

Campaign Report



PROMOTION OF AGRI-ALLIED LIVELIHOOD INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES FOR MINE-AFFECTED VILLAGERS.

Introduction and Campaign Overview The '**Promotion of Agri-Allied Livelihood Income Generation Activities for the Mine-Affected Villagers**' campaign was initiated by the **Suryakanti Foundation** to address the socio-economic and livelihood challenges faced by villagers impacted by mining activities. The adverse effects of mining have led to displacement, environmental degradation, and a loss of traditional income sources, leaving many families in economic distress. Recognizing these challenges, the campaign was designed to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities that align with the region's agricultural potential and available resources.

Objectives of the Campaign:

- To empower mine-affected villagers by providing training and resources for Agri-allied activities.

- To promote alternative and sustainable income-generating opportunities, reducing dependency on mining-related employment.
- To enhance financial security for affected families through skill development and cooperative farming.
- To create awareness about modern farming techniques and government welfare schemes.
- To establish a framework for long-term agricultural sustainability and economic self-sufficiency.
- To promote organic farming practices for better yield and environmental sustainability.
- To improve healthcare access and awareness for pregnant women and new-borns.
- To educate farmers on government welfare schemes and financial assistance programs.
- To encourage women's participation in Agri-allied activities and economic independence.
- To engage and train youth in modern farming and entrepreneurial ventures.



The campaign was executed in multiple phases, focusing on understanding ground realities, engaging with local communities, and implementing practical solutions.

- **Duration:** October 7, 2024 – March 11, 2025.
- **Coverage Area:** 14 villages of the Parsa-Kente mines area, Udaipur, Chhattisgarh. (Basen, Chakeri, Fatehpur, Ghatbarra, Gumga, Hariharpur, Janardanpur, Parogiya, Parsa, Salhi, Saidu, Shivnagar, Suskam, and Tara)
- **Participation:**
 - Over 800 villagers participated in the first phase.
 - Over 100 villagers participated in each subsequent phases.

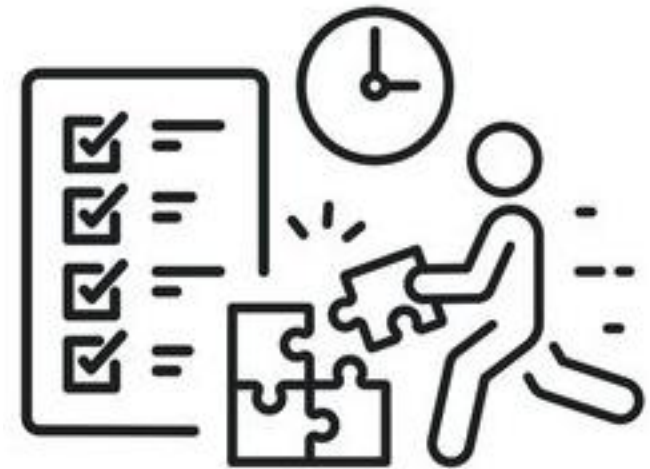
This report provides a detailed account of each phase of the campaign and the outcomes achieved.

Phase 1: Pre-Campaign Planning and Administrative Discussions, OCTOBER 2024

Understanding the Initial Challenges

Before launching the campaign, Suryakanti Foundation's senior management recognized the need for comprehensive groundwork due to the complexities associated with mine-affected regions. The major challenges included:

- High levels of distrust among villagers toward external organizations.
- Lack of awareness about alternative livelihood opportunities.
- Socio-economic hardships due to environmental degradation from mining.
- Administrative challenges in obtaining necessary permissions and cooperation from local authorities.



Work Ethics and Determination of Senior Management

The senior management of Suryakanti Foundation approached the campaign with unwavering determination and professionalism. Their **work ethics** emphasized:

- **Commitment to Social Welfare:** Ensuring that the campaign was driven solely by the interest of improving the villagers' livelihoods.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Maintaining open communication with local authorities and villagers to build trust.
- **Patience and Perseverance:** Facing resistance with resilience and continuously engaging with communities despite challenges.
- **Professional Conduct:** Adhering to ethical standards and showing respect for the local culture and traditions.

