

Completion Report of Project on

Promoting Sustainable Scientific Agriculture Systems Among Small & Marginal Women Farmers in Bhojpur Dt. of Bihar, India



Project implemented by: Mashal, Bihar, India

Project Period: 01.06.2021 to 31.05.2022

Introduction

The aim of the project was to promote scientific agriculture system to strengthen the agriculture livelihoods of target women farmers of Mahadalits, Scheduled Castes, and Other Backward Classes who are characterized by poor socio-economic indicators. Nearly 70-80% of these groups are small and marginal farmers, share croppers or agriculture labourers. Because of the poor economic background and low agricultural production in the target communities, the women farmers and the general farmers from these communities have little or no surplus for better family or social life.

Demonstration and promotion of scientific agricultural practices in Demonstration Plots (DPs) of women farmers in target villages with new climate resilient crop varieties has resulted in considerable improvement in women farmers' empowerment and increased production, food security and improved nutrition intake by women and children. The capacity building trainings on scientific Package of Practice (PoP), post-harvest management and linkage with NABARD/Agriculture Universities through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, has begun to make positive impact in sustainable agriculture growth and food security through increase in the quality and quantity of agriculture produce which will further augment the resources and thereby the life of women and their communities.

The project was guided by the following objectives:

Objective 1: Small, marginal and sharecropping farmers have increased agricultural productivity, increased access to nutrition/ micro-nutrients rich food crops with climate-change resilient agriculture practices.

Objective 2: Small, marginal and sharecropping farmers have Access to Government Extension services and reduction in post-harvest losses.

Following activities were carried out during the project period to achieve the objectives:

1. Formation and Strengthening of Women Producer Groups (WPGs)
2. Soil testing in project villages in coordination with Department of Agriculture / Krishi Vigyan Kendra
3. Establishment of Demo Plots (DPs) on improved crop variety and cultivation practices
4. Establishment of Demo plots on Vermin Compost
5. Trainings of Women Producer Group farmers on improved crop variety, nutrition rich food crops, and modern cultivation practices (Training on Package of Practices - PoP trainings, distribution of improved crop variety)
6. Procurement and distribution of improved seed variety (Kharif season)
7. Procurement and distribution of improved seed variety (Rabi season)
8. WPGs visit to On-farm / Model Farm OR Kisan Melas (Agriculture Fair) of KVK /BAUs/Government Agriculture Department on traditional and advanced scientific farming

9. Village level Sensitization meeting /campaign on nutrition source, food security, and how to preserve micro-nutrients in soil and crops
10. Training of WPG or other farmers on post -harvest management, storage of produce and seeds with value-addition systems
12. Block level and district level Convergence meetings with Government, Agricultural universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Banks, NGOs and farmers for improved access to inputs and information to farmers

Achievements:

1. Target communities adopt community-based systems of Women Producer Groups (WPGs). 300 women of 20 villages have formed themselves into 20 Women Producer Groups. Though they have not been registered as a formal company, they have regular meetings, small saving, and inter-lending for agricultural purposes. They have been recognized by the Agriculture Department of the Block and are invited for participation in exposure programs and trainings conducted by the government for farmers.
2. Target farmers have knowledge of improved scientific agricultural practices, climate-change resilient crops, organic farming and nutrition as they attended trainings organized under the project as well as the Government. Most of the women went for the exposure visits to the District Agricultural Departments where they saw the improved practices. We can see many motivated to take up vermin culture and practice organic farming. 20 vermin bags are distributed. Within the short time of 3 months, women have been able to take out at least 2-3 bags of vermi compost from these bags. This manure will be used by the women themselves at present and in future, we will make arrangements for sale of the extra production. The demonstration plots of paddy, wheat and seasonal vegetable cultivation has led to the more and more people opting for such methods of cultivation.
3. Target farmers have fair access to Government agriculture schemes and are linked or accessing government extension services. 186 women are registered on the Kisan portal of the government. This has been possible by the efforts of the animators who motivated the women and supported them with collection of needed documents and accompanying them to computer cafes where the documents were uploaded. Now these women are eligible to get seeds at concessional rate from the government. They are called for trainings and camps conducted on various themes of agriculture.
4. Target farmers improve pre- and post-harvest management, nutrition intake individually or through group activity as they have gained knowledge on these activities through the training conducted under the project.

In short, we can see the beginning of a revolution in the field of agriculture as the farmers are opting for more organic and sustainable modes of farming. They are linked to the government departments and are able to avail of the services provided through them.

The women, though they are illiterate and do not have decision making power or access to resources, are hopeful of forming a Farmer Producer Organization to sustain the changes that has happened as well as to reap best prices for their products.

	
<p>Vermin culture</p>	<p>Wheat Demo plot</p>
	
<p>Farmers attending training</p>	<p>Farmers attending training</p>

On behalf of the beneficiaries, I express my deep gratitude to the German Doctors' Forum for supporting this timely intervention that will contribute to the achievement of healthy and sustainable living.

Kindly find below the reports of the training and exposure visits that were conducted under the project as well as the list of beneficiaries of various activities under the project.

Report Submitted by,

Chinnamma

Chinnamma KC,
Secretary,
Mashal



Report of One day Training Formation and Strengthening of Women Producer Groups

One day training program was conducted for the members of 20 SHGs who are small and marginal women farmers of 20 tolas of 5 Panchayats of Charpokhari Block, district Bhojpur. These women have been formed into Self Help Groups from 2006 and formed into Federation in 2015. Since 2006, they have been capacitated to understand and deal with gender related biases and economic backwardness. The SHGs were involved in monthly saving and inter-lending activities and income generation activities through bank linkage. Moving ahead in the process of empowerment of the marginalized communities and recognizing the important role of gender equality in the sustainability of tomorrow, the present phase of the project seeks to form them into Farmer Producer organizations as they already are familiar with the concept of working together for a common agenda and improve the agricultural practices by integrating environmentally healthy activities.

In recent years the Government of India has been giving much stress in forming Farmer Producer Organizations to make collective marketing possible so that the rural small farmers can sell their produces at the market rate and not being cheated by middlemen or suffer lose. Organic farming will be promoted in this phase in a big way through which the farmers can get more price for their produces.

The purpose of FPO is both advancement of income as well as promotion of scientific agriculture systems to strengthen the agriculture livelihoods of women farmers.

