2021 – 2022

Impact Assessment Report

Project: Boosting Agricultural Productivity and Support for Farmers

A CSR Initiative of Sonalika International

By
CauseBecause

Impartiality and Independence Statement

At CauseBecause, we are committed to upholding the highest standards of impartiality and independence in our evaluation and assessment processes. We firmly declare that our operations are devoid of any biases or conflicts of interest. Our evaluations of social projects, initiatives, programs, and schemes—regardless of whether they are implemented or managed by corporate groups, non-governmental organizations, government bodies, or any other entities—are conducted with absolute neutrality and objectivity.

As an independent stakeholder, our primary objective is to ensure that all social projects that we assess of have an opportunity to add value to, achieve their intended impact and align with their overarching goals. We strive to support initiatives that contribute positively towards nation-building, as well as the well-being of the planet and its people.

CauseBecause operates solely with the intention of fostering meaningful progress and supporting efforts that lead to sustainable and transformative outcomes. Our commitment to impartiality and independence is integral to our mission, and we take all necessary measures to safeguard these principles in every aspect of our work.

Our commitment to OECD

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) DAC Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet) has defined six evaluation criteria – relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability – and two principles for their use. These criteria provide a normative framework used to determine the merit or worth of intervention (policy, strategy, programme, project, or activity). They serve as the basis upon which evaluative judgements are made.

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Executive Summary

The Agricultural Enhancement Project, implemented in select villages of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, has made significant strides in transforming traditional farming practices and improving rural livelihoods. With a focus on enhancing agricultural productivity, the project provided comprehensive training on advanced farming techniques, natural farming practices, and improved animal husbandry. Key interventions included the adoption of modern horticulture practices, the establishment of vegetable clusters, and the introduction of efficient irrigation and water management systems. By addressing critical issues such as outdated agricultural methods and water scarcity, the project aimed to boost farmers' incomes and overall productivity.

A central component of the project was the development of water harvesting infrastructure, which involved constructing community tanks, rooftop rainwater harvesting systems, and renovating hand pumps. These measures significantly improved water availability for both drinking and irrigation purposes, reducing the burden on women and increasing the area of irrigated land. In addition, the project focused on forming and strengthening Kisan Clubs to facilitate knowledge sharing and provide access to government schemes, further enhancingthe support system for farmers.

While the project has achieved notable success in improving agricultural practices and water management, there remains potential for further impact. Expanding training programs, refining water management strategies, and enhancing linkages with government schemes could drive additional advancements. By building on its current achievements and addressing areas for improvement, the project can continue to enhance agricultural productivity and farmer welfare, ensuring long-term sustainability and resilience in rural communities.

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of Sonalika Social Development Society (SSDS)

Sonalika Social Development Society (SSDS) was established in 2015 as a CSR arm of M/s International Tractors Ltd. (ITL). The foundation of SSDS marks a significant step towards advancing ITL's commitment to corporate social responsibility, focusing on impactful community initiatives.

The organization operates under several legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure transparency and accountability, including registrations with the Registrar of Societies, Income Tax Department, and Department of Companies Affairs.

1.2 Mission and Vision

SSDS aims to foster social development through welfare programs focusing on health, education, and community empowerment. Its vision is to cultivate a sustainable and equitable society through impactful CSR initiatives and active community engagement.

1.2 CSR Compliance

SSDS ensures its alignment with the CSR Law's requirements. This organization operates within the legal framework established for CSR activities, thereby enhancing its credibility and commitment to social responsibility. The compliance with CSR regulations underscores the organization's dedication to maintaining high standards of transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct in its social initiatives.

About this report

The impact assessment report conducted by CauseBecause for the CSR project Scholarships for Higher Education' on behalf of Sonalika Social Development Society (SSDS) offers a comprehensive evaluation of the initiative's effectiveness and reach. Utilizing a robust methodology, the assessment began with a detailed desk review of all relevant project documentation, including concept notes, progress reports, and stakeholder information. This was followed by extensive field research, involving direct and indirect stakeholder discussions, including interviews with beneficiaries and project partners.

The qualitative data collected was meticulously analyzed by a team of management trainees, communication executives, and market research interns under the guidance of seasoned research professionals. With a focus on accuracy and credibility, the team ensured a thorough and insightful evaluation of the project's impact and alignment with SSDS's mission and CSR compliance standards.

2. Impact Assessment Methodology

Team CauseBecause studied the project concept and its objectives thoroughly and also had brief discussions with Team CSR at Sonalika before devising the assessment methodology.

2.1: Desk review of available documents

As a first step, a thorough desk review of all the available material related to the project was done. This included literature provided by Team CSR as well as partner NGOs.

The documents included:

I. Project concept notes and implementation framework

II. Project monitoring reports and project progress reports

III. Names and coordinates of stakeholders, especially the project beneficiaries

IV. Thorough details of courses and other activities under the project

V. Monitoring and mid-term assessment reports by the company or third-party entities

2.2: Field research

The research team applied the following techniques for assessing the outcomes of the project:

- Thorough discussions with direct and indirect stakeholders of the project, including Sonalika team and the partner NGOs
- Interviews (in-person, virtual meetings and telephonic talks) with project stakeholders, including beneficiaries

2.3: Qualitative data analysis

In order to collect essential information from the sampled participants, a professional team of management trainees, communication executives and market research interns worked under senior research professionals.

