



DAPSC ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21



राअस्ट्रैप्रसं
NIASM

ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management
Malegaon, Baramati- 413115, Pune, Maharashtra

DAPSC ANNUAL REPORT

DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES PROGRAMME

2020-21

**A step towards improving the livelihood of scheduled caste farmers
through improved technology interventions in crops, livestock,
poultry and fisheries**



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FOREWORD

Article 16 of the Constitution of India mentions that the State should treat everyone equally in the matters of employment. No citizen shall be discriminated based on race, caste, religion, creed, descent or place of birth in respect of any employment or office under the State. However, despite concerted efforts by different Governments and non-government organizations and individuals, scheduled caste families' social and economic status in rural areas remain poor requiring substantial improvement. Therefore, the Government of India channelizes the flow of outlays and the benefits to develop scheduled castes in the form of Development Action Plan for Scheduled Caste (DAPSC).



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. Four SDGs, namely 'No poverty' (SDG 1), 'Zero hunger' (SDG 2), 'Climate action' (SDG 13), and 'Life on land' (SDG 15) are most relevant to the agriculture sector. Ending poverty and other deprivations should go hand-in-hand with the strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth for all while tackling climate change and working to preserve the oceans and forests. On these lines, a multidisciplinary team of ICAR-NIASM implemented the DAPSC scheme for more than 1600 below poverty line SC families from 63 villages in nearby districts of the institute. A preliminary survey defining livelihood profile was carried out to prepare a list of beneficiaries and plan suitable intervention. The year 2020-2021 was marked due to the COVID-19 lockdown situation. I congratulate the DAPSC implementation team for successfully conducting all the activities related to field crops, orchards, livestock, poultry and fisheries following COVID-19 appropriate behaviour. Most of the activities have substantially influenced the SC beneficiary families to enhance their livelihood besides improving a liaison of institute with the nearby rural population.



(Himanshu Pathak)
Director, ICAR-NIASM

PREFACE

With India's independence in 1947 and the establishment of a democratic republic in 1950, the largest in the world, any discrimination based on caste was abolished by law. India is also perhaps unique in that "affirmative action" became the government's official policy. Members of backward and scheduled castes were given a reservation for government jobs, admission to educational institutions, and many other areas for the upliftment of society. A certain number of seats were also reserved for members of these castes in the elected bodies at the state and federal levels. However, according to the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011, nearly 79% of Adivasi households and 73% of Dalit households were the most deprived among rural households in India. It was an excellent opportunity for the members of DAPSC implementation committee to help the needy below the poverty line population of SC community for overall support to their livelihood. As per the objectives of Development Action Plan for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan programme of Government of India, to promote economic development of scheduled caste families living below the poverty, a holistic plan was envisaged, and different activities such as providing various resources besides creating assets, improving living standard, increasing awareness and enhancing skills were carried out. Identification of beneficiaries, their needs, procurement of inputs, its demonstration and distribution were carried out by a multidisciplinary team of ICAR-NIASM. The committee appreciates the wholehearted support and help rendered by the Assistant Administrative officer, Mr Dayanand P. Kharat; Finance & accounts Officer, Mr Anil Kumar Sidharth and Director of the Institute, Dr Himanshu Pathak. It is a step of ICAR-NIASM towards improving the livelihood of scheduled caste families through improved technology interventions in field and horticulture crops, livestock, poultry and fisheries.

Authors
DAPSC Implementation Committee

A multidisciplinary team of ICAR-NIASM carried out the DAPSC activities for 2020-21 for the below poverty line (BPL) SC families from four districts of Maharashtra i.e., Pune, Ahmednagar, Solapur and Satara. Two types of interventions were carried out: (1) For SC individual beneficiaries' families and (2) For SC self-help groups (SHGs). The selection of beneficiaries was made based on SC caste certificate, Aadhar card and ration card (either yellow or saffron). Very few beneficiaries had agricultural land, and most of the beneficiaries were landless; some of them owned livestock resources such as dairy animals, small ruminants and poultry. The majority of the beneficiaries were landless casual labourers.

Under DAPSC programme, various interventions were planned, including crops, orchards, livestock, fisheries; besides these, some interventions were targeted for improving living standard, promoting health and nutrition, etc. A total of 1619 farmers and 22 self-help groups (SHG) from about 63 villages (from 8 tehsils viz Baramati, Daund, Purandar, Indapur, Malashiras, Karjat, Jamkhed and Phaltan) were included based on a survey of their status and requirements for the upliftment of livelihood. Improved high yielding seeds (Jowar, wheat and chickpea) and critical inputs of fertilizers (Urea, SSP and MOP) were distributed to families (82) with agricultural land. Other inputs namely, Osmanabadi goats (300), poultry cages (150), utensil kits with stainless steel water filter (90), sewing machines (40), flour mills (100), dairy kits consisting of milk can, SS bucket, milk measure, baskets, mineral mixture, deworming tablets (300) were provided. Also, tool kit which included khurpi, sickle, koyta, pick axe with chisel and spade along with dragon fruit poles with cuttings/light trap (300), battery-operated sprayers (100), Bicycles (60), bamboo's with koyata (55), COVID kits (1000) were distributed to landless beneficiaries. A total of 22 SHG were provided with capital inputs/livelihood support for income generation viz. tractors (2), power tiller with trolley (1), refrigerated cooling van (1), chilli powder making machines (4), fish seeds and feed along with training of beneficiaries (4 groups 40 farmers) and support was provided to SC women SHGs (10) for setting up food stalls during Krushik Agri-exhibition 2021.