The training on formation and strengthening of WPGs was conducted for all the members of the CBOs in different tolas of their villages. Those who couldn't attend in one tola could come over to the next. The resource person for the trainings was Mr.Bipin Kumar. After the training, the staff of Pushpa Community Development Centre, Piro continued to motivate the women and ensure their regular meetings and linkage with the Government Agricultural Department.

Content of the training:

- What is Women Producer Groups (WPG) and Farmer Producer Organization (FPO).
- Need of WPGs and FPOs in the rural sector and by the marginal and share croppers.
- Essential features of WPGs and FPOs.

➤ How to generate income through FPOs.

The resource person explained that WPGs are groups of women engaged in agriculture who will come together to form a group so that they can buy farm inputs in bulk and sell their produces in bulk. It avoids the expenses involved in each person purchasing and selling individually. Such groups are also promoted by government and farm equipment are given to such groups on subsidy so that all the members can use them on a nominal charge.

These groups also can address the issues caused by climate change by promoting organic farming using bio compost and vermin compost in place of the use of chemical fertilizers.

To bring about both attitudinal and behavioral changes, lot of people in the same locality have to be involved. Hence WPGs and FPOs are a good medium to act as catalysts for transformation.

The trainer Mr. Bipin Kumar was assisted by the Supervisor and animators in all the villages.

Due to the planting season, in some villages there was difficulty to gather them. In some villages, members of CBOs from adjacent villages joined. In most of the villages, members of CBOs who are not on the WPG supported villages also joined.

Since we realized that without the men understanding the concept of WPGs and FPOs, we cannot move ahead. So wherever possible, the men were involved in the trainings.

Training Details are as follows:

Training on Formation and Strengthening of CBO Women Producer Groups				
SL.No.	Date	Name of Hamlets	Name of SHGs	No.of participants
1	29.06.21	Sahaspura	Ritu	10
2	30.06.21	Paliya- Krishnauti Tola	Parwati	14
3	22.07.21	Paliya, Dalit Tola	Asha	13
4	23.07.21	Nagrao Paschim Tola	Suryamukhi	14
5	24.07.21	Nagrao Purab Tola	Laxmi	12
6	25.07.21	Kinnodihari	Gulab	11
7	27.07.21	Harpur	Durga	9

8	29.07.21	Devya Tola	Amba	12
9	01.08.21	Nagrao	Durga	13
10	02.08.21	Repura	Kanchan	12
11	03.08.21	Nagari	Juhi	9
12	04.08.21	Gauri Tola	Chand	13
13	05.08.21	Pachma	Jyoti	9
14	11.08.21	Dumarihaa	Chameli	14
15	17.08.21	Madarihaa, Dalit Tola	Krishna	12
16	18.08.21	Pasaur	Kanak	6
17	19.08.21	Pasaur, Dalit Tola	Suman	14
18	21.08.21	Madarihaa	Bely	14
19	23.08.21	Lilari	Jyoti	13
20	26.08.21	Duhanti Tola	Krishna	9
Total No.of participants				233

Glimpses of Training:



Village- Madriah



Village- Pasour



Village- Lilari



Village- Sagar Tola



Village- Jaitpura



Village- Harpur

Outcome and challenges:

Women are eager to form the WPGs and FPOs so that they can get right information and right price for their products. Certain challenges expressed are; women are unable to make decisions since it involves farm and agriculture. Usually, it is the men who makes decisions. Many of the women and their families do not own land but only do sharecropping. In such cases they need to get permission from the owner to choose the crops to plant. Hence, we are encouraging men also to attend the training so that they can encourage and support the women in forming WPGs and carrying out certain activities as groups.

Thanks

Report of Training on Improved crop variety, nutrition rich food crop & modern cultivation practices

One day training program was organized for small and marginal women farmer groups in 20 hamlets of Charpokhari Block, Dist-Bhojpur. The women of these hamlets are involved in agriculture either in own lands or in the lands taken for share cropping. It was seen that the farmers in these hamlets are using lot of fertilizers and as a result the soil is becoming hardened and yield is becoming less every year. Due to lack of information regarding modern ways of cultivation and source of nutritious food, farmers are cultivating same crops every year and are purchasing other food items from market. Many of such foods can be cultivated locally. Hence the aim of the training was to promote improved crop varieties, nutrition rich food crop and modern cultivation practices for strengthening the agriculture based livelihoods. Due to less productivity, less nutrition rich food and high cost of cultivation, farmer's net income is very less and health problem has been increasing.

In this training so many topics on how to enhance the net income were discussed. For enhancing the net income, we have to reduce the cost of cultivation and enhance the production by selecting high yielding crop varieties, drought tolerant varieties, flood tolerant varieties and diseases resistance varieties. Apart from these, we can minimize the cost of cultivation and enhance the production by the modern cultivation practices.

During the training, practical sessions were held on making bio compost and bio fertilizers and bio pesticides. In almost all the hamlets the women made bio compost with much success.

The farmers were also introduced to the schemes of the government for making seeds available for farmers at subsidized rate. The women were told to register themselves on online portal of the government to be eligible for the schemes. The project staff will assist the women for registration and applying for seeds.

Detailed discussion was held on following topics:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High yielding crop varieties. ➤ Drought tolerant varieties. ➤ Flood tolerant varieties. ➤ Diseases resistant varieties. ➤ Nutrition rich crop. <p>Nutrition rich crop-Millet, oats, bajra, Soybean, Pulses etc</p> <p>Nutrition rich vegetables- Broccoli, Moringa, Spanish, carrot, beat etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Seed production. ➤ Crop rotation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Modern cultivation practices. ➤ Paddy cultivation through SRI. ➤ Paddy cultivation through DSR. ➤ Wheat cultivation through Zero tillage method. ➤ Maize cultivation through ridge bed planter. ➤ Use of micro irrigation system. ➤ Selection of suitable seed variety. ➤ Selection of suitable seed variety. ➤ Need of Soil testing. ➤ Applying Balanced dose of fertilizer. ➤ Reduction of chemical fertilizer and increased use of organic fertilizer. ➤ Natural farming. ➤ Green manuring. ➤ Integrated pest management (IPM). ➤ Crop rotation. ➤ Government schemes for Rabi season. ➤ How to link with government schemes.
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Meeting & Demonstration details are as follows:

Training of CBO Women Producer Groups on improved crops and modern cultivation practices				
SL.No.	Date	Name of Hamlets	Name of SHGs	No.of participants
1	03.09.21	Nagrao Paschim Tola	Suryamukhi	13
2	05.09.21	Pachma	Jyoti	13
3	06.09.21	Kinnodihari	Gulab	10
4	10.09.21	Madarihaa	Bely	13
5	11.09.21	Dumarihaa	Chameli	9
6	11.09.21	Sahaspura	Ritu	7
7	12.09.21	Madarihaa, Dalit Tola	Krishna	12

8	12.09.21	Lilari	Jyoti	13
9	14.09.21	Pasaur	Kanak	11
10	15.09.21	Paliya, Dalit Tola	Asha	13
11	17.09.21	Harpur	Durga	7
12	18.09.21	Nagrao Purab Tola	Laxmi	8
13	19.09.21	Nagrao	Durga	13
14	20.09.21	Pasaur, Dalit Tola	Suman	9
15	22.09.21	Repura	Kanchan	13
16	23.09.21	Gauri Tola	Chand	12
17	24.09.21	Nagari	Juhi	13
18	25.09.21	Devya Tola	Amba	12
19	27.09.21	Duhanti Tola	Krishna	13
20	28.09.21	Paliya- Krishnauti Tola	Parwati	14
Total No.of participants				228

Snaps of Training & Demonstration:



Village- Raipura



Village- Nagri



Village- Harpur



Village- Nagri



Village-Nagravn



Village-Pasour

Farmer Feedback:

- **Flood tolerant Varieties:** After listening the benefits of flood tolerant varieties ie. Swarna sub-1 they are ready to cultivate this paddy variety in next kharif season in the flooded area.
- **Develop Seed Village:** For saving the cost of seeds, some farmers are ready to grow the seed in own land and keep that seed for next crop season.
- **High yielding varieties:** In moong cultivation farmers generally use local seeds. But after participating in the training the women are ready to use high yielding moong varieties in coming the season.
- **Green Manuring:** After listening benefits about green manuring, farmer selected moong as a green manure and cover crop. They are interested to cultivate moong in coming season in group-based approach.
- **Government Schemes for Rabi season:** Farmers will apply for government schemes for wheat seed, Maize seed, Gram seed, Masoor seed & Mustard seed for the coming Rabi season.

Some Action plan & Suggestion:

- For coming kharif season we have to focus on flood tolerant varieties in flood prone areas and drought tolerant varieties in drought prone area.
- In coming season, focus on foundation seed in some selected seed varieties so that they can keep these seeds and use these seed in next season to save the cost of seeds.
- For getting government schemes, register all farmers. For this we have to select any computer operator and link with the farmers for registration.

Report of One day Training on Nutrition source, food security and how to preserve micro nutrients in soil & crop

One day training program was organized for small and marginal Women Farmer Producer Groups in 20 hamlets of Charpokhari Block of Dist-Bhojpur on Nutrition source, food security and how to preserve micro nutrients in soil and crop. In the beginning of the session, the participants were asked about their food pattern, types of food and knowledge regarding nutrition in food. Most of the women shared that rice or roti, dal and vegetable are the common food. Potato is everyone's favorite vegetable. Many of them do not like green leaves or sprouted grams with food and do not include in routine diet. Fruits are taken only during festivals or on special occasion.

The women shared that, in order to increase the yield in the field to get profit from agriculture, they use lot of chemical fertilizers and pesticides which adversely impact the farmer's health. The trainer explained the dangers to both human beings and earth caused by such use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide and how to use those in sustainable mode. Practical sessions were held to prepare natural organic fertilizer and how it is beneficial for farmers and environment.

Meeting Agenda:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Need of Nutrients.➤ Types of nutrients (Carbohydrates, Fats, Vitamins & Minerals) and its role in human life.➤ Sources of these nutrients & minerals.➤ Nutrition rich crop and vegetables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Using balanced dose of fertilizer.➤ How to increase carbon content in soil.➤ Reduction of chemical fertilizer and increase of organic fertilizer.➤ Natural based organic farming by preparing.<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Jeevamrit(ii) Neem extract(iii) Farm yard manure(iv) Vermi composting.➤ Green manuring.➤ Integrated pest management (IPM).
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Meeting & Demonstration details are as follows:

SL.No.	Date	Name of Hamlets	Name of SHGs	No.of participants
1	02.07.21	Pasaur, Dalit Tola	Suman	9
2	03.07.21	Pasaur	Kanak	11
3	04.07.21	Nagrao Paschim Tola	Suryamukhi	13
4	08.07.21	Devya Tola	Amba	12
5	09.07.21	Paliya- Krishnauti Tola	Parwati	4
6	10.07.21	Lilari	Jyoti	13
7	11.07.21	Paliya, Dalit Tola	Asha	13
8	17.07.21	Nagrao	Durga	13
9	18.07.21	Nagrao Purab Tola	Laxmi	8
10	10.09.21	Duhanti Tola	Krishna	13
11	11.09.21	Dumarihaa	Chameli	13
12	12.09.21	Madarihaa, Dalit Tola	Krishna	12
13	17.09.21	Harpur	Durga	7
14	20.09.21	Pachma	Jyoti	12
15	23.09.21	Gauri Tola	Chand	11
16	26.09.21	Kinnodihari	Gulab	10
17	27.09.21	Nagari	Juhi	13
18	28.09.21	Repura	Kanchan	13
19	30.09.21	Madarihaa	Bely	10
20	30.09.21	Madarihaa	Reetu	3
Total No.of Participants				213

Farmer Feedback:

- **Organic Farming:** After knowing about organic farming they are ready to make Farm yard manure, Jeevamrit & Neem extract.
- Those women who own land are now convinced of growing kitchen gardens to grow vegetables for all seasons that will provide sufficient nutrients for the family.
- Many of the women do not own land and hence are unable to draw up any plans. But they will join other women who have land.

Some Action plan & Suggestion:

- Enable as many women as possible to make bio compost and organic pesticide for their farm. Encourage at least one kitchen garden in every village. Include more leaves and greens in daily food and cultivate those in one's kitchen garden.

Snaps of Training & Demonstration:



Village- Nagri



Village- Raipura



Village- Harpur



Village- Kinnodehri



Village- Madariah



Village- Nagrawn



Village- Nagrawn



Village-Pasour



Village-Lilari



Village-Harpur

Thanks

Report of the Training on Formation and Strengthening of WPGS

2nd training on formation and Strengthening of WPGs was conducted for the members of 20 SHGs who are small and marginal women farmers of 20 tolas of 5 Panchayats of Charpokhari Block, district Bhojpur.

