

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2015-16



**PRINCE ART & RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY**

**Cinema Road, Raj Dhanwar, Giridih**

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**Letter from the Secretary.....**

I feel real pleasure to share the Annual Report of Prince Art and Rural Development Society before you. This is a short account of our efforts, challenges, success and shortcomings we have faced during the year 2015-16 towards our journey to Mission. Looking back to PARDS when it started its operations in the year 2000, we have moved considerably ahead over the period of 16 years. We started our work from 10 villages that has extended in 6 District of Jharkhand State. The interventions during the period have been multifaceted with continuity of efforts in the fields of WATSAN, Livelihood and Rural Development.

This year PARDS has come out with its own web-site to interact with larger community about our work. We are especially thankful to our donors for their unflinching support in Organizational Growth of Prince Art and Rural Development Society over the years.

WATSAN has been the core agenda of PARDS work and we acknowledge our sincere and heartiest thanks to UNICEF and Drinking Water and Sanitation Department, GOJ. We partner with them to improve of behavioral changes in Giridih, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Bokaro, Sahebganj & Ranchi. The support has further improved organizational capacity and outreach in facilitating Sanitation Facilities.

We sincerely thank the Government line agencies, District Rural Development Agency, Giridih; National Environmental Awareness Campaign & Department of drinking water and sanitation, Giridih & Dhanbad for their support and cooperation to increase our outreach and develop effective convergence with improved access to livelihood and basic services.

This also required lot of cooperation and support of local community and we deeply appreciate and acknowledge the community taking proactive role in such initiative. We feel indebted for their support and thank them for these self initiatives.

Last, but not least I would like to thank all the Board Members, staff and volunteers of Prince Art & Rural Development Society who have been the architects of the PARDS growth, creating a niche with its distinct services and spreading PARDS values.

Together, we can make many significant changes!

**May 31, 2016**

**SUDHIR KUMAR  
SECRETARY**

## ORGAINSATON INFORMATION

01.	Name of the Institution	<b>PRINCE ART &amp; RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY</b>
02.	Complete Address of the office of the Institution	<b>Registered Office:</b> <b>Cinema Road,</b> <b>At &amp; P.O. Raj Dhanwar District – Giridih</b> <b>PIN Code-825 412 Jharkhand</b> <b>Mobile Phone – 91 99341 34710</b> <b>Fax:- 06554-235946</b> <b><a href="mailto:E-mail-sudhirpards@gmail.com">E-mail-sudhirpards@gmail.com</a></b>
03.	Name of the Secretary of the Institution and his permanent address (Telephone/Mobile No.)	<b>Shri Sudhir Kumar</b> <b>Secretary</b> <b>ADD:- At &amp; P.O. Raj Dhanwar, District-Giridih</b> <b>Cell:- 9934134710</b> <b>E-mail:- sudhirpards@gmail.com</b>
06.	Details of registration of the institution in Bihar/Jharkhand	<b>Legal Status (Society) : Society</b> <b>(a) Registration Number : No.1103/1999 - 2000 in undivided Bihar in 2000 and Bearing No. 463/2006 - 07 on 03.11.2006 in Jharkhand.</b>  <b>FCRA Status</b> <b>(a) Registration Number: 337730026 (Regd. Under FCRA)</b> <b>(b) Date of Registration : 25/07/2011</b> <b>12 A Status</b> <b>(a) Registration Number : CIT/DHN/Tech/12-A28/2006-07</b> <b>(b) Date of Registration: 22.03.2007</b> <b>80 G Status</b> <b>(a) Registration Number: CIT/DHN/Tech/80G-28/06-07</b> <b>(b) Date of Registration: 22.03.2007</b> <b>PAN Status</b> <b>(a) PAN No. : AAATP9913H</b> <b>(b) TAN No. : RCHP01285E</b>
07	Contact Person	<b>1. Shri Sudhir Kumar, (Secretary)</b>
08	Name of the Office Bearers	<b>1. Shri Sudhir Kumar, (Secretary)</b> <b>2. Shri Vijay Shankar Lal, ( Treasurer )</b>
09	Area of operation	<b>Giridih, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Sahebganj, Ranchi, Bokaro intensively</b> <b>Jharkhand state = Extensively</b>
10	<b>Auditors</b>	<b>P.K. Dutta &amp; Associates,</b> <b>Chartered Accountant</b> <b>Makatpur Road, Giridih</b>

