

Annual Report/Closure Report (2025–26)

Name of implementing partner	Nidan
Brief about the NGO	Nidan is a nationally recognized development organization working to improve the socio-economic conditions of marginalized and vulnerable communities through sustainable and community-led development initiatives. The organization focuses on livelihood promotion, women's empowerment, financial inclusion, education, health and nutrition, climate-resilient agriculture, renewable energy, and strengthening community institutions. By working closely with local communities, government departments, and other stakeholders, Nidan promotes inclusive development and builds resilient rural communities.
Project Name	Holistic Rural Initiative for Development Action & Yield (LIC HRIDAY)
Area of project implementation	The project was implemented in Satghara, Pirhi, Tirhuta, Chhaurahi, Bela, Kharagbani, and Murhadia villages under Babubarhi Block, Madhubani District, Bihar .
Thematic Areas Addressed	The HRIDAY project adopted an integrated rural development approach covering the following thematic areas: • Community Institution Strengthening (SHGs & Village Development Organizations) • Livelihood Promotion and Entrepreneurship Development • Financial Literacy and Financial Inclusion • Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Agriculture • Education and School Infrastructure Development • Health, Nutrition and Hygiene Promotion • Anganwadi Strengthening and Early Childhood Development • Renewable Energy Promotion • Water, Sanitation and Community Infrastructure • Social Awareness and Behavior Change Communication
SDG Aligned	The project contributes to the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): • SDG 1: No Poverty • SDG 2: Zero Hunger • SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being • SDG 4: Quality Education • SDG 5: Gender Equality • SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation • SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy • SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth • SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities • SDG 13: Climate Action • SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Project Brief	<u>Problem Statement:</u> The HRIDAY project was designed to address multiple socio-economic and developmental challenges faced by rural communities across the project villages. Through an integrated and community-driven approach, the project focused on improving livelihoods, strengthening local institutions, enhancing access to basic services, and promoting sustainable development. 1. Limited Financial Literacy and Financial Inclusion Many rural households, particularly women SHG members, had limited awareness regarding savings, financial planning, banking services, digital transactions, insurance, and government-supported financial schemes. The project addressed these gaps through financial literacy training, awareness sessions, and support for improved access to formal financial services. 2. Unemployment and Limited Livelihood Opportunities Rural families faced challenges due to limited employment opportunities, dependence on traditional livelihoods, and inadequate income sources. The project promoted alternative livelihood options through entrepreneurship development, livestock support, micro-enterprise promotion, and skill enhancement programmes. 3. Low Agricultural Productivity and Traditional Farming Practices Small and marginal farmers were largely dependent on traditional agricultural practices with limited exposure to improved technologies, crop diversification, and climate-resilient farming methods. The project supported farmers through technical training, Farmer Interest Group (FIG) strengthening, Makhana cultivation promotion, seed banking, vermicomposting, and agricultural resource support. 4. Weak Market Linkages and Limited Entrepreneurial Skills Small entrepreneurs, artisans, and rural producers faced challenges related to market access, business planning, digital payment systems, and enterprise management. The project supported rural entrepreneurs through entrepreneurship training, business development support, and establishment of Model Haat facilities. 5. Inadequate Education and Anganwadi Infrastructure Several schools and Anganwadi Centres required improvement in basic facilities, learning resources, sanitation, and child-friendly infrastructure. The project addressed these gaps through school renovation, smart classroom support, safe drinking water facilities, sanitation improvement, Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs), and Anganwadi strengthening initiatives. 6. Limited Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities Communities faced challenges related to safe drinking water availability, sanitation infrastructure, and wastewater management. The project promoted safe water systems, school sanitation units, community soak pits, handwashing facilities, and hygiene awareness programmes.
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	7. Weak Community Institutions and Local Governance Systems Community institutions such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Development Councils (VDCs), and Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) required strengthening for effective participation, planning, and decision-making. The project focused on capacity building, regular meetings, leadership development, and community ownership. 8. Low Awareness and Access to Government Welfare Schemes Many eligible families had limited awareness regarding government schemes related to social security, insurance, pensions, housing, agriculture, and livelihood support. The project conducted awareness campaigns and facilitated linkages with relevant government services. 9. Health, Nutrition and Hygiene Gaps Women, children, and vulnerable households faced challenges related to health awareness, nutrition practices, preventive healthcare, and menstrual hygiene management. The project addressed these issues through health camps, nutrition camps, hygiene awareness sessions, and menstrual health education programmes. 10. Environmental Challenges and Limited Access to Sustainable Energy Rural communities faced environmental concerns, limited awareness regarding sustainable practices, and inadequate access to clean energy solutions. The project promoted renewable energy through solar lighting solutions, environmental awareness campaigns, water conservation activities, and sustainable agricultural practices. <u>Objective:</u> The HRIDAY project aimed to improve the socio-economic status and quality of life of rural communities in seven villages of Babubarhi Block, Madhubani District, through integrated and participatory development interventions. During the project period, the initiative focused on strengthening community institutions, promoting sustainable livelihoods, enhancing financial literacy and inclusion, supporting climate-resilient agriculture, improving education and school infrastructure, strengthening Anganwadi services, promoting health, nutrition and hygiene, expanding renewable energy solutions, improving basic infrastructure, and creating awareness on social, environmental, and governance issues.
Execution Strategy	Methodology to address identified Problem The HRIDAY Project adopted a comprehensive, participatory, and convergence-based implementation strategy to address the interconnected socio-economic, institutional, and environmental challenges prevailing in the seven project villages of Babubarhi Block, Madhubani District. Recognizing that rural poverty is multidimensional, the project followed an integrated rural development framework that combined community institution strengthening, livelihood enhancement, financial inclusion, education, health, agriculture, infrastructure development, and environmental sustainability under a unified implementation model. The implementation strategy was designed around the principles of community ownership, participatory planning, capacity building, institutional strengthening, inclusion, gender

equity, sustainability, and convergence with government programmes, ensuring that project interventions generated long-term and sustainable development outcomes.

Community Mobilization and Participatory Planning

The project began with extensive community mobilization and stakeholder engagement to build trust, encourage participation, and ensure ownership of the development process. Baseline assessments, village-level consultations, household interactions, focus group discussions, and meetings with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Development Organizations (VDOs), Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs), Anganwadi Centres, schools, and frontline government functionaries were conducted to identify local development priorities.

Based on these participatory assessments, village-specific development plans were prepared to ensure that interventions responded directly to community needs while maximizing local resources and institutional convergence.

Strengthening Community Institutions

Strong community institutions were considered the foundation for sustainable development. The project strengthened SHGs, VDOs, Village Development Committees (VDCs), and Farmer Interest Groups through structured capacity-building programmes, leadership development, governance training, financial management orientation, and regular institutional meetings.

These institutions gradually evolved into local platforms for participatory decision-making, implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution, and resource mobilization, thereby enhancing community ownership and ensuring sustainability beyond the project period.

Livelihood Promotion and Economic Empowerment

To improve household income and reduce economic vulnerability, the project promoted diversified livelihood opportunities through skill enhancement, entrepreneurship development, livestock promotion, micro-enterprise support, and income-generating activities. Beneficiaries received technical guidance, enterprise planning support, business management training, and exposure to market-oriented practices.

Special emphasis was placed on strengthening women-led enterprises and promoting locally viable livelihood models capable of generating sustainable income while reducing dependence on seasonal employment.

Financial Literacy and Inclusive Financial Systems

The project adopted financial empowerment as a critical strategy for poverty reduction. Structured financial literacy programmes enhanced community understanding of savings, budgeting, banking services, digital financial transactions, insurance, pension schemes, and responsible credit utilization.

Support was provided to facilitate bank account usage, financial planning, digital payment adoption, and access to government-supported financial inclusion initiatives, enabling households—particularly women—to become active participants in the formal financial system.

Promotion of Climate-Resilient Agriculture

Recognizing agriculture as the primary livelihood source, the project introduced sustainable and climate-resilient farming practices aimed at improving productivity while conserving natural resources. Farmers were trained in improved cultivation techniques, integrated nutrient management, vermicomposting, seed banking, crop diversification, water conservation, and scientific Makhana cultivation.

Farmer Interest Groups served as knowledge-sharing platforms where farmers exchanged experiences, accessed technical guidance, and collectively adopted improved agricultural practices that enhanced productivity and climate resilience.

Entrepreneurship Development and Market Integration

To strengthen rural enterprises and improve market competitiveness, the project organized Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) covering enterprise planning, financial management, bookkeeping, digital payments, branding, packaging, marketing, and customer engagement.

Model Haat facilities and market linkage initiatives created opportunities for producers, artisans, and entrepreneurs to directly access markets, improve product visibility, and enhance business sustainability through stronger value-chain integration.

Education and Early Childhood Development

The project worked towards creating inclusive and child-friendly learning environments by strengthening educational infrastructure in schools and Anganwadi Centres. Interventions included renovation of learning spaces, smart classroom support, provision of Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs), sanitation facilities, safe drinking water systems, child-friendly furniture, and educational resources.

Capacity-building programmes for teachers and Anganwadi workers further strengthened the quality of early childhood care, nutrition services, and foundational learning.

Health, Nutrition and Behaviour Change

The project adopted a preventive healthcare and behaviour change approach to improve the health and nutritional status of women, children, and vulnerable households. Health camps, nutrition counselling, hygiene awareness campaigns, menstrual health education, and community-based awareness programmes were organized in collaboration with frontline health workers and government departments.

Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) methodologies were integrated across health interventions to encourage sustained improvements in hygiene practices, nutrition, sanitation, and preventive healthcare.

Water, Sanitation and Basic Infrastructure

To improve access to essential services, the project invested in drinking water systems, sanitation infrastructure, hand washing facilities, school sanitation units, community soak pits, and wastewater management structures. These interventions were complemented by community awareness campaigns promoting safe water handling, sanitation practices, and hygiene behaviour to reduce water-borne diseases and improve public health.

Renewable Energy and Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability was mainstreamed throughout the project by promoting renewable energy technologies, natural resource conservation, and climate-sensitive development practices. Solar lighting systems improved access to clean energy, while awareness campaigns encouraged water conservation, waste management, tree plantation, and environmentally responsible agricultural practices.

These interventions contributed to enhancing community resilience against climate-related risks while promoting sustainable resource management.

Government Convergence and Social Inclusion

The project actively facilitated convergence with government departments and welfare programmes to maximize development outcomes. Awareness campaigns, beneficiary counselling, documentation support, and institutional coordination enabled eligible households to access social security schemes, pensions, insurance, housing programmes, agricultural subsidies, livelihood support, and financial inclusion initiatives.

Special attention was given to ensuring that women, marginalized communities, small farmers, and vulnerable households were included in project interventions and government entitlements.

Capacity Building, Monitoring and Adaptive Management

A robust monitoring and learning framework ensured effective implementation and continuous improvement throughout the project lifecycle. Regular field monitoring, progress reviews, community feedback mechanisms, institutional assessments, documentation, and outcome tracking enabled timely identification of implementation gaps and informed adaptive decision-making.

Continuous mentoring and technical support strengthened community institutions and improved the quality, transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of project interventions.

Sustainability Strategy

The HRIDAY Project embedded sustainability within every intervention by strengthening local institutions, developing community leadership, promoting knowledge transfer, establishing community-managed systems, and fostering partnerships with Panchayati Raj Institutions and

government departments. By building local capacities and encouraging community ownership, the project laid a strong foundation for the continuation and expansion of development initiatives beyond the project period.

Overall Implementation Framework

The HRIDAY Project was implemented through a **community-led, evidence-based, and convergence-oriented development model** that integrated social mobilization, institutional strengthening, economic empowerment, infrastructure development, environmental sustainability, and behavioural change. This holistic implementation strategy enabled the project to effectively address the root causes of rural poverty while creating resilient, self-reliant, and empowered communities capable of sustaining long-term socio-economic development.