The training began asking questions about the previous training and their opinions regarding the formation of the WPGs. Since most of them are illiterate, they could not remember all the information. But they knew that they have to form a company for purchase of manure and sale of their products to gain more profit. Hence this training one again focused on the legal aspects of the WPGs and FPOs.

They were told that in recent years the Government of India has been giving much stress in forming Farmer Producer Organizations to make collective marketing possible so that the rural small farmers can sell their produces at the market rate and not being cheated by middlemen or suffer lose. The purpose of FPO is both advancement of income as well as promotion of scientific agriculture systems to strengthen the agriculture livelihoods of women farmers.

In this training focus was on the legal aspects of the WPGs and FPOs. If we operate together with one aim, we can successfully function as FPO and register ourselves as a company in the Companies Registration Act. After we form FPOs, the government will give us seeds, fertilizer and machineries for cultivation at subsidized rates, market linkages. The Agricultural Department of the Government will route their schemes through FPOs as they have an organized groups to put into practice all the plans.

Since it involves the support of men folks, in all the villages, men also were invited to the meetings. The women were again and again reminded that regular meetings, savings in accounts is a must to be recognized as a potential FPO. The leaders were told to motivate their members towards it.

Challenges are that the most of the women are illiterate and lack experience in handling large scale purchase and sale. Hence, handholding support needs to be given to them.

It is encouraging to note that the Block level resource persons are very supporting of our initiatives with the women.

The women were also told that all those who registered themselves and got the registration cards should apply for seeds online.

Content of the training:

- What is Women Producer Groups (WPG) and Farmer Producer Organization (FPO).
- Need of WPGs and FPOs in the rural sector and by the marginal and share croppers.
- Essential features of WPGs and FPOs.
- How to generate income through FPOs.

The trainer Mr.Bipin Kumar was assisted by the Supevisor and animators in all the villages.

As usual, women are busy due to festivals and so in some villages there was difficulty to gather them. In some villages, members of CBOs from adjacent villages joined. In most of the villages, members of CBOs who are not in the WPGs also joined.

Training Details are as follows:

2nd Training on Formation and Strengthening of CBO Women producer Groups				
SL.No.	Date	Name of Hamlets	Name of CBOs	No.of Participants
1	04.10.21	Pasaur Dalit Tola	Suman	11
2	05.10.21	Lilari	Jyoti	13
3	06.10.21	Sahaspura	Ritu	10
4	07.10.21	Pasaur	Kanak	12
5	09.10.21	Nagrao	Durga	13
6	11.10.21	Nagrao Purab Tola	Laxmi	12
7	12.10.21	Madarihaa	Bely	11
8	13.10.21	Madarihaa, Dalit Tola	Krishna	12
9	18.10.21	Dumarihaa	Chameli	7
10	19.10.21	Kinnodihari	Gulab	9
11	20.10.21	Nagari	Juhi	9
12	21.10.21	Pachma	Jyoti	13
13	22.10.21	Duhanti Tola	Krishna	11
14	22.10.21	Harpur	Durga	12
15	23.10.21	Repura	Kanchan	10
16	25.10.21	Gauri Tola	Chand	11
17	26.10.21	Paliya, Dalit Tola	Asha	10

18	27.10.21	Paliya- Krishnauti Tola	Parwati	12
19	28.10.21	Nagrao Paschim Tola	Suryamukhi	10
20	29.10.21	Devya Tola	Amba	11
Total no.of participants				

Glimpses of Training:



Outcome and challenges:

Women got clearer understanding of the concept of FPOs. Many of them are willing to come together to form the FPO. But since none of the members or their family members are familiar with the idea of FPO and unable to do calculations, they have their fears. But regular motivation and support from NGOs and Government staff will help them move forward.

Thanks

Report of 2nd One day Training Report on Improved crop variety, nutrition rich food crop & modern cultivation practices.

2nd One day meeting cum training program was organized in the project area in the month of November. The paddy fields were ready for harvest. Our demo plots had good yield compared to other plots in the first year itself. In fact, two of our farmers were selected for the competition for best yielding fields. These women were called in some groups to share how they cultivated and the difference in the plants and the crops. The women shared that the leaves were much greener and the singly plant that was planted had branched into many shoots and thus the yield was much more than the rest.

Discussing further on the benefits of shifting to organic farming as done before using backyard manure was stressed during this second training. The aim of the training was to empower the women with knowledge to make them healthy and environmentally conscious. Much discussion was held to create awareness on the dangers of conventional farming based on chemical fertilizers. Talking about the need to return to the healthy traditional practice of using backyard manure and organic manure, women were trained with practical sessions on organic farming techniques and practices. Many of them had already gone on exposure visit to farms where vermin compost is being produced and used. The trainer used all those experiences to motivate farmers to adopt such practices even in small scale cultivations in order to renew and replenish the earth and achieve sustainability in food production.

In most of the hamlets, practical sessions were conducted to prepare bio compost and organic pesticides. Vermi bags are being distributed and the women are given proper direction to make the vermin compost in the bags or on the ground if they wish.

Content of the training:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making and using compost and manure to provide long term soil fertility • Bio Intensive gardening techniques for soil improvement • Methods of Soil Conservation • Crop Rotation and Farm Management • Crop Diversity • Ecological Pest Management (EPM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environment Conservation ○ Nutrition through promotion of high nutritional crops and indigenous foods ○ Farming for the market and organic marketing process ○ Gender equity in development
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Meeting & Demonstration details are as follows:

Training of CBO Women Producer Groups on Improved crps and modern cultivation practices				
SL.No.	Date	Name of Hamlets	Name of CBOs	No.of Participants
1	02.11.21	Duhanti Tola	Krishna	10
2	03.11.21	Harpur	Durga	11
3	04.11.21	Repura	Kanchan	10
4	05.11.21	Gauri Tola	Chand	12
5	06.11.21	Paliya, Dalit Tola	Asha	11
6	08.11.21	Paliya- Krishnauti Tola	Parwati	16
7	09.11.21	Pasaur Dalit Tola	Suman	13
8	12.11.21	Nagrao Purab Tola	Laxmi	12
9	13.11.21	Nagrao	Durga	12
10	15.11.21	Madarihaa	Bely	11
11	16.11.21	Madarihaa, Dalit Tola	Krishna	12
12	17.11.21	Dumarihaa	Chameli	11
13	18.11.21	Lilari	Jyoti	12
14	19.11.21	Pasaur	Kanak	12
15	20.11.21	Kinnodihari	Gulab	9
16	22.11.21	Nagari	Juhi	9
17	23.11.21	Pachma	Jyoti	11
18	24.11.21	Sahaspura	Ritu	10
19	25.11.21	Nagrao Paschim Tola	Suryamukhi	10
20	26.11.21	Devya Tola	Amba	10

Snaps of Training & Demonstration:



Some Action plan & Suggestion:

- The women are motivated to produce and use more organic manure in cultivation of food grains as well as vegetables.
- More exposure visits are planned to Vikramganj dt. Krishi Vikas Kendra to the fields that are totally organic to encourage and motivate women to adopt modern techniques.
- Strengthen the organization of WPGs so that the farmers can get the benefits of the government schemes.