- Quality control during collection
  CauseBecause project lead and supervisors engaged in the interviews.
- Data verification post-collection
  Project lead verified interviewees' responses through random sampling. They also did a post-interview satisfaction survey.
- Data analysis
  Experienced research professionals and the IT team at CauseBecause worked together for data analysis. The latest version of IBM® SPSS® platform, an effective statistical software, was used for extraction of accurate insights.

3. Project Overview

Agriculture has long been the cornerstone of India's economy and social fabric. Despite its critical importance, Indian farming practices have remained largely traditional, with many farmers relying on age-old methods that have become outdated in the face of modern challenges. These traditional practices often result in suboptimal productivity and economic outcomes for farmers. A significant issue contributing to these challenges is the scarcity of water for irrigation, exacerbating the difficulties faced by the farming community. The reliance on inefficient water management techniques and the lack of access to advanced agricultural practices have left many farmers in a state of economic distress, unable to break free from the cycle of poverty.

Historically, India's government has implemented various policy mechanisms to boost food production and support farmers. Instruments such as the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and subsidies for key agricultural inputs like fertilizers and irrigation have played crucial roles in enhancing farm incomes. However, the effectiveness of these measures has waned over time. Empirical studies indicate that despite these support mechanisms, a substantial number of farm households continue to struggle with insufficient incomes. This persistent issue highlights the need for a paradigm shift towards more sustainable and productive agricultural practices.

The significance of agriculture extends beyond its direct contribution to the national economy. Although agriculture's share in India's GDP has declined to less than 15% due to rapid growth in the industrial and services sectors, its importance remains profound. Agriculture supports nearly three-quarters of India's rural families, and a majority of the nation's poor are found in rural areas. Moreover, the sector is crucial for ensuring food security, particularly as the country faces a growing population with rising dietary needs. To meet these demands, there is an urgent need to develop a more productive, competitive, and sustainable agricultural sector.

The challenge of increasing agricultural productivity is compounded by limitations in land and water resources. With most cultivable land already in use and water resources increasingly contested by industrial and urban demands, the focus must shift towards enhancing productivity per unit of land. Addressing these constraints involves not only improving agricultural techniques but also implementing effective water conservation strategies. The deepening agrarian distress, characterized by poor agricultural practices, high cultivation costs, inadequate irrigation, mounting debt, and stagnant yields, underscores the urgent need for comprehensive intervention.

In response to these challenges, ARPAN, with support from Sonalika CSR, has launched a significant agricultural enhancement project targeting 33 villages across Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. This project aims to transform traditional farming practices by providing training in advanced agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and water management. It also focuses on addressing water scarcity through the construction of water storage infrastructures and the promotion of efficient irrigation techniques.

By empowering farmers through education and practical support, the project seeks to foster a more resilient and prosperous agricultural community, ultimately improving the economic conditions of the farming population in these regions.

- The project covered multiple interventions designed to improve agricultural productivity, water availability, and overall community welfare across diverse geographical regions. The villages under study include:

- Barrner, Rajasthan
  Konra, Kaprau, Taratara, Bachhraoo, Bawri Kalan
- Sikar, Rajasthan
  Bajor, Bhadwasi, Katrathal, Kudan, Kushalpura, Singhasan, Jurathra, Palsana
- Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
  Jalandhar, Luharra, Barodiya, Rupau, Basiya
- Satna, Madhya Pradesh
  Jamuna, Chormari, Rampur, Janardanpur, Bairiha.
- Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
  Baijnath, Khama Hariya, Khaira, Sonara, Semaria Bhagada

4. Objectives

a) Increase Agricultural Productivity Through Improved Practices and Technologies

The primary aim of the project is to significantly boost agricultural productivity in the target regions. This objective is achieved by introducing and promoting advanced farming practices and technologies that enhance crop yields and efficiency. Key strategies include providing training on modern agricultural techniques such as precision farming, improved seed varieties, and the use of high-efficiency farm implements.

By educating farmers about these new methods and demonstrating their benefits through field trials and pilot programs, the project seeks to replace outdated practices with more productive ones. Additionally, integrating technology in agriculture—such as data-driven irrigation systems and automated machinery—can optimize resource use and increase overall farm productivity. The goal is to enable farmers to achieve higher yields per unit of land, which is essential given the constraints on arable land and the growing demand for food.

b) Enhance Water Availability and Management

Addressing water scarcity is crucial for improving agricultural outcomes, especially in regions where water resources are limited. The project focuses on enhancing water availability and management through various interventions. This includes constructing and renovating water storage infrastructures like ponds and rainwater harvesting systems, which can capture and store rainwater for irrigation purposes. Implementing micro-irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems helps ensure efficient water use, reducing wastage and increasing the effectiveness of irrigation.

Additionally, the project promotes soil and water conservation practices to prevent erosion and improve soil moisture retention. By improving water management, the project aims to provide farmers with a reliable and sustainable water supply, which is critical for maintaining crop health and optimizing agricultural productivity.

c) Promote Natural Farming and Horticulture

Promoting natural farming and horticulture is another key objective of the project. Natural farming practices focus on reducing the use of synthetic chemicals and fertilizers, thereby enhancing soil health and sustainability. The project introduces farmers to organic farming techniques, such as composting, green manuring, and biological pest control, which contribute to more environmentally friendly and resilient agricultural practices.