Most relevant activities of project

Activities Details	S. No	Name of the Activity	Approved Numbers	Completed Numbers	Disbursed/ Sanctioned Amount	Utilised Amount	Remarks
	1	Baseline survey, individual and group interviews (all 7 villages approx.)	3000	3004	60,000.00	60,000.00	
	2	Project initiation workshop- one time	1	1	75,000.00	63,371.00	
	3	SHG formation/ support- 6 SHG in each village	42	42	2,10,000.00	2,09,916.00	
	4	Exposure visits for SHGs- 200 women visiting a successful community model	200	200	1,60,000.00	1,59,774.00	
	5	FIG - Farmers interest group formation/ support- each village	7	7	35,000.00	34,545.00	
	6	100 farmers visit to Krishi Vigyan Kendra/ PUSA Agri Uty- yearly	100	100	50,000.00	52,832.00	
	7	Stakeholder coalition meeting - qtrly	4	4	40,000.00	39,494.00	
	8	Formation+ establishment of Village Dev. Councils in each village	7	7	70,000.00	64,439.00	
	9	Conducting qtrly meeting with govt departments-block level	4	4	20,000.00	19,827.00	
	10	repair existing 5 Anganwadi buildings	5	5	3,75,000.00	3,73,162.00	
	11	Install clean drinking water systems in 4 schools where student no. is high	4	4	2,00,000.00	2,01,000.00	
	12	Training and sensitization of 7 AWCs on child development	7	7	35,000.00	38,505.00	
	13	TLMs & toys& weighing scales in 7 AWCs	7	7	1,05,000.00	1,05,000.00	
	14	Kitchen gardens in 7 Balwadis	7	7	21,000.00	21,000.00	
	15	School renovation in 5 schools	5	5	5,00,000.00	5,00,403.00	
	16	Sanitation unit construction in 4 schools	4	4	10,00,000.00	7,80,116.00	

	17	Sports kit distribution in 7 schools	7	7	70,000.00	66,990.00	
	18	Smart class set up- Solar backed TV, Content, green board	4	5	4,40,000.00	6,18,400.00	In addition to the four planned schools, one extra Smart Classroom was established at the request of the teachers to ensure the effective utilization of the Government-provided LED. The TV installation and electrical arrangements were managed by the school.
	19	Conducting literacy sessions to the illiterate village wise- 1 batch in each village* 5 classes each* 7 villages	35	35	1,75,000.00	1,74,984.00	
	20	Support to an entrepreneur from each village	7	12	3,50,000.00	3,48,924.00	Beyond the planned target, support was extended to a total of 12 entrepreneurs based on the recommendations of Panchayat representatives and the VDC, with priority given to economically disadvantaged and highly vulnerable households. Additional support was provided to two widowed women in consideration of their challenging socio-economic circumstances.
	21	Training aspiring/ support-requiring micro-entrepreneurs and artisans in tailored batches- 50 entrepreneurs in first year, 2 batches * 5 times, including material support	50	50	2,50,000.00	2,47,148.00	
	22	Training and promotion of Makhana cultivation among 70 farmers, and input support in first year, 10 from each village-pilot in 1st year	70	70	1,40,000.00	1,36,490.00	
	23	Distribution of goats-10 families per village	70	100	10,50,000.00	10,48,435.00	Considering the community's needs and demand, and based on the availability of project funds, goats were distributed to 30 economically disadvantaged families to strengthen their livelihoods and promote economic empowerment.
	24	Developing model haat-distributing vending carts 21	21	21	3,15,000.00	2,99,160.00	

	25	Developing model haat-digital payment demonstration, soft skills development	21	21	63,000.00	42,710.00	
	26	Demonstration of seed banking- Rabi and Kharif crops- 15 farmers each village each season	210	230	8,40,000.00	8,39,447.00	Against the planned target of supporting 210 farmers, seeds were distributed to 230 farmers based on the request and recommendation of the FIG. The additional beneficiaries were landless farmers who cultivate leased land, and were therefore prioritized to strengthen their agricultural livelihoods and improve income opportunities.
	27	Community owned agriculture tools, equipment- 3 village	3	3	5,25,000.00	5,25,000.00	
	28	Setting nutrition camps- awareness	7	10	1,75,000.00	1,72,802.00	Against the planned target of conducting 10 health camps, three additional health camps were organized based on the requests of the Village Head and community members. Considering the increased prevalence of seasonal illnesses and the need for additional healthcare support, a total of 13 health camps were conducted to address the community's health needs.
	29	Vermi pits - 5 in each village	35	43	5,25,000.00	5,17,875.00	Against the planned target of constructing 35 vermicompost pits, a total of 43 pits were constructed based on the requests of the FIG and the local community. The additional 8 vermicompost pits were established to meet the growing demand for organic manure and promote sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices.
	30	FIG led-common storage for makhana	1	0	2,50,000.00	-	Due to the unavailability of suitable community land for the establishment of the Makhana Storage Facility, the planned activity could not be completed within the project period.

	31	Solar street lights in 7 villages	96	96	11,52,000.00	11,50,339.00	
	32	Solar home lights (20 neediest households in each village)	140	149	7,00,000.00	6,97,983.00	
	33	Community soak pits in each village (2 in each)	14	14	2,10,000.00	2,10,000.00	
	34	Awareness programs	10	14	50,000.00	49,808.00	Under the project, a target of conducting 10 awareness programmes was initially planned. However, considering the request of the BDC and the additional needs of the community, 4 additional awareness programmes were organized.
	35	Painting walls- in each village in 2*2	70	70	84,000.00	83,880.00	
	36	Menstrual Hygiene Workshops & Reusable Pad Distribution in schools	12	12	1,20,000.00	1,13,656.00	
	37	Important day celebration- National Holidays, Environment days, women day, cleaning drives	12	9	60,000.00	46,200.00	
	38	Health camps at village level- one in each	12	12	1,75,000.00	1,74,616.00	
	39	Desilting of ponds	4	5	4,00,000.00	3,99,590.00	Under the project, the desilting and cleaning of four ponds was initially planned. However, considering the specific requests of local public representatives and community members, as well as the identified need in the intervention area, one additional pond was included in the activity.
	40	Banner, boards, etc	1	1	1,40,000.00	1,39,720.00	
	41	Short Documentary and case studies on Project Outcomes	1	1	1,00,000.00	1,00,011.00	
List of Trainings (if any)							
Outreach of the project	Total Villages				07		
	Total Beneficiaries				3004 households		

	Beneficiary Groups	SC: 610 General: 187 EBC: 2 OBC: 2179 ST: 26
	Total Aspirational District	One of the 250 most backward districts of Bihar, named by Ministry of Panchayati Raj
	If any (mention name of aspirational districts)	Madhubani
Beneficiary group/s	Rural Households	
	3,004 households across 7 project villages directly covered through integrated development interventions. - Vulnerable and economically weaker families prioritized for livelihood and social development support.	
	Farmers and Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs)	
	- Small and marginal farmers supported through scientific agriculture practices, Makhana cultivation, vermicomposting, seed banking, agricultural tool banks, exposure visits, and capacity-building programmers. - Farmer Interest Groups strengthened to encourage collective learning, improved productivity, and climate-resilient agriculture.	
	Women and Self-Help Group (SHG) Members	
	- Women organized and strengthened through 42 Self Help Groups (SHGs). - SHG members benefited from financial literacy training, entrepreneurship development, adult literacy programmers, exposure visits, goat rearing training, and government scheme awareness. - Special emphasis placed on enhancing women's leadership, financial independence, and livelihood opportunities.	
	Micro-Entrepreneurs and Rural Artisans	
	- Existing and aspiring entrepreneurs supported through enterprise development training, business mentoring, digital payment awareness, vending cart distribution, and market linkage initiatives. - Rural artisans and small business owners encouraged to improve income generation and business sustainability.	
	Pregnant and Lactating Mothers	
	Pregnant and lactating women benefited through nutrition awareness programmers, health camps, counselling sessions, and strengthened Anganwadi services aimed at improving maternal and child health outcomes.	

	Children and Adolescents - School-going children benefited through improved school infrastructure, smart classrooms, sports kits, safe drinking water facilities, sanitation improvements, and hygiene promotion activities. - Children enrolled in Anganwadi Centres received better early childhood care through improved infrastructure, Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs), nutrition activities, and child development support. - Adolescent girls participated in menstrual hygiene awareness sessions to promote health, dignity, and informed health practices. Youth - Rural youth received opportunities for entrepreneurship promotion, livelihood enhancement, and participation in community development initiatives. Marginalized and Vulnerable Households - Priority support provided to economically weaker families, socially marginalized communities, women-headed households, landless laborers, and other vulnerable groups requiring livelihood assistance, renewable energy support, and improved access to basic services.																		
Budget	<table><tr><td>Budget Description</td><td>Total Budget Sanctioned</td><td>Total Disbursement + Local earning</td></tr><tr><td>Total Budget Sanctioned</td><td>₹ 1,41,84,750.00</td><td>₹ 1,11,88,394.00</td></tr><tr><td>Total Utilized</td><td>₹ 1,36,95,625.24</td><td>₹ 1,36,95,625.24</td></tr><tr><td>Un-utilized</td><td>₹ 6,03,374.76</td><td>₹ - 25,07,231.24</td></tr><tr><td>Over utilization (if any)</td><td>No</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cost Per Beneficiary (<i>total budget/total beneficiary</i>)</td><td>₹ 4,721.95</td><td>₹ 4,559.12</td></tr></table>	Budget Description	Total Budget Sanctioned	Total Disbursement + Local earning	Total Budget Sanctioned	₹ 1,41,84,750.00	₹ 1,11,88,394.00	Total Utilized	₹ 1,36,95,625.24	₹ 1,36,95,625.24	Un-utilized	₹ 6,03,374.76	₹ - 25,07,231.24	Over utilization (if any)	No		Cost Per Beneficiary (<i>total budget/total beneficiary</i>)	₹ 4,721.95	₹ 4,559.12
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Reason for underutilization/over-utilization of approved budget																			
Key activities accomplished in the reporting tenure	Summary of Key Activities and Achievements During the reporting year, the project successfully implemented and completed all planned interventions across the seven target villages, achieving significant milestones in its key focus areas. The initiatives contributed towards strengthening community institutions, promoting sustainable livelihood opportunities, improving access to renewable energy																		

solutions, enhancing health and nutrition awareness, and encouraging active community participation.

Despite facing initial delays during the first quarter due to adverse climatic conditions and local-level challenges, the project demonstrated effective planning, adaptive management, and strong coordination with stakeholders to successfully complete the planned activities in subsequent quarters.

The project made notable contributions towards enhancing institutional capacities, expanding livelihood opportunities, promoting financial inclusion, and strengthening convergence with various government development programmes. Through continuous engagement with communities, local institutions, and government stakeholders, the project has supported the creation of sustainable systems that contribute to improved socio-economic development and long-term community resilience.

1. Community Institution Strengthening

Strengthening of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Throughout the year, the project focused on enhancing the institutional capacity and economic resilience of Self-Help Groups through a series of structured capacity-building initiatives.

Financial Literacy Training

A comprehensive Financial Literacy Training Programme was successfully organized for **258 members from 42 Self-Help Groups**. The programme strengthened participants' understanding of savings, responsible credit management, banking services, digital financial transactions, and various government financial inclusion schemes. The training significantly improved participants' financial management skills and encouraged greater financial independence.

Micro-Entrepreneurship Development

To promote sustainable livelihoods and self-employment, **50 SHG members** participated in Micro-Entrepreneurship Development Training. Participants gained practical knowledge on identifying viable business opportunities, enterprise planning, market assessment, financial management, risk mitigation, and marketing strategies. The training enhanced entrepreneurial confidence and encouraged participants to diversify their income sources.

Exposure Visit

An educational exposure visit was organized for **100 selected members representing 42 SHGs** to the Agricultural Research Centre, Muzaffarpur, where participants interacted with renowned progressive farmer **Rajkumari Devi (Kisan Chachi)**.

The visit exposed participants to:

- Modern agricultural technologies
- Improved seed varieties
- Scientific farming practices
- Innovative livelihood models
- Government agricultural support schemes

The exposure significantly enhanced participants' motivation, confidence, and willingness to adopt improved farming and livelihood practices.

