dsc
Development
Support
Centre

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25

Bridging Needs and Resources Through Knowledge-Based Support …

Shri Anil Shah, Founder Chairman, Development Support Centre

OUR MISSION

To provide knowledge-based support to institutions, policies and programmes involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods and participatory natural resource management.

OUR VALUES

Participation, Equity, Efficiency, Cost-effectiveness, Sustainability, Honesty and Transparency

FOREWORD

It gives me immense pride to present the Annual Progress Report of the Development Support Centre (DSC) for the year 2024–25. This year has once again underscored the urgency of addressing rural distress caused by groundwater depletion, erratic rainfall and fragile livelihoods. Against this backdrop, DSC's integrated approach—linking water security, sustainable agriculture and institution building—continues to offer practical and scalable solutions for resilient rural development.

DSC and its partners have helped communities create over 11.9 million cubic metres of water storage potential through rainwater harvesting, recharge and irrigation efficiency measures. This long-term investment in water security is the foundation on which households are diversifying agriculture, developing micro enterprises, strengthening livestock systems and building climate resilience.

In 2024–25 alone, DSC reached more than 1.45 lakh households across 1,061 villages in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, covering over 2.54 lakh hectares. Key achievements include:

- Water Governance: Participatory groundwater management expanded in 122 gram panchayats of Mehsana and Unjha, supported by the **Participatory Groundwater Resource Centre in Mehsana**, which now serves as a knowledge hub for communities, researchers and policymakers.
- Farmer Institutions: Strengthening of 238 Water User Associations and promotion of 9 Farmer Producer Organisations with over 11,000 shareholders, supported by 551 women-led SHGs and federations.
- Agroforestry & Carbon Sequestration: Agroforestry-based livelihood models were scaled up, sequestering significant amounts of carbon while improving incomes. These pilots have also positioned DSC to tap into emerging carbon finance opportunities.
- Fund Leveraging: By converging with state and central government schemes and CSR partners, DSC mobilised substantial co-funding, multiplying the impact of donor investments.
- Knowledge & Capacity Building: More than 882 certificate trainings to date, with seven module-based trainings and exposure visits conducted this year. Partnerships with institutions like WALMI, Jal Jeevan Mission and universities continue to strengthen evidence-based practice.
- Research & Policy: Independent studies—such as the *More Crop per Drop* pilot in Mehsana—demonstrated measurable water savings and informed broader policy dialogues under Atal Bhujal Yojana.

Innovations such as greywater treatment pilots in Gujarat, women-led agribusiness hubs in Maharashtra and solar irrigation pilots in Madhya Pradesh show how locally adapted approaches can deliver both economic and ecological benefits.

These achievements are the result of collective effort. I also put on record my deep appreciation and thanks to all my colleagues on the Board for their steadfast support and invaluable guidance and innovative suggestions that helped DSC considerably in delivering to its objectives.

I sincerely thank our community institutions for their trust and participation, our staff for their dedication, and our partners—CSR foundations, government departments and donors—for their unwavering support.

Looking ahead, DSC will continue to strengthen participatory water governance, agroecological farming and carbon-linked livelihoods while leveraging funds for scaling innovations. Together, we will make participatory natural resource management not only a programme but a people's movement for water security, sustainable agriculture and climate resilience.

O P Rawat, *Chairman*
Development Support Centre

INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE

The Development Support Centre (DSC) is a resource organisation that directly implements and provides knowledge-based support to organisations involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods and participatory natural resource management. The organisation was established by its founder chairman Late Shri Anil C Shah and others in the year 1994, in response to the demand from various eminent individuals and stakeholders concerned with rural development in Gujarat. Currently, DSC covers four states of western India through direct field initiatives in collaboration with government departments, CSR and other partners. It provides a variety of services through a multi-disciplinary team of professionals that directly implements projects, helps in the capacity-building of key functionaries, carries out field studies and takes initiatives for documentation, research, communication and appropriate policy change.

1.2 KEY ACTIVITIES

Field Implementation

In the year 2024-25, DSC was involved in the implementation of various programmes covering 1,061 villages in 25 blocks of 10 districts of western India, namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. There are 4.35 lakh households in these villages and DSC's programmes directly reach 1.45 lakh households, covering 1.79 lakh beneficiaries and 2.54 lakh hectare (ha) geographical area. Since its inception, the organisation has directly reached 1,649 villages, benefitting 3.23 lakh households and 4.78 lakh beneficiaries, covering 5.82 lakh hectares in 54 blocks of 20 districts in these four states.

In 2024-25, it directly promoted the Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) programme, covering about 91,103 ha irrigable command area across four major, eight medium and 12 minor tank irrigation projects in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Under this initiative, over 238 Water User Associations (WUAs) are being facilitated, one branch and two project-level federations covering 315 villages. It is one of the largest Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in India working in the irrigation sector, with its PIM projects cited as models in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. These projects have also been instrumental in influencing policies at the state and national levels and developing standard operating procedures for promoting and facilitating WUAs.

At present, DSC is also involved in implementing the Watershed and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). It covers 30,239 hectares area through 90 watershed committees in 148 villages across the four states in collaboration with government departments and CSR partners. Approximately 1,11,277 ha has been covered by DSC under watershed treatment initiatives cumulatively.

In the reporting year, 179 Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM) committees have been promoted under Atal Bhujal Yojana in 212 villages of Mehsana district in Gujarat, while 115 Village Sujal Samitis and one registered Groundwater Cooperative have been promoted and facilitated under PGWM initiatives. As many as 185 “Bhujal Jankars” (para geohydrologists) have been trained and deployed for groundwater monitoring through 1,853 open wells and borewells. In total, 22,327 ha area has been covered under water-saving technologies and practices by 16,501 farmers.

During year 2024-25, capacity-building activities were conducted for “Pani Samitees” of 12 villages in Madhya Pradesh. Cumulatively, community-led village drinking water supply schemes were strengthened through technical and community-mobilising initiatives in 144 villages.

During the year 2024-25, the organisation also promoted sustainable agriculture activities, forward-backward linkages and integration through the promotion of 1,381 farmer producer groups (Kisan Club/ Learning Group/ Farmer Field School), 76 agri-enterprise groups, 13 non-farm group enterprises, 327 individual enterprises and nine Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in both rainfed and irrigated areas.

Cumulatively, 315 group enterprises and 513 individual enterprises have been promoted by DSC, including both on and off farm and non-farm enterprise, benefitting 4078 persons.

Approximately 1,900 anganwadi workers were trained in smart nutrition initiatives and 168 “Pashu Sakhis” were trained for providing animal health care support to the rural community in 113 villages in the year 2024–25.

In 2024-25, 551 women self-help groups (SHGs) and two women federations were facilitated for saving, credit, convergence, collective enterprise and on-farm and off-farm income-generating activities. The "Gramin Sushasan Project (GSP)" model, which was implemented with 32 gram panchayats in the Aravalli district in Gujarat and Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh, has been scaled up to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat by 395 Village Development Committees (116 in 2024–25) under various collaborative projects.

Capacity Building

DSC strongly believes that the success of participatory programmes lies in the capacity building of various stakeholders, including the community, NGOs, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) representatives and academic and government functionaries. The organisation is recognised as a resource centre for drinking water, PIM, watershed and agriculture programmes at the state and national levels. It has collaborations with the Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) in Anand, Gujarat, to promote PIM in selected irrigation projects of the state. Similarly, it has collaborated with Jal Jeevan Mission (Jal Shakti Mantralay); the Gujarat State Watershed Management Agency (GSWMA); Rajiv Gandhi Jal-Grahan Mission (RGJGM), Bhopal; WALMI, Bhopal; Sajjata Sangh, Ahmedabad; GujPro, Ahmedabad; CSRs and international donors to provide training to district-level and village functionaries.

Over the years, it has provided capacity-building support to nearly 350 WUAs that operate on 1.42 lakh hectares, including over 100 WUAs covering 0.89 lakh hectares in the Mahi Irrigation Project, Tharad Circle of SSNNL, Tapi Irrigation Project and Damanganga Irrigation Project in Gujarat. DSC has also provided capacity-building inputs to about 199 WUAs covering a 0.96 lakh hectare area of Krishna Koyana LIS, Kukdi, Tembhu and Dehni irrigation schemes in Maharashtra through collaborative efforts with the State Water Resource Department, WALMI and other partner CSRs.

DSC actively hosts exposure visits for national and international delegations on participatory natural resource management (PNRM) and local governance. It also conducts practical learning programmes for postgraduate and undergraduate students from institutes such as SP Jain Management Institute, Mumbai; Shiv Nadar University, Delhi; Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA); Anand Agriculture University (AAU); Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Gandhinagar; Junagadh Agriculture University, etc. So far, it has organised more than 882 offline and 10 online certificate training programmes at its well-equipped Participatory Learning Centre in Ahmedabad which can host about 70 participants with lodging and boarding facilities. In 2024–25, seven module-based training programmes were conducted under NJJM and PIM, benefitting 346 participants, including 219 males and 127 females.

Information, Education & Communication (IEC) Development

DSC has developed user-friendly audio-video and printed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on best practices in PNRM and livelihoods in Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi and English languages that can be used for wider dissemination, training and awareness of various stakeholders. These include print and virtual training modules, training literature, posters, panels, booklets, and video films on programmes like PIM, Watershed, Integrated Water Resource

Management, agriculture development and FPOs. Various government organisations and NGOs use these materials in their development projects. It has been instrumental in publishing about 213 print materials and 29 audiovisuals on water, agriculture, livestock and collective enterprise management till the year 2024-25. The organisation also publishes success stories for education and dissemination in the form of newsletters like 'Divadandi' which is a set of 15 issues and 'Pahal' which is a set of five issues that showcase best practices in NRM and sustainable agriculture. Some of these IEC materials are available on YouTube, Instagram DSC's Facebook pages and the DSC web page.

In the year 2024-25, the DSC provided mobile phone voice and text SMS services to more than 2,700 farmers, containing crop advisories and announcements of critical events such as weather updates, agriculture produce, market fluctuations, government schemes and capacity-building programmes. In addition, it published 83 print materials and 3 Audio Visuals on Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture and livelihood and Enterprises.

Research and Documentation

The DSC carries out research studies based on issues emerging from the field. These include documentation of best practices, case studies, impact assessments, project evaluations and thematic studies at the state and national levels. It has also published more than 145 knowledge products, including research papers, study reports and case studies on best practices in PNRM, agriculture and livelihood enhancement. Most of these publications are available on DSC's website www.dscindia.org. The studies are used by government officers, policymakers and eminent people who play an important role in influencing policies and procedures at the grassroots, state and national levels.

Policy Influencing

The organisation believes that lessons from the field should be shared with policymakers at the state and national levels for further refinement of the programme. Through direct field implementation and research studies as well as active participation in various committees at the district, state and national levels, DSC provides realistic, grassroots-based feedback to policymakers. It played a considerable role in the high-level task force for drafting the Right to Water Act in Madhya Pradesh in the year 2019–20. It was involved in formulating guidelines for the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and the 11th Five Year Plan's Approach Paper on Rainfed Areas. Earlier, it contributed to the 'Recommendations of the Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)' and the drafting of the "Hariyali" watershed guidelines. It is actively involved in policy dialogues on organic farming/ natural farming and FPO promotion through Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and government networks.

The organisation is also supporting the India Network on PIM in drafting the revised model PIM Act and capacity-building initiatives in the country, National Water Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Indian Water Forum, etc. for capacity-building and piloting IWRM, Participatory Groundwater Management, etc.

Farmer Producer Organisations

Looking at the need for timely and quality inputs as well as better price realisation of farmers in its operational area, DSC has been promoting 14 producer organisations in its working areas. At present, nine FPOs are operational under DSC's facilitation They are categorised into the following, based on their growth stages. The list of FPOs which are promoted by DSC is given below:

These FPOs provide various services, viz. input supply, value addition and market linkage-related services, to member and non-member farmers in about 393 villages spread over 25 blocks of eight districts in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. These FPOs have at least 11,167 shareholders including men and women who have mobilised more than Rs 101.74 lakh as working capital. These groups are engaged in various activities such as production of seeds, organic inputs, organic and inorganic cereals, spices and pulses, retailing of grocery items and agriculture input supply, aggregation and buyback of farm products through agro-outlets and contract farming. The FPOs also promote local value chains by providing technical know-how to these groups. The companies are governed by an independent Board of Directors that includes producers and experts.

Infant

- Sitawadi Farmer Producer Company Limited, Baran Distt, Rajasthan (2024)
- Nandbhoomi Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Nandurbar Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2022)
- Dasheri Tur Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Navapur Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2022)

Developing

- The Narmada Valley Farmer Producer Company, Kukshi & Manavar, Madhya Pradesh (2015)
- The Adimjati Gramoday Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh (2017)
- Amu Akha Ek Se Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Dhadgav Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2021)
- AMOP Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Akkalkuva Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2021)
- Bramhanpuri Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Shahda Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2021)

Mature

- The Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd (KPCL), Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2005)

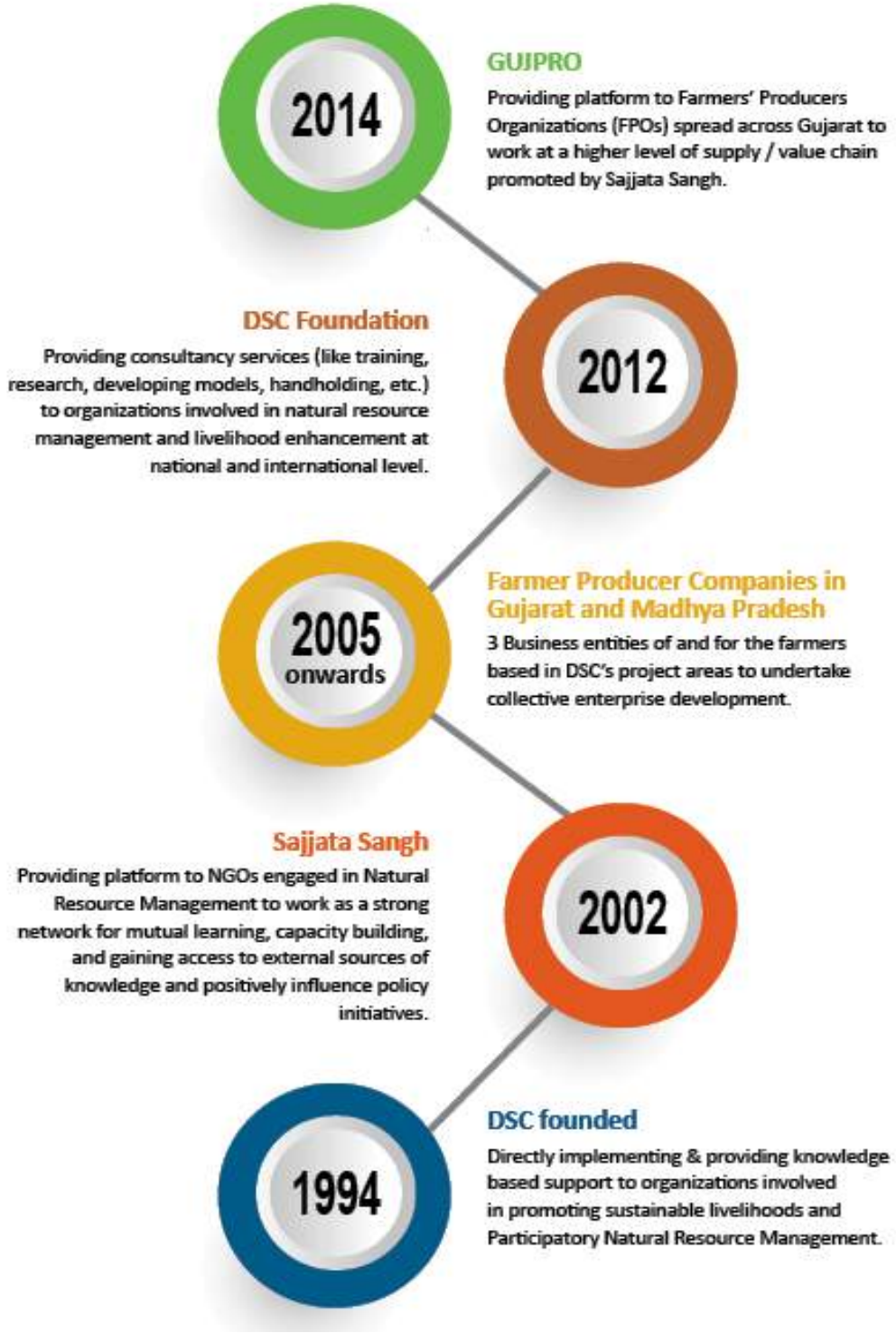
DSC Foundation

DSC Foundation

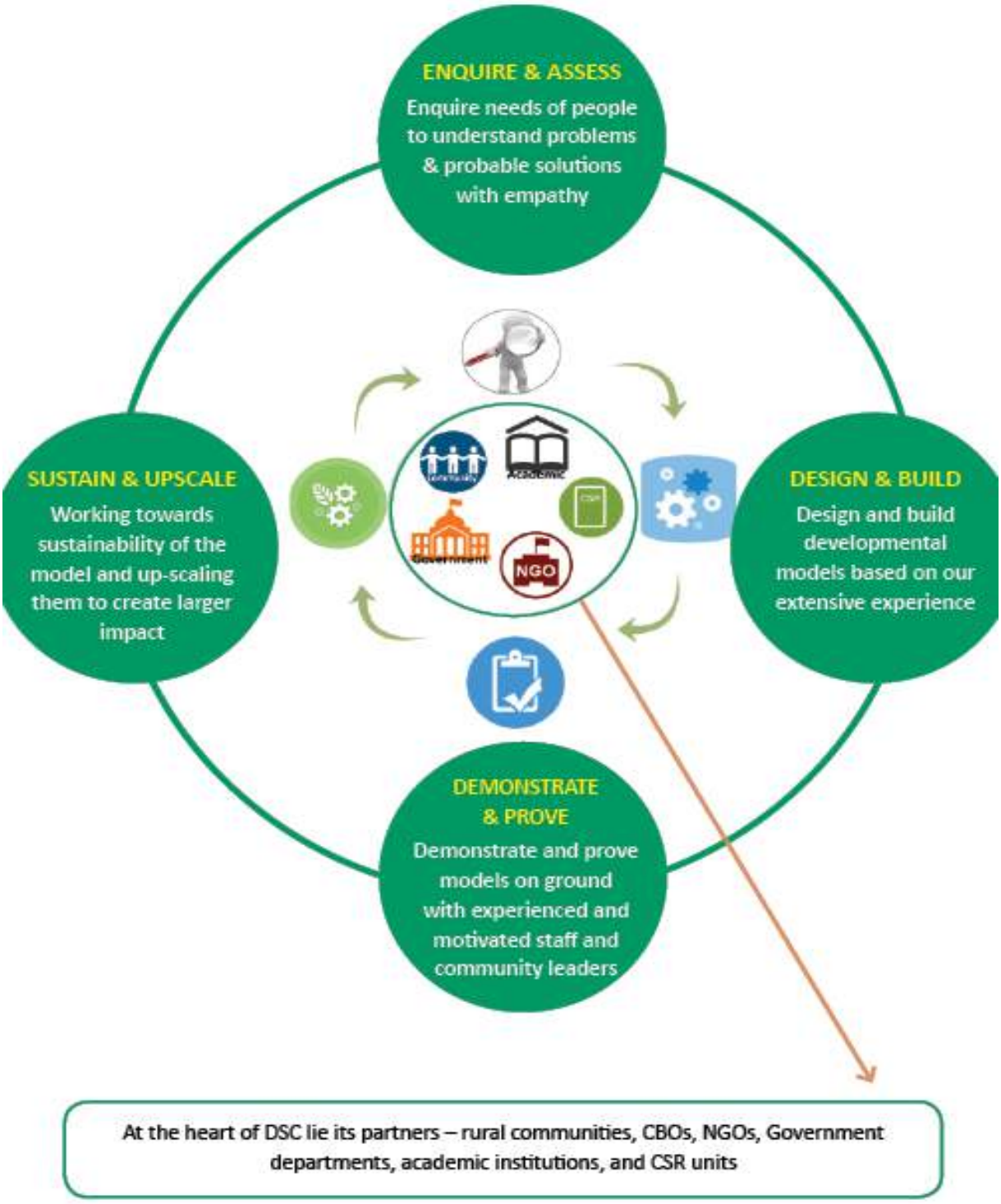
Registered in 2012 under Section 8 of the Companies Act, DSC Foundation was incubated by DSC but now functions as an independent organisation providing technical support, capacity building and policy inputs in PNRM and livelihoods. It has collaborated with reputed government and non-government agencies on studies, training, exposure visits and impact assessments.

DSC collaborates with network organisations as a promoting member, including Sajjata Sangh—a federation of NGOs in Gujarat engaged in NRM and livelihoods since year 2000—and GujPro, a state-level consortium of 33 Farmer Producer Companies with a base of over 45,000 farmers across 15 districts in Gujarat.

1.3 INSTITUTIONAL JOURNEY



1.4 DSC's THEORY OF CHANGE

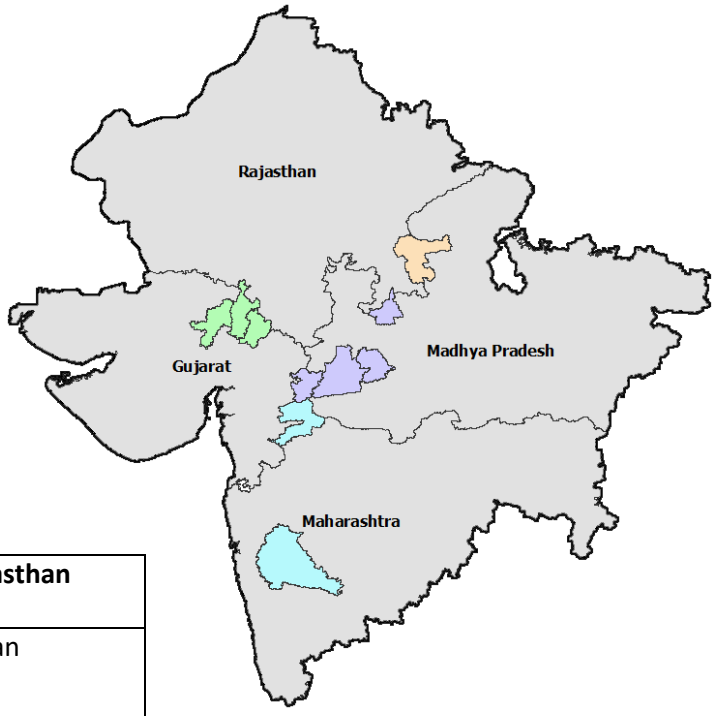


DSC's Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Through its various interventions in rainfed and Irrigated areas, DSC is contributing to the following SDGs:

Water Resources Development (1,13,15)
Watershed Development (1,13,15)
Agriculture & Horticulture Development (1,2,13,15)
Social Forestry / Tree Plantation (1,13,15)
Dairy Development (1,2)
Training and Capacity Building (1)
Women SHGs, Women Leadership in Village Institutes and CBO (5)
Drinking Water and Sanitation (6,13)
Solar Based Irrigation System, Lighting System and Biogas (1,7,13)

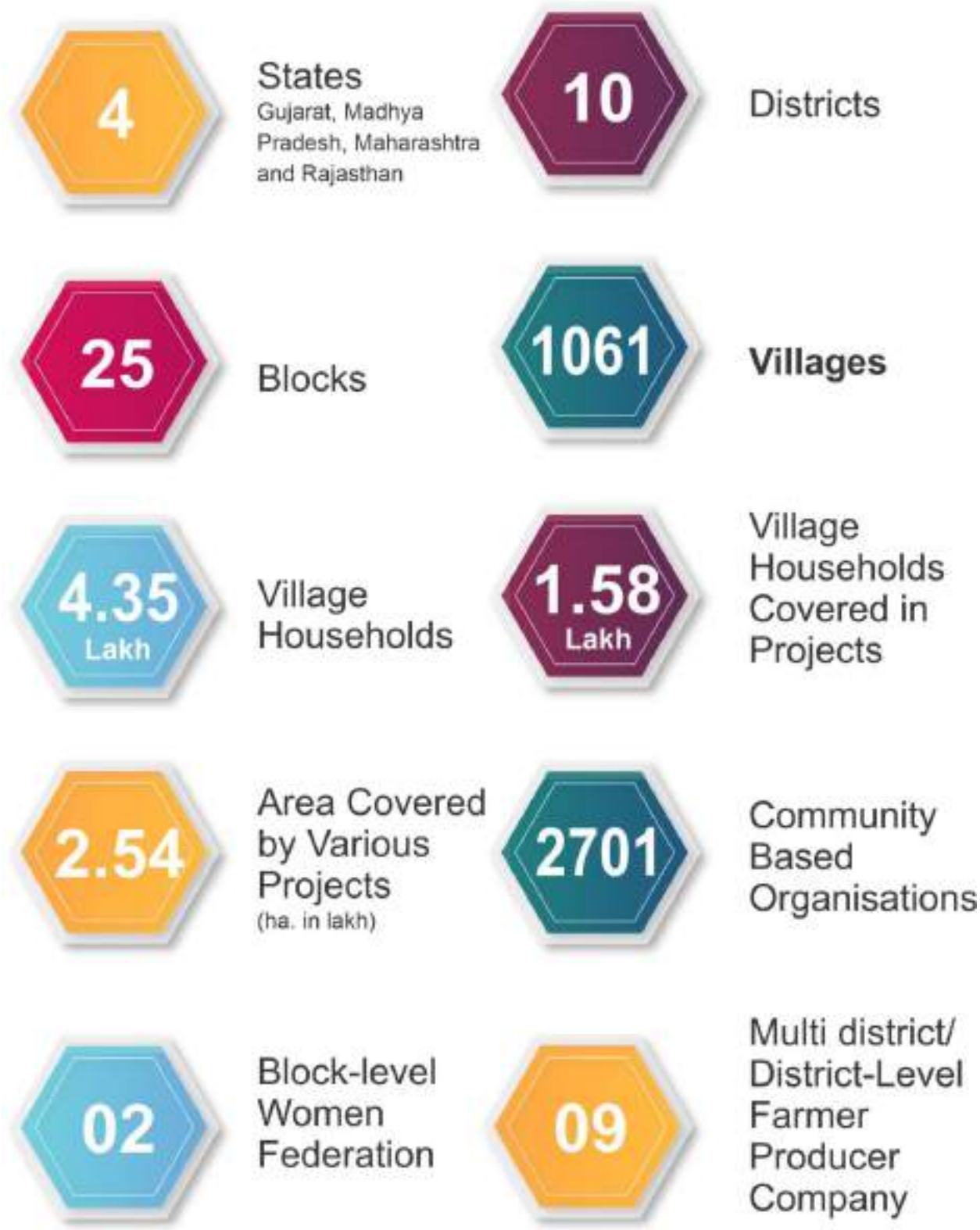
1.5 PRESENT PROGRAMME AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE



Districts

Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
Agar Malwa Alirajpur Dhar Indore	Aravalli Mehsana Sabarkantha	Nandurbar Pune	Baran

1.6 COVERAGE (Financial Year 2024-25)



1.7 OUTREACH (cumulative)

1.8 GOVERNING BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2024–25

Shri O P Rawat
Chairman
Retired IAS & Former Chief Election Commissioner, India

Mr Jacob Ninan
Member
Ex Executive trustee & CEO Axis Bank Foundation
Noted Banker and CSR strategic Advisor

Dr Indira Hirway
Treasurer
Noted Academician and Former President of the Indian Society for Labor Economics

Ms Nafisa Barot
Member
Gender Expert and Pioneer of WASH in Gujarat

Ms Sandra Shroff
Member
Eminent Industrialist and active supporter of social causes in India

Dr Jayanti Ravi
Member
Senior IAS officer of Gujarat Cadre and Secretary of Auroville Foundation

Prof Tushaar Shah
Member
Noted Academician and Internationally renowned Expert on Water Management

Shri Sunil Parekh
Member
Noted Management Expert & Senior Corporate Advisor for several companies and mentor-start ups

Dr Sankar Bijay Datta
Member
Noted Academician specialising in Rural Development and Livelihood promotion

Mr Mohan Sharma
Member Secretary
Executive Director with 29 years working experience of Participatory Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods

1.9 FINANCE COMMITTEE

- Shri O P Rawat, Chairman
- Shri Jacob Ninan, Board Member
- Dr Indira Hirway, Treasurer
- Shri Mohan Sharma, Executive Director

