenience and hampering overall district growth. With the UPAAY app, citizens could submit complaints easily, and the issues were closely monitored and resolved within the prescribed time limit, providing permanent solutions to individuals. The impact was felt in terms of improved service delivery and citizen satisfaction.

Key Outcome:

The UPAAY app received an average of 16 complaints per day and achieved a high satisfaction rate of 92.4%. The app's streamlined process ensured that complaints were efficiently handled, and timely resolution was achieved. The use of the "Happy Code" system, where citizens received a unique code upon issue resolution, further enhanced the feedback loop and closed the communication loop between the municipality and the citizens.

Scale-up Options:

The success of the UPAAY app provides opportunities for scaling up the model in other regions. The inclusion of additional departments and services can further enhance the app's effectiveness. However, challenges may arise in obtaining feedback from citizens who are unwilling to provide it, impacting the completeness of the feedback loop.

Key Takeaway:

The UPAAY app exemplifies the power of utilizing technology, such as Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, to streamline and automate processes in governance. The implementation of Industrial Revolution 4.0 technologies can significantly improve efficiency, reduce human intervention, and ensure timely resolution of public grievances.

Summary:

The UPAAY app revolutionized the complaint resolution process by integrating various departments and their respective resolution timeframes. The app streamlined the flow of complaints from citizens to the municipal commissioner and then to the relevant departments. Issues were resolved within prescribed time limits, and citizens received a unique "Happy Code" to close the loop. The success of UPAAY demonstrated the effectiveness of a centralized monitoring and resolution system.

Lesson Learnd:

The UPAAY project highlights the importance of leveraging innovative technologies, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), to address societal challenges. By embracing technology-driven solutions, governments can make significant progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and creating a more efficient and citizen-centric governance system.

District Magistrate, Mathura

Goal-12

Responsible Consumption and Production

Case-39 District-Bijnaur: Organic Fertilizer

Place of Implementation : Gram Panchayat Mohammadpur Saado, Block Allahpur-Dhampur, District Bijnor

Implenting Agency : Shakti SHG

Area : UPSRLM, BIJNOR

Year of Practice : 2021-22

Background

Under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission Scheme, Shakti Self Help Groups of the district's development Block Dhampur, Gram Panchayat Mohammadpur Saado, as well as "Organic" in the development block Kiratpur/Afzalgarh/Budhanpur-Seohara/Nehtaur/Noorpur/Mohammedpur Devmal/Kotwali. The fertilizer is being produced by women's groups.



Due to increasing population and climate change, even an agricultural country like India is facing many problems in farming. Therefore, organic fertilizer is the best option to maintain the quality of agriculture with the changing times. Organic fertilizers not only have a positive effect on productivity but the environment also remains favourable. Due to which the farmers will be able to maintain the fertility of their land used for agriculture.

Organic farming or composting means maintaining harmony with the environment along with farming. That means using such technology for farming which does not have adverse effects on nature.

The use of organic fertilizers not only increases the fertility of the land but also solves the problem of drought due to the moisture found in it. Not only this, organic farming is also a boon for the depleting ground water. Because with the use of organic fertilizers, friendly insects are protected and the groundwater holding capacity increases.

According to an estimate, farmers are able to utilize only 25-40 percent of their produced crops. India produces 600 million tones of agricultural waste every year, most of which is burnt by farmers in the field to prepare the fields for the next crop, whereas it can be easily used to prepare organic fertilizers. In organic farming, apart from compost, we include Nadep, compost, vermicompost, neem cake, lemon grass and crop residues.

Intervention

By pointing out social or economic points through the production of organic fertilizers, the National Rural Livelihood Mission is making women economically self-reliant and a special effort is being made by women to save the environment. Due to the chemical medicines used in agriculture, it has a very bad effect on the human body/environment and there is a possibility of causing many types of diseases, with the use of organic fertilizers, all these problems can be saved from mankind and the environment.

Impact

To promote the production of organic fertilizers, a special campaign is being run at the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission level, so that the human body/environment can be protected from the adverse effects of chemical medicines used in agriculture. The district is a green area and fertile land. Due to which it is not difficult to do farming on the land of the district, the land is being saved from the ill effects of chemical medicines by using organic fertilizers through the Women Farmer Empowerment Project of the groups formed in the development blocks of the district under the Uttar Pradesh National Rural Livelihood Mission Scheme.