Thanks

Report of 2nd Training on Nutrition source, food security and how to preserve micro nutrients in soil & crop

2nd training program was organized for small and marginal Women Farmer Producer Groups in 20 hamlets of Charpokhari Block of Dist-Bhojpur on Nutrition source, food security and how to preserve micro nutrients in soil and crop. Revision of the previous training was done. Participants were asked if they had made any changes in their food pattern or in the types of vegetables that they are cultivating. Only few women in few hamlets could respond positively. Many of the women are landless and they are still living a hand to mouth life. They do not have much choices in selection of nutritious food. But all of them are aware of the malpractices and unhealthy contents in packed foods. It was pointed out that these days children prefer to eat junk foods than food that is cooked at home. Hence, the training focused on preparation of homemade snacks and protein powders of mixed whole grains.

Once again the women were reminded of various components of vitamins and minerals that human beings require at every age and the sources of food in which it is available. It is seen that many times women and older people eat only to survive. Their need for nutrients are not taken into consideration. Discussion was held on the need to change such practices and need to cultivate seasonal vegetables, proteins and fruits in one's own gardens or on lands taken on share cropping.

Discussion was held on the loss of micronutrients due to repeated cultivation. This is the reason for getting less produce over the years. We need to do soil testing to find out the status of the soil and then add whatever nutrients are required for the soil in right amounts. Though it is not the practice of the farmers to consult any agricultural scientists about the importance of treating soil to retain its nutrients, the women were told to invite the coordinators from the Agriculture department of the Block to give them inputs regarding the maintenance of the soil just like we treat our bodies. Women were told that in addition to shifting to bio compost and bio fertilizers, they need to use right amount of minerals and vitamins to treat the soil.

Meeting Agenda:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Need of Nutrients.➤ Types of nutrients (Carbohydrates, Fats, Vitamins & Minerals) and its role in human life.➤ Sources of these nutrients & minerals.➤ Nutrition rich crop and vegetables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Using balanced dose of fertilizer.➤ How to increase carbon content in soil.➤ Reduction of chemical fertilizer and increase of organic fertilizer.➤ Natural based organic farming by preparing.<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Jeevamrit(ii) Neem extract(iii) Farm yard manure(iv) Vermi composting.➤ Green manuring.➤ Integrated pest management (IPM).
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Meeting & Demonstration details are as follows:

Village level Sensitisation meeting/campaign on Nutrition source, food security and how to preserve micro nutrients in soil & crop				
SL.No.	Date	Name of Hamlets	Name of SHGs	No.of participants
1	02.12.2021	Dumarihaa	Chameli	11
2	03.12.2021	Madarihaa, Dalit Tola	Krishna	12
3	04.12.2021	Madarihaa	Bely	6
4	06.12.2021	Nagrao	Durga	13
5	07.12.2021	Nagrao Purab Tola	Laxmi	12
6	08.12.2021	Madarihaa	Ritu	10
7	13.12.2021	Kinnodihari	Gulab	9
8	14.12.2021	Nagari	Juhi	10
9	15.12.2021	Pachma	Jyoti	10
10	16.12.2021	Duhanti Tola	Krishna	11
11	17.12.2021	Harpur	Durga	14
12	18.12.2021	Repura	Kanchan	10
13	20.12.2021	Gauri Tola	Chand	11
14	21.12.2021	Lilari	Jyoti	13
15	22.12.2021	Pasaur, Dalit Tola	Suman	11
16	23.12.2021	Pasaur	Kanak	12
17	03.01.2022	Paliya, Dalit Tola	Asha	11

18	04.01.2022	Paliya- Krishnauti Tola	Parwati	15
19		Nagrao Paschim Tola	Suryamukhi	10
20		Devya Tola	Amba	10
Total No.of Participants				221

Farmer's Feedback:

- **Organic Farming:** The women had number of exposure visits to farms that are cultivated scientifically using organic manure. Few of them have expressed desire to make bio compost and use in their farms.
- Those women who own land are now convinced of growing kitchen gardens to grow vegetables for all seasons that will provide sufficient nutrients for the family.
- Many of the women do not own land and hence are unable to draw up any plans. But they will join other women who have land.
- As soon as the soil is dry, soil will be taken for soil testing. After getting the results scientists will be called to explain to the farmers what nutrients need to be added to replenish the soil.

Action plans & Suggestion:

- Enable as many women as possible to make bio compost and organic pesticide for their farm. Encourage at least one kitchen garden in every village. Include more leaves and greens in daily food and cultivate those in one's own kitchen garden.

Snaps of Training & Demonstration:





Village- Harpur



Village-Nagari

Thanks

Report of Training on Post Harvest Management, Storage of Produce and seeds with value-addition systems

The first training on Post Harvest Management, Storage of Produce and Seeds with value-addition systems was conducted for the WPGs of 20 hamlets of Charpokhari Block of Dt.Bhojpur in the months of January and February 2022.

The main points discussed are the following:

1. Post-harvest losses and food wastage
2. Machineries in use for harvesting and milling
3. Changing dietary practices and how we can respond to increase income
4. Emerging markets and demand for organic products, packaged, labelled and branded rice and pulses and spices and opportunities for WPGs to benefit from such opportunities
5. Methods to pack seeds in specific bags and pest-control techniques

The training began with the trainer asking women what they understood about the topic. After getting few points from the members, the trainer discussed about the practice of leaving the paddy in the field for weeks before threshing. It was pointed out that a lot of paddy is lost due to this practice. Many a times untimely rain comes and paddy becomes black and not useful for selling in the market. In fact these days the women are busy boiling paddy to save it from loss. The trainer shared that such losses can be reduced by milling the paddy in mills. If our WPGs are stronger, we can think of contacting mill owners, who will take the paddy and mill it and bring it back at affordable cost. As the technology is increasing we need to change our practices as well.