1.10 PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

- Shri O P Rawat, Chairman
- Dr Sankar Datta, Board Member
- Shri Mohan Sharma, Executive Director
- Ms Nafisa Barot, Board member
- Mrs Rizwana Madhupurwala, Chief Finance & Admin Officer

1.11 PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

- Shri O P Rawat, Chairman
- Dr Sankar Datta, Board Member
- Shri Mohan Sharma, Executive Director

1.12 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

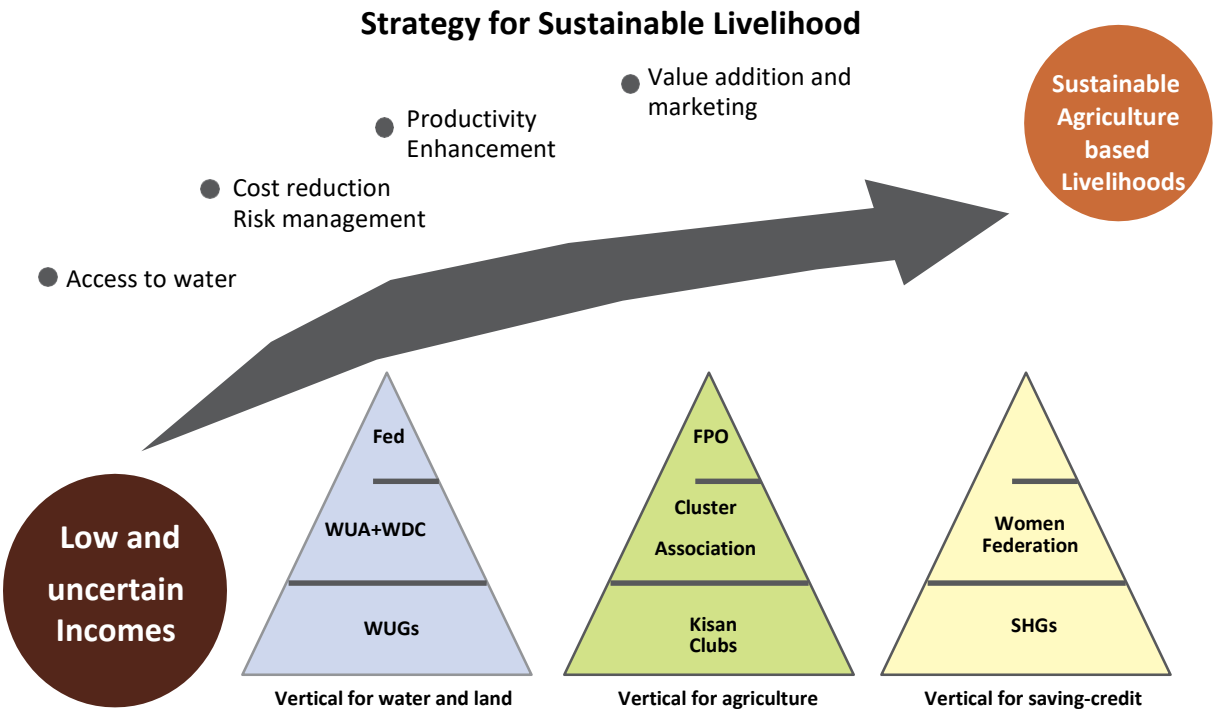
- Shri Mohan Sharma, Member and Executive Director, DSC
- Smt. Rizwana Madhupurwala, Member and Chief Finance Office, DSC
- Smt. Sandipan Nelson, Member and HR & Admin Executive, DSC
- Shri Kamlesh Patel, Member and Senior Accountant, DSC
- Shri Manubhai Vadher, Member and Representative, Gujarat State Field Team
- Shri Dipak Raval, Member and Representative, Head Office team
- Shri Krishna Chavan, Member and Regional Integrator (MH)
- Shri Ravi Sisodiya, Member and Regional Integrator (MP and Rajasthan)
- Shri Jitendra Sonawane, Co-opted Member and Team Leader, Nandurbar district
- Shri Ketan Gohil, Co-opted Member and Team Leader, Meghraj, Gujarat

2. FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

DSC's "Water to Wealth Development" Model

Based on more than 25 years of practical experience, the DSC team has evolved a livelihood enhancement model applicable in both rainfed and irrigated areas. This approach advocates for sequential steps of community empowerment through the facilitation of three verticals in each village for (i) managing supply and demand of water, (ii) managing micro saving and credit needs and (iii) managing the agriculture value chain and developing infrastructure on water, agriculture extension and enterprise. DSC has succeeded in increasing and stabilising the net income of rural families through this approach. The approach has also helped in developing a sense of self-reliance

in the community. The organisation is working to scale up the model through long-term collaboration with donors and government agencies.



DSC's "Water to Wealth Development" - Model

Interventions in Irrigated Areas

About 80% of the current water use is in agriculture. Irrigated area accounts for nearly 48.8% of the 140 million hectares (mha) of agricultural land in India. The remaining 51.2% is rainfed. However, various studies reveal that there is a wide gap between the potential created and the actual utilisation of irrigation, which is a cause of great concern for policymakers and practitioners. The gap between irrigation potential created through major, medium and minor irrigation projects and the actual usage is increasing and affecting the country's agricultural productivity, according to the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). The Central and State governments have adopted participatory approaches in irrigation management for ensuring sustainable use of created irrigation potential through community participation. As Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) is policy-driven rather than community-driven, it has been difficult for it to sustain in different typologies of irrigation systems which pose various challenges in its implementation.

DSC is a pioneer in the promotion of PIM in the country. Realising the importance of community-managed irrigation systems, it demonstrated a robust participatory model in the Dharoi irrigation scheme in North Gujarat after PIM was introduced in the state in 1994 in collaboration with the Irrigation Department. Since then, DSC has been actively promoting PIM in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra directly through field implementation and in many other states through capacity building, research, development of IEC material and outreach.

Interventions in Rainfed Areas

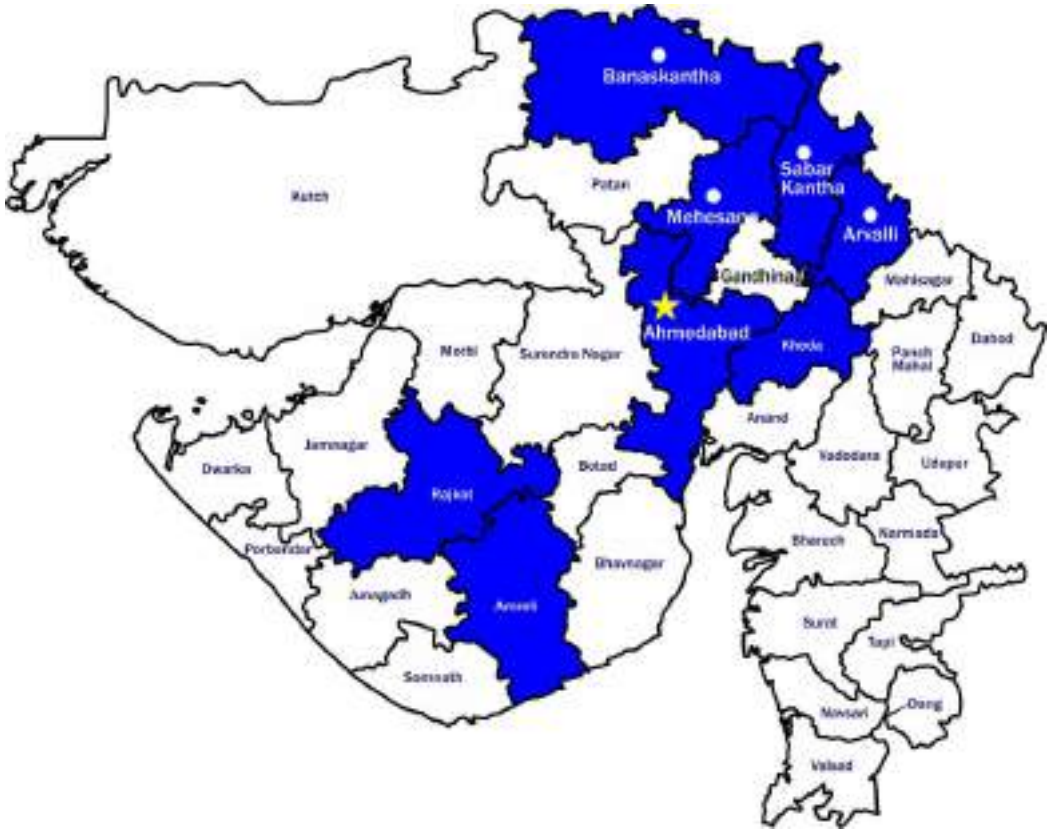
The rainfed area accounts for nearly 51.8% of the 140 million hectares (mha) of agricultural land in India. The mean productivity of the rainfed area (71.62 mha) is about 1.1 tons per hectare compared to 2.8 tons per hectare of the irrigated area, according to the Director General, ICAR-India. Typically, rainfed agriculture is vulnerable to weather fluctuations, monsoon variations and uncertain productivity and thus the socio-economic condition of communities living there is worse than those in irrigated areas. Hence, DSC lays special emphasis on better conservation and management of natural resources and productivity enhancement in rainfed area through collaborative Integrated Watershed Management.

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Enterprise Development

In irrigated as well as rainfed areas, agriculture is the mainstay of livelihoods of rural communities. Yet there are many problems faced by farmers, related to the availability of inputs, scientific knowledge, timely information regarding weather fluctuations and production advisory services. Unless these issues are addressed, the farmer is unable to stabilise production and realise a surplus from agriculture. Thus, one of DSC's core mandates is to promote sustainable agriculture in its project areas, along with watershed and PIM interventions.

The following sections describe the field implementation and outreach undertaken in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan during the year 2024–25.

GUJARAT



- No. of Districts: 3 (10)
- No. of Blocks: 8 (25)
- No. of Villages: 288 (613)
- No. of Households (HH/H): 1,79,527 (2,49,514)
- No. of Hs/H covered by DSC projects: 64,683 (1,29,131)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 76,176 (2,09,949 ha.)
- No. of Community-Based Organisations: 1,066 (1913)

Note: Cumulative figures are given in parentheses

Key Interventions:

- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)
- Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)
- Participatory Watershed Management
- Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM)
- Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development
- Savings and Credit

Advisory Role in Dharoi, Guhai & Mazum Irrigation Projects in North Gujarat

DSC has demonstrated a participatory model in the Dharoi irrigation scheme, North Gujarat, since PIM was introduced in 1994 with the Irrigation Department. By 2008, 159 WUAs were formed, covering 32,436 hectares under Dharoi, Guhai and Mazum projects, along with two project-level federations (Guhai and Mazum) and one branch canal federation (Branch Canal 2) with the Water Resources Department. WUAs received support until 2008, after which they formally took over irrigation management, while DSC continued in an advisory role for planning and review. In 2024–25, reservoir storage reached 95% in Dharoi and 90% in Guhai, enabling five waterings in the rabi season.

The WUAs carried out their crop planning. The project-wise details of the area irrigated, revenue generated from water charges collection, dues paid to the department and rebates retained by the WUAs are given in the table below.

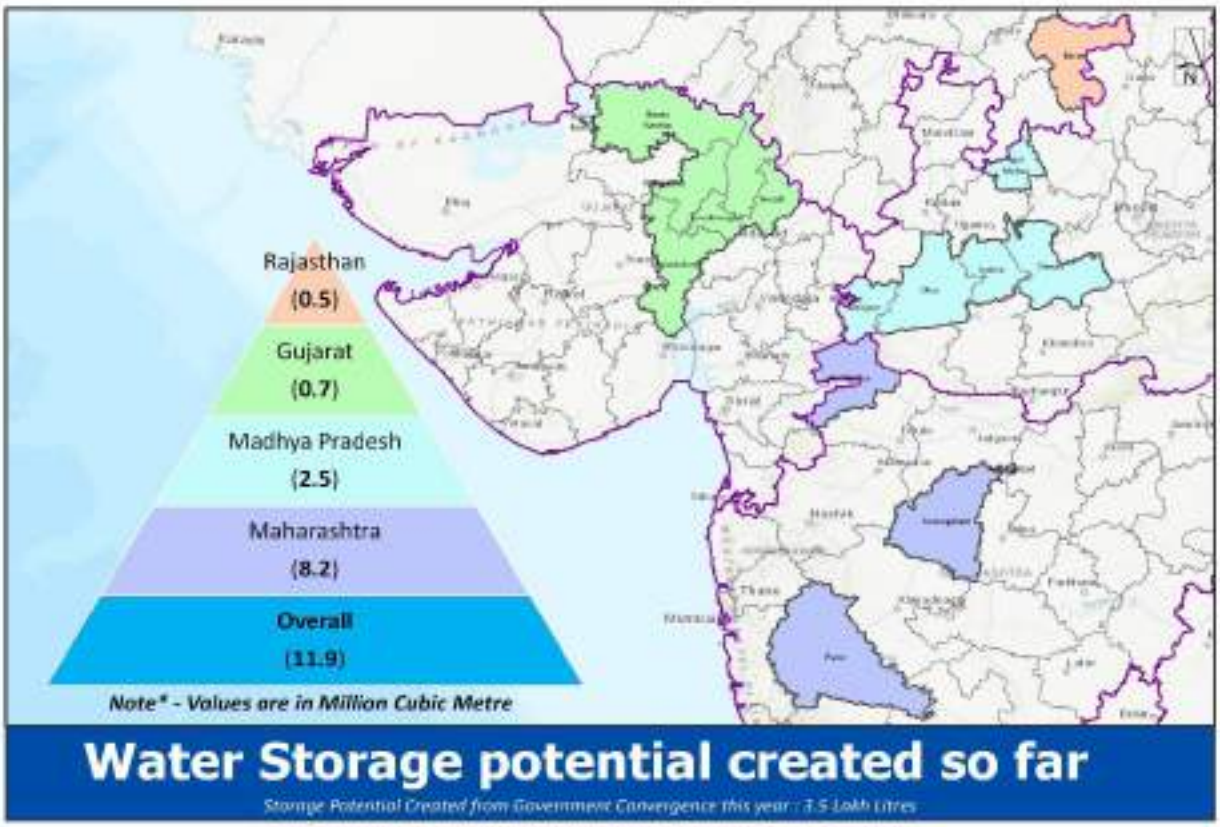
Name of project	Rabi irrigation area in ha	Total revenue in Rs Lakh	Amount paid to the department in Rs Lakh	Revenue retained by WUAs in Rs Lakh	WUAs collected additional charges in Rs Lakh
Dharoi	15732	277.74	166	111	25.87
Guhai	2348	33	19.88	13.12	8.80
Total	18080	310.74	185.88	124.12	34.67

Source: Irrigation Division Office, Water Resource Department, Gujarat; and WUAs

During the year, the WUAs irrigated 18,080 hectares and collected ₹310.74 lakh as irrigation charges from farmers. Of this, ₹185.88 lakh was remitted to the government, while ₹124.12 lakh was retained by the WUAs for operation, maintenance and administration. In addition, WUAs collected ₹34.67 lakh as supplementary charges over and above the government rates to meet rising costs. From the revenue retained in Dharoi, ₹7.76 lakh was transferred to the Branch Canal Federation for O&M of the branch canal.

National Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABhY) in Mehsana, Gujarat

Since 2019, DSC has served as the District Implementation Partner for the Government of India's Atal Bhujal Yojana in North Gujarat, in collaboration with the Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation. The programme promotes participatory groundwater management across 122 gram panchayats in Mehsana (91) and Unjha (31), covering 93,184 hectares and reaching 89,198 households. In 2024–25, the focus was on two priorities: securing funds for village water security plans through convergence with government schemes, and motivating farmers to adopt efficient water use practices and shift to less water-intensive crops.



Social Mobilisation and Capacity Building

In 2024–25, DSC organised 288 village meetings, engaging 8,640 farmers in practical water-saving techniques. All 122 villages reviewed water budgets and security plans to assess successes, gaps and water deficit reductions. As a result, 3,344 farmers adopted improved irrigation methods or diversified crops. Training sessions reached farmers, panchayat members, community resource persons, PGWM committees and block officials, with support from KVK Kherava, the Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation, ATMA, Spice Research Centre (Jagudan), WRD and GGRC.

Awareness through Groundwater Monitoring and Devices

Community-led monitoring continued across 16 open wells and 152 borewells, tracking TDS, EC, pH, nitrate and fluoride levels. Flowmeters on tubewells measured groundwater extraction, while rain gauges in each village captured rainfall, building awareness of water availability and use. Women participation was central to these monitoring activities.

Water Supply-Side Management

Supply-side improvements through government schemes included 22 recharge tubewells, 10 pond deepening projects, 2 pond–canal linkages and 2 rooftop rainwater harvesting structures. DSC assisted village convergence committees in liaising with departments to ensure timely completion.

Water Demand-Side Management

On the demand side, GGRC supported 392 farmers with financial and technical assistance, including 99 farmers covering 104.22 ha under micro-irrigation systems. Alternate furrow irrigation was promoted to save water during crop irrigation. Less water requirement crops and seed varieties of ajwain, mustard, cumin and wheat were introduced on 55 demonstration plots, and 42.02 ha area was converted to horticulture with support from the Horticulture Department. The results were shared with the wider farming community by organising 55 farmer field days .

Bridging the Water Demand-Supply Gap

All 122 village committees revisited their water budgets and found reduction in the gap between supply and demand of water as indicated in the following table in last three consecutive years.

Year	Annual rainfall in Mehsana and Unjha	No. of villages	Water supply in ha-M	Water demand in ha-M	Gap in haM
2024-25	1203	122	38594	49856	-11262
2023-24	1125	122	33020	50190	-17170
2022-23	757	122	24143	52206	-28063

Source of data: Govt. Atal Bhujal MIS

In 2024–25, all 122 villages were assessed for their water status. Of these, 14 villages achieved water surplus, while 9 villages faced moderate deficits of less than 50 hectare-metres (ha-M). The majority—99 villages—continued to experience acute water deficits exceeding 50 ha-M, underscoring the urgency of sustained groundwater management and demand-side interventions. Through this combination of awareness building, monitoring and practical interventions, the project has improved water use efficiency, reduced groundwater stress and strengthened livelihoods in one of India's most water-scarce regions.

Improving Water Security in 91 Villages of Mehsana Block

In partnership with Axis Bank Foundation (ABF), DSC has been implementing the above titled project to add value to the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABhY) through adoption of proven approaches of Participatory Groundwater Management. These villages were chosen for their willingness to address pressing

water challenges, strong community participation and potential to serve as replicable models across Gujarat.

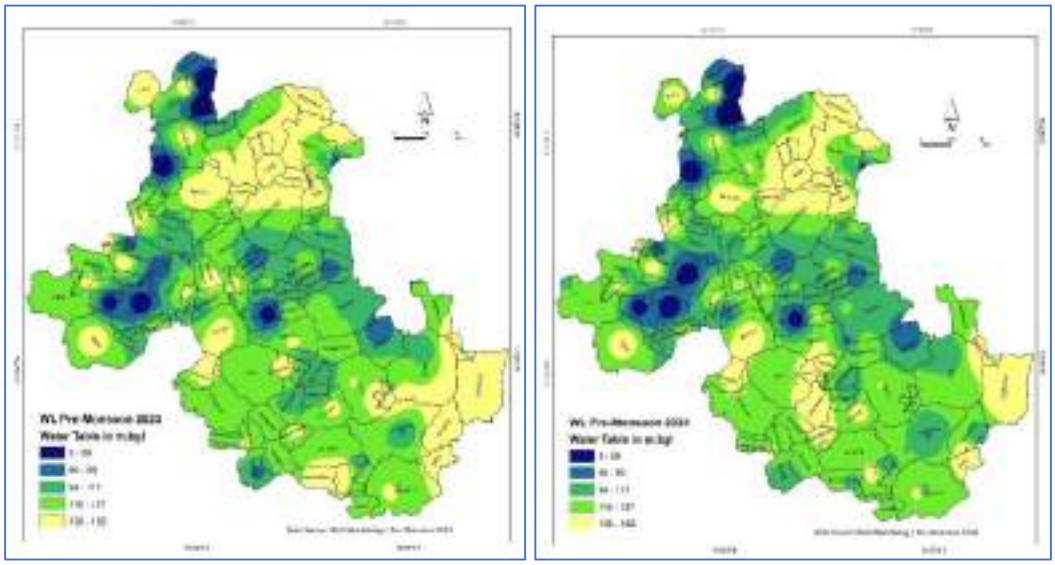
Promoting Groundwater Awareness and Sustainable Water Practices

In 2024–25, DSC mobilised communities through 17 rallies, block programmes and awareness drives, reaching 1,983 participants. Women's leadership in groundwater management was prioritised, complemented by farmers' fairs, special day celebrations and 100 village wall paintings promoting water-saving practices.

Strengthening PGWMCs, Bhujal Jankars and Farmer Groups

91 Gram panchayats were equipped with WSP display boards, monitoring tools. In addition, 15 training and exposure visits and access to quality IEC material strengthened local capacities in water balance, WSP preparation and convergence. Community monitoring through testing 100 groundwater samples reflected rising groundwater levels and better water quality, highlighting the impact of evidence-based planning and farmer-led management. Key Achievements 2024–25:

- Groundwater levels in 25 model villages: 60–117 metres below ground level, better than non-project areas.
- Water quality improved: 420 nitrate-compliant, 400 fluoride-compliant samples; EC-compliant samples rose from 226 (2023) to 269 (2024), TDS-compliant from 238 to 280.
- Revised water budgeting revealed that 23 out of the 25 model villages achieved a positive shift in water balance.



Maps: Groundwater-level fluctuations in Mehsana Block for years 2023 and 2024

Water Demand-Side Management and Its Impact

On the demand side, DSC promoted climate-resilient and water-saving practices through on-farm demonstrations. These included 10 demonstrations (2.76 ha) with mustard, ajwain and gram, and 19 demonstrations (5.25 ha) with late wheat varieties GW-499 and GW-451. Efficient irrigation was

showcased in 21 castor plots (5.32 ha) using alternate/deep furrows and 24 cotton plots using alternate furrow and drip systems. Organic inputs such as vermicompost, “Jeevamrut”, “Gau Krupa Amrutam bacteria”, neem oil and bio-fertilisers were promoted to enhance soil health and reduce irrigation demand. In addition, eight farmers installed drip irrigation systems covering 8 ha with DSC–ABF support.

Institutional partnerships expanded technical outreach. KVK Kherva, ATMA Mehsana, Spice Research Station (Jagudan), Wheat Research Station (Vijapur) and GGRC Mehsana supported farmer training and technology adoption. Six Bio-Input Resource Centres produced 22,700 kg of vermicompost and 13,200 litres of bio-fertilisers, benefiting 81 farmers on 51 ha. Composting was promoted through 160 demonstrations, yielding 140.2 tons applied on 42.5 ha by 160 farmers.

Over three years, these demand-side measures in 25 model villages saved an estimated 133.65 million litres of water. Along with improved groundwater stability, better water quality and stronger community awareness, the DSC–ABF partnership is delivering measurable benefits for agriculture and household water security in Mehsana block.

Water Supply-Side Management and Its Impact

With active participation of PGWM committees, 13 villages implemented five recharge shafts, two pond deepening, four school rainwater harvesting structures, six defunct tubewell recharges and one check dam. Together, these works recharged an estimated 1,054.58 million litres of groundwater and conserved 2,788.16 million litres of rainwater in the past two years.

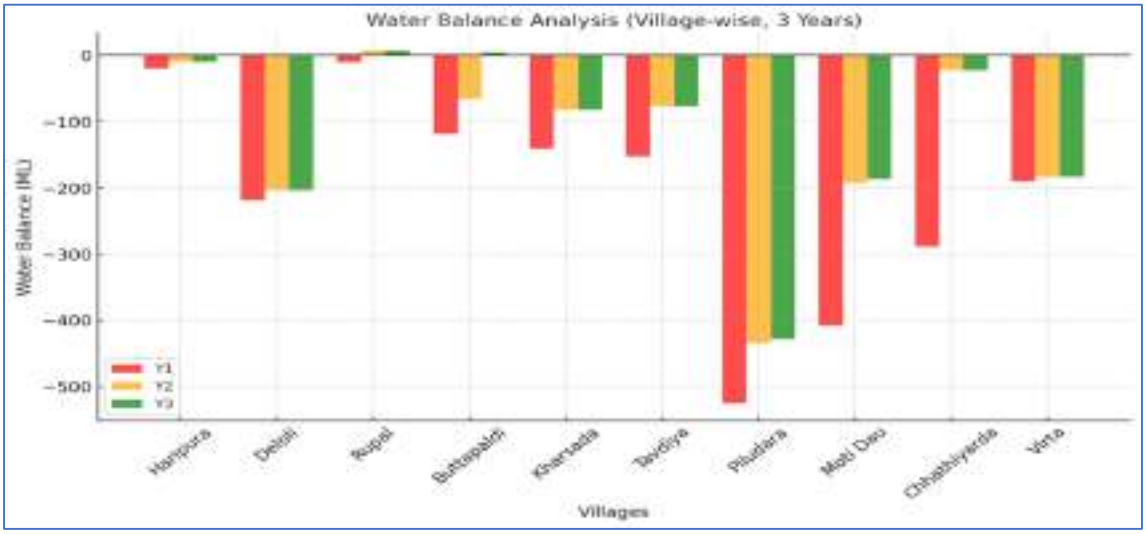


Chart: Villages achieved a positive shift in water balance

During the year, Mr Rajesh Tarang and Mr Tejas from UNICEF, Mr D K Dobariya (SPMU), Mr Kanubhai Solanki (Unjha) and Mr Hitendra Parmar (Mehsana) visited DSC field areas to study and document

the work. These visits reflected interest in DSC's field practices and created opportunities for wider learning.

Nature-Based Greywater Treatment Pilot in Palodar Village, Mehsana (Gujarat)

In Palodar village (population 4,290), the community piloted a Nature-Based Solution (NBS) to treat 2.40 lakh litres/day of greywater, reducing groundwater contamination and enabling safe reuse for agriculture. The ₹8 lakh system, with 7% public contribution, uses filter pits, stabilisation ponds, gabions, wetland plants and natural materials like coconut husk, charcoal and sand. It can purify 8.7 crore litres annually, irrigating 2 bighas in summer and up to 10 bighas in winter. Already benefiting 12 farmers directly and 829 families indirectly, the system has eliminated odour and mosquito breeding, reduced waterlogging and improved soil health—offering a replicable rural wastewater solution.

Group Pressurised Irrigation Model at Deloli Village, Mehsana (Gujarat)

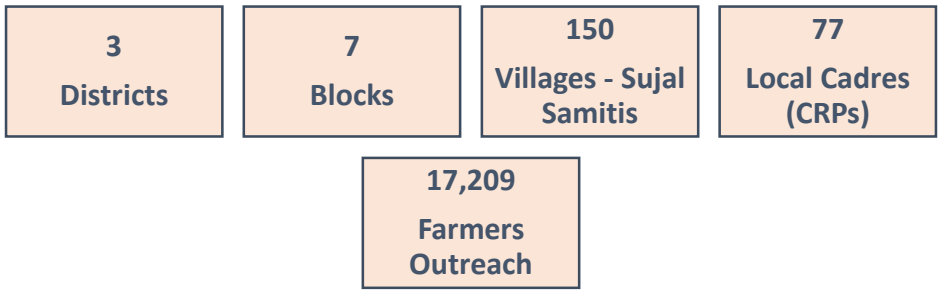
In Deloli village, Mehsana, DSC implemented a Group Pressurized Irrigation Network (PIN) inspired by the Navanagar model for promoting integrated water resource management. Twenty-three farmers jointly manage irrigation over 12.74 ha, sourcing water from a pond linked to the Sujalam Sufalam pipeline. Farmers contributed ₹4.5 lakh, with technical design by Finolex and approvals from Gram Panchayat, TDO and Water Resources Department. Supported under GGRC and ABhY subsidies, the project includes a main pipeline and sump, with electricity connection in process. Expected outcome includes better crop health, reduced irrigation time and stronger community ownership of sustainable water infrastructure.