Benefits of organic fertilizer

This improves the physical and chemical condition of the soil. Fertilizer efficiency increases. The activity of micro organisms increases. The structure of the soil improves due to which the roots of the plant spread better. Soil erosion is less. The soil temperature remains moist.

Key Outcome

Under the Uttar Pradesh National Rural Livelihood Mission Scheme, the land is being saved from the ill effects of chemical medicines by the women farmers of the groups formed in the development blocks of the district by using organic fertilizers and farming is also being increased. The women farmers of the group are working to improve their livelihood. Farmers who are adopting organic farming have become happier and healthier than before. Organic fertilizer is an alternative to chemical fertilizer. Use of organic fertilizer increases the fertility of the land and along with increasing production, the environment can also be made pollution free by its use.

Scale Up Options

Work on the use of organic food is being done through self-help groups in 10 development blocks of the district and under the "One Block One Project" in development block Afzalgarh, 105 group members have been identified and trained through the training institute PNB RSETI, Haldaur. Training will be conducted from the Institute, so that the use of organic fertilizers for agricultural work can be promoted in the district.

Key Takeaway

In the future, promoting organic farming is an important step towards empowerment of women farmers so that environmental protection, economic improvement, social technical knowledge as well as women self-confidence can be promoted.

District Magistrate, Bijnaur

Case-40 District- Prayagraj Gaushala Management

Place of Implementation	:	Gaushala Management Centre, Prayagraj
Implementing Agency	:	Gaushala Management Centre
Area	:	Animal Husbandary
Year of Practice	:	2019-20

Background

Various challenges were faced in cowshed management in Prayagraj district. These challenges include inadequate stakeholder participation, lack of training, awareness regarding animal health, inadequate infrastructure, lack of nutritious feed and poor health condition of animals. Apart from this, cowshed management was also hampered due to fluctuations in prices, transportation, storage costs, limited vendors, supply capacity and purchase of fodder for other industries.

Intervention

To address these challenges, the following strategies and innovations were implemented by the district administration:

1. Donation in animal welfare was encouraged by the district administration by involving village heads, charitable trusts, trade boards, rice mill owners, petrol pump owners and community stakeholders for financial assistance.
2. To ensure competitive pricing and availability, timely decentralized procurement of fodder was started through e-tender after the harvesting season.
3. Straw bank was established to increase the storage capacity and ensure year-round supply by using locally available material.
4. Maximum vendors were divided into district level groups to participate in purchasing, reduce transportation costs and emphasize local purchasing.
5. Adequate infrastructure including adequate sheds, boundary walls and separate sheds for different categories of animals was developed along with basic amenities.
6. Programs like regular training and mass communication sensitization were organized to enhance the management skills of stakeholders and increase awareness regarding animal health.
7. Innovations like breed upgrading, vermicompost plant, Napier grass cultivation and waste collection were implemented.
8. Community participation encouraged through initiatives like Go-Dham Utsav.

Impact

This intervention had a significant positive impact on cowshed management. Stakeholder ownership and awareness of animal health increased, resulting in improved animal health and nutrition on the one hand, while ensuring adequate infrastructure for animals. To overcome the constraints of animal feed cost and budget, establishment of chaff bank and identification of Napier grass fields yielded significant results. Cow dung was converted into a resource through vermicompost plants and exchange of straw (animal feed) for manure. Additional income was generated in the district by reducing the cost of fodder. Approximately 400 Napier grass fields were identified and prepared for sowing.

Key results

Cow dung as a resource was successfully reflected by the establishment of more than 100 vermicompost plants and exchange of 20,000 quintals of straw for manure. As a result, the cost of fodder reduced and the income of the district also increased. The total production capacity of the vermicompost plants was 5400 quintals per month, in which 3600 kg vermicompost was produced per month with a cow shed of 100 cattle.

Scale-up Options

This initiative can be scaled up by replicating this model in other districts by involving more and more stakeholders. Along with this, donations for animal welfare can be promoted by involving charitable trusts, village heads, trade boards, rice mill owners and petrol pump owners. By establishing vermicompost plants and identifying more and more Napier grass fields, the cost of fodder can be reduced and additional income can also be generated.

Key achievements

The successful management of cowsheds in Prayagraj district highlights the importance of stakeholder ownership, infrastructure development and timely decentralized purchasing and scientific management. The use of cow dung as a resource through vermicomposting and exchange of straw for manure shows the potential to reduce feed costs and generate additional income.