Goat Distribution and Rearing Training

A specialized technical training programme on goat rearing was conducted for **100 SHG members** with technical support. The training focused on scientific goat husbandry practices, including breed selection, balanced nutrition, disease prevention, vaccination schedules, housing management, and overall livestock health. The initiative strengthened participants' capacity to adopt livestock-based livelihood opportunities.

As part of the livelihood promotion component, **200 goats** were distributed among 100 vulnerable members of **SHG households** in seven villages, with each family receiving two goats. This intervention created sustainable livestock-based livelihood opportunities and strengthened household income security.

Awareness on Government Welfare Schemes

Awareness sessions were organized in 7 Villages to increase access to various social protection and financial inclusion schemes. Participants received detailed information regarding:

- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Atal Pension Yojana
- PM-KUSUM Scheme
- Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Pension Scheme
- PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

The sessions improved awareness and encouraged eligible families to avail themselves of government entitlements.

Distribution of Vending Carts

To strengthen existing micro-enterprises, **21 vending carts** were distributed among **21 SHG members** across the seven project villages. The intervention enhanced their business operations, increased mobility for vendors, and contributed to improved household incomes.

2. Formation and Strengthening of Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs)

We formation and strengthening the seven FIG Groups, and Capacity-building initiatives were successfully organized among **105 members of Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs)** across all seven project villages with the technical support from National Food Corporation and Agricultural Research Centre.

The training programme focused on strengthening farmers' technical knowledge and promoting climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture.

Major training components included:

- Benefit of Institutional development and management of Farmer Interest Groups
- Scientific crop rotation practices
- Modern agricultural technologies
- Integration of traditional and scientific farming methods
- Soil fertility improvement through vermicomposting
- Balanced nutrient management
- Organic farming practices
- Scientific seed treatment and sowing methods
- Improved harvesting and post-harvest management
- Crop disease identification and management
- Weed management techniques
- Linkages with government agriculture programmes and subsidy schemes

The programme enhanced farmers' technical capacity and promoted adoption of improved agricultural practices for increased productivity and sustainable livelihoods.

3. Formation and Strengthening of Village Development Councils (VDCs)

We formation and Strengthening Village Development Council and meetings were regularly conducted throughout the periodic review the project implementation, discuss on village development priorities, and strengthen community ownership of project interventions.

Major agenda items included:

- Development and operationalization of the Model Haat
- Cleaning and maintenance of community ponds
- Maintenance and expansion of solar street lighting through Panchayat convergence
- Restoration of non-functional hand pumps to improve drinking water access
- Cleaning of village drainage systems to prevent waterlogging

- Establishment of village-level Seed Banks and Tool Banks

To strengthen institutional capacity, interaction sessions were also facilitated between Village Development Council members and government department officials. These interactions enhanced awareness regarding government schemes and improved mechanisms for documenting and submitting community issues to concerned departments for timely action.

4. Stakeholder Engagement

Quarterly stakeholder meetings were successfully organized during the year to review on going progress, strengthen collaboration among stakeholders, and jointly plan future for interventions the project objective.

The meetings brought together:

- Community representatives
- Village Development Council members
- Project implementation team
- Local stakeholders and community leaders

Major discussions focused on:

- Periodic Review of project implementation progress
- Livelihood promotion activities
- Management of Model Haat
- Community pond restoration
- Solar lighting maintenance and expansion
- Drinking water improvement
- Drainage management
- Establishment of Seed Bank and Tool Bank
- Community roles and responsibilities

The meetings resulted in:

- Stronger community participation
- Improved coordination among stakeholders
- Collective action for village development
- Regular monitoring and review mechanisms
- Enhanced ownership of project interventions

5. Block-Level Coordination Meetings with Govt. Officers

Block-level coordination meetings were successfully conducted with line departments to strengthen convergence, Impact of implementation of Project, improve coordination among government stakeholders and government support.

Participants included officials from:

- Agriculture Department
- Animal Husbandry Department
- Health Department
- ICDS
- Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Project team and Village representatives

Key issues discussed included:

- Progress of project activities
- Departmental support for livelihood programmes
- Agriculture initiatives including Seed Banks and Tool Banks
- Drinking water and sanitation issues
- Solar energy interventions
- Community pond restoration
- Drainage management
- Health and nutrition services
- Convergence with MGNREGA and other government programmes
- Resolution of village-level development issues

The meetings resulted in:

- Improved inter-departmental coordination
- Enhanced convergence with government schemes
- Timely resolution of community issues
- Strengthened beneficiary linkages with government services
- Establishment of regular coordination and monitoring mechanisms

Overall Achievement

During the reporting year, all planned activities under the project were successfully completed across the seven target villages. The project significantly strengthened community institutions, improved financial literacy, promoted sustainable livelihoods, enhanced agricultural productivity, increased awareness and access to government welfare schemes, and fostered stronger collaboration between communities and government departments.

The combined efforts of Self-Help Groups, Farmers Interest Groups, Village Development Councils, local stakeholders, and government line departments created a strong foundation for sustainable community development. The interventions have enhanced community ownership, improved institutional capacities, increased household livelihood opportunities, and established effective convergence mechanisms that will continue to support long-term socio-economic development in the project area.

1. Education and Child Development

Overview

Education and Child Development remained one of the key focus areas of the project during the reporting year. The project adopted a holistic approach to strengthen Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), improve educational infrastructure, promote functional literacy, and enhance health, nutrition, and hygiene practices among children, adolescents, pregnant women, and lactating mothers across the seven target villages.

The interventions were implemented in close collaboration with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Education Department, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), School Management Committees (SMCs), Anganwadi Workers, community-based organizations, and other local stakeholders.

The project focused on creating child-friendly learning environments, improving access to quality education and nutrition services, strengthening institutional capacities, and promoting active community participation for the overall development and well-being of children.

During the reporting year, the project successfully contributed towards strengthening Anganwadi services, improving educational infrastructure, promoting functional literacy, supporting adolescent girls, and creating safer, healthier, and more inclusive learning spaces. These initiatives have helped establish a strong foundation for improved learning outcomes, child development, and sustainable community-based education and nutrition practices.

Strengthening of Anganwadi Centres

Improving Early Childhood Care and Learning Environment

Strengthening Anganwadi Centres was one of the major priorities of the project, considering their vital role in providing early childhood care, pre-school education, nutrition support, and health services to children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.

During the reporting year, comprehensive interventions were successfully implemented in **five Anganwadi Centres**, focusing on infrastructure improvement, nutrition promotion, capacity building, and community engagement to enhance the quality and effectiveness of services.

Creation of Child-Friendly Learning Spaces

To promote an engaging and stimulating learning environment for children, attractive educational wall paintings were developed in all five Anganwadi Centres.

The paintings included colourful illustrations, alphabets, numbers, educational messages, and child-friendly learning themes. These improvements transformed the Anganwadi Centres into vibrant and welcoming spaces, encouraging children's participation and enhancing their early learning experiences.

Monitoring and Institutional Support

Regular monitoring and supportive supervision were facilitated through visits by the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO). These visits strengthened coordination with ICDS authorities, ensured quality standards, reviewed the progress of project interventions, and provided necessary technical guidance for improving Anganwadi service delivery.

Promotion of Nutrition through Kitchen Gardens

To encourage household and community-level nutrition awareness, Kitchen Gardens were established in all five Anganwadi Centres.

Seasonal vegetables and green leafy crops were cultivated within the Anganwadi premises, providing fresh nutritional resources for awareness sessions and demonstrations. The initiative encouraged Anganwadi Workers and community members to adopt kitchen gardening practices at the household level, contributing to improved dietary diversity and better nutrition awareness.

Nutrition Awareness and Community Mobilization

The project organized **Seven Nutrition Camps** with active participation from Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers, pregnant women, lactating mothers, school teachers, Self-Help Group members, and community representatives.

The camps provided a platform to promote awareness on:

- Balanced diet and healthy eating practices
- Maternal and child nutrition
- Prevention of anaemia
- Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices
- Personal hygiene and sanitation
- Immunization and healthy lifestyle practices

Interactive counselling sessions and group discussions helped participants understand the importance of proper nutrition, especially during pregnancy, lactation, and early childhood.

Infrastructure Development and Renovation

To improve the quality of services and ensure a safe learning environment, comprehensive repair and renovation works were completed in all five Anganwadi Centres.

The improvement works included:

- Building repairs
- Classroom improvement
- Kitchen renovation
- Toilet repairs
- Flooring improvement
- Painting and beautification
- Other essential civil works

These interventions have created safer, cleaner, and more functional spaces for children, Anganwadi Workers, and community members, thereby strengthening the overall delivery of early childhood care and development services.

Key Achievements at a Glance

Intervention	Achievement
Target villages covered	7 villages
Anganwadi Centres strengthened	5 Centres
Educational wall paintings completed	5 Centres
Kitchen Gardens established	5 Centres
Nutrition Camps organized	7 Camps
Infrastructure repair and renovation	Completed in all 5 Centres

Literacy Promotion

Promoting literacy as a foundation for social inclusion, economic empowerment, and informed decision-making remained an important component of the project during the reporting year. The project successfully implemented a community-based literacy programme across all seven target villages with the objective of improving functional literacy among rural community members, particularly women, Self-Help Group (SHG) members, and other marginalized groups who had limited access to formal education.

During the reporting year, a total of **130 community members** actively participated in structured literacy sessions designed to strengthen their basic reading, writing, numeracy, and signature-writing skills. The programme adopted a practical and participatory learning approach, enabling participants to apply newly acquired literacy skills in their everyday lives.

The literacy sessions focused on enhancing participants' ability to read and write simple texts, understand numbers and basic calculations, sign official documents, maintain household and group records, and comprehend government documents and application forms. Participants were also sensitized to the importance of literacy in accessing government schemes, managing financial transactions, supporting children's education, and actively participating in community institutions and local governance processes.

Special emphasis was placed on encouraging the participation of women and socially marginalized groups, helping them overcome educational barriers and build the confidence required to engage more effectively in social and economic activities. Through regular learning sessions and continuous

motivation, participants developed greater self-confidence and demonstrated increased enthusiasm for lifelong learning.

Overall Achievement and Outcome

The Literacy Promotion Programme was successfully completed across all seven project villages, achieving the planned objectives of improving functional literacy among community members. The initiative has enhanced participants' reading, writing, and numeracy skills, strengthened their ability to manage daily activities independently, improved access to government services and financial institutions, and increased their confidence in participating in community decision-making processes. Overall, the programme has contributed significantly to women's empowerment, social inclusion, and the development of a more informed and self-reliant rural community.

School Infrastructure Strengthening

Strengthening school infrastructure and creating a safe, healthy, and child-friendly learning environment remained one of the key priorities of the project during the reporting year. In close coordination with school management committees, teachers, and the Education Department, the project successfully completed all planned infrastructure development activities across the supported schools. These interventions were designed to improve access to quality educational facilities, promote hygiene and sanitation, ensure uninterrupted learning, and create an inclusive environment that supports the overall development of children.

To ensure access to safe drinking water, **Water Coolers** and **RO Water Purification Systems** were successfully installed in **four schools**, providing students and teachers with continuous access to clean and safe drinking water. These interventions have significantly improved drinking water facilities and contributed to better health and hygiene among school children.

Comprehensive **repair and renovation works** were completed in **five schools**, including improvements to classrooms, school buildings, and other essential infrastructure. In addition, **hand washing stations** were constructed to encourage regular hand-washing practices and promote hygiene awareness among students.

The project also focused on strengthening digital learning infrastructure. **Smart Classrooms** in **four schools** were repaired and upgraded, while **LED Smart TVs** were installed to facilitate technology-enabled teaching and interactive learning. To ensure uninterrupted classroom activities, particularly during power outages, **solar power systems** were installed in the supported schools. These solar energy systems now provide reliable electricity for Smart Classrooms, ensuring that teaching and learning activities continue without disruption and promoting the use of clean and renewable energy in educational institutions.

Recognizing the importance of adolescent girls' health, dignity, and privacy, **Changing Rooms for adolescent girls** were constructed in **all four supported schools**. These dedicated facilities provide a safe and hygienic space for girls during menstruation, contributing to improved menstrual hygiene management, increased comfort, and better school attendance.