Securing Water Through Institution Strengthening, Community-Led Water Recharge and Conservation in 150 Villages of North Gujarat

The Water Security Project draws on a long-standing partnership between DSC and the Hindustan Unilever Foundation. Earlier collaborations, including work on Integrated Water Resource Management and the Gujarat Water Typology Study, built a strong base of local knowledge and technical experience. In April 2024, the current phase began, targeting 150 water-scarce villages in North Gujarat region. The project follows a clear pathway: first, building "water numeracy" and helping communities measure, monitor and understand their water resources; then, introducing practical ways to use water efficiently in agriculture; and finally, enabling "water governance" through active, informed village institutions.

Over the past year, this approach has moved from concept to action. Villages have engaged in participatory planning, adopted improved farming methods and strengthened local committees for decision-making. By blending technical guidance with community-led processes, the project has encouraged farmers to see water not as an endless input but as a resource to manage carefully. This shift in mindset, supported by trained local facilitators, is creating the conditions for lasting change and setting the stage for governance-led water management in the coming years.

Year in Review – From Plans to Practice



Program Activities

Demand-Side Coverage in Kharif Season	Adoption Farmers	4,408
	Area under Improved Practices	2,063 ha
	Crops Covered	Cotton, Castor, Maize, Groundnut, Fennel
	Crop Demo Plots	103
Demand-Side Coverage in Rabi Season	Adoption Farmers	4,879
	Area under Improved Practices	1,958 ha
	Crops Covered	Wheat, Mustard, Fennel, Chick Pea, Carrom Seed
	Crop Demo Plots	190
Supply-Side Interventions	Convergence through Line Departments (GoG)	54 Soil and Water Conservation Structures)

Results

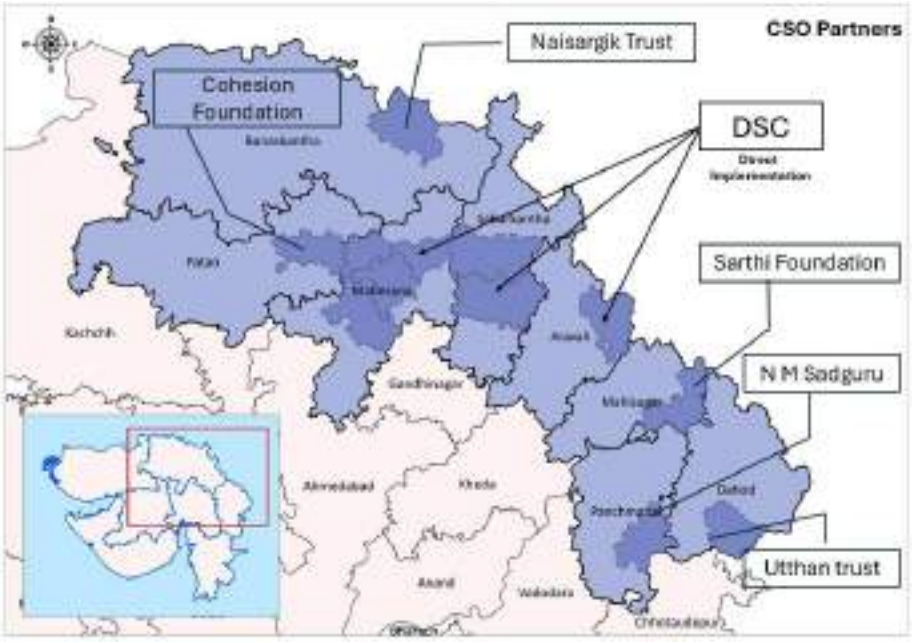
Water-Saving Through Demand-Side activities	7.8 Billion Litres
Water-Saving Through Supply-Sside Works	1.01 Billion Litres
Additional Production	2,890 Tons
Additional Income	Rs 16.9 Crore
Additional Person Days (Demand + Supply)	Rs. 1.82 Lakh

Strengthening Community Institutions and Water Governance

In 2024–25, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) became central to participatory water governance. Using tools like flumes, flowmeters, water level sounders and soil moisture meters, they enabled committees to base irrigation and maintenance plans on data rather than assumptions. Their village presence ensured routine follow-up, reduced disputes and encouraged greater women's participation. Capacity building remained a priority: CRPs completed a five-day module; the staff underwent three days of training and leaders joined three exposure visits. By the year-end, CRPs had emerged as trusted local leaders, presenting simple data, guiding decisions and ensuring governance continued beyond project cycles.

Partnerships & Cross-Learning with CSOs in 5 regions of Gujarat

Sharing experiences and learning from others enriched the project's work this year. Five partner CSOs (Cohesion Foundation, Naisargik Trust, Sarthi Foundation, N M Sadhguru Foundation and Utthan Trust) attended skill-building training in 2024–25, covering water budgeting, crop-water planning and effective governance facilitation. Each CSO partner prepared 10 community-led village water security plans, ensuring that training was immediately applied. This practical work reinforced skills and extended knowledge beyond the initial trainees. These sessions created a common approach among partners and encouraged peer-to-peer exchange.



District, State and National-Level Networking

During the year, DSC facilitated networking platforms at multiple levels to strengthen community-led water governance.

- District level: Workshops in Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Aravalli and Amreli engaged local leaders, NGOs and government officials to align village water security plans with broader development priorities.
- State level: Deliberations focused on scaling up community-led governance models supported by robust technical inputs.
- National exchange: Experiences were shared between PANI, Uttar Pradesh (Women Community Resource Person cadre development) and DSC, Gujarat (Community-led Water Security Planning), demonstrating that locally rooted approaches can be adapted and scaled across diverse contexts in India.

Case Study – From Health Worker to Water Champion: The Journey of Minaxiben Panchal

Minaxiben Panchal, 45, from Diwanpura village, Mehsana district, began her career as an ASHA health worker. In June 2024, her passion for farming and water conservation drew her to the **Hindustan Unilever Foundation-supported Water Security Project**, where DSC selected her as a **Community Resource Person (CRP)** for Diwanpura and Bhasariya.

With no formal background in natural resource management, her transformation has been remarkable. She engaged in **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)**, helped prepare village water budgets and collected vital data on rainfall, crop water use, pond capacities, livestock demand and irrigation practices. Trained by DSC in using **rain gauges, flow meters and cut-throat flumes**, she now monitors and interprets water supply and usage scientifically.

Her greatest strength lies in simplifying technical information for villagers. She shares daily rainfall data on WhatsApp, conducts **monthly groundwater monitoring** and presents visual water-use trends in village meetings—making communities more aware of declining water tables and overuse.

Recognising that agriculture is the largest consumer of water, Minaxiben actively promotes **drip and sprinkler irrigation** among small and marginal farmers. Through demonstration plots and field meetings, she encourages adoption of water-efficient practices and helps farmers maintain **crop diaries** with records of inputs, irrigation and costs.

Her efforts have brought visible change: farmers now monitor water more thoughtfully, and the village sarpanch acknowledges, *"Everyone should take interest in farming like Minaxiben does."*
Minaxiben's journey from health worker to water champion shows how **grassroots leadership can drive sustainable water governance**. She believes change is gradual but inevitable—and she is determined to be part of it.

Case Study–Pethapur's Efficient Irrigation

In North Gujarat, groundwater levels have fallen to alarming depths, with farmers facing rising costs of irrigation and deteriorating water quality. In Pethapur village of Sabarkantha district, farmer Mukundsinh Chauhan adopted alternate furrow irrigation, cutting water use by 40–50%, reducing pumping costs and improving crop health—securing groundwater for future generations.

Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)—Building Resilience in Cotton Farming In North Gujarat

For five years, DSC has partnered with the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) and the Growth Innovation Fund (GIF) to strengthen sustainable cotton farming in North Gujarat. In 2024–25, the programme reached 17,852 farmers across 122 villages in Sabarkantha and Mehsana, covering 9,036 ha through five production units.

Building Climate-Resilient Agriculture

- Soil health: 11,735 farmers (10,064 men; 1,671 women) trained in bio-inputs such as vermicompost, Jeevamrut, Gau Amrutam and biochar; 3,36,000 kg compost and 1,91,800 litres of liquid bio-inputs produced locally.
- Reduced chemicals: 12,755 farmers trained in Integrated Pest Management (IPM), reducing pink bollworm and wilt incidence. Pesticide use fell sharply—24% of farmers avoided spraying entirely, 42% sprayed only once.

Gender Integration and Social Empowerment

- 862 women trained in sustainable cotton practices; many adopted seed treatment method, cover cropping practice and FYM methods.
- 1,728 women established kitchen gardens, saving about ₹50/day on vegetables through household consumption and local exchange.
- Women SHGs accessed ₹60,000 revolving funds under Mission Mangalam, while 126 women enrolled on the i-Khedut portal accessed pensions and livelihood schemes.
- Women also engaged in livelihood skills—ornament making, clay products, Ganesh idols, wall hangings—and 53 women began producing organic fertilisers and pesticides as enterprises.

Health, Wellbeing and Decent Work

- The project piloted a **Labour Monitoring System** in Gujarat to safeguard farm workers, migrants and sharecroppers.
- **Eye health camps** in four villages screened 180 people; **75 cataract surgeries** were completed in collaboration with Jyothi Hospital, saving costs of ₹10,000–25,000 per operation.
- Awareness programmes on women's rights, child labour monitoring and occupational health reached over 2,300 participants.

Capacity and Partnerships

A strong field team of **64 staff and facilitators**, supported by institutions like **KVK Kherva, ATMA Mehsana, Spice Research Station, Wheat Research Station and GGRC**, ensured technical outreach and farmer training.

Table: Key activities and their coverage during year 2024-25

Particular	Visnagar	Vadnagar	Himmatnagar	Vijapur	Unjha	Total
Production Unit (PU) establishment year	2018	2018	2018	2019	2024	5
No of villages covered	23	25	27	20	27	122
No. of cotton farmers covered	3588	3631	3599	3525	3509	17852
No of Learning Groups (LG) covered	103	97	101	96	107	504
Actual cotton area covered in ha	1,728	1,632	2,064	2,207	1,405	9,036
Actual seed cotton production (Qtl)	27,669	21,042	23,590	30,916	19,964	1,23,183

Climate Change Adoption

There is increased interest in climate-resilient practices, especially those that improve soil health and water conservation. Farmers are increasingly engaging in mulching, intercrops, rainwater harvesting, drip/sprinkler irrigation and kitchen gardens. Conservation tillage and converting stalks into biochar improved soil moisture and resilience.

Results and Outcomes:

Following key results were observe by the agencies and community;

- Decline in pesticide dependence: Out of 12,755 farmers trained in IPM, 24% did not spray pesticides at all, while 42% limited to one spray—contributing to reduced pink bollworm and wilt incidence.
- Soil health improvement: Over 3,36,000 kg of vermicompost; 1,91,800 litres of Gau Amrutam and 1,07,800 litres of Jivamrut were produced and applied across more than 800 ha, reducing reliance on synthetic fertilisers.
- Enhanced profitability: Farmers reduced input costs through bio-input adoption and IPM. Cotton fibre quality testing and regenerative practices (like biochar) improved market value, with 1.23 lakh quintals of seed cotton produced sustainably.
- Climate resilience: 241 farmers adopted drip irrigation (65 ha), 547 adopted sprinklers (180 ha) and 799 adopted intercropping (191 ha)—together saving water and improving soil moisture balance.
- Gender equity mainstreamed: 862 women farmers adopted sustainable practices; 1,728 women grew kitchen gardens, saving ₹50/day per household on vegetables.
- Health and wellbeing: 180 people screened in eye camps; 75 cataract surgeries completed (₹10,000–25,000 cost per surgery covered through support). Labour monitoring mechanisms also strengthened worker safety.

During the year, the project hosted international and national delegates for learning and monitoring. Key visitors included Ms Jyoti Narain Kapoor (Country Director, New Delhi), Mr Manish Gupta (Supply Chain & Traceability, New Delhi), Mr John Crooks (Supply Chain, UK) and senior officers from the BCI Traceability team. Their visits provided valuable insights and meaningful feedback to the BCI Forum.

Collaborative Initiatives for Promoting Natural farming in Gujarat

Capacity Development on Natural Farming (NCNF)—Gujarat

In collaboration with the **National Coalition of Natural Farming (NCNF)**, DSC provided practical training and handholding to **500 farmers** across Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Aravalli, focusing on wheat, chickpea, urad, moong and fennel. A cadre of **25 Master Farmers** was developed through modular training on soil health, integrated farming, bio-inputs, animal husbandry, pest management, microbiology and water management, along with exposure visits; **11 Model Farms** were established as live learning sites, while NCNF's research team studied five of them to assess soil health, organic inputs, crop yields, costs and the 7F framework. Today, Master Farmers serve as **village-level resource persons**, extending practices through peer learning and participatory knowledge exchange.

Soil Testing Innovation

Two **Farmfluence Agritech** soil testing kits were piloted in Mehsana, testing **210 samples** for N, P, K, EC, pH and organic carbon, with results shared instantly via mobile app. The kits provided farmers with first-level soil information to guide natural input use and soil management, later validated through laboratory tests. The pilot also generated valuable farmer feedback for the company, enabling technical upgrades to make the kits more practical and compatible.

The FarmFluence mobile soil testing kit is a portable device that instantly measures six key parameters—N, P, K, OC, pH, and EC. Linked with the FarmFluence Soil Tester app, it enables farmer and crop data entry, GPS tagging, Bluetooth connectivity and cloud-based data sharing for real-time monitoring and analysis.

Table:210 Sample Soil Testing Analysis Details

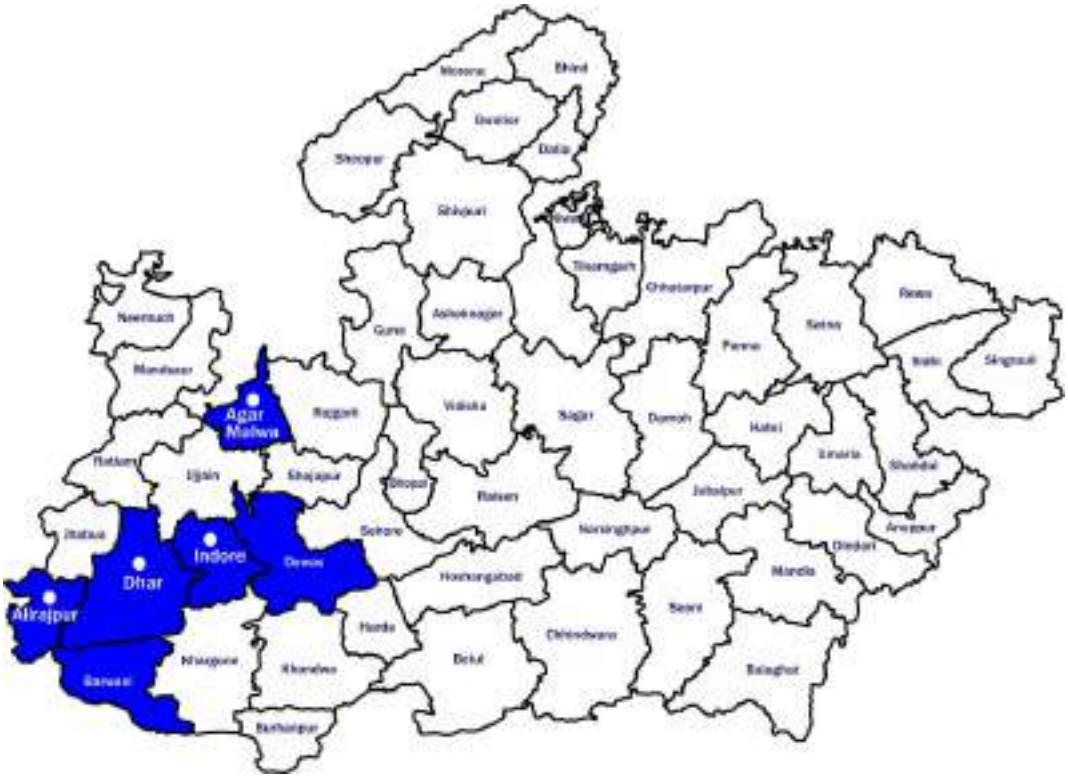
Sr. no.	Indicator	Ideal Range	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1	PH	6.5–7.5	6.27	7.90	6.57
2	EC	0.2–0.8	0.03	0.79	0.47
3	Organic Carbon	0.50–0.75 %	0.07	0.49	0.29
4	Nitrogen	250–500 (Kg ha)	47.00	470	332
5	Phosphorus	28–56 (Kg ha)	16.80	77	35.64
6	Potash	140–280 (Kg ha)	33.60	339	86.21

Launch of Pre-Monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS) in Natural Farming

To ease farmers' transition into natural farming, DSC piloted Pre-Monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS)—a low-cost technique using 25–30 indigenous seeds to enrich soil and conserve moisture. Piloted with 49 farmers across 32 acres in 47 villages of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, PMDS costs only

₹1,400 per acre yet improves soil fertility, reduces fertiliser needs and boosts crop vigor. Through 37 community meetings and 13 trainings, over 1,300 farmers were sensitised, with many ready to adopt the practice. As a low-cost, high-impact method, PMDS offers a strong safety net for farmers entering natural farming while strengthening sustainability on scale.

MADHYA PRADESH



- No. of Districts: 4 (6)
- No. of Blocks: 8 (13)
- No. of Villages: 343 (375)
- No. of Households (HH/H): 97,215 (1,12,885)
- No of Hs/H Covered by DSC Projects: 32,164 (39,792)
- Area Covered by DSC Projects (ha): 35,073 (57,530)
- No. of Community-Based Organisations: 1,243 (1,482)

Note: Cumulative figures are given in parentheses

Key Interventions:

- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)
- Integrated Watershed Management
- Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM)
- Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development
- Savings and Credit
- GIS-Based NRM Planning for Convergence of Govt Schemes

Strengthening PIM in Maan and Jobat Irrigation Projects, Madhya Pradesh

DSC has had its footprint in the command areas of the Jobat and Man irrigation projects since 2008–09, when MPRLP invited it to implement the concept of PIM in collaboration with NVDA. From 2023, DSC further extended its support to tail-end WUAs under a new collaboration with the Azim Premji Foundation. In this connection, DSC acted as a catalyst between the WUAs and NVDA, and strengthened the capacities of WUAs and farmers on PIM that would lead to sustain irrigated agriculture in the region.

During the year 2024–25, the following key activities were carried out in both projects:

Throughout the year, the project implemented several key activities, including 24 Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) and 35 training and capacity-building sessions, which reached 3,820 participants. In addition, 12 WUAs were assisted in preparing water budgets and undertaking canal repair and maintenance activities. A total of six kilometres of canals were cleaned—four in the Maan project and two in the Jobat project—through a combination of community effort and institutional support.

These activities included voluntary labour (Shramdan) valued at Rs 3.2 lakh in Maan and Rs 3.5 lakh in Jobat. Furthermore, NVDA facilitated the mobilisation of Rs 8.2 lakh for repair and maintenance in the Maan project and Rs 5.72 lakh in the Jobat project.

As a result, the 16 WUAs achieved approximately 13,000 hectares irrigation out of the planned 15,000 hectares in Maan, and 8,000 hectares out of 9,848 hectares in Jobat. The irrigation mainly supported crops such as wheat, chilli, cotton, maize and other cereals.

Improving Water Security, Enhancing Livelihood and Well-Being of Tribal Communities Through Integrated Development Initiatives

In 20 tribal villages of Sondwa block of Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh, DSC, with support from HDFC Bank's CSR initiative "Parivartan", implemented a Holistic Rural Development Programme (HRDP) from January 2022 to March 2025. Covering approximately 45,548 acres and reaching over 6,498 households, the project aimed to bring integrated development to marginalised tribal communities. Through focused interventions in water security, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, education, health, sanitation and livelihood enhancement.

The activities carried out in year 2024–25 under the project are summarised below:

- Five village-level events focused on water use efficiency, menstrual hygiene and sanitation, reaching 484 people, including school children, adolescent girls, women and SHG members. Ten model Anganwadi centres were developed across five villages, benefitting 676 children and 270 pregnant/lactating women with improved facilities such as Bala paintings, furniture and books.
- In sustainable agriculture, a total of 2,494 households adopted natural farming on 610.45 acres, while 3,053 farmers were trained through field demonstrations.
- The project supported the creation of 200 kitchen gardens, 10 multi-layer farms and an integrated orchard, and planted 5,000 trees (2,500 mango and 2,500 others) over 20.23 hectares in convergence with the Horticulture Department.
- Additionally, 118 farmers adopted integrated farming on 29.74 hectares with Krishi Vigyaan Kendra support.
- Land and water conservation efforts treated 106.31 hectares of farmland and 37.93 hectares of vegetation, alongside the construction of 12 water harvesting structures and 4 groundwater recharge structures, adding 52,084 cum of water storage.
- Solar pumps were installed by 12 farmers, bringing 6.35 hectares under year-round irrigation.
- Livestock development included two cattle vaccination camps benefiting 52 animals, and support for 90 households through goat and poultry-based livelihood promotion, with 1,250 Kadaknath chicks distributed to 50 households.
- Agriculture-based enterprise development progressed through the construction of a 37-ton warehouse by Adimjati Gramoday Producer Company and the development of two collection centres serving 544 farmers in 20 villages.

- The project also organised 22 special-day events on themes such as environmental protection, breastfeeding, girls' education and gender equality, driving community awareness and participation,

Overall Impact: The project concluded in March 2025 with the following key outcomes**:**

Farmers & Livelihoods	• · 2,675 farmers reported increased income. • · Farmers achieved an average additional income of ₹25,753 per hectare, with a range of ₹14,000–₹19,000 per hectare.105 community enterprises promoted, of which 93 are women-led, advancing gender empowerment. • ·
Natural Resources Management	• · 511.9 acres of unirrigated land brought under irrigation • · 253.75 acres of fallow/uncultivated land restored. • · 644.45 acres adopted chemical-free natural farming.
Ecological Restoration	• · 12,900 trees planted, strengthening biodiversity.
Education	• · 3 government schools transformed into smart schoo1s, enhancing learning of approx. 900 rural children.

Solar Irrigation Brings Relief to Sakadi Farmers

Under the HRDP, supported by HDFC Bank Parivartan and implemented by DSC, a solar irrigation system was installed in Sakadi village through the Balram Kisan Club. A 12-member group was formed in 2023 to tackle power outage challenges. The system now ensures irrigation on 15.69 acres, including 12.5 acres even in summer. Farmers collectively save ₹24,660 annually on equipment maintenance and enjoy a yield increase of 2–3 quintals per acre. This intervention promotes renewable energy, reduces dependence on subsidies, and supports sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture.

"Organic Farming Changed My Life"—Harsingh Kharat, Bhedwa Village

I am Harsingh Kharat from Bhedwa village, which is 9 km from Sondwa block in Alirajpur. I have studied till Class 10, and our family of six depends on farming for income. Last year, I attended a DSC Farmers Club meeting where I learned about the harmful effects of chemical farming. Inspired, I started making natural fertilisers and pesticides at home using cow dung, urine, neem leaves and herbs.

Since then, my input costs dropped from ₹3,500 to ₹700 per acre, an 80% saving. My maize yield increased by 60% and wheat yield by 16.7%. Now, I no longer buy chemical products—I grow healthy crops, save money, and my family eats pure, organic food.

Climate-Smart Villages: Sustainable Agriculture & Drought-Proofing Programme

Under ITC Mission Sunahara Kal partnerships, DSC initiated this programme in Mhow block of Indore district in 2018–2019. It covers 150 villages including 30 hub and 120 spoke villages covering geographical area of 69,441 hectares, and 4,949-hectare area under the Climate Smart Agriculture Practices. Below are the major activities carried out during 2024-25:

Sustainable Agriculture Practices

- Broad Bed Furrow method adopted on 993 ha (1,117 farmers); Ridge & Furrow method on 2,566.63 ha (3,170 farmers) across wheat, gram and kharif crops.
- 4,600 farmers adopted seed treatment; 4,200 used germination practices; and 3,338 used certified/foundation seeds.
- 28 vermi compost units and 36 NADEP pits established across rabi and kharif seasons.
- Awareness on PMFBY insurance and enrolment of 1,896 farmers; soil test reports distributed; farmers motivated for sprinkler registration; 2,175 farmers accessed weather advisories via boards & WhatsApp.
- Collective seed procurement supported 276 farmers (soybean worth ₹3.47 lakh; wheat worth ₹3.06 lakh), earning ₹18,745 net profit; 2 SHGs coordinated procurement.
- RVS-18 soybean demos on 148 ha (608 farmers) ensured higher yields and disease resistance; 75 RAEOs trained; 319 soil samples collected and soil health cards distributed.
- Implemented in 150 villages, engaging 6,387 farmers across 4,949 ha through Farmer Field Schools and exposure visits led by champion farmers.

Soil Moisture Conservation

- Two stop dams and one earthen dam created 46,570 cum water storage, benefiting 93 ha irrigation area land. Total cost: ₹22,47,544 with ₹1,22,900 community contribution, making water storage cost ₹0.05/litre.
- Area treatment, 32 gabion structures were constructed over 256 ha covered, with CCT/SCT on 20-hectare area. The work prevented soil erosion, improved moisture retention and land health. It generated 310 man-days, providing ₹3,32,000 in wages to locals.
- Formation of 5 new Water Users Groups; 8 capacity-building training programmes organised
- Training was organised for Village Forest Committees in collaboration with the Forest Department, benefiting 195 participants from 6 villages near the forest.
- Covered *390 ha* with tree planting & *Stylo hamata* grass seeding in commons; *6,400 saplings* planted on 10 plots benefiting 10 villages; reached *288 individuals* (79 direct beneficiaries) through activities, labour & water groups, with trainings for capacity building.

Livelihood Diversification

- Throughout the year, approximately 852 families across 30 villages received timely deworming for 3,090 goats and vaccination and treatment of 2,561 goats through the programme.
- 30 Pashu Sakhis engaged in the field, earning between Rs 800 and Rs 1,200 per month.
- Under MNREGA: 3,600 Nandan saplings distributed to 30 farmers in 9 villages, covering 21 ha.

Capacity Building

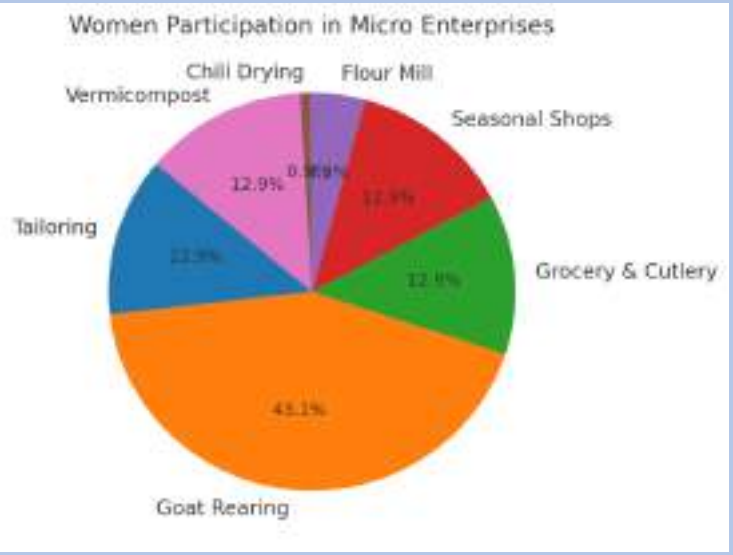
During 2024–25, DSC and community institutions celebrated key days including World Environment Day, World Soil Day, Farmers Day, International Women's Day and World Water Day, engaging around 405 participants in total—135 men and 270 women—through activities on soil health, water conservation, sustainable farming and women's empowerment.

Indore District: Programme Monitoring Committee (PMC) visits DSC's working area in Gokalyakund village

On 7th March 2025, the Programme Monitoring Committee (PMC) visited the model village Gokalyakund, MHOW block, Indore district, with officials from NRLM, Watershed, Animal Husbandry, ATMA and KVK. The team reviewed crop demonstration plots, discussed the Raised-Bed-Furrow (RBF) method for improved water retention, root development and nutrient use, and observed water conservation structures including check dams, gabion structures and field bunding. The visit reinforced the project's emphasis on sustainable, climate-smart farming practices through inter-departmental collaboration.