Summary

District Prayagraj faced various challenges in cowshed management, which included inadequate stakeholder participation, inadequate infrastructure, poor animal health conditions and high feed costs. Significant improvements were reflected in stakeholder engagement, decentralized purchasing, infrastructure development, training programs and implementation of innovative practices and strategies. Stakeholder ownership and awareness increased, infrastructure was enhanced resulting in improved animal health conditions and feed costs were reduced through vermicomposting and using local resources.

Lesson Learnt

Successful management of cow sheds in Prayagraj district emphasizes the importance of stakeholder engagement, infrastructure development, decentralized purchasing, scientific management. It also shows that turning challenges into opportunities, such as using cow dung as a resource and encouraging local innovations, can create sustainable and self-sustaining cowsheds. This learning can be implemented in other areas also to improve cowshed management and ensure animal welfare.

District Magistrate, Prayagraj

Goal-15

Life on Land

Case-41 District-Jalaun: Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Establishment of GRAM VAN

Place of Implementation : Gram Panchayat-Bohadpura Block Dakor District Jalaun

Implementing Agency : Gram Panchayat-Bohadpura

Area : Rural Development

Year of Practice : 2023-24

Background

According to the intention of the government, there is a plan to make the country and the state more and more green. According to the above, the government plans to make gram van in each gram panchayat. 1600 saplings will be planted in minimum 01 hectare of land in village forest. Plants that give medicines and more oxygen will be planted in the gram van so that our environment will remain green.

Intervention

Gram Van was established by Gram Panchayat Bohadpura on behalf of Uttar Pradesh Government under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme by planting 2500 saplings at the site by Mrs. Babyrani Maurya, Hon'ble Minister, Child Development and Nutrition, Uttar Pradesh Government.



Impact

Social

The main objective of environmental management is related to preventing environmental hazards as well as trying to find appropriate solutions. Its main objective is to ensure that we help preserve all forms of environmental life for future generations. Keeping this in mind, a large scale tree plantation campaign is being run by the government. In the same sequence, establishment of gram van is an important step. To increase greenery in 574 gram panchayats of the district, the government has given instructions to create gram van in every gram panchayat. Saplings for the gram van have been provided by the forest department. The Panchayat will be responsible for the maintenance of the gram van and the work of preparing the gram van is being done under the MNREGA scheme.

Economic

Gram van is being established under MNREGA scheme, in which laborers are being paid for raw work from MNREGA scheme and plants are being made available by Forest Department. In the establishment of gram van, it has been kept in mind that it should be planted at a safe place inside the boundary wall, otherwise, the work of making a safe place should be done through the village fund. This tree plantation work will improve the impact on the environment and human health.

Key Outcome

Planting trees provides many benefits to mankind and small efforts made by each one of us can make a huge difference to the overall environment on earth. In this sequence, the work of making Amrit Van, Gram Van, Nandan Van etc. is being done by the government in every gram panchayat of the state, through which nature can be cooperated on behalf of the society and the environment can be made balanced.

Summary

In order to maintain the balance of environment and biodiversity, gram van are being established by the government to make more and more areas of the state green. In which the forest department does the work of distributing saplings for free and the workers are paid. The work is being done under MNREGA scheme.

Lessons learnt

We all know how important trees and plants are to our survival and well-being. But how many of us plant trees on a regular basis? If you are not doing so, then it is time that you take it seriously. We should and should make meaningful efforts to improve the environment.

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Case-42 District-Muzaffar Nagar: Haiderpur Wetland Rich Biodiversity (Rural Development)

Place of Implementation	:	Haiderpur Wetland, Muzaffar Nagar
Implementing Agency	:	District Magistrate, Muzaffar Nagar
Area	:	Forest and Environment
Year of Practice	:	2021-22

Background

Haiderpur Wetland, covering 8000 hectares, located near the Bijnor-Muzaffarnagar border in Muzaffarnagar district, is a water body with rich biodiversity. It is home to various species of plants, birds, fish and other mammals. These also include aquatic animals, Ganga dolphin etc. However, due to conversion of wetland water hyacinth, illegal hunting, grazing and lack of awareness among the local community, this water body is facing a lot of challenges in maintaining its safety.

