



DAPSC Annual Report 2022-23



भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय अजैविक स्ट्रेस प्रबंधन संस्थान



ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management



DAPSC ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23

*Livelihood improvement of scheduled caste farmers
through improved technology interventions in crops,
livestock and poultry*

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ABIOTIC STRESS MANAGEMENT

ISO 9001:2015

Malegaon, Baramati 413 115, Pune Maharashtra, India

<https://niasm.icar.gov.in/>

Citation

Kurade NP, Pawar SS, Gaikwad BB, Nangare DD, Nirmale AV, Chavan SB, Kakade VD, K Ravi Kumar, Rajkumar, Aliza Pradhan (2025) DAPSC Annual Report 2022-23, ICAR - National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Baramati- 413 115, India, p 26.

Published by

Dr K Sammi Reddy
Director
ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management

Compiled and edited by

NP Kurade
SS Pawar
BB Gaikwad
DD Nangare
AV Nirmale
Sangram B Chavan
Vijaysinha D Kakade
K Ravi Kumar
Rajkumar
Aliza Pradhan

Contact details

Director
ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management
Malegaon, Baramati - 413 115, Pune, Maharashtra, India
Phone: 02112-254057/58; Fax: 02112-254056
Email: director.niasm@icar.gov.in

Foreword

The objectives stated by the Preamble of the Indian constitution are to secure justice, liberty, and equality for all citizens and promote fraternity to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation. Despite the deep concern in the Constitution for the Upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes is reflected in the elaborate constitutional mechanism, these communities are still socioeconomically backward and need special consideration for safeguarding their interests and their accelerated socio-economic development. Scheduled castes notified as per provisions contained in Clause 1 of Article 341 of the Constitution are those castes/races in the country that suffer from extreme social, educational, and economic backwardness. There are enumerable causes for this disparity, and the important causes are the age-old practice of untouchability, the desire for infrastructure facilities, and geographical isolation. As per 'Article 16' of the Constitution of India, many provisions have been suggested to safeguard the interests of backward communities. However, despite concerted efforts by different Government and non-government organizations and individuals, the social and economic status of scheduled caste families in rural areas is not satisfactory. Therefore, the Government of India channelizes the flow of outlays and the benefits from the general sectors in the plan for the development of scheduled castes in the form of the Developmental Action Plan for scheduled caste (DAPSC), which was previously known as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP).



In the climate change scenario, the efforts to end poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and stimulate economic growth by providing opportunities. Development plans need to be chalked out considering the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all Members in 2015 with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Some of the SDGs, namely 'No poverty' (SDG 1), 'Zero hunger' (SDG 2), Gender equality (SDG 5), Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), Reduced inequalities (SDG 10) 'Climate action' (SDG 13), and 'Life on land' (SDG 15) are most relevant while planning DAPSC activities. In continuation of work done during 2020-21, a multidisciplinary team of ICAR-NIASM implemented the DAPSC (2022-23) scheme for more than 1000 below-poverty-line SC families from 48 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 interventions. I congratulate the SCSP implementation team for successfully conducting the activities related to field crops, livestock, poultry, and livelihood improvement interventions. Most of the activities strongly influence the SC beneficiary families in enhancing their livelihood and improving the visibility and liaison of the Institute with the nearby rural farming community.

(K Sammi Reddy)
Director ICAR-NIASM

Preface

At the time of independence, 15% of the country's total population was SC, and approximately 95% SC population was below the poverty line. The Government has held special concern and commitment to the well-being of the Scheduled Castes who suffer due to their social and economic backwardness and relative isolation. According to the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011, nearly 73 per cent of Dalit households and 79 per cent of Adivasi households were the most deprived among rural households in India. It was a great opportunity for the members of the DAPSC implementation committee to help the needy and below-the-poverty-line population of the SC community for overall support to their livelihood and liaising of the Institute with the nearby villages. Very few SC beneficiaries owned agricultural land, mainly small or marginal landholding. With the successful implementation of the scheme during 2020-21 and 2021-22, our team was proactive in identifying beneficiaries, selecting suitable interventions, and implementing them. As per the objective of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan programme of the Government of India, to promote the socio-economic development of poor scheduled caste families a holistic plan was envisaged, and different activities such as providing various inputs/resources, increasing awareness, creating assets, and enhancing skills for improving living standard were carried out. Identification of beneficiaries and their needs, procurement of inputs, demonstration, and distribution were carried out by a multidisciplinary team at ICAR-NIASM. The committee appreciates the wholehearted support and help rendered by the Assistant Administrative Officer -Mr. Dayanand Kharat, Finance & accounts Officer -Dr. S.K. Das and Director of the Institute. The support of village panchayat members/Sarapanch is also acknowledged. The team's efforts were well appreciated by the beneficiary scheduled caste families and local gram-panchayat members.