**VISION:**

*Establishment of a self governed society with the help of local community, which could help others to lead a respectful life in the atmosphere of exploitation free, gender unbiased and free from feelings of caste, creed and religion.*

**MISSION**

*Empowerment of the lowest strata of the society by involving individuals, community, intellectuals and all others who believe in it.*

**Objectives**

- ✓ *To train women and men from village to act as volunteers and catalyst for development of the village and community.*
- ✓ *To train village youth who may become builders of their village and creator of their own culture and history.*
- ✓ *To cooperate with the development activities of the Govt. and other agencies so that all the efforts may, without any duplication and complication, serve the cause of the target people.*
- ✓ *To carry out research and documentation as well as dissemination of relevant information for improving and sustaining the development process as networking service.*

**Organizational Background:-**

- ✓ *A youth group of educated unemployed met together and shared their dreams among each other. This process continued for several months. Finally it was unanimously resolved that why not they should try to create formal group where more like minded youth could come and join. Sports and cultural activities were decided to take up to start with and to influence the rural youth. In the due course of time the group decided to take up social issues to solve.*
- ✓ *Later on the group was extended and there was concentration of few members on organizing rural youth, women and farmers. Awareness generation activities were also taken up on regular basis. Then the group was formally registered as society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 in the name of PRINCE ART & RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY.*
- ✓ *The organization has been involved to implement different Government development programs such as Environment promotion, Sanitation and etc. The organization has been working for the unorganized, deprived, disadvantaged and economically/ socially backward people in its project area. SHGs, CBOs, Youth Clubs, Children Clubs are promoted by Prince Art & Rural Development Society. About 516 women SHGs has been formed and promoted for socio-economic transformation of the villages.*

## Networking with other organizations

Serial No.	Network	Role	Issues
1	Sukhar Virodhi Abhiyan	Member	Drought & Natural resource Management
2	CNRI	Member	Rural development and welfare of down trodden
3	VANI	Member	Promotion and strengthening Voluntarism
4.	SRIJAN FOUNDATION	Member	Women Violence
5.	FANSA- India (Jharkhand Chapter	Member	Advocacy on WASH Issue

## KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTIONS:

- *Social mobilization for formation & strengthening of SHGs.*
- *Promoting the participatory approach in planning process and Development of Micro Project action plans.*
- *Empowerment of tribal masses SHGs through training and capacity building on issues of NRM, socio-economy & politics.*
- *Creation of long term, productive and sustainable assets.*
- *Community based Intensive and Decentralized Natural Resource Management Interventions issues as Soil & Water Conservation, Water Harvesting & Irrigation, Dry-Land Agriculture, Wasteland Development, Agronomy, Agro-Forestry etc.*
- *Establishing linkages with the financial institutions, government bodies, marketing facilities, NGOs and other agencies.*
- *Health & literacy among women and girl child.*
- *Advocacy policy influencing.*

## Present Governing Body Member Details

S. No.	Name	Designation	Current Occupation	Address
1.	Shri D.N.Verma,	President	Social Work	Bakshidih Road, Giridih
2.	Shri Sudhir Kumar	Secretary	Social Work	, At & P.O. Raj Dhanwar, District-Giridih
3.	Shri Vijay Shankar Lal,	Treasurer	Social Work	Bakshidih Road, Giridih
4.	Shri Rakesh Kumar,	Member	Business	At & P.O. Raj Dhanwar, District-Giridih
5.	Shri Rajendra Prasad,	Member	Social Work	At & P.O. Raj Dhanwar, District-Giridih