Intervention

1. Workplan

- Experts from Wildlife Institute of India and World Wildlife Fund were consulted for wetland restoration.
- An action plan was developed after discussion by the district administration.

2. Infrastructure Development:

- Water hyacinths were cleaned with the help of trained local people.
- Community toilets and clean drinking water facilities and sanitation infrastructure were established by local labor artisans.
- Socio-physical infrastructure was developed by beautification of entry gates, installation of seating benches, installation of marine and forest police posts, observation towers and patrolling boats for security.
- Cycling facility was started for the visitors to explore the wetland area.

3. Employment generation and stakeholder engagement through capacity building:

- Local people were trained to become sailors for dolphin safari.
- Local people living along the river banks were trained to make indigenous products like incense sticks and soaps, thereby providing them market access for their products.
- Local people were identified and trained as tourist guides to assist the visitors.
- The local community was made aware of the importance of the wetland and its potential as a tourism market.

4. Dolphin Safari and Biodiversity Conservation:

- Dolphin Safari was started with the aim of showcasing Ganga dolphins to attract tourists.
- The arrival of state animals and other species from Uttar Pradesh enriched the wetland.
- Infographic boards were also pasted up to provide information about the biodiversity of the wetland.

Impact

- As a result of the efforts made for this wetland, this wetland got acceptance as a Ramsar site, along with this its international importance for the conservation of wetland was highlighted.
- The number of local, national and international tourists visiting the wetlands increased, thereby stimulating economic activities.
- Due to the favorable conditions of the wetland, foreigners and professional bird watchers were also attracted.
- Implementation of security measures could effectively curb poaching and other illegal activities.
- Active participation of the local community was encouraged in the maintenance of wetlands while creating employment opportunities for them.

Key results

- There was an increase in the number of domestic and foreign tourists.
- Conservation of diverse species and ecosystems ensured.
- Economic development ensured through tourism and local market for indigenous products.
- Illegal activities were controlled by better security arrangements.
- Employment generation and community participation ensured.

Scale-up Options

- This model can be replicated in other wetland areas to promote biodiversity conservation and tourism.
- Resources can be increased with the cooperation of non-governmental organizations, corporate institutions, local communities and maximum stakeholders.
- Efforts to study and conserve wetland areas can be increased by establishing partnerships with academic institutions and research organizations.

Summary

The Haiderpur Wetland Tourism Project successfully transformed the wetland from a neglected area to a thriving tourist destination. Through a carefully developed action plan, infrastructure development, capacity building and biodiversity conservation, the project attracted more visitors, while improving the local economy and ensuring conservation of the wetland's natural resources. . Involvement of various stakeholders and effective coordination

among various departments by the district administration were the main factors for the success of the project.

Lessons Learned

- Expert advice along with the cooperation of concerned organizations is very important for the restoration of natural shelters and their effective management.
- Development of basic amenities and safety measures as well as infrastructure is essential to protect the ecosystem and provide exemplary experiences to visitors.
- Local community participation and capacity building is important to ensure sustainable development and long-term conservation efforts.
- Introduction of special activities like dolphin safari, while diversifying the tourist destination, attracted large number of visitors and also ensured economic benefits.
- Support was obtained through convergence of resources and funding from various institutions for widespread project implementation.

District Magistrate, Muzaffar Nagar

Case-43 District-Mainpuri: Stork, The Proud Bird of the Wetland

Place of Implementation	:	Saras Circuit Tourism Area Development, Mainpuri
Implementing Agency	:	Deputy Commissioner (MNREGA)
Area	:	Stork Conservation
Year of Practice	:	2021-22

Background

Wetlands consisting of lakes, step wells, pools, ponds, rivers, drains etc are the base of natural habitat of wild animals along with keeping the atmospheric cycles uninterrupted, biological productivity, incineration. The main animal that migrates in the form of wild animals is the Crane. Along with Indian Cranes, migratory Cranes from other Eurasian countries are also found in the wetlands of the district. Because Cranes like to live near water, swamps, wet areas of low vegetation, agricultural fields, near ponds and wetlands. Government land was being used for agricultural produce to meet the needs of the growing population. Due to which the conditions for the migration of birds were narrowed. That's why it was necessary to bring it back to the old form. Along with this, due to the proximity of Taj Mahal (Agra), the center of tourist attraction, "Eco-Tourism" can be made an important center of attraction for local and external tourists. For this, it has also been given a place on the website of U.P. Tourism.