ABOUT THE DAPSC PLAN

The 1950 Constitution of India, introduced after the country gained independence, including measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of Dalits. Aside from banning untouchability, these included the reservation system, a means of positive discrimination that created the classifications of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes for Dalits. The Constitution of India defines who would be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with respect to any State or Union Territory. The GOI has been formulating several programmes to uplift the scheduled caste and tribes, and DAPSC is one of those programmes. Out of a total population (112374333) in Maharashtra, 54.78% of the population lives in the urban area, and 45.22% lives in the rural area. There are 11.81% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 9.35% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of the total population in Maharashtra. Through the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Caste (DAPSC) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), the Government of India is channeling funds from the Planning Commission for the development of SCs and STs, respectively. According to the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011, nearly 79% of Adivasi households and 73% of Dalit households were the most deprived among rural households in India. While 45% of SC households are landless and earn a living by manual casual labour, the figure is 30% for Adivasis. A multidisciplinary team of scientists and technical officers implemented the DAPSC scheme in nearby districts of institute. A preliminary survey defining livelihood profile was carried out to prepare a list of beneficiaries and plan suitable intervention.

DAPSC programme of the Government of India is to promote the economic development of SC families living below the poverty by providing various resources. The primary objective of DAPSC has been to channelize the flow of outlays and the benefits from the general sectors in the plan for the development of SC at least in proportion to their population.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

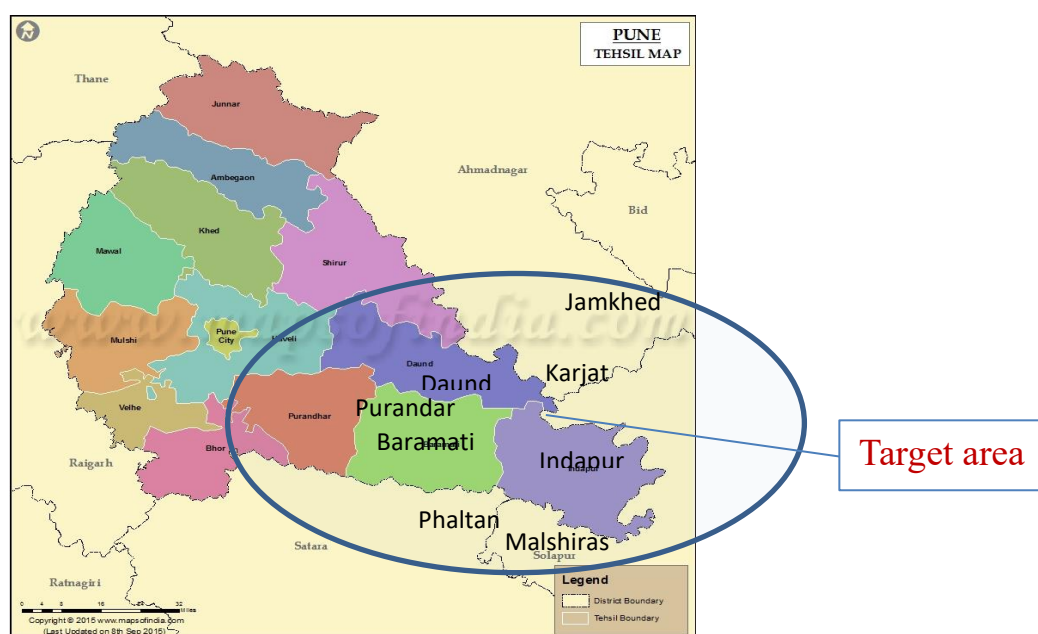
1. To increase the income of the target population by way of various income generating schemes, skill development and infrastructure development.
2. To reduce the poverty among the target population and bring them above the poverty line.

BASELINE SURVEY

A baseline survey was carried out regarding beneficiary profile, family details, educational status, land holding, livestock holding, and livelihood sources to get proper understanding. DAPSC is a programme of the Government of India, with the objective to promote the economic development of scheduled caste families living below the poverty line, by providing various resources to them as livelihood support. The preliminary survey revealed that the system of identification of below poverty line individuals has not been updated since 2002. A list of BPL families was collected from grampachayat as well as Government/authorized rationing shop. Following three documents were collected from all the individual families before finalizing the beneficiary list by the Scheduled caste sub plan (SCSP) implementation committee, namely, Aadhar Number, Caste certificate and Ration card.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WORK AREA

Target area



A total of 1619 beneficiaries' consisting of individual farmers and 22 self-help groups (SHG) from 8 tehsils of four districts were included for the activities carried out under DAPSC 2020-21. About 63 villages from 8 tehsils viz. Baramati, Daund, Purandar, Indapur (Pune district), Malashiras (Solapur district), Karjat, Jamkhed (Ahmadnagar district) and Phaltan (Satara district) were included based on a survey of beneficiaries for their status and requirements for the upliftment of livelihood status.