<b>6.</b>	<i>Smt. Maya Devi,</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>At &amp; P.O. Raj Dhanwar, District-Giridih</i>
<b>7.</b>	<i>Smt. Mala Devi,</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>At &amp; P.O. Raj Dhanwar, District-Giridih</i>

## **Water Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion**

Prince Art & Rural Development Society has big contribution in Sanitation promotion in its target area. PARDS are an active partner of the WASH campaign. Training and motivational program was conducted followed by installing low cost household latrine in villages for APL/BPL families. Declaration NIRMAL PANCHAYAT in Dhanwar blocks of Giridih district. Declaration ODF Panchayat is Harina in Baghmara Block and Shivlibadi East Panchayat in Nirsa Block of Dhanbad district the outcome of the efforts of our organization only. Motivational and awareness camps were also conducted by the organization or the ICDS workers living in field also. Motivation of common mass including the BPL community to adopt low cost sanitary latrine for their better health is being done.

### **Installed Sanitary Units through Community Participation under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) of the Government**

#### **Bal Rally**

PARDS has organized sanitation rally in villages of all Blocks of Dhanbad District. This Rally was organized by School Children & Villagers of respective villages with financial support of Department of water & sanitation, Dhanbad. This rally was conducted for awareness on use of Toilets, Safe Drinking water, Disposal of home based waste etc. and main issue of total sanitation Campaign.

#### **Wall Writing**

To aware on the various issues of women & children, PARDS carried wall-writing in project areas, highlight the issues & need for Water, Sanitation & Hygiene. As people can see & read these walls writing very frequently they lay impacts on them and now the villagers seriously think on these issues & BCC had its lasting impact on villagers on IEC.

#### **Training of masons:**

With a view to facilitating quicker implementation of activities regarding platform construction around hand pumps and installation of low cost toilets a group of 36 young men were imparted training as masons in two batches separately. This training was facilitated by Wash Institute, Patna by deputing two specialists in masonry work. The training included theoretical as well as practical aspects and continued for full three days. Stress was laid on practical that helped them. These trained masons were engaged in construction of latrines and HP platforms.

### **Street Play**

PARDS have been organized street play in all Eight Blocks in Dhanbad District. This Street play was played at Rural Market, Village Haat, and Near School through Kala Jatha. In this play villager were aware on Disease of Un-hygienic situation, Water born Disease etc. Through this Street play organization has been focused illiterate villager {male & Female} and those who had not involved in sanitation campaign.

### **Triggering Program**

#### **Triggering CLTS in places where people defecate in open water**

In places where people defecate in the water (rivers, lakes, backwaters, etc.) there will be less visual impact of doing a transect walk. However, you will find that community members use that water for bathing and washing out their mouth. In this situation you could ask for a bucket of water, and ask if people would wash their mouth with that water? They will say yes. Now calculate the daily addition of faeces by all households in the community. Also ask how many other communities might be defecating in the same water (e.g. further upstream or around a lake). After this calculation ask them to wash their face and mouth and gurgle with that water. Probably no one will agree to do that. Ask why they refuse if they have been using the water both for shitting and for washing up to now.

### **Hand Pump Training**

Training of VWSC members was organized in Dhanbad District under BRC. The training was attended by office bearers of VWSC members. Altogether members attended the training. After formal introduction among members, group discussions were arranged in which the trainees were given full freedom to express their views regarding water and sanitation issues and problems, if any, associated with water and sanitation. Their views were given due importance and full length discussion was allowed.

Later all the trainees were given necessary knowledge and guidelines for safe hygienic practices in the context of household water and sanitation and also sanitation needs of the villages. Minor Repairing of Handpump ,

### **VWSC Meeting**

VWSCs meet fortnightly to discuss problems related to water and sanitation and other issues. Till the day 49 meetings of VWSCs were held form April 2013 to March 2014.