Authors

SCSP Implementation Committee

Contents

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Executive Summary	5
2.	About the SCSP plan	6
3.	Socio-economic profile of work area	7
4.	Planning of interventions	8
5.	Improved technology interventions	9
6.	Field days/Trainings organized	14
7.	Infrastructure developed/Assets created/General inputs distributed	17
8.	Livelihood support to Agricultural labourers	20
9.	Monitoring and Evaluation	21
10.	DAPSC Budget Utilization (2022-23)	24
11.	Project team	25

Executive Summary

A multidisciplinary team of ICAR NIASM carried out the Scheduled caste (SC) sub-plan activities for the year 2022-23 for the below poverty line (BPL) SC families from four districts of Maharashtra i.e. Pune, Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar), Kolhapur, and Satara. Two types of interventions were carried out: 1. For SC individual beneficiaries' families and 2. For SC self-help groups (SHGs). The beneficiaries were selected based on the SC caste certificate, Aadhar card, and ration card (yellow or saffron). Very few beneficiaries had agricultural land, and most were landless; some owned livestock resources such as dairy animals, small ruminants, and poultry. The majority of the beneficiaries were landless casual labourers.

Under the DAPSC program, various interventions were planned considering the sustainable development goals of the United Nations. These included crops, livestock, and poultry farming. Besides these, some of the interventions were targeted at improving living standards and promoting the health and nutrition of beneficiary families. A total of 1041 farmers and two self-help groups (SHG) from about 48 villages (from 9 tehsils viz Baramati, Daund, Purandar, Indapur, Hatkanangale, Kolhapur, Karjat, Jamkhed and Phaltan) were included based on a survey of their status and requirements for the upliftment of livelihood. Other inputs namely, poultry cages (60), utensil kits (150) with stainless steel water filters (50), sewing machines (100), flour mills (50), dairy kits consisting of milk cans, SS buckets, milk measure, plastic baskets, mineral mixture, deworming tablets (100) were provided. Also, Bicycles (70), were distributed to landless beneficiaries. A total of 2 SHGs were provided with capital inputs/livelihood support for income generation viz. Non-woven bag-making machine (1), and onion transplanter (1). A total of 6 training programmes were carried out, which benefitted more than 400 SC beneficiaries.

About the DAPSC/SCSP plan

The 1950 Constitution of India, introduced after the country gained independence, included 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 and Scheduled Tribes for Dalits. The Constitution of India defines who would be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in any State or Union Territory. The GOI has been formulating several programs to uplift the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, and the Developmental Action Plan for Scheduled caste DAPSC, previously known as the Scheduled caste Sub Plan (SCSP), is one of those programs. In Maharashtra, out of the total population (124904071 projected population in 2022), 54.78% live in rural areas, and 45.22% live in urban areas. There are 11.81% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 9.35% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of the total population in Maharashtra. Through the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), the Government of India is channelling funds from the Planning Commission to develop SCs and STs, respectively. According to the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011, nearly 79 per cent of Adivasi households and 73 per cent of Dalit households were the most deprived among rural households in India. While 45 per cent of SC households are landless and earn a living by manual casual labour, the figure is 30 per cent for Adivasis. A multidisciplinary team of scientists and technical officers implemented the SCSP scheme in nearby districts of the Institute. A preliminary survey defining livelihood profile was carried out to prepare a list of beneficiaries and plan suitable interventions.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan is a programme of the Government of India that promotes the economic development of scheduled caste families living below the poverty line by providing various resources to them. The fundamental objective of SCSP has been to channel the flow of outlays and the benefits from the general sectors in the plan to develop scheduled castes at least in proportion to their population.