PLANNING OF INTERVENTIONS

Understanding the status and basic needs of the beneficiaries was important for planning suitable interventions that would directly help improve income, education, health, nutrition, thus reducing inequality, besides inducing economic growth. Out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations, four SDGs, namely 'No poverty' (SDG 1), 'Zero hunger' (SDG 2), 'Climate action' (SDG 13), and 'Life on land' (SDG 15) are most relevant to Agriculture sector. All the planned interventions were similar to the following developmental goals. **"IDEAL TECHS DEMO"** approach was followed while holistically planning the intervention.

Improved technologies

Diversification

Exposure

Advanced practices

Livelihood support

Training & skill development

Entrepreneurship development

Covid awareness

Health & Nutrition

Support to women

Demonstrations

Employment generation

Monitoring and evaluation

Organization building

IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTIONS IN FIELD CROPS

In India, agriculture is the major provider of livelihood to the poor, especially in the rural areas. However, the agricultural sector faces big challenges like declining landholdings, deteriorating natural resources (especially soil and water), the adverse impact of climate change, declining productivity, rising input costs, fluctuating markets, and declining farm income. These factors make agriculture a riskier livelihood, especially for the resource-poor SC farmers.

Improved Seed distribution:

Adopting improved high yielding crops with recommended management practices has immense potential in achieving the SDGs. It is encouraging that the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) has developed several technologies that promise to increase incomes, reduce production costs, conserve natural resources, improve food quality and nutrition, and minimize risks. The need is to create an enabling environment to scale out useful and efficient technologies/innovations for wider adoption and large-scale impact on the production and income of smallholder farmers. Crop production mainly depends on the quality of seed used besides climatic conditions and other inputs. Due to the higher cost of better quality seeds, farmers tend to use any available seed with compromised quality. The beneficiaries selected for this intervention mainly were poor. The detailed survey of Schedule Castes beneficiary farmers from Karhawagaj, Anjangaon and Belwandi was carried out by the DAPSC committee. The seed requirement for the Rabi season crops of Wheat, Sorghum and Bengal gram was identified after interacting with the beneficiary farmers. Wheat (Lok-1 param), Jowar (Maldandi-1) and Bengal gram (Digvijay, harit-kranti) seeds were distributed as per the requirement of farmers. The seed distribution programme was carried out in Karhawagaj and Anjangaon (Baramati tehsil, Pune district) on 25th November 2020, following all the necessary COVID-19 precautionary measures. Dr Himanshu Pathak, Director, ICAR-NIASM distributed the seeds and addressed the beneficiary farmers. Dr NP Kurade, Chairman, DAPSC Committee, coordinated the programme of Rabi seed distribution in three villages. Gram Sarpanch, Grampanchayat Members, SC beneficiary farmers and DAPSC committee members namely, Dr DD Nangare, Dr AV Nirmale, Dr SS Pawar, Mr Rajkumar and Mr MP Bhendarkar participated in the programme. The seed distribution was extended to Belwandi (Karjat tehsil, Ahmednagar district) on 3rd

December 2020, wherein Wheat, Sorghum and Bengal gram seeds were distributed by Mr Rajkumar and Mr Mukesh Bhendarkar, Scientists, ICAR-NIASM, Baramati to SC beneficiaries.



Distribution of critical inputs of fertilizers:

Schedule Castes beneficiary farmers from Karhawagaj, Anjangaon (Baramati tehsil, Pune district) and Belwandi (Karjat tehsil, Ahmednagar district) were identified based on the survey carried out by DAPSC committee. The fertilizer requirement of individual beneficiary for the Rabi season in respect to Urea, MOP and SSP was identified after interacting with the beneficiary farmers and required quantity for wheat/jowar/bengal gram crops sown by the farmers. The fertilizers were distributed to the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries following all the necessary COVID-19 precautionary measures. Dr NP Kurade, Chairman, DAPSC Committee along with the committee members namely, Dr DD Nangare, Dr AV Nirmale, Dr SS Pawar, Dr BB Gaikwad, Mr Rajkumar, Mr MP Bhendarkar, Dr Aliza Pradhan and Mr Anil Kumar Siddharth (F&AO) participated in the fertilizer distribution programme.



Plant protection support:

Infestations of insect pests are responsible for heavy crop production losses. However, small and marginal farmers are generally poor in resources to control pests in the crop. Therefore, the farmers were informed about integrated pest management practices that can prevent crop loss due to pest attack. To control pest population in the crop, the Pheromone traps with lure and light traps were provided to the farmers. Also, light traps were provided to the farmers for the management of insect pests.



Technological interventions in horticulture crops:

Dragon fruit: Dragon fruit is a promising horticultural crop which may support sustainable income to farmers having shallow basaltic farm lands. Dragon fruit is also having high nutritive value for enhancing immunity and health of individuals. With view to introduce this valuable horticultural crop to large number of SC farmers, small intervention was planned. Two sets of poles and dragon fruit cutting were provided to each of the 180 farmers mostly for backyard cultivation.