To support the physical development and overall well-being of children, the project also provided **sports equipment** to all supported schools. The availability of sports materials has encouraged

greater student participation in physical activities, promoted teamwork and leadership skills, and contributed to the holistic development of children.

Additional infrastructure improvements included **plumbing works**, such as the installation and repair of water tanks, pipelines, taps, and water supply systems for school toilets. Toilet repair and renovation, along with new tap fittings, were also completed to ensure improved sanitation facilities for students and teachers.

Furthermore, **educational wall paintings and classroom beautification** were completed in all **four Smart Classrooms**, creating attractive, child-friendly learning spaces that encourage creativity and active participation in classroom activities.

Overall Achievement and Outcome

During the reporting year, **all planned school infrastructure strengthening activities were successfully completed**. The interventions have significantly improved the overall learning environment by ensuring access to safe drinking water, reliable sanitation facilities, and uninterrupted digital education through solar-powered Smart Classrooms, enhanced hygiene infrastructure, improved menstrual hygiene management for adolescent girls, and better opportunities for sports and recreational activities. Collectively, these initiatives have created safer, healthier, and more inclusive schools, contributing to improved student attendance, enhanced learning experiences, and the holistic development of children across the project-supported schools.

3. Livelihood Promotion and Agriculture

Livelihood Promotion and Agriculture remained one of the flagship components of the project during the reporting year. The project successfully implemented a comprehensive livelihood enhancement strategy across all seven target villages with the objective of strengthening rural livelihoods, improving household incomes, and promoting sustainable economic development. Recognizing agriculture and allied activities as the primary source of livelihood for the majority of rural households, the project adopted an integrated and community-driven approach that combined capacity building, technology promotion, institutional strengthening, market development, and convergence with government programmes.

Throughout the year, a series of planned interventions were successfully implemented to promote sustainable agriculture, climate-resilient farming practices, livestock development, organic farming, entrepreneurship, and market linkages. Farmers, Self-Help Group (SHG) members, and other vulnerable households received technical training, practical demonstrations, livelihood assets, and continuous handholding support to enhance their knowledge, skills, and income-generating capacities.

Special emphasis was placed on reviving traditional livelihood opportunities such as **Makhana cultivation**, promoting **organic farming through vermicomposting**, strengthening **goat-based livelihoods**, and encouraging **micro-enterprise development** among SHG members. Simultaneously, the establishment of the **Model Haat** created improved market infrastructure, enhanced market accessibility, and promoted digital transactions, thereby strengthening local economic activities.

The project also facilitated close collaboration with technical institutions, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), the National Makhana Research Centre, and various government departments. These partnerships enabled beneficiaries to access scientific knowledge, government welfare schemes, technical advisory services, improved production technologies, and market information, ensuring long-term sustainability of the livelihood interventions.

Overall, the livelihood component has significantly strengthened the technical capacities of farmers and rural entrepreneurs, enhanced agricultural productivity, diversified income-generating opportunities, promoted environmentally sustainable farming practices, and improved market access. The successful completion of these interventions has contributed to increased livelihood security, enhanced household incomes, stronger community institutions, and greater economic resilience across all seven project villages.

Strengthening Agricultural Resource Centres

To enhance agricultural productivity and improve access to quality farming resources, the project established **three Village Seed Banks and Farm Machinery Banks (Tool Banks)** in selected project villages. These community-managed resource centres were developed to ensure the timely availability of certified seeds and essential agricultural implements at the village level. The initiative has reduced farmers' dependence on private suppliers, minimized cultivation costs, and improved timely access to agricultural equipment during peak farming seasons. The management and operation of these facilities have been entrusted to community institutions, ensuring local ownership and long-term sustainability.

To further strengthen agricultural production through institutional convergence, the project established close collaboration with the **National Seeds Corporation (NSC)**. Under this initiative, **280 farmers** received certified high-yielding paddy seeds, enabling them to adopt improved crop varieties with higher production potential. The distribution of quality seeds has encouraged the adoption of scientific cultivation practices and contributed to improving crop productivity.

In addition, technical experts from the **National Seeds Corporation (NSC)** conducted capacity-building programmes for farmers from all seven project villages. The training covered the selection of suitable high-yielding crop varieties, scientific paddy cultivation techniques, crop rotation practices, integrated nutrient management, efficient input utilization, and measures to improve soil fertility and crop productivity. Farmers were also sensitized about various government agriculture schemes; including seed subsidy programmes, crop insurance, agricultural mechanization support, soil health initiatives, and other farmer welfare programmes. Detailed guidance was provided on the eligibility criteria, application procedures, and institutional support available through the Agriculture Department and other government agencies. The training significantly strengthened farmers' technical knowledge and improved their ability to access government services and adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Makhana Cultivation Promotion

The project successfully revived and promoted **Makhana cultivation** as a traditional and sustainable livelihood option with the objective of enhancing farmers' income, improving productivity, and strengthening sustainable agriculture practices.

During the reporting year, a total of **80 farmers** received comprehensive technical training on scientific Makhana cultivation. The training was jointly conducted by experts from the **National Makhana Research Centre (Makhana Shodh Sansthan)** and the **Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)**, enabling farmers to gain practical knowledge from leading technical institutions working in the field of Makhana cultivation.

The training programme covered the complete production cycle of Makhana, including pond preparation, nursery management, seedling transplantation, crop management; weed control, nutrient management, pest and disease management, harvesting techniques, post-harvest handling, grading, and value addition. Special emphasis was placed on scientific cultivation methods to improve productivity and reduce production losses.

In addition to production technologies, farmers were provided with detailed guidance on **marketing and market linkages**. Experts shared information on market demand, quality standards, pricing mechanisms, value addition opportunities, and strategies for obtaining better market prices. Farmers were also encouraged to explore collective marketing approaches through farmer groups and producer organizations to strengthen their bargaining power and improve profitability.

An important component of the training focused on creating awareness about various **government schemes and institutional support mechanisms** available for Makhana growers. Farmers were informed about agriculture and horticulture-related government programmes, subsidy provisions, credit facilities, crop insurance, and other financial assistance available through different departments. The resource persons also explained the procedures for accessing these schemes, required documentation, and the process of establishing linkages with relevant government institutions.

Furthermore, representatives from the **National Makhana Research Centre** and **Krishi Vigyan Kendra** explained the different types of technical support available to farmers, including regular advisory services, scientific guidance, improved cultivation technologies, demonstration programmes, exposure visits, quality planting material, diagnostic support for crop-related problems, and continuous extension services. Farmers were encouraged to maintain regular contact with these institutions to receive ongoing technical assistance and adopt improved cultivation practices.

As part of the project intervention, **Makhana cultivation was successfully initiated in seven village ponds**. Quality Makhana seedlings were supplied to all participating farmers, and the entire plantation process was carried out under the close supervision of technical experts to ensure proper implementation of scientific cultivation practices.

One of the most significant achievements of the intervention was that **15 farmers resumed Makhana cultivation after a gap of nearly fifteen years**, inspired by the technical training, continuous handholding support, and increased confidence gained through the project. This revival of traditional Makhana farming reflects the growing interest of farmers in adopting sustainable and profitable livelihood opportunities.

Overall, the intervention has successfully revived traditional Makhana cultivation, enhanced farmers' technical knowledge and practical skills, strengthened institutional linkages with technical and government agencies, improved awareness about market opportunities and government support programmes, and increased farmers' confidence in adopting scientific cultivation practices. The

initiative is expected to enhance productivity, improve market access, strengthen livelihood security, and contribute to increased household incomes in the coming years.

Vermicomposting Promotion

The project promoted organic farming through the construction of **43 Vermicompost Pits**, all of which have now been successfully completed during the reporting year.

Interested farmers were identified and trained in vermicomposting production techniques.

The Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) facilitated procurement and supply of earthworms, while farmers received continuous technical guidance regarding pit preparation, compost management, moisture maintenance, and organic manure production.

The initiative is expected to reduce farmers' dependence on chemical fertilizers, lower production costs, improve soil fertility, and promote environmentally sustainable agriculture.

Entrepreneurship Development

To promote rural entrepreneurship, **50 Self-Help Group members** successfully completed Entrepreneurship Development Training.

Participants established or strengthened enterprises in diverse sectors including:

- Tailoring
- Snacks and Food Vending
- Beauty Parlours
- Vegetable Vending
- Bangles and Cosmetic Shops
- Poultry Enterprises
- Grocery Stores
- Papad Production
- Agarbatti Manufacturing
- Readymade Garment Business

The programme enhanced participants' entrepreneurial knowledge, business management skills, financial literacy, and marketing capacity.

Many trained entrepreneurs have already expanded their businesses, resulting in increased household income and greater economic independence.

The initiative has contributed significantly to strengthening the local rural economy through promotion of micro-enterprises.

Goat Farming Promotion

Livestock-based livelihood promotion remained an important component of the project.

The intervention covered **seven villages**, benefiting **90 economically vulnerable households** selected through a transparent and community-based process.

All selected beneficiaries successfully completed technical training conducted by **Goat Trust**, covering scientific goat management, breed improvement, nutrition, disease prevention, vaccination, housing, and market linkage development.

Following the training, **each beneficiary household received two goats**, thereby successfully completing the planned distribution process.

The intervention has strengthened household livelihood security, enhanced livestock management skills, and created sustainable income-generating opportunities for vulnerable families.

Model Haat Development

One of the major achievements of the reporting year was the successful development of the **Model**

Rural Market (Model Haat) at Tihuta Village.

The initiative was implemented through active community participation and extensive consultations with local vendors, market committees, and villagers.

Major infrastructure improvements completed include:

- Land filling and market leveling
- Installation of solar street lighting
- Organized vendor seating arrangements
- Improved customer movement and market accessibility

In addition, vendors were encouraged to adopt **digital payment systems** through awareness programmes promoting cashless transactions and financial inclusion.

The Model Haat has emerged as a well-organized rural marketplace that is expected to increase local trade, improve market access, and strengthen the rural economy.

4. Renewable Energy and Basic Infrastructure

The project made remarkable progress in promoting renewable energy and strengthening rural infrastructure.

Solar Street Lights installed across all seven villages were regularly monitored through village-level meetings involving Panchayat representatives and community members.

Community feedback indicated that improved street lighting has significantly enhanced:

- Night-time safety
- Mobility
- Access to markets

- Community security
- Overall quality of life

Similarly, regular follow-up meetings were conducted with beneficiaries of **Solar Home Lighting Systems** to assess system performance, identify technical issues, and provide timely maintenance support.

Beneficiaries reported substantial improvements in household lighting, children's evening education, reduced dependence on kerosene, and savings in household energy expenditure.

The intervention received widespread appreciation from villagers and Panchayat representatives, who formally recognized the project's contribution through a written Letter of Appreciation.

5. Community Awareness, Health and Sanitation

Creating awareness and promoting healthy behaviours remained an important component throughout the reporting year.

Wall Painting Awareness Campaign

The project successfully completed the target of **70 awareness wall paintings** across all seven villages.

Educational messages focusing on health, sanitation, education, environmental conservation, cleanliness, and social awareness were displayed at schools, Anganwadi Centres, Panchayat buildings, public spaces, and major roads.

The campaign has significantly contributed to community awareness and positive behavioural change while enhancing the visual appeal of public spaces.

Health and Nutrition Promotion

A total of **five Nutrition Camps** were successfully organized for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children.

The camps focused on:

- Balanced nutrition
- Anemia prevention
- Maternal health
- Infant feeding practices
- Healthy lifestyles
- Nutrition counselling

These interventions have strengthened awareness regarding maternal and child nutrition and encouraged healthier dietary practices.

Health Camps

The project organized **seven village-level Health Camps**, providing:

- General Health Camps
- Medical consultations
- Basic treatment
- Health screening
- Referral services

These camps significantly improved community access to primary healthcare services and facilitated early identification of common health issues.

Menstrual Hygiene Awareness

Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programmes were successfully conducted in **four schools**.

Adolescent girls received practical information on menstrual hygiene management, safe sanitary practices, reproductive health, and the importance of breaking social stigma associated with menstruation.

The session's enhanced confidence, improved awareness, and promoted healthy practices among school-going girls.

Sanitation and Community Awareness

Continuous awareness programmes on sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, and environmental cleanliness encouraged communities to adopt healthier lifestyles.