Discussing on saving grains during harvesting, the members were told of the machineries being introduced now for harvesting and threshing grains. The women shared that they are unable to use those as they have small plots. But if they come together as WPGs, some of these machineries could be hired or bought at subsidized rate from Government. The women had exposure visit to one of the farms where machines were being used for sowing, weeding and harvesting.

The women traditionally keep the seeds of the major crops like paddy and wheat and few seasonal vegetables. They shared that sometimes the seeds get damp or eaten by moth and rats. Inputs were given on how to preserve them by maintaining certain temperature in tight containers and in clean surrounding safely. Certain types of bags and medicines are available that keep the seeds fresh and protect from pests.

Talking about value-addition systems, the trainer talked about the demand today in super market for high quality tasty organically produced aromatic rice like basmati and katarni etc. which grow well in this locality. If we can make strong FPO and produce rice like basmati or

katarni using organic manure, we can get a lot of profit. Pulses like masur, moong etc. too packed and labelled are sold in markets locally and in towns like Patna.

There are many opportunities to use the limited resources and work towards earning better income. But the basic component is strong WPGs and FPO with clear cut plans. Once again the trainer talked about the need to form WPGs which will be the basic platform for implementing all the components of the project.

The trainers were Mr.Bipin Kumar, Mr.Sikandar Kumar and Mr.Ranjit Kumar from Jeevika.

Training on Post Harvest Management, Storage of Produce and seeds with value-addition systems				
SL.No.		Name of Hamlets	Name of SHGs	No.of participants
1	06.01.2022	Repura	Kanchan	11
2	07.01.2022	Gauri Tola	Chand	11
3	08.01.2022	Madarihaa, Dalit Tola	Krishna	12
4	10.01.2022	Madarihaa	Bely	11
5	11.01.2022	Dumarihaa	Chameli	10
6	12.01.2022	Lilari	Jyoti	13
7	13.01.2022	Pasaur	Kanak	12
8	14.01.2022	Pasaur, Dalit Tola	Suman	12
9	15.01.2022	Nagrao Purab Tola	Laxmi	12
10	17.01.2022	Nagrao	Durga	13
11	18.01.2022	Madarihaa	Ritu	10
12	20.01.2022	Paliya- Krishnauti Tola	Parwati	14
13	21.01.2022	Kinnodihari	Gulab	14
14	22.01.2022	Paliya, Dalit Tola	Asha	13
15	24.01.2022	Nagrao Paschim Tola	Suryamukhi	13
16	25.01.2022	Devya Tola	Amba	12
17	27.01.2022	Harpur	Durga	12
18	28.01.2022	Nagari	Juhi	11
19	29.01.2022	Pachma	Jyoti	13
20	03.02.2022	Duhanti Tola	Krishna	11
Total No.of Participants				240

Action Plan:

1. Women will adopt strategies for keeping seeds of good variety of grains and pulses.
2. More women will register on kisan portal to avail quality seeds distributed by government.
3. Decision was made in all the groups to formation of WPGs and FPOs following the criteria laid down by the Government of India.

Some snaps of the training:



Report of 2nd Training on Post Harvest Management, Storage of Produce and seeds with value-addition systems

The second training on Post Harvest Management, Storage of Produce and Seeds with value-addition systems was conducted for the WPGs of 20 hamlets of Charpokhari Block of Dt. Bhojpur in the months of April and May 2022.

Discussions started with discussion on the points discussed during the previous training.

The main points discussed during this training were the following:

1. Importance of post-harvest technology for crops
2. Harvesting and post-harvest handling of vegetables and grains
3. Maturity and ripening process
4. Pre harvest factors affecting quality on post-harvest life of vegetables and grains– factors responsible for deterioration of harvested grains and vegetables
5. Methods of storage-precooling, pre storage treatments, low temperature storage, controlled atmosphere storage, and low-cost traditional storage structures
6. Preparation of jams, chutneys, pickles, syrups, juices, squashes etc. as value additions
7. Methods to pack seeds in specific bags and pest-control techniques
8. Management of Seeds

There are different types of seeds such as Nuclear seed, Breeder seed, Base seed, and Verified Seeds

Nuclear seed: This seed is mainly prepared by scientists in research institutions. Seed is stored and kept in the lab according to the adapted environment for the future. Breeder seed is prepared from nuclear seed.

Breeder seed – This seed is mainly prepared in agricultural institutions, and it is brought in the program of seed expansion. Base seed is prepared from this seed. With this, seeds are made available to the farmers to produce seeds so that farmers can produce this seed themselves and store the seeds themselves for 3 years.

Aadhar Seed – The main form of this seed is produced by institutions and farmers. This seed is sorted and graded and according to the grading it is stored, packed, and released in the market for sale. This seed can be stored for two years.

Verified Seed – This seed is mainly prepared by farmers. Its production is high and full of capacity. This seed can be stored for only one year. After this, it is used for high production and food.

Seed production and storage - To produce seeds, first select the seed and produce its crop. A week before the crop is ready to make seeds, the saw is cut around the crop in the field. When the crop is ripe, the crop should be harvested in the thresher. While doing the threshing, it has to be kept in mind that the crop which is already in the thresher machine is removed.

After harvesting the seeds are kept separately and left to dry for 24 hours. After that control its temperature for the next 12 hours, after that store it. To store the seeds, rubber bags, poly bags or by domestic method are kept 3 feet above the ground so that it does not contact with the ground. On contact with the ground, the moisture of the soil affects the seed and gets spoiled. To avoid this, the drum is tied by placing a plastic sheet at the bottom so that moisture can be avoided.

Value Addition of Food Grains

A discussion was held on how to prepare various preparations of grains and vegetables that will fetch them better prices in the market. Pickles, sathu, chips, squash, jam, milk sweets, ghee etc. were some items that the participants selected for further training and production.