LIVESTOCK & POULTRY INTERVENTIONS FOR LIVELIHOOD UPLIFTMENT

Livestock are considered as one of the important means of adaption to impending challenges imposed due to climate change. The rural poor are the worst affected sector due to climate change impacts. Large numbers of the beneficiaries were landless. Some of the landless and few of the small and marginal farmers owned livestock which was major support for their livelihood earnings. The livestock owned by the farmers were mostly nondescript and less productive and mostly managed in semi-intensive system. The nutritional status of the livestock owned by beneficiaries was very poor. Therefore, following livestock interventions were planned for these beneficiaries.

Dairy Kits:

Large number of SC beneficiaries owned livestock and few of them were having dairy animals either cattle or buffaloes. Most of them were landless or few of them were small or marginal landholding farmers. The beneficiaries owned 02-06 number of dairy animals. Dairy kits comprised of milk can, Stainless steel bucket, milk measure, baskets, dairy concentrate feed, mineral mixture and deworming tablets. The dairy kits were provided to improve the general health status and productivity of the dairy animals. The milk can, bucket and milk measure are useful for clean milk production.

The mineral mixture and deworming medicine are useful for improving general health status and productivity in dairy animals. A total of 300 beneficiaries from different villages were provided with dairy kits.



Goat farming:

Goats are being called as poor man's cow by Mahatma Gandhiji. Goats are mostly reared by the poor and marginalized farmers of India as their livelihood as input requirement is very less for goat rearing. Almost 331 beneficiaries from different villages were provided with either two female goats or one male and one female goats. The farmers were very happy to receive the goats. This was the most popular and preferred intervention by the SC beneficiaries. The goats were procured from Punshloka Ahilyadevi Maharashtra Mendi Va Sheli Vikas Mahamandal Ltd., Dahiwadi, Dist Satara, The Government of Maharashtra undertaking.



Backyard poultry:

Backyard poultry is one of the additional source of income for rural poor since ancient times. Most of the poor rural household rear backyard poultry birds as livelihood support. Rural women are mostly involved in these activities. In traditional system the productivity of the backyard poultry birds is very poor in terms of growth rate, egg production and feed efficiency. Recently large no. of improved/upgraded backyard poultry breeds have been developed in India. Vanraja, Srinidhi, Grampriya, Satpura and Kaveri are some of the breeds popularised in recent years. Backyard poultry serve as source of some additional regular income from sell of eggs and birds and it is also source of good quality nutritious protein for family members. 150 poultry cages were distributed to needy poor SC families which will be able to derive benefit out of it. The cages were designed at ICAR NIASM. The poultry cage design was two-tier design suitable for holding 20 birds, as shown below.



AQUACULTURE FOR LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT

To facilitate fishery's income enhancement, the quality fish seed and fish feed were provided to 40 beneficiaries under DAPSC programme. The quality fish seed and feed and good aquaculture management practices were targeted for enhancing the fishery production and income of the beneficiaries.

Input distribution for farm pond-based aquaculture

The fish seeds and fish feed were distributed to the beneficiary of one-day training programme organized on "Farm pond-based Aquaculture: A Business Opportunity" on March 24, 2021 under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan 2020-21. The input distribution was done at ICAR NIASM. 2020-21. Also, fish seeds and fish feed were distributed to beneficiaries during the one-day training programme on "Farm Pond based Aquaculture: A Business Opportunity" conducted on March 27, 2021 under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan 2020-21 at Jamkhed Dist.-Ahmednagar.



LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT TO ARTISANS & AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Bamboo distribution to artisans:

Bamboo has vast potential in contributing to rural poverty reduction. Bamboo artisans belonging to Scheduled Caste community consists mostly of poor marginal families. ICAR-NIASM, Baramati with the aim to provide livelihood support to these families, surveyed the area and identified the beneficiaries. The distribution of inputs in the form of bamboos was carried out under which thirty bamboo artisans' families were benefitted. The bamboos will be utilized by these artisans to make different finished bamboo products and to generate additional income for their families through the sale.





Bicycles to landless labourers:

On the same occasion, bicycles were distributed to the agricultural labourers /daily wages workers belonging to scheduled caste community. Sixty beneficiary families' whose main source of income is from working as agricultural labourers were benefitted through this programme. These bicycles will provide economical means of daily travel between their homes and workplace besides use in domestic activities. Dr Himanshu Pathak, Director, ICAR-NIASM chaired the programme and addressed the beneficiaries regarding the activities of the institute. DAPSC Committee lead by Dr NP Kurade and the members namely, Dr DD Nangare, Dr AV Nirmale, Dr SS Pawar, Mr Rajkumar, Mr MP Bhendarkar, Dr Aliza Pradhan and Mr K Ravi Kumar coordinated the entire activities. Mr Babul Kumar Sinha (CAO) and Mr Anil Kumar Sidharth (F&AO) participated in the programme. The inputs were distributed to the beneficiaries by the Director, ICAR-NIASM, CAO, F&AO and SCSP Committee. The beneficiaries expressed their appreciation towards the institute for the help extended and the livelihood support provided.



Utensil Kits with water filter:

Most of the beneficiaries with no pucca house and insufficient required utensils for their family were selected for benefits. The beneficiary group (90) for this intervention was mostly woman from poor casual labour group. These families revealed heartfelt satisfaction while receiving the benefit. The utensil kit comprised of one water filter and other day to day required kitchen utensils. These utensils may help the beneficiaries for improving overall health status of families by providing means for healthy living.