These initiatives have contributed to positive behavioural changes, improved hygiene practices, and stronger community ownership of sanitation activities.

6. Celebration of Important Days

Throughout the reporting year, the project celebrated several national and international observance days to strengthen community awareness and encourage citizen participation.

The following occasions were successfully observed:

- National Women's Day
- World Health Day
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti
- World Water Day
- Earth Day
- World Tuberculosis (TB) Day
- National Panchayati Raj Day

	A variety of awareness activities—including rallies, community meetings, school programmes, group discussions, cultural events, and interactive sessions—were organized around themes such as women's empowerment, health and sanitation, environmental conservation, social equality, water resource management, tuberculosis prevention, and the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions. These events witnessed enthusiastic participation from community members, students, local leaders, and government representatives. The celebrations not only increased awareness on important social and developmental issues but also strengthened community participation and ownership in local development processes. Overall Outcome During the reporting year, all planned activities under the Education & Child Development, Livelihood Promotion & Agriculture, Renewable Energy, Health & Sanitation, Community Awareness, and Important Day Celebration components were successfully completed. The project has substantially improved educational infrastructure, strengthened early childhood services, promoted sustainable livelihoods, enhanced renewable energy access, increased community awareness on health and sanitation, and fostered greater convergence with government institutions. Collectively, these interventions have contributed to improved socio-economic conditions, stronger community institutions, and sustainable development across all seven target villages, laying a strong foundation for long-term community resilience and inclusive growth.
Beneficiary Contribution (Mention)	89,250.00
Innovative techniques Implemented & mention in detail	UPI transactions, mobile banking, ATM usage, insurance services, pension schemes, and online financial platforms. This hands-on approach significantly improved financial confidence among SHG members, strengthened digital inclusion, and encouraged greater participation in the formal financial system. 10. Renewable Energy Integrated Education Model The project successfully integrated renewable energy with digital education by combining Smart Classrooms, LED Smart TVs, and solar-powered electricity systems. This innovation ensured uninterrupted technology-enabled learning even during electricity interruptions while promoting clean energy utilization within educational institutions. Innovative Techniques Implemented The HRIDAY Project adopted a range of innovative, community-driven, and sustainable approaches to address the complex socio-economic challenges of rural communities. Instead of implementing isolated activities, the project developed integrated solutions that combined community participation, institutional strengthening, technological innovation, government convergence, and sustainable livelihood promotion. These innovations not only enhanced the

efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation but also created scalable and replicable models for inclusive rural development.

1. Community-Led Integrated Development Model

A key innovation of the project was the adoption of a **Community-Led Integrated Development Model**, where the community was positioned as the principal driver of development rather than merely a beneficiary. Village Development Councils (VDCs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Development Organizations (VDOs), and Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) actively participated in planning, implementation, monitoring, and decision-making. This participatory model strengthened local governance, enhanced accountability, and created long-term community ownership of development initiatives.

2. Participatory Village Development Planning

Instead of applying a uniform implementation approach, the project introduced **Participatory Village Development Planning**. Baseline surveys, household interactions, focus group discussions, village consultations, and stakeholder meetings were conducted to identify local priorities and prepare village-specific action plans. This ensured that every intervention was need-based, inclusive, and aligned with local aspirations while promoting transparency and collective decision-making.

3. Institutional Strengthening as a Sustainability Strategy

The project moved beyond conventional beneficiary-oriented implementation by investing in the long-term strengthening of community institutions. SHGs, FIGs, VDCs, and VDOs received structured training on leadership, governance, financial management, record keeping, participatory planning, and resource mobilization. These institutions gradually evolved into self-managed platforms capable of sustaining development initiatives beyond the project period.

4. Community-Managed Agricultural Resource Centres

To address the limited availability of quality agricultural inputs, the project established **Village Seed Banks and Farm Machinery Banks (Tool Banks)** managed by community institutions. This innovative model ensured timely access to certified seeds and farm equipment, reduced cultivation costs, minimized dependence on private suppliers, and promoted collective ownership of agricultural resources. The centres now serve as permanent community assets supporting sustainable agricultural development.

5. Revival of Traditional Makhana Cultivation through Scientific Technology

The project successfully revived traditional Makhana cultivation by integrating indigenous farming knowledge with scientific production technologies. Technical support from the National Makhana Research Centre and Krishi Vigyan Kendra enabled farmers to adopt improved pond management, nursery development, scientific cultivation methods, pest management, post-harvest handling, and value addition practices.

A significant achievement of this intervention was the revival of Makhana cultivation by several farmers after a gap of nearly fifteen years, demonstrating how technical innovation and institutional support can restore traditional livelihoods and strengthen local economies.

6. Climate-Smart Agriculture Demonstration Model

Recognizing the increasing impact of climate change on agriculture, the project introduced an integrated **Climate-Smart Agriculture Model** that promoted scientific crop rotation, vermicomposting, organic nutrient management, crop diversification, water conservation, seed banking, and improved cultivation techniques. Practical demonstrations and continuous technical guidance enabled farmers to adopt sustainable farming practices that improved productivity while conserving natural resources.

7. Livelihood Incubation Approach

Rather than limiting support to training programmes, the project adopted a **Livelihood Incubation Model** that combined skill development, productive assets, business mentoring, technical guidance, and market linkage support.

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, goat-based livelihood promotion, vending cart distribution, and enterprise mentoring enabled beneficiaries to transform acquired skills into sustainable income-generating enterprises. This integrated approach significantly improved the survival and growth of rural micro-enterprises.

8. Model Haat as a Rural Economic Hub

The development of the Model Haat represented an innovative approach to strengthening rural markets. Instead of functioning as a traditional weekly market, it was transformed into a well-organized rural economic hub equipped with improved infrastructure, solar lighting, organized vendor spaces, better customer access, and promotion of digital payment systems.

The initiative strengthened local value chains, increased market opportunities for small producers, promoted financial inclusion, and improved the business environment for rural entrepreneurs.

9. Digital Financial Inclusion Model

Financial literacy interventions moved beyond classroom-based awareness programmes. Beneficiaries received practical exposure to digital banking,

The model simultaneously addressed educational quality, digital inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

11. Child-Friendly Anganwadi Transformation Model

Instead of limiting support to infrastructure improvement, the project transformed Anganwadi Centres into integrated child development hubs.

Educational wall paintings, kitchen gardens, improved classrooms, nutrition demonstration units, teaching-learning materials, sanitation facilities, and capacity-building of Anganwadi Workers collectively created stimulating environments that supported early childhood education, nutrition, health, and cognitive development.

12. Demonstration-Based Nutrition Education

Kitchen Gardens established within Anganwadi Centres functioned as live demonstration units for nutrition education. Rather than promoting nutrition through awareness alone, the project enabled community members to learn practical methods of growing nutritious vegetables using locally available resources.

This low-cost innovation encouraged household-level kitchen gardening, improved dietary diversity, and strengthened nutrition security among vulnerable families.

13. Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) for Sustainable Social Transformation

The project adopted a structured Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategy to promote long-term behavioural improvements in health, sanitation, nutrition, education, environmental conservation, menstrual hygiene, and financial inclusion.

Instead of conducting isolated awareness events, continuous communication was carried out through village meetings, school campaigns, health camps, nutrition camps, wall paintings, cultural programmes, observance of important national and international days, and community-based learning platforms. This sustained engagement contributed to lasting positive behavioural change across project villages.

14. Multi-Stakeholder Convergence Framework

A distinctive feature of the project was the establishment of a structured convergence mechanism involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, Agriculture Department, Health Department, ICDS, Education Department, National Seeds Corporation, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, National Makhana Research Centre, Farmer Producer Organizations, and other technical institutions.

Regular coordination meetings facilitated resource sharing, strengthened service delivery, improved access to government welfare schemes, and reduced duplication of efforts. This collaborative framework enhanced institutional efficiency and maximized the developmental impact of project interventions.

15. Adaptive Monitoring and Community-Based Governance

The project introduced a robust monitoring and adaptive management system that combined field monitoring, quarterly stakeholder reviews, community feedback mechanisms, institutional performance assessments, and evidence-based decision-making.

Regular monitoring by community institutions and government stakeholders enabled timely identification of implementation challenges, strengthened accountability, and ensured efficient utilization of project resources.

16. Sustainability through Community Ownership

A defining innovation of the HRIDAY Project was its emphasis on sustainability through community ownership. Every major intervention—including Seed Banks, Tool Banks, Model Haat, SHGs, FIGs, Village Development Councils, renewable energy systems, and community infrastructure—was designed to be managed by local institutions.

This approach reduced long-term dependence on external support, strengthened local leadership, enhanced institutional capacity, and established self-sustaining systems capable of continuing development activities beyond the project period.

Overall Innovation

The HRIDAY Project successfully demonstrated that sustainable rural transformation requires more than the delivery of individual activities. By integrating community institutions, climate-smart agriculture, digital financial inclusion, renewable energy, entrepreneurship development, child-friendly education, behaviour change communication, and government convergence into a unified implementation framework, the project created a holistic and scalable rural development model.

The combination of community ownership, technological innovation, institutional capacity building, and evidence-based planning enabled the project to address the root causes of poverty while improving livelihoods, strengthening local governance, enhancing resilience, and creating lasting socio-economic impact. The implementation model offers a practical and replicable framework that can be adapted across similar rural contexts to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

Key challenges faced

Key Challenges Faced During the Reporting Year

The project was implemented across seven rural villages under diverse socio-economic and geographical conditions. While substantial progress was achieved during the reporting period, the project encountered a number of operational and implementation challenges. Through continuous engagement with communities, close coordination with government departments, and adaptive project management, these challenges were effectively addressed, enabling the successful completion of all planned interventions.

1. Community Mobilization and Participation

At the initial stage of implementation, mobilizing community members and encouraging their active participation in project activities posed a challenge. Limited awareness about the long-term

benefits of the interventions and traditional perceptions resulted in slower participation in certain activities.

Response: Regular village meetings, awareness campaigns, household visits, and consultations with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Development Committees (VDCs), and community leaders helped build trust and significantly improved community ownership and participation.

2. Adoption of Improved Livelihood and Agricultural Practices

Introducing improved agricultural technologies, organic farming practices, and diversified livelihood models required behavioural change among farmers and rural households. Initial hesitation in adopting new practices affected the pace of implementation.

Response: Continuous handholding support, exposure visits, practical demonstrations, technical training, and regular follow-up by field staff encouraged beneficiaries to gradually adopt improved farming techniques and sustainable livelihood practices.

3. Convergence with Government Development Programmes

Facilitating access to government welfare schemes involved procedural formalities, documentation requirements, and coordination with multiple government departments, which occasionally delayed beneficiary linkages.

Response: The project worked closely with line departments and local authorities to support documentation, facilitate applications, and strengthen institutional convergence, ensuring that eligible beneficiaries were linked with relevant government programmes.

4. Infrastructure and Service Delivery Constraints

Inadequate infrastructure in educational institutions and Anganwadi Centres, along with the need for repair and renovation works, required additional time before complementary interventions such as Smart Classrooms, sanitation facilities, and drinking water systems could be operationalized.

Response: Careful planning, phased implementation, and continuous supervision enabled the successful completion of all infrastructure-related activities within the reporting period.

5. Livelihood Enterprise Development

Establishing sustainable micro-enterprises and supporting income-generating activities required adequate market linkages, timely procurement of livelihood assets, and continuous capacity building of beneficiaries.

Response: Entrepreneurship development training, business planning support, market orientation, and distribution of livelihood assets strengthened the sustainability of livelihood interventions.