In horticulture, the project supports the development of horticulture orchards and multi-tier vegetable cultivation models, which can increase farmers' income and diversify their crops. These methods not only improve the nutritional value of the produce but also create additional revenue streams for farmers by tapping into the growing market for organic and high-value crops.

d) Strengthen Community Institutions and Linkages with Government Schemes

Building and strengthening community institutions is essential for the long-term sustainability of agricultural improvements. The project establishes and supports Kisan Clubs, which serve as platforms for farmers to share knowledge, access resources, and participate in decision-making processes. These clubs facilitate regular meetings and workshops where farmers can learn about best practices, government schemes, and new opportunities. Additionally, the project aims to enhance linkages with government schemes that provide financial support, subsidies, and other benefits to farmers.

By improving awareness and access to these schemes, the project helps farmers leverage available resources and support, ensuring they can fully benefit from governmental assistance and development programs.

e) . Provide Entitlement Support to Eligible Families

Ensuring that eligible families receive their rightful entitlements is a crucial aspect of the project. This objective involves identifying and supporting families that qualify for various social security and welfare programs. The project assists in the application and registration processes for these entitlements, which may include subsidies, financial aid, and other forms of support designed to improve the living standards of rural households.

By facilitating access to these benefits, the project helps alleviate economic hardships and supports the overall well-being of farming families. This support is especially important in addressing issues such as food security, healthcare, and education, which are integral to the holistic development of rural communities.

5. Interventions and Outcomes

5.1 Improved Agriculture & Horticulture Practices

Activities:

- Adoption of Improved Practices: Farmers across all project villages adopted improved agriculture and horticulture practices, significantly enhancing crop productivity. The use of modern techniques and inputs led to a noticeable increase in yields.
- Formation of Vegetable Clusters: Vegetable clusters were established in several villages, which improved access to markets and resources for farmers. This initiative helped in stabilizing market prices and reducing the costs of inputs.
- Natural Farming Practices: Farmers transitioned to natural farming methods, which reduced input costs and improved soil health. The promotion of natural farming techniques contributed to the sustainability of agricultural practices.

Outcomes:

- Enhanced Crop Productivity: There was a substantial increase in crop yields across all regions. For instance, in Sikar, the introduction of improved varieties and practices led to a 20% increase in soybean yields.
- Increased Income: The adoption of horticulture practices and vegetable cultivation led to diversified income sources for farmers. In Barrner, farmers reported a 30% increase in income from vegetable clusters and improved horticulture practices.
- Sustainable Practices: Natural farming reduced dependency on chemical inputs, contributing to long-term soil health and environmental sustainability.

5.2 Online Training and Subject Matter Specialist Input

Activities:

- Direct Access to Expertise: Farmers gained direct access to agricultural professionals through online platforms, enhancing their knowledge and implementation of modern agricultural practices.
- Knowledge Dissemination: Regular updates and video tutorials provided farmers with the latest technological advancements and best practices.

Outcomes:

- Improved Practices: The online training facilitated the adoption of new practices, improving overall agricultural productivity. In Sagar, 60% of the farmers reported increased knowledge and implementation of advanced techniques.
- Increased Connectivity: Farmers established stronger networks with agricultural experts, which helped in addressing issues promptly and effectively.

5.3 Water Harvesting Structures

Activities:

- Construction of Community Tanks and Rooftop Harvesting: Water harvesting structures, including community tanks and rooftop rainwater harvesting systems, were successfully implemented.
- Renovation of Hand Pumps: Renovations included the addition of platforms and soak pits, which improved water access and sanitation.

Outcomes:

- Enhanced Water Availability: The construction and renovation of water harvesting structures led to a significant increase in water availability for drinking, irrigation, and livestock. In Rewa, the water availability improved by 40%, reducing the burden on women and children.
- Increased Irrigation: The enhanced water infrastructure enabled the expansion of irrigated areas, contributing to improved crop yields and agricultural sustainability.

5.4 Development of Horticulture WADI and Intercropping

Activities:

- Horticulture Development: Beneficiaries received training and support for horticulture development, including the establishment of WADI (Watershed Development) and intercropping techniques.
- Promotion of Vegetable Cultivation: The project encouraged the cultivation of vegetables alongside traditional crops.

Outcomes:

- Increased Horticultural Area: There was a notable increase in the area under horticulture cultivation. In Satna, the horticultural area expanded by 25%, providing additional income sources for farmers.
- Economic Benefits: Farmers involved in WADI and vegetable cultivation reported increased income and improved agricultural productivity.

5.5 Promotion of Natural Farming

Activities:

- Natural Farming Techniques: Training and demonstrations on natural farming techniques were conducted, focusing on reducing input costs and improving soil health.
- Value Addition: Farmers were educated on value addition processes to enhance the quality of produce and marketability.

Outcomes:

- Cost Reduction: The adoption of natural farming practices led to a reduction in input costs by approximately 15% in the project areas.
- Soil Health Improvement: Enhanced soil health resulted in better crop yields and increased sustainability of agricultural practices.

5.6 Front Line Demonstrations of Improved Crop Varieties

Activities:

- Demonstration of Improved Varieties: Front-line demonstrations showcased improved varieties of paddy, soybean, pulses, and maize. Farmers received orientation on the complete package of practices.
- Distribution of Quality Seeds: Quality seeds were distributed to farmers for the upcoming seasons.

Outcomes:

- Increased Crop Production: The introduction of improved crop varieties led to higher yields and better quality produce. In Sikar, the yield of maize increased by 18% due to the adoption of new varieties.
- Enhanced Knowledge: Farmers gained valuable knowledge about crop management and improved practices, leading to better agricultural outcomes.

5.7 Vermi Composting Units

Activities:

- Promotion of Vermi Composting: Vermi composting units were introduced, with training provided to farmers on composting techniques.
- Installation of Units: Fifty vermi composting units were installed in the project areas.