Training on Post Harvest Management, Storage of Produce and seeds with value-addition systems				
SL.No.		Name of Hamlets	Name of SHGs	No.of participants
1	26.04.2022	Repura	Kanchan	10
2	26.04.2022	Gauri Tola	Chand	10
3	30.04.2022	Madarihaa, Dalit Tola	Krishna	12
4	27.04.2022	Madarihaa	Bely	10
5	27.04.2022	Dumarihaa	Chameli	07
6	05.05.2022	Lilari	Jyoti	10
7	04.05.2022	Pasaur	Kanak	09
8	04.05.2022	Pasaur, Dalit Tola	Suman	09
9	06.05.2022	Nagrao Purab Tola	Laxmi	05
10	06.05.2022	Nagrao	Durga	10
11	29.04.2022	Madarihaa	Ritu	10
12	02.05.2022	Paliya- Krishnauti Tola	Parwati	13
13	25.04.2022	Kinnodihari	Gulab	11
14	02.05.2022	Paliya, Dalit Tola	Asha	10
15	07.05.2022	Nagrao Paschim Tola	Suryamukhi	13
16	03.05.2022	Devya Tola	Amba	13
17	29.04.2022	Harpur	Durga	13
18	03.05.2022	Nagari	Juhi	10
19	28.04.2022	Pachma	Jyoti	10
20	03.05.2022	Duhanti Tola	Krishna	10
Total No.of Participants				205

Action Plan:

1. Women will adopt strategies for keeping seeds of good variety of grains and pulses.

2. Participants will prepare value added items with the grains and vegetables available in their villages and market them.

Some snaps of the training:



Report Prepared by,
Sikandar Kumar,
Program Coordinator cum trainer,
Mashal, Patna, Bihar

Report of Interface meeting

Interface meeting was held on the occasion of Women's Day on 8th March 2022 at Dairy Hall, Charpokhari Block, Dt. Bhojpur. 169 women were present on the occasion. From the service providers, Medical Doctor of the local Primary health Centre, Block level Technical Manager and Agriculture Advisor from Department of Agriculture, 3 Panchayat Presidents and few Ward Members, Head mistress of local Kasturba School and a ASHA worker were present. From Mashal, Sr.Prabha, the Treasurer, Sr.Deepika, Secretary and all the project staff were present on the occasion.

Mr.Bijay Kumar, the Block Technical Manager of Agriculture Unit explained about the various schemes of the government. He appreciated the efforts of PCDC staff in linking the illiterate rural women to the online portal of farmers and getting benefits for them. He encouraged the women to form WPGs and FPO and choose one business activity that they are familiar with and work on it. He also told that government is encouraging small farmers to develop organic products so that they can get good price in the market for their products. He assured that the women can call upon him whenever they require assistance and that he will visit the villages to explain about various schemes of the government.

The medical doctor talked about various health issues that the women need to be aware of and the importance of timely diagnosis. He too talked about various diseases caused by lack of balanced diet and consumption of junk food and chemically treated vegetables. He encouraged women to have kitchen gardens in every household to meet the dietary requirements of the families.

The Panchayat Presidents talked about various schemes available and the criterion for availing them. They told that proper documents are a must for availing any schemes. The women could approach them for various schemes.

The Headmistress of Kasturba school shared that there are many vacant seats in the residential school run by government for the education of the girls of the marginalised communities. Hence the parents could encourage illiterate girls to take advantage of the facilities provided free of cost. This information was very useful as about 25 girls of the Musahar community was present for the meeting.

Sr.Deepika, the Director cum Secretary of Mashal talked about the project activities being implemented. She encouraged the women to form WPGs and FPO so that they can get price that exist in the market and not be cheated by middlemen. This year's Women's Day theme is Gender equality for a sustainable tomorrow. Hence she told the women to work toward breaking all gender based biases and adopt practices that will nourish and cherish the earth and so go organic as the over use of chemical fertilizers has become very harmful for all. Sr.Prabha urged the women to learn to remain united and work together to achieve the changes.

The PCDC staff talked about the significance of the Women's Day celebration. They thanked all the guests and speakers and women who came from all the villages.

The girls and few women sang awareness creation songs and raised slogans.

The participants shared that coming together like this has encouraged them and given them much needed information.

At the end of the meeting all the participants were given snacks. 169 women and 17 officers and local leaders participated in the meeting.

Glimpses of Interface meeting:



Report of the Exposure Visit at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bikramganj

Exposure visits to Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bikramganj, about 30 k.m. from the project villages were organized on 08.10.2021, 13.11.2021, 17.11.2021, and 04.01.2022. 145 beneficiaries participated in these exposures. The following report is the summary of all the visits and learning of the women from these exposures.

All the participants were welcomed with a brief introduction by Dr. Ramakant Singh along with other three trainers, Block ATM and Agriculture Advisor. All the participants also gave their personal introduction.

The trainers discussed the earlier farming methods and told that earlier farming was done with plough and bullock, so the fertility of the top surface of the field was not destroyed at that time. Now it is a compulsion for everyone to use modern machines according to the fast era. It is not possible for a poor farmer to feed bulls throughout the year. Now it is necessary to learn how to do climate adapted farming at low cost. To get information about which improved crop is for which soil. At present, some paddy is suffering from scorch disease, in which the plant has become like straw. Medicines were prescribed to stop this. Spraying of Streptocyclin 25 gm + Copper oxychloride 400 gm in 120 litres of water per acre is to be done.

After checking the soil of your fields, apply the amount of manure. There are 16 types of elements present in soil. After taking information from Block ATM and Agriculture Advisor about the deficiency of these elements, sprinkle it or apply fertilizer. Get your soil tested at least once in two years.

Some of the participants were asking questions. A question came that even today many farmers burn their crop residues in the field itself. Dr. Ramakant Singh said that it is very harmful for our natural world. First, when burning the waste material in the field, it emits a lot of monoxide in the form of smoke in the atmosphere. It pierces the ozone layer in the sky. The second is to burn the soil up to two to five inches of the upper surface. Due to which the friendly insects of the soil and the upper surface die.

The historical method of making manure was explained. About 40 years ago, farming was done with plough and bullocks. At that time cow dung was collected throughout the year. The collected dung was spread in the fields before the rains. Chemical fertilizers were used sparingly. When the use of chemical fertilizers started increasing gradually, many diseases increased as a result of it. In the present time, the only option left for us is to use natural manure again. The methods of compost and organic manure production were told by showing two videos through projector.

We went the fields of Plot Farm, the experimental site, located at Dhangai village, six kilometres away from the training building. Different types of paddies were planted there. The name of all the types of paddies, when was it planted? its date was written. The information about the time period in which the crop would be ready was also mentioned.

How is the rice nutritional value checked by leaf chart? This information was also given by the instructor using it. Different training buildings were built on the plot form to give information about different subjects. Information about the subjects related to animal husbandry was given by the trainer in the training building. There were separate sheds for goat rearing, poultry rearing, cow rearing. Ponds were made for fish farming. Papaya nursery was established on a large scale. Nurseries were also established for mango, guava, banana, drumstick etc. Nursery was also established for many types of fodder related to animal husbandry.

OUTCOME:

- The participants became aware about the climate adapted farming at low cost and the bad effect of the uses of chemical fertilizers in farming.
- The participants became aware about the bad effect of burning the waste material in the field.
- The participants became aware to get soil tested at least once in two years.



Report of Exposure Visit to Gaudhar on 02.10.2021 and 16.02.2022

35 women had the opportunity to visit the organic farm on 02.10.2021(11 persons) and 16.02.2022 (24 persons) where vermin culture is being promoted. The owner of the farm explained about the benefits of using vermin culture in farms and showed how to make low-cost vermin beds. He also told that we can purchase worms from his centre and that he can come to the villages to show women how to make vermin beds.

The women were motivated to begin vermin culture in their homesteads. It was indeed a good learning experience for them.



Report of the Exposure Visit on 24 February 2022 **at Bamhwaar.**

A total of 24 participants from PCDC (Pushpa Community Development Centre) of WPG went for the exposure visit at Bamhwaar, District – Rohtas, Bihar at 10.30 am on 24 February 2022... This project was supported by the Jeevika, Bihar.

They got exposure on -

- Women FPOs involved in vegetable cultivation and marketing
- The farming of improved variety of Brockley, Beans and Ladies finger.
- The benefits of using organic insecticides.
- The damaging effects of chemical insecticides.
- The innovative tools and the machinery, which are used in farming.

OUTCOME:

- The participants became aware about the innovative farming of Brockley, Beans, and Ladies Finger farming at low cost
- The participants learned about the functioning of FPOs and marketing of products.
- Participants are eager to form FPOs and enter into business activities



Report of Exposure Visit at Sabaur Agricultural University and Sewa Bhagalpur

Date 29 April 2022

Participants: Sister Alma (Director of Pushpa Samudayik Vikas Kendra), Sikandar Kumar (Coordinator), Prabhawati Devi, Neha Kumari, (WPG representatives) Tej Narayan Prasad, and Rajkishore Pandey (Animators).

On Friday, 29th April 2022, we went to Karna Bhoomi Krishak Producer Limited, situated at Bhagalpur for a one-day exposure visit. First, we went to the Sewa Bharat office, Bhagalpur, where all the members of our team were welcomed and introduced. After that we went to Sabour Agricultural University. There we met Dr. Vijay Kumar. He took us to the vegetable plot for a field trip and explained to us the process of making seeds and pollination from flowers to fruits. He told how to make seeds safely and keep them safe. He also taught us to make hybrid seeds. He told us the process of seed production by giving examples in different ways, which is as follows-

- A- Method of making Nenua seeds – Two types of flowers are found in the same plant of Nenua, which are both male and female. If the quantity of male flower is high, then its production and fruits decrease. The role of insects and butterflies found in crops is important in reducing it. Because the process of pollination of male and female is done only by insects and butterflies, it is also called cross-pollination. And when a vegetable crop of one species is fertilized by pollination of another species, then hybrid seeds are produced. The yield from hybrid seeds is good and high. But with hybrid seed the crop can be produced only once. Seeds can be produced on a large scale by self-pollination. Nenua gives fruit after 42 days from transplanting, and its fruiting time is from 8 am to 10 am.
- B- Pumpkin Seed Processing- To make Pumpkin Seeds we choose the processing of Pumpkin and securely wrap the pollinated flower of Pumpkin with a layer of cotton wool, so that the seed does not cross, and the seeds can be prepared by staying safe. Pumpkin seed gives flowers in 45 days after transplanting and its flower blooms in the afternoon after 12 o'clock of the day.
- C- Method of making Satputi seeds- Two things have to be taken care of to make Satputi seeds. Its fertilization and pollination take place in the evening because its flower blooms after 4 o'clock in the evening. The thing to note in this is that pollination is done by any insect of the creeping plant.
- D- The method of making the seeds of the Bodos- There is a process of self-pollination to make the seeds of the Bodos, external pollination is not possible because both the male and female are found inside the flower of the Bodo. It is not possible to make its hybrid seed. Therefore, the seed is stored from its produced crop itself.
- E- Visit for Exposure on Integrated Farming System - Dr. Pankaj Kumar during the exposure visit explained that this method has been adopted in view of the increasing population of India, because the cultivable land is getting less. In the coming time, integrated farming system will be adopted. Cow rearing, goat rearing, duck rearing, poultry farming, fish farming, vermi compost manure and intensive horticulture is a

better option because all are the complementary to each other and complement to each other. This results in a four-fold increase in income.

- F- Karna Bhoomi Krishak Producer Limited Bhagalpur - After coming back from Sabour Agricultural University, a meeting was held with the women of Karna Bhoomi at the residence of Ms.Kanchan in Lodipur Khurd village and discussed about the Karna Bhoomi Krishak Producer Limited Company. The women of Karna Bhoomi welcomed us and explained about the company in detail. Ms.Kanchan told that initially these people were ridiculed a lot in the society since women never took the lead in farming. They started the business through vegetable sale which was started by forming the company and the number of shareholders was gradually increased. This company was expanded to two districts Munger and Bhagalpur. A project named "Efficiency of women and empowerment in agriculture" implemented by Sewa Bharat in both the districts assisted in the formation of this company. At present all the women are aware and take the responsibility of running the company with hard work and dedication. Ms. Kanchan told that the company is run with honesty and cooperation. The women of the company have faced many challenges and brought the company to a profitable endeavour today.

After this we went to the office of Karna Bhoomi, Datwat. There we saw the women making pickles and sattu. Ms.Poonam told that the spices of her company are made by the women workers of Munger. He told that from the website of Sewa Bharat, various materials made by Sewa Bharat can be bought all over India. In 18 states of the country, the product of Karn Krishak Company and other companies of Sewa Bharat can be purchased through the websites. We also bought the achar of the Karn Krishak Company.

After this we came to the office of Sewa Bharat, Bhagalpur where we were thanked with best wishes for visiting. Sister Alma from Pushpa Community Development Centre also thanked the women of Sewa Bharat for their cooperation in the exposure visit.





Report Prepared by,
Mr. Sikandar Kumar
Coordinator cum Trainer,
Mashal