	6. Climate and Seasonal Conditions Seasonal rainfall, agricultural activities, and adverse weather conditions affected the scheduling of certain field activities, including construction works and community mobilization initiatives. Response: Activity plans were revised in consultation with community members, enabling implementation during suitable periods without compromising the quality of project outcomes. 7. Monitoring and Field Coordination Regular monitoring across geographically dispersed villages required continuous coordination and frequent field visits, particularly during periods of adverse weather and intensive agricultural activities. Response: A structured monitoring mechanism, periodic review meetings, supportive supervision, and active involvement of community institutions ensured effective implementation, timely problem-solving and quality assurance throughout the project period. Overall Reflection Despite these operational challenges, the project team demonstrated flexibility, effective coordination, and strong community engagement throughout the implementation period. The combined efforts of community institutions, government departments, frontline workers, and project staff enabled the successful completion of all planned activities, while laying a strong foundation for sustainable community development and long-term project outcomes.
Any Technology Aid Used and Impact of People	The organization has consistently promoted the use of appropriate and affordable technologies to improve agricultural productivity, strengthen rural livelihoods, and enhance access to information and services. Technology has been integrated into various community development initiatives to ensure that farmers, women, youth, and other stakeholders can benefit from modern knowledge and efficient practices. The key technology interventions undertaken during the reporting period include: • Promotion of digital agricultural advisory services through smartphones, mobile applications, and social media platforms for timely dissemination of information related to weather forecasts, crop management, pest and disease control, and government schemes. • Demonstration of improved agricultural technologies, including high-yielding seed varieties, scientific crop management practices, soil health management, organic farming techniques, integrated nutrient management, and integrated pest management. • Introduction of water-saving technologies such as drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and efficient irrigation management practices. • Promotion of vermicomposting, organic manure production, bio-fertilizers, and sustainable farming practices to improve soil fertility and reduce dependence on chemical inputs. • Capacity building through digital presentations, audio-visual training materials, online expert interactions, and technology-based learning modules for farmers, women, and rural youth.

- Use of digital record-keeping systems, GPS-based field monitoring (where applicable), online documentation, and digital reporting for effective programme implementation and monitoring.
- Encouragement of digital financial inclusion through online banking, digital payment systems, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), and awareness of government digital platforms.

Impact on People

The adoption of technology has generated measurable social and economic benefits within the target communities. Farmers have gained better access to scientific information, resulting in improved crop planning, timely farm operations, and increased productivity. The use of modern cultivation practices has contributed to reduced production costs, improved resource efficiency, and enhanced farm income.

Women participating in livelihood activities have strengthened their entrepreneurial skills through technology-enabled training programmes and digital financial literacy. Rural youth have become more aware of employment opportunities, agribusiness, digital services, and skill development initiatives.

The promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies has encouraged environmentally responsible farming practices, improved soil health, and enhanced efficient use of water resources. Increased awareness of government welfare schemes and digital services has enabled beneficiaries to access entitlements more efficiently.

Overall, the integration of technology has strengthened community resilience, improved decision-making capacity, enhanced transparency in programme implementation, and contributed to sustainable rural development. The organization remains committed to expanding technology-based interventions to create greater social impact and improve the quality of life of rural communities.

Project Outputs and Key Achievements

During the reporting year, the project successfully completed all planned interventions across the seven target villages, contributing to improved livelihoods, strengthened community institutions, enhanced access to basic services, and increased community awareness. Through a participatory and integrated approach, the project achieved significant progress in capacity building, livelihood promotion, education, health, agriculture, renewable energy, and infrastructure development.

Project Output

Capacity Building and Community Empowerment

Building the capacities of community institutions and beneficiaries remained a core focus throughout the project. Financial literacy training was provided to **420 members from 42 Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**, enabling women to strengthen household financial management, savings, and access to formal financial services.

To promote self-employment and enterprise development, **50 community members** received micro-entrepreneurship training, while **140 adults** successfully completed literacy training programmes,

enhancing their functional literacy and confidence in engaging with government services and financial institutions.

The project also strengthened agricultural institutions by training **105 farmers** under Farmer Interest Group (FIG) capacity-building initiatives. Additionally, **70 farmers** received specialized training in scientific goat rearing, enabling them to adopt improved livestock management practices.

Livelihood Enhancement

The project promoted diversified livelihood opportunities to improve household incomes and strengthen economic resilience. A total of **21 vending handcarts** were distributed to support micro-entrepreneurs in establishing and expanding their businesses.

Livestock-based livelihoods were strengthened through the distribution of **40 goats to 20 vulnerable families**, providing an additional and sustainable source of income. Makhana cultivation was successfully promoted in **seven community ponds**, with **70 farmers** receiving technical training and practical guidance on improved cultivation techniques. Overall, nearly **50 entrepreneurs** were actively engaged in various livelihood activities supported under the project.

Agriculture and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The project promoted sustainable agricultural practices through infrastructure development and farmer capacity enhancement. A total of **35 vermicompost pits** were completed, while **20 additional pits** were under construction during the reporting period, encouraging organic farming and improved soil health.

Farmers were trained on climate-resilient agricultural practices, sustainable farming techniques, soil fertility management, and efficient resource utilization to improve productivity while promoting environmental sustainability.

Exposure Visits and Knowledge Exchange

To encourage experiential learning and inspire community members through practical exposure, **100 SHG members** participated in an exposure visit to the **Muzaffarpur Agricultural Research Centre**. Participants also interacted with the renowned progressive farmer **Kisan Chachi**, gaining valuable insights into successful agricultural entrepreneurship, women-led enterprises, and innovative farming practices.

Institutional Strengthening and Community Governance

Strong community institutions were developed and supported throughout the project implementation period. Regular meetings of Village Development Organizations (VDOs) were conducted to strengthen local governance and collective decision-making.

Stakeholder consultations and block-level coordination meetings with government departments facilitated improved convergence, while clearly defined community roles and responsibilities enhanced local ownership and ensured effective implementation of project interventions.

Awareness Generation and Government Convergence

The project placed strong emphasis on increasing awareness and improving access to government welfare programmes. Awareness sessions were organized with **42 Self-Help Groups**, covering key government schemes related to social security, insurance, pensions, agriculture, housing, and livelihood development.

These initiatives improved community awareness, strengthened institutional linkages, and encouraged eligible households to access government entitlements and public services.

Infrastructure Development

Significant community infrastructure improvements were undertaken during the reporting year. A **Model Haat** was established in **Tihuta Village** to strengthen local market access and entrepreneurship.

Solar street lights were installed and regularly maintained to improve public safety and access to clean energy. Community drinking water facilities and hand pumps were repaired, while consultations were conducted on drainage cleaning and pond maintenance. Planning was also initiated for the establishment of community-managed Seed Banks and Tool Banks to promote sustainable agriculture.

Education Support

The project contributed to improving the learning environment in schools through multiple infrastructure interventions. Clean drinking water was ensured through the installation of **water coolers and RO systems** in schools.

School repair and renovation works were completed, including improvements in classrooms, toilets, plumbing systems, handwashing facilities, painting, and smart classroom infrastructure. These interventions created a safer, healthier, and more conducive learning environment for students.

Strengthening Anganwadi Centres

Early childhood development services were strengthened through comprehensive support to Anganwadi Centres. Painting and renovation work was completed in **five Anganwadi Centres**, while kitchen gardens were established to promote nutrition education and dietary diversity.

Nutrition camps were organized, and improvements were made to drinking water facilities and basic infrastructure, contributing to a healthier environment for children and mothers.

Health and Nutrition

Community health remained a priority throughout project implementation. A total of **seven health camps** and **five nutrition camps** were organized, providing preventive healthcare services and promoting healthy practices.

Menstrual hygiene awareness sessions were conducted in **four schools**, helping adolescent girls improve knowledge, hygiene practices, and confidence while reducing stigma around menstrual health.

Renewable Energy Promotion

The project promoted clean and sustainable energy solutions through the installation and maintenance of solar street lights. Follow-up support was also provided to beneficiaries using Solar Home Lighting Systems, improving household energy access while reducing dependence on conventional energy sources.

Community Awareness and Social Mobilization

Behaviour change communication remained an important component of the project. A total of **70 wall paintings** were completed across project villages to disseminate key messages on health, sanitation, environmental conservation, education, gender equality, and social development.

These visual awareness campaigns served as permanent community learning tools, reinforcing positive behavioural change.

Celebration of Important Days

The project actively observed important national and international days to encourage community participation and promote social awareness. Events were organized on occasions such as **National Women's Day, World Health Day, World Water Day, Earth Day, World TB Day, Ambedkar Jayanti, and National Panchayati Raj Day International Yoga Day**.

These celebrations provided platforms for community dialogue on health, gender equality, environmental conservation, social justice, and civic participation, strengthening community engagement throughout the project.

Activity	Outcome Achieved	
	Quantitative output	Qualitative output
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) and Infrastructure Improvement	• Safe drinking water systems (RO units and Water Coolers) installed in 4 schools. • Comprehensive repair and renovation completed in 5 schools and 5 Anganwadi Centres. • Handwashing stations, improved sanitation facilities, plumbing systems, toilets, kitchens and child-friendly infrastructure established.	Improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities significantly enhanced the health and well-being of children and community members. Upgraded WASH infrastructure created safer, healthier and more inclusive learning environments while promoting positive hygiene practices and reducing the risk of water-borne diseases.

	• Hygiene and sanitation awareness programmes conducted across 7 villages.	
Health, Nutrition and Preventive Healthcare	• 7 Health Camps and 7 Nutrition Camps organized. • Menstrual Hygiene Management sessions conducted in 4 schools. • Awareness programmes reached pregnant women, lactating mothers, adolescents and vulnerable households across all project villages.	Enhanced awareness of preventive healthcare, maternal and child nutrition, menstrual hygiene, anemia prevention and healthy lifestyle practices. Improved community access to primary healthcare services encouraged timely health-seeking behaviour and strengthened overall community health resilience.
Education and Early Childhood Development	• 5 Anganwadi Centres renovated and strengthened. • Smart Classrooms upgraded in 4 schools with LED Smart TVs and solar-powered electricity. • Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs), sports kits, educational wall paintings, girl-friendly changing rooms and improved classroom infrastructure provided. • Functional literacy programme successfully completed by 130 adult learners.	Created child-friendly, technology-enabled and inclusive learning environments that improved teaching quality, student engagement and early childhood development. Enhanced literacy, strengthened digital learning opportunities, improved school attendance and promoted gender-sensitive educational infrastructure for adolescent girls.
Livelihood Promotion, Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusion	• 42 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) strengthened through structured capacity-building initiatives. • 258 SHG members completed Financial Literacy Training. • 50 women received Entrepreneurship Development Training. • 100 SHG members participated in exposure visits. • 200 goats distributed among 100 vulnerable households.	Strengthened household economic resilience through diversified livelihood opportunities enhanced entrepreneurial capacity, improved financial literacy and expanded access to formal financial services. Women demonstrated increased confidence, financial independence and active participation in income-generating activities.

	• 21 vending carts provided to micro-entrepreneurs. • Government scheme awareness sessions organized across 7 villages.	
Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Natural Resource Management	• 7 Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) strengthened with 105 farmers trained. • 80 farmers trained in scientific Makhana cultivation. • 43 Vermicompost Units established. • 3 Village Seed Banks and 3 Farm Machinery (Tool) Banks established. • Scientific Makhana cultivation initiated in 7 community ponds.	Adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices improved farmers' technical capacity, promoted sustainable resource management, strengthened soil health, enhanced productivity and revived traditional Makhana cultivation as a sustainable livelihood option. Community-managed agricultural resource centres improved access to quality inputs and reduced production costs.
Infrastructure Development and Renewable Energy Promotion	• Model Haat established and operationalized at Tihuta Village. • Solar Street Lights installed and monitored across 7 villages. • Solar-powered systems integrated into Smart Classrooms. • Drinking water facilities, drainage improvements and community infrastructure strengthened.	Enhanced rural connectivity, improved public safety, expanded access to renewable energy and strengthened local market infrastructure. The Model Haat improved business opportunities, market access and local economic activity, while renewable energy interventions promoted environmentally sustainable rural development.
Infrastructure Development and Renewable Energy Promotion	• 42 SHGs, 7 Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) and Village Development Councils (VDCs) strengthened. • Quarterly stakeholder consultations and Block-level convergence meetings conducted. • 70 Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) wall paintings completed.	Strengthened community governance, institutional capacity and participatory decision-making. Improved convergence with government departments enhanced access to welfare schemes and public services. Behaviour Change Communication initiatives promoted positive social practices, environmental awareness, women's leadership and collective ownership of development interventions, ensuring long-term sustainability.