Intervention

About 33 percent of the Cranes available in the country are found in this area. With the aim of developing a more favorable environment for Cranes, about 150 hectares of wetlands in the district have been freed from encroachment and developed with the funding and public cooperation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Finance Commission and public co-operation as well.

Social

Biodiversity has been given a new dimension by freeing the government land from encroachment with the help of the public and funding from Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and Finance Commission. Favorable conditions were created for the local Crane as well as the migratory Crane. As a result, there has been an increase in arrival of Cranes and other birds in the area. At the local level, employment has been created due to the increase in the number of tourists. Along with this, unskilled laborers got employment at the local level itself.

Economic

Restoration of about 150 hectares of wetlands of the district was done by creating 14,491 man-days under MNREGA spending Rs. 28.996 lakhs and Rs. 18.75 lakhs under Finance Commission, totaling Rs. 47.744 lakhs. Directly, instant employment opportunities were obtained from this project, while indirectly, opportunity of long-term local employment was also developed.

Key Outcome

With the development of wetlands, the number of Cranes birds has increased progressively. The project has been successful in attracting tourists due to its prominence on the tourist map as "Eco-Tourism"/destination. Apart from providing employment opportunities at the local level, the movement of tourists helps in the development of local business.

Summary

Biodiversity has been given a new dimension by freeing the government land from encroachment with the help of the public and funding from Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and Finance Commission. Favorable conditions were created for the local Crane as well as the migratory Crane. As a result, there has been an increase in arrival of Cranes and other birds in the area. At the local level, employment has been created due to the increase in the number of tourists. Along with this, unskilled laborers got employment at the local level itself at the time of implementation of project.

Lesson Learnt

With the co-ordination of funds of government schemes and co-operation of public, the undeveloped area can be established in the form of tourist destination on the map of development. Such project come true with proper decision, better co-ordination and a well-thought-out healthy and determined approach. Better work can be done in the field like biodiversity by developing basic infrastructure with public participation and government schemes.

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Case-44 District-Bijnaur: **Plantation by Children at Anganwadi centre**

Place of Implementation : Village- ShahalipurKotra, Kotwali, District-Bijnor
Implenting Agency : Department of Child Development and Nutrition (ICDS)
Area : Child Development
Year of Practice : 2023-24

Background

Firstly to implement this model in all the Anganwadi centers of Kotwali and then district Bijnor and in long run, the goal is to develop it as a "model Anganwadi center" for all Anganwadi centers throughout the country. So that our next generation as children can be made more sensitive and aware of environmental protection from now-on.

Intervention

At the Anganwadi center, the plant that was planted by children were named after that child. It has positive as well as social, environmental and health consequences.

For example, under environmental benefits, it was seen that the child has become more sensitive to the environment than earlier and now he is able to connect himself with that plant. He was curious and worried about his watering, as in same manner as a mother of a child is when her child is hungry.



Impact

Social

Its effect was not limited to Anganwadi centers, but gradually, primary school children also started joining it. This also sent a positive message to the parents of the children registered at the center that their children do not only live under the care of a skilled Anganwadi worker, but it was also found that the positive feeling in the minds of the parents towards pre-school education run in the private sector and the negative feeling towards the child garden run under the Anganwadi center has decreased.

Environmental

The plantation by the children not only increased awareness about environmental protection among them but also brought greenery and clean air in the premises of the Anganwadi center.

Key results

This can be easily understood through the following points:

- Environmental sensitivity was developed in children.
- Since the children were watering the plants related to their name, they developed responsibility and discipline, thus they also got social education from it.

- The increase in the number of saplings outside the Anganwadi center increased the greenery, which is often seen as a symbol of mental peace in the society.
- This instilled a positive attitude in the minds of the parents and other members of the children who were aware of this initiative, which could have a far-reaching effect that anganwadi centers are preferred by parents over "play schools" run for profit in the private sector.

Summary

The possibilities of multi-dimensional development of children will open up, which will include, all dimensions including sensitivity to the environment, mental, physical and moral development. All Anganwadi centers will be encouraged to set up nutrition gardens. In the Bal Vatika operated under Anganwadi centres, overall there will be an increase in registration.