Micro Enterprises Under the Umbrella of Janapav Women Federation

The registered Janapav Mahila Vikas Samiti, Mhow, has been supporting several women-led livelihood initiatives across the 9 villages, primarily 115 SHG women belonging to the Bhil tribal communities, since 2016. A group of 15 women is actively engaged in stitching and tailoring, earning between ₹3,000 and ₹4,000 each month. Goat rearing was taken up by 50 women, with each member earning between ₹10,000 and ₹15,000 per six months. Another group of 15 women generates incomes in the range of ₹4,000 to ₹6,000 from their grocery and cutlery shops. Additionally, 15 seasonal enterprises by women operate moving shop (Thela Gadi), selling items like bindis, bangles, clips, and garments, street food stalls (egg centre, cold drinks and juice), earning approximately ₹6,000 to ₹7,000 per month. 5 women entrepreneurs of flour mill generate income between ₹8,000 and ₹10,000 monthly. One woman successfully managed a chilli drying and packaging with earnings ranging from ₹2000 to ₹3000. Moreover, 15 women were involved in vermicompost production, earning up to ₹20,000 annually. These efforts highlight the increasing participation of women in micro-enterprises, contributing to household incomes and economic and social empowerment of women.



Focused Development Programme—HDFC Parivartan Initiative

The Focused Development Programme, launched in January 2022 under HDFC Bank's Parivartan CSR initiative with DSC, addressed water scarcity and sustainable agriculture in 50 villages of Barod tehsil, Agar Malwa. Covering 29,024 hectares across the Aau, Kaccha and Kantal watersheds, it reached 9,154 households. Through community-led planning and sustainable Natural Resource Management, it aimed to boost water security, agriculture and rural incomes. The project was undertaken between January 2022 and March 2025.

During the year, the DSC carried out the following key activities under the project:

Land-Water Conservation Measures and Construction of Water Harvesting Structures (WHS)

Land treatment was carried out on 113 hectares using continuous contour trenches, loose boulder check dams, gabion structures and plantations. In Marubardiya village, around 3,750 saplings were planted under the Devrai and Miyawaki models as part of community-led afforestation.

To enhance groundwater recharge, 6 recharge shafts and 6 dykes were constructed.

A total of 20 water harvesting structures—including 08 stop/check dams, 01 earthen dams, 03 renovation and 08 nala deepening works—created a cumulative storage capacity of 1.39 lakh cubic metres, enabling irrigation on 251 hectares of previously unirrigated land. These interventions directly benefitting 272 households and indirectly impacting thousands more.

Promoting Agriculture Productivity Enhancement and Farm-Based Livelihood

To enhance income and climate resilience, the programme emphasised sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices.

- 200 low-cost natural farming demonstrations showcased eco-friendly crop management in soybean and wheat, leading to improved yields and reduced dependency on chemical inputs.
- Six Bio-input Resource Centres (Jaivik Ghars) produced 6.1 tons of compost and 9,400 litres of biopesticides, generating Rs 10.82 lakh in local sales.
- 675 households produced over 108 tons of vermicompost, significantly reducing costs for organic inputs.
- Further, soil testing was done for 1,500 farmers, enabling customised nutrient application and better crop performance.
- 10 crop diversification demonstrations introduced high-value crops such as chillies, flowers, vegetables and fruit plants, resulting in an income rise of Rs 36,000 per hectare.
- 511 nutrition gardens (WADI models) and 100 Bori Bagicha (vertical vegetable gardens) were established, primarily benefiting women-led households.
- These gardens collectively yielded 52,648 kg of vegetables in one year, saving over Rs. 10.5 lakh in household expenses and improving dietary diversity.

Livelihood diversification

To expand income opportunities, the programme introduced goat-rearing units for SHG women and provided vocational training to 12 rural youths in tailoring, electronics, beauty services, and agri-enterprise operations. Thirty SHGs also received orientation on financial management and microcredit practices to strengthen enterprise development.

Institution and Capacity Building

Community members organized into 110 SHGs, 50 Farmer Field Schools (FFS), 50 Integrated IWRM Committees/ WUGs, involving 3,795 households in decision-making. Fifty IWRM Committees prepared village-specific Water Security Plans for local water governance. Additionally, 22 rural youths were trained as resource persons, and six modules on organic farming. Women's Day celebrations, asset handover ceremonies, and video documentation reinforced learning and recognition of impactful work. A Scientist-Farmer workshop bridged the gap between research and field, while 427 progressive farmers were linked to the Front-line Seed Demonstration Scheme, and 145 received certification in natural farming from KVK, Agar.

Project Outcomes an on 31st March 2025 are summarized below:

	**Community Enterprises & Institutions** • **238 CBOs** were formed, with **3,647 members** (2,274 men and 1,373 women), strengthening participatory resource governance • **Enterprises**: 50 promoted (35 women-led)
	**Farmers & Livelihood** • **4,600 farmers** benefited from various project interventions • **Chemical-Free Farming**: 1,340 acres • Income of 4621 farmers increased Farm productivity improved to a ratio of 2.18, with outputs of ₹5.94 crore against inputs of ₹2.73 crore • Farmers earned a total **net return of ₹3.21 crore**, averaging **₹29,365 per hectare** (range: ₹16,000–₹25,000).
	**Water & land development** • **Soil & Water Conservation**: 750 acres treated • 1487.25 acres of land bought into irrigation
	**Environment & Green Cover** • **Vegetative Cover on Barren Land**: 60 acres • **Afforestation**: 8,750 trees
	**Clean Energy & Infrastructure** 500 Solar Street lights installed in 50 villages to promote clean & renewable energy solutions

Reforestation and Biodiversity Drive in Agar Malwa

In Agar Malwa, two complementary initiatives are shaping a greener and more resilient landscape.

Community-Led Plantation for Biodiversity

On 50 acres of land, 3,050 native plants representing 85 species were planted, including Miyawaki and Devrai models across 2 acres. These ecological approaches have enriched biodiversity, promoted reforestation, and raised community awareness on environmental conservation.

Mass Afforestation through Seed Balls

Adding to this momentum, on 21st June 2024, District Collector Shri Raghavendra Singh led a plantation drive in Maharundi village, where 50,000 seed balls of Neem, Custard Apple, Palash, and Stylo Hamata grass—prepared by local Self-Help Groups (SHGs)—were sown across 80 acres. Over 200 villagers joined hands with the district administration, demonstrating strong community-government partnership.

Project Handover Event – FDP, HDFC Bank CSR, Agar Malwa

A project handover event was held on 26th March 2025 in Bijanagri village, Agar Malwa, under the joint initiative of HDFC Bank's Parivartan Project and Development Support Centre (DSC). Attended by dignitaries including HDFC Bank Branch Manager Mr. Kapil Chinche and experts from Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), the event brought together farmers and women leaders from 50 villages.

"Miracle Millet: Promoting millets for health, climate resilience and rural livelihoods.

The Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh was long known ago for its rich natural resources and indigenous varieties of millet. In year 2023-24, the WHH and DSC jointly prepared a five-year action plan to promote millets by enhancing production, processing, marketing and consumption in Alirajpur district five-year 2024-25, focused interventions were taken up in a cluster of 40 villages in the Sondwa and Alirajpur blocks covering 2,000 millet cultivating farmers and promoting consumption with 30,000 consumers in rural and nearby urban areas.

During the year 2024–25, the following activities were carried out for the millet value chain:

I. 40 Farmer Field Schools were formed, engaging 1,000 farmers to enhance their knowledge and skills in millet cultivation.

II. 438 smallholder farmers adopted organic cultivation of Sorghum and Pearl Millet, following the package of practices developed by experts from KVK, Alirajpur, and the DSC team.

III. A godown was established in Sakdi village with a storage capacity of 40 metric tons storage.

IV. A total of 450 Production Plots of Cheena, Bajra and Jowar were established on farmers` private land expecting 500 quintals of production**.**

V. The Adim Jati Gramoday Producers Company Limited (FPO) participated in 3 national-level fairs and 4 community-level fairs to showcase millet products and promote retail marketing, generating a revenue of approximately ₹3 lakh.

VI. Nineteen consumer and advocacy awareness events were organized in collaboration with Anganwadi workers, Zilla Panchayat, WCD, PDS, and the Agriculture Department

Women-Led Catering Group Brings Millets from Farm to Plate in Alirajpur

As part of the *Miracle Millet Project*, DSC in partnership with WHH linked nutrition security with women's livelihood generation in Alirajpur, MP. Urban sensitization events created demand for millet-based dishes, leading to the formation of a 10-member women-led catering group in Gulwat village. Members received professional training in hygienic preparation and entrepreneurship, developing a portfolio of more than 12 millet recipes. The group now earns through pre-ordered catering services at Rs 120–Rs 150 per plate and has catered to 1,200+ urban consumers, local events, departmental orders, and fairs. This initiative promotes millets, strengthens the farm-to-plate value chain, and provides sustainable livelihoods for rural women.

Community-Led Seed Bank under *Miracle Millet Program*

Thirteen indigenous seed varieties were identified and procured from local farmers (2 Perl millets and 11 Sorghum) and two community managed indigenous seed banks were operationalized in Borganv and Kherwada villages for multiplication and replication.

A 10-member women-led Seed Committee manages the bank, maintaining records of storage, distribution, and post-harvest returns. Detailed registers track the performance and availability of each seed variety season-wise.

Currently, the seed bank has 35 indigenous seed varieties, distributed to farmers for the upcoming Kharif 2025 season. Following the traditional seed exchange model, farmers borrow 1 kg seed and return 2 kg after harvest, ensuring sustainability, community ownership, and continuous multiplication of quality indigenous seeds.

Chief Minister Praises Millet Exhibition and Women's Catering Group in Alirajpur

During a visit to Alirajpur, Dr. Mohan Yadav, Hon'ble Chief Minister, MP visited millet exhibition and tested the millet recipes. On this occasion, Ms. Nirmala Bhuriya, Women and Child Development Minister, Govt of MP was requested for inclusion of millets in Anganwadi meals and Public Distribution System.

Building a Landscape approach to advance regenerative production landscapes

The Building a Landscape Approach to Advance Regenerative Production Landscapes project is being implemented by DSC in the Manawar or Kukshi cluster. The project is implementing 50 villages 3 blocks of Dhar district. The project targeted 5,000 families over an area of 3,500 hectares. The duration of the project is two years, from 2024, to 2026.

During the year 2024-25 the following activities were conducted under the project:

Gram Sabhas was conducted in 25 villages, where issues were identified and prioritized through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and incorporated into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). A total of 466 villagers participated in those Gram Sabha.

2,500 soil tests were conducted in collaboration with the Agriculture Department. The Soil Health Check (SHC) revealed that the soil in project area contains an average of 0.35% organic carbon which is less than a normal level of 1-1.5%. The average nutrient levels of N:P: K was found at 229:11:267. Looking to this issue, approximately 1240 farmers with 502 hectare land were facilitated to adopt agroecological farming, starting with plot sizes ranging from 10 decimals to 0.4 ha.

Tree-based agroforestry system was developed on 688 hectares of individual and common land, recording an 84% survival rate by year-end. In the project area, mapping of 130 hectares of comon land has been completed, and 10 hectares of treatment work have been undertaken through government and partner convergence, totaling approximately ₹5 lakh.

Under the 26-crop diversification initiative, 1,844 horticulture hybrid saplings of mango, guava and lemon planted across 26 acres, achieving a 100% survival rate that will enhance income from unit land.

08 BRCs have been established by a group of farmers. Input worth Rs. 1.94 lakh sold to the farmers.

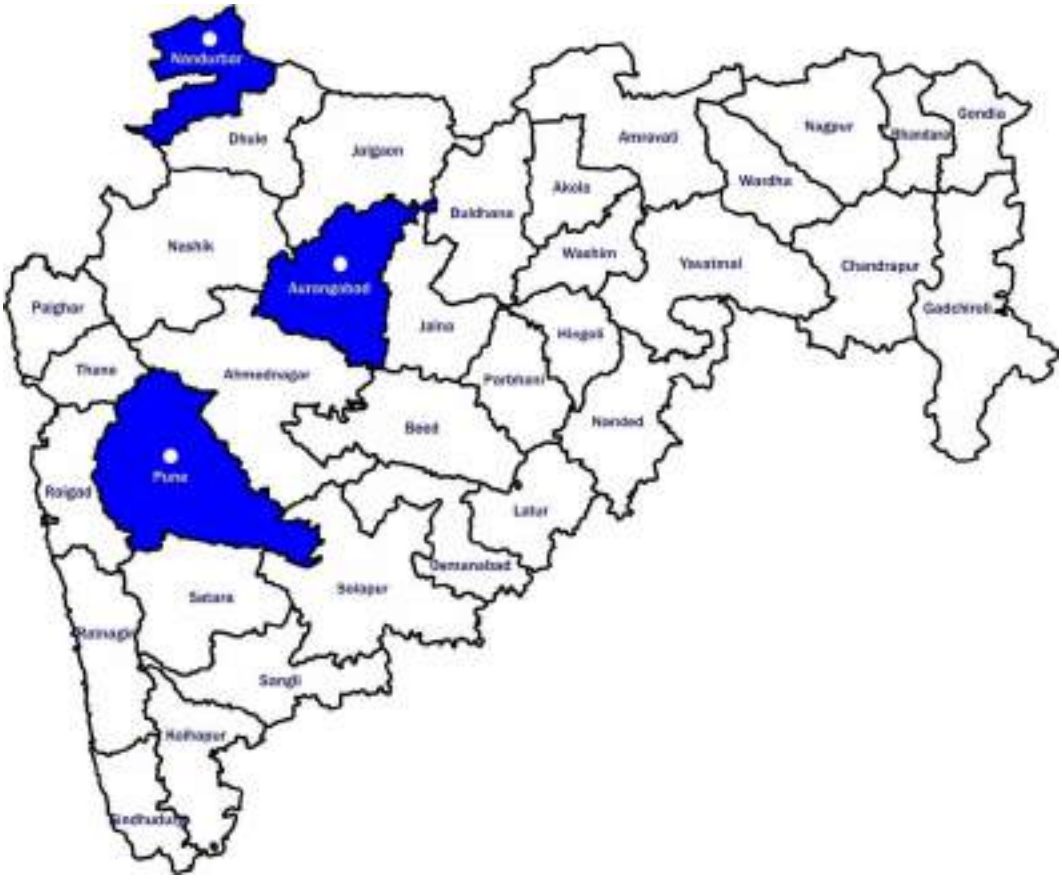
The project has built strong government convergences with KVK, Agriculture, Horticulture, NRLM, Janpad Panchayat, MGNREGA, NVDA, and IFC for agro forestry in 25 ha common land , construction of 2 ponds and training to 1320 farmers in regenerative agriculture.

Reviving Barren Land through Landscape Regeneration

***"Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam"* campaign**"

DSC and the Gram Panchayat of Gram Muhali took up plantation drive in **3.5 hectares government land**. With active support from local stakeholders, **1,200 saplings** were planted alongside soil moisture conservation measures. They achieved **80% survival rate** of the plantation by the end of year.

MAHARASHTRA



- No. of Districts: 2 (3)
- No. of Blocks: 7 (14)
- No. of Villages: 280 (511)
- No. of Households (HH/H): 1,21,674 (2,44,368)
- No. of Hs/H Covered by DSC Projects: 36,250 (1,42,814)
- Area Covered by DSC Projects (ha): 1,25,439 (2,78,420)
- No. of community-based organisations: 675 (3551)

Note: Cumulative figures are given in parenthesis

Key Interventions:

- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)
- Integrated Watershed Management
- Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development
- Savings, Credit and Community led Nutrition action
- Strengthening Govt Schemes at Village and Block Level

"Ghod River Basin Water Stewardship Programme in, Pune District"

The Ghod River Basin Water Stewardship Programme, launched in 2015–16 under ITC Ltd.'s Mission Sunehra Kal and implemented by the Development Support Centre (DSC) since 2016 into phases, addressing the complex ecological and water-related challenges of the region especially in Junnar and Ambegaon block of Pune district. During the year 2024-25, the focus was on 171 villages reaching to 79000 households. Cumulatively 240 villages and 99000 households covered.

Adopting an integrated, participatory approach to natural resource management, the programme blends supply-side measures such as soil and moisture conservation with demand-side strategies like climate-smart agriculture. It also emphasizes biodiversity conservation, gender empowerment, and institutional strengthening to build long-term ecological and economic resilience.

The Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions were implemented across 50,765 hectares, out of which 30,898 hectares were managed by 28470 farmers based on water demand planning.

A total of 52 Water User Associations (WUAs) and 28 women-led Agri Business Centres (ABCs) and Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) were operational and active.

Major Activities in FY 2024–25

- **Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC):**

Under the supply-side water management strategy, 7,190 hectares—mainly in the Dimbe basin—were treated using eco-restorative measures like afforestation, grassland development, and land reclamation. A total of 2,870 households across 34 villages benefited from improved water availability and farming conditions.

- **Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA):**

Promoted "5-Smart" climate parameters: Water, Seed, Nutrient, Weather and Knowledge smartness through 150 Village level Farmer Field Schools (FFS), benefitting 3,900 farmers.

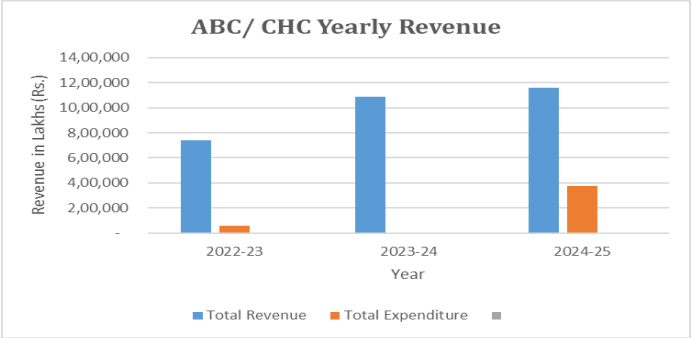
Reached 28,470 farmers and covered 30,800 ha under demand-side management of on-farm water and 50,765 ha under sustainable agriculture.

- **Canal Water Use Efficiency in the Command Area:**

PIM was strengthened by supporting 52 Water User Associations. These WUAs received training in water budgeting, canal operation and maintenance, and micro-irrigation use. The initiative improved water equity, especially for tail-end farmers, and reduced local water-related conflicts

- **Agri Business & Custom Hiring Centres (ABCs & CHCs):**

A total of 28 women-led Custom Hiring Centres became active hubs for farm services like equipment rental, nursery development and input supply. Managed by 584 women, these centers generated ₹11.35 lakh in income during the year. Besides economic empowerment, they played a crucial role in improving service access for farmers.



Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

DSC strengthened community-based organisations and institutions through training, exposure and demonstrations. Farmer Field Schools, Water User Associations, Forest and Biodiversity Committees and women-led groups were capacitated in agriculture, water use efficiency, biodiversity and enterprise management. In addition, DSC trained 149 forest personnel on soil moisture conservation, grassland development and biodiversity management, and organised an exposure visit on modern onion cultivation with 60 farmers and Agriculture Department/KVK staff in collaboration with ICAR–DOGR.

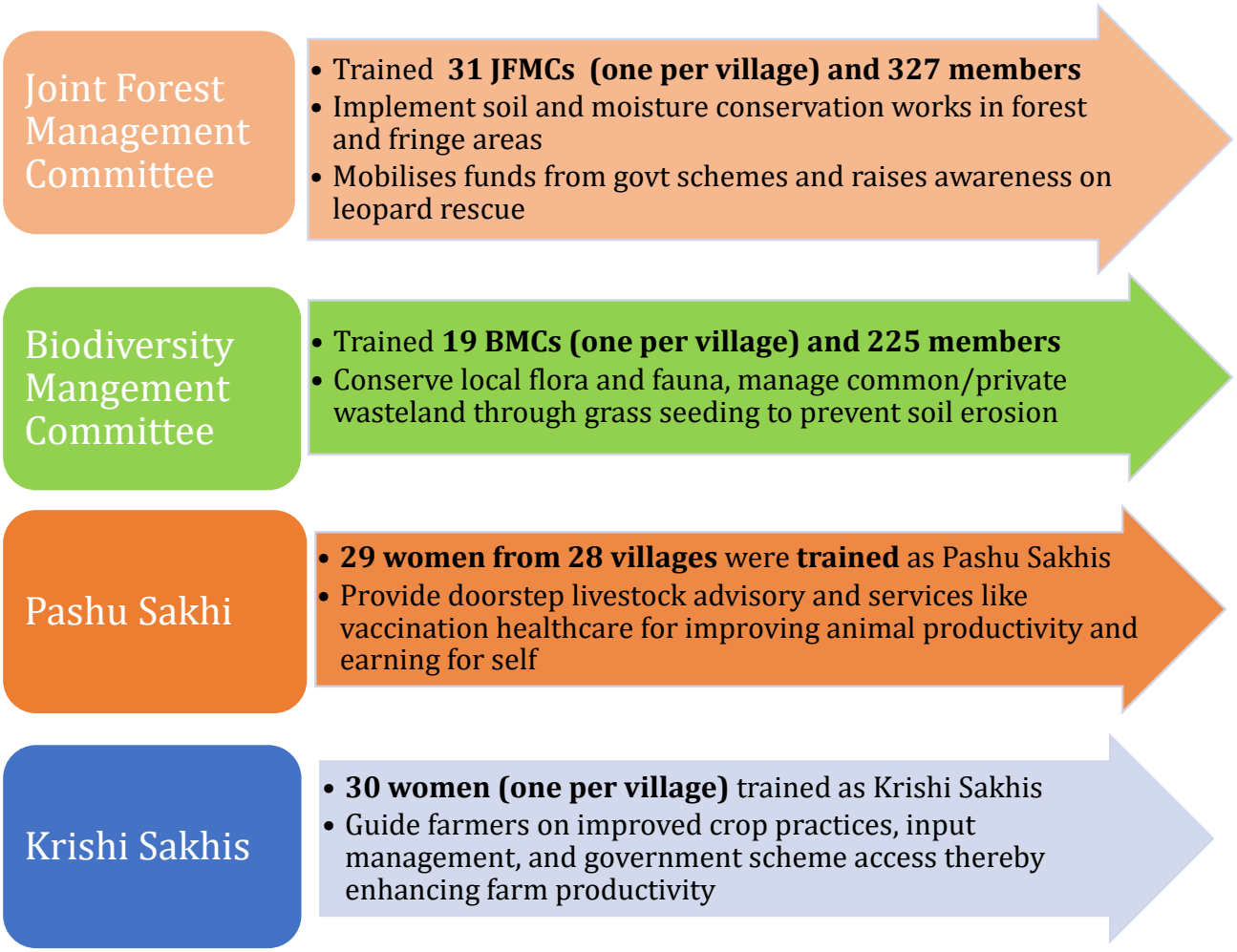
Testimonials from farmers

"Learning from the FFS helped me reduce input costs and increase yield using weather-smart practices. The 5-SMART model changed how we look at farming."

Mr. Babaji Bangar, Super Champion Farmer. Village: Salwadi, Bori Kh Tal: Junnar.

"Earlier, tail-end farmers suffered. With training and water budgeting, distribution is now equitable and conflicts have reduced significantly."

Mr. Subhash Zinjhad, Chairman, Shri Krushna WUA. Village: Aurangpur, Tal: Junnar.


Joint Forest Management Committee
• Trained **31 JFMCs (one per village) and 327 members**
• Implement soil and moisture conservation works in forest and fringe areas
• Mobilises funds from govt schemes and raises awareness on leopard rescue
Biodiversity Mangement Committee
• Trained **19 BMCs (one per village) and 225 members**
• Conserve local flora and fauna, manage common/private wasteland through grass seeding to prevent soil erosion
Pashu Sakhi
• **29 women from 28 villages** were **trained** as Pashu Sakhis
• Provide doorstep livestock advisory and services like vaccination healthcare for improving animal productivity and earning for self
Krishi Sakhis
• **30 women (one per village)** trained as Krishi Sakhis
• Guide farmers on improved crop practices, input management, and government scheme access thereby enhancing farm productivity

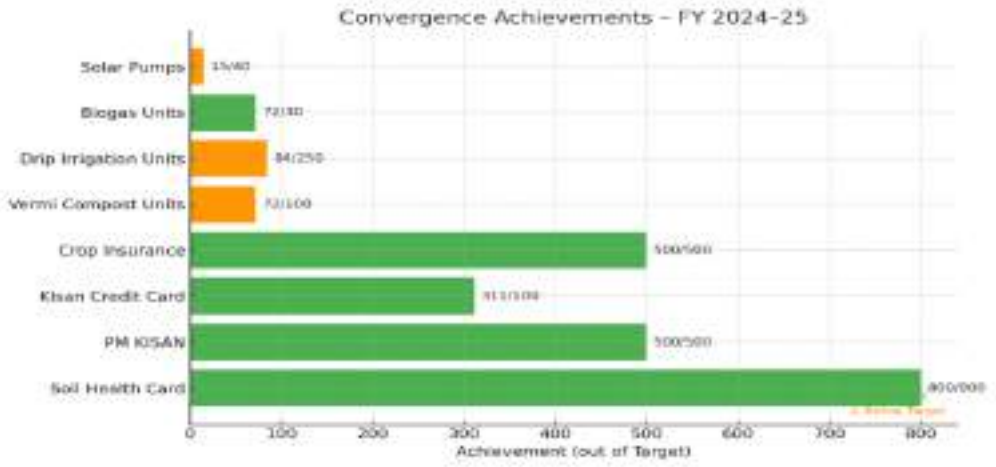
New Initiative: Exploring Opportunities for Community-Managed Eco-Tourism & Capacity Building of Local Youths

In FY2024–25, an **eco-tourism and homestay development programme** was launched in collaboration with the **Sri Sri Rural Development Programme (SSRDP)—Art of Living**, focusing on the Junnar block of the DSC project area, which is recognised as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** for its historic Shivneri Fort, ancient Buddhist caves and rich biodiversity.

The programme engaged tribal youth from forest-fringe villages in the upper catchment of Manikdoh Dam, aiming to combine livelihood enhancement with sustainable tourism. It provided hands-on training in eco-tourism management, hospitality services, homestay operations and guest experience enhancement. Special modules covered cultural heritage interpretation, nature trail guiding, basic safety and first-aid, and environment-friendly waste management for tourism sites. Youth were also introduced to local enterprise development and partnerships with tourism operators, while maintaining alignment with forest and biodiversity conservation norms.

a) Convergence with Govt. Schemes

In FY2024–25, DSC actively facilitated convergence with government departments and schemes to enhance farmer access to essential services. Collaborations with Agriculture, Irrigation and Forest Departments, along with KVKs and Gram Panchayats, enabled farmers to benefit from soil health cards, PM-KISAN, credit access, crop insurance and inputs like compost units, biogas, solar pumps and drip irrigation. Key achievements are listed below:



These efforts strengthened community institutions and supported sustainable agriculture at scale.

Delegation Visit & Feedback

During the reporting year, several delegation visits were organised to provide stakeholders with firsthand insights into the programme's field implementation. They also offered a platform for dialogue, learning and exploring opportunities for replication or scale-up.

Mr Tilak Chand Katre, ***Water For People India Trust*****:** ***"The integration of demand- and supply-side water interventions by DSC is commendable and presents a replicable model for other regions."***

Ms Mahima Mehra, ***SSRDP—Art of Living*****:** ***"The convergence of conservation with livelihoods is powerful."***

"Enhancing Incomes and Well-being of Tribal and Other Communities in Nandurbar District, Maharashtra"

DSC and the Axis Bank Foundation (ABF) are jointly working to improve the lives of tribal communities in Nandurbar and Navapur blocks, where 80% of the population is tribal and the Human Development Index is low. These drought-prone areas face persistent water scarcity, which has severely impacted livelihoods. The project, running from October 2018 to March 2026 in phases, targets 65,511 marginal and deprived households across 242 villages, aiming to raise annual household income to at least

₹85,000 through a combined approach of sustainable natural resource management (NRM) and livelihood promotion.

A team of 72 professionals based in four block offices—Nandurbar, Navapur, Shahada and Dhadgaon—works closely with communities and the local govt. and non govt. development agencies.

Major Interventions (Current Year and Cumulative)
Natural Resource Management

Intervention	2024–25 (Annual)	Cumulative
Ridge Area Treatment (ha)	286	6,447
Land Levelling (ha)	194	1,366
Area under Irrigation from WHS (ha)	326	1,814
Area Covered under PIM (ha)	1,690	1,690
Water Harvesting Structures (No.)	100	468
Storage Capacity Created (MCM)	0.26	3.42
Establishment of Canal WUA Offices (No.)	5	10
Drainage Line Treatment—Gabion (No.)	36	197
Drainage Line Treatment–LBS (No.)	18	1,561

Micro-Irrigation & Water Use Efficiency

During 2024–25, 105 micro-irrigation systems—comprising 80 rain pipes and 25 mini sprinklers—were installed, covering 105 hectares. This brings the cumulative total to 485 systems (405 rain pipes

and 80 mini sprinklers) across an equal area of 485 hectares, significantly enhancing water use efficiency. Additionally, 7 lift irrigation schemes were commissioned, irrigating 26 hectares; cumulatively, 18 schemes now provide irrigation over 70 hectares. These measures have improved water use efficiency to 65–95% across different crops.