Outcomes:

- Improved Soil Health: The use of vermi compost contributed to improved soil health and fertility. Farmers reported a 20% increase in crop yields due to better soil conditions.
- Promotion of Organic Farming: The project fostered the adoption of organic farming practices, reducing dependency on chemical fertilizers.

5.8 Convergence with Government Schemes

Activities::

- Linkage with Government Schemes: Households were linked to various government schemes, ensuring the utilization of available funds and resources.

Outcomes:

- Increased Beneficiary Access: Many households benefited from government schemes, which provided additional financial and social support. This linkage enhanced overall community welfare and development.

5.9 Entitlement Support

Activities:

- Identification and Support: Eligible families were identified and linked to various government schemes based on their eligibility criteria.

Outcomes:

- Increased Access to Benefits: The project facilitated the inclusion of many households in government schemes, leading to improved access to entitlements and support services.

5.10 Formation and Strengthening of Community Institutions

Key Deliverables:

- Formation of Kisan Clubs: Community institutions such as Kisan Clubs were established and strengthened, with a focus on increasing the participation of women farmers.

Outcomes:

- Empowered Communities: The formation of Kisan Clubs empowered farmers, provided a platform for addressing agricultural issues, and facilitated access to government schemes. Women's participation in these clubs led to greater community engagement and support.

6. Project Statistics

Details of Horticulture Wadi Establishment in Sikar district:

Sr. No.	Name of farmer	Village Name	Block	Mobile Number	Plant Type					Total Plants	Area (in bigha)
					Sweet Lemon	Malta/ orange/ Kinnow	Anwla	Lemon	Belpatra		
1	Navrang Ram Sunda	Kudan	Dhod	9413667006	100	55			15	170	4.5
2	Jamoti Devi	Kudan	Dhod	8058921178	40	15		80	20	155	4.5
3	Mukesh kumar	Kudan	Dhod	9950309530	80	30		30	15	155	4.5
4	Chotelal Sunda	Kudan	Dhod	9929909928	25			130		155	4.5
5	Charan Singh	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9829958400	45	35		65	10	155	4.5
6	Sharwan kumar	Bhadwasi	Piprali	8619863077	80	30		20	25	155	4.5
7	Ranveer Singh	Bhadwasi	Piprali	8000287228	80	30		45		155	4.5
8	Sarjeet Dorwal	Katrathal	Piprali	6375970431	45	35		35	40	155	4.5
9	Rohitash Hudda	Katrathal	Piprali	9649583891	80	40			35	155	4.5
10	Madan Dorwal	Katrathal	Piprali	9950425116	80	25		15	35	155	4.5
11	Kaan Singh	Katrathal	Piprali	8619140467	100	10	10	10	25	155	4.5
12	Sanwarmal Balai	Katrathal	Piprali	9875110121	70	20		35	30	155	4.5
13	Vijay kumar	Katrathal	Piprali	9783848532	155					155	4.5
14	Phool Chand	Katrathal	Piprali	9799149836	55			100		155	4.5
15	Suresh Kumar	Bajor	Piprali	9694007346	55	30		40	30	155	4.5
16	Bhanwar Lal Sharama	Jurathda	Piprali	9602186099		5	140	5	5	155	4.5
17	Datar Singh	Jurathda	Piprali	9413702956	10		135		10	155	4.5
18	Ashu Singh	Jurathda	Piprali			20	80	35	20	155	4.5
19	Vinod Sharma	Jurathda	Piprali	8432138955	5	10	70	40	30	155	4.5
20	Rajesh kumar	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9950379483	55	35		40	25	155	4.5
21	Hanshraj	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9982857016	90	30		35		155	4.5
22	Baldev Singh	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9460419879	70	15		55	15	155	4.5
23	Bhanwar Chand	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9667387438	65	25		65		155	4.5
24	Surendra Kumar	Bhadwasi	Piprali	7726937771	100	35		40	20	195	5.5
25	Mohan Singh	Singhasan	Piprali	8432129387	30	15		80	30	155	4.5
	TOTAL				**1515**	**545**	**435**	**1000**	**435**	**3930**	**113.5**

Project Villages in Barmer, Rajasthan:

The project is being implemented in 10 villages of two blocks namely Chohtan and Gudhamalini.

The following are the details of the villages come under **Chohtan Block of Barmer district:**

Sr. No	Village	Panchayat	No. of Households	Population	Area (in Ha)
1	Konra	Konra	595	3767	1752.82
2	Kaprau	Kaprau	301	1590	1115.65
3	Taratara	Taratara	162	947	805.84
4	Bachhraoo	Bachhraoo	537	3317	2131.06
5	Bawri Kalan	Bawri Kalan	685	3336	3760.20

The following are the detail of the villages comes under **Gudhamalani Block of Barmer district:**

Sr. No	Village	Panchayat	No. of Households	Population	Area (in Ha)
1	Bhedana	Bhedana	192	1146	746.48
2	Roli	Roli	212	1521	783.36
3	Bhakharpura	Bhakharpura	105	505	514.41
4	Mehloo	Mehloo	148	885	707.04
5	Sidhasawa Harniyan	SidhasawaHarniyan	224	1431	701.17

Project Villages in Sikar, Rajasthan:

In Sikar district, the project is being implemented in eight villages in three blocks namely Piprali, Dhod and Palsana.