Objectives of the Scheme

1. The scheme's main objective is to increase the income of the target population through various income-generating schemes, skill development, and infrastructure development.
2. To reduce poverty among the target population and bring them above the poverty line.

Socio-economic profile of work area

Target area:

A total of 1041 beneficiaries, consisting of individual farmers and 2 self-help groups (SHG) from 9 tehsils in four districts, were included in the activities carried out under DAPSC 2022-23. About 48 villages from 9 tehsils viz. Baramati, Daund, Purandar, Indapur (Pune district), Hatkanangale, Kolhapur (Kohlapur district), Karjat, Jamkhed (Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar) district), and Phaltan (Satara district) were included based on a survey of beneficiaries for their status and requirements for the upliftment of livelihood status.



Baseline survey:

To understand the SC population's status in nearby villages, a baseline survey was carried out regarding beneficiary profiles, family details, educational status, land holdings, livestock holdings, and livelihood sources. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan is a programme of the Government of India intending to promote the economic development of scheduled caste families living below the poverty line by providing them with various resources as livelihood support. The preliminary survey revealed that the identification system of individuals below the poverty line has not been updated since 2002. A list of BPL families was collected from Gram Panchayat and government/authorized rationing shops. The following three documents were collected from all the individual families before

finalizing the beneficiary list by the Development action plan for Scheduled caste (DAPSC) implementation committee.

1. Aadhar No.
2. Caste certificate
3. Ration card

Planning of interventions

Understanding the status and basic needs of the beneficiaries was important for planning suitable interventions which would help improve income, education, health, nutrition and thus reduce inequality, besides inducing economic growth. The committee organized meetings at the village level to assess the needs of beneficiaries. Out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 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. Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), and Partnerships to achieve the goal (SDG 17) are also relevant to agriculture. All the interventions planned were on similar lines of the following developmental goals. The "IDEAL TECHS DEMO" approach was followed while holistically preparing the intervention.

Improved technologies

Diversification

Exposure

Advanced practices

Livelihood support

Training & skill development

Entrepreneurship development

Climate resilience/ Covid awareness

Health & Nutrition

Support to women

Demonstrations

Employment generation

Monitoring and evaluation

Organization building

The help of Gram-panchayat members was taken while planning interventions and distributing the inputs and assets.

Improved technology interventions

In India, agriculture is the major livelihood provider for low-income people, especially in rural areas. However, the agricultural sector is facing big challenges like declining size of landholdings, deteriorating natural resources (especially soil and water), adverse impact of climate change, declining productivity, rising input costs, fluctuating markets, and declining farm income. All these factors make agriculture a riskier livelihood, especially for resource-poor SC farmers. It was observed that most of the beneficiaries were landless labourers. Various activities were planned and executed by a multidisciplinary team of scientists in the target area, considering the actual requirements of beneficiaries. Different interventions related to crop, livestock, and general benefits pertaining to health and well-being were planned and implemented during 2022-23.

Crop related interventions:

Very few SC beneficiaries owned land. Onion seed production has the potential for better economic returns. The farmers from the target area were following conventional onion production practices. To promote seed production activities in a few selected villages, ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Baramati, and Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baramati, jointly organized this intervention in a few villages from Karjat Tehsil from Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar) district.

Field Day-cum- Need assessment and Interaction Meet on "Kharif Onion Seed production" Programme under DAPSC