	• Awareness programmes on government welfare schemes implemented across all project villages. • National and International observance days celebrated with active community	
Key outcome cases/groups benefitted (attached case studies)		
Major learnings from project implementation	Major Learning's from the Year The implementation of the project during the reporting year generated significant insights that reinforce the importance of integrated, community-driven, and sustainable development approaches. The experiences gained across livelihood promotion, women's empowerment, agriculture, education, health, WASH, renewable energy, and institutional strengthening provide a strong foundation for scaling up future interventions. 1. Integrated Development Approach Creates Greater and Lasting Impact The project demonstrated that addressing multiple dimensions of poverty and social development through a holistic approach generates more sustainable outcomes than standalone interventions. The convergence of livelihood enhancement, quality education, health and nutrition, WASH, infrastructure support, financial inclusion, renewable energy, and community awareness has significantly strengthened the overall well-being and resilience of beneficiary households. 2. Strong Community Institutions Ensure Sustainability The active engagement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Development Organizations (VDOs), farmers' collectives, community volunteers, and local leaders has been instrumental in ensuring effective implementation and long-term sustainability. Strengthening community institutions has enhanced local ownership, accountability, transparency, and collective decision-making, enabling communities to independently sustain development initiatives beyond the project period. 3. Capacity Building Remains the Most Effective Investment	

Continuous capacity-building initiatives—including technical training, leadership development, entrepreneurship promotion, financial literacy, exposure to best practices, and regular mentoring—have substantially improved the confidence, skills, and productivity of community members. Sustained handholding proved essential for accelerating the adoption of improved agricultural technologies, enterprise development, climate-resilient farming practices, and effective community governance.

4. Diversified Livelihoods Strengthen Economic Resilience

The promotion of multiple livelihood opportunities such as goat rearing, makhana cultivation, improved agriculture, kitchen gardening, value addition, and micro-enterprises has reduced household dependence on a single source of income. Livelihood diversification has enhanced income security, minimized economic risks, improved food and nutritional security, and strengthened the resilience of vulnerable families against seasonal and market-related uncertainties.

5. Experiential Learning Accelerates Adoption of Best Practices

Exposure visits and peer-learning platforms emerged as highly effective tools for knowledge transfer. Interaction with progressive farmers, successful entrepreneurs, and model institutions enabled participants to gain practical insights, build confidence, and rapidly adopt innovative and improved livelihood practices within their own communities.

6. Women-Led Institutions Drive Inclusive Development

Women-centred interventions implemented through SHGs have demonstrated transformative social and economic outcomes. Enhanced access to savings and credit, enterprise development opportunities, leadership training, health awareness, and financial literacy has strengthened women's participation in household and community decision-making while promoting gender equality and social inclusion.

7. Convergence with Government Programmed Maximizes Development Impact

Effective convergence with government departments and flagship schemes has significantly expanded the outreach and effectiveness of project interventions. Facilitating beneficiary access to public welfare programmes, agricultural support services, social protection schemes, financial institutions, and infrastructure initiatives has improved resource utilization while ensuring long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

8. Community Infrastructure Enhances Access to Essential Services

Investments in schools, Anganwadi Centres, drinking water systems, sanitation facilities, community infrastructure, and renewable energy have substantially improved access to quality services. These interventions have contributed to healthier living conditions, improved educational environments, enhanced safety, and greater community well-being, particularly for women and children.

9. Behavior Change Communication Produces Sustainable Social Outcomes

	Structured awareness campaigns, wall paintings, community meetings, school engagement activities, health camps, and observance of national and international thematic days have effectively promoted positive behavioural change. Increased awareness regarding health, nutrition, sanitation, education, environmental conservation, gender equality, child protection, and social inclusion has strengthened community participation in development processes. 10. Renewable Energy Solutions Promote Sustainable Rural Development The successful adoption of solar lighting systems highlights the growing acceptance of clean and renewable energy solutions within rural communities. Renewable energy interventions have improved household safety, facilitated children's education, reduced dependence on conventional energy sources, lowered recurring energy costs, and contributed to environmentally sustainable rural development. 11. Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships Enhance Programme Effectiveness Collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutions, line departments, financial institutions, civil society organizations, educational institutions, and community-based organizations significantly enhanced programme implementation. Strategic partnerships enabled efficient resource mobilization, strengthened institutional coordination, and improved the scale, quality, and sustainability of development interventions. Conclusion The overall experience of the reporting year reaffirms that sustainable rural development is best achieved through an integrated, participatory, and institution-led approach. Strengthening community institutions, investing in human capacities, empowering women, diversifying livelihoods, promoting climate-resilient and sustainable practices, and fostering strong convergence with government systems remain the key drivers for achieving inclusive, resilient, and long-term development outcomes. These learnings will continue to inform the strategic direction of future programme planning and implementation.
Sustainability/Exit Strategy of Project	Community Contribution and Ownership for Sustainability Introduction Sustainability has been one of the core principles of the HRIDAY Project, with a strong emphasis on fostering community ownership and participatory development. From the inception of the project, communities were encouraged to actively participate in planning, implementation, management, and maintenance of project interventions. This participatory approach has gradually strengthened local leadership, enhanced accountability, and promoted self-reliance among community members. During the reporting period, beneficiaries and community institutions demonstrated their commitment by voluntarily contributing infrastructure, labour, locally available resources, financial support, and time towards sustaining various project interventions. These contributions have significantly reduced dependence on external support while ensuring the long-term functionality and continuity of project assets.

Community Contributions Towards Sustainability

1. Community-led Establishment and Management of Agricultural Tool Banks

To enhance farmers' access to modern agricultural equipment, Agricultural Tool Banks were established in three project villages with active community participation. Community members voluntarily provided suitable buildings and operational space free of cost for establishing the Tool Banks, thereby minimizing operational expenses and strengthening local ownership.

Following the establishment of the facilities, local communities assumed responsibility for managing the Tool Banks, coordinating access to agricultural equipment, and ensuring proper utilization and maintenance.

Community Contribution

- Voluntary provision of rent-free buildings and operational space.
- Community-led management and supervision of Tool Bank operations.
- Collective management to ensure equitable access to agricultural equipment.

Outcome

The Agricultural Tool Banks have become sustainable community-managed assets, improving farmers' access to farm machinery, reducing cultivation costs, promoting resource sharing, and strengthening collective management systems within the villages.

2. Community-led Maintenance of Rejuvenated Community Ponds

To improve water resource management and environmental sustainability, the project supported the rejuvenation of selected community ponds. Following the completion of restoration activities, community members voluntarily assumed responsibility for maintaining these common assets.

Villagers regularly organize cleaning drives and collectively mobilize financial contributions to meet labour costs associated with routine maintenance, ensuring the continued functionality of the ponds.

Community Contribution

- Regular cleaning and upkeep of rejuvenated community ponds.
- Collective financial contribution towards maintenance expenses.
- Community stewardship for protection and conservation of shared water resources.

Outcome

Community ownership has ensured the long-term maintenance of rejuvenated ponds, strengthened local water resource management, and promoted collective responsibility for environmental conservation.

3. Community Support for Sustainable Vermicompost Production

The project promoted environmentally sustainable agriculture through the establishment of vermicompost units and capacity-building programmes for farmers. After receiving technical support, beneficiary farmers continued vermicompost production by utilizing locally available organic resources.

Many farmers independently expanded the initiative by constructing additional vermicompost pits using their own resources, demonstrating increased confidence in sustainable agricultural practices.

Community Contribution

- Provision of cattle dung and organic waste for vermicompost production.
- Self-financed construction of additional vermicompost pits.
- Continued adoption and promotion of organic farming practices.

Outcome

The initiative has contributed to improved soil fertility, reduced dependence on chemical fertilizers, lower cultivation costs, and wider adoption of environmentally sustainable farming practices.

4. Community Ownership of Solar Street Light Infrastructure

Solar street lights installed under the project have significantly improved public safety and village infrastructure. To ensure their continued functionality, community members have collectively taken responsibility for monitoring, maintaining, and repairing the installations.

Whenever technical issues arise, villagers organize repair work and collectively contribute towards maintenance costs.

Community Contribution

- Regular monitoring of installed solar street lights.
- Collective financial support for repair and maintenance.

Community-based management of renewable energy infrastructure.

Outcome

Community ownership has enhanced the sustainability of renewable energy assets, improved village safety, and established an effective community-managed maintenance system.

5. Community Participation in Capacity Building and Skill Development

Capacity building remained an integral component of the HRIDAY Project. Farmers, women entrepreneurs, Self-Help Group (SHG) members, and community representatives actively participated in various block-level training programmes designed to strengthen technical knowledge, entrepreneurship, and livelihood skills.

Participants demonstrated strong ownership by voluntarily bearing their own travel expenses and actively engaging in learning and knowledge-sharing activities.

Community Contribution

- Self-financed travel for participation in training programmes.
- Active participation in technical and livelihood development sessions.
- Commitment to continuous learning and adoption of improved practices.

Outcome

Community investment in capacity building has enhanced technical competencies, strengthened livelihood opportunities, promoted behavioural change, and encouraged self-driven development.

Overall Impact

The active participation and voluntary contributions made by community members throughout the reporting period clearly demonstrate the successful institutionalization of community ownership within the HRIDAY Project. By contributing infrastructure, labour, financial resources, locally available materials, and personal time, communities have established effective mechanisms for sustaining project interventions beyond the period of direct project support.

These collective efforts have significantly strengthened the sustainability of project assets, enhanced community resilience, promoted participatory governance, and fostered a culture of self-reliance and collective responsibility. The growing commitment of community members to independently maintain and expand project initiatives reflects the long-term impact of the HRIDAY Project and provides a strong foundation for inclusive, resilient, and sustainable rural development.

Brand communication of LIC HFL in project implementation



दैनिक भास्कर

2026-06-13
मधुबनी (3)

बच्चों के विकास के लिए पोषण संबंधी जानकारी दी सखी, दाल व अन्य पोषक तत्वों को शामिल करें

माँ और बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य को बेहतर बनाना है, बालिक भविष्य में होने वाली कई स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं से भी बचाव करता है। शिविर में महिलाओं को दैनिक भोजन में हरी सब्जियाँ, दाल, दूध, फल एवं अन्य पोषक तत्वों को शामिल करने की सलाह दी गई। साथ ही बच्चों के समुचित विकास के लिए नियमित स्वास्थ्य जाँच और साफ-सफाई के महत्व पर भी जोर दिया गया। परियोजना से जुड़े कर्मियों ने बताया कि कुपोषण मुक्त समाज के निर्माण और मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य में सुधार के उद्देश्य से एलआईसी एचएलएफ हृदय परियोजना के तहत समय-समय पर ऐसे जागरूकता एवं स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। शिविर में बड़ी संख्या में महिलाओं ने भाग लेकर लाभ प्राप्त किया है।

**दैनिक
भास्कर**

मधुबनी 19-11-2025

स्वस्थ समाज के लिए माता और बच्चों का पोषण स्तर सुधारना अत्यंत जरूरी

मध्य विद्यालय बाबूबरही में बाल विकास विषयक एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला

भास्करनृप/बाबूबरही

मध्य विद्यालय बाबूबरही के प्रांगण में मंगलवार को बाल विकास विषयक एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। यह कार्यशाला स्थानीय सेविकाओं को मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से आयोजित की गई। कार्यक्रम के दौरान सेविकाओं को मातृ शिशु दर एवं शिशु मृत्यु दर में कमी लाने, पोषण सुधार तथा स्वच्छता के महत्व पर विस्तार से प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षकों ने बताया कि स्वस्थ समाज के निर्माण के लिए माताओं और बच्चों का पोषण स्तर सुधारना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। कार्यक्रम में चर्चित 7 सेविकाओं को शिक्षण-अभियोग सामग्री वितरित की गई। प्रशिक्षकों ने उन्हें यह भी सिखाया कि बच्चों के भावनात्मक विकास में इस सामग्री का प्रभावी उपयोग कैसे किया जा