Annual vs Cumulative Micro & Lift Irrigation Coverage

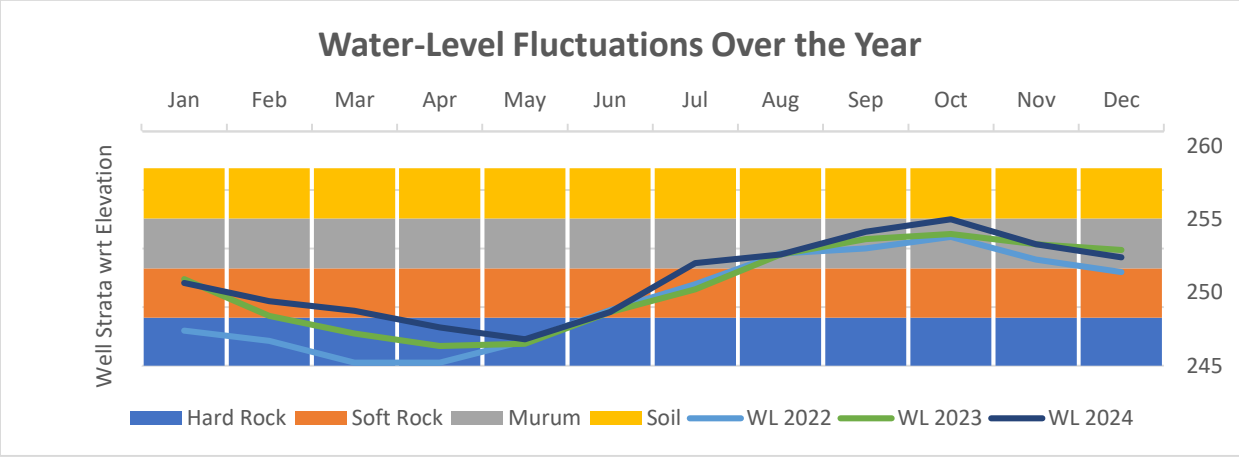
Intervention	2024–25 (Annual)	Cumulative
Micro Irrigation Systems—Total (no.)	105	485
a. Rain pipes (No.)	80	405
b. Mini sprinklers (No.)	25	80
Area covered by micro irrigation (ha)	105	485
Lift irrigation schemes—Total (No.)	7	18
a. Based on group wells (No.)	5	7
b. Based on MI tanks (No.)	2	11
Area covered by lift irrigation (ha)	26	70

Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM):

Regular measurement of groundwater levels in 645 community wells across 81 villages by trained 64 **Bhujal Jankars** enables preparation of water budgets, aquifer mapping and sustainable crop planning, helping community-led groundwater management in project area villages.

Well Monitoring Impact—Navagaon, Block Nandurbar

- **Village:** Navagaon
- **Intervention:** Nala Desilting & Widening (2023)
- **Wells Monitored:** 10 (Analysis shown for 1 well, 2022–2024)



Key Findings

Regular well monitoring revealed that summer water levels improved by +2.4 m (2022–24), reversing earlier pre-monsoon decline near the recharge structures. Post-monsoon recharge also rose by +1.2 m, reflecting enhanced aquifer capacity. Nala desilting and widening interventions boosted storage, leading to reliable irrigation and drinking water availability during summer months. Communities confirm improved water security, underscoring the value of monitoring as a scientific tool for sustaining groundwater management.

Sustainable Agriculture Practices

In 2024–25, the project implemented a wide range of initiatives to improve crop productivity and reduce drudgery.

1. A total of 232 crop demonstrations in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) on cotton, soybean, maize, gram, mushroom and trellis farming engaged 2,320 farmers, led 1,740 adopting improved Packages of Practices.
2. 2,320 farmers adopted improved tools and practices.
3. Wadi horticulture support reached 290 farmers with plantations of mango and other species, linked to MGNREGA for aftercare.
4. Soil health improvement was promoted through 955 soil samples tested in 44 villages, with over half of the farmers adopting recommended doses of nutrients.

Benefits of Package of Practices (PoP)—Maize & Cotton (Nandurbar, 2024–25)

Out of 232 demonstrations, 1,740 farmers adopted improved PoPs. In maize (Vikas Hybrid), seed treatment, spacing and pigeon pea intercropping boosted yields by 30% (12.5 → 17.5 Qt/acre), saving ₹1,000–2,000/acre on fertilisers and raising net income by ₹11,500/acre. Cotton PoP improved germination with 20–25% seed savings, reduced pesticide use by 20–25% (₹2,000–4,000 savings) and raised yields by 35% (4 → 6 Qt/acre), delivering a net income gain of ₹22,000/acre

Annual vs Cumulative – Sustainable Agriculture Interventions:

Indicator	2024–25 (Annual)	Cumulative
Crop demonstrations (No.)	232	2,815
Farmer Field Schools (FFS) (No.)	232	2,815
Farmers participated (No.)	2,320	30,965
Farmers adopted PoPs (No.)	1,740	23,224
Farmers adopted drudgery reduction/risk mitigation practices (No.)	2,320	12,511
Wadi Horticulture farmers supported (No.)	290	1,582
Soil samples tested (No.)	955	5,690
Villages covered in soil testing (no.)	44	225

Organic Input and Resource Centres

In 2024–25, 35 bio-input units producer groups produced 1,05,000 litres of liquid inputs and 35 tons of vermicompost, benefitting 2,450 households in 23 villages and covering an area of 3675 acres.

Cumulatively, 172 units have generated 5,16,000 litres of inputs and 860 tons of compost for 8,140 households across 64 villages. Two Agri Business and Custom Hiring Centres with mechanised tools were also established.

Livestock Development

Livestock initiatives in 2024–25 strengthened animal health services, women-led enterprises and para-vet support. SHG women diversified livelihoods with 215 Osmanabadi goats and 100 Sonali backyard poultry units, alongside earlier Kadaknath and Kaveri support. Community-based Pashu Sakhis/Sakhas now provide doorstep vaccination, deworming and advisory services, each covering 80–100 households and earning through service charges and low-cost medicines.

Annual vs Cumulative Achievements

Indicator	2024–25 (Annual)	Cumulative
Animals vaccinated (No.)	2,425	10,616
Animal health camps (No.)	54	500
Goats bought (No.)	215	662
Backyard poultry units (No.)	100	900
Chicks bought (No.)	—	29,000
Para-vets trained (No.)	—	75

Women-led Enterprises & Post-Harvest Support (2024–25)

During 2024–25, women's entrepreneurship expanded with SHGs establishing new enterprises in dal processing, chilli grinding, *sewai* making and sugarcane juicing, while post-harvest units such as rice mills, groundnut decorticators, winnowing wheels and chaff cutters improved access to processing and reduced drudgery.

Annual vs Cumulative Achievements

Indicator	2024–25 (Annual)	Cumulative
SHG-led enterprises established (No.)	23	132
Women members involved (No.)	287	1,420
Post-harvest units established/utilised	25	193
Users benefited from post-harvest units	300	1,898

Impact Highlights:

- ₹3.33 lakh turnover generated from 48 units involving 587 members
- 1,100 quintals of farm produce processed locally
- 15–20% average profit margins, boosting household incomes
- 10–15% reduction in post-harvest losses
- 1,385 users benefitted, strengthening women's entrepreneurship and local value addition

NTFP and Seed Collective Promotion in Dhadgaon Block

In 2024–25, five new producer groups in Dhadgaon began processing and selling Mahua flowers, adding seasonal income. Cumulatively, 65 groups are engaged in collection, processing and marketing. To conserve agro-biodiversity, nine seed banks supported 210 farmers over 43 acres with traditional tur, maize and millet varieties.

Non-Farm Livelihood Promotion Through Skill Development of Rural Youth

In 2024–25, two dedicated training centres were established for sewing and tailoring, where 125 women and adolescent girls were trained on high-speed machines. This has increased the cumulative total to 402 trained individuals, many of whom have started self-employment activities, while 35 have secured wage employment in garment factories. The project also trained 591 rural youth in diverse trades such as motorbike repair, solar pump maintenance, mobile repair, and mushroom cultivation. These trainings were conducted in collaboration with government schemes and Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI), with toolkits provided to encourage enterprise creation under the self-employment support strategy.

Enhancing Production of Vegetables & Diversified Income (2024–25)

The project promoted nutrition gardens (individual and community) with creeper seeds, saplings, bamboo structures and grow bags to improve dietary diversity in tribal households. These complemented Bori gardens as a strong model for nutritional resilience.

Indicator	**2024–25 (Annual)**	**Cumulative**
Bori gardens established (No.)	1,180	10,604
Vegetable production (tonnes)	35	424
Consumed at home (tonnes / %)	21 (60%)	254 (60%)
Sold/shared (tonnes / %)	14 (40%)	169 (40%)
Individual nutrition gardens (No.)	850	1,000
Community nutrition gardens (No.)	40	1,000*

**Cumulative reflects combined total of individual and community nutrition gardens.*

Three-Tier Farming Boosts Income and Inspires Entrepreneurs

Ramchandra Isaram Konkani (64), a two-acre farmer from Palsun, Nawapur, adopted three-tier farming on 0.5 acre—vegetables above ground, gourds on porches and root crops underground. Using organic inputs, he earned ₹7,300 in 2.5 months while meeting family needs and inspiring two farmers. Since April 2024, DSC's Entrepreneurship Development Project (EDP) in Nandurbar and Navapur has supported 50 entrepreneurs across 28 villages with training, incubation, finance and linkages. Proposals worth ₹48.83 lakh were mobilised, with ₹11.33 lakh sanctioned.

Scissors in Hand, Dreams in Eyes

Samuvel's Journey to an Upgraded Salon

Samuvel Diwanji Gavit (35) from Visarwadi, Nandurbar, ran a small salon for five years with basic tools. With DSC's incubation support—business training, documentation and bank linkage—his project was sanctioned under **CMEGP** with a 35% subsidy. He secured a **₹2.56 lakh loan**, added **₹87,000 savings** and underwent salon and entrepreneurship training. Now upgrading his shop with modern equipment and interiors, Samuvel aims to boost income and create local job opportunities in his village.

Improving Tank Productivity in Partnership with WRD, Maharashtra, Nandurbar District

Background

In August 2020, the Water Resources Department (WRD), Maharashtra, and DSC entered into an MoU to improve the efficiency of 12 irrigation tanks in Nandurbar and Nawapur blocks. The partnership is now in its fifth year with WRD and second year with the Soil and Water Conservation Department, focusing on enhancing irrigation efficiency and participatory management.

Capacity and Institution Building

During 2024–25, intensive capacity building was undertaken:

- 51 village-level meetings reached nearly a thousand community members, alongside 47 WUA management meetings with strong participation of WRD officers. Farmers benefitted from three technical trainings, one experience-sharing workshop and an exposure visit to Himmatnagar, Gujarat.
- Six WUAs have been promoted, with two—Kansara (Koradi Project) and Shabarimata (Mendipada Project)—formally registered under the MMISF Act 2005.
- An MoU has been signed with Shabarimata WUA, which will independently operate the canal system from rabi 2025.

Recognition by Government

This collaboration has strengthened institutional frameworks, with WRD formally registering WUAs and entrusting them with irrigation management. Additionally, five irrigation projects transferred to the Soil and Water Conservation Department have completed tenders for Piped Distribution Networks (PDNs) worth ₹32 crore. Work has already started on Navali, Pawala and Thanepada tanks, with completion targeted by March 2027.

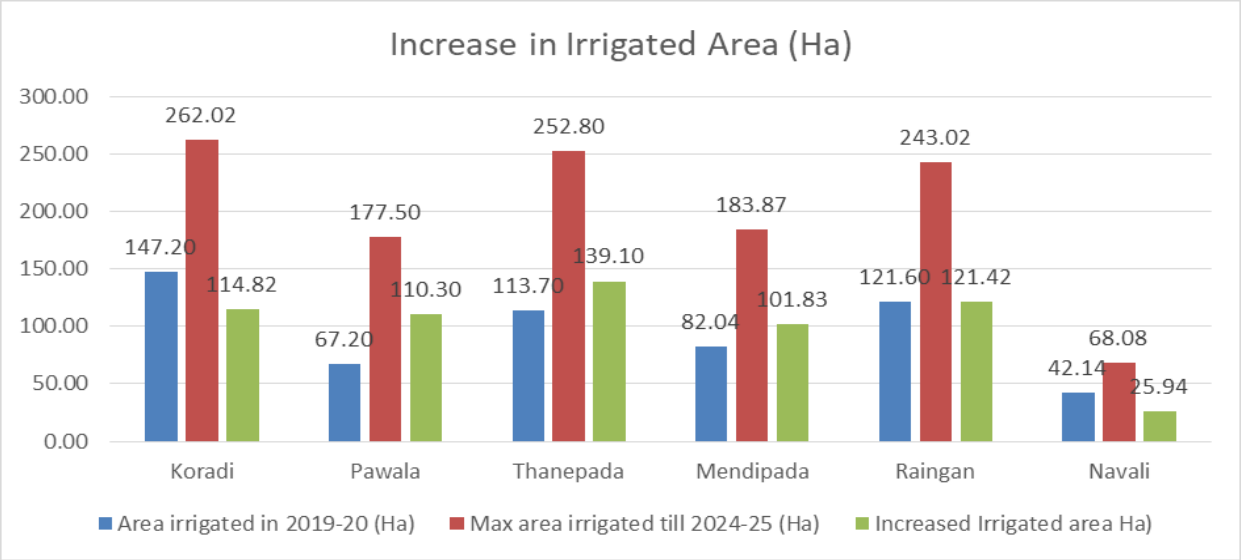
Farmer-Led Irrigation Management

- WUAs successfully managed irrigation on seven projects, delivering five rotations across 672 ha, benefitting 727 farmers in 2024–25. Over the past six years, irrigation coverage has expanded from a baseline of 574 ha to 1,187 ha, nearly doubling the command area. Major crops irrigated include wheat, gram, green gram, sugarcane, groundnut and fodder crops.

- Adoption of improved irrigation practices, water conservation measures and agricultural extension has led to significant gains in crop yields and farmer incomes.

- Farmers cultivating wheat, moong, sugarcane, gram, maize and groundnut reported higher productivity, translating into an additional net income of ₹1.08 crore in 2024–25 alone. These results highlight the direct link between irrigation efficiency and enhanced farm profitability.

Graph showing data of area irrigated at baseline, maximum area irrigated till current year and increase in irrigated area



Water Cess Collection

WUAs also mobilised resources by collecting ₹1.96 lakh as water cess from 237 farmers this year, adding to a cumulative collection of ₹7.67 lakh from 934 tribal farmers. This demonstrates growing ownership and accountability in irrigation management.

Voices from the Field

"Promoting irrigation efficiency in tank projects, particularly in tribal areas, poses significant challenges. DSC has successfully addressed these challenges through its initiatives, leading to noticeable changes in cropping patterns. To sustain and scale this impact, WUAs must actively prepare water budgets, manage resources holistically and collaborate with government departments for financial and technical support."

— ***Shri Jayant Uttarwar, Scientist, KVK Kolda**, at the Experience-Sharing Workshop, Nandurbar*

NABARD-supported Watershed Development Fund project

NABARD-Supported Watershed Development Fund Project

Asane–Ranale, Nandurbar District

Since 2021, DSC has been implementing the Integrated Watershed Development with Climate Proofing Interventions project in Asane and Ranale villages of Nandurbar District under NABARD's Watershed Development Fund. The project covers 1,187 ha and 2,253 people, with crops including bajra, maize, tur, moong, onion, cotton, jowar, gram, groundnut, vegetables, sugarcane and horticulture crops such as pomegranate, guava and lemon.

Activities in 2024–25

- Soil and water conservation: Continuous Contour Trenches, Water Absorption Trenches, 20 stone gully plugs and farm bunding completed over 3.7 ha
- Climate-proofing agriculture: 71 soil health cards prepared; 17 farmers supported in land preparation and kharif planning through Farmer Field Schools
- Capacity building: Trainings for SHGs on record-keeping and bank documentation
- Knowledge exchange: Exposure visit to the Mhasvandi model watershed (Ahilyanagar) and participation in the Agro Exhibition at KVK Baramati

Institution Building & Partnerships

Two community-based organisations were promoted: Aai Pedkai Village Watershed Committee (VWC) and Pragati Sanyukt Mahila Samitee (SMS). Their active role, along with collaboration from DSC and NABARD, ensured transparent implementation and community participation through shramdan. Monitoring visits by NABARD officials in February 2025 noted technically sound works and strong community ownership, reinforcing the potential for sustainable watershed management.

Water Boosts Farmer's Confidence in Asane

Madhavrao Vitthal Patil, a 3-acre farmer from Asane (Nandurbar, Maharashtra), once struggled with drought. After watershed works, his well water rose from **12.10 m to 6.10 m**, enabling him to grow **150 quintals of onion** on 2 acres and cotton on 1 acre, earning **₹80,000 net income**. Unlike farmers outside the project who faced crop failure, Madhavrao prospered. With **16% farmer labour contribution**, farm bunds built community ownership, and today more farmers are eager to join water conservation efforts.

NABARD-Supported Springshed Development Project

In 2022, NABARD approved a springshed-based watershed project for Chakle village with 892 ha area treatment benefitting 204 families (90% ST). After pre-planning, the DPR was sanctioned and implementation began in 2024–25 through the Shivaryadev Village Watershed Committee, facilitated by DSC.

This year, 203.47 cum of Continuous Contour Trenches (CCTs) were constructed, treating 2.6 ha, at a cost of ₹29,964, of which the community contributed ₹4,834 through shramdan.

Community engagement has deepened: 12 households are now active in conservation work, a Village Watershed Committee has been formed, and noticed seasonal migration dropped from 25 to 8 families. In February 2025, NABARD officers, including Shri Anil Jadhav and Shri More reviewed the works and noted that the *quality of work and local participation in Chakle was commendable.*

Stabilising and Enhancing Farmers' Income Through Government Schemes—Nandurbar

Since January 2020, with Ford Foundation's support, DSC has been implementing a project in 40 tribal villages of Nandurbar and Navapur blocks, aimed at stabilising and enhancing the income of small and marginal farmers. The project enables farmers to access government schemes in agriculture, water, employment, health and women's empowerment, while also strengthening local institutions such as SHGs, Water User Groups and FPOs.

Activities in 2024–25

- **Natural Farming Promotion (PDNFM):** Eight bio-resource centres were established, producing organic inputs like vermi-compost and liquid bio-fertilisers. Farmers received green manuring seeds and buried diffusers through MGNREGA's Wadi programme. Over 500 demonstrations and 142 farmer training programmes built skills for sustainable farming.
- **Water and Irrigation Efficiency (PMKSY & NRM):** Nala deepening (3,948 cum), tank desilting at Waslai (storage 4,978 cum) and cement pipe installation in canals reduced seepage and improved irrigation for 83 ha across 45 farmers. Large-scale sapling plantations and grass seeding on bunds strengthened natural resources.
- **PIM:** District and regional workshops engaged over 220 participants including WRD, NABARD, KVKs and farmers. These platforms built consensus on farmer participation, crop planning and sustainable tank irrigation management.
- **Enterprise Development:** With MAVIM and RSETI support, 13 women entrepreneurs received marketing infrastructure; 120 rural youth were trained in solar pump, mobile and motorcycle repair and over 150 women in spice powder and detergent-making.
- **Livestock Development:** Vaccination camps covered 840 cattle against FMD, while DSC assisted in ear-tagging 272 animals under the National Digital Livestock Mission.
- **Strengthening FPOs:** Nandbhoomi and Dasheri Tur FPOs secured ₹37.75 lakh in convergence for pest control inputs and ₹15 lakh in working capital from NABKISAN, with additional support in quality testing and scheme enrolment.

- **Awareness building:** An audio campaign in all 40 villages raised awareness of PMFBY, PMFME, MGNREGA and ABHA schemes. Flex banners and pamphlets were distributed, and 5,000 farmer diaries were provided to ATMA for documenting natural farming practices.
- **Exposure Visits:** Farmers and WUA leaders visited successful watershed and irrigation models in Gujarat, learning about equitable distribution, seed conservation and integrated pest management.
- **NTFP Value Addition:** Mahua collectors received 20 nets and training to make value-added products like laddus and shakkarpara, reducing drudgery and adding income opportunities.

Outcomes and Impact

The project promotes natural farming, irrigation efficiency, and stronger farmer institutions. Women and youth diversify livelihoods through enterprise and skills, while FPOs access finance and livestock health services expand. Awareness drives improve access to schemes, and exposure visits build confidence in participatory approaches. A Skill Training Centre in Khandbara trained 220 women and girls; 65 now earn ₹2,500–₹4,000 monthly from tailoring and 8 secured jobs. This targeted support shifts gender roles, strengthens resilience and informs an independent impact study. This project is coming to an end in the month of June 2025, so it is planned to conduct an Impact Assessment Study of the project. The study is in progress.

Quotes from stakeholders:

"After DSC's awareness camps, applications for student welfare and nucleus budget schemes rose sharply. Their team even printed 5,000 booklets, helping us reach more beneficiaries."

— Sanjay Kakade, Assistant Project Officer, Tribal Development Department

"With DSC's support, women now operate flour mills, use dairy inverters and manage seed kits. Beyond income, they confidently handle finances and decisions—a big shift toward ***empowerment."***

— Kanta Gouri Mishra, District Coordinating Officer, MAVIM

Regional Workshop on Participatory Irrigation Management

As part of efforts to strengthen irrigation schemes, district and regional workshops engaged 128 WUA members from five tanks, along with government officials, farmers and NGOs. Officials valued the platform for real-time farmer feedback, helping to refine scheme implementation and promote responsive planning. The workshop was conducted in Nandurbar. The dialogue reinforced that community participation is central to effective and sustainable irrigation management. Outcomes included improved collective decision-making among WUAs, equitable water distribution and government commitment to integrate climate-resilient crop planning and efficient water use. The workshops highlighted how multi-stakeholder engagement strengthens both schemes and grassroots institutions.

NABARD-Supported Integrated Farming System Project (IFS)

NABARD-Supported Integrated Farming System Project

Since March 2023, DSC has implemented the Integrated Farming System (IFS) project in five villages of Dhadgaon block with NABARD's support, integrating agriculture, livestock, horticulture and skills for small farmers. **75 families on 75 acres** benefitted through crop demos, goat and poultry rearing, orchards and training. Farmers reported **20–25% higher yields**, poultry incomes of **₹4,000–₹6,000 per cycle** and steady goat earnings. A key outcome is **25 trained Pashu Sakhas**—local youths delivering doorstep animal health care. With **750 farmers trained** and **8,000+ IECs distributed**, IFS is building resilient and low-cost sustainable livelihoods for tribal households.

.

Leveraging Carbon Finance for Socio-Agroforestry in Nandurbar, Maharashtra

Launched in February 2023, this project is being implemented by DSC and VNV Advisory in partnership with state departments and academic institutions. It seeks to reduce carbon emissions, restore ecosystems and improve livelihoods of tribal communities across **90,000 hectares**, benefitting **45,000 people** in Nawapur and Nandurbar blocks.

Key Achievements in 2024–25

During the year, **877 acres across 13 villages were mapped**, bringing the cumulative total to **6,500 hectares across 72 villages**. To improve soil health and nutrition, **300 farmers** received seeds for vegetable gardens and green manure crops. Under the **Devrai model**, which blends traditional sacred groves with modern agroforestry, a total of **6,428 trees were planted in 14 villages** over 18.5 acres. For water conservation, **100 flow meters were installed in 27 villages** to promote efficient irrigation.

Community Participation and Carbon Process

The project conducted 135 village meetings and 19 training programmes, engaging over 650 participants on carbon farming, agroforestry and sustainable agriculture. Data for 16,000 acres has been uploaded to the VEERA portal, linking farmers to the global carbon market. The project has reached the final stage of carbon credit certification under VERRA, which will enable 3,375 farmers to earn credits through Nandbhoomi FPO (Nandurbar) and Dasheri Tur FPO (Nawapur).

Partnerships

Meetings with government departments helped build linkages and secure support for carbon sequestration and sustainable land management. These partnerships, combined with community ownership, are laying the foundation for climate resilience, improved incomes and restoration of biodiversity in tribal areas.


Carbon Financing Process
Farmer Identifications
Farmer Onboarding in FoodSign App
Farmers Area Mapping
Project Activates Implementation
3rd Party VERRA Certification
Carbon Payout Through FPO

RAJASTHAN

- No. of Districts: 1 (1)
- No. of Blocks: 2 (2)
- No. of Villages: 150 (150)
- No. of Households (HH/H): 37,217 (37,217)
- No of Hs/H Covered by DSC Projects: 11,850 (11,850)
- Area Covered by DSC Projects (ha): 18,000 (36,343)
- No. of Community-Based Organisations: 277 (503)

Note: Cumulative figures are given in parenthesis

Key Interventions:

- Watershed Management
- Sustainable Agriculture, Crop Diversification
- WADI
- Savings and Credit

Livelihood Enhancement Through Community-Led Natural Resource Management

Since 2017, DSC with ITC Mission Sunehra Kal has implemented the Climate-Smart Project in 150 villages of Baran district, Rajasthan. Covering 36,343 hectares, it promotes community-led natural resource management for climate resilience and better livelihoods, benefitting over 15,405 rural families across Kishanganj and Shahbad blocks.

Natural Resource Management

In 2024–25, 5 check dams and 13 percolation tanks created 112,078 cu.m water storage, bringing 309 ha under irrigation and directly benefitting 261 farmers. The community contributed ₹9.5 lakh in-kind support equal to 1,280 labour days, showcasing strong participation in water conservation and irrigation expansion.

Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Practices

In 2024–25, 150 demonstrations promoted climate-smart practices in paddy (DSR), soybean (broad-based furrows) and wheat (zero tillage). Scaled across 17,641 ha by 15,405 farmers, these interventions cut cultivation costs by ₹3,500/ha and boosted yields by 5–10%, generating an additional income of ₹7,000–7,500/ha, strengthening farmer livelihoods. Climate-smart practices cut costs by ₹3,500/ha, raised yields 5–10% and generated ₹7,000–7,500/ha additional farmer income.

In 2024–25, **168 kitchen gardens** were developed by women, boosting food security and adding **₹800–1,000 monthly income** through surplus sales. **52 backyard vermicompost units** enabled bio-fertiliser use, reducing reliance on chemicals and promoting sustainable farming. Additionally, **25 new Pashu Sakhis** were trained, raising the total to 53, now serving **70 villages** with livestock care. They earn **₹1,500–2,000 monthly**, strengthening animal health services while advancing women's economic empowerment and community resilience. 40 biogas plants were installed, which have

resulted in saving of 12 LPG gas cylinders in a year. The slurry produced from biomass is used as fertiliser in the kitchen garden, which has reduced the expenditure on chemical fertilisers.

Training and Capacity Building

284 capacity-building programmes were organised to strengthen skills and knowledge for effective watershed development, governance and collective management of water-harvesting structures. Training focused on climate-smart agriculture, covering pre-sowing, in-season crop management and post-harvest practices.

These efforts generated 9,947 participant days, including 2,665 women participant days, demonstrating strong community engagement. Additionally, 35 Krishi Sakhis were trained to provide agricultural extension in 35 villages, ensuring last-mile knowledge delivery.

The project also trained 10 biogas masons, supporting renewable energy adoption and sustainable livelihoods, while reinforcing community ownership and resilience in watershed and agricultural practices.

Convergence with Government Schemes

Leveraging government schemes, the project mobilized ₹35.61 lakh to benefit 1,058 farmers in 29 villages. Collaborating with departments including Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, KVK, Horticulture and Panchayats, farmers accessed bio-inputs, improved seeds, irrigation pipes and solar pumps—strengthening livelihoods through convergence and resource mobilisation.