To promote seed production activities in a few selected villages ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Baramati, and Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baramati jointly organized a Field Day-cum-Farmers'-Scientists'-Interaction Meet on "Kharif onion seed production" under DAPSC 2022-23 at Halgaon of Jamkhed Tehsil and Shinde, Nandgaon of Karjat Tehsil on 27th August 2022. First, Dr NP Kurade, Chairman of the DAPSC Implementation Committee, briefed about the DAPSC programme carried out by the Government of India. Then, Dr Aliza Pradhan, Scientist, ICAR-NIASM and Dr Vivek Bhoite, KVK, Baramati, briefed the farmers about the package of practices of onion seed production and the benefits related to it. About 35 farmers from Halgaon (Jamkhed) and 93 farmers from Shinde and Nandagaon participated in the interaction meet. The interested farmers were asked to submit all the necessary documents to the NIASM to enrol in the onion seed production programme under DAPSC 2022-23. The training programme was conducted and coordinated by the DAPSC Implementation Committee members, namely Dr Aliza Pradhan (Convenor) and Dr NP Kurade, Dr DD Nangare, Dr SS Pawar, Dr BB Gaikwad, Mr Rajkumar, Dr SB Chavan, Dr VD Kakade and Dr AV Nirmale (Co-convenors). There was a very good response to the programme and 105 farmers expressed their willingness to participate in the seed production activity.



Further, ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management (ICAR-NIASM), Baramati and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Baramati jointly conducted a Farmers-Scientist-Interaction Meet on Onion seed production along with the distribution of onion seeds (Bhima Shakti) and liquid fertilizer under DAPSC 2022-23 on 27th September 2022 at Shinde village of Karjat Tehsil and on 4th October at Halgaon village of Jamkhed tehsil. Dr Vivek Bhoite from KVK, Baramati, briefed the farmers about the package of practices of onion seed production and its benefits. Dr AV Nirmale briefed about ICAR-NIASM, the DAPSC programme of the Government of India, and opportunities in livestock farming. Dr NP Kurade briefed us about the Lumpy skin disease and the precautions to be taken to save animals from it. Dr BB Gaikwad explained the possible mechanization options for seeding and transplanting for onion cultivation. Dr SB Chavan briefed about opportunities in agroforestry and tree cultivation. Mr Rohit Pawar, Member of the Legislative Assembly for Karjat tehsil, graced the function as chief guest. He appreciated the work of ICAR-NIASM for the farmers and advised them to use the opportunity to enhance their income. Distribution of 2 kg onion seed/acre (Bhima Shakti) and 5 lit liquid fertilizer was carried out to 33 SC beneficiaries from Halgaon (Jamked tehsil) and 71 SC beneficiaries farmers from Shinde and Nandgaon villages (Karjat Tehsil).



Field day cum farmers-scientist interaction meet on "Awareness about DAPSC programme and need assessment" under DAPSC 2022-23

The ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management (ICAR-NIASM), Baramati, Pune, organized a field day cum-farmers-scientist-interaction meet on "Awareness about DAPSC programme and need assessment" under the DAPSC 2022-23 scheme on 14th March 2023 at Sangavi (Old) village of Phaltan Tehsil, Dist. Satara. Dr. Kakade welcomed the Sarpanch and the participants to the programme. Dr Nangare informed about various

activities of the Institute. Dr Kurade briefed about the DAPSC scheme of the Government of India and various interventions/activities carried out under the programme for individual beneficiaries as well as self-help groups. Dr Nirmale briefed us about various successes that emerged under the Institute's DAPSC programme. All DAPSC committee members interacted and responded to the queries raised by the beneficiaries about the scheme. More than 60 beneficiaries participated in the programme. The programme was conducted and coordinated by the DAPSC Implementation Committee members, namely, Drs. VD Kakade and SB Chavan (Convenors) and Drs. NP Kurade, DD Nangare, SS Pawar, BB Gaikwad, Rajkumar, Ravikumar, AV Nirmale, Aliza Pradhan (Co-convenors).



Field day cum farmers scientist interaction meet on the distribution of items and further need assessment of SC beneficiaries at Sangavi (Old) village (Phaltan Tehsil)"

The field day cum interaction meet was held at Sangavi village to discuss and distribute various need-based items to the Schedule Caste residents on 20.06.2023. The items included sewing machines, kitchen utensils kits, flour mills, bicycles, and poultry cages. The meeting was attended by the SC beneficiaries, village peoples, gram panchayat sarpanch, other members of gram panchayat, and village representatives. The program began with a warm welcome extended to all the attendees by Dr Vijaysinha Kakade and Panchayat members. The purpose of the meeting was reiterated, emphasizing the distribution of need-based items to improve the quality of life for the SC residents of Sangavi village. The items were distributed to over 100 SC beneficiaries.