प्रशिक्षण के दौरान मौजूद सेविका।

सकता है। आयोजन के दौरान सेविकाओं ने प्रशिक्षण से जुड़े विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चर्चा की और बच्चों के संपूर्ण विकास हेतु मिलकर कार्य करने का संकल्प लिया। कार्यशाला में बाल विकास परियोजना पदाधिकारी बबीता कुमारी, महिला फवैकिका सारिका कुमारी, पूरम कुमारी, प्रियंका

कुमारी और सीता कुमारी उपस्थित रही। कार्यक्रम का सफल संचालन निदान संस्था द्वारा किया गया। संस्था की ओर से ज्युलैन्कर अहमद, प्रभात झा, कृष्ण कुमार मुखिया, मनोज कुमार, दश राज, प्रशिक्षक आफताब आलम और सुस्मान प्रिया ने अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई।

कृषि को आधुनिक व किफायती बनाने की दिशा में खरगबनी गांव में एक सराहनीय पहल, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर का बीडीओ व बीएओ ने किया उद्घाटन

सोनभद्र संवाददाता बाबूबरही।

कृषि को आधुनिक और किफायती बनाने की दिशा में प्रखंड के खरगबनी गांव में एक सराहनीय पहल की शुरुआत हुई है। निदान संस्था और एलआईसी एचएफएल हृदय परियोजना के साझा प्रयास से यहां किसानों के लिए एक आधुनिक 'यंत्र बैंक' (कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर) की स्थापना की गई है। इस महत्वाकांक्षी केंद्र का उद्घाटन प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी (बीडीओ) और प्रखंड कृषि पदाधिकारी (बीएओ) ने संयुक्त रूप से फीता काटकर किया। इस अवसर पर जिला परिषद सदस्य, स्थानीय मुखिया सहित फार्मर इंटरैक्ट ग्रुप (एफआईजी) और विलेज डेवलपमेंट कमेटी (वीडीसी) के सदस्य तथा बड़ी संख्या में प्रगतिशील किसान मौजूद रहे। अधिकारियों ने केंद्र में मौजूद आधुनिक कृषि यंत्रों का बारीकी से निरीक्षण किया। बीडीओ और बीएओ ने इस प्रयास की सराहना



करते हुए कहा कि यह यंत्र बैंक छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए वरदान साबित होगा। इससे किसानों को किराए पर आधुनिक उपकरण आसानी से मिल सकेंगे, जिससे खेती की लागत घटेगी, श्रम व समय की बचत होगी और पैदावार के साथ-साथ किसानों की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। निदान संस्था के कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मनोज यादव ने बताया कि महंगे उपकरण खरीदना हर किसान के बस की बात नहीं होती। यह बैंक किफायती दरों पर मशीनें उपलब्ध कराकर वैज्ञानिक खेती को बढ़ावा देगा। अंत में स्थानीय किसानों ने इस पहल का स्वागत करते हुए इसे क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक मील का पत्थर बताया।

कृषि यंत्र बैंक शुभारम्भ



किन्दु भूषण ठाकुर

मधुबनी : बाबूबरही प्रखंड के खरगबनी गांव में निदान संस्था और LIC HFL हृदय परियोजना के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में किसानों को आधुनिक कृषि यंत्रों की सुलभ उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से यंत्र बैंक की स्थापना की गई। इसका उद्घाटन प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी और कृषि पदाधिकारी ने संयुक्त रूप से किया।

कार्यक्रम में जिला परिषद, स्थानीय मुखिया, एफआईजी सदस्य, बीडीसी सदस्य, प्रगतिशील किसान एवं बड़ी संख्या में ग्रामीण उपस्थित रहे। उद्घाटन के बाद अधिकारियों ने यंत्र बैंक में उपलब्ध कृषि उपकरणों का निरीक्षण किया और उसके कार्यप्रणाली की जानकारी ली। इस अवसर पर बीडीओ ने कहा कि यंत्र बैंक की स्थापना छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी पहल है। किसानों को समय पर आधुनिक कृषि यंत्र उपलब्ध होंगे, खेती की लागत कम होगी, श्रम एवं समय की बचत होगी तथा कृषि उत्पादन और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होगी। कृषि अधिकारी

ने कहा संस्था से इस मॉडल का विस्तार अन्य गांवों में भी करने का आग्रह किया ताकि अधिक से अधिक किसान इसका लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें।

कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए निदान संस्था के कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मनोज यादव ने कहा कि LIC HFL हृदय परियोजना के अंतर्गत स्थापित यंत्र बैंक का उद्देश्य छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को सुलभ एवं किफायती दरों पर आधुनिक कृषि यंत्र उपलब्ध कराना है। उन्होंने बताया कि महंगे कृषि उपकरण खरीद पाना अधिकांश किसानों के लिए संभव नहीं होता। ऐसे में यह यंत्र बैंक किसानों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार विभिन्न कृषि यंत्र उपलब्ध कराया गया, जिससे खेती समय पर, कम लागत में एवं वैज्ञानिक तरीके से की जा सकेगी।

उन्होंने कहा कि यह पहल किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, कृषि को अधिक लाभकारी बनाने तथा ग्रामीण स्तर पर सामुदायिक संसाधनों की बेहतर उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। कार्यक्रम के अंत में किसानों ने इस पहल का स्वागत करते हुए इसे क्षेत्र के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी बताया।



वितरण समारोह में उपस्थित अधिकारी तथा लाभार्थी जलकण

पंचायत सूत्र, जागरण। पिरही बेला (बाबूबरही) : एलआईसी एचएफएल निदान संस्था द्वारा शिविर लगाकर चिड़ित लोगों को बकरी एवं ठेला प्रदान किया गया है। इस बात की जानकारी देते प्रोजेक्ट कोऑर्डिनेटर ज्युलैन्कर अहमद ने बताया कि ग्राम मुरहरी, पिरही एवं सतधरा के 20 लोगों को दो-दो बकरी दिया गया। जबकि सतधरा, मुरहरी,

खड़गबनी, बेला, तिरहुता एवं छौरही गांव के तीन-तीन लोगों को ठेला प्रदान किया गया है। ताकि ये स्वरोजगार से जुड़कर आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें। मौके पर पशु चिकित्सा पदाधिकारी डॉ. मुकेश कुमार झा, प्रोग्राम मैनेजर दिगंबर चौधरी, प्रोग्राम मैनेजर मनोज कुमार यादव, मुखिया नंद कुमार यादव आदि उपस्थित थे।



मधुबनी 22-05-2026

हृदय परियोजना से ग्रामीणों को मिल रही नई पहचान, विकास कार्यों की दी गई जानकारी



बाबूबरही | प्रखंड के कृषि भवन में एलआइसी, एचएलएफ हृदय परियोजना के तहत निदान संस्था द्वारा प्रखंड स्तरीय कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी संजय कुमार दास मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित रहे। उनके साथ कृषि, पशुपालन, बाल विकास एवं जीविका विभाग के अधिकारियों सहित निदान संस्था और एलआइसी, एचएलएफ के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। कार्यक्रम में संस्था के अधिकारियों ने हृदय परियोजना के तहत चयनित सात गांवों में चल रहे विकास कार्यों की जानकारी दी। बताया गया कि कृषि विकास, महिला सशक्तिकरण, स्वरोजगार, स्वच्छता, ऊर्जा एवं सामुदायिक विकास के क्षेत्र में लगातार काम किया जा रहा है। किसानों को आधुनिक खेती, पशुपालन, सिंचाई व्यवस्था और जैविक कृषि से जोड़ने की दिशा में भी प्रयास तेज किए जा रहे हैं।

हृदय परियोजना से ग्रामीणों को मिल रही नई पहचान, विकास कार्यों की दी गई जानकारी

बाबूबरही | 10 घंटे पहले



बाबूबरही | प्रखंड के कृषि भवन में एलआइसी, एचएलएफ हृदय परियोजना के तहत निदान संस्था द्वारा प्रखंड स्तरीय कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी संजय कुमार दास मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित रहे। उनके साथ कृषि, पशुपालन, बाल विकास एवं जीविका विभाग के अधिकारियों सहित निदान संस्था और एलआइसी, एचएलएफ के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। कार्यक्रम में संस्था के अधिकारियों ने हृदय परियोजना के तहत चयनित सात गांवों में चल रहे विकास कार्यों की जानकारी दी। बताया गया कि कृषि विकास, महिला सशक्तिकरण, स्वरोजगार, स्वच्छता, ऊर्जा एवं सामुदायिक विकास के क्षेत्र में लगातार काम किया जा रहा है। किसानों को आधुनिक खेती, पशुपालन, सिंचाई व्यवस्था और जैविक कृषि से जोड़ने की दिशा में भी प्रयास तेज किए जा रहे हैं।

किसानों को मिली आधुनिक उपकरणों की सौगात, खरगवनी में सुला यंत्र बैंक बीडीओ व बीएओ ने किया उद्घाटन



इनसाइट मितिला

बाबूबरही (मधुबनी)। कृषि की आधुनिक और किफायती बनाने की दिशा में बुधवार को प्रखंड के खरगवनी गांव में एक सराहनीय पहल की शुरुआत हुई है। निदान संस्था और एलआइसी एचएलएफ हृदय परियोजना के साझा प्रयास से यहां किसानों के लिए एक आधुनिक 'यंत्र बैंक' (कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर) की स्थापना की गई है। इस महत्वाकांक्षी केंद्र का उद्घाटन प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी (बीडीओ) और प्रखंड कृषि पदाधिकारी (बीएओ) ने संयुक्त रूप से फीता काटकर किया। इस अवसर पर जिला परिषद सदस्य, स्थानीय मुखिया सहित फार्मर इंटेरेस्ट ग्रुप (एफआईजी) और विलेज डेवलपमेंट कमिटी (वीडीसी) के सदस्य तथा बड़ी संख्या में प्रगतिशील किसान मौजूद रहे। अधिकारियों ने केंद्र में मौजूद आधुनिक कृषि यंत्रों का बारीकी से निरीक्षण किया। बीडीओ और बीएओ ने इस प्रयास की सराहना करते हुए कहा कि यह यंत्र बैंक छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए वरदान साबित होगा। इससे किसानों को किराए पर आधुनिक उपकरण आसानी से मिल सकेंगे, जिससे खेती की लागत घटेगी, श्रम व समय की बचत होगी और पैदावार के साथ-साथ किसानों की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। निदान संस्था के कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मनोज यादव ने बताया कि महंगे उपकरण खरीदना हर किसान के बस की बात नहीं होती। यह बैंक किफायती दरों पर मशीनों उपलब्ध कराकर वैज्ञानिक खेती को बढ़ावा देगा। अंत में स्थानीय किसानों ने इस पहल का स्वागत करते हुए इसे क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक मोल का पत्थर बताया।



मधुबनी 14-05-2026

तकनीक और गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज के उपयोग के महत्व के बारे में जागरूक किया बाबूबरही में किसानों को वितरित किए गए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले धान बीज, उन्नत खेती को बढ़ावा

भारत न्यूज़ बाबूबरही



बाबूबरही में धान बीज प्राप्त करते किसान।

बाबूबरही प्रखंड में किसानों के लिए कृषि विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले धान बीज की चार प्रजातियों का वितरण किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में कृषि विभाग, उद्यान विभाग, जीविक के अधिकारी, ग्राम प्रधान और निदान संस्था के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित थे। कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य किसानों को उन्नत खेती की तकनीक और गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज के उपयोग के महत्व के बारे में जागरूक करना था। अधिकारियों ने किसानों को बताया कि उन्नत बीज का सही उपयोग फसल की उपज बढ़ाने और लागत को कम करने में मदद करता है। साथ ही, किसानों को आधुनिक कृषि पद्धति, बीज उपचार और पैकेजिंग में सुधार होगा।

सिंचाई तकनीकों की जानकारी दी गई। अधिकारियों ने किसानों से अनाज की किंवा उन्नत बीज का प्रयोग करने और खेती में नई तकनीकों का सही उपयोग फसल की उपज बढ़ाने की उम्मीद की जा रही है। इस पहल से न केवल किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, बल्कि प्रखंड में कृषि विकास और किसान सम्मान अभियान को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

Any suggestion for betterment of project outcome	