### **Problems discussed by VWSCs included :**

- (i) General health, drinking water and scarcity of water, defunct hand pumps, general village sanitation, open defecation system and its solution.
- (ii) Change of behavior with respect to hygienic practices like washing of hands before meals, washing of uncooked vegetable, keeping cooked food and water covered.
- (iii) Installation and use of toilets in every household to go away with the practice of open defecation.

### **School hygiene and sanitation.**

For general village sanitation, a sub committee was formed at hamlet level for keeping the village environment clean with full participation of the beneficiaries and facilitated by Prince Art & Rural Development Society. Several village sanitation Campaigns were organized in which the people themselves cleaned the village under the guidance of a facilitator from Prince Art & Rural Development Society.

Similarly other subcommittees were constituted to look after various items of work under water and sanitation programme.

As stated earlier the VWSCs met fortnightly where the facilitators of Prince Art & Rural Development Society tried to disseminate information to the local people on the following subjects:

- Basic knowledge and information on general cleanliness and sanitation
- Information about the necessity of using toilets and the method of construction and proper use of toilets.
- Role of safe drinking water for human health
- 6 important facts and also the need of washing of hands. The disadvantage of not washing hands before meals.
- Information regarding utilization of waste/surplus water/used water for kitchen gardening and /or directing it to flow into a soak pit.
- Preparation and use of ORS and SSS.

The VWSE and Sub Committees Constituted were motivated to bear the responsibilities of undertaking monitoring activities under the project and Prince Art & Rural Development Society gives them adequate guidance.

### **Schools Children meetings**

#### School Teachers Training on Health and Hygiene

There were altogether teaching institutions in the Dhanbad District. These included formal schools, Angnwadis. Teachers in such institution have a very vital role to play in building a sound and effective

environment for better health and hygiene by imbibing the concept of good health and hygiene among the pupils of these institutions, who in turn are to become the building blocks of tomorrow's healthy nation. As such these teachers, who had only a superficial knowledge of sound hygienic practices, needed to be trained in this. Two teachers from each of these education centers were selected and were given detail information and knowledge about what is to be done and what is not to be done to create a lasting impression on the children regarding proper hygienic behavior. During the training, necessary IEC materials also used.

### **IEC Material distribution**

IEC material on health and hygiene with particular reference to water and sanitation were distributed among the schools and community for generating full awareness on sanitation and hygiene requirement. The IEC materials included all types of leaflets and bulletins obtained from concerned departments of the district administration. Distribution of IEC materials along with other health related activities has had a very lasting impact on hygienic behavior of the rural communities as well as the school children. The impact was manifested in their changed outlook towards normal health practices like washing of hands before meals, keeping their houses and living environment as clean as possible, keeping their food materials –raw & cooked –covered and as far as practicable, keeping drinking water at a safer distance away from their cattle and also keeping it covered to protect it from external contamination.

### **Training of caretakers and Mechanics**

For proper upkeep and maintenance of the new resources of safe drinking water and also the toilets, the local people needed to have a working knowledge of installation, functioning, various parts and normal management for sustained use. Hence the people who had interest and were capable for the job were imparted training as caretakers so that the resources continued to function uninterruptedly. In all 92 members of SHGs and village young men & women were given training. As a result of this training all the hand pumps-old and new – are presently in working condition as any minor repair or replacement of parts is done by the caretakers (trained villagers) as soon as it is so required.

### **Village level Institutional Training :**

This training was arranged for representatives of PRIs (Gram Sabhas in this case as the full fledged PRI at present does not exist), Bank officials, Balwadi staff, PHC staff and ANMs specially ICDSs ANMs. The total number of trainees was 72. Hence the training was imparted in smaller groups.

The trainees were given elaborative information on the BRC Programmes, and the roles and responsibilities of the participants in the proving the health and hygiene status of the rural poor masses. As the roles and consequently the subjects of trainings to be covered depended upon the nature of the audience eg. Health staff, Balwadi staff, Bank officials etc. their roles differed with respect to BRC programme. Health staff like ANMs; PHC staff had a different role to play than the roles of Bank official. Similarly People's representatives (Gram Sabha members) were at the receiving end; hence their roles were entirely different hence the topics were suitably modified/changed as per the training requirement. However, general concepts of health & hygiene in context of water, sanitation and hygiene were common to all groups.