Biogas Units: Turning Waste into Clean Energy and Organic Manure

DSC promoted clean energy solutions by installing 35 biogas units—20 Dinbandhu and 15 Flexi models—across Bhanwargarh (15 units) and Gudarmal (20 units) villages. Each household now saves nearly ₹1,000 per month on LPG, easing fuel expenses and reducing dependency on firewood.

Beyond clean energy, the initiative has created a powerful co-benefit: the slurry from biogas plants is being applied as organic manure, cutting down chemical fertiliser costs while enriching soil health. This dual advantage—energy savings and sustainable farming—has demonstrated how simple, community-based innovations can strengthen rural livelihoods, improve environmental health and foster long-term climate resilience.

Strengthening Climate-Resilient Agriculture Through NCNF and RCNF Initiatives

In 2024–25, DSC advanced natural farming under the NCNF framework in collaboration with RCNF Rajasthan to bridge policy and practice. A team member and a community representative attended a 5-day training in Udaipur, after which nine farmers began practising natural farming on their fields. Techniques like Pre-Monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS)

were promoted to conserve soil moisture, improve fertility and build resilience to climate variability. These initiatives increased farmer awareness, encouraged low-cost local inputs and improved access to organic markets. Additionally, 100 WADI farmers entered the organic certification process, opening doors to premium prices and sustainable livelihoods.

NABARD–ITC–DSC Wadi Project: Sustaining Tribal Livelihoods

NABARD and ITC, in partnership with DSC, are implementing the Wadi Project to enhance tribal livelihoods in 15 villages of Kishanganj and Shahabad blocks, Baran district, covering 500 families. The initiative promotes agro-horticulture models as a sustainable source of income, especially for the Sahariya community.

Farmers received grafted fruit crops like lemon (Kagzi lime) and guava (L-49), selected with expert guidance from the Horticulture and ATMA departments. Incomes have begun to rise—150 WADIs earned ₹37,478 per household from guava and vegetable harvests, while the next 300 WADIs added ₹10,776 per household through vegetables alone.

To strengthen market access, a Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) has been established for collective fruit sales. Plans are underway to secure a seed and pesticide license, ensuring Sahariya farmers can access quality inputs at fair prices. This will reduce costs, improve productivity, and reinforce the Wadi model as a pathway to resilient tribal livelihoods.

3. Multi-State Projects

Building a Resilient Rural Community for Sustained Livelihoods in Dhar and Alirajpur districts of MP and Aravalli district of Gujarat

DSC is implementing a five-year (2023–2028) Azim Premji Foundation-supported "Water to Wealth" project in 90 tribal-dominated blocks of Alirajpur, Dhar (Madhya Pradesh) and Aravalli (Gujarat), reaching 22,500 households. It focuses on water conservation, agroecological farming, sustainable livestock and enterprise development with market linkages. By enhancing income, nutrition and livelihood security, the integrated approach strengthens natural resource management and builds long-term resilience in tribal communities.

During the year, the following activities were undertaken under the project:

Water-related interventions

A total of 90 village water budgets revealed that only 5 villages were surplus, while 85 faced deficits with an overall shortage of 164.66 MCM. To address this, 213 ha area was treated through contour bunding, gully plugs, trenching and plantations. Thirty-three soil and water conservation structures covered 86 ha, directly benefitting 29 rainfed farmers. Water availability improved through renovation of 13 and construction of 13 harvesting structures, benefitting 126 households and creating irrigation for 111 ha. Additionally, 15 wells were constructed/strengthened, benefitting 87 households and 133 ha, while 38 recharge structures enhanced aquifer sustainability.

Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Promotion of Climate-Resilient Agriculture

The project promoted cost-effective and climate-resilient farming practices by engaging 80 Local Resource Persons (22 women, 58 men) in extension services and training 324 Lead Farmers through Training of Trainers (ToTs). Together, they supported 255 Farmer Field Schools, enabling 10,000 households to adopt mixed cropping during rabi (wheat, mustard, gram, maize) with 7–8 improved practices, reducing costs and improving yields. Technical support was provided by KVKs, while 2,700 farmers received crop advisories on INM, IPM, irrigation, schemes and weather. Thirteen trainings enhanced knowledge on soil testing, seed germination, organic inputs, water management and post-harvest practices.

Livestock Development

Forty-five trained Pashu Sakhis delivered services to 21,743 animals (deworming) and 4,688 animals (vaccination) in partnership with the Animal Husbandry Department, benefitting 1,863 households. Their services reduced animal mortality by 7% and generated Rs 1,500–2,000 monthly income. Additionally, 135 households initiated goat-based livelihoods.

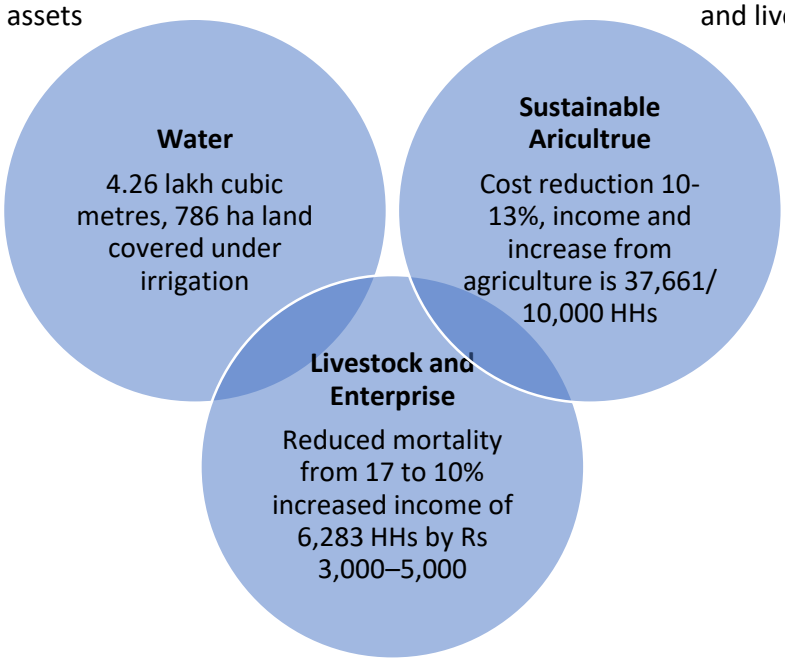
FPOs and Enterprise Development

Three FPOs, Krishidhan (Meghraj), Narmada Valley (Kukshi & Manawar) and Adimjati (Alirajpur), were strengthened, with 2,861 farmers and Rs 18.5 lakh working capital. Eighteen women-led bio-input groups across 18 villages now produce 8,000 litres of liquid and 10 tonnes of solid bio-inputs annually,

covering 50 ha each. Seed multiplication by 1,120 farmers produced 173 quintals of soybean and wheat seed. Twenty enterprise trainings benefitted 483 households.

Community Institutions & Convergence

Ninety Sujal Committees (1,270 farmers), 20 Water User Associations and 208 SHGs (119 linked to banks) strengthened participatory management and women's empowerment. Overall, 5,213 households benefitted through agriculture, water, and livestock initiatives, with convergence from MGNREGS, Agriculture, KVK, Animal Husbandry and PIM. A total of Rs 2.6 crore was mobilised, enhancing community assets and livelihoods.



Women Leading Livestock Care: The Pashu Sakhi Model

With APPI support, DSC launched the Pashu Sakhi model in 2023, training 45 rural women to deliver livestock health services. By 2024–25, they reached 6,823 households in 47 villages, reducing animal mortality from 17% to 10% and raising family incomes by ₹3,000–5,000 annually. Pashu Sakhis also earn ₹700–2,500/month, boosting independence. Leaders like Daya Dodwa, Krishna Sastiya and Sharmila Dawar were felicitated by the Cabinet Minister. The model improves animal health, secures livelihoods and empowers women as change agents.

4. Farmers Producer Company

Since 2005, supported by CSR, Central Government and partners, DSC has been promoting farmers` collectives for providing them better market opportunities. Nine FPOs promoted by DSC now function as three-tier institutions with farmer groups, village committees and FPOs. Through village meetings, youth and women collectively addressed agricultural and market challenges via FPOs. Today, nine FPOs operate across 393 villages in 25 blocks of 8 districts (Gujarat, MP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan), serving 11,167 shareholders and mobilising ₹101.74 lakh as working capital. They provide input supply, value addition, aggregation, contract farming and promote local value chains, governed by independent Boards of Directors.

FPO Footprint: Farmers, Capital and Markets Across Four States

GUJARAT
(NO. OF FPO-1)

- No. of Shareholders (Male/Female): 8,818 (3,226/1,183)
- Mobilised Share Capital: Rs 44 lakh
- Business Turnover: Rs 1,366 lakh
- Business Activity: Agri input trading, seed production, trading, contract farming, etc.

MAHARSHTRA
(NO. OF FPO-5)

- No of Shareholders (Male/Female): 4,388 (3,751/667)
- Mobilised Share Capital: Rs 38.60 lakh
- Business Turnover: Rs 115 lakh
- Business Activity: Agri input trading, Commodity trading, etc.

MADHYA PRADESH
(NO. OF FPO-2)

- No. of Shareholders (Male/Female): 2,210 (1,220/990)
- Mobilised Share Capital: Rs 18.55 lakh
- Business Turnover: Rs 73.10 lakh
- Business Activity: Agri input trading, Commodity trading, etc.

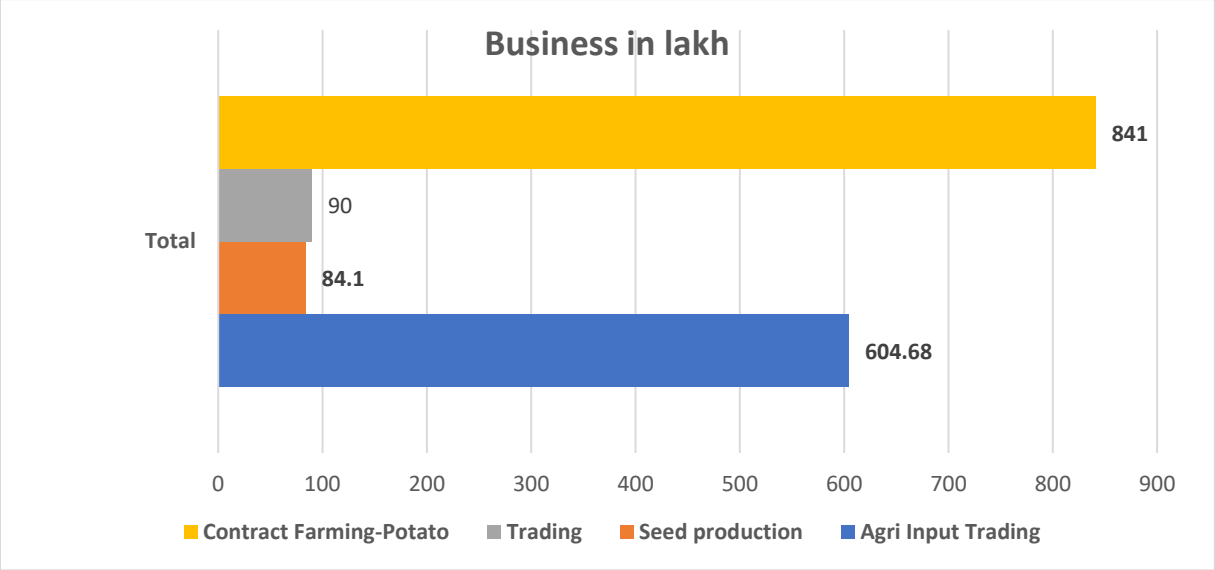
RAJASTHAN
(NO. OF FPO-1)

- No. of Shareholders (Male/Female) 160(154/6)
- Mobilised Share Capital: Rs 0.53 lakh
- Business Turnover: Rs 0.28 lakh
- Business Activity: Agri input trading, etc.

Major Commodities of the FPOs

FPO Business and Value Chains

FPOs engage in seed and organic input production, cereals, spices and pulses, along with input retail, aggregation, buyback and contract farming. They also strengthen local value chains by offering technical know-how and promoting market linkages.



Training & Capacity Building of FPOs

In 2024–25, DSC invested significantly in building the institutional and business capacities of its promoted Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs). Trainings and exposure visits were tailored to the maturity of each FPO, ensuring that Board of Directors, staff and members gained practical knowledge to manage enterprises and strengthen collective action. More than 3,300 participants across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan benefitted from these structured initiatives.

The sessions covered business management, financial literacy, branding, certification and sustainable farming practices. Exposure visits to APMCs, Krishi Melas, organic produce fairs and processing units further enabled FPO leaders to connect with markets, adopt innovations and explore value addition opportunities. Women and youth were encouraged to participate actively, enhancing inclusiveness and leadership in collective enterprises. Overall, the capacity-building drive has positioned DSC-facilitated FPOs to expand services, diversify businesses and build resilient farmer institutions.

Key Areas of Focus

- Business plan preparation, financial systems and enterprise management
- Seed production, storage management and value addition processes
- Certification training (GAP, organic, MSME) to enhance market credibility
- Climate-resilient practices, including IPM, INM, and organic farming
- Branding, packaging and exploring opportunities in GI and export markets
- Market exposure through fairs, melas, and direct linkages with buyers

5. Capacity Building

Capacity building has remained a central pillar of DSC's approach to strengthen both community institutions and its own team. In 2024–25, DSC, through its Participatory Learning Centre (Ahmedabad) and partnerships with national and state-level institutions, delivered structured training programmes, exposure visits and learning sessions. These covered a wide range of subjects including water management, sustainable agriculture, livestock development, agribusiness, governance and social accountability. Together, these efforts contributed significantly to building resilient farmer institutions, empowering local communities and enhancing staff capabilities to deliver impactful programmes.

Participatory Learning Centre, Ahmedabad

During the year, the centre organised 10 training programmes spanning 23 training days, with 409 participants (225 men and 184 women), generating 1,245 trainee days. In addition, DSC provided

training support to external organisations, covering 54 training days, 491 participants and 1,092 trainee days.

Highlights:

- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM): Training and exposure visit for *Samaj Pragati Sahayog, Bagli (Madhya Pradesh)* benefitting 53 participants, including 26 men and 27 women
- Social Audit for MGNREGA: Conducted for *State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Gujarat*, training 102 taluka and district-level workers on audit methods, roles and practices
- GPDP Planning: For *International Rural Education & Culture Association (INRECA), Dediapada*, training 22 panchayat leaders and local resource persons on village development planning, participatory rural surveys and natural resource approaches
- Facility Support: DSC premises hired by agencies including *AROH Foundation, Utthan, Unnati, Cohesion, NCNF, CSPC, GVT, SAATH, and ACT* for 22 training events over 54 days, benefitting 491 participants

Staff Training

DSC recognises that well-equipped staff are essential for effective programme delivery. In 2024–25, 89 staff members participated in training courses facilitated internally and externally by leading institutions such as *CICR Nagpur, PANI Ayodhya, Amay Jal (Bhopal), ONDC, Ishanya Foundation, Samunnati Finance, Sehgal Foundation, NABARD, WOTR, WHH, GIZ, WALMI, WASMO, Jal Jeevan Mission, KVKs, Animal Husbandry Centres, NCDEX, MCX* and others.

Training subjects included:

- Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Farming, Watershed Development, Soil Health, Carbon Credit and Demand-Side Water Management.
- Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM), Grey Water Management and SOP preparation
- Animal Husbandry, Seed Banks, Millets Processing and small ruminant-based livelihoods.
- Agribusiness by FPOs, micro-enterprises for women farmer groups, MIS systems and project monitoring
- Export opportunities, GI branding, vegetable cultivation, e-trading, NCDEX & MCX knowledge and use of solar traps
- Gender integration in PNRM and resilience-building in women-led seed systems

Staff Training Reach

- Gujarat: 39 programmes, 73 training days, with 55 staff trained (mostly by external agencies)
- Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan: 34 training days, with 75 staff members trained through 60 days of external programmes
- Maharashtra: 24 training days, with 19 delivered externally, reaching 184 staff across multiple courses

In total, DSC reported 86 staff training events, 170 training days and 317 participants across its state units and headquarters. Combined with training through the Participatory Learning Centre, these initiatives reflect DSC's commitment to continuous learning, strengthening community organisations, partner CSOs, and its own team to advance sustainable livelihoods and participatory resource management.

Participatory Groundwater Resource Centre at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mehsana (Gujarat)

To strengthen community-led groundwater governance, DSC, under Atal Bhujal Yojana and with Axis Bank Foundation support, established a Participatory Groundwater Resource Centre (PGWRC) at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kherva, Mehsana in June 2025, where KVK is already serving over 10,000 visitors annually. The PGWRC showcases aquifer models, recharge structure, RRWH, water measurement instruments and IEC materials. Farmers, students, CSOs and government staff gain hands-on knowledge of PGWM principles, water-efficient farming and successful interventions through exposure visits to model villages.

6. Communication

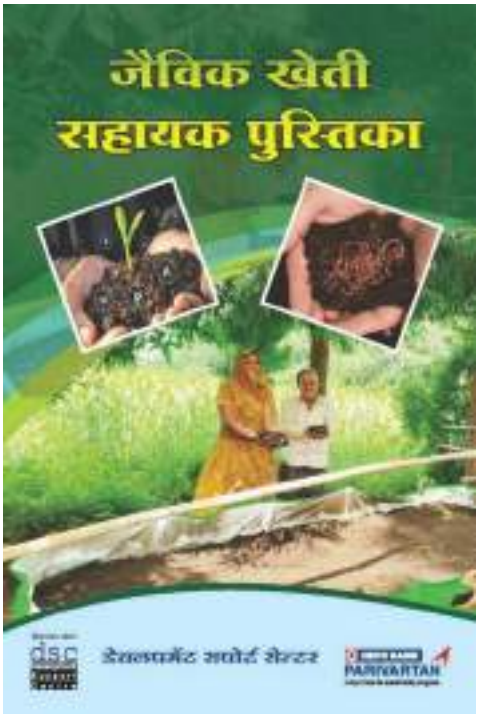
The DSC develops user-friendly audio-video and printed information, education and communication (IEC) materials on best practices in water management, sustainable agriculture and enterprise development in Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi and English. These IEC materials can be used for wider dissemination, training and awareness to different stakeholders, ranging from the grassroots level to the national level. The following IEC materials were developed during the year on water, sustainable agriculture and collective enterprise:

Family Self-Assessment for Coping with Vulnerabilities

DSC, under livelihood initiatives with Azim Premji Foundation, developed an open-source tool that helps rural families self-check vulnerabilities in health, income, water and resilience, and take actions.

Water Budget Exercise and Water Security Solutions, Soil Moisture Indicator SOP

Snake and Ladder game on Participatory Groundwater Management



Organic farming manual, Millet Crops Calendar

Child Labour Prevention, Indigenous Seed Bank

Mushroom Cultivation

Carbon Sequestration Farming

Poultry Promotion for Income Generation

Goatry Promotion for Income Generation

Climate-Smart Agriculture

7. Research, Documentation and Policy Influencing

Outcomes of Target-Based Capacity Building of Farmers for *More Crop Per Drop* in Gujarat

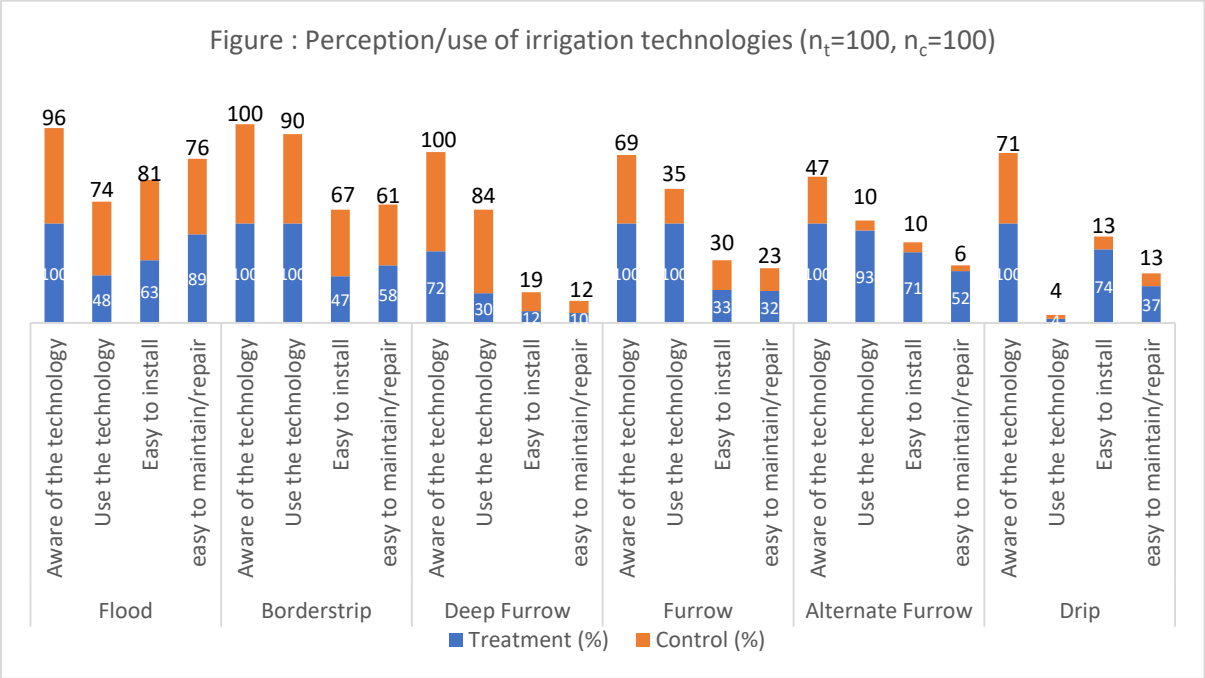
The end-term study of the *More Crop Per Drop (MCPD)* pilot, implemented in five villages of Mehsana district under the Atal Bhujal Yojana (Jan 2023–June 2024) in collaboration with IWMI, Anand, highlights the effectiveness of targeted farmer capacity-building in addressing groundwater stress. The project combined Farmer Field Schools (FFS), trainings, exposure visits and on-farm demonstrations to promote water-efficient agriculture. Over 2,000 farmers and villagers were engaged, while 83 demonstrations showcased practices such as alternate and deep furrow irrigation, drip with mulching and use of organic inputs.

Major Findings

- *Impact of Training and Demonstrations:* Structured training significantly improved farmer adoption of water-efficient methods. The treatment group demonstrated higher awareness and willingness to shift from flood irrigation, confirming the value of targeted extension.
- *Knowledge Gaps in Control Group:* A large proportion of the control group showed "no response" on techniques like deep furrow (74%) and furrow irrigation (67%), underscoring the need for wider outreach.
- *Recognition of Flood Irrigation Inefficiencies:* Both groups acknowledged water loss and high irrigation costs (70%) under flood irrigation. Yet awareness of advanced methods such as alternate furrow (47%) and drip irrigation (71%) remained limited.
- *Higher Awareness in the Treatment Group*: About 40% of treatment farmers recognised deep furrow as water-saving, compared to just 8% in control, demonstrating the effectiveness of targeted awareness efforts.
- *Barriers to Adoption:* Constraints included poor water quality (22%) causing clogging in drip systems, high installation costs (40%) and lack of information (25%). Small landholdings (30%) and dependence on group tubewells (28% in treatment, 22% in control) further limited uptake. A notable 58% of control farmers reported "other" constraints, pointing to localised, underexplored challenges.
- *Support and Innovation Perceptions:* Only 19% of the treatment group felt no external support was needed, compared to 41% of the control group—indicating that exposure increased appreciation for institutional support. Treatment farmers also showed greater openness to innovations like organic farming (13%), whereas the control group leaned toward immediate needs.
- Irrigation Efficiency Across Crops: Flood-irrigated control plots sometimes showed high efficiency values (eg., 2.2 in cotton), reflecting over-irrigation and 80% excess water use. Treatment plots using furrow or border strip irrigation demonstrated more balanced and crop-specific water use, highlighting the importance of "effective" rather than "apparent" efficiency.

Conclusion

- The MCPD pilot demonstrated measurable improvements in water-use awareness, irrigation efficiency and crop income, alongside strengthened local extension capacity through Bhujal Jankars and FFS groups. The study emphasises moving beyond one-size-fits-all promotion of drip irrigation to context-specific innovation bundles—combining affordable irrigation solutions, crop-specific techniques and organic inputs. The lessons underscore the need to integrate farmer-led capacity building, participatory groundwater management and tailored irrigation practices to advance sustainable water use in groundwater-stressed regions of Gujarat.



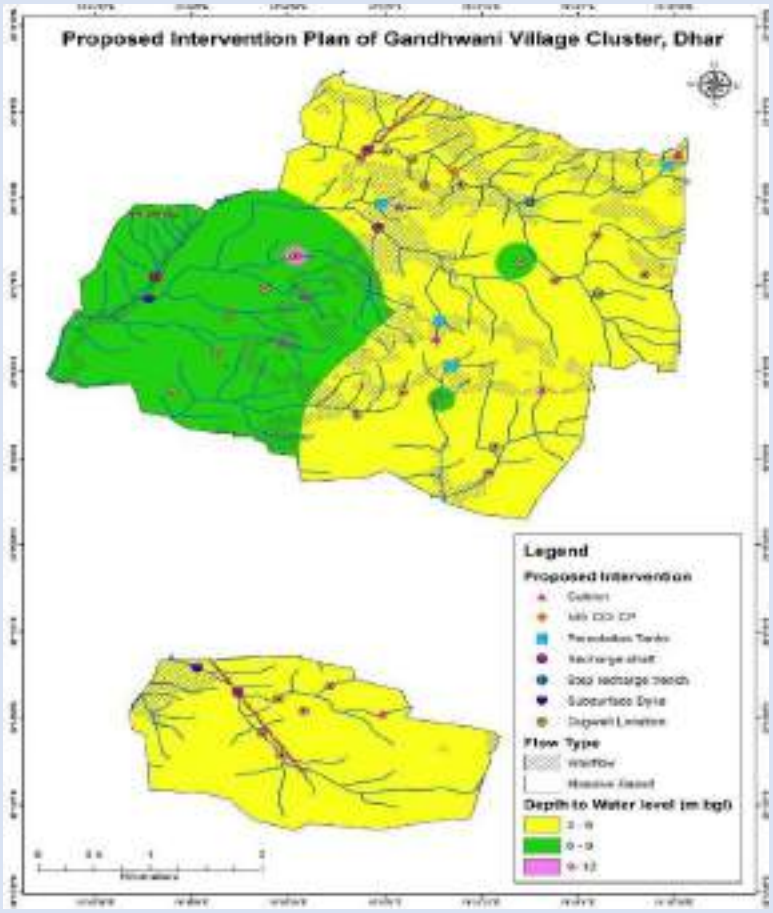
The baskets of Crop Management practices and their types are categorised as follows for presenting the overall results of the live More-Crop-Per-Drop demonstrations.

Particular	**Cotton**					**Castor**		
Method Adopted	A	B	C	D	E	A	A-A	E
Irrigation Water Applied (cum/ha)	3714	3202	2668	1069	726	6061	4407	1741
Water Use Reduced (cum/ha)	Control Plot	512	1046	2645	2988	Control Plot	1654	4320
No. of Irrigation Events (waters)	7 to 8	6 to 7	5 to 6	20 to 22	21 to 23	6 to 7	5 to 6	28 to 30
Crop Yield (kg/ha)	1791	1875	1837	1858	1924	3026	4065	3996
Water Productivity (kg/m³ of irrigation water)	0.48	0.59	0.69	1.74	2.65	0.5	0.92	2.3
Gross Returns (₹/ha)	**131095**	**134519**	**136557**	**138338**	**142550**	**188451**	**252923**	**244457**
Cost of Irrigation (₹ Ha)	9678	6252	6716	6912	3702	21215	14192	17057
Cost of Cultivation (₹ / Ha)	**68163**	**62073**	**57988**	**58755**	**55565**	**106328**	**163970**	**111325**
Net Income (₹/ Ha)	**62932**	**72446**	**78569**	**79583**	**86985**	**82123**	**88953**	**133132**

A: Flood-chemical, AA: Alternate Deep Furrow-Chemical, B: Alternate Furrow-Chemical, C: Alternate furrow -bio inputs, D: Drip+chemical , E: Drip+mulching-bio inputs,

Aquifer Study and Groundwater Recharge Planning

In 2024–25, the aquifer study was completed and findings shared through a Training of Trainers (ToT) for project staff and Local Resource Persons. The study identified recharge and discharge zones, analysed well monitoring data and recommended scientific



interventions. It highlighted groundwater recharge hotspots and included detailed lineament, land use and prospect maps, along with interflow analyses. Based on this assessment, 760 water harvesting and recharge structures were proposed at an estimated cost of ₹13.99 crore, offering a roadmap for targeted groundwater management and improved water security in project areas.