Lesson Learnt

Certainly, this innovative effort can be implemented in villages, block developments, regions and other districts of Uttar Pradesh. This will not only increase greenery, but at the same time children will also get an opportunity to develop their physical and mental development. With this innovative effort, it is more likely that the child will grow up as an ethical, civilized and environmentally sensitive citizen, which seems to be a positive future for any democracy.

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Goal-16

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Case-45 District- Farrukhabad (Fatehgarh): Food improvement process in prison received FIVE STAR RATING from FSSAI.

Place of Implementation	:	Gulistan Colony, Kutra Fatehgarh
Implementing Agency	:	Superintendent, District Jail, Fatehgarh
Area	:	District Jail, Fatehgarh
Year of Practice	:	2022-23

Background

District Jail Fatehgarh is built in 1865 along with Central Jail Fatehgarh. In the background of the prison, incidents of disturbance, riot, Arson have been committed by the prisoners in the prison in the following year 2014, 2017 and 2021. In the above incidents, the main allegation of the prisoners was that the food system in the prison was poor.

For qualitative improvement in the food system of the prison, as per the guidelines of Food Safety and Standards Act-2006, according to the specifications of the Food Safety Standards Authority of India, license of FSSAI has been obtained for the food system of the Prison under "Eat Right Campus". A third party audit of the food arrangements and quality of food in the prison was conducted, in which after several stages of investigation, the quality of the food was given a "Five Star Rating" by the Food Safety Standards Authority of India, New Delhi.

In District Jail Fatehgarh, cow coats being manufactured from torn and unused prison blankets, those cuts of blankets being used by the prisoners for the protection of the cow progeny.

Intervention

The prison was first listed on the website of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India under "Eat Right Campus". According to the Food Safety and Standards Act-2006, self-audit, pre-audit as per the specifications related to food was conducted from the prison level and through the food safety officers of the local food safety department. Training of officers and employees engaged in food preparation has been conducted under the rules mentioned in the Indian Food Safety and Standards Act-2006. In which special training was given on safe handling of food items, making food safe and taking special care of hygiene.

Under this, according to the specifications of the Food Safety and Standards Act-2006, the food prepared for the prisoners in the prison by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi, was approved by Engineer mohd. Imran Khan, Lead Auditor (Food) on 24.05.2022 for the food of the prison. Audit was done. After thoroughly reviewing the audit report and testing it at various levels as per the specifications of the Food Safety Standards Act-2006, the prison was awarded "Five Star Rating" in the category of "Eat Right Campus" by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi.

Impact

Social

The food security of the prison has been given a five star rating by the Food Safety Authority of India, which has greatly improved the image of the prison administration in the minds of the entire public. District Jail Fatehgarh has become the first jail in Uttar Pradesh to receive "Five Star Rating" in food system from FSSAI.

Due to the improvement in the quality of food in the prison, this led to huge change of image of the prison towards the prisoners and their families.

Key Results

The food system in the prison has been given five star rating by FSSAI. District Jail Fatehgarh has become the first prison of Uttar Pradesh to get five star rating from FSSAI in food system and quality of food.

The food system of District Jail Fatehgarh has also been awarded 22000:2018 certificate by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). District Jail Fatehgarh has become the first jail in India to receive such a certificate. In the above context, the name of Jail Superintendent Bhiimsain Mucund has been registered in the "India Book of Records" for improving food in jails.

The above work of the undersigned has been mentioned in the Honorable Prime Minister's "Mann Ki Baat" @ 72nd episode and in the "Coffee Table Book" released on the occasion of the Honorable Prime Minister's "Mann Ki Baat" @ 100th episode. "Also, the story of the undersigned getting a cow coat made in selfless service to cows has been published. In the context of which, on 30.04.2023, Jail Superintendent Bhiimsain Mucund has been invited as the special guest at Raj Bhavan, Lucknow during the special screening of @100th episode of Mann Ki Baat program.

Summary

Regarding the "Five Star Rating" food system of District jail Fatehgarh, the instructions from the Principal Secretary Home, a circular has been issued by the Prison Department to implement such system in the prisons of other districts as well. Such a system to be implemented in all the jails of Uttar Pradesh.

Lessons learned

If such a system is implemented in the all jails of state of Uttar Pradesh on the model of the food system of Fatehgarh, then the Uttar Pradesh state can come in the category of the first state in India for the food system of jails in the country. This can change the negative image of prison food in the public mind into positive one

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