### **Micro Insurance Scheme**

**PARDS are involved in Micro-Insurance (Jeevan Madhur & Jeevan Mangal) with LIC for poor & downtrodden families.**

Prince Art & Rural Development Society is identified as a potential agent by the LIC to moderate the policy of JANSHREE BIMA YOJNA among low income group families. On the basis of the previous year's performance the LIC has awarded to the organization from best agent and performer.

During the reported period Prince Art and Rural Development Society provided the facility of micro insurance under the scheme of JEEVAN MADHUR & JEEVAN MANGAL to **6550** low income individuals living in Giridih & Dhanbad district.

JEEVAN MADHUR is a simple savings related life insurance plan where you may pay premiums regularly at weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly intervals over the term of the policy.

LIC's Jeevan Mangal is a term assurance plan with return of premiums on maturity, where you may pay the premiums either in lump sum or regularly at Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, fortnightly or weekly intervals over the term of the policy.

The efforts of the organization are being admired by the people of the area. There are instance of quick settlement of claims.

The objective of the JANSHREE BIMA YOJNA scheme is to provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons below poverty line and marginally above the poverty line.

During the reported period Prince Art and Rural Development Society provided the facility of micro insurance under the scheme of JANSHREE BIMA YOJNA to 150 individuals living in of Giridih & Dhanbad district.

The efforts of the organization are being admired by the people of the area. There are instance of quick settlement of claims.

### **Formation and Strengthening of community based organization:**

PARDS has been systematically involving women in technology training, demonstration, exposure visits, planning and implementation of various livelihood projects. The women are also organized into functional groups around agriculture to sustain linkages and income gains in the long run.

### **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) Implementation**

PARDS are assigned for to implement NRLM activities in the Non-Intensive blocks of Giridih District through DRDA, Giridih.

The core belief of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is that the poor have a strong desire and innate capabilities to come out of poverty. They are entrepreneurial. The challenge is to unleash their innate capabilities to generate meaningful livelihoods, which enable them to come out of poverty. The first step in this process is motivating them to form their own institutions. Their true potential is realized when they are provided sufficient capacities to manage the external environment and easy access to finance, and are enabled to expand their skills and assets and convert them into meaningful livelihoods. This requires continuous handholding support by their institutions. An external dedicated, sensitive support structure, from the national level to the sub-district level, is required to induce such social mobilization, institution building and livelihoods promotion.

Strong institutional platforms of the poor empower the poor households and enable them to build-up their own human, social, financial and other resources. They, in turn, enable them to access their rights, entitlements and livelihoods opportunities, including services (both from the public and private sector). The social mobilization process enhances solidarity, voice and bargaining power of the poor. These processes enable them to pursue viable livelihoods based on leveraging their own resources, skills and preferences. Thus, they come out of abject poverty and do not fall back into poverty.

Towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the poor, NRLM harnesses the innate capabilities of the poor, complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to deal with the rapidly changing external world. Being conscious of the livelihoods activities being varied, NRLM

works on three pillars – enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor; building skills for the job market outside; and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs.

Training, Capacity building and skill building: PARDS ensure that the poor are provided with the requisite skills for: managing their institutions, linking up with markets, managing their existing livelihoods, enhancing their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness, etc.

For the development of the individual they should be adequately supported by sustainable income generation, economic deprivation seriously causing the lives of the individual and his dependents. PARDS makes its attempts to sustain the human struggle for its existence. It has provided skill development training to the poor for income generation activities. The tribal areas of Giridih District mainly dependent on rain fed farming and labour employment for its livelihood options. A cautious step in this was made by the organization linking the people with the poverty alleviation programmes of the government. Supporting to this initiative under NRLM programme, Organization has build the capacity of individuals in the self help groups for income generation activities.