Vulnerability Assessment Study Workshop

On July 15, 2024, DSC held a workshop on developing a "Vulnerability Self-Assessment" tool under the Azim Premji Foundation-supported livelihood project at KVK, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh. The workshop was organsised as a part of action research study for developing a self-

vulnerability assessment tool for the communities. DSC`s Executive Director Mohan Sharma highlighted its importance, while Tapan Patel (CFID) presented findings and sought feedback. Shri Sachin Oja of DSC Foundation addressed participants virtually, sharing experiences of innovative approaches. Covering social, physical, economic and environmental vulnerabilities, the workshop engaged 12 government departments, three CSOs and community members, including sarpanches—advancing inclusive rural resilience planning.

Vulnerability Assessment Study in Tribal Areas of MP and Gujarat

The study aimed to diagnose vulnerabilities, risks and threats faced by rural communities, with a focus on identifying vulnerable groups, assessing hazards and strengthening emergency preparedness, mitigation and development strategies. A participatory self-assessment toolkit was developed to enable communities and DSC staff to evaluate vulnerabilities at baseline and track progress over time.

The methodology combined household surveys, participatory rural appraisal tools and focus group discussions across four clusters (Manawar, Kuksi, Alirajpur and Meghraj). A total of 448 households were engaged using structured questionnaires. Indicators were designed around assets, social safety, financial practices, gender, environmental factors and marginalisation. A ranking system of “stars” for capacities and “bolts” for vulnerabilities allowed families to self-assess risks and capacities.

Findings revealed pervasive poverty, with over 84% of households living below the poverty line. Educational attainment was generally low, especially in Kuksi and Alirajpur. Housing conditions were the weakest in Meghraj, while Kuksi had comparatively better infrastructure. Water access was highly unequal: Kuksi performed the best, while Alirajpur was the most water-insecure. Agricultural challenges included small landholdings, poor irrigation, soil degradation and high crop losses. Limited access to healthcare, social protection schemes and financial services further compounded vulnerabilities. The report highlights urgent needs for targeted interventions in education, infrastructure, healthcare and livelihood security.

8. Accolades

Awards/Recognitions to Field Unit/CBOs/Individuals from Project Area Associated with DSC

From Fields to Forums: Recognising Pradip Solanki's Eco-Farming Leadership

A progressive farmer, Mr Pradip Solanki from Alirajpur was honoured in February 2025 by Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, for his outstanding contribution to promoting natural farming and mobilising fellow farmers. As a Board Member of Aadim Jati FPO, he inspired many to adopt eco-friendly practices. His leadership earned him a cash award of ₹11,000, and his success was showcased at state-level agricultural events, reflecting the strong grassroots impact of the Holistic Rural District Programme.

Participation in Better Cotton Programme Partner Meeting—Penang, Malaysia, Feb. 11–13, 2025

DSC participated in the **Better Cotton Programme Partner Meeting** in Penang, Malaysia, which brought together more than 100 delegates from 15 countries. At the Innovation Marketplace, DSC showcased a **pest identification tool**, designed as a simple game to help farmers distinguish harmful and beneficial pests. The model drew strong interest, including from Better Cotton's COO and participants from Zambia, who adopted it for use with their farmers.

.

From Struggle to Recognition: Anita Bai's Journey of Empowerment

Anita Bai of the Sahariya community, Hatwari village, once worked as a daily labourer with her husband to sustain their children. In 2017, she joined DSC's WADI scheme, cultivating fruits and vegetables that improved her family's nutrition and income. With growing confidence, she accessed government schemes like KCC, PMFBY, PMKSNY and PMSBY, and applied for housing under PM Awas Yojana. Her progress was recognised when she interacted with the Hon. Prime Minister under the Jan Man Programme and received employment support from the District Collector. Today, Anita Bai embodies resilience and empowerment, inspiring her entire community.

Annexures

1. Annual Accounts
2. Statutory Details about DSC
3. Contact Details
4. DSC Team
5. Acknowledgements
6. DSC in Media Coverage

Annual Accounts

BHARAT C. MEHTA
B.Com., F.C.A.

VANSHIKA J VIDHWANI
B.Com, F.C.A, DISA (ICAI)

bcm associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Shri Development Support Centre (DSC), Maruti Nandan Villa 1, Near Govt. Tubewell, Bopal, Ahmedabad – 380 058** (F – 4260 / Ahmedabad) ("the Trust") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of Income and Expenditure for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Trust in accordance with the Accounting Standards generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies

406, Zodiac Square, Opp. Gurudwara Gobind Dham, S. G. Road, Thaltej, Ahmedabad - 380054.
Tel : 079 - 26581071, 26581072 • E-mail : bcmassoinfo@gmail.com

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

(a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at March 31, 2025 and

(b) in the case of the statement of Income and Expenditure, of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I. We further report that:

a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 have been kept by the Trust so far as appears from our examination of those books;

c. the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d. in our opinion, the Trust has adequate internal financial control systems in place and are operating efficiently.

II. As required under section 33(2) of the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, we report that -

(1) The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules.

(2) The receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts.

(3) The vouchers in the custody of the trustee on the date of audit were in agreement with the accounts. The cash balance as on the date of the balance sheet is Nil.

(4) All books, deeds, accounts, vouchers, or other documents or records required by us were produced before us.

(5) A register of movable and immovable properties is properly maintained and the changes therein are communicated from time to time to the regional office of the Charity Commissioner.

(6) There are no defects and inaccuracies mentioned in the previous audit report which need to be complied with.

(7) The manager / trustee required by us to appear before us did show and furnished the necessary information required by us.

(8) No property or funds were applied for any object or purpose other than the object or purpose of the trust.

(9) The amounts receivable outstanding for more than 1 year is Rs. 54,03,614 (Sardar Sarovar Nigam Ltd. (SSNL)) and the amounts written off are NIL.

(10) Tenders were invited wherever the repairs or construction involving expenditure exceeding Rs. 10,000 was taken up.

(11) We have not come across any case of alienations of the immovable properties contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.

(12) We have not come across any case of irregular, illegal or improper application of or failure or omission to recover monies or other property belonging to the public trust or of loss or waste of money or other property thereof on the part of the trustees or any person while in the management of the trust.

(13) The minimum and maximum number of the trustees is maintained.

(14) The meetings are held regularly as provided in the trust instrument.

(15) The minute book of the proceedings of the meeting is maintained.

(16) None of the trustees has any interest in the investments of the trust.

(17) None of the trustees is either a debtor or a creditor of the trust.

(18) No irregularities are pointed out by the auditors in the accounts of the previous year which require to be complied with by the trustees during the period of audit.

UDIN: 25030268BMKSSY2537
Ahmedabad

Dated: 29th September, 2025

For B C M Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 100808W

Bharat Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 030268

Name of Society/ Trust: Development Support Centre (DSC)
Society Registration no. 4400/A'BAD, Trust Registration no. F/4260/A'BAD, Date of Registration :06th May,1994
Address of the Society/Trust: Maruti Nandan Villa-1, Near Government Tube well, Bopal, Ahmedabad, 380058
FCRA no. : 041910204 dated 28th January,1999 (Renewal till 30th June,2027)
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2025

Funds & Liabilities	Schedule	2024-25 Amount (Rs.)	2024-25 Amount (Rs.)	2023-24 Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Schedule	2024-25 Amount (Rs.)	2024-25 Amount (Rs.)	2023-24 Amount (Rs.)
Trust Fund	A		2,500	2,500	Fixed Assets	C		3,70,11,244	3,73,92,401
Corpus Fund	A		1,25,000	1,25,000	Investments	F		3,71,58,345	3,60,44,337
Ford Foundation Endowment & Matching Fund	A		4,17,27,157	4,06,14,425	Deposits	G		7,74,966	5,50,776
Earmarked Fund	A		75,35,916	72,01,690	Current Assets, Loan & Advances	H		19,13,824	35,61,569
Revolving Fund	A		6,22,109	6,22,109	Grant Receivables	I		66,50,881	69,91,161
Reserves & Surplus			30,85,317	30,85,317	Release For Innovative Projects	J		3,99,378	4,84,378
Depreciation Fund	C		2,66,21,930	2,57,63,030	Cash & Bank Balances	K		4,51,93,528	3,59,41,931
Capital Expenditure Grant					Income & Expenditure Account	B			
Balance as per last year		2,55,75,695		2,14,08,682	Balance as per last year		50,09,780		39,48,889
Add : Received during the year	E	11,71,820		42,14,049	Add/(Less) : during the year		(17,78,287)		10,60,891
Less: during the year		27,53,553		(67,036)				32,31,493	50,09,780
			2,39,93,962	2,55,75,695					
Current liabilities & provisions	D		4,25,661	13,41,084					
Unutilised grants	E		2,81,94,108	2,16,45,484					
Total			**13,23,33,660**	**12,59,76,334**	**Total**			**13,23,33,660**	**12,59,76,334**

As per our report of even date annexed herewith
UDIN -
For BCM Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No. : 100808W

Bharat Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 030268
Place :- Ahmedabad
Date :-

The above Balance Sheet to the best of our belief contains a true account of Funds & Liabilities & the Properties and Assets of the Society.

Chairman **Treasurer** **Executive Director**

Name of Society/ Trust: Development Support Centre (DSC)
Society Registration no. 4400/A'BAD, Trust Registration no. F/4260/A'BAD, Date of Registration :06th May,1994
Address of the Society/Trust: Maruti Nandan Villa-1, Near Government Tube well, Bopal, Ahmedabad, 380058
FCRA no. : 041910204 dated 28th January,1999 (Renewal till 30th June,2027)
Statement of Income & Expenditure for the year ended on 31st March, 2025

Expenses	Schedule	2024-25 Amount (Rs.)	2023-24 Amount (Rs.)	Income	Schedule	2024-25 Amount (Rs.)	2023-24 Amount (Rs.)
To Salary & Benefits	5	9,03,86,944	7,80,82,914	By Grants	E	27,45,54,797	23,80,36,789
To Office Operation Expenses	6	1,15,22,365	1,17,25,170	By Interest	1	16,19,519	13,47,184
To Remuneration to Auditors	7	1,41,600	1,65,413	By Administrative contribution received from the project (Notional income charged to			
To Contribution To Admin Fund Charity Commissioner			50,000	the project)	2	37,06,979	47,27,246
To Travelling Expenses	8	84,74,318	74,18,508	By Contribution from Training programme	3	10,45,681	5,93,713
To Capacity Building Expenses	9	54,486	17,72,005	By Consultancy Fees			3,83,169
To Policy Advocacy/Research Expenses	10	3,29,726	15,576	By Other Income	4	3,08,986	4,18,769
To Communication & Information Service	11	2,82,708	20,64,926	By Community Contribution (Notional income		7,21,041	22,95,530
To Programme Expenses	12	16,84,37,266	14,28,81,371	and shown as an expenditure also)			
To Grant Witten off			14,330	By Depriciation Reversal on Sale of Fixed Asset		25,21,232	
To Depreciation	C	23,49,495	23,77,548				
To Expenses from Community contribution		7,21,041	22,95,530	By Excess of Expenditure over income transfer			
				to Income & Expenditure Appropriation A/c			10,60,891
To Excess of Income over Expenditure transfer to Income & Expenditure Appropriation A/c		17,78,287	-				
Total		**28,44,78,235**	**24,88,63,291**	**Total**		**28,44,78,235**	**24,88,63,291**

As per our report of even date annexed herewith
UDIN -
For BCM Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No. : 100808W

Partner
Membership No. 050268

Date :-
Place :- Ahmedabad

The above statement to the best of our belief contains a true account of Income & Expenditure of the Society.

Chairman **Treasurer** **Executive Director**

Statutory details about DSC

Sr. No.	Statute	Details
1	Date of Incorporation of organization	06.05.1994
2	Registered under Act	Registered under section 21 of the Society Registration Act 1860 with registration no. GUJ/4400/Ahmedabad and Registered section 29 of Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 with registration no. F/4260/Ahmedabad
3	12(A)	Approval No. (Unique Registration No.): AABFD8824C24AD01 Date of Approval: 03.06.2025 From Assessment Year 2026-2027 to AY 2030-2031
4	80(G)	Document Identification No.: AABFD8824CF2021901 Date of Approval: 30.09.2021 From Assessment Year 2022-2023 to AY 2026-2027
5	FCRA	FCRA Registration No. 041910204. FCRA renewed certificate is valid for a period of five years with effect from 01-07-2022 till 30-06-2027.
6	PAN CARD NUMBER	AABFD8824C
7	TDS-TAN NUMBER	AHMD00678G
8	GST NUMBER	24AABFD8824C1ZU
9	Postal address and contact details	Development Support Centre (DSC), C/o, Maruti Nandan Villa-1, Near Govt. Tube well, Bopal, Ahmedabad 380 058 Gujarat India.
10	Phone Email Website	02717-235994/97 dsc@dscindia.org wwww.dscindia.org
11	Contact Person	Mr. Mohan Sharma Executive Director Contact details: mohan@dscindia.org Mobile: 9601281123
12	GOVT. DARPAN ID	GJ/2017/0114855
13	CSR Registration no.	CSR00000674

CONTACT DETAILS

HEAD OFFICE: GUJARAT

Development Support Centre

Near Government Tubewell, Bopal, Ahmedabad-380 058

Tel: + 91-2717-235994/5/8 Fax: 235997 Email: dsc@dscindia.org, dscbopal@gmail.com Website: **www.dscindia.org**

---------- REGISTRATION ----------

Society Registration No.: GUJ/4400/AHMEDABAD, dt. 6.5.1994 **FCRA No.:** 041910204, dt.28.1.1999
Trust Registration No. : F/4260/AHMEDABAD, dt.6.5.1994 **PAN No. :** AABFD8824C

FIELD OFFICES – GUJARAT

Meghraj : **Shri Ketan Gohil,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre, Hari Om Society, B/H: Iswar Borwell, Panchal Road , Meghraj, District: Aravalli, Pin Code-383350.
(M) 9824560764, **Email ID:** dscmeghraj@gmail.com

Himmatnagar : **Shri Chandrapalsinh Rathod,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre, C/o, Jitendrakumar Om Prakash Sharma's house, 12 /158, Vasundhra Society, Girdharnagar, Katwad Road, Himmatnagar-383 001
(M) 9870029301, **Email ID:** dschimatnagar531@gmail.com

Visnagar : **Shri Rajendra Patel,** Programme Executive, Development Support Centre, 5 , Sarvodaynagar Society, Nr. Gayatri Mandir, Visnagar - 384315, District-Mahesana.
(M) 9601281156, **Email ID:** dscvisnagar@yahoo.co.in

Mehsana : **Shri Manu Vadher,** Programme Executive, Development Support Centre, "Motibhavan", 2nd Floor, Opp. N.G. School, Manav Ashram Chokdi, Visnagar Road, Mehsana - 384 315.
(M) 9601281153, **Email ID:** dscmahesana@gmail.com

Viramgam : Development Support Centre, C/o, Ranchhodbhai's Rathod House, D-11, Aksharnagar, Mandal Road, Taluka - Viramgam, Dist - Ahmedabad 382 150

FIELD OFFICES – MADHYA PRADESH

Kukshi : **Shri Anil K Shrivas,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre, C/o House of Kantikumar Jain (Advocate), Opp. Honda Service Point, Alirajpur Road, Kukshi Dist. Dhar-454331.
(M) 9713821382, **Email ID:** dsckukshi@gmail.com

Manavar : **Shri Anil K Shrivas,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre
C/o Asha Dinesh Johri, Near LIC office Dhar Rd Manawar, District : Dhar
Pin code 454446 **(M)** 97138 21382, **Email ID :** dscmanavar@gmail.com

Nanpur-Alirajpur : **Shri Kamlesh Rajat,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre
C/O Kadam Savesingh Rawat, Near Radhey Petrolium,
Umarali Road, Alirajpur (M.P.), PIN-457 887
(M) 9407107008, **Email ID:** dscalirajpur2014@gmail.com

Sondwa : **Shri Kamlesh Rajat,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre
C/o Raysingh Awasiya, Umrali Road Sondwa, District Alirajpur, Pin Code 457888
(M) 8319611355 **Email ID :** kamleshkrajat@gmail.com

Mhow : **Shri Neeraj Holkar,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
Mahalaxmi Apartment, Near Mahajan Dharmshala, Khurdi Road, Tehsil Mhow,
District Indore Pin - 453661
(M) 9630623080, **Email ID:** dscmhow@gmail.com

Agar Malwa : **Shri Ravi Sisodiya,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre, C/O, Shankar Singh Sisodiya House, H.N.163, Ward No.23, Master Colony, Pal Road, Agar Malwa, Madhya Pradesh-465 441; **(M)** 9993357989, **Email ID:** ravi@dscindia.org

FIELD OFFICES – MAHARASHTRA

Narayangaon : **Shri Suraj Gupta,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
Flat No:04, First Floor, Om Jai Bhole Prestige, Ramkrishna Chowk, Khodad Road,
Narayangaon, Tal: Junnar Dist: Pune 410504. Maharashtra.
(M) 8669123617, **Email ID:** teamleader.dscnarayangaon@gmail.com

Nandurbar : **Shri Jitendra Rohidas Sonawane,** Programme Manager,
Development Support Centre, Plot No - 37, Jayantilal Nagar, Nandurbar,
Pin 425412. **(M)** 7720045808, **Email ID:** dscnandurbar@gmail.com

FIELD OFFICES – RAJASTHAN

Baran : **Shri Harimohan Meena,** Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
C/O Mukesh Singhal House, Near Arihant Traders, Shahbad Main Road, Kelwara,
Baran, Rajasthan- 325 224
(Mobile) 9660963014, **Email ID:** dscbaran@gmail.com

DSC TEAM

HEAD OFFICE

1	Mohan Sharma	Executive Director

FIELD IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT TEAM (FIST)

2	Arun Kumar Tiwari	Sr.Program Integrator (Agriculture and Livestock)
3	Gordhan Kantariya	Programme Executive - Training
4	Dipak Raval	Programme Executive
5	Jasvant Chauhan	Manager-Producer's Company
6	Anand Shah	MIS Executive
7	Kaushal Gadariya	Programme Manager - WRD & GIS -(GIS & Technical Expert)

Support Staff

8	Rizwana Y Madhupurwala	Chief Finance Officer
9	Kamlesh M.Patel	Accounts Officer
10	Sandipa Nelson	HR & Admin Executive
11	Ketan C Khatri	Guj. Stenographer
12	Jorawarsingh Rathod	Driver cum Messenger
13	Indrasinh Majawat	Driver cum Messenger

GUJARAT

Visnagar Team

14	Jigneshkumar Pravinbhai Patel	Community Organiser
15	Hemangi Manojkumar Thakor	Community Organiser
16	Nikitaben Venuji Thakor	Community Organiser
17	Rohitkumar Prahladbhai Patel	Technical Expert - Agriculture

Mehsana Team

18	Rajendrakumar Patel	Programme Executive
19	Manubhai Valabhai Vadher	Regional Integrator - Gujarat
20	Hardi Kevalbhai Sukhadiya	Programme Executive-WRD
21	Ravikumar Dineshbhai Patel	Technical Expert - Engineer
22	Amrabhai Kamabhai Chavada	Technical Expert- Agriculture
23	Pradhyumansinh J. Chavada	Sr.Community Organiser
24	Taralben Saileshbhai Yogi	Sr.Community Organiser
25	Gandaji Hathiji Thakor	Community Organiser
26	Punamben Arjunji Thakor	Community Organiser
27	Jagrutiben Anilbhai Patel	Community Organiser
28	Sangitaben Rajuji Thakor	Community Organiser
29	Raval Alpeshkumar Laxmanbhai	Community Organiser

30	Patel Dharatiben Amthabhai	Community Organiser
31	Sejalben Ramanbhai Prajapati	Community Organiser
32	Laxmiben Dixitkumar Prajapati	Community Organiser
33	Anupmabhen Babulal Patel	Community Organiser
34	Ratansinh Jagusinh Chauhan	Community Organiser
35	Alpeshkumar Pravinbhai Patel	Community Organiser
36	Mitulkumar Ishvarbhai Valand	Technical Expert - Engineer
37	Nirmalkumar Vinodbhai Patel	Technical Expert - Assistant Engineer
38	Thakor Kishanji Lavuji	Technical Expert - Agriculture
39	Thakor Poonamji Kanuji	Technical Expert - Agriculture
40	Nareshji Vithaji Thakor	Technical Expert - Agriculture
41	Sanjaykumar Bachubhai Pandor	MIS Executive
42	Anitaben Shankarbhai Nayee	Accountant
43	Rathod Indrajitsinh Mahendrasinh	Accountant

Viramgam Team

44	Budhabhai Popatbhai Bumbhaniya	Team Leader
45	Dayabhai Gordhanbhai Gabu	Community Organiser
46	Sunsara Jayshreeben Pravinchandra	Community Organiser

Himmatnagar Team

47	Chandrapalsinh Kiritsinh Rathod	Team Leader
48	Samarpan Bhimjibhai Hanspara	Technical Expert - Engineer
49	Drupatsinh Vanrajsinh Solanki	Technical Expert - Agriculture
50	Ajaykumar Parbatji Chavhan	Community Organiser
51	Vikraminh Kalaji Makawana	Community Organiser
52	Divyaben Bharatgiri Goswami	Community Organiser
53	Rupeshkumar Dilipbhai Raval	Community Organiser
54	Chirag Dineshbhai Patel	MIS Executive
55	Patel Krupaben Pravinbhai	Accountant

Meghraj Team

56	Ketanbhai Chaganbhai Gohil	Team Leader
57	Chetankumar Dineshbhai Raval	Technical Expert - Agriculture
58	Bipinkumar Kantilal Taral	Technical Expert – Agriculture
59	Mehul Ramanbhai Vankar	Technical Expert - Livelihood / Enterprise
60	Kripalsinh Vanrajsinh Solanki	Technical Expert - Engineer
61	Adil Babubhai Kherda	Technical Expert – Engineer
62	Nareshbhai Rameshbhai Taral	Technical resource for FPO
63	Jashodaben Kanabhai Damor	Community Organiser
64	Nandlal Babubhai Menat	Community Organiser
65	Khant Bhagavati Babarbhai	Community Organiser
66	Prachiben Subhashbhai Patel	Accountant

MADHYA PRADESH

Manawar Team

67	Anil Rajendrabhai Shrivas	Team Leader
68	Saloni Kishore Rathod	Programme Associate - Social
69	Ashish Durgaram Birla	Technical Expert - Agriculture
70	Pranjal Man Mohan Shukla	Technical Expert – Agriculture
71	Shubham Bansilal Kushwah	Technical Expert - Agriculture
72	Ujjawal Ashok kumar Nigam	Technical Expert – Engineer
73	Sharad Virendra yadav	Technical resource for FPO
74	Mahesh Narayan Khote	Community Organiser
75	Yashwant Pataliya Kanel	Community Organiser
76	Reena Dashrath Muwel	Community Organiser
77	Neha Santosh Sharma	Accountant

Kukshi Team

78	Ravi Nathulal Sisodiya	Regional Integrator - Madhya Pradesh
79	Arpit Dagdu Kadam	Block Integrator
80	Sayyed Sarfarz Aasif	Program Associate
81	Ankit Kumar	Technical Expert – Agriculture
82	Sulochna Goyal	Technical Expert - Agriculture
83	Lalit Saravan Yadav	Technical Expert - Engineer
84	Deepak Hiralal Sen	Community Organiser
85	Rupali SureshYadav	Community Organiser
86	Kratika Surendra Singh	Community Organiser

Sondva Team

87	Kamlesh Rajat	Team Leader
88	Pawan Narayan Kushwah	Block Integrator
89	Rani Himatsingh Rana	Community Organiser
90	Ranget Kanesh Kuvara Singh	Technical Expert - Engineer
91	Vijay Devilal Yadav	Technical Expert - Engineer
92	Surendra Jat	Technical Expert - Agriculture
93	Sachin Malviya	Technical Expert - Livelihood
94	Ashutosh Babhare	MIS Executive
95	Denis Goverdhan Patidar	Accountant

Alirajpur Team

96	Durgesh Pravin Nanden	Project Coordinator
97	Manish Hariram Girdhani	Communication Officer
98	Shakir Shokat Ulla Khan	Advocacy Officer
99	Akbar Ahmad Khan	Marketing Officer
100	Sanjeev Kumar Surinder Prakash	Marketing Officer
101	Vijendrasingh B. Panwar	Social Field Officer

102	Babulal Tejulal Pandey	Technical Expert – Engineer
103	Nitin Vitthalrao Dudhabade	Technical Expert - Livestock
104	Jitendra Khushal Goyal	Sr. Technical Expert – Agriculture
105	Jitendra Omkar Chhapriya	Technical Expert - Agriculture
106	Gurpreet Singh	Technical Expert - Agriculture
107	Harish Chintaman Tiwari	Technical Expert - Agriculture
108	Rubina Shah Programme	Executive - Income Generation Activity
109	Mukesh Sukaliya Tomar	Community Organiser
110	BhagatSingh Gildarsingh Solanki	Community Organiser
111	Ramesh Rav singh Bhaydiya	Community Organiser
112	Jayantee Shankarlal Kewat	Community Organiser
113	Kamla Onkarsingh Uchchaware	Community Organiser
114	Mahesh Gopal Pingale	Accountant
115	Pradeep Kumar Kushwah	Accountant

Agar Malva Team

116	Varun Kumar Bhagatsingh Chauhan	Project Manager
117	Jayprakash Indralal Tripathi	Technical Expert - Engineer
118	Hemendra Dhanpal Arya	Technical Expert - Livelihood
119	Aditya Om Prakash Girothiya	Technical Expert - Engineer
120	Mansha Amar Singh Parmar	Technical Expert - Agriculture
121	Kailash Kumar Kishanlal Karte	Technical Expert - Agriculture
122	Dharmendra Rajmal Mewada	Technical Expert - Agriculture
123	Punit Arvind Kumar Pathak	Technical Expert - MIS
124	Manohar Babulal Bhilala	Community Organiser
125	Varsha Ishwar Lal Goud	Community Organiser
126	GordhanSingh ShivSingh Bagdawat	Community Organiser
127	Chandrika Vishnu Prasad Nishad	Community Organiser
128	MahendraSingh AttarSingh Dhakad	Community Organiser
129	Ashish Mohan Lal Vaghela	Accountant

Manpur Team

130	Neeraj Ashok Holkar	Team Leader
131	Durgesh Jagdish Rathore	Technical Expert - Engineer
132	Kuldeep Hareram Moraniya	Technical Expert - Agriculture
133	Nikhilesh Gorishanker Bhatt	Technical Expert - Agriculture
134	Harisingh Bijesingh Karma	Community Organiser
135	Devendra Bhagirath Luniya	Community Organiser
136	Punamchandra Rajaram Ninama	Community Organiser
137	Ravi Laxman Shiv Patel	Community Organiser
138	Sunil Suresh Garewal	Community Organiser
139	Nisha Dinesh Yadav	Community Organiser
140	Ronak Hemantkumar Tawar	Accountant
141	Divya Rajan Kharte	Computer Operator

RAJASTHAN

Baran Team

142	Harimohan Pushpchand Meena	Team Leader
143	Mukesh Patidar	Team Leader
144	Pankesh Kumar Meena	Technical Expert - Agriculture
145	Koshal Ramlal Meghwal	Technical Expert - Agriculture
146	Kapil Hariom Mehta	Technical Expert - Agriculture
147	Saroj Darmesh Kushwah	Community Organiser
148	Naresh kumar Babulal sen	Community Organiser
149	Hemant Kumar P. Rathore	Accountant

MAHARASHTRA

Narayangaon Team

150	Suraj Hira Gupta	Team Leader
151	Nitin Dashrath Chaudhari	Technical Expert - Agriculture
152	Tushar Sudam Kute	Technical Expert - Agriculture
153	Dhairyashil Dhanaji Patil	Technical Expert - Engineer
154	Mahesh Shantaram Doke	Agriculture Supervisor
155	Tejas Bhanudas Shete	Agriculture Supervisor
156	Rohan Chandrakant Shelke	Agriculture Supervisor
157	Kiran Balasaheb Sondkar	Agriculture Supervisor
158	Omkar Khandu pathare	Agriculture Supervisor
159	Ramesh Sahebrao Karjanjekar	Agriculture Supervisor
160	Rushabh Baban Rokade	Agriculture Supervisor
161	Omkar Prabhakar Fartare	Agriculture Supervisor
162	Hrishikesh suresh bodke	Agriculture Supervisor
163	Sagar Rambhau Jadhav	Community Organiser
164	Rucha Baban Gavali	Accountant