Tool kit:

A small multiutility tool kit of handheld equipment comprising of khurpi, sickle, koyta, pick axe with chisel and spade was procured. The beneficiaries for these interventions were mostly landless labourers



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPED/ASSETS CREATED

In any development efforts creation of assets or infrastructure are important for long term positive impacts for the beneficiaries and society under this programme several assets creation activities were carried for the beneficiaries of the programme.

Distribution of vehicles/equipment:

Various agricultural equipment and vehicle are very important part of modern-day agriculture. Power tillers, tractors and refrigerated van are important for day today

agricultural operations besides transport of farm produce. The self-help groups of SC farmers identified for these interventions were poor with very less land ownership.

Power tiller and Tractor are very important prime mover and source of power in agricultural operations particularly for land preparation using primary and secondary tillage operations such as ploughing, rotavating, harrowing, and other operations such as seed sowing, spraying, etc. besides being commonly used for transportation of agri-inputs or produce. This provides a unique opportunity to generate additional income through providing custom –hiring services of power tiller, tractor and its accessories for all the associated operations through-out year. Refrigerated van can be used for transport of fish, milk, vegetables etc. mostly perishable items for increasing their shelf life. One each group with about 10 beneficiaries were identified based on their requirement and desire to use the vehicle for livelihood upliftment.

Powertiller:

One powertiller with trolley was provided to a self-help group based on their requirement of on-farm operations and transportation needs.



Tractors:

Two self-help groups were identified based on their requirements of farm mechanization and custom hiring opportunities of available farm equipment and tractor as prime mover and sugarcane transportation in the vicinity areas.



Refrigerated van:

One Mahindra bolero refrigerated van was procured for one self-help group engaged in marketing of agricultural produce particularly vegetables.



Mirchi Kandup machine (Chilli powder making machine):

Four different women self-help groups from four different villages were identified for Mirchi Kandup machine. All these groups are using these machines for earning some additional income for their families.



Sewing machines

Sewing machines are very good means of livelihood support particularly to women. A total of 40 pedal operated sewing machines were distributed to mostly women beneficiary. Most of the beneficiaries are using these machines for their day to day work as well as for earning additional income for their families.



Flour mills

Flour mills can be very good source of additional earnings for rural families. These can be used for their daily use as well as earning some additional income for family. 100 flour mills were distributed to beneficiary families from different villages.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

10 SC women self-help groups were identified with help of KVK, Baramati for Entrepreneurship development. These groups were encouraged for using their skills, as a source of their income generation activity. These groups were sponsored for hiring the food stall in Bhimthadi Jatra during Krushak/Krishi Mela organized at KVK, baramati. The groups offered snacks and veg-nonveg meal in their stall during the Mela for 5 days.



TRAININGS AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Skill development is essential in creating trained human resources to initiate revenue generation activities for individuals/SHGs. Aiming this, various training programmes and Field Days were organized under SCSP Scheme for the beneficiaries. The details are described below.

Field day programme on 'Better Management Practices in Aquaculture'

A one-day field day program on 'Better Management Practices in Aquaculture' was organized at Kambaleswar village and Malegaon (Kh) village Dist- Pune on 23rd March 2021. The programme was organized on the farmer's field at Kambaleswar village. SCSP beneficiaries from two villages participated in the program. Mr Mukesh Bhendarkar, Scientist (FRM) and Programme Coordinator, guided the farmers on various topics such as acclimatizing the fish to pass fish with the minimum stresses possible during seed stocking. All the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan 2020-21 Committee members participated in the event. Mr Mukesh Bhendarkar, Dr Bhaskar Gaikwad and Dr Sachin Pawar coordinated the program.



Training Programme on 'Farm Pond based Aquaculture Model'

A one-day training program on "Farm Pond based Aquaculture Model" was organized at ICAR-NIASM, Baramati, on 24th March 2021. At the onset, Dr Himanshu Pathak, Director, ICAR-NIASM and Chief Guest, briefed the farmers about institute activities and emphasized the importance of the fish farming business and the need to learn newer technologies in fish farming. Dr Sharad Surnar, Aquaculture Expert, Pune, guided about artificial feed management and Pradhan Mantri Matsya-Sampada Yojana. Mr Mukesh Bhendarkar, the Training Coordinator, advised the farmers on commercially important fish species, freshwater aquaculture, management methods for modern aquaculture, GIFT tilapia. Dr Nitin Kurade, Chairman SCSP, briefed about SCSP program. A Technical Bulletin "मत्स्य संवर्धन मार्गदर्शिका" was released on occasion. The fish seeds and fish feed

was distributed to all the beneficiary trainees. All SCSP Committee members participated in the event. Dr DD Nangre proposed vote of thanks. The training programme was coordinated by Mr Mukesh Bhendarkar, Dr Bhaskar Gaikwad and Dr Sachin Pawar.



Training on 'Farm Pond based Aquaculture: A Business Opportunity'

A one-day training program on "Farm Pond based Aquaculture: A Business Opportunity" was organized on 27th March 2021 at Jamkhed Dist- Ahmednagar. Dr Himanshu Pathak, Director, ICAR-NIASM and Chief Guest, briefed the farmers about institute activities and the importance of fish farming business with the adaptation of newer technologies. Dr Sharad Surnar, Aquaculture Expert, Pune provided guidance on artificial feed management and Pradhan Mantri Matsya-Sampada Yojana. Mr Mukesh Bhendarkar, the Training Coordinator, guided the farmers on various topics such as commercially important fish species, freshwater aquaculture, management methods for modern aquaculture, GIFT tilapia. Mr Mukesh Bhendarkar, Dr Bhaskar Gaikwad and Dr Sachin Pawar coordinated the programme.



Field Day-cum- COVID-19 Awareness Programme

A "Field Day-cum- COVID-19 Awareness Programme" was organized on 28th December 2021 under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (DAPSC). In his welcome address, Dr. Nitin P. Kurade, Chairman, Schedules Caste Sub-Plan (DAPSC) implementation committee of ICAR-NIASM, briefed the participants about the ICAR-NIASM and its different activities. He stressed upon utilizing the inputs given under DAPSC in an effective manner. Dr. Avinash V. Nirmale explained about other inputs provided under the DAPSC

programme. Dr. Sachin S. Pawar addressed the participants on COVID-19 awareness. He explained COVID-19 appropriate behaviour and its importance in preventing the spread of the disease under the threat of upcoming omicron variant. Dr. Bhaskar B. Gaikwad described the DAPSC programme in detail. He encouraged the participants to come forward for forming self-help groups for livelihood upliftment. The interaction was helpful for understanding the needs of beneficiaries. Furthermore, the COVID Kits comprising N95 masks, hand sanitizer, hand wash, and soaps were distributed to the participants on the occasion of COVID-19 Awareness Programme. A group of 180 DAPSC beneficiaries mainly women, attended the programme. The programme was co-ordinated by Dr Nitin Kurade, Dr Avinash Nirmale, Dr Sachin Pawar and Dr Bhaskar Gaikwad.



Training programme on use of ICT tools for custom hiring of Tractor and farm equipment

One-day training programme on " use of ICT tools for custom hiring of Tractor and farm equipment" was organized under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan 2020-21 at ICAR-NIASM for the benefit of self-help group members. The programme was co-ordinated by Dr Bhaskar Gaikwad, Dr Nitin Kurade, Dr Avinash Nirmale and Dr Sachin Pawar.



In order to assure success of any developmental efforts effective monitoring and evaluation system should be in place. This not only helps in continued improvement of the efforts but also provides desired motivation to beneficiaries to use the resources optimally. For monitoring and evaluation of each of the intervention a proforma was prepared for collection of information and data for assessing status of use of inputs/resources and socio-economic impact on livelihood of beneficiary.

TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTION IN LIVESTOCK

Dairy kit supplied to dairy farmers was very useful for improving health status of livestock besides day-to-day operations such as cleaning, feeding, milking etc.



TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTION IN POULTRY

All the beneficiaries are using the poultry cages for rearing backyard poultry. They informed that due to use of cage, the overall status and production of birds has been improved.



TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTION IN AQUACULTURE

A number of beneficiaries initiated aquaculture activities in the farm ponds after receiving training at ICAR-NIASM. The aquaculture activity was highly productive activity for the beneficiaries.



TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTION IN FIELD CROPS

Improved seed for the rabi season crops of wheat (Lok-1 param), jowar (Maldandi-1) and bengal gram (Digvijay, harit-kranti) were distributed to 41 SC beneficiary. The final production data collected from all the farmers was as shown in Table.1.



Table 1: Production and expected income generated under field crop intervention.

SL. No.	Name Of Beneficiary	Village	Seed	Production per bag wt 70 kg	Land (Acres)	Expected Income (Rs.)
1	Balaso Sitaram Kuchekar	Anjangaon	Wheat + Sorghum	7 +3	1 + 1	18,200/-
2	Nana Shrirang More	Anjangaon	Wheat	9	1	12600/-
3	Dattu Dagadu Kuchekar	Anjangaon	Wheat + Sorghum + Bengalgram	8+4+5	1 each	39900/-

4	Prakash Sitaram Kuchekar	Anjangaon	Wheat + Sorghum + Bengal gram	8+6+2	1 each	35000/-
5	Bajirao Mahipat More	Anjangaon	Wheat	7	1 each	9800/-
6	Bhivaji Sopan More	Anjangaon	Wheat+ Bengal gram	8+4	1 each	25200/-
7	Tanaji Bapu More	Anjangaon	Wheat+ Bengal gram	13+8	1 each	46200/-
8	Gopal Mahipat More	Anjangaon	Wheat+ Bengal gram	8+4	1 + 1/2	25200/-
9	Kisan Rama Bamne	Anjangaon	Wheat	8	1	11200/-
10	Tukaram Sitaram Kuchekar	Anjangaon	Bengal gram	5	1	17500/-
11	Hanumant Sitaram Kuchekar	Anjangaon	Bengal gram + Sorghum	4+2	1 each	19600/-
12	Sulochana mahendra More	Anjangaon	Bengal gram	5	1	17500/-
13	Chandrakant Bamne	Anjangaon	Bengal gram + Sorghum	4+2	1 each	19600/-
14	Sudam Sitaram Kuchekar	Anjangaon	Bengal gram	6	1	21000/-
15	Hanumant Bapurao More	Anjangaon	Bengalgram	7	1	24500/-
16	Vijay Vilas More	Karhawagaj	Wheat+ Bengal gram	9+3	1 each	23100/-
17	Mohan Ramchandra Kharat	Karhawagaj	Wheat+ Bengal gram	10+5	1 each	31500/-
18	Dattu Ramchandra Kharat	Karhawagaj	Wheat	8	Per 1 acr	11200/-
19	Sanjay Nana More	Karhawagaj	Wheat+ Bengal gram	7+3	1	20300/-
20	Dayaram Nanaso More	Karhawagaj	Wheat+ Bengal gram	8+5	1 + 1.1/2	28700/-
21	Arjun Dharma More	Karhawagaj	Wheat+ Bengal gram	7+3	1 each	20300/-
22	Sanjay Nivrutti More	Karhawagaj	Wheat+ Bengal gram	8+6	1 each	32,200/-
23	Rajan Nivrutti More	Karhawagaj	Wheat+ Bengal gram	8+5	1 each	28700/-
24	Jayram Appaji More	Karhawagaj	Wheat + Sorghum	9+4	1 each	23800/-
25	Suresh Haribhau More	Karhawagaj	Wheat	15	1	21000/-
26	Tolan Vasant More	Karhawagaj	Bengal gram	5	1	17500/-
27	Ganesh Kailas Kamble	Karhawagaj	Sorghum	4	1	11200/-
28	Ramdas Bappu Sable	Belwandi	Wheat + Sorghum	7+8	1 each	32200/-
29	Sukhadev Bappu Kamble	Belwandi	Wheat + Sorghum	14+5	1 each	33600/-
30	Vitthal Devram Shinde	Belwandi	Wheat + Sorghum	10+9	1 each	39200/-

31	Dnyandeve Lakshman Shete	Belwandi	Wheat + Sorghum + Bengal gram	13+6+6	1 each	56000/-
32	Navnath Rohidas Shinde	Belwandi	Wheat + Sorghum	8+4	1 each	22400/-
33	Rohini Balu Shinde	Belwandi	Bengal gram	6	1	21000/-
34	Malhari Dada Bobade	Belwandi	Bengal gram	10	1	35000/-
35	Bhimrao Namdev Kamble	Belwandi	Bengal gram	6	1	21000/-
36	Ganesh Ramesh Shete	Belwandi	Sorghum	6	2	16800/-
37	Ashok Lakshman Shete	Belwandi	Sorghum	8	2	22400/-
38	Tukaram Bappu Kamble	Belwandi	Sorghum	15	3	42000/-
39	Dattu Tukaram Chindhe	Belwandi	Sorghum	12	2	33600/-
40	Vitthal Changdev Sable	Belwandi	Sorghum + Bengal gram	5+2	1 + 2	21000/-
41	Mahadev Rohidas Shinde	Belwandi	Wheat+ Sorghum + Bengal gram	10 +8 + 4	1 + 2 + 1	50400/-

Date: 02.07.2021: Price considered Sorghum = Rs 40/- per kg; Wheat= Rs 20/- per kg; Bengal gram= Rs 50/- per kg

The inputs provided to farmers were within the range of Rs. 7000/- to Rs. 10,000/- whereas the income generated ranged between Rs. 11,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-.

TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTION IN DRAGON FRUIT

Most of the farmers planted the dragon fruit cutting in their backyard.



MECHANIZATION INTERVENTIONS

Beneficiaries are using Tractors and Power tiller in their field for various agricultural operations besides renting them on custom hiring basis to other farmers. The tractor have been fitted with GPS tracking system to aid in custom hiring services and optimum utilization throughout year.



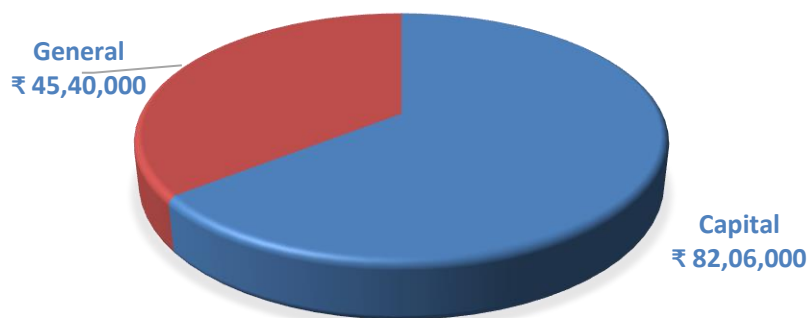
SEWING MACHINE, BICYCLE AND FLOUR MILL:

All these items are very useful for the beneficiaries in their daily activities. They are using sewing machine and flour mill as source of additional income also.

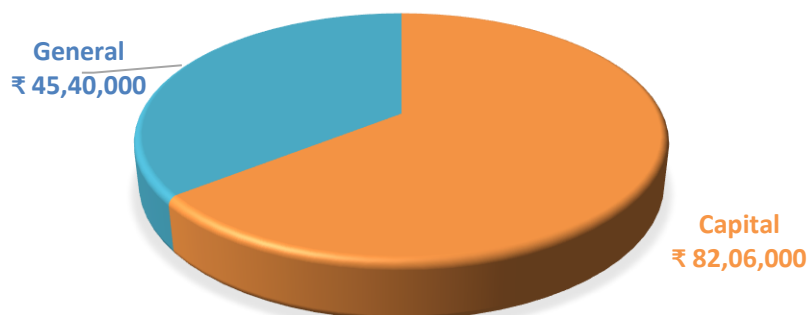


BUDGET UTILIZATION

Total Budget Received
₹ 1,27,46,000



Total Budget Utilized
₹ 1,27,46,000



Expenditure incurred under Capital head

Sr.	Name of item	Indenter	Quantity	Amount (₹)
1	Procurement of Goats + transport	AV Nirmale	663	2,529,800 + 52053
2	Refrigerated mobile van	AV Nirmale	1	1,437,557
3	Power tiller	BB Gaikwad	1	215,000
4	Accessories - Power tiller	BB Gaikwad	1	58000
5	Tractors	BB Gaikwad	2	1,198,192
6	Rotavator	BB Gaikwad	1	98500
7	Domestic Flour mill	BB Gaikwad	100	999,900
8	Bicycles	DD Nangare	60	244,500
9	Mirchi kandap machine	K Ravi Kumar	4	193,000
10	DSLR Camera	MP Bhendarkar	1	47,500
11	Sewing machine	NP Kurade	40	224,000
12	Backyard poultry cages	SS Pawar	150	749,850
13	SS Water filter	SS Pawar	90	157,500
Total Expenditure (Capital)				8,206,000

Expenditure incurred under General head

Sr.	Name of item	Indenter	Quantity/ Beneficiary	Amount (₹)
1.	Procurement of seeds	Aliza Pradhan	41	158750
2.	Procurement of fertilizers	Aliza Pradhan	41	201980
3.	Fertilizer kharif	Aliza Pradhan	40	237348
4.	Transportation charges for seed to Ahmednagar	MP Bhendarkar	-	2700
5.	Labour charge incurred while transporting fertilizers	Aliza Pradhan	-	3000
6.	Plastic milk cans	SS Pawar	300	84600
7.	Stainless steel bucket and milk measure	NP Kurade	300	125412
8.	Plastic Ghamelas	AV Nirmale	300	143100
9.	Deworming tablets	AV Nirmale	300	67200
10.	Mineral Mixture	AV Nirmale	300	195000
11.	Cattle feed	AV Nirmale	300	320250
12.	Bamboo & Bamboo sickles	AV Nirmale	55	479350
13.	Power sprayer	BB Gaikwad	100	225000
14.	Hand Tools	BB Gaikwad	300	214500
15.	Dragon fruit	DD Nangare	180	349440
16.	Procurement of Lure & Pheromone traps	Rajkumar	-	106790
17.	Light traps	Rajkumar	-	152500
18.	Covid kit	MP Bhendarkar	-	456475
19.	Utensil Kit	Mr Rajkumar	90	168600
20.	Display Banners	SS Pawar	-	5782
21.	Banners and stickers	SS Pawar	-	13702
22.	Fisheries trainings	MP Bhendarkar	2	25000
23.	Fish Feed	MP Bhendarkar	40	88050
24.	Fish Seed	MP Bhendarkar	40	170000
25.	Transportation	NP Kurade	-	36250
26.	Manpower	NP Kurade	-	118163
27.	Imprest for DAPSC	NP Kurade	-	3622
28.	Miscellaneous Imprest	NP Kurade	-	4000
29.	KVK Krushik stall support	NP Kurade	-	383436
Total Expenditure (General)				4540000

PROJECT TEAM



Dr Nitin P Kurade

Principal Scientist (Veterinary Pathology)
Chairman, DAPSC Implementation Committee



Dr Dhananjay D Nangare

Principal Scientist (Soil & Water Conservation Eng.)
Member, DAPSC Implementation Committee



Dr Avinash V Nirmale

Chief Technical Officer (Animal Science)
Member, DAPSC Implementation Committee



Dr Sachinkumar S Pawar

Senior Scientist (Animal Biotechnology)
Member Secretary, DAPSC Implementation Committee



Dr Bhaskar B Gaikwad

Scientist SS (Farm Machinery & Power)
Member, DAPSC Implementation Committee



Dr Aliza Pradhan

Scientist (Agronomy)
Member, DAPSC Implementation Committee



Mr Rajkumar

Scientist (Agri. Entomology)
Member, DAPSC Implementation Committee



Mr Mukeshkumar P Bhendarkar

Scientist (Fisheries Resource Management)
Member, DAPSC Implementation Committee



Mr K Ravi Kumar

Scientist (Agri. Extension)
Member, DAPSC Implementation Committee



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(समतुल्य विश्वविद्यालय)

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद

बारामती, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र ४१३ ११५

फोन: (०२११२) २५४०५७, २५४०५८; फैक्स: (०२११२) २५४०५६

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