The Director, ICAR-NIASM, Baramati Dr K. Sammi Reddy addressed the gathering and highlighted the importance of the DAPSC scheme and distributed items. They emphasized how the sewing machines could provide opportunities for skill development and income generation for the women in the village. The kitchen utensils were essential for maintaining hygiene and efficient cooking practices. The flour mills were discussed to promote self-sufficiency in food processing, ensuring access to freshly ground flour and a means of earning. The Director, ICAR-NIASM, emphasized that these items were selected based on the village's specific needs and aimed at improving the overall well-being and livelihoods of the residents. Dr Nangare briefed about the activities of ICAR NIASM. Dr Kurade explained the DAPSC scheme and the process of distributing the need-based items, including the eligibility criteria and selecting the beneficiaries. The meeting concluded with a call for cooperation and support from the beneficiaries/villagers. The Director and members of the DAPSC committee of ICAR-NIASM expressed their gratitude to all attendees. They urged them to utilize the distributed items effectively to improve their lives. The field day was organized by Dr Vijaysinha Kakade, Dr Sangram Chavan as convener and Drs NP Kurade, DD Nangare, Aliza Pradhan, AV Nirmale, SS Pawar, BB Gaikwad, Rajkumar, & Ravi Kure as co-conveners.



Livestock and poultry interventions for the upliftment of livelihood of SC farmers:

Livestock is considered one of the important means of adaption to impending challenges imposed by climate change. The rural poor are the sector that is the worst affected by climate change. Large numbers of the beneficiaries were landless. Some landless and few

small and marginal farmers owned livestock, which was a major source of livelihood earnings. The livestock owned by the farmers were mostly nondescript, less productive, and mostly managed in a 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 Kit: Many SC beneficiaries owned livestock and few of them had dairy animals either cattle or buffaloes. Most of them were landless, and a few of them were small or marginal landholding farmers. The beneficiaries owned 02-06 numbers of dairy animals. Dairy kits comprised milk cans, Stainless steel buckets, milk measure, baskets, dairy concentrate feed, mineral mixture, and deworming tablets. The dairy kits were provided to improve the dairy animals' general health status and productivity. 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 100 beneficiaries from different villages were provided with dairy kits, and a training programme was organized, as detailed below.



Backyard poultry: Backyard poultry has been an additional income source for rural poor since ancient times. Most of the poor rural households rear backyard poultry birds as livelihood support. Rural women are mostly involved in these activities. In the traditional system, the productivity of the backyard poultry birds is very poor in terms of growth rate, egg production, and feed efficiency. Recently, a large number of improved/upgraded backyard poultry breeds have been developed in India. Vanraja, srinidhi, grampriya, satpura, and Kaveri are some of the breeds popularized in recent years. Backyard poultry serves as a source of some additional regular income from selling eggs and birds and is also a source of good quality nutritious protein for family members.



Fabrication of modified poultry cages: A slightly modified ICAR NIASM design of poultry cage used under the TSP programme 2016-17 was used. The two-tier design suitable for holding 20 birds is shown below.

Field days/trainings organized:

"Field day-cum-demonstration on climate resilient dairy production" and distribution of Dairy kits to SC beneficiaries

ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Baramati, and KVK, Baramati, jointly organized a "Field day-cum-Demonstration on Climate-resilient Dairy Production" under the DAPSC 2022-23 scheme on 28th February 2023 at Rashin and Mirajgaon of Karjat Tehsil and Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar) district. In the beginning, Dr. NP Kurade briefed about the ICAR-NIASM and DAPSC programme carried out by the Government of India. He also explained how to use dairy kit inputs properly. Dr Vivek Bhoite from KVK, Baramati, briefed the farmers about the important dairy production activities carried out at the Agriculture Development Trust and KVK, Baramati, and its benefits. Dr SS Pawar explained to the beneficiaries how to care for dairy animals during the summer. He also stressed the use of mineral mixtures in livestock production. Mrs. Sunanda Pawar, Trustee of Agricultural Development Trust, Baramati, Sarapach of Rashin, Jalalpur, and Yeswadi graced the programme. Mrs Sunanda Pawar urged farmers to adopt new scientific practices and not to let loose animals to prevent plastic menace and other health problems of animals. She also briefed about the importance of murghas in dairy farming. Scientists of NIASM also emphasized critical nutritional management of animals, including mixed silage of sugarcane tops, use of deworming, mineral mixture, and clean milk practices. Dr Bhaskar Gaikwad informed the participants about important mechanization options and discussed possible interventions at the group level for improving livelihood, citing some of the success stories. Dr. Nangare and Mr. Ravikumar highlighted on the proper use of inputs. Dairy kits comprising 50 kg concentrate feed, 10 kg mineral mixture, two still buckets, milk can, milk measures (1lit. and half liter), 5 deworming tablets and two plastic ghamelas were distributed to about 27 beneficiaries, from Rashin, Babhulgaon, Yesavadi, Karpardi, Jalalpur villages (Karjat tehsil), who participated at Rashin and 17 beneficiaries, from Chilwadi, Thergaon, Ghumari, and Nimgaon villages (Karjat tehsil), participated in the interaction meet at Mirajgaon. The beneficiary farmers expressed their happiness to receive very useful inputs for their livestock under the scheme. The DAPSC Implementation Committee members conducted and coordinated the field day programme, namely, Dr NP Kurade and Dr SS Pawar (Convenors), and Dr DD Nangare, Dr BB Gaikwad, Mr Ravikumar (Co-convenors).



Training programme on "Climate-resilient backyard poultry farming" and distribution of backyard poultry cages and birds.

The ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Baramati, Pune, organized a Training Programme on "Climate-resilient Backyard Poultry Farming" on 19th April 2022 under the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes". In the inaugural session, Mr Rajkumar welcomed all beneficiaries and trainees to the programme. Dr Nangare briefed the trainees about the DAPSC programme carried out by the Government of India. Dr Nirmale gave an account of various activities conducted under DAPSC during the year 2020-21. Three lectures were delivered during the technical session: 'Management of Backyard Poultry birds', 'Diseases of Poultry, and 'Summer management of poultry' by Dr Nirmale, Dr Kurade and Dr Pawar, respectively. During this session, Dr Nirmale briefed the beneficiaries on how best the benefits of backyard poultry farming can be derived and updated the farmers about the various types of poultry farming. Dr Kurade informed the farmers about different types of common diseases in birds and about prevention methods for minimizing production losses. Dr Pawar narrated how best the birds can be managed during the upcoming summer to derive optimum benefits of inputs provided. Dr Gaikwad proposed the vote of thanks. About 70 beneficiaries benefitted from this training programme. A few Grampanchayat members/social workers also participated in the training programme. On behalf of the trainees/beneficiaries Mr Kharat from Gholapwadi thanked the organizers and the Institute for successfully organizing the training programme and providing livelihood support to beneficiaries.



The training programme was followed by the demonstration of backyard poultry rearing wherein the participants were given a demonstration on poultry bird rearing under a backyard system, the suitable breeds, and their management. The training programme was concluded with the distribution of Backyard Poultry Cages and Poultry birds to the identified beneficiaries in different villages, namely Gholapwadi, Visapur, Borivel and Baramati. The training programme was conducted and coordinated by the SCSP Implementation Committee members, namely, Dr Sachin S Pawar (Convenor) and Dr Nitin P Kurade, Dr Dhananjay D Nangare, Dr Avinash V Nirmale, Dr Bhaskar B Gaikwad, Mr Rajkumar, Mr Ravi Kure & Dr Aliza Pradhan (Co-convenors).

Infrastructure developed/assets created/ general inputs distributed

In any development effort, creating assets or infrastructure is essential for long-term positive impacts for the beneficiaries and society. During the current financial year 2022-23, under this program, two important asset-creation activities were carried out for the beneficiaries of the programme. 1. Non-woven bag making machine, and 2. Onion transplanter

Distribution of non-woven bag making machine:

Equipment reduces the drudgery of human labour and is essential to increase labour productivity and dignity of work; therefore, it is a necessary means of uplifting the livelihood of the SC population. Specifically, agricultural equipment is essential in this context in modern-day agriculture for timely agricultural operations and increasing productivity, in addition to the transport of farm produce. The self-help groups of SC farmers identified for these interventions were poor, with very little land ownership. The self-help groups of SC beneficiaries, mostly agricultural labourers or farmers with very little land holdings, were identified for such benefits.



Onion transplanter:

One women self-help group from Vayasewadi village from Karjat tehsil was identified for Onion transplanter intervention. This machine may help the SHG earn additional income

for their families, besides speedy transplantation activity, saving them time and money. This activity has facilitated the creation of assets that would help farmers reduce labour and money, enhancing production. This asset was given to the self-help group by Dr Himanshu Pathak, Director General, ICAR & Secretary DARE, GOI.



Sewing machines:

Sewing machines are very good means of livelihood support, particularly to women. A total of 100 pedal-operated sewing machines were distributed to mostly women beneficiaries. Most beneficiaries use these machines for their day-to-day work and to earn additional income for their families.



Flour mills:

Flour mills can be a very good source of additional earnings for rural families. These can be used for their daily use and to earn some additional income for the family. Fifty flour mills were distributed to beneficiary families from different villages.



Livelihood support to agricultural labourers

Bicycles to landless labourers:

Bicycles are the cheaper mode of transport as do not require additional inputs, particularly for rural low-income families. Bicycles were distributed to the agricultural labourers/daily wage workers in scheduled caste communities. Hundred beneficiary families whose main source of income is from working as agricultural labourers benefitted through this programme. These bicycles will provide economical means of daily travel between their homes and workplaces besides use in domestic activities. Children of some of these beneficiaries were happy to receive these benefits as they could utilize this bicycle to go to school. The beneficiaries expressed their appreciation towards the Institute for the help and the livelihood support provided.



Utensil Kits with water filter:

Most of the beneficiaries without pucca houses and insufficient required utensils for their family were selected for benefits. The beneficiary group for this intervention was mostly women from the poor casual labour group. These families revealed heartfelt satisfaction while receiving the benefit. A total of 150 utensil kits and 50 water filters were distributed to identified SC beneficiaries. The utensil kit comprised one water filter and other day-to-day required kitchen utensils. These utensils may help the beneficiaries to improve the overall health status of families by providing means for healthy living.



Monitoring and evaluation:

An effective monitoring and evaluation system helps in continuous improvement to ensure the success of developmental efforts. This not only helps evaluate the impacts of the efforts but also provides the desired motivation to beneficiaries to use the resources optimally. For monitoring and evaluation of each of interventions, a proforma was prepared to collect information and data for assessing the status of the use of inputs/resources and the socio-economic impact on the livelihood of beneficiaries.

Seed and Fertilizers: Providing inputs such as seeds and fertilizers helped to introduce farmers to new high-yielding varieties of crops as well as the optimum use of fertilizers to get better production. The beneficiaries used the inputs on their farm.



Utensil kit: Utensil kit was most popular among the very poor landless labourers particularly ladies beneficiaries. The beneficiaries used the items for their day today use. Few of the beneficiaries used it for wedding purposes, particularly during the wedding of the girl child.



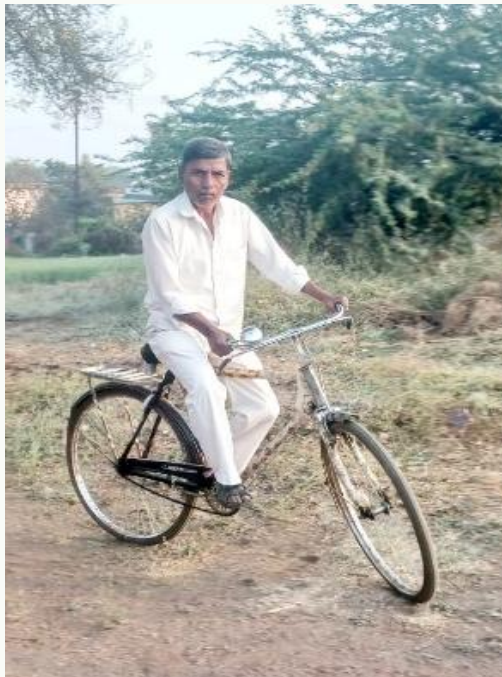
Sewing machine: Sewing machines were popular among the ladies' beneficiaries. Some beneficiaries (14.3%) learned sewing and using the machine as a source of additional income. Most of the beneficiaries use it to repair household clothes.



