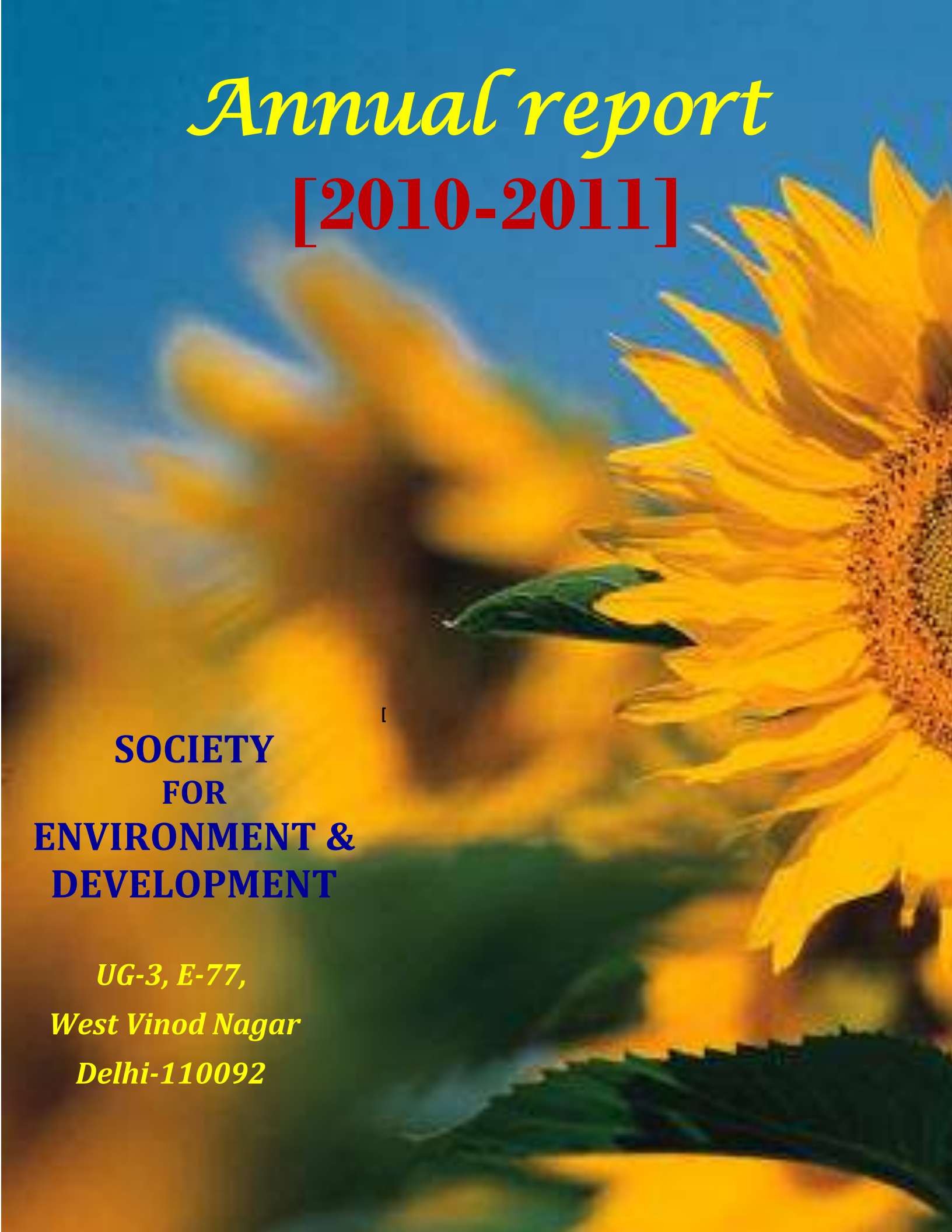
Annual report

[2010-2011]



[

SOCIETY FOR ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT

UG-3, E-77,
West Vinod Nagar
Delhi-110092

OUR MISSION:

To uplift the underprivileged section of the society so that there is synergy between environment and natural resources and the development is sustained. Philosophy of SED is survival of the weakest.

OUR OBJECTIVES:

- ***Initiate, organize and promote all that might increase a knowledge, understanding and appreciation of nature and practice of the conservation of natural resources among masses.***
- ***Develop communication material to popularize the agenda of How to protect our environment.***
- ***Vocational education and Skill up gradation programmes for underprivileged.***
- ***Promotion of S & T in daily life of common man to make life better for weaker sections of the society.***

ORGANISATION AT GLANCE:

Society for Environment and Development (SED) is a leading voluntary organization working in the field of Environment and Sustainable Development since last eighteen years. It was registered in 1993 under the Society's Registration Act of 1860 and FCRA of Ministry of Home Affairs.

The SED is engaged in activities like research, creation of database, development and demonstration of new low cost technologies, publication, ensuring peoples participation, training and awareness. SED's headquarter is at Delhi and Rural Science Centre in village Digod, Kota Rajasthan.

ACTIVITIES:

PROBE PROGRAMME - micro-level database on meteorology

The meteorology as a subject can be made instrumental in converting a student at school level from a passive recipient of information to active provider of information. There is a scope of increasing learning for school children, help students reach higher level of achievements in science education.

25 metrological laboratories were setup. 15 were setup in schools of NCR (Delhi, NOIDA & Gaziabad) and 10 in schools of Rajasthan (Kota, Bundi & Baran District). TRC's were set-up at West Vinod Nagar, Delhi and RSC, Digod. Project launched through the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India aims at understanding weather & climate by school children and to encourage participation of young school children in acquisition, generation, use and dissemination of field data.The meteorological equipments are installed and calibration and test run was carried out in all the schools. So far 30 school teachers & 350 students of class VIII to XI are trained in taking observation and their analysis/interpretation.

OUTCOME OF EXTRAMURAL R&D PROJECTS & CREATION OF DATABASE

The growth of S&T, its performance and impact on society and economy are indicators to assess the effectiveness of planning and policy formulation. The SED, has successfully completed study to analyse outcome of extra-mural R&D projects undertaken during the year 1995-2000 by various organisations. Under the project detailed information was collected from 9134 P.I.'s from all over the country.

During the year 2001-2005 total amount of Rs. 2198 crores was spent on 12523 projects sanctioned by central government departments/agencies. These were spread among 1773 institutions and 9231 Principal Investigators. This enormous amount of work done by the scientists and their application is confined either upto that institute or to the funding agency.

The NSTMIS Division of DST has again given the task of analyzing information from more than 19000 P.I.'s undertaken extra-mural R&D projects during the year 2000 – 2007 from various funding agencies/ departments of Central Government.The period covered was seven years divided into two phases. In first phase from the year 2000 to 2005 and second phase from 2005 to 2007. Information collected from all P.I.'s undertaken extramural R&D projects during this period to develop data-base.

Pashu Amrit Battika'

IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY PACKAGES FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The project "Enhancement of income of SC/ST people by improving animal health & their productivity through nutrient rich Animal Feed Blocks" was started with support from DBT, GoI on 1st January 2009 and after appointing staff and their orientation on objectives and activities of the project, Survey was carried in the project villages –Mundla, Parlia & Nayagaon of Digod tehsil of Kota district in Rajasthan. The information related to socio-economic condition, type & breeds of animals, their inputs & out-puts both in quantitative and monetary terms, Feeding types and techniques, types of vegetation available, crops grown, etc. were collected. Resource material was prepared in the form of handbills in Hindi and three Awareness programmes (one in each village) were organized. More than 235 villagers (both men & women) participated in these programmes. 120 beneficiaries (60 belongs to SC, 42 to ST and 18 to the OBC) were selected (40 from each village) for training. Training Manual in booklet form (Pashu Aahar Battika) was prepared and machines (Press Machine, Balance, Solar Drier, Moulds etc.) were procured along with other infrastructure facilities.

Six batches of training programmes for duration of six weeks each covering 120 beneficiaries from project villages are completed. The training include – needs for nutrients, their types, raw materials, their role, stages of feed block making, packaging, Storage, transportation & marketing, feeding and its benefits. The training was in both classrooms as well as in field, where beneficiaries were involved in making feed blocks.

Two SHG's were formed out of the trained beneficiaries. They have started making the animal feed block under the brand name 'Pashu Amrit Battika'. The second SHG has started marketing of blocks and currently selling 1800-1950 blocks per month. The profitability is around Rs. 6/- per block. Increase in the milk production of goats by 250 ml per day and 1.5 litre per day in cows & buffalos were reported by the users of the blocks in addition to the better health, timely coming to heat and increase in rate of survival among adult & kids.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SC COMMUNITY THROUGH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND EMPOWERMENT

The project was started with financial assistance from DST, GoI and implemented in village Kotsua of block Digod in Kota district of Rajasthan. Around 30% of the population in this village is SC. The main occupation of the villagers is agriculture, cattle rearing and Sari & Bidi making. The project is totally based on S&T, as demonstration & training carried out for the scientific rearing of Rabbits Hens and technological intervention was made in Kota Doria Sari & Terracotta Pottery making. Empowerment of SC people by regular organization of awareness programme on superstitions, taboos, and detrimental unsafe rituals. Awareness programmes were organised about scientific methods of measuring area, weight, temperature, simple accounting, maintaining record, documenting the impact of technological interventions etc. Demonstrations were made Use of simple scientific instruments like microscope, measuring tape, weighing machine, thermometer, rain gauge, humidity assessment, soil & water testing kits etc.

Setting-up of resource library is in the process in the target village to disseminate information various Govt. schemes, programs and policies and assist SC people to gain benefit of these programs.Presently Kota Doria Sarees are made on limited designs as weavers are individually making them for shop keepers. For better acceptance and popularity in Indian and International markets innovative designs in cloth and fabric is needed. The SED hire services of good designers and provide latest designs to all weavers. This will help in marketing of the products.The interventions made in

- Organising the Artisans
- Skill Augmentation
- Technology development & Dissemination
- Design & Product Development Marketing

30 SC youth (both male & female) trained in following major activities.

(1) Better Health, Nutrition & Sanitation
(2) Safe drinking water, Waste management & water recharge
(3) Rearing of rabbits and hen
(4) Weaving of Kota Doria Sari
(5) Terracotta Pottery

Established Farm School for providing knowledge and training in various farm based technologies

Under the project Integrated model of crop diversification for small SC farmers to maximize their return through judicious use of land and water resources was developedThe project was started with financial assistance from DST, GoI in three villages namely Mundala, Kasampura and Parlia of Digod tehsil of Kota district, Rajasthan..

The facility for training & demonstration was made available at SED's Rural Science Centre (RSC). Net House of 25m x 20m was constructed along with the drip irrigation system & foggers. Trials for crops are also made at this centre.

Three awareness programmes were conducted to brief about the objective and activities of the project. Ten group meetings were conducted to identify the trainees.

Farm School for providing knowledge and training in various farm based technologies was established. Total of 45 beneficiaries (15 for first year and 30 for second year) has been trained during the project. The focus of training was mainly in Soil & Water quality, Field preparation, Seed treatment, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrate Pest Management (IPM), Proper irrigation methodology, Post harvest management etc. Emphasized the need for diversified crops instead of mono-cropping and improve the soil condition in the area and go for organic farming, as it is gives better returns and improve soil conditions farmers were trained in Soil health. Efforts are also made to motivate SC people to use the agro products and vegetables to their own uses, so the nutrition level of their family also increases. Two SHG's were formed consisting of 10 trainees each. The groups undertake specific activity of procurement of seeds, manures, fertilizers, hiring equipments and other material. They also undertake marketing of the products in coordination with the staff of the SED's.

Total 390 farmers benefited out of three Awareness Camps of one day each were organized project villages about the Crop diversification. 28 vermi-composting, 12 composting, 2 NADEP composting pits were constructed covering 42 beneficiaries. 130 tonnes compost and 65 tonnes of vermicompost were produced so far. Increase in the productivity of their agriculture field by applying vermi-compost and reduce expenses on urea and DAP.

VIGYAN VAD-VIVAD SERIES IN RURAL AREAS OF RAJASTHAN

Villagers play a significant role in the national economy and significant part in the development process of a community. Youth participation in economic activity is a common feature all over the world. In a predominantly agricultural country like India, marked by surplus labour and low levels of income, the bulk of rural population are employed in agriculture. Due to the technological advancement in the field of agriculture, great progress was made in lifting the burden of manpower. The new generation from different socio-economic strata is being affected differently by the new agricultural technology. It is often seen that villagers mainly depend on unskilled and at best semi-skilled jobs. The concept of integrating traditional with advanced technologies has gained more significance and importance since seventies, but for reasons related to institutional constraints; it has not gained wide application. The villagers are still dependent on age old practices in their daily life, which are not only unscientific but also less productive. Therefore they are lagging behind in their socio-economic growth.

Taking into consideration above facts the Society for Environment & Development, Delhi with support from Rashtriya Vigyan evam Prodyogiki Sanchar Parishad (RVPSP), DST, New Delhi has developed innovative programme to create awareness among rural people about scientific advancement related to their daily life. Vigyan Vad-vivad series was developed for villagers of Kota district of Rajasthan.

The basic approach to address the issues was by participatory methods. For better understanding and learning, activities were designed in