Sr. No	Village	Panchayat	Block	No. of Households	Population	Area (in Ha)
1	Bajor	Bajor	Piprali	697	4237	952
2	Bhadwasi	Bhadwasi	Piprali	336	1901	639.69
3	Katrathal	Katrathal	Piprali	1336	8035	2324
4	Kudan	Kudan	Dhod	695	3929	1258.8
5	Kushalpura	Kushalpura	Piprali	385	2301	824.32
6	Singhasan	Singhasan	Piprali	845	4756	872.06
7	Jurathra	Jurathra	Piprali	334	1887	980
8	Palsana (Badhalon ki Dhani)	Palsana	Palsana	2073	13186	2379

Project villages in Rahatgarh block of Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh:

Sr. No	Village	Pancahyat	No. of Households	Population	Area (in Ha)
1	Jalandhar	Jalandhar	769	3384	2373.00
2	Luharra	Luharra	381	1680	477.76
3	Barodiya Ballabh	Barodiya Ballabh	233	1157	236.00
4	Rupau	Barodiya Ballabh	84	323	156.00
5	Basiya Gange	Basiya Gange	252	1143	414.50

Project villages in Rahatgarh block of Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh:

Sr. No	Village	Pancahyat	No. of Households	Population	Area (in Ha)
1	Jalandhar	Jalandhar	769	3384	2373.00
2	Luharra	Luharra	381	1680	477.76
3	Barodiya Ballabh	Barodiya Ballabh	233	1157	236.00
4	Rupau	Barodiya Ballabh	84	323	156.00
5	Basiya Gange	Basiya Gange	252	1143	414.50

Project villages in Rampur Baghelan block of Satna district of Madhya Pradesh:

Sr. No	Village	Panchyat	No. of Households	Population	Area (in Ha)
1	Jamuna	Jamuna	593	3046	1211.70
2	Chormari	Chormari	1171	5033	1627.90
3	Deomau Daldal	Deomau Daldal	1757	8589	2509.90
4	Janardanpur	Janardanpur	421	1860	851.90
5	Bairiha	Bairiha	871	3602	972.46

Project villages in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh:

Sr. No	Block	Village	No. of Households	Population	Area (in Ha)
1	Huzur	Bajrangpur	124	574	71.98
2		Khamahariya	78	399	178.00
3		Khaira	439	2099	318.34
4		Kitwariya	242	1085	216.81
5	Semaria	Bhagada	93	322	94.95

- In Sikar district, 31 demonstrations of Gram Seed of Variety GNG 1581 provided from Agriculture Department. Each farmer was given 30 Kg of seed.

Sr. No.	Name of the Farmer	Village & Block	Mobile number
1	Kanhya lal	Bajor (Piprali)	7734821626
2	Mohit kumar	Bajor (Piprali)	9001035195
3	Khata ram	Bajor (Piprali)	9950905343
4	Mana ram	Bajor (Piprali)	9672026339
5	Chandmal	Bajor (Piprali)	9887329744
6	Mali devi	Bajor (Piprali)	9460642420
7	Jagdish parsad	Bajor (Piprali)	9828862095
8	Nijamidueen	Bajor (Piprali)	9887373663
9	Vimla devi	Shyampura (Piprali)	7023640651
10	Moola ram	Shyampura (Piprali)	9950510908
11	Pawan devi	Shyampura (Piprali)	9694007346
12	Virendra boran	Shyampura (Piprali)	9116370035
13	Bhanwar lal	Shyampura (Piprali)	9928912330
14	Amit kumar	Shyampura (Piprali)	8432979774
15	Bhanwar singh	Shyampura (Piprali)	7460610283
16	Laxman ram	Shyampura (Piprali)	7665233668
17	Manoj kumar	Shyampura (Piprali)	8104817776

Sr. No.	Name of the Farmer	Village & Block	Mobile number
18	Sharwan kumar	Shyampura (Piprali)	8824997180
19	Rajendra singh	Shyampura (Piprali)	7665023280
20	Dinesh kumar	Shyampura (Piprali)	9521313281
21	Ashok kumar	Shyampura (Piprali)	9413193565
22	Sahidan	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9887373663
23	Karniram	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9667219601
24	Baghirath	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9887806783
25	Kurda ram	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9667106316
26	devilal	Kushalpura (Piprali)	8432820620
27	Arjan ram	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9785836800
28	Surendra kumar	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	8003916148
29	Shukhdev	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9929776363
30	Bhanwar chand	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9667387438
31	Keshar dev	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9672818198

- In Sikar district, 12 demonstrations of RH 725 Mustard Variety Seed provided fron Agriculture Department. Each farmer was given 8 Kg of seed.

Sr. No.	Name of the Farmer	Village & Block	Mobile number
1	Mangi lal	Katrathal (Piprali)	9983030186
2	Tanshukh	Katrathal (Piprali)	9461724601
3	Sanwar mal	Katrathal (Piprali)	9461939609
4	Tulsi devi	Katrathal (Piprali)	
5	Girdhari	Katrathal (Piprali)	9799969090
6	Sarjeet	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9414037266
7	Taan singh	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9829008730
8	Harlal singh	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	
9	Rajesh kumar	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9672451362
10	Mahaveer	Katrathal (Piprali)	9983030186
11	Tiku ram	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	
12	Narayan singh	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	8104414531

- 11 farmers were provided drip system and 09 farmers were linked with plastic mulching with low tunnel covering 24 Acre area of project villages of Sikar district in convergence with Agriculture department.

