

Annual Review  
**2016-17**

---



*Sikar  
Programme  
Area*

## C O N T E N T S

- Glimpses of Sikar Programme Area	1-2
- Historical Lineage : Kaniram Bajaj and Jamnalal Bajaj	3-4
- Chairman's Message	5-6
- Foreword by Kushagra Nayan Bajaj	7-8
- Preamble by Apoorv Nayan Bajaj	9-10
- Overview of Interventions	11-14
- Community Awakening, Organizing and Action	15-20
- Promotion of Natural Farming : Save water, Save Land, Save Lives	21-32
- Promotion of Dairy Farming through Indigenous Cows	33-34
- Women Empowerment through : Self Help Groups, Rural Enterprises and Skill Development	35-38
- Promotion of Non Conventional Energy Sources	39-42
- Empowering School Children through Design For Change	43-45
- Recognitions and Felicitations	46
- Financial Achievement 2016-17	47
- Our Team	48
- The Guiding Force Behind JKBT	49

# Glimpses of JKBT, Sikar Programme Area



Figure in parentheses () represents the achievements of the year under reporting i.e. 2016-17, all other figures represents the cumulative progress over the years.



## Diversified Agro Based Interventions

- 5733 Acres Horticulture Plantation (1186)
- 4353 Families Adopted Kitchen Gardening
- 1985 Acres Under Vegetables/Mini Drip with Overhead Tank/Cash Crops /Floriculture (78)
- 4598 Families Adopted Natural Farming (392)
- 6082 Acres Crop Demonstrations of New and High Yielding Varieties
- 335 Azolla Units Established
- 255 Farmer Clubs, Youth Clubs, Village Development Committees Formed (32)
- 144 Onion Storage Units Installed
- 138 Grameen Fridge Constructed
- 3 Poly Green Net Shed Set Up
- 291 Cattle Feeding cum Drinking Water Systems Constructed (35)
- 494 Power Operated Chaff Cutter Installed (152)
- 6 Honey Bee Keeping Unit Set up
- 6 Agro-Product Processing Units Established



## Women Empowerment

- 882 Self Help Groups Formed (25)
- 12372 Families Benefited (337)
- Saving of ₹4.44 Crore (₹1.23 Crore)
- 2780 Families Benefited under Rural Enterprise
- 3910 Families Benefited under Indigenous Cow



## Promotion of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

- 1433 Biogas Plants Constructed (160)
- 217 Domestic Solar Light Units Installed (50)



## Soil-Water Conservation and Water Management

- 52 Farm Pond/Percolation Tank and Check Dam Constructed
- 797 Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures Constructed (71)
- 1185 Acres Uncultivable Land Developed Through Land Levelling (233)
- 3543 Acres Micro Irrigation Systems Installed (775)



## Skill training and capacity building programme

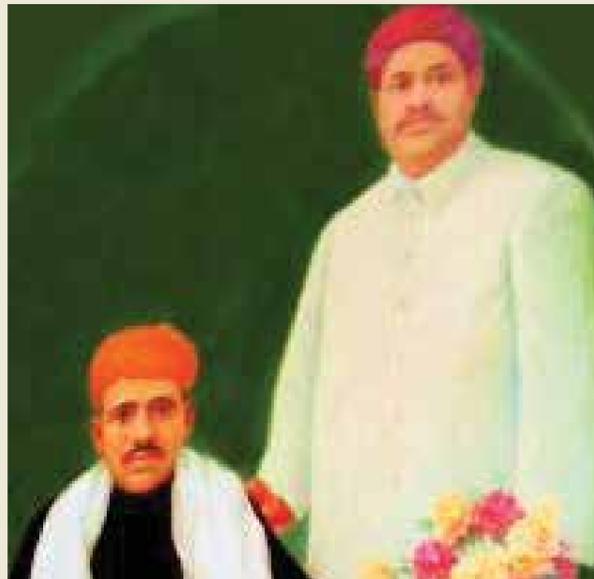
- 1860 Training and Capacity Building Programme Conducted (143)



## Our Partners

- Local Community
- Government of Rajasthan
- Kamalnayan Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation (KJBF)
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT)
- Nehru Yuva Kendra, Govt. of India
- Arawali, Jaipur
- Unnati, Ahmedabad
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fatehpur
- International Horticulture Innovation and Training Center, Jaipur
- Lead Bank and Local Banks, Sikar

## KANIRAM BAJAJ



Kaniram Bajaj was a farmer in the small village Kashi-ka-Baas in Sikar District of Jaipur State of Rajasthan. Though of ordinary means, Kaniramji was a man of self-respect and did not compromise on principles even in adverse circumstances. He was hard working and courageous and would cover vast distance on the back of camel, even standing on one leg. Once he picked up a quarrel with Rajput Thakkur who drew out a sword to settle the matter. But Kaniram did not yield and stood undaunted and unruffled. Eventually, the Rajput accepted his mistake and apologised. This was the stuff Kaniramji was made of. His wife, Birdibai was a pious and devoted lady who bore him three son of whom Jamnalal was second.

## JAMANALAL BAJAJ

1889 ■ 1942



Freedom fighter, social reformer, humanitarian and a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Jamnalal Bajaj was born in Kashi-ka-Bas in Rajasthan on November 4, 1889. In 1920, at Jamnalalji's request, Gandhiji accepted him as his 'fifth' son. In Gandhiji's own words;

*"Jamnalalji surrendered himself and his all, without reservation. There is hardly any activity of mine in which I did not receive his full hearted co-operation and in which it did not prove to be of the greatest value. He placed at my disposal his ample possessions. He became a guardian of my time and health and he did it all for the public good."*

From an early age, destiny carved out a unique role for young Jamnalal. At the age of five, he was adopted by Shri Bachhraj Bajaj, a wealthy merchant in Wardha. Throughout his life, he was a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi who also inspired Jamnalal to initiate Hindusthan Sugar Mills in 1931. Jamnalal was the founding father of the present-day Bajaj Group of Companies.

He joined in Gandhiji's programmes and India's freedom struggle in 1915. He was elected Treasurer of the Congress party in 1920. Jamnalalji took active part in the Non-Co-operation Movement in 1921, the Salt Satyagraha in 1930 and the individual Satyagraha at Nagpur to uphold the honour of our National Flag. He also led the Jaipur Satyagraha in 1939. In all he was imprisoned for over five years.

It was in implementing the Constructive Programme of Gandhiji that Jamnalalji's contribution was of an enduring nature. As inspired by Gandhiji, he opened the doors of his family temple, the Lakshmi Narayan Mandir at Wardha, to all, including Harijans in 1928. It was the very first temple in India to welcome Harijans. Jamnalalji established the Gandhi Seva Sangh in 1921 and was its Founder-President. Also Chairman of the All-India Khaddar Board. He was also closely associated with the All-India Village Industries Association, Talimi Sangh

and Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. He not only played an active part in establishing and conducting these organisations, but also supported a large number of workers who dedicated themselves to these activities.

Jamnalal made Wardha the centre for Gandhiji's economic and social development programmes. He established the Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha in 1921. He brought Vinoba Bhave to the Wardha Ashram to nurture it into national institution. In 1936, Gandhiji wanted to shift to a rural habitat. Jamnalal then offered a large piece of his land in Segaoon to build his Ashram which is known as Sevagram. Bajajwadi in Wardha was like a home for all eminent national leaders visiting Gandhiji. The meetings of the Congress Working Committee were also frequently held there. The famous Quit India resolution was adopted by the Congress Working Committee at its meeting in Bajajwadi in 1942. Jamnalalji was thus the main pillar of strength to Gandhiji. Gandhi himself admitted that "It was an easy thing for me to rely on Jamnalal to carry out my wishes. No one has identified himself so much with every one of my activities as he". On 11th February 1942, at the age of 53, Jamnalalji passed away suddenly.

# CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



*"I am feeling elated that people of Sikar are coming forward and taking meaningful steps for their sustainable development."*

**- Shishir Bajaj**

My grandfather Jamnalal Bajaj wrote on Lakshmi Pujan Day, October 20, 1922, Prayed Goddess Lakshmi to grant me wisdom to carry on business with honesty and grant me prosperity in business and the good sense to utilize it for the benefit of the country and the afflicted people. His charity knew no boundaries; calculations indicate that his total charities added up to 5 times the value of the wealth which he originally inherited.

To carry forward philanthropy and legacy inherited, a small beginning made in 11 villages has reached to 300 villages in Sikar district. We are analyzing our interventions in consultation and active participation of the local community and accordingly need based development interventions are being carried out that addresses the socio-economic and environmental concerns. I am feeling elated that people of Sikar are coming forward and taking meaningful steps for their sustainable development.

The self-confidence and entrepreneurial spirit of 12372 members of 882 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) has significantly improved when they were given opportunities to initiate social and economical activity by their own. They have identified and implemented 123 different types of need based

income generation activities.

Our natural way of farming practices was sustainable and eco-friendly but in the past few decades, health of soil, flora and fauna has been adversely affected due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, resulting in declining agriculture yield and damage to the ecosystem. The basic challenge for sustainable agriculture is to make better use of indigenous resources. This can be done by reviving the age old and time tested agriculture practices. We felt dire need to conserve and promote indigenous breeds of cow and with our support 3910 needy women members' families have successfully initiated rearing of indigenous cows in 226 villages. Indigenous cow based natural farming has been successfully initiated with 4598 families in Sikar district. Significant results have been achieved with substantial reduction in input cost, increase in quality yields, appropriate price and increased fertility of soil, savings in volume of irrigation water by natural way of moisture retention by using locally available resources.

Biogas and solar energy have been proved cost effective and environment friendly alternative energy resources. The slurry from Biogas acts as effective natural manure for farmers. I feel proud to

JAMNALAL  
KANIRAM BAJAJ  
TRUST



note that 1433 families have successfully adopted biogas plants which are largest in one district Sikar in the Rajasthan state.

With our support, progressive farmers in Sikar have achieved increased income and environment friendly crops with natural farming and have set up a network of farmer-to-farmer extension. These farmers are sharing their enriched experience as a resource person to replicate the best practices for the larger benefit. There is a need to create a national network of such innovative and progressive farmers which has potential to change the face of distressed agrarian community.

The pattern of climate is tremendously changing and we must be ready to take precautionary and proactive measures such as plantation of fruits and forest-trees on mass scale, shifting cropping pattern, creating infrastructures like water harvesting, efficient and judicious use of natural resources and new technologies through participatory approaches.

There is a tremendous potential to develop our natural and human resources. We aim to develop these resources for strengthen the socio-economic condition of the community in Sikar District with active involvement of all the stakeholders. I would

like to extend my heartfelt acknowledgment to the local community and all the stakeholders who have joined our journey of reaching out to the people of Sikar district programme areas.

# FOREWORD



*"I am happy to share with you that with the active support of our Trust, our Sikar programme villagers and youth have been actively engaged to resolve the problem of water by using their traditional wisdom."*

**- Kushagra Nayan Bajaj**

Trustee

The people of Rajasthan are hard working, risk takers and live with happiness even in adverse climatic conditions. The desert area starts from Sikar which has been facing water crisis as rainfall is inadequate. There is lack of awareness and proper knowledge among the community to save, conserve and recharge the rainwater. Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structure (RRWHS) have been constructed to have pure and safe drinking water at doorstep. Also constructed innovative water recharge structures to increase the ground water table, saves water in irrigation by installation of micro irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation and moisture conservation and water management by adopting natural farming practices etc..

There is a tremendous potential to develop India's human and natural resources through participatory approaches to doubling the farmers' income from agriculture and make it to the first place in the food grain production.

The agrarian community needs timely support for risk management and infrastructure support like water harvesting and efficient and judicious use of available water for irrigation, electricity, change of mind-set through continuous training and capacity

building and shifting of cropping pattern from traditional to demand driven and market oriented cropping pattern. To actively involve the primary stakeholders in planning, implementation and management of all the need based development interventions; we have formed village level Kisan Clubs, Village Development Committees and Youth Mandals in collaboration with NABARD and Nehru Yuva Kendra. The members of these groups are small and medium farmers who have been made aware on natural farming, water saving devices, dairy management practices, storage technology and low cost Grameen fridges which run without electricity. A total 225 different Village Institutions have been formed with 6752 members. The members of Kisan clubs have reaped substantial benefits in all the activities implemented through our Trust in Sikar district.

The need based interventions like soil conservation, efficient and judicious use of water through promotion of natural farming and micro irrigation systems, adoption of less water intensive and short duration crops diversified crops resulted into revival of our indigenous seeds, improved crops, quality produce and increased yield and income. The cultivation of indigenous Bansi variety of wheat is being scaled up, farmers are getting advance

JAMNALAL  
KANIRAM BAJAJ  
TRUST



booking and fetching higher prices and Bansi wheat variety is gaining widespread popularity among the farming community and consumers. They have adopted income oriented crops and also initiated marketing of agriculture products in nearby towns. Similarly there is need to propagate other indigenous variety of crops to revive ancient sustainable agriculture practices.

Women are now coming in front for development initiatives. Along with the trainings, development efforts revolve around the women empowerment, a range of income generation activities have been successfully adopted which has strengthened their livelihood, improved socio-economic condition and they are now playing an active role in decision making, both at home and at the community level. 2780 women members have initiated 123 different types of income generation activities wherein their average additional monthly income has reached up to ₹6,500.

Along with socio-economic development, cleanliness drive is essential for healthy and happy society. As inspired by the Honorable Prime Minister, we are in the continuous process to accomplish "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" in all our Sikar district programme villages with active

participation of the villagers. Our youth Self Help Groups members, women members and Youth Mandals are regularly organizing the cleanliness drives in the villages.

I wish to thank all our villagers, team members, village volunteers and all the stakeholders for their unstinted efforts and cooperation to reach out to 300 villages with coverage of 61,674 families and 3,08,370 people in Sikar district.

## PREAMBLE



*" My every trip to Sikar inspires me as I feel I am returning to my Matri Bhumi (Home Land)"*

**- Apoorv Nayan Bajaj**

Trustee

Warm greetings !

This year has been a year of introspection for Jamnalal Kaniram Bajaj Trust. With changing times and new challenges, JKBT has been forced to question its role, relationship and responsibilities vis a vis the community which it serves. Challenges today are far more wide spread and severe than any one organization or group of individuals can solve. Only the collective efforts of the entire community can lead us towards meaningful and sustainable transformation.

There is a crisis of water which people of our villages are already suffering from. Fluoride content in drinking water have reached hazardous levels and this problem needs to be addressed urgently. Ground water tables are rapidly depleting with most of the district being declared a dark zone where no more wells/tube-wells are allowed to be dug for irrigation purpose. Salinity problem also exist in many areas making agriculture very difficult. A great awareness and education of natural farming practices needs to be inculcated among the majority of farmers.

Amidst this backdrop JKBT is feeling a need to sensitize people on these issues and help them

together solve their problems. Inspiration can be infectious and good deeds done in one area, can light a lamp in another part or region. We believe that most of the community is looking to do good work and waiting for a bit of direction and encouragement. Often, solutions are found with the people themselves. As they say, the farmer himself is a great scientist. Given the right atmosphere most people want to flourish and we have begun work through participatory development process. We are preparing ourselves to play the role of facilitators, friends and co-learners.

Padmashri Shri Subhash Palekarji conducted his first workshop for about 500 farmers in Sikar District in 2012. The pioneer of this movement, he has been actively promoting Zero Budget Natural Farming in the length and breadth of our country for over 30 years. 30 lacs farmers have switched to natural farming. JKBT has been conducting training and demonstration of Zero Budget Natural Farming in Sikar. Natural farming has been growing slowly and steadily in our programme area winning the faith of our farmers. In Oct. 2016 a five day workshop was conducted again and over 800 people from Rajasthan and surrounding States participated. The programme was a tremendous success inspiring many people to take to this path.

JAMNALAL  
KANIRAM BAJAJ  
TRUST



During the year, we had the privilege of visit of Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of Rajasthan, Prabhulalji Saini. His visit brought great encouragement and happiness to the farming community of Sikar District. We are indeed grateful and will always remember this most memorable occasion. Commissioner of Agriculture Rajasthan, Ambrish Kumarji, Deputy Director, Sharad Godhaji and delegation of State and District level authorities also visited and observed the integrated impacts at the natural farming farms. Their presence and positive response has boosted our morale further.

In order to reach and meet the needs of the neediest sections of our communities we took the help of Participatory Rural Appraisal and Wealth Ranking tools. We were able to identify the neediest families in the village and on close interaction with them were able to ascertain how best to help them. This was one of the most satisfying parts of our work this year.

I would like to thank State and District authorities, Govt. of Rajasthan, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, various line Dept., various partners UNNATI, ARAVALI, Shikshantar, Ramkrishna Jaidayal Dalmia Seva Sansthan, River Side School, Lead Bank etc.. I would also like

to thank my family, our team, volunteers and members of our community.



## Overview of Interventions

*Mohanpura villagers interacting with Shishir Bajaj and Apoorv Bajaj on solutions for saline water, drinking water and saline resistant crops.*

### The Beginning

Jamn Lal Kaniram Bajaj Trust Sikar was established in Sikar district of Rajasthan in 1963 in the memory of Late Jamn Lal Bajaj and his father Late Kaniram Bajaj. The Trust founded on the deep rooted commitment to contribute significantly towards the social well being of the underprivileged sections of the society. Since its inception, the Jamn Lal Kaniram Bajaj Trust has been working with indefatigable commitment for the uplift and betterment of the rural community of Sikar district in Rajasthan. The active participation of the rural community, enabled the trust to gradually and steadfastly move towards its goal of creating empowered society.

### The Programme Area

Since 1963 JKBT has been steadily progressing towards its goal of an empowered and efficient rural society, through its various community based interventions in Sikar district, Rajasthan.

Sikar, the Door to the *Thar Desert* lies in the north – eastern region of state of Rajasthan. The district comprises 1192 villages, 343 Gram Panchayats falling under 9 blocks namely Laxmangarh,

Dantaramgarh, Dhod, Piprali, Fatehpur, Neem Ka Thana, Khandela, Shri Madhopur and Patan.

The population of the district as per the last census is 2677333 comprising of male 1374900, female 1302347, 2/3rd of the total population i.e. 76.32% resides in the villages, comprising of males 1,047,469 and females 995,958 with sex ratio of 951 females per 1000 males. (Census, 2011)

The district experiences an extreme climate with very dry summer and intensely cold winters. The average maximum and minimum temperatures recorded as 48°C and 0°C respectively, most of the years, rainfall is merely 466 mm makes it one of the water scarce districts of Rajasthan.

With poor and scanty monsoon, the agriculture remains rainfed. The major crops grown are pearl millet, green gram, mothbean, gawar, sorghum etc.. During the Rabi season, wheat, gram, mustard, barley. Bore wells are the major source of irrigation in the district. However, rapid withdrawal of ground water from bore wells and frequent deepening of bore wells led to drastic reduction in the ground water levels.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the livelihood in the area. Dairy farming is common among the more

progressive farmers of the district. The major issue of the region is scarcity of water especially drinking water and water for irrigation. People of the area are not well conversed in water harvesting techniques. Looking to the potential, JKBT has initiated Roof Rain water Harvesting Structures with people's participation. Another major need of the area is for water conservation structures for irrigation. The sandy soils of the area lead to silting of the water bodies and water harvesting structures. The need is for designing such structures, which caters the community needs and are suitable to physiographic conditions of the area.



Community interaction understanding the needs of the poorest of the poor in the villages of Sikar district.

## The Approach

JKBT is realizing the value of sincere relationships and wants to help communities build relationships on mutual trust and cooperation that they might enjoy strong community spirit and build community institutions in order to meet their community objectives. The needs and necessities of the poorest of the poor must always be given first place. JKBT's various engagement and interventions are based on following approach :

- Build long term relationship with the local community based on mutual respect, understanding, affection and trust. For this regular individual, group based and community level interactions are made to build foundation for meaning interventions for lasting results
- Revive community spirit and empower community to create new and responsive institutions to meet common objectives
- For this, village communities are sensitized to undertake need based collective actions
- JKBT to undertake interventions based on realistic, practical and pragmatic needs articulated in unison voice by the concern communities
- Community empowerment is at the core of institution building process and initiatives like safe drinking and irrigation water, sustainable agriculture encourages socially accepted interactions
- Build liaison with various like-minded individuals and institutions for coming together to join hand in sustainable solution with the human and natural resources development of the area
- Regular capacity building training of JKBT team for facilitating community based sustainable interventions



Regular capacity building through field level training and exposures facilitate community to understand importance of developmental interventions.

## Situational Analysis : Community core issues, worries, reflections, team strength, programme villages

During the initial phase of the FY 2016-17, JKBT held continuous interaction and reflections with communities from different villages at village and block level and among the team to better appreciate and underline the core issues, apprehensions, needs, to reflect and relates with current programmes, approach and strategies.

From past years, JKBT has been working with the rural people to help them develop natural resources that are available to them in order to stand on their feet and enjoy a steady stream of income. The people of Sikar enjoy a good standard of education and when it comes to agriculture they are always willing to learn, accept new ideas and innovate. The ability of the farming community to take risks is high as the people are eager to prosper. However, at times this eagerness backfires if there is poor coordination within farming circles before taking action. We have observed several mal-practices that are plaguing village life including extreme exploitation of ground water, wide spread use

of chemicals in agriculture, unchecked cutting of trees, hypocrisy and evils in social interactions and traditions including female infanticide. They need to be given sustainable solutions and faith needs to be built in the people towards the same. Awakening the community spirit which is lying dormant is the need of the hour. To attain their hopes and aspirations the sense of affection, belonging and mutual trust need to be invoked amongst the people to surmount social evils. Beginning with community meeting in three villages Dantla, Kumas Jatan and Jeenmata and exposure to Dalmiya Seva Sansthan, Chirawa at Ismailpur village, JKBT team felt that there is a need of in-depth understanding for community to get together for a good cause. In continuation, JKBT decided to understand and intervene in 40 villages identified for water scarcity, falling in dark zones with very low ground water table, saline and fluoride contamination in the ground water, single crop with extremely poor yield etc.. The intervention started work collectively with common concern to find an acceptable solution.



## Community Awakening, Organizing and Action

*Apoorv Bajaj interacting with farmers on different solutions for water crisis, importance of tree plantation and natural farming.*

### Achievements and Impacts :

- 1236 Neediest families benefited under various assistance in 40 villages
- 2 Community level ground water recharge system established
- 1847 Capacity building programme organized
- 53,610 Families benefited
- 255 Farmers clubs, youth clubs and VDCs formed
- 284 Villages covered
- Communities have been sensitized to common plan, execute, monitor and management of their needs

During the year a series of reflections led to identify and build community based organization imbued with the spirit “of the people, for the people, by the people”. Communities identified their problems and resolve them through participatory approach with facilitation of JKBT engaging them in planning, implementation and management of various development interventions. The process received overwhelming support from people, individual and institutions like ARAVALI, Jaipur, UNNATI, Shikashantar and Riverside School Ahmedabad.

JKBT had organized various meetings to understand community concerns, village dynamics, identified ways to engage with them, decode inter-community relationship and then design the programme. This elaborate process was initiated in 40 villages keeping in mind the team strength and wherever required trainings were imparted to individuals and groups. Apart from the focused process in 40 villages, JKBT also continued previous programmatic interventions in adjoining 40 villages and finally reached in 80 villages.

In the villages Participatory Rural Appraisals, Focus Group Discussion with people at village and block levels were organized.

In Dataramgarh block, villages Mohanpura, Basdi Kalan and Basdi Khurd are facing drought and severe crisis of water, salty water, no opportunities for growing crops, living conditions in this situation is feeble, as they depend on neighbouring villages for drinking water supply. Community were engaged in meetings to discuss the situation these villages, PRAs were conducted and the process to form village level organization to work together is under progress. Village leaders namely Shri. Ashok Singhji, Balveer Singhji, Prem Singhji, Mahendra Singhji, Mahaveer Prasad Sharma Mohanpura and Ralawata village etc.. conducted brainstorming meetings for the solutions on water with JKBT, efforts have been made by these opinion leaders to introduce salt tolerant crops like spinach and barley to address saline water conditions. This led to a search for market sell of spinach seed in and around Delhi.

These leaders also identified the poor and needy families and supported these families with warm clothing to survive in severe cold season.

In Piprali block villages Kaharo Ki Dhani, Rana Ki

dhani, Aloda, Haripura are at initial awareness building stage. In Kaharo ki Dhani and Rana Ki Dhani, Smt. Sundar Devi, Sandhya Devi, Dadki Devi, Nirmla Devi with many other women expressed their concern of excessive use of country liquor by male folks. The efforts made in past individually could not help overcome the problem, hence a more concerted and collective effort gives them a way out. Aloda, Haripura farmers use chemicals in farming but after a series of discussion Shraavan Kumar, Hanuman Swami, Suresh Bhatra have initiated natural farming since last two seasons and sharing the successful results with other farmers.

Extremely poor families identified using wealth ranking exercise were supported for warm clothing, these families were given 500 fruit trees of mango, lemon, guava, jamun, ber to plant in their courtyards to encourage them to perceive this as new income generating activity.



Villagers of Dantla village engaged in PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) exercise to understand various natural resources of village and its changing patterns.

## Building bond with Community

In Dhod block community awareness programme were organised in villages namely Khurdi, Fagalwa, Mandoli, Chudoli Ki Dhani, Pardoli Chhoti. Villagers of Khurdi articulated about fluoride contamination in drinking water and they urged for immediate remedies. Over 40 youths from Chudoli Ki Dhani engaged in awareness building programmes with help of Nehru Yuva Kendra. JKBT have established bond with community motivators and youths creating awareness among the community to participate in the programs initiated by JKBT.

JKBT engaged with communities of Bidodi Chhoti, Singodara, Bhairapura, Kumas Jatan, Dinwa Jatan villages in Laxmangarh block through series of meetings and PRA exercises.

Bidodi chhoti, Singodada, Bheroura villagers are facing problem of drinking, declined ground water up to 450 ft and TDS up to 1600-2000, no irrigation water, they failed to address these issues for one or the other reason. After series of meetings and awareness building initiatives through video shows on various aspects as well as shared secondary data with them, community leaders Ishwarlal, Ranveer,

Rakesh (Bidodi chhoti), Naresh, Sanwarmal, Arvind (Sinodada), Omprakash, Jagdish etc.. came forward to facilitate a mass awareness to involve the local community. JKBT have engaged itself and some organizations like UNNATI, Dalmiya Sewa Sansthan to support community mobilization and facilitate them to identify some local solutions. Both villages have problem of domestic waste water and fluoride water, a layer of fluoride have been accumulated on the soil surface which does not allow domestic waste water entering in to the ground. Babulal, Rohitashwa, Mahipal (Kumas Jatan), Vikas Jangid, Manoj Kumar (Dinwa Jatan) along with other villagers explained that if this waste water enters with ground water may be harmful for our health and may cause some diseases. Therefore, they are looking for a scientific and appropriate solution.

Because of fluoride, the villagers suffer from diseases fluorosis. The families those who can afford have adopted domestic R.O. plants for drinking water. For rest of the villagers, they have proposed community based R.O plant to address this issue. JKBT has submitted a proposal to Department of Science and Technology, Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with Dalmiya Sewa Sansthan. These villages, have no source of irrigation hence remain

rain-fed with single crop during the rainy season and forced to migrate during the dry period.

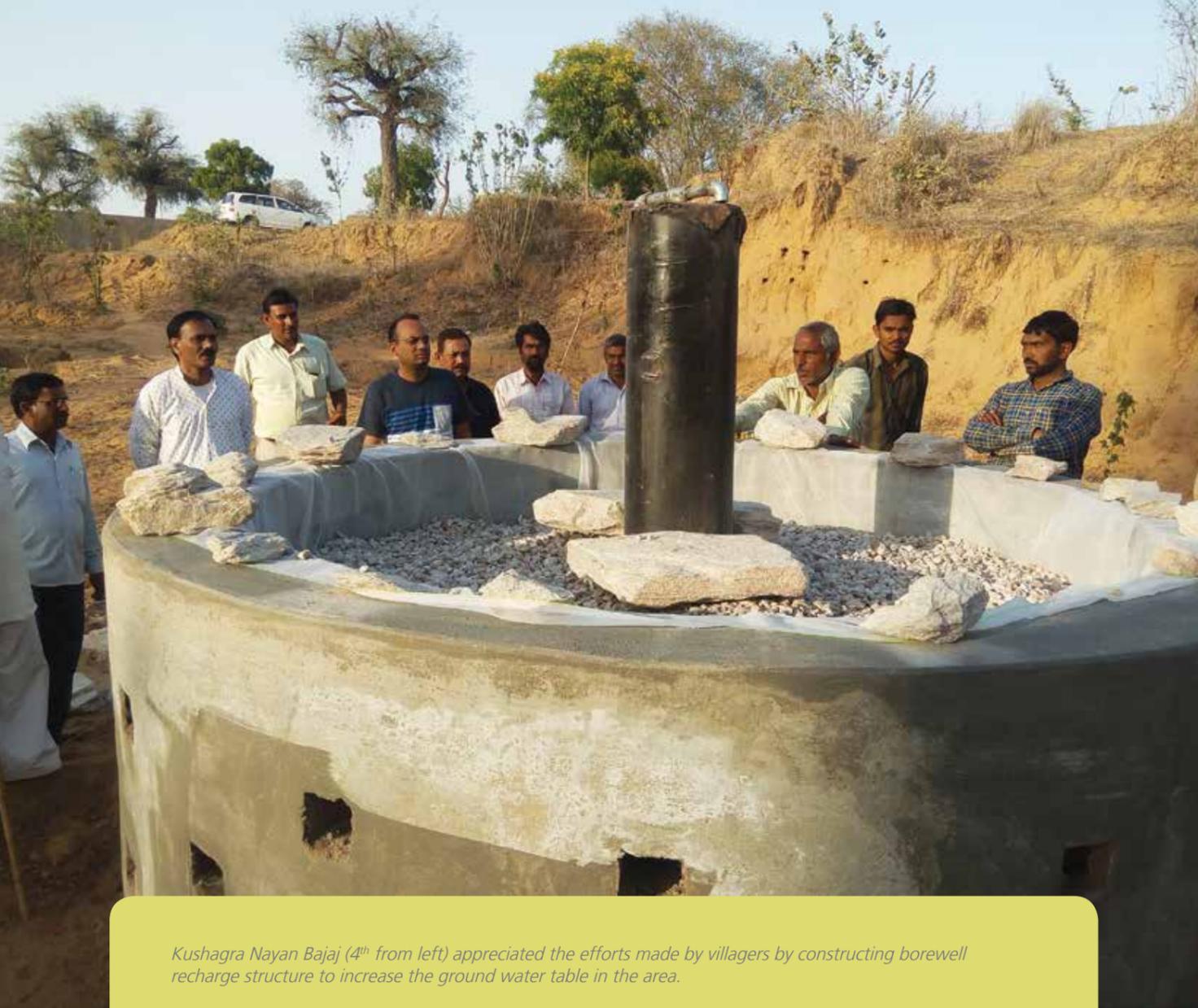
In Dhod and Piprali blocks, the process of formation of Village Development Committee (VDC) initiated with encouraging response from the local communities. JKBT team facilitated process with active engagement of the local opinion leaders. The key issues brought forward for the deliberation and discussion were water for domestic use, drinking and irrigation, low production due to unproductive and conventional farming practices, lack of awareness among the local communities, lack of organized collective efforts and effective leadership. In many villages the support from Nahru Yuvak Kendra and Youth Club facilitated the process to organize skill training, new income generating activities like tailoring, goat rearing, grocery shop for the poorest of the poor identified by the VDCs.

Meetings were organized with VDCs and Youths Clubs in three villages of Piprali block for need based identified interventions in the village. Members of VDC and Navyuvak Mandal Madhopura village discussed on declining ground water situation and arrived at a conclusion to construct rain water recharge structure. To get the experience, they

visited various recharge structures carried out in the villages Gungara, Kushalpur and Sinhasan. They have designed, planned and implemented the recharge system in the villages with JKBT support. Total cost for recharge structure was ₹1.20 lakh of which ₹70,000 was contributed by villagers and remaining ₹50,000 was supported by JKBT. Youth Mandals have made various initiatives like setting up of 300 drinking water pots for birds in severe summer, cleanliness of dead bodies bones of cattle lying in the open space, organized blood donation camps, Yoga camps, village cleanliness drive, plantation, water saving practices like drip and sprinkler irrigation etc.. VDC of Village Shyampura has motivated villagers for natural farming practices and 35 families have started natural farming practices.



Farmers gathered to understand water crisis in Piprali block and attended meeting on water budgeting (They have been sensitized by water crisis through video films, interaction session and finally presented focus work in their villages).



*Kushagra Nayan Bajaj (4<sup>th</sup> from left) appreciated the efforts made by villagers by constructing borewell recharge structure to increase the ground water table in the area.*

## Recharge borewell constructed by villagers

The following issues were deliberated in the meetings of VDCs in all the villages.

- Organized PRA, villagers and JKBT supported to poorest families for their basic needs of winter warm clothes, solar lighting system, Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structure, Land levelling, chaff cutter etc.
- Organized various capacity building and skills training (stitching and tailoring) programmes for youth and women with support of various Dept. and agencies
- Youth Mandal and VDC has approached to Gram Panchayat, block and district level



administration and made clean the paths of the village and finally pakka road in village



*Magan Kanwar an old age lady along with her family supported by JKBT with warm clothes in winter season.*

## Need based Family Support Programme



JKBT's engagement with poorest of the poor families identified through a transparent process led by the local community using tools like PRA led to a rational need assessment for such families. During the year, 22 poorest of the poor families considering their immediate needs were provided with electricity equipment repair kit, goat rearing, cooking Chullas / Bhatti, kirana store, cow rearing, sewing machine and house support (Family Aashray Grih), solar lighting. Besides such support over 1236 members (Children and old age persons) of 495 families were provided with warm clothing like Sweaters, Coats, Inner wears, Caps, Socks, Shoes etc. in 37 villages. This inspired community leaders and youth mandals to further support to provide items like Blankets, Quilts, Warm Cloths to 160 children in Malio Ki Dhani, Bheropura, Chudimiyan, Rahnava villages.



## Promotion of Natural Farming : Save water, Save Land, Save Lives

Director, Agriculture Ambarish Kumar, Deputy Director, Agriculture Sharad Godha and other senior officials from Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan visited Girdharilal's farm, village – Rambaxpura.

### Achievements and Impacts :

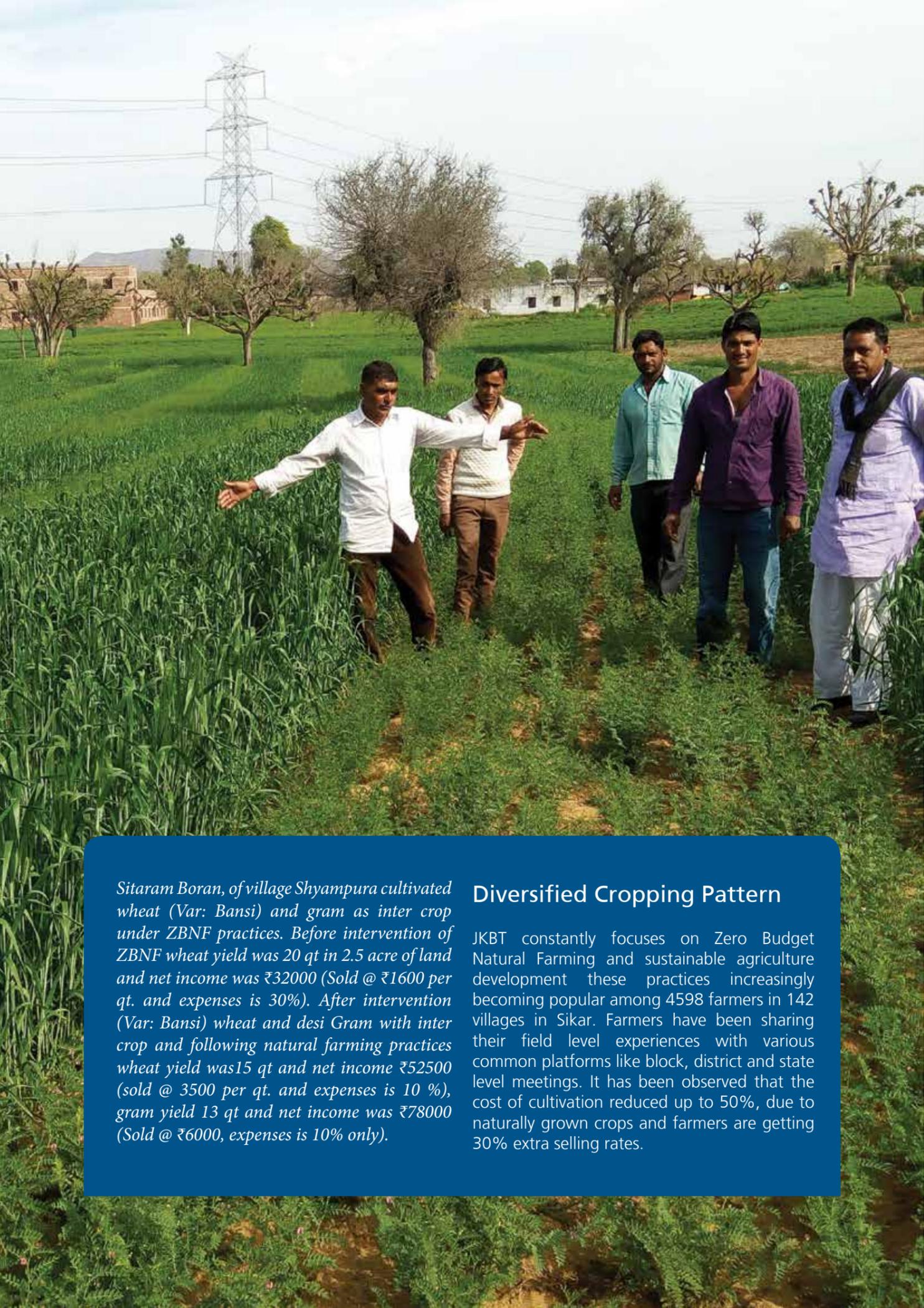
- Organized a training workshop on Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) by Padmashri Shri Subhas Palekarji. 1000 farmers from across the country participated in five days workshop
- Linkages with State and District level Agriculture Department and interactive field visits organized with ZBNF farmers fields and farmers shared impacts and sustainability of ZBNF (Visited by Hon. Agriculture Minister Prabhulal Saini, Director Ambarish Kumar, Deputy Director Sharad Godha and other senior officials from Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan)
- JKBT ZBNF Sikar farmers have shared their successful experience of ZBNF in various forums like meetings, seminars and with higher officials of Dept. of Agriculture, Rajasthan
- JKBT farmers exhibited demo/methods and shared results of natural farming at Global Agri Meet, Jaipur, Rajasthan
- Organized trainings and demonstration for *Rabbi* crop by Natural farming practices with 300 farmers specifically for indigenous seeds (gram, wheat, barley, lentil, fenugreek, mustard etc. as inter and mix crop). Farmers have got good quality indigenous seeds, increased yield and income
- 42 Progressive farmers practicing ZBNF have been further trained for natural farming by Shri. Palekarji at Rajkot, Gujarat and they are working as resource farmers for promoting trainings and hand-holding at field levels
- Organized Focus Group Discussion on cropping pattern in 7 villages and shared experiences on natural farming
- Organized 40 nos. video shows on natural farming in the villages and learning material shared with farmers
- Department of Agriculture invited JKBT and farmers to contribute natural farming methods and impacts in the "State Policy for Organic farming" in the pre sense of Principal Secretary Smt. Neel Kamal Darbariji
- Dist. level Agriculture Dept. invited JKBT team as resource person in various trainings under "Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojna"
- Mathadhipati Kaadasiddheshwar Maharaj, Siddhigiri Gram Jeevan Sangrahalay, Kaneri Math, Maharastra, expert of 100 types of crops in 1 acre of land visited natural farming farmers and interacted with farmers
- 20448 Families benefited under sustainable agriculture practices
- 22226 Acres of Land covered under various agricultural intervention. Mixed and inter-crops initiated
- 287 Villages covered
- 50% Cost of cultivation reduced, good quality produced, got 30% more price in cereal crops, pulses and vegetables by ZBNF farmers
- Innovation in applying of various ingredients prepared under natural farming through existing drip and sprinkler irrigation system

JKBT has created a network of innovative resource farmers who shared their experience with fellow farmers at various locations in Sikar and nearby districts to spread the programme for the larger benefits. These resource persons are role model in the area to emulate the low cost-low external input and natural farming with diversification of cropping pattern resulting in better productivity and enhanced livelihood.

Farmers clubs promoted in collaboration with NABARD also sharing their knowledge and experiences to large numbers of farmers.

### Promotion of Natural Farming practices

Using cow urine, dung, local plant species and biogas slurry etc. farmers prepares *Jeevamrit*, *Ghanjeevamrit*, *Dashparni ark* (Liquid extraction of 10 different trees bitter leaves) as pest control and to improve soil health with natural ingredients to increase yield. Various crops like Bansi Wheat, Gram, Pigeon pea, Groundnut, Pea and vegetables have been demonstrated with farmers.



*Sitaram Boran, of village Shyampura cultivated wheat (Var: Bansi) and gram as inter crop under ZBNF practices. Before intervention of ZBNF wheat yield was 20 qt in 2.5 acre of land and net income was ₹32000 (Sold @ ₹1600 per qt. and expenses is 30%). After intervention (Var: Bansi) wheat and desi Gram with inter crop and following natural farming practices wheat yield was 15 qt and net income ₹52500 (sold @ 3500 per qt. and expenses is 10 %), gram yield 13 qt and net income was ₹78000 (Sold @ ₹6000, expenses is 10% only).*

### Diversified Cropping Pattern

JKBT constantly focuses on Zero Budget Natural Farming and sustainable agriculture development these practices increasingly becoming popular among 4598 farmers in 142 villages in Sikar. Farmers have been sharing their field level experiences with various common platforms like block, district and state level meetings. It has been observed that the cost of cultivation reduced up to 50%, due to naturally grown crops and farmers are getting 30% extra selling rates.



*Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Prabhu Lalji Saini and Commissioner Agriculture, Govt. of Rajasthan interacting with farmers on Zero Budget Natural Farming Practices. Farmer Om Prakash of village Kolida sharing his experience of Natural Farming practices.*



*Farmer Sanwarmal, of village Sujanpura Cultivated Desi gram under Zero Budget Natural Farming Practices. Before intervention yield was 2 qt per Bigha of land and net income was ₹9600 (sold @ ₹4800 per qt and expenditure was 30%). After following natural farming practices yield has raised to 4.5 qt and net income to ₹26100. (sold @ ₹5800, expenditure is 10% only).*

### Preservation of traditional seed through Natural Farming practices

*Ganesharam Tetarwal, of village Fatepura cultivated sarbati deshi wheat with ZBNF practices. Before intervention yield was 14 qt per acre and net income was ₹19600 (Sold @ ₹1400 per qt and expenses 30%). After cultivating Sarbati Deshi wheat and Natural farming practices yield 22 qt and net income ₹39600. (Sold @ ₹1800, expenses was 10% only).*



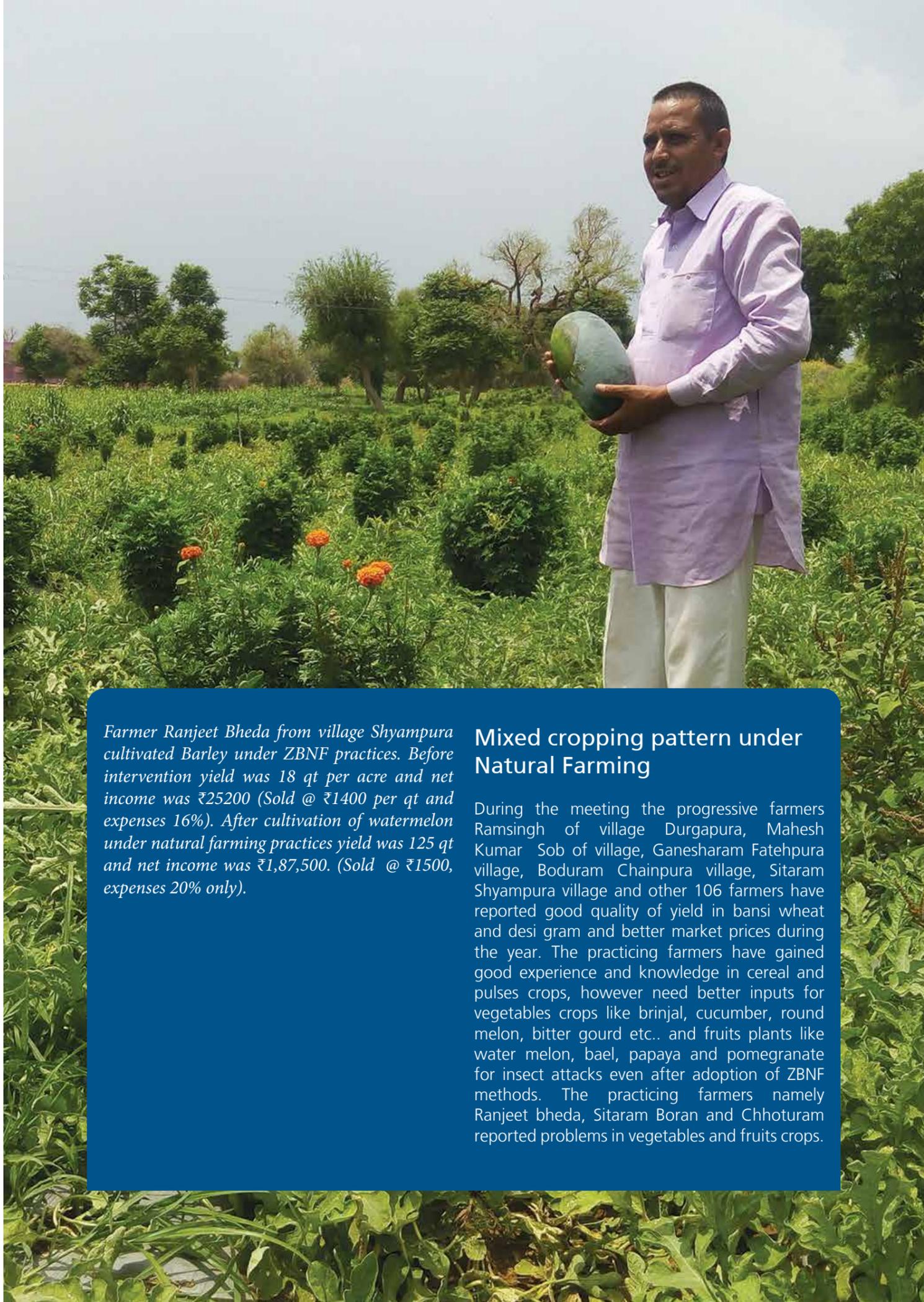
*Farmer Ishwar Lal of village Durgapura cultivated onion under natural farming practices. Before intervention wheat yield was 18 qt per acre and net income was ₹25,200 (Sold @ ₹1400 per qt and expenses 16%). He switched over from cultivation of wheat to water melon following natural farming practices. Resulted in 125 qt and net income was ₹187500 in per acre. (Sold @ ₹1500, per qt expenses 20% only).*

**Seed Preservation**

JKBT and farmers have several interactions on crops like wheat, barley, millet, gram, moth bean, green gram, fenugreek, mustard, groundnut etc.. as the ground water is declining and farmers felt that they need to select less water intensive crops with better diversification. Bansi wheat grown under natural farming has fetched market price of ₹2500 to ₹3500 per qt and desi gram ₹5500 to ₹6500 per qt and they earn extra ₹1000 - ₹2000 per qt compared to crops grown under chemical farming.

ZBNF farmers training programme was organized

under the guidance of Padmashri Shri Subhash Palekarji at Khatushyam village 1000 farmers participated from across the country.



*Farmer Ranjeet Bheda from village Shyampura cultivated Barley under ZBNF practices. Before intervention yield was 18 qt per acre and net income was ₹25200 (Sold @ ₹1400 per qt and expenses 16%). After cultivation of watermelon under natural farming practices yield was 125 qt and net income was ₹1,87,500. (Sold @ ₹1500, expenses 20% only).*

**Mixed cropping pattern under Natural Farming**

During the meeting the progressive farmers Ramsingh of village Durgapura, Mahesh Kumar Sob of village, Ganesharam Fatehpura village, Boduram Chainpura village, Sitaram Shyampura village and other 106 farmers have reported good quality of yield in bansi wheat and desi gram and better market prices during the year. The practicing farmers have gained good experience and knowledge in cereal and pulses crops, however need better inputs for vegetables crops like brinjal, cucumber, round melon, bitter gourd etc.. and fruits plants like water melon, bael, papaya and pomegranate for insect attacks even after adoption of ZBNF methods. The practicing farmers namely Ranjeet bheda, Sitaram Boran and Chhoturam reported problems in vegetables and fruits crops.



Farmer Mahendra Kumar of village Dula ki dhani has received ₹25500 net income from growing wheat crop after installing trellis system (Mandap) of vegetable farming in 1.25 acre of land. Net income was ₹125000 from cultivating Bottle Guard and total expenditure in this crop was ₹28000.

## Vegetables cultivation

207 families adopted vegetable farming using low cost drip irrigation system on 18 acres of land in 52 villages. The farmers have started growing vegetables like chillies, tomato, potato, carrot, radish, ladyfinger, brinjal, spinach, coriander in their backyard and farm land and creeper vegetables like bottle gourd, ridge gourd, bitter gourd under trellis system and also planted fruit plants like pomegranate, lemon, bael, papaya, ber etc..

This facilitated the family to fulfil the requirement from own source saving an expenditure on vegetables to the tune of ₹20000 annually. Besides family consumption, surplus vegetables sell in markets and earn ₹25000 per annum.

Since vegetables are cultivated naturally, medical expenses have stopped by families, compared with consumption of vegetables grown with chemicals. Many farmers from adjoining also supported to 100 families to replicate the model. Unit cost for 0.25 acre is ₹15000, financial support from NABARD is 47% and beneficiaries contributed 33% while JKBT assisted 20%.



Apoorv Nayan Bajaj motivated the villagers for tree plantation to increase the green cover in village - Madhopura.

## Tree plantation

515970 numbers of saplings of fruit plants like Lemon, Mango, Bael, Chiku, Orange, Amla, and Pomegranate planted in 5733 acre of land covering 9766 families in 272 villages. JKBT team in active collaboration of the local communities in these villages facilitated the process for better plantation strategies and support from JKBT, following the well-being ranking class - first category is poorest families by wealth ranking will do plantation with JKBT support in providing plants, second category is for middle families with 60% contribution by them in plant cost, third category is for economically capable for bearing 100% cost of plants.

For all category preparation of pit digging,

watering, natural methods etc.. works have been done by villagers. Community training on plantation organized by JKBT team in villages.

Also, through discussion with community members and team, it was decided to conduct a campaign on high density plantation on farmers' field and common places. The responsibilities of caring new plantation sites on farmers field lies with concern families and for common places, youth volunteers, village social workers as in-charge of the institutions or places.



Farmer Moolaramji of village Paldi has 2.5 acre of land, However, he could make use of only 1.5 acres as remaining land was uncultivable. As a result he could get a net return of only ₹6600. He decided to make his 1 acre of uncultivable land to be levelled with the support of JKBT with investment of ₹10000. After land Levelling he could grow Millet on his 2.5 acre of land (Yield 13.5 qt) which earned him net income of ₹16380.

### Land levelling : Converting undulating fallow land in to productive land

Undulating land is one of major problems being faced by the farmers. JKBT initiated land levelling intervention. Farmers got multiple benefits after land levelling and have started cultivation crops like millet, barley, pulses (gram, green gram, moth bean), fenugreek, groundnut, wheat & vegetable etc.. A total 1125 acre of undulating waste land owned by 751 families brought under cultivation in 58 villages. The land which was lying waste is become fertile and farmers are

getting additional average yield 7qt (Groundnut) and net income of ₹16800 per acre in one season.

Also, farmers installed drip systems and raised their income through vegetable cultivation.

Looking to the impact of land levelling in Shyampura village where in ₹99 lakh was invested for 443 acres of undulating land which was undertaken by 161 farmers. After land levelling, net income of these farmers was ₹2.31 crore in a year through cultivation of various crops.



The family of Gumani Devi of village Khurdi getting safe and pure drinking water at door step by construction of Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structure at her home.

### Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RRWHS)

JKBT target needy families. We motivate the families to start constructing such structures and avail the benefits of the same. 797 families have constructed Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures in 238 villages. Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures have been promoted as one time investment and permanent solution to harness pure, fresh and safe drinking water at door steps. 797 families have constructed RRWHS in 238 villages.





*Subhita Devi of village Dudva, before project net income was ₹ 9000 from Millet (7.5 qt Yield) from 0.8 acre of land after adopting natural farming, mini sprinkler system and shifting to a new cropping pattern from Brinjal-42 qt net income increased to ₹1.25 Lakh. (expenditure was 20 % only).*

### Efficient use of water through Micro Irrigation System

Agricultural field area having sandy soil with less moisture retention capacity and fertility factors were affecting agricultural productivity. Promotion of drip irrigation, sprinklers and mulching have resolved above problems and resulted in increased soil fertility, moisture retention capacity thereby increased yield. A total 3543 acre of land is covered under drip, sprinkler and mulching for growing different vegetables benefiting 1650 families in 238 villages.



*Farmer Jhabarmal sharing benefits of Watershed Development in villages to NABARD officials.*

### Disnau Watershed Development programme

Watershed Development project in collaboration with NABARD under the partnership mode with 52% NABARD, 32% JKBT and 16% community contribution initiated in a total 10000 hectares of land in Laxmangarh block of Sikar Dist. Initially 1349 hectares of land has been taken up as part of watershed development project.

100 hectares land is covered under project capacity building phase activities like strengthening of village watershed committee, training and exposure visits, moisture conservation activities—farm bunding, drip, soil mulching, land terracing, plantation etc.. have been completed in Disnau village. Water harvesting structure on farm land of Shivkumar

and Savarmal has been constructed for drinking water and irrigation in horticulture plantation. Four farmers have installed mini drip for vegetable farming. Bajri grass has promoted 2.5 acre of land for fodder purpose.

Net planning for full implementation phase has submitted to NABARD for rest of the 1249 hectares area.



## Promotion of Dairy Farming through Indigenous Cows

Savitri Devi and her daughter Pushpa, village Fatehpura, happily rearing her indigenous cow and calf. Milk yield 185 ltr, home consumption 64 ltr., selling 121 ltr. and income ₹ 4800 per month.

### Achievements and Impacts :

- 4097 Families benefited
- 30% Increased in yield prices by Indigenous Cow based Natural Farming
- 1080 Families initiated better Cattle Management Practices
- 243 Villages covered

JKBT programme on strengthening dairy development and management through promotion of following interventions:

### Promotion of Indigenous Cow

Indigenous cow is respected as mother and back bone of Indian agriculture economy and without it we cannot imagine our sustainable agriculture

and human life. From a long time, Sikar district has adopted HF and jorsy cows and it diverse results are being faced. In present, cow dung and urine is hardly available for farming and only alternate is chemical farming. JKBT discussed with farmers to promote indigenous cow in the area and initiated cow based natural farming. The land is increasingly becoming fertile by use of cow based Beejamrit, Jeevamrit, Ghanjeevamrit and Dashparni Ark. 3910 families benefited with purchase of indigenous cows in 226 villages. 4598 acres of land is covered under natural farming. After adopting natural farming, majority of these families are not using chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Also, farmers have understood nutritive value of cow milk. Cow urine is used in many natural formulation and Ayurvedic medicines. Farmers have again started to rearing cow at home in Sikar programme area.

### Improved Cattle Feeding cum Drinking System

Cattle feeding cum drinking water system (CFT) has become popular among in cattle rearing farmers and proved extremely useful as it provides fodder and drinking water to cattle all the time. Our farmers fondly renamed it as "Automatic Pashu Than". The system has helped in improving cattle health, reduced fodder waste and drudgery and increased milk yield, saved time for other work after cattle management system.

Looking to better use of Cattle Feeding cum drinking system, Smt. Subhita Devi, Village Bhathot received award at state level for better cattle management practices from Kunji Lal Meena, Principal Secretary, Ajay Kumar Gupta, Director, Dept. of Animal Husbandry.

### Promotion of Chaff Cutter

Women farmers were engaged in cattle rearing work and they have to work hard with drudgery. JKBT promoted Chaff Cutter unit for cut the fodder into small pieces which is easy to feed and digest. It saves money, drudgery and easy to store especially helped women farmers. 494 need based families in 192 villages benefited through Chaff cutter unit.





## Women Empowerment through : Self Help Groups, Rural Enterprises and Skill Development

*Sulochana and Santara Devi, etc.. Women members of Chand SHG receiving honours from Shishir Bajaj and Apoorv Bajaj (2nd from left) as they become entrepreneurs in various difficult social and economic conditions.*

### Achievements and Impacts :

- 882 Self Help Groups formed
- 12372 Membership covered under SHGs
- ₹4.44 Cr. saving
- ₹87.14 Lac internal lending and bank linkages  
2780 rural enterprises set up
- 123 Different types of need based rural enterprises initiated
- ₹6500 Average income in a month by rural enterprises
- 60 Women emerged resource member as rural entrepreneurs
- Enhance skills, knowledge and level of confidence
- 1894 Youths trained through
- 130 Skill development training
- 266 Villages covered

882 SHGs has created a platform to provide to the members for collective action for their socio-economic empowerment. JKBT is constantly working for developing their self confidence and ability through continuous training and exposure visits. Members of Karni SHGs village Chidasara shared about the problem of huge debts because various social events at family level. They made decision for collective action to harvest wheat and saved expenses on labour and weeding in Kharif crop.

The motivation help them to overcome from debts accrued. Members of SHGs in Bosana village had a joint action against the male folk and forced the shop selling country liquor to move out from the village.

Women members of SHGs have started rural enterprises in year 2010-11. They have learned various experiences to do enterprise in different stages. They have 123 different types of need based income generation activities/Rural enterprises like Manihari, Shringar shop, Ready-made garment, Pottery, Basket making, Billiya Making, Fancy Item, Grocery shop, Embroidery, Bandhej, Pickle making, Leather work, Wooden Toys etc.. have been

initiated by 2780 members which have improved their leadership traits and they are now becoming successful rural entrepreneurs.

40 women members from Singarawat and Kheenvasar villages have build a great confident and they purchase various demanded fancy item and carry in a basket and sells the fancy items by moving around village to village and Dhanis. They have enlisted women costumers contact numbers in their mobile. By this business, they have earn ₹6500 to ₹10000 per month.



## Promotion of Self Help Groups and Rural Enterprises

*Women of Karani & Krishna SHG, Village Chidasara, collectively action for harvesting wheat in Rabi crop and weeding work for Millet in Kharif crop, commonly helped without expenses on high labour cost. Love and respect increased as they work together.*



*Sewing and embroidery training for members of SHGs at village Khanadi in collaboration with JKBT and Nehru Yuva Kendra, Sikar.*



*Trainees visited CAZARI Jodhpur, for training on food processing especially making of Millet Biscuit, Cake, Bread, Laddu, Til and Moongfali Patti (Groundnut based sweet) and Moongdal (Green Gram) Namkeen etc..*

## Skill Development

Skill trainings like sewing and tailoring, computer skills, cement mould making, pickle Papad-Mangodi, soap making initiated benefiting 1894 youths in 59 villages. The skill trainees have set up better linkages for ready-made cloths especially traditional rajputana styled attires.

The computer skill trainees have joined different institutions like coaching institutes, hospital and government departments as computer operator.

During the year skill training have been initiated in Chudimiyar, Disnau, Sihot chhoti, Sewa, Raghunathgarh, Piprali, Sami and Khandi villages where trainees have linked with Nehru Yuva Kendra and Panjab National Bank for imparting skills.



## Promotion of Non Conventional Energy Sources : Biogas

### Achievements and Impacts :

- 1433 Biogas plants constructed
- 217 Domestic Solar Light installed
- 249 Villages covered
- ₹4500 Saved by each family per annum on fuel wood ₹15000 saved as expenses on chemical fertilizer (By use of 10 metric tonne slurry per plant) in a year
- 2291 Tonne of fuel-wood saved per annum due to 1273 biogas plants
- 515 Biogas owned families have saved expenditure on LPG cylinder and saved ₹18.12 Lac. Also stopped fuel wood 232 tonne by these families. (A biogas family saves ₹2850 in year and this is used for agriculture and education purpose) 60 Youths imparted skill training on masonry for biogas Hours saved daily in cooking

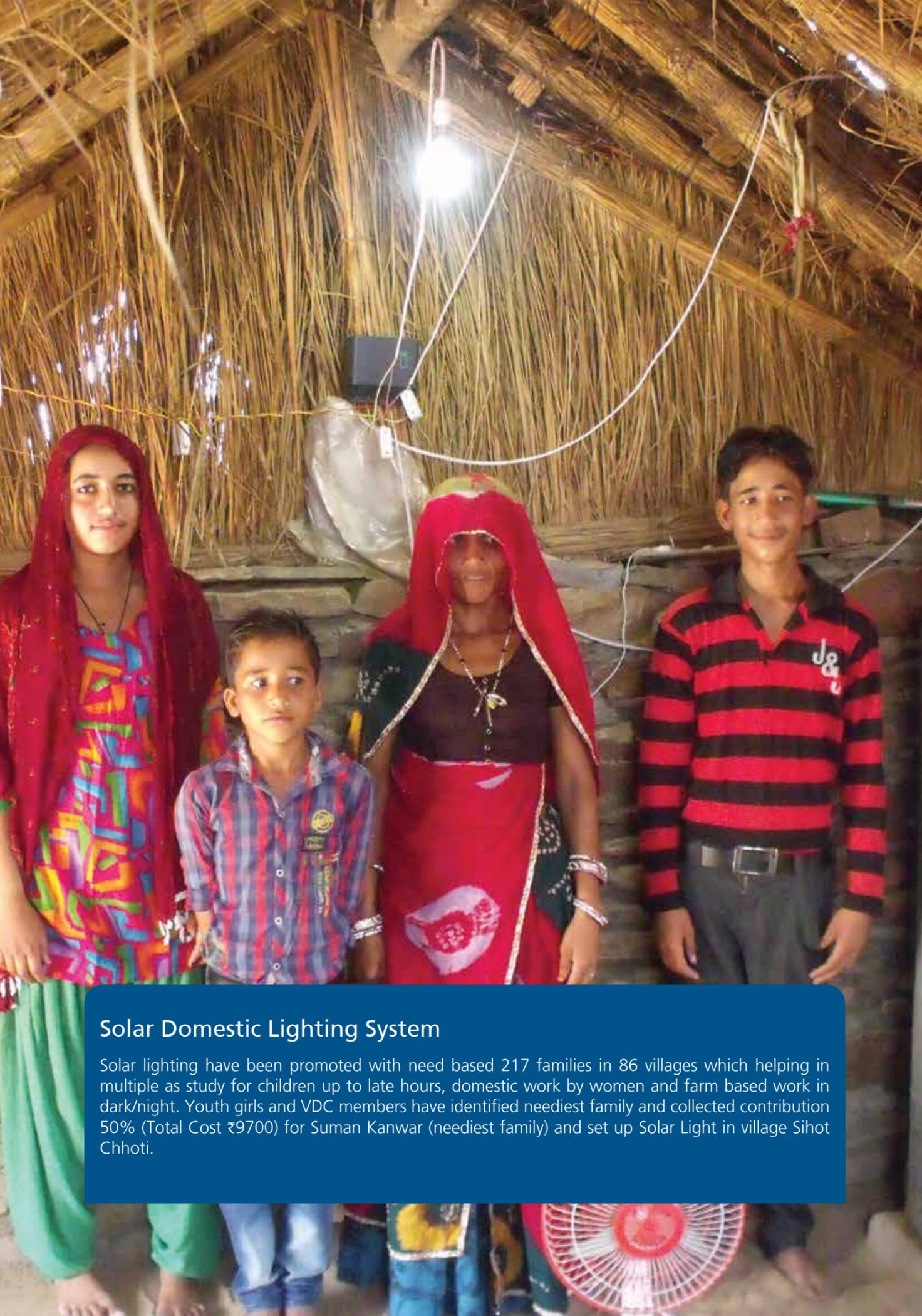
- 1 Hours saved daily on fuel collection thereby reduced drudgery
- 217 Domestic Solar Light installed
- ₹350 Per month/per family saved after adoption of Solar lighting system

In Sikar, pastoralist families have made a big change in their lives by adoption of biogas. The multiple benefits of the Biogas have changed many lives in the rural area of Sikar district. 1433 Biogas plants have been constructed; environment friendly fuel led to reduction in indoor air pollution, easy to cook, lighting, improved health, availability of best quality nutrient rich compost to increase agriculture yield etc. MPUAT has recognized JKBT as biggest biogas promoting organization in Rajasthan State.

Collaboration: Maharana Pratap University for Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur, Rural Community and JKBT Unit cost of Biogas ₹19500 (JKBT: ₹3500; Govt.: ₹ 9000; Community ₹7000)

### Yield and Income Comparison: Before and After use of Biogas Slurry

Name of crop	Area of cultivation in Bigha		Yield Per Bigha		Yield Sold (₹)		Income (₹)		Expenditures (₹)		Net Profit (₹)	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Rabbi												
Onion	2	6	26	42	750	875	39,000	2,20,500	11,700	26,460	27,300	1,94,040
Wheat	4	4	4	4	1,600	3,200	25,600	51,200	7,680	6,144	17,920	45,056
Gram	3	3	2	2.5	5,200	6,000	31,200	45,000	9,360	5,400	21,840	39,600
Kharif												
Millet	8	8	1	1.5	1,300	1,400	10,400	16,800	3,120	2,016	7,280	14,784
Gawar	5	5	1	1	2,800	3,000	14,000	15,000	4,200	1,800	9,800	13,200
Total (₹)										84,140	3,06,680	



### Solar Domestic Lighting System

Solar lighting have been promoted with need based 217 families in 86 villages which helping in multiple as study for children up to late hours, domestic work by women and farm based work in dark/night. Youth girls and VDC members have identified neediest family and collected contribution 50% (Total Cost ₹9700) for Suman Kanwar (neediest family) and set up Solar Light in village Sihot Chhoti.



*"Now no need to go far for collection of dry sticks, no need to make cow dung cake, no time constraints, no smoke and tears and she enjoys cooking after construction of biogas plant at home"  
- Smt Santosh Devi, village Lamiya.*



*Santosh Devi, Chida Sara living in a small hut with children. Father of the neediest family has gone for labor work at Ahmadabad city. Solar light become helpful for study and all work when no light at home. After home light they feel happy, no fear and can study till late hours."*



## Empowering Children through Design for Change

*Sensitizing villagers for saving every drop of water and this small force of children inspired communities to come forward.*

### Achievements and Impacts :

- 10123 Children becomes the part of DFC campaign
- 57 Number of schools participated
- 4 DFC projects by children :
  - 1) Waste water recharges system at Chidasara
  - 2) Drinking water system/facility established at Sihot Chhoti
  - 3) Dangerous open well covered and play ground cleanliness at Harsh
  - 4) Photocopier and computer for village at Arjunpura
- Enhanced Confidence, Leadership Qualities among students

Design for change is a unique platform given to students where they get an opportunity to dream and solve problems close to their hearts by their own initiatives. DFC helps to improve the life-skills among students and draw out their hidden potential.

A four step process of Feel, Imagine, Do and Share helps students reach their desired goal. "WE CAN" are the two most powerful words in their life which brings smile and happiness on their faces.

DFC videos have been presented with Government Middle School, Chidasara village and children highly motivated and they started to think as a whole for themselves, schools and village. They have taken attention on waste and rain water that filled in front of their school that always problems to them and for villagers. They couldn't cross the way during rainy season. Children want to remove that waste and muddy water but they have not immediate solution. Finally, they discussed various senior leaders and village development committee members. After overall discussion they have developed their plan for water recharge system for waste and rain water flows in front of their school. They have made design and estimates with help of local masons but at same time they have not money to do entire work. Their commitment have determined them and initially, they have started sensitization in the village through Water

Awareness Rally and conduct street meets for importance on water and our future. All mohallas started to understand and given funds to complete this task that have with a big vision for the village.

Now, they have collection of money, team strength, mason consultations, inspiration support by school teachers and a back-bone support by JKBT and their own confident. Action was now nothing far. They take the work by their own hand, made clean the paths and waste water flows, purchased required materials like cement, bricks, sand, billiya, pipes etc.. and completed water recharge structure within five days.

They celebrated the happiness with school family, JKBT team, Village Development Committee members etc.. Villagers inspired too much and now deciding to develop more water recharge points in the village.





DFC children from Chidasara village school constructing waste recharge pit. They inspired villagers for contributing ₹5000 for entire work and community leaders have supported for various action like free transportation, voluntary Shramdan etc..



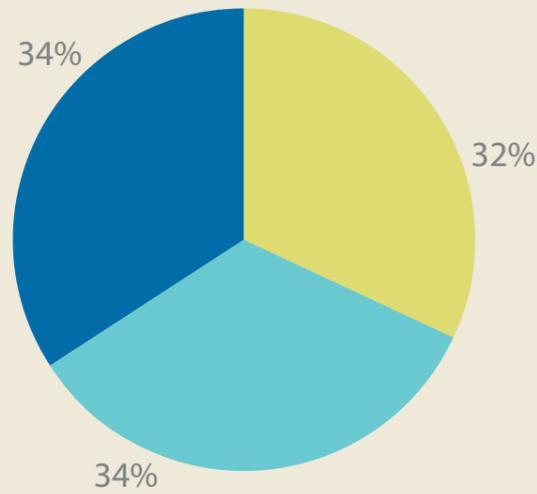
Youths are commanding village dreams and cleanliness campaign initiated in Madhopura and Bajor village.



## Recognitions and Felicitations

- Recognition to JKBT for leading various programme in Sikar-District Youth Sammelan, Youth Leadership and Community Development Training, Mahatma Gandhi Youth Sanitation Campaign and Shramdan Programme and Yuva Sansad and Yoga Training by Nehru Yuva Kendra
- Pragati Kisan Club, Malio Ki Dhani awarded to JKBT for outstanding contribution in cluster vegetable farming by innovative methods and new technologies as well as completion of five years with JKBT
- Awarded to JKBT for enhancement in agricultural productivity, sustainable agriculture development, crop diversification and increased agricultural yield by NABARD
- Jagdamba Kisan Club promoted by JKBT awarded best Kisan club in Rajasthan State by NABARD
- Agriculture Time, a reputed magazine for Agriculture stories honoured JKBT supported innovative farmers as "Dharti Putra" for initiatives in agriculture innovations and crop diversifications
- Awarded for best work in Sikar District by District Administration in presence of Industry Minister Govt. of Rajasthan

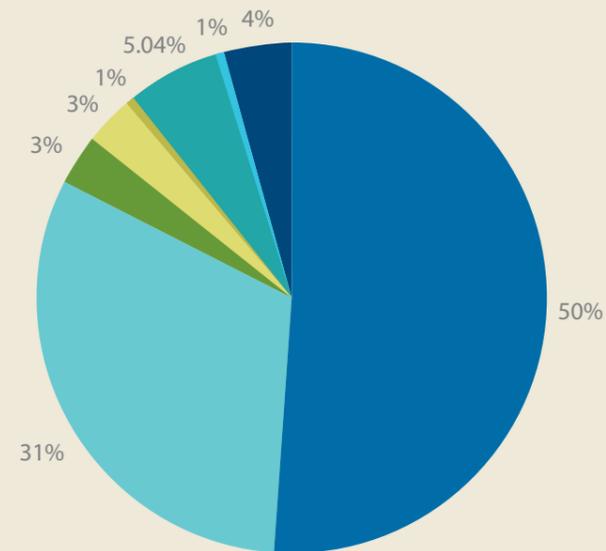
## Financial Progress 2016-17



### Source of Fund

Total fund for 2016-17 ₹ 69.84 million.

- KJBF contribution ₹ 23.64 million
- Community contribution ₹ 24.07 million
- Govt. & NABARD contribution ₹ 22.13 million



### Programme wise Fund Utilization

- Water resource development & management ₹ 35.27 million (50%)
- Agriculture & horticulture development ₹ 21.63 million (31%)
- Animal husbandry ₹ 1.82 million (3%)
- Neediest families upliftment programme ₹ 2.40 million (3%)
- Watershed project-Disnau with NABARD ₹ 0.37 million (1%)
- Administrative expenditure ₹ 5.04 million (5.04%)
- Capital cost ₹ 0.41 million (1%)
- Training & capacity building ₹ 2.90 million (4%)



Zero budget Natural Farming training workshop under the guidance of Padmashri Shri Subhash Palekarji at Khatushyam village.

### Our Team

Surendra Rajyoria, Riddhakaran Ansarava,  
Sanjeev Kumar, Rakesh Tailor,  
Arvind Singh, Mohan Lal Dogaya,  
Prashant Narayan Satone, Ramakant Sharma,  
Sunil Kumar, Yogesh Kumar

# The Guiding Force Behind JKBT

## Board of Trustees

**Shishir Bajaj**, is a founder member and Chairman of the Trust. After completing his MBA from New York University in 1974 with finance as major subject, he joined the Bajaj Group of companies in 1974 and has shouldered the responsibility as Chairman of Bajaj Hindusthan Ltd. from 1999 to 2014. He also did his Owner President Management Program from Harvard Business School in 2000. Bajaj Group's flagship company Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Ltd. is today the number one sugar producer in India and 5th largest in the world and the largest producer of Ethanol in India. He is also a promoter of Bajaj Corp Ltd. which manufactures Bajaj Almond Drops the second largest Hair Oil Brand in India.

### **Smt. Minakshi Bajaj**

A co-founder member of the Trust, obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree from Calcutta University and is a Director of Bajaj Trustee Company Private Limited and A N Bajaj Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.

**Kushagra Nayan Bajaj**, is a Trustee and has been shouldering responsibility as Chairman cum Managing Director of Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Ltd. since 2014. He is also Chairman of Bajaj Corp Ltd. since 2007. Kushagra Nayan Bajaj is a Bachelor of Science in Economics, Political Philosophy and Finance from the Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA. He earned his Master of Science in Marketing from North Western University, Chicago, USA. He is moving force behind the social responsibility initiatives of the Trust.

**Apoorv Nayan Bajaj**, is a Trustee and the Executive President of Bajaj Corp Ltd. He has a Bachelor's degree in Commerce from University of Mumbai. He regularly travels to Wardha Programme area to help and guide the programmes of the Trust. Socio-economic and spiritual development of the community is his passion.

**Smt. Vasavadatta Bajaj**, is a Trustee and she is also Director in Bajaj Corp. Ltd. She has done her B.Com in the year 1997 and additionally she has also done one year Pre-school Teacher's Training in 2001.

**Ramvallabh Agrawal**, is a Trustee and also Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Sanstha Sangh, Bajaj Nagar Jaipur. He is President of Sikar Jilla Gramodaya Samiti, is an active member of the Trust.

### **Dr. Pushpa Porwal**

With specialization in child and maternity care, is a Trustee. She has been closely associated with People's Welfare Society since 1972-73. She has been fully devoted to Shekhawati Zanana Hospital, Sikar since 1997.

▶ **Head Office**

Jamnalal Kaniram Bajaj Trust  
Bajaj Bhavan, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg,  
226 Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021,  
Tel. +91 22 22048681  
Fax: +91 22 22048681

▶ **Programme Office**

Jamnalal Kaniram Bajaj Trust  
Bajaj Bhavan, Bajaj Road  
Sikar, Rajasthan 332 001,  
Tel. +91 0157 2252710  
Email: jkbajajtrust@gmail.com

**Website: [www.jamnalalbajajtrust.com](http://www.jamnalalbajajtrust.com)**