Nandurbar Team

165	Krishna Sadashiv Chavan	Regional Integrator - Maharashtra
166	Jitendra Rohidas Sonawane	Programme Manager
167	Santosh Hindurao More	Project Coordinator
168	Shaikh Aasif Kamroddhin	Technical Expert – Livelihood
169	Tejashree Balaso Patil	Technical Expert - Livelihood
170	Pankaj Eknath Thakare	Technical Expert - Livelihood
171	Pravinkumar Shaligram Ahire	Technical Expert - Agriculture
172	Kalpesh Ashok Patel	Technical Expert - Agriculture
173	Nilesh Prakash Chaudhari	Technical Expert - Agriculture
174	Kantilal Hunya Valvi	Technical Expert - Agriculture
175	Vipul Panditrao Pawar	Technical Expert - Agriculture
176	Nandlal Arun Patil	Technical Expert - Agriculture

177	Dhanrajsing Rajendrasing Valvi	Technical Expert - Agriculture
178	Rajnikant Narendrakumar Chitte	Technical Expert – Agriculture
179	Mangalsing Thavalya Padvi	Technical Expert - Agriculture
180	Umesh Ravaji Gurav	Technical Expert - Engineer
181	Sanjaykumar Govindbhai Tamboli	Technical Expert - Engineer
182	Yogesh Kantilal Chaudhari	Technical Expert - Engineer
183	Jayavant Mangulal Suryawanshi	Technical Expert – Engineer
184	Bhushan Jayraj Mali	Technical Expert - Engineer
185	Virendra Manoj Pawara	Technical Expert – Engineer
186	Sachin Damu Pawara	Technical Expert - Engineer (trainee)
187	Daksha Nanu Vasave	Programme Executive - Social
188	Shamakant Sudhakar Patil	Programme Executive - Social
189	Bhimrao Chamarya Mavchi	Programme Executive - Social-PIM
190	Lalitsing Zulalsing Rajput	Programme Executive - Social-PM
191	Prakash Suresh Sonawane	Programme Executive - Social
192	Savitri Narottam Chaure	Programme Assistant - Social
193	Pramila Ramesh Thakare	Programme Assistant - Social
194	Asha Janu Gaikawad	Programme Assistant - Social
195	Sandip Ravindra Koli	Programme Assistant - Social
196	Rahul Rohidas Borase	Programme Assistant – Social
197	Pushpa Ananda Mavali	Programme Assistant - Social
198	Rahul Panditrao Thakare	Programme Assistant - Social
199	Tapsing Bhongya Padvi	Programme Assistant - Social
200	Lahu Dongarsing Bagul	Programme Assistant - Social
201	Sandip Isak Valvi	Programme Assistant - Social
202	Ambilal Hiralal Gavit	Programme Assistant - Social
203	Jota Chandrasing Pawara	Programme Assistant - Social
204	Supriya Dilip Patle	Programme Assistant - Social
205	Vilas Khojalya Vasave	Programme Assistant - Social
206	Sarita Vinod Jagtap	Programme Assistant - Social
207	Kalavati Santosh Gavit	Programme Assistant - Social
208	Kalpesh Subhash Pawara	Programme Assistant - Social
209	Jyoti Sumit Desai	Programme Assistant - Social
210	Mahesh Premsing Aher	Programme Assistant - Social
211	Sharad Raman Vasave	Programme Assistant - Social
212	Avinash Isak Valvi	Programme Assistant - Social
213	Chinmay Nagesh Agnihotri	Programme Assistant - Social
214	Girdhar Singa Vasave	Programme Assistant - Social
215	Pavan Jeharsing Valvi	Field Officer
216	Vikas Vinayak Sonawane	Field Officer
217	Lalit Kailas Wani	MIS Executive
218	Sachin Shamrao Nile	MIS Executive
219	Sandipsing Prakashsing Rajput	MIS Executive
220	Chetna Pandurang Mandlik	MIS Assistant

221	Nilesh Ashok Sabale	MIS Assistant
222	Vikas Gulab Suryawanshi	HR Assistant
223	Kishor Yashwant Kulkarni	Accountant
224	Milind Ramesh Kharote	Account Assistant
225	Mahendra Eknath Thakare	Office Assistant
226	Pavlu Tikaram Sable	Office Assistant

Statewise no. of Staffs:

State	Female	Male	Grand Total
Gujarat	20	46	66
Madhya Pradesh	16	59	75
Maharashtra	10	67	77
Rajasthan	1	7	8
Grand Total	**47**	**179**	**226**

Profession Category

Accounting	16
Agriculture	54
Engineering	29
HR & Admin	3
Social	110
Information Technology	10
Other	4
Grand Total	**226**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Current Funding Partners

- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative
- Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)
- Axis Bank Foundation
- BCI Growth & Innovation Foundation
- District Water And Sanitation Unit Ahmedabad
- Ford Foundation
- Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation (GWRDC), Gandhinagar
- Hindustan Unilever Foundation Give India Foundation (HUF)
- HDFC
- ITC Ltd. Mission “Sunahara Kal”
- IDH- the sustainable trade initiative
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd (SSNNL)
- Transforming Rural India Foundation (TRIF)
- Value Network Ventures Advisory Services Pte. Ltd (VNV)
- Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH)

Knowledge Partners

- Anand Agriculture University, Gujarat
- Aga Khan Rural Support Program (I)
- Arid Communities and Technology (ACT), Bhuj
- ACWADAM, Pune, Maharashtra
- Charkha Network of Development Communication, Ahmedabad
- Dantiwada Agriculture University, Gujarat
- Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad, Gujarat

- International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Anand, Gujarat
- Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Gujarat
- INREM, Anand, Gujarat
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Dewas, Indor, Agar Malwa, Manpur Alirajpur, Narayangaon, Nandurbar, Kherva, Randheja, Hanta)
- Rajiv Gandhi Jal Grahan Mission, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- S. P. Jain Institute of Management, Mumbai
- Western Sydney University, Australia

Bankers

(1) State Bank of India
(2) Punjab National Bank
(3) HDFC Bank
(4) Axis Bank Limited
(5) Bank of Baroda
(6) Central Bank of India
(7) Kotak Mahindra Bank

Auditors

BCM Associates

Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad.

Media Coverage of DSC

ખણુંસા ગામમાં ખેડૂત જાગૃતિ રેલી નિકળી

વિજાપુર તાલુકાના ખણુંસા ગામની પ્રાથમિક શાળામાં ડેવલપમેન્ટ સપોર્ટ સેન્ટરના બેટર કોટન ઇનીસીએટીવ કાર્યક્રમ અંતર્ગત ગામના ખેડૂતોમાં વધુ જોખમી જંતુનાશક અંગે જાગૃતિ વધે તે માટે શાળાના ૩૨૨ વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાંથી ૨૫ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ચિત્ર સ્પર્ધા અને ૨૦૦ જેટલા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ગામમાં રેલી દ્વારા લોકોમાં જાગૃતિ લાવવામાં આવી હતી.

कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत जल ग्रहण यात्रा का शुभारंभ

बायोगैस संयंत्र निर्माण प्रशिक्षण को लेकर मिस्त्रियों में रहा उत्साह

जल के समान वितरण का महत्व बताया

ભેંસાણા ગામનાં વોટર વોરિયર્સ દિલ્હીમાં યોજાયેલી પરેડમાં ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા

મહેસાણા : અટલ ભુજલ યોજના અંતર્ગત ગુજરાત રાજ્યના ૬ જિલ્લાની ગ્રામ પંચાયતક્ષાએ નમૂનારૂપ કામગીરી કરતા વોટર વોરિયર્સને ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા પ્રજાસત્તાક દિનની પરેડ જોવા અને તેમાં ભાગ લેવા માટે દિલ્હી ખાતે આમંત્રિત કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. જેમાં મહેસાણા તાલુકાના ભેંસાણા ગામનાં વોટર વોરિયર્સ ભાગવતીબેન વાઘેલા પણ સામેલ હતા. તેમણે મહેસાણા જિલ્લાનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કર્યું હતું. એમના દ્વારા છેલ્લા ૪ વર્ષથી ભેંસાણા ગામમાં આપવામાં આવેલા સાધનો દ્વારા પાણીની ગુણવત્તાની ચકાસણી, વરસાદની માપણી, લોકોમાં ભૂગર્ભ જળ સંગે જાગૃતિ લાવવી, પાણીનું બજેટ બનાવીને રજૂ કરવું, પાણીનો પુરવઠો વધારવા અને પાણીની માંગ ઘટાડવા માટેના પ્રયત્નોથી લોકોને વાકેફ કરવા જેવી કામગીરી કરી રહ્યા છે.

एक दिवसीय कृषि सखी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम संपन्न

राजस्थान पत्रिका
बारां, गुरुवार, 10 जनवरी, 2025

कलयाड़ा @ पत्रिका. आईटीसी मिशन सुनहरा कल द्वारा परियोजना क्षेत्र की कृषि सखियों को कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र अंता में एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। इसमें कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के वैज्ञानिक डॉ डीके सिंह ने कृषि के नए नवाचारों से अवगत कराया। कृषि में आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान के बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा की। साथ ही संस्था के एग्रीकल्चर एक्सपर्ट कपिल मेहता ने संस्था के उद्देश्य एवं कार्यों का परिचय देते हुए जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि के बारे में बताया। संस्था के कम्युनिटी मोबलाइजर सरोज कुशवाह ने कृषि सखी क्षमता वर्धन की चर्चा की। साथ ही वैज्ञानिकों के साथ केंद्र का भ्रमण किया।

नाहरखोदरा में किसान पखवाड़े का आयोजन

मानपुर। नाहरखोदरा बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित किए जाने वाले किसान पखवाड़ा कार्यक्रम का सातवां संस्करण इस बार पूरे भारत में मनाया गया। इसी कड़ी में, इंदौर जिले के महू विकासखंड के मानपुर के समीप सुदूर ग्राम – नाहरखोदरा में आयोजित किया गया।

कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषकों को शासकीय कृषि योजनाओं और बैंक द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं की जानकारी देना और उनके लाभों के माध्यम से उनकी आजीविका सुधारने और जीवन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरित करना था।

कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा, इंदौर क्षेत्र के डिप्टी रीजनल मैनेजर और सहायक महाप्रबंधक श्री सुरेंद्र शर्मा थे। उनके साथ प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र प्रभारी श्री रितेश सिंघी, पशु चिकित्सक श्री सी.बी. नागर, महू शाखा की प्रबंधक श्रीमती प्रेरणा सिंघई, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरसेटी) इंदौर के निदेशक श्री राजेश्वर सिंह और आईटीसी सुनहरा कल से नीरज, हरिसिंह कर्मा और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता पूंजालाल निनामा उपस्थित थे। कार्यक्रम का संचालन अपूर्व जैन ने किया।

कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत दीप प्रज्वलन से हुई, जिसे मुख्य अतिथि सुरेंद्र शर्मा ने संपन्न किया। रितेश सिंघी ने किसानों को बैंक की विभिन्न कृषि योजनाओं, जैसे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड, ऋण योजनाएं, और सब्सिडी कार्यक्रमों के बारे में विस्तार से बताया।

पशु चिकित्सक सी.बी. नागर ने किसानों को पशुपालन और उससे संबंधित योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी दी, जबकि महू शाखा की प्रबंधक श्रीमती प्रेरणा सिंघई ने बैंक की सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं और स्वास्थ्य बीमा की महत्ता को रेखांकित किया।

कार्यक्रम का समापन ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के निदेशक श्री राजेश्वर सिंह के प्रेरक शब्दों से हुआ।

दैनिक भास्कर महू भास्कर 24-12-2024

गोकल्याकुंड में किसान दिवस मनाया

मानपुर | आईटीसी मिशन सुनहरा कल के अंतर्गत सहयोगी संस्था डीएससी इंदौर द्वारा गोकल्याकुंड में किसान दिवस मनाया गया। कार्यक्रम में कृषि विभाग से कृषि विस्तार अधिकारी बालचंद मुकेल उपस्थित थे। मुकेल द्वारा सरकारी योजनाएं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, (केसीसी), मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड, प्राकृतिक खेती आदि योजनाओं के बारे में बताया गया। अधिकारी के द्वारा कार्यक्रम में ब्रीडर गेहूं की उपयोगिता सीड मल्टीप्लिकेशन बीज बैंक की जानकारी दी गई और किसानों को गेहूं और चने के डेमो प्लांट पर विजिट करवाया गया। कार्यक्रम में लगभग 55- 60 किसान उपस्थित थे। संस्था की तरफ से टीम लीडर नीरज होलकर कृषि विशेषज्ञ कुलदीप मोरानिया और अन्य स्टाफ उपस्थित था।

दैनिक भास्कर झाबुआ 23-03-2025

सोंडवा क्षेत्र के 17 व आलीराजपुर के 3 गांव में हुए जल संवर्धन के कार्यों की जानकारी दी

जिला पंचायत अध्यक्ष ने परियोजना कार्यों की प्रशंसा की

किसान पखवाड़ा: बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा ने किसानों को दी जानकारी

किसानों को जीवन स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए किया प्रेरित

हमारा स्वराज | आंबेडकर नगर (महू)

बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित किए जाने वाले किसान पखवाड़ा कार्यक्रम का सातवां संस्करण इस बार पूरे भारत में मनाया गया। इसी कड़ी में, इंदौर जिले के महू ब्लॉक के मानपुर गांव, नाहरखोदरा में यह कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।

कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य किसानों को सरकारी कृषि योजनाओं और बैंक द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं की जानकारी देना और उनके लाभों के माध्यम से उनकी आजीविका सुधारने और जीवन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरित करना था। कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा, इंदौर क्षेत्र के डिप्टी रीजनल मैनेजर और सहायक महाप्रबंधक सुरेंद्र शर्मा थे। उनके साथ प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र प्रभारी नितेश सिंघी, पशु चिकित्सक सी.बी. नगर, महू शाखा की प्रबंधक प्रेरणा, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरसेटी) इंदौर के निदेशक श्री राजेश्वर सिंह और आईटीसी एनजीओ के सदस्य भी उपस्थित थे। कार्यक्रम का संचालन और समन्वय आरसेटी इंदौर के प्राध्यापक अपूर्व जैन ने किया।

कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत दीप प्रज्वलन से हुई, जिसे मुख्य अतिथि श्री सुरेंद्र शर्मा ने संपन्न किया। उन्होंने उपस्थित लगभग 75 किसानों को संबोधित करते हुए बैंक की योजनाओं और उनकी उपयोगिता के बारे में जानकारी दी। नितेश सिंघी ने किसानों को बैंक की विभिन्न कृषि योजनाओं, जैसे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड, ऋण योजनाएं, और सब्सिडी कार्यक्रमों के बारे में विस्तार से बताया। पशु चिकित्सक सी.बी. नगर ने किसानों को पशुपालन और उससे संबंधित योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी दी, जबकि महू शाखा की प्रबंधक प्रेरणा ने बैंक की सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं और स्वास्थ्य बीमा की महत्ता को रेखांकित किया।

प्रमाण पत्र वितरित किए

कार्यक्रम का समापन ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के निदेशक राजेश्वर सिंह के प्रेरक शब्दों से हुआ। उन्होंने किसानों को आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया और उनके कौशल विकास के महत्व पर जोर दिया। इस अवसर पर बकरी पालन के प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रमाण पत्र भी वितरित किए गए, जो कार्यक्रम का एक विशेष आकर्षण रहा।

कार्यक्रम के दौरान किसानों में काफी उत्साह देखा गया। उन्होंने बैंक और सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर इन्हें अपने जीवन में अपनाने का संकल्प लिया। बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा का यह प्रयास न केवल किसानों को जागरूक करने का एक सराहनीय कदम है, बल्कि उनके जीवन को बेहतर बनाने में भी सहायक सिद्ध हो रहा है। इस तरह के कार्यक्रम किसानों के उत्थान और उनके सशक्तिकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

08 मार्च 2025 · अर्न्तराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस

जानापाव में महिला विकास समिति का कार्यक्रम

कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित समिति की सदस्य महिलाएं व गणमान्यजन ● नईदुनिया

नईदुनिया न्यूज, मानपुर : आईटीसी मिशन सुनहरा कल के अंतर्गत सहयोगी संस्था डीएससी द्वारा संचालित जानापाव महिला विकास समिति द्वारा कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया। जिसमें मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में पूंजीलाल निनामा, सरपंच कांताबाई, सीईओ सी नीरज, पवन सहित जानापाव महिला विकास समिति के 230 सदस्य मौजूद रहे। इस दौरान समिति द्वारा किए गए कामों की जानकारी दी गई। साथ ही विभिन्न गतिविधियां भी आयोजित की गईं। बड़ी संख्या में नागरिक मौजूद थे।

कृषक संगोष्ठी का किया गया आयोजन

■ **बड़ौद/निप्र/जनटाइम्स।** विकासखंड बडौद के ग्राम पंचायत बीजानगरी में ध्रुस्ट संस्था एवम किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग के सहयोग से कृषक संगोष्ठी का आयोजन गुरुवार 25 जुलाई को किया गया।जिसमे कृषकों को उपसंचालक कृषि विजय चौरसिया एवम ध्रुस्ट संस्था से हेमंत ने कृषि संबंधित अनेक योजनाओं से अवगत कराया। इस दौरान उपस्थित कृषकों को मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड भी वितरित किए गए।बताया गया की दिनांक 31 जुलाई से पूर्व हश्ठ्ठ स्पड्डठ्ठद्द किसान अपना फसल बीमा अवश्य करा ले।संगोष्ठी में लगभग 100 से अधिक कृषकों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया।तथा विकासखंड बडौद के कृषकों से कृषि विस्तार अधिकारी जगत डावर, कुलदीप पांचाल एवम शैलेन्द्र बड़वाना नेअपील की कि किसान अपनी फसल का बीमा अवश्य कराएं।

दैनिक समय जगत

समूह महिलाओं ने खुद करके सीखा बारिश का जल रोकना

आगर-मालवा। आगर-मालवा जिले के आजीविका भवन में आज रूफवाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम के तहत रिचार्ज पिट तैयार की गई। प्रदेश में जारी जल गंगा संवर्धन अभियान के तहत समूह महिलाओं ने आजीविका भवन में रूफ वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रिचार्ज पिट तैयार की। इस दौरान जिला पंचायत के मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी श्रीमती हरसिमरनप्रीत कौर उपस्थित रहीं। समूह महिलाओं ने स्वयं रिचार्ज पिट तैयार कर व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया। इस दौरान आजीविका मिशन के जिला परियोजना प्रबंधक संजय सक्सेना, प्रबंधक राहत शेख, ब्लाक प्रबन्धक यशवंत मेवाड़ा, तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने वाली संस्था डीएससी के टीम लीडर रवि सिसोदिया उपस्थित रहे। प्रशिक्षण में पानी को लेकर महिलाओं को जागरूक किया गया तथा वर्षा जल के रोकने के तरीके बताए गए।

प्रजातंत्र

मोटा अनाज पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर : मंत्री नागर सिंह

प्रजातंत्र संवाददाता | आलीराजपुर

मोटे अनाज के लुप्त हो रहे देशी बीज का महत्व समझना होगा। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी की प्रेरणा से विश्व मोटे अनाज की ओर आकर्षित होकर बाजरा, ज्वार, कुलथी, सावें, कोदरी और कंगनी जैसे पौष्टिक मोटे अनाज की तरफ लौट रहे हैं। जिले में लोग पहले बड़ी संख्या में मोटे अनाज का उपयोग और खेती करते थे लेकिन अब यह कम होता जा रहा है। अनाज की कई देशी प्रजातियों के बीज विलुप्त हो रहे हैं लेकिन ऐसे आयोजन से मोटा अनाज उत्पादन की ओर अग्रसर होंगे। यह बात वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री नागर सिंह चौहान ने कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र में आयोजित बीज मेले में कही। आयोजन मिशन मिलेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत डब्ल्यू एच एच डीएससी और कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र के समन्वय से हुआ।

कलेक्टर अभय बेडेकर ने कहा यह देखना आश्चर्यजनक है अलीराजपुर में इतने प्रकार के मोटे अनाज होते हैं। इन्हें बढ़ावा देंगे।

आगर मालवा | उज्जैन, शनिवार, 15 जून, 2024 | 6

एक दिवसीय कृषक-वैज्ञानिक संवाद कार्यक्रम का हुआ आयोजन

आगर-मालवा। डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर द्वारा एचडीएफसी बैंक परिवर्तन के सहयोग से आज कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र आगर में एक दिवसीय कृषक-वैज्ञानिक संवाद कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यशाला का मुख्य उद्देश्य किसानों को खरीफ सीजन के पहले खेती के बारे में तकनीकी जानकारी प्रदान करना, जिससे खेती खर्च में कमी, उत्पादन व गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि, फसल विविधिकरण खेती में जोखिम को कम करना व साथ ही प्राकृतिक खेती के बारे में अवगत करवाना था।

कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि जिला पंचायत सीईओ श्रीमती हरसिमरनप्रीत कौर रही, जिन्होंने अपने उद्बोधन में किसानों जैविक खेती अपनाने और कार्यशाला में बताये जाने वाली बातों को अपनाने पर जोर दिया। कार्यक्रम में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र से वैज्ञानिक आरपी शक्तावत, कृषि विभाग से उपसंचालक विजय चौरसिया, उद्यानिकी विभाग से उपसंचालक सतीश राठौर ने कृषि के बारे में विस्तार से बताया और विभाग की योजनाओं की जानकारी दी।

उपसंचालक कृषि ने चौरसिया ने जिले में [illegible] के उत्पादन को लेकर बात करते हुए किसानों से [illegible] के उत्पादन पर जोर दिया। कार्यक्रम में आजीविका मिशन से संजीव सक्सेना, राहत, कृषि विभाग आत्मा से वेद प्रकाश सेन, डीएससी संस्था से रवि सिसोदिया एवं टीम उपस्थित रही। कार्यक्रम में बड़ी संख्या में कृषक उपस्थित थे।

जिले के कृषक बीबीएफ पद्धति से सोयाबीन बुआई में रुचि ले रहें

कृषि अधिकारियों द्वारा गांव-गांव जाकर कृषकों को किया जा रहा जागरूक....

आगर-मालवा । कलेक्टर राघवेंद्र सिंह के निर्देशानुसार कृषि विभाग द्वारा जिले के कृषकों को सोयाबीन के लिए रेज्ड बेड पद्धति और ब्राड बेड फरो पद्धति से बुवाई के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। कृषक भी कम वर्षा एवं अधिक वर्षा की स्थिति में सोयाबीन की फसल में होने वाली नुकसानी को कम करने हेतु बीबीएफ पद्धति से सोयाबीन बुआई मे रुचि ले रहें।

उपसंचालक कृषि चौरसिया द्वारा बुधवार को ग्राम पालखेड़ी और ग्राम विनायगा में सोयाबीन बुआई बीबीएफ पद्धति से करवाई गई। इस दौरान उन्होंने बीबीएफ पद्धति से सोयाबीन की बुआई के फायदें किसानों को बताते हुए कहा कि नुकसान से बचने और अधिक उत्पादन के लिए वैज्ञानिक ब्राड बेड फरो या रिज एंड फरो पूर्ण नाली पद्धति से ही खेती करें, इस तकनीक से खेती करने पर बारिश ज्यादा हो या कम हो दोनों ही स्थिति में किसान को फायदा होता है। साथ ही भूमिगत जल को बढ़ाया जा सकता है एवं मृदा, जल एवं पोषक तत्वों के प्रबंधन द्वारा सोयाबीन फसल की उत्पादन क्षमता एवं मृदा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इससे फसल अवधि के दौरान आवश्यकता पड़ने पर नालियों से सिंचाई करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध है, जबकि समतल बोनी विधि में फसल में सिंचाई करने की सुविधा नहीं होती।

उपसंचालक कृषि ने किसानों से कहा है कि वह एक ही किस्म के सोयाबीन की बोनी करने के स्थान पर अपने खेत में अलग-अलग समय अवधि में पकने वाली दो-तीन किस्म को अपने खेत में लगाएं ,न्यूनतम 70 फ़ीसदी अंकुरण गुणवत्ता के आधार बीज दर का उपयोग करें रिज एंड फरो इस तकनीक में इस तकनीक में जो मेड बनती है उसमें मॉइश्चर कंजर्व हो जाता है। ऐसे में अगर 15 से 20 दिन तक मौसम ड्राई हो जाता है तो फसल को ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं होता है।

इस अवसर पर बीटीएम आत्मा वेदप्रकाश सेन, कृषि विस्तार अधिकारी पप्पू राजोरिया,डीएससी संस्था रवि सिसोदिया, हेमेंद्र आर्य,किसान प्रभुलाल,गोवर्धनलाल, आदि उपस्थित थे।

दैनिक भास्कर झाबुआ 28-11-2024

ग्राम मायावट में चीना की खेती को समझाने के लिए किसानों को कराया भ्रमण

मेघनगर आजाद नगर | ग्राम मायावट में चीना की फसल और बोने के तरीके को लेकर प्रशिक्षण सह भ्रमण कार्यक्रम हुआ। आयोजन कृषि विभाग व डब्लूएचएच के सहयोग से डीएससी संस्था ने किया। दरअसल, जिले में मोटे अनाज की खेती को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। इसी क्रम में यह भ्रमण कार्यक्रम रखा गया। संस्था समन्वयक दुर्गेश तंवर ने बताया कि कृषि विभाग के एसएडीओ मानसिंह चौंगड़ ने भ्रमण कार्यक्रम के अनुरूप डीएससी मिलेट्स के किसानों को मोटे अनाज का महत्व उसकी उपयोगिता और स्वास्थ्य पर उसके लाभ के बारे में समझाइश दी। वहीं चीना की खेती किस तरह से की जाती है इसके बारे में जानकारी दी। स्थानीय किसान से भी इस फसल पर चर्चा की गई। इस दौरान जिले के गुलवट, टेमला, खेरवाड़ा, बोड़गांव, ओझाड़ के किसान भी मौजूद रहे।

द हिंदी न्यूज

आलीराजपुर
रविवार 22
अक्टूबर

आलीराजपुर के साकडी गाँव में कैबिनेट मंत्री ने किया आदिम जाति ग्रामोदय प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी के भंडार गृह और कृषि मेले का शुभारंभ

किसानों में दिखा उत्साह

1000 से अधिक किसान पहुँचे

कलेक्टर एसपी और जिप अध्यक्ष भी पहुंचे

भंडार गृह का किया उद्घाटन

10:54

ALIRAJPUR

किसान सम्मेलन और कार्यशाला का आयोजन संपन्न, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र अलीराजपुर एवं डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर अलीराजपुर के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में किया गया

By Juber Mohammad — On Feb 3, 2023

348

खबर सुनें

अलीराजपुर:- दिनांक 2 फरवरी 2023 को कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र अलीराजपुर में एक दिवसीय किसान सम्मेलन एवं समग्र ग्राम ग्रामीण विकास परियोजना शुभारंभ कार्यशाला का आयोजन कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र अलीराजपुर एवं डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर अलीराजपुर के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में किया गया।कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि डॉक्टर अरविंद कुमार शुक्लाजी माननीय कुलपति ,राजमाता विजयराजे सिंधिया कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ग्वालियर ने उद्बोधन में प्राकृतिक खेती के महत्व के बारे में बताया कि हम कैसे प्राकृतिक खेती से विनाशक खेती की ओर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और कैसे हम अन्न की गुणवत्ता को खोते जा रहे हैं इसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है मृदा की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़ाने पर विस्तार से ...ी कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कर रहे श्री सीएल चनाप

10:54:38

...पुर पब्लिक स्कूल में मनाया गया

Follow on

dsc
Development
Support
Centre

Development Support Centre
Near Government Tubewell, Bopal, Ahmedabad-380 058
Tel: + 91-2717-235994/5/8 Fax: 235997
Email: dsc@dscindia.org, Website:www.dscindia.org