The trainings were provided to the people on the locally available products and have local market. The training mainly covers on lantana furniture production, papermeshi products, sisal bags etc. The lantana bush is easily available in the areas and its products have a good market in the local and outside. The training on these items provides livelihood options for the poor in the areas as well as we are providing marketing options to these products also.

Trainings were also providing on Pattal Plate, Bamboo Craft were been made from the forest products like Pattal Plate Making, Mushroom Production etc. As these raw materials been easily available in the forest areas the trainings were much helpful for the women to improve their livelihood options.

**The focal areas of implementation will be as follows:-**

- Social mobilization
- Participatory Identification of Poor
- Community Institution Building (SHGs, Village Organization, Cluster level federations)
- Capacity building of SHGs, VOs and Community cadre.
- Credit Linkage and Financial Literacy
- Micro Finance, Financial Inclusion and Micro-Investment Planning (MIP) process & Community Investment Fund (CIF) management
- Convergence & Partnerships
- Livelihoods Promotion & Marketing

### **Skill enhancement Training**

**PARDS are Established Training – cum – Production Center at Jamatara Village of dumri Block for Agarbatti, Kailibad village of Giridih Block for Agarbatti Making, Tisri Block for Soft Doll, Gandey & Dhanwar block for Mushroom Production and Deori Block for Brass & Kansa metal pots under NRLM.**

**Micro Entrepreneurship Development Program (MEDP) Supported by NABARD.**

**Prince Art and Rural Development Society** Conducted the training programme based on the instructions given in the sanction letter and the annexure. Intimation to the Assistant General Manager, NABARD, Ranchi was sent vide this office letter no. NB (Jhar)/mCID/Gen-20/3144/MEDP –PARDS) /2014-15 Dated 05/12/2014. A copy of the letter was sent to the DDM, NABARD, Giridih also. According to the schedule the training of the first batch of the SHG Group Leaders was started on the 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2015 and concluded last training program on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2015 located in Dhanwar block of Giridih district. Training was conducted as per following Details.

PARDS believes that community development is possible only when the community themselves involved in their own development process. If the community didn't take part to decide what will be better for them, all efforts towards their development must be bad investments. So, from the very beginning, the developmental strategy of the PARDS is formation of the community based organization wherever the organization works, whatever the issues is. PARDS firstly give the capacity building inputs to each of the CBOs and each of the members of those CBOs. Later the organization orients them to identify what is good for them and according the organization prepares their development plan for that area and for that community with the facilitation of those CBOs. During the implementation period also, PARDS always involves those CBOs throughout the process. This strategy just not helpful for the proper planning and implementation of any developmental work, but it also helps to formulate the impact sustainable for the long period.

**Prince Art & Rural Development Society was assigned the responsibility of forming Self-Help-Groups - SHG of the women in Dhanwar block by the NABARD through SUPPORT Hazaribagh. Accordingly the organization formed XXXXX Self-Help-Groups in the target area within the reporting period covering XXX Gram Panchayat area of Dhanwar block**

So, with all the above mentioned justification, PARDS able to form a total number of 122 CBOs in the Dhanwar & Gawan blocks of Giridih district consisting 99 women SHGs, 22 farmers clubs . Regular meetings with all the above mentioned groups are always in the work plan of the event calendar of PARDS. All the groups got the inputs not only in the socio-economic development, they also got orientation on their political rights also and how to exercise those rights as a citizen of this country.

#### **Orientation cum technical training of Primitive Tribe Group.**

Orientation cum technical training has been organized in Mandramo Panchayat of Suriya Block on Poultry Farming. The organization was given assignment by the District Welfare Officer , Giridih to impart training to the Primitive Tribe Groups in skill up-gradation. This assignment was successfully completed by the organization.

Conducted training of Poultry for PTG in Mandramo Panchayat of Suriya Block of Giridih district. The Beneficiaries were imparted training in Poultry which included advantages of broiler farming, Scope of Poultry Farming, Project formulation, Technical Parameters. Poultry meat is an important source of high quality proteins, minerals and vitamins to balance the human diet. Specially developed varieties of chicken (broilers) are now available with the traits of quick growth and high feed conversion efficiency. Depending on the farm size, broiler farming can be a main source of family income or can provide subsidiary income and gainful employment to farmers throughout the year. Poultry manure is of high fertilizer value which can be used for increasing yield of all crops. Use scientifically designed cages and equipment for brooding, feeding and watering purposes. BIS specifications for equipment are available. A good design can be shown and manufactured locally, so that cost can be reduced. The advantages of broiler farming are

- Initial investment is lower than layer farming
- Rearing period is 5-6 weeks only

- More number of flocks can be taken in the same shed
- Broilers have high feed conversion efficiency i.e. the amount of feed required for unit body weight gain is lower in comparison to other livestock
- Faster return from the investment
- Demand for poultry meat is more compared to sheep/goat meat

Poultry is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in India today. India has emerged on the world map as the 3rd largest egg producer and annual growth rate in egg production approximated 6% per year. In the poultry industry, value added products utilizing poultry eggs, culled birds for human consumption have been developed. However only 6% of the eggs produced in the country are converted into processed egg products mainly for export. The poultry sector in India has undergone a paradigm shift in structure and operation. This transformation has involved sizable investments in breeding, hatching, rearing and processing. Farmers in India have moved from rearing non-descript birds to rearing hybrids which ensures faster growth, good livability, excellent feed conversion, high egg production and profits to the rearers. High quality chicks, equipment, vaccines and medicines are now available through both public and private players. Technically and professionally competent guidance is available to the farmers. The managerial practices have improved and disease and mortality incidences are reduced to a great extent. The industry has grown largely due to the initiative of private enterprises, government intervention, and considerable indigenous poultry genetic capabilities and adequate support from the complementary veterinary health, poultry feed, poultry equipment and poultry processing sectors.





की। खूबलाल महतो, योगेन्द्र महतो, सतीश महतो, उदय कुमार तिवारी, अंजय मिश्रा, गौबिन्द महतो आदि साथ थे।

# करिहारी में जागरुकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित

हीरोडीह | प्रतिनिधि

जमुआ प्रखंड क्षेत्र के करिहारी पंचायत सचिवालय प्रांगण में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत जन जागरुकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी तेज कुमार हस्सा की अध्यक्षता में किया गया। जिला समन्वयक, यूनीसेफ के मो अमजद अंसारी ने जल, शौच व स्वच्छता के बारे में लोगों को जानकारी दी। पेयजल व स्वच्छता विभाग के कार्यपालक अभियंता कुमार नीरज, कनीय अभियंता कामदेव उर्वण, जिला समन्वयक समीरण मंडल, संकुल समन्वयक अमित कुमार वर्मा, गिरिश कुमार आदि कई पदाधिकारी व स्कूली छात्र-छात्राएं उपस्थित थे। पदाधिकारियों को

ग्रामीणों का विरोध भी झेलना पड़ा। ग्रामीणों ने बताया कि करिहारी पंचायत में मुखिया, जल सहिया व उच्च पदाधिकारियों को मिली भगत से जैसे तेसे करीब 504 शौचालय का निर्माण कराया गया। कहा कि अधिकतर शौचालय का उपयोग लाभुक नहीं कर रहे हैं। लाभुकों की राशि की निकासी विचौलियों द्वारा कर ली गई है। कई ऐसे शौचालय हैं, जिसकी टंकी, पैन व छत पर लगाए गए असबेस्टस भी टूट गए हैं। विकास यादव, खलील अंसारी, पुनीचंद मंडल, संजय यादव, कैलाश यादव, अनील यादव, प्रकाश तिवारी, रामेश्वर प्रसाद यादव, रंजीत यादव, राजकुमार मंडल, अशोक साव, कपिलदेव मंडल, सारजन राम, नकुल मंडल, बिनोद पांडेय, भियलेश मंडल, कामेश्वर प्रसाद वर्मा आदि थे।

# शोषण बर्दाश्त नहीं: संघ