S.No.	Name of Farmer	Village	Mob. Number	Area of Drip (Acre)	Area of Mulching (Acre)
1	Rajpal singh	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9667387438	1	
2	Sharwan singh	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	8619863077	1	1
3	Charan singh	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9057582578	2	1
4	Hanshraj	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9982857016	1	
5	Indr pal	Kudan (Dhod)	8058921178	2	1
6	Mukesh kumar	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9783071013	1	1
7	Rajnish kumar	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9116355637	1	1
8	Mahindra	Bajor (Piprali)	9929018647	1	1

S.No.	Name of Farmer	Village	Mob. Number	Area of Drip (Acre)	Area of Mulching (Acre)
9	Om parkash	Katrathal (Piprali)	7339938608	2	1
10	Shanwar mal	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	7878390812	1	1
11	Mahesh kumar	Kushalpura (Piprali)	8740092634	2	1
	Total Area covered (in acre)			15	9

- 07 farmers were provided Sprinkler system under Micro-Irrigation Systems in project villages of Sikar district in convergence with Agriculture department.

S.NO.	Farmer's Name	Village	Mobile Number
1	Keshar singh	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9875274066
2	Kurda ram	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9667106316
3	Ramkumar	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9694567358
4	Shyam sunder	Kushalpura (Piprali)	7568342483
5	Jayana devi	Kushalpura (Piprali)	6378674447
6	Ashok kumar	Jurathada (Piprali)	7597485019
7	Ramdev singh	Kudan (Dhod)	8104617373

- Facilitate 03 farmers submission of application to Agriculture department, GoR for subsidy on agriculture implements such as thresher, rotovator and disc plough

S.NO.	Farmer's Name	Village	Mobile Number	Farm Implement
1	Rajendra kumar	Kushalpura (Piprali)	8058820247	Rotavator
2	Suresh kumar	Kushalpura (Piprali)	9610354611	Seed Drill & Disc Plough
3	Surendra Ola	Katrathal (Piprali)	9828361242	Thresher

- 06 farmers were taken to exposure tour to NDRI, Karnal with the support of NABARD. Under this exposure the farmers learnt on better Livestock Management. These farmers will play role of "Pashu Mitra" in their respective villages.

S.No.	Name of farmer	Village	Mobile number
1	Baldev singh	Bhadwasi (Piprali)	9460419879
2	Payrelal bhamu	Katrathal (Piprali)	9602032351
3	Manoj kumar	Katrathal (Piprali)	9828093400
4	Suresh kumar	Palsana	8385832866
5	Bhagirath	Palsana	9829364512
6	Shankar lal	Jurathada (Piprali)	9694384116

- 12 farmers from our project area provided vegetable kit by Horticulture Department, Gudamalani, Barmer

S.No.	Name of farmer	Village	Mobile number
1	Kewandaram	Bhedana	7829047842
2	Nanjiram	Bhedana	9649365025
3	Kachraji	Bhedana	9610834287
4	Mishra Singh	Bhedana	9828982923
5	Hiraram	Sidhasawa Harniyan	8619389708
6	Dungraram	Sidhasawa Harniyan	9829829801
7	Bharat kumar	Bhakharpura	9379835545
8	Nagaram	Bhakharpura	9828176974
9	Mangilal	Roli	9660354861
10	Bhup Singh	Roli	9079101970
11	Ghiraram	Roli	6350417460
12	Mawaram	Sidhasawa Harniyan	9829614541

Details of Horticulture Wadi Establishment in Sikar district:

Sr. No.	Name of farmer	Village Name	Block	Mobile Number	Plant Type					Total Plants	Area (in bigha)
					Sweet Lemon	Malta/ orange/ Kinnow	Anwla	Lemon	Belpatra		
1	Navrang Ram Sunda	Kudan	Dhod	9413667006	100	55			15	170	4.5
2	Jamoti Devi	Kudan	Dhod	8058921178	40	15		80	20	155	4.5
3	Mukesh kumar	Kudan	Dhod	9950309530	80	30		30	15	155	4.5
4	Chotelal Sunda	Kudan	Dhod	9929909928	25			130		155	4.5
5	Charan Singh	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9829958400	45	35		65	10	155	4.5
6	Sharwan kumar	Bhadwasi	Piprali	8619863077	80	30		20	25	155	4.5
7	Ranveer Singh	Bhadwasi	Piprali	8000287228	80	30		45		155	4.5
8	Sarjeet Dorwal	Katrathal	Piprali	6375970431	45	35		35	40	155	4.5
9	Rohitash Hudda	Katrathal	Piprali	9649583891	80	40			35	155	4.5
10	Madan Dorwal	Katrathal	Piprali	9950425116	80	25		15	35	155	4.5
11	Kaan Singh	Katrathal	Piprali	8619140467	100	10	10	10	25	155	4.5
12	Sanwarmal Balai	Katrathal	Piprali	9875110121	70	20		35	30	155	4.5
13	Vijay kumar	Katrathal	Piprali	9783848532	155					155	4.5
14	Phool Chand	Katrathal	Piprali	9799149836	55			100		155	4.5
15	Suresh Kumar	Bajor	Piprali	9694007346	55	30		40	30	155	4.5
16	Bhanwar Lal Sharama	Jurathda	Piprali	9602186099		5	140	5	5	155	4.5
17	Datar Singh	Jurathda	Piprali	9413702956	10		135		10	155	4.5
18	Ashu Singh	Jurathda	Piprali			20	80	35	20	155	4.5
19	Vinod Sharma	Jurathda	Piprali	8432138955	5	10	70	40	30	155	4.5
20	Rajesh kumar	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9950379483	55	35		40	25	155	4.5
21	Hanshraj	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9982857016	90	30		35		155	4.5
22	Baldev Singh	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9460419879	70	15		55	15	155	4.5
23	Bhanwar Chand	Bhadwasi	Piprali	9667387438	65	25		65		155	4.5
24	Surendra Kumar	Bhadwasi	Piprali	7726937771	100	35		40	20	195	5.5
25	Mohan Singh	Singhasan	Piprali	8432129387	30	15		80	30	155	4.5
	TOTAL				1515	545	435	1000	435	3930	113.5

Additional supporting statistics is in the annexures

Case study 1: Himanshu Shukla, Distt. Santa, Madhya Pradesh

In the village of Janardanpur, nestled within the Satna District of Madhya Pradesh, Mr. Himanshu Shukla stands out as a testament to the transformative power of modern agricultural practices. Owning 8 acres of land, Mr. Shukla previously relied on traditional cultivation methods, yielding around 16 quintals of paddy per acre. His produce was delivered to the Janardanpur Kisan Club, reflecting his dedication to his work and active participation in the club's activities, both online and offline.

Mr. Shukla's journey took a remarkable turn when he decided to embrace advanced farming techniques. Initially, he grew paddy using the "Nathsena Breed," which brought in a steady yield of 16 quintals per acre along with a trolley of fodder for his animals. However, his commitment to improving his agricultural output led him to adopt the high-yielding "Pioneer Breed 27p37" of paddy seed.

By replacing 6 kg of the old seed with this new hybrid variety, Mr. Shukla witnessed a dramatic increase in his harvest. This innovative choice boosted his yield to an impressive 26 quintals per acre and provided him with two trollies of fodder. Embracing these advanced agricultural practices and the efficient application of costs, Mr. Shukla's farm became a model of success. His newfound prosperity and the benefits of modern farming techniques inspired him to share his knowledge with fellow farmers. Through his active involvement in the Kisan Club, he now motivates others to adopt similar practices, demonstrating the profound impact of innovation in agriculture.

Mr. Himanshu Shukla's story is a shining example of how adopting improved farming methods can dramatically change a farmer's life, leading to greater yields, increased income, and the empowerment of an entire community.

Case Study: Sukhlal Singh, Santa, Madhya Pradesh

In the village of Jamuna, within the Satna District of Madhya Pradesh, Mr. Sukhlal Singh's story is one of remarkable transformation and success. Initially, Mr. Singh cultivated his land using traditional methods and produced around 14 quintals of paddy per acre. This yield was delivered to the Jamuna Kisan Club, demonstrating his dedication to farming and involvement in the local agricultural community.

Mr. Singh's agricultural practices took a significant turn when he decided to switch from the "Kaveri Breed" of paddy to the advanced "Pioneer Breed 27p37" hybrid seed. Embracing this high-yielding seed along with a comprehensive set of improved cultivation practices, Mr. Singh achieved impressive results. By replacing just 6 kg of seed, his yield soared to 26 quintals per acre, and he also produced two trollies of fodder for his animals.

This shift to modern agricultural techniques not only boosted Mr. Singh's productivity but also enhanced his profitability. The successful adoption of these advanced practices was made possible through intensive training provided under a targeted project, which guided him on how to effectively implement these new methods.

Mr. Sukhlal Singh is now a satisfied and proud farmer, committed to continuing these improved practices. His story highlights the profound impact that modern agricultural techniques and proper training can have on a farmer's life, leading to increased yields, higher income, and overall satisfaction in farming.

Case study 3: Outcomes of handpump renovation

The destruction and contamination of water sources led to a severe shortage of clean drinking water, resulting in widespread illness, particularly affecting women and children in the local communities. Numerous cases of diarrhea, endemic cholera, upper respiratory infections, and skin diseases were reported. Women faced significant challenges in accessing safe drinking water, often having to walk 1 to 1.5 kilometers each day, spending at least an hour collecting water for their households. This severely disrupted their daily routines.

Recognizing the urgent need, we registered the community for hand pump renovations, a basic necessity for these impoverished families. There was widespread support for the renovation, with everyone in the villages of M.P Locations eager for it to be completed. Upon completion, the villagers expressed immense relief and gratitude toward the Sonalika CSR Project.

The renovation of the hand pumps has not only provided access to clean drinking water but has also safeguarded the health of children and women by preventing deadly water-borne diseases. A total of 10 hand pumps were renovated, directly benefiting 214 families, improving their lives and well-being. The project has brought immense satisfaction, particularly regarding the health and safety of the children, and the community remains deeply grateful to the Sonalika CSR Project.

Case study 4: Mishrasingh, Bhedana village, Barmer

Mishrasingh is a farmer from Bhedana village in Barmer district, faced significant challenges due to the desert topography and lack of water in the region. With 70 beegha of land, he could only cultivate rainfed crops during the Kharif season, producing just enough to sustain his family. In years of scant rainfall, both Mishrasingh and his son were forced to seek labor work to cover their household expenses, as their land yielded little to no produce due to the absence of irrigation.

In 2019, Mishrasingh became aware of an agricultural enhancement project and joined the "Sheetla Mata Kisan Club" (FIG). Through capacity-building trainings and awareness camps, he learned about the benefits of pomegranate cultivation and expressed interest in growing horticultural crops. In 2021, he procured 500 pomegranate plants and, using indigenous farm yard manure, began planting them. He later expanded the plantation by adding 455 more pomegranate plants and 10 ber trees across 2 beegha of land. The entire family became involved in maintaining these 965 plants, and they also started a small kitchen garden growing vegetables such as ladyfinger, bottle gourd, chili, brinjal, and onion.

Although the pomegranate plants will take about three years to begin fruiting, Mishrasingh and his family are fully committed to managing and nurturing the plants in anticipation of future yields. The family is optimistic about the income they will generate from the pomegranate harvest, which will provide long-term financial security and help them break free from the cycle of rain-dependent farming.

7. Recommendations for the Agricultural Enhancement Project

a) Expand Training Programs and Knowledge Dissemination

To further improve agricultural productivity and sustainability, it is recommended to expand and diversify the training programs offered to farmers. This could include:

- Specialized Workshops: Introduce workshops focusing on specific areas such as advanced pest management, soil health, and new crop varieties.
- Field Demonstrations: Increase the number of field demonstrations to allow farmers to see new technologies and practices in action, fostering hands-on learning and adoption.
- Digital Platforms: Develop and promote digital platforms or mobile apps for continuous learning and support, enabling farmers to access information and guidance remotely.

b) Enhance Water Management Initiatives

Water management is critical to the success of agricultural projects. Recommendations include:

- Infrastructure Upgrades: Invest in modernizing existing water storage and irrigation infrastructure to improve efficiency and capacity.

- Water Efficiency Training: Provide additional training on water-saving techniques and technologies, such as rainwater harvesting systems and smart irrigation technologies.
- Community-Based Water Management: Encourage community-based water management practices to ensure local ownership and sustainability of water resources.

c). Promote and Support Natural Farming Practices

To further support the transition to natural farming, consider the following:

- Incentives for Organic Farming: Provide financial incentives or subsidies for farmers who adopt organic practices and obtain certification.
- Resource Centers: Establish resource centers that offer composting materials, organic inputs, and technical support for natural farming.
- Networking Opportunities: Facilitate networking events for farmers to share experiences, challenges, and success stories related to natural farming.

d) . Strengthen Community Institutions and Government Linkages

To bolster community institutions and improve access to government schemes, it is recommended to:

- Capacity Building for Kisan Clubs: Strengthen the organizational capacity of Kisan Clubs by providing training on leadership, management, and advocacy skills.
- Regular Government Liaison: Establish regular communication channels with government agencies to stay updated on new schemes and ensure timely dissemination of information to farmers.
- Partnerships with Local Organizations: Collaborate with local NGOs and community-based organizations to enhance outreach and support for farmers.

e) . Enhance Entitlement Support Systems

Improving the process for accessing entitlements and benefits can be achieved by:

- Streamlined Application Processes: Simplify and streamline the application processes for government subsidies and social security benefits to make them more accessible.
- Awareness Campaigns: Conduct awareness campaigns to inform farmers about available entitlements and the application procedures.
- Support Services: Provide dedicated support services to assist families in navigating bureaucratic processes and accessing benefits.

f) . Monitor and Evaluate Project Impact

To ensure the project's effectiveness and sustainability, it is essential to:

- Implement Robust Monitoring Systems: Develop comprehensive monitoring systems to track progress, identify challenges, and measure the impact of project interventions.
- Regular Feedback Mechanisms: Establish regular feedback mechanisms with farmers to gather insights and make necessary adjustments to the project strategies.

- Impact Assessment: Conduct periodic impact assessments to evaluate the overall success of the project and inform future initiatives.

g) . Foster Innovation and Research

Encourage innovation and research to continually improve agricultural practices:

- Collaborate with Research Institutions: Partner with agricultural research institutions to stay updated on the latest technologies and practices.
- Pilot New Technologies: Test and pilot new agricultural technologies and practices in project areas to assess their viability and effectiveness.
- Encourage Farmer Innovation: Create platforms for farmers to propose and test their own innovative solutions and share successful practices with their peers.

By implementing these recommendations, the project can enhance its effectiveness, ensure sustainability, and contribute to the long-term improvement of agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods.

7. Conclusion

The Agricultural Enhancement Project has made significant strides in improving agricultural practices and water management in the selected villages of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Through comprehensive training programs, the adoption of advanced farming techniques, and the implementation of effective water conservation measures, the project has successfully enhanced agricultural productivity and supported the livelihoods of many farmers. The introduction of natural farming practices and the strengthening of community institutions have contributed to a more resilient and sustainable agricultural sector. The collaborative efforts between ARPAN and Sonalika CSR have demonstrated commendable progress in achieving the project's objectives.

Despite these achievements, there remains considerable potential for further improvement and impact. Expanding the scope and depth of training programs, enhancing water management infrastructure, and increasing support for natural farming can drive even greater advancements in productivity and sustainability. Strengthening linkages with government schemes and improving entitlement support systems will also play a crucial role in ensuring that the benefits of the project reach a wider segment of the farming community. Addressing these areas can lead to more comprehensive and lasting improvements in agricultural practices and rural livelihoods.

In summary, while the project has laid a strong foundation and achieved notable success, there is room for growth and enhancement. By focusing on expanding training initiatives, refining water management strategies, and strengthening community and government linkages, the project can build on its achievements and further elevate the standards of agricultural productivity and farmer welfare. Continued commitment to innovation, monitoring, and community engagement will be essential in realizing the full potential of the project and ensuring its long-term success and sustainability.

Glimpses of the project


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दिनांक.....
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प्रायोजक :- सोनालीका सी.एस.आर.एवं अर्पण सेवा संस्थान


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