Mirchi Kandup machine: A total of 12 Mirchi kandup machines were distributed during 2020-21 and 2021-22 to different self-help groups. Almost all of them are using it effectively as source of additional income for them. The recipient groups were very happy and confident to use it effectively for benefit of their families.

Bicycle: The beneficiaries used bicycles for varied purposes. Family members mostly used bicycles for day-to-day household activities. In a few households, children use it to go to school (13.6%). Some beneficiaries used it for agricultural activities, particularly fodder and other input transport (27.6%).

Flour mill: Flour mill was the most popular item desired by the majority of the beneficiaries. The majority of the beneficiaries used flour mills for their household requirement (74.1%), and others (25.9%) used it for commercial purposes as a source of additional income. Flour mills proved to be a good asset for the beneficiaries.



DAPSC Budget Utilization (2022-23)

Total Budget received : Rs. 52,00,000/-

Capital : Rs. 26,00,000/-

General : Rs. 26,00,000/-

Expenditure incurred under Capital head

Sr. No.	Name of the capital item	Indenter	Quantity	Amount
1	Backyard poultry cages	SS Pawar	60	480000
2	Domestic Flour mill	BB Gaikwad	50	497500
3	Bag preparing machine	AV Nirmale	1	289999
4	Bicycles	DD Nangare	70	342230
5	Sewing machine	NP Kurade	100	550000
6	SS Filter	SS Pawar	50	88750
7	Onion Transplanter	BB Gaikwad	1	351000
	Total Budget under DAPSC (Capital)			25,99,479

Expenditure incurred under General Head (2022-23)

Sr. No.	Name of General item	Indenter	Quantity	Amount
1	SS milk cans	Dr. SS Pawar	100	97000
2	Stainless steel bucket and milk measure	Dr. NP Kurade	100	175580
3	Deworming tablets	Dr AV Nirmale	500	21000
4	Mineral Mixture	Dr SS Pawar	100	94800
5	Cattle feed	Dr. NP Kurade	100	154800
6	Onion seeds	Dr. Aliza Pradhan	105	500000
7	Liquid fertilizers	Dr. Aliza Pradhan	100	100000
8	Plastic basket/ Ghamella (Small and Large)	Dr AV Nirmale	100	89000
9	Transport			8064
	Utensil Kit	Mr Rajkumar	150	1098750
11	Manpower	Dr. NP Kurade		183286
12	Imprest for DAPSC	Dr. NP Kurade		15285
	Total			25,37,565

DAPSC Implementation Committee



Dr Nitin P Kurade
Principal Scientist
(Veterinary Pathology)



Dr Dhananjay D Nangare
Principal Scientist
(Soil & Water Conservation
Engineering)



Dr Avinash V Nirmale
Chief Technical Officer
(CTO, Animal Science)



Dr Sachinkumar S Pawar
Senior Scientist
(Animal Biotechnology)



Dr Bhaskar B Gaikwad
Senior Scientist
(Farm Machinery & Power)



Mr Rajkumar
Scientist
(Agri Entomology)



Dr Aliza Pradhan
Scientist (Agronomy)



Dr. Sangram B Chavan
Scientist
(Agroforestry)



Mr. K Ravi Kumar
Scientist
(Agri. Extension)



Dr. Vijaysinha D Kakade
Scientist
(Fruit Science)



हर कदम, हर डगर
किसानों का हमसफर
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद

Agrisearch with a human touch

भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय अजैविक स्ट्रेस प्रबंधन संस्थान

ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management

(समतुल्य विश्वविद्यालय)

बारामती, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र ४१३ ११५

An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institute

<https://niasm.icar.gov.in/>