Meetings with Administrative Officials

To navigate these challenges, multiple high-level meetings were conducted with administrative officials in the Udaipur region. These meetings involved discussions with:



- **Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM):** To understand local governance challenges and seek support.
- **Panchayat Secretaries:** To gain insights into village-specific concerns and ensure coordination at the grassroots level.
- **Other local authorities:** To align the campaign with existing government schemes and resources.

The objective of these discussions was to gather critical insights into the socio-political landscape and strategize an approach that would be both effective and sensitive to the local sentiments.

Self-Visit by Senior Leadership to Assess Ground Reality

Understanding that **first-hand experience** was crucial, the foundation's President, General Secretary, and key managers personally visited the target villages before deploying any teams. This self-visit allowed them to:

- **Gain authentic insights** into the villagers' struggles, going beyond reports and official statistics.
- **Observe the environmental impact** of mining on agriculture and daily life.



- **Engage in informal conversations** with villagers to better understand their apprehensions.
- **Assess infrastructure gaps** in water supply, healthcare, and market access that affected income generation.



Their direct engagement **reinforced their commitment** to the cause and enabled them to design a campaign strategy that was both empathetic and effective.

Formulating a Practical Action Plan- Based on the findings, a **comprehensive action plan** was developed with the following key components:

- **Community Engagement Strategy:** A step-by-step approach to building trust and addressing villagers' concerns.
- **Collaborative Governance Approach:** Working closely with Panchayats to facilitate smoother implementation.

- **Localized Training Modules:** Tailoring livelihood training sessions based on the specific needs of each village.
- **Crisis Management Strategy:** Developing solutions for potential resistance and conflicts.

This detailed groundwork laid the foundation for the next phase of the campaign.



‘संवाद’ (OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2024, REACHED MMORE THAN 800 VILLAGERS)

Phase 2: Community Dialogue and Initial Survey.

Target Villages and Demographic Insights

The campaign was rolled out in **14 villages**: BASEN, CHAKERI, FATEHPUR, GHATBARRA, GUMGA, HARIHARPUR, JANARDANPUR, PAROGIYA, PARSA, SALHI, SAIDU, SHIVNAGAR, SUSKAM, and TARA. A diverse range of socio-economic groups were identified within these villages, including:

- **Small and marginal farmers** struggling with declining agricultural productivity.
- **Landless laborers** seeking alternative sources of income.
- **Women and youth** interested in skill development and self-employment opportunities.



Survey Methodology and Execution

A structured survey was conducted to gather in-depth information about the villagers' challenges and aspirations. The survey involved:

- **Door-to-door interactions:** Personal discussions with over **800 villagers** to understand their perspectives.
- **Focus group discussions:** Community meetings with different demographic groups.
- **Structured questionnaires:** Capturing data on livelihood, health, and access to government schemes.
- **Engagement with local leaders:** Building rapport with village heads and influential community members.



Key Findings from the Survey

The survey revealed several critical insights:

- **Livelihood Challenges:**
 - Dependence on traditional farming with no alternative income sources.
 - Loss of fertile land due to mining activities.
 - Inadequate access to modern agricultural techniques and resources.

- **Healthcare Issues:**



- High maternal and infant mortality rates due to lack of healthcare facilities.
- Malnutrition among children due to food insecurity.
- **Lack of Awareness of Government Schemes:**
 - Many villagers were unaware of financial assistance and welfare schemes available to them.
 - Bureaucratic hurdles in availing benefits from existing programs.

Community Engagement and Trust-Building Efforts

To address the deep-rooted scepticism among villagers, the foundation employed a **multi-pronged approach**:

1. **Regular village meetings** to maintain transparency and address concerns.
2. **Demonstration activities** showcasing potential livelihood benefits.
3. **Involvement of local influencers** to enhance credibility.
4. **Translation of campaign materials** into regional dialects for better understanding.

Challenges Faced in Ghatbarra and Nearby Villages



Despite the well-planned approach, the team faced significant resistance in **Ghatbarra and its neighbouring villages**. The hostility stemmed from:

- **Historical distrust** toward external entities due to past exploitation.
- **Fear of land acquisition** disguised as development initiatives.
- **Miscommunication and rumours** about the foundation's intentions.

During the initial interactions, the team encountered verbal resistance and even physical altercations. However, **through persistent dialogue, patience, and community meetings**, the team successfully diffused tensions. By:

- Clearly explaining the campaign's **non-commercial, welfare-focused** objectives.
- Engaging Panchayat leaders as **mediators** between the villagers and the campaign team.
- Demonstrating **tangible benefits** through small-scale pilot projects.

Gradually, resistance diminished, and villagers in Ghatbarra and surrounding areas agreed to participate in the next phases of the campaign.

The Third Phase of the Campaign

'JAGRUK PREHARI' (November- December 2024, Reached Over 110 People)

INTRODUCTION

The second phase of our campaign, titled 'Jagruk Prahari,' was launched in 14 Adivasi villages in the Udaipur area. This phase focused on enhancing community engagement by empowering local representatives with knowledge and skills related to organic farming. The Suryakanti team carefully analysed the conditions and challenges unique to each village before designing this initiative.

During the first phase, we observed that although there was curiosity and willingness among villagers to adopt organic farming practices, there was also a gap in structured knowledge and peer-to-peer support. Many farmers faced difficulties in implementing organic methods due to a lack of resources and guidance. Thus, the primary objective of 'Jagruk Prahari' was to bridge this gap by creating a network of informed community leaders who could disseminate knowledge and drive change at the grassroots level. By leveraging local representation, we aimed to foster trust and active participation, ensuring that the initiative was both sustainable and impactful.

FORMATION OF LOCAL TEAMS

To make the campaign more effective at the grassroots level, a local team was formed in each village. These teams consisted of 5 to 10 individuals selected from within the community. The selection process prioritized individuals who demonstrated enthusiasm and commitment to community welfare. Selection criteria included:

- Willingness to learn and share knowledge
- Prior experience or interest in sustainable farming
- Leadership qualities and ability to mobilize community members
- Respect and influence within the village



Each team was carefully structured to ensure diversity, including young farmers, experienced elders, and women representatives. This inclusivity helped in ensuring that different perspectives were addressed and that the campaign reached a wider audience. The selected

individuals underwent a structured orientation where they were introduced to the objectives of the initiative and their role as facilitators of change.

TRAINING PROGRAM

The first segment of the training program focused on **various aspects of organic farming**. The training covered key topics such as:

- Soil health and natural fertilizers
- Sustainable crop rotation methods
- Pest control using organic solutions
- Seed preservation and biodiversity conservation

These training sessions were conducted by agricultural experts and community leaders who provided hands-on demonstrations and interactive discussions.

WORKSHOPS AND CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES





As part of the training and engagement process, several specialized workshops were conducted to enhance farmers' understanding of innovative and sustainable agricultural practices. These workshops covered:

1. **Awareness and Capacity Building:** Helping farmers adopt new agricultural practices to enhance productivity and income, along with promoting alternative livelihood sources for sustainable engagement and the development of Agri Entrepreneurs.
2. **Systematic Rice Intensification (SRI) & Other Farming Practices:** Training on improved methods to maximize rice yields with minimal water usage.
3. **Miyawaki Methodology:** Educating villagers on sapling plantation techniques, particularly for herbal plants, to improve biodiversity and soil health.
4. **Cultivation of Cash Crops & Fruits:** Promoting the growth of high-value crops to increase farmer incomes and market opportunities.
5. **Solar-Based Irrigation Awareness:** Introducing solar-powered irrigation systems to reduce dependence on conventional energy sources and enhance water efficiency.

6. **Vermicompost Unit & Manure Production:** Training farmers to create and manage vermicompost units for organic manure, reducing dependency on chemical fertilizers.
7. **Herbal Pesticides:** Educating farmers on the preparation and use of natural pesticides to protect crops from pests while maintaining soil and environmental health.

ROLE OF 'JAGRUK PRAHARI'

The members of the local teams were designated as 'Jagruk Prahari' (Awareness Guardians). Their primary responsibility was to disseminate the knowledge gained during training sessions to the larger community. Their tasks included:

- Organizing small group meetings within their villages
- Demonstrating organic farming techniques
- Addressing concerns and misconceptions about organic practices
- Encouraging more villagers to adopt sustainable farming methods

By using local representatives, we ensured that the message was delivered in a culturally relevant and easily understandable manner. This approach significantly improved acceptance and adoption rates among villagers.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES

To maximize community participation, various engagement strategies were implemented:

1. **Field Demonstrations:** Practical demonstrations were conducted in selected farms to show real-time results of organic farming techniques.
 2. **Peer Learning:** Farmers who successfully implemented organic techniques shared their experiences and success stories.
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CHALLENGES FACED

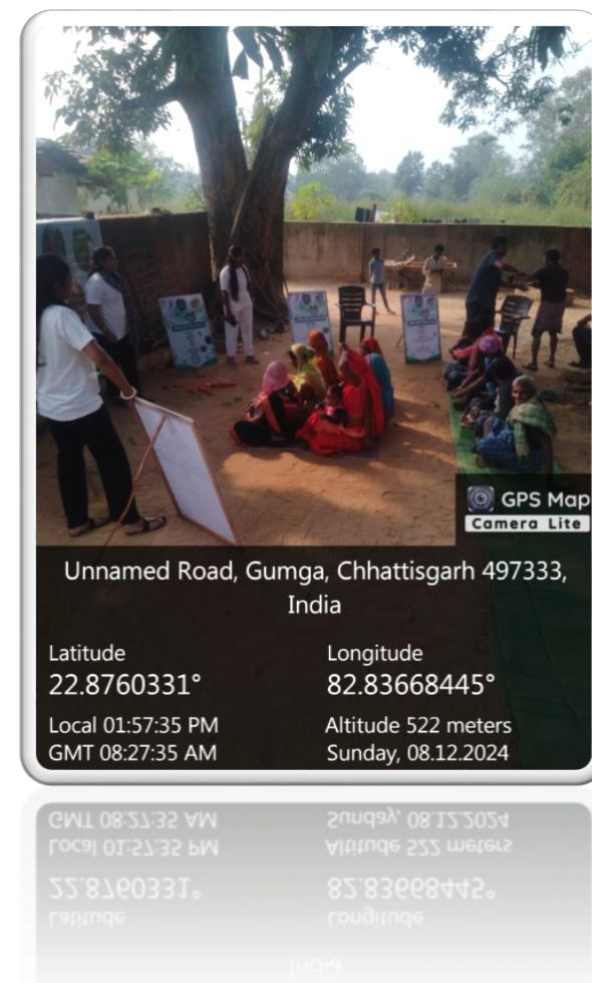
Despite the overall success, the campaign faced some challenges:

- **Scepticism Towards Organic Methods:** Some farmers were hesitant to transition from conventional farming to organic methods.
- **Resource Constraints:** Limited availability of organic fertilizers and seeds posed an initial hurdle.
- **Need for Continuous Support:** Regular follow-ups and additional training sessions were required to sustain motivation and correct implementation.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Initial assessments indicate a positive shift towards organic farming in these villages. Key outcomes include:

- Increased awareness of sustainable agriculture
- More than 60% of trained farmers implementing at least one organic farming technique
- Strengthened community collaboration and self-reliance



CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

The 'Jagruk Prahari' phase has laid a strong foundation for sustainable community-led agricultural development. Moving forward, the next steps include:

- Expanding the program to more villages
- Providing advanced training sessions
- Establishing local resource centres for organic farming inputs

The success of this phase highlights the importance of localized efforts in driving meaningful change. The continued commitment of 'Jagruk Praharis' will be crucial in ensuring long-term sustainability and progress in the region.



3RD PHASE : Health Awareness Initiative

(DECEMBER 2024- JANUARY 2025)

Introduction Following the successful completion of Phase 2, Phase 3 was determined after a thorough discussion with the PARSA- KENTE CSR team. The primary objective of this phase was to enhance health awareness, with a **special emphasis on the care of pregnant women and new-borns.**



Maternal and neonatal health is a critical aspect of community well-being, as the health of mothers directly impacts the survival and development of infants.

Ensuring proper prenatal and postnatal care can significantly reduce maternal and infant mortality rates, promote healthy development, and improve the overall quality of life for both mothers and their children.

Many women, especially in rural and underprivileged areas, lack access to essential healthcare services and the knowledge necessary to make informed decisions regarding their health and that of their new-borns.

To address these challenges, Phase 2 - Part 2 of this initiative focused on conducting educational workshops and awareness campaigns that provided crucial information and support to pregnant women and new mothers. The program aimed to equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to maintain optimal health, understand common pregnancy-related complications and ensure proper care for their new-borns. By collaborating with healthcare professionals, local community leaders, and government healthcare schemes, the initiative sought to create a sustainable impact and encourage long-term improvements in maternal and neonatal health practices.

Key Focus Areas The workshops conducted under this initiative aimed at educating and empowering women regarding maternal and neonatal healthcare. The discussions and training sessions included topics such as:

- Proper nutrition for pregnant women, including a balanced diet rich in iron, folic acid, calcium, and essential vitamins.
- Essential prenatal and postnatal care, such as regular medical check-ups, managing gestational diabetes, and understanding potential complications during pregnancy.
- Importance of breastfeeding and its benefits, including colostrum feeding, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, and tips for overcoming breastfeeding challenges.



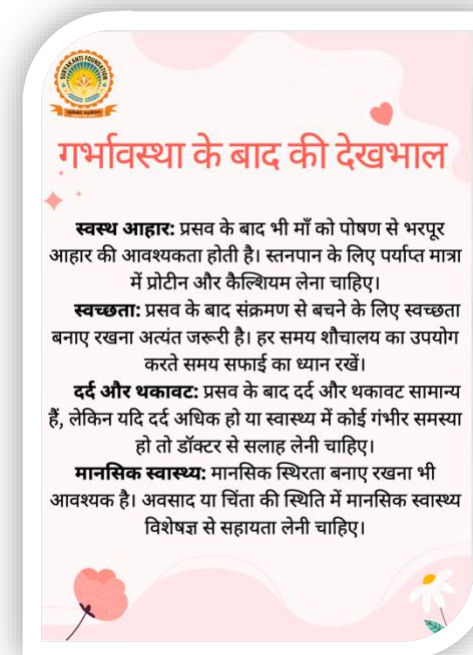


- Vaccination schedules for newborns to prevent life-threatening diseases, ensuring timely immunizations as per government guidelines.
- Common neonatal health issues such as jaundice, respiratory distress, and low birth weight, with preventive measures and home-based care solutions.
- Importance of hygiene and sanitation, including proper handwashing techniques, sterilization of feeding bottles, and safe disposal of diapers.
- Postpartum mental health awareness, educating mothers about postpartum depression, anxiety, and ways to seek professional help if needed.
- The importance of skin-to-skin contact, also known as kangaroo mother care, promotes bonding and stabilizes the baby's temperature and heart rate.



Utilization of Local Resources One of the significant aspects of these workshops was the integration of locally available resources and facilities. By focusing on region-specific healthcare solutions, the initiative ensured that the information provided was practical and easily accessible to the participants. This approach helped in:

- Making use of locally available nutritious food for pregnant women, such as iron-rich leafy greens, protein sources, and dairy products.
- Spreading awareness about nearby healthcare centers, maternity hospitals, and medical facilities that provide free or subsidized maternal and neonatal healthcare services.
- Encouraging traditional yet effective maternal care practices, such as herbal remedies for postpartum recovery, safe home delivery practices (where applicable), and community support groups for mothers.
- Promoting the use of government-sponsored maternal and child health programs, ensuring beneficiaries utilize available healthcare schemes and financial aid.



Impact and Outreach The initiative aimed to reach as many women as possible, ensuring that they are well-informed about essential maternal and child healthcare aspects. By focusing on education and awareness, the program sought to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates and improve overall community health. The campaign also leveraged:

- Community health workers and midwives conduct home visits and provide one-on-one counseling.
- Interactive Q&A sessions to address myths and misconceptions surrounding pregnancy and newborn care.
- Distribution of informational pamphlets and booklets in local languages to ensure better understanding and retention of knowledge.
- Collaboration with local NGOs and government bodies to provide free prenatal vitamins and essential maternal health supplies.

Conclusion The successful execution of Phase 2 - Part 2 marked a crucial step in addressing maternal and neonatal healthcare concerns at the grassroots level. Through collaboration with the Parsa KENTE CSR team and the strategic use of local resources, the program effectively spread awareness and provided essential knowledge to expectant mothers and new parents. The initiative will continue to evolve based on feedback and community needs, ensuring a sustainable and impactful approach to health awareness. Future plans include follow-up health check-ups, the introduction of mother support groups, and further collaboration with healthcare professionals to expand the program's reach



4th PHASE (JANUARY -FEBRUARY 2025)

Bridge The Gap Between Government Welfare Programs And The People



Our mission has always been to bridge the gap between government welfare programs and the people who need them the most. Rural communities, particularly women, farmers, youth, and families, often face challenges in accessing these benefits due to a lack of awareness or bureaucratic hurdles. Through this campaign, we aimed to simplify the process by educating them on

the various available schemes and guiding them on how to apply effectively.

This phase focused on ensuring that individuals in target villages gained the necessary knowledge to leverage these welfare programs for an improved quality of life. Many families remain unaware of the benefits they are entitled to, and this initiative sought to change that by offering clear, practical guidance.

Through structured training sessions, interactive discussions, and on-ground support, we have made a tangible difference in the lives of villagers. These sessions were designed to not only inform but also to equip them with the confidence to navigate the application process independently. By fostering direct engagement, we ensured that the information was both accessible and actionable.

Collaboration has been a key factor in the success of this phase. We worked closely with local panchayat members, community leaders, and grassroots organizations to strengthen the implementation process. These partnerships helped build trust within the community and encouraged active participation from beneficiaries, making the campaign more effective and impactful.

The response from the community has been overwhelmingly positive. Many attendees expressed their eagerness to apply for these schemes and make use of the government's support. The enthusiasm and willingness of participants to take proactive

steps towards securing their welfare signify the campaign's success and reinforce the importance of continued efforts in this direction.



OBJECTIVES

- To educate rural communities about key government flagship schemes and their benefits.

- To simplify the application process by providing clear, practical guidance.
- To enhance accessibility to government welfare programs for women, farmers, youth, and families.
- To foster community participation and collaboration with local leaders for sustainable impact.
- To empower individuals with the knowledge and confidence to claim their entitlements.

KEY SCHEMES COVERED IN PHASE IV

WOMEN'S WELFARE



- **Mehtari Vandan Yojana** – Focused on financial support for expecting and new mothers, ensuring maternal and child health.

FARMERS' WELFARE

- **Kisaan Samriddhi Yojna** – Aimed at improving agricultural productivity and financial assistance to farmers.
- **Krishak Unnati Yojna** – Supports farmers with modern techniques, irrigation facilities, and subsidies for better yields.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

- **Udyam Kranti Yojna** – Designed to promote self-employment and entrepreneurship among youth through financial aid and skill training.

FAMILY SUPPORT

- **CM Chhattisgarh Suraksha Yojna** – Provides financial security and health benefits to families in rural areas.

IMPLEMENTATION & IMPACT

TRAINING SESSIONS

- Conducted in multiple target villages, covering key aspects of these schemes, eligibility criteria, and the application process.
- Women, youth, farmers, and other villagers actively participated and engaged in discussions.
- Special focus was given to ensuring practical knowledge, including how to apply for the schemes and access benefits.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Panchayat members and local leaders appreciated the initiative and emphasized the need for such awareness programs in the future.
- Encouragement from local authorities ensures sustained impact and greater adoption of the schemes.

REACH & RESPONSE

- We have covered a majority of our target villages, reaching a diverse population.
- Positive feedback from beneficiaries indicates an increased awareness and willingness to utilize government support programs.



IMPACT

- Increased awareness among rural communities about their entitlements under government welfare schemes.
- Higher participation from women, farmers, and youth in accessing financial and skill development opportunities.

- Strengthened collaboration with local panchayats and community organizations, ensuring long-term sustainability.
- Enhanced confidence among villagers to independently apply for and avail themselves of government benefits.
- Positive community response, leading to a demand for further such awareness campaigns in the future.

CONCLUSION

The successful completion of Phase III marks a significant milestone in our campaign to improve awareness and access to government welfare schemes. The enthusiasm and active participation of rural communities highlight the necessity and impact of such initiatives. Moving forward, we aim to expand our outreach further and continue empowering communities with essential information and support for a better future.



5TH PHASE (MARCH 2025)

Exposure and Learning visit of the farmers to agriculture institutions

Introduction: On March 11, 2025, the 5th phase of the training campaign was successfully conducted at Rajmohini Devi College of Agriculture & Research Station, located in AJIRMA Ambikapur, Surguja, Chhattisgarh. This initiative was designed to empower farmers with modern agricultural knowledge and practices. A total of 50 villagers from all 14 villages participated in this significant event. The primary objective of the training was to enhance agricultural productivity, sustainability, and efficiency by introducing participants to advanced farming techniques.

This campaign phase was particularly essential as it provided hands-on learning opportunities, expert interactions, and exposure to modern agricultural research and innovations. The participants, including small and marginal farmers, agricultural



laborers, and young individuals interested in modern farming, engaged in various training sessions and practical demonstrations aimed at improving their farming methodologies.

Pre-Training Logistics and Arrangements: To ensure a seamless and well-organized training session, meticulous planning and execution were undertaken under a new initiative named **“Seamless Farm Learning Journey”**. This initiative focused on smooth transportation, food provisions, financial support, and effective coordination.



Key preparations included:

- **Transportation:** Eight SUVs were engaged to transport participants from their respective villages to the training venue and back. The travel arrangements were made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all participants.
- **Food and Refreshments:** Adequate provisions of lunch, snacks, and drinking water were made to sustain the participants throughout the training day.
- **Financial Support:** To encourage maximum participation and prevent financial loss, each attendee was provided with a cash incentive, ensuring their daily earnings were not affected by attending the training.

- **Volunteer Coordination:** A dedicated team of 10 to 15 volunteers was deployed in the early morning across all 14 villages. Their responsibility was to assist participants, provide necessary instructions, and gather them at designated meeting points.
- **Assembly and Group Departure:** Once all participants were gathered at the respective meeting points, a well-coordinated group departure was arranged. The collective journey to the university ensured punctuality and smooth transit for all attendees.



Purpose of the Training: The training program was successfully conducted at Rajmohini Devi College of Agriculture & Research Station, located in AJIRMA Ambikapur, Surguja, Chhattisgarh. The primary objective of this initiative was to educate villagers from Tara, Fathepur, Hariharpur, Suskam, Gumga, and Shivnagar on modern farming techniques.

This initiative aimed to enhance their agricultural knowledge, improve productivity, and promote sustainable farming practices that would benefit their long-term livelihoods.



Participants: The attendees included small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers, and young individuals interested in modern farming.

Many participants expressed keen interest in learning new methods to increase crop yield and reduce dependency on traditional farming practices.



Training Sessions: Theoretical sessions were conducted by esteemed professors and agricultural experts from the Rajmohini Devi College of Agriculture & Research Station. These sessions focused on key areas essential for modern farming, including:

- **Sustainable Farming Practices:** Emphasizing organic farming, agroforestry, and climate-resilient agriculture.
- **Use of Modern Equipment and Technology in Farming:** Demonstrations on precision farming tools, drip irrigation, and automated machinery.
- **Soil Health Management and Organic Farming:** Methods to maintain soil fertility using natural compost and biofertilizers.
- **Pest and Disease Control Methods:** Integrated pest management strategies, biological control methods, and the use of environmentally friendly pesticides.



Practical Demonstrations: Along with theoretical knowledge, practical training sessions were conducted to give hands-on experience to the participants. These demonstrations included:

- The use of soil testing kits to assess soil fertility and composition.
- Demonstration of advanced seeding and harvesting equipment.
- Live training on drip irrigation techniques and water conservation methods.
- Use of organic composting and vermiculture for soil enrichment.
- Practical applications of pest control using organic solutions.



**College
Facilities
Tour:** A
guided
tour was
conducted

to familiarize participants with the state-of-the-art agricultural research facilities available at the college. The participants explored:

- **Soil Testing Labs:** Learning how to analyze soil samples to determine pH levels, nutrient content, and necessary corrective measures.
- **Plant Pathology Labs:** Observing research on plant diseases, early detection methods, and treatments for infected crops.
- **Agriculture Technology Labs:** Getting insights into modern farming equipment such as tractors, seed drills, and automated irrigation systems.
- **Experimental Farms:** Visiting test fields where research on high-yield and pest-resistant crops is being conducted.



Interaction with Experts: An interactive Q&A session was organized where villagers had the opportunity to speak directly with professors, agronomists, and field experts. They raised concerns regarding:

- Crop yield improvement in varying climatic conditions.
- Financial support and government schemes for modern farming.
- Pest infestations and disease outbreaks in local crops.
- Effective storage solutions to reduce post-harvest losses.



Exposure to Research and Development: Participants were introduced to cutting-edge agricultural research being undertaken at the college.

They were provided with practical insights into:

- New farming techniques such as hydroponics and aeroponics.
- Genetically improved crop varieties suited for local conditions.
- Eco-friendly pest control methods and their practical applications.
- Digital farming and the use of mobile applications for farm management.

Conclusion and Knowledge Sharing: The training concluded with an open forum where participants shared their experiences and discussed their learning outcomes. A feedback session was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the training program, and participants were encouraged to implement the knowledge gained in their daily farming practices. Key takeaways from the program included:

- Increased awareness of sustainable and scientific farming methods.
- Enhanced understanding of soil health and its impact on crop yield.
- Motivation to adopt modern agricultural technologies for better productivity.



The overall objective of this training initiative was to empower the villagers with modern farming knowledge, thereby enhancing their agricultural productivity and sustainability. The successful completion of this phase marks a significant step forward in equipping farmers with the necessary skills to adopt innovative farming practices for a better future.





The **Promotion of Agri-Allied Livelihood Income Generation Activities for Mine-Affected Villagers** campaign was a strategically designed initiative aimed at enhancing sustainable income opportunities and improving the overall well-being of rural communities. The campaign successfully engaged **800 villagers in the first phase**, followed by **over 110 participants in each of the subsequent four phases**, ensuring broad outreach across **14 villages**.

The campaign encompassed **key thematic areas**, including:

- **Modern Agricultural Techniques & Organic Farming** – Training sessions focused on enhancing productivity through innovative and sustainable farming practices.
- **Maternal & Infant Health Awareness** – Specialized sessions provided crucial information on nutrition, prenatal and postnatal care, and overall well-being.
- **Government Welfare Schemes** – Awareness workshops facilitated access to various state and central government programs aimed at financial and social empowerment.

A significant milestone of the initiative was an **educational visit to Rajmohini Devi College of Agriculture & Research Station**, where **50 selected villagers** were introduced to advanced agricultural research and best practices, fostering knowledge exchange and skill enhancement.

The **active participation of all 14 Gram Panchayats** played a crucial role in the successful execution of the campaign. Their support in organizing workshops and mobilizing villagers contributed significantly to the initiative's outreach and impact. The **Parsa-Kente CSR team**, in collaboration with the **Suryakanti Foundation**, provided **strategic guidance, logistical support, and resource facilitation**, ensuring the seamless implementation of activities.

The **Suryakanti Foundation extends its sincere appreciation** to all stakeholders for their unwavering commitment and cooperation. This collaborative effort has laid a strong foundation for sustainable livelihood enhancement in mine-affected regions, equipping communities with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to improve their socio-economic conditions in the long run.

With the **successful completion of all five phases of the campaign**, this initiative has made a significant impact on the target communities. Moving forward, we aim to **expand and enhance this campaign with new dimensions**, ensuring continued support and sustainable development for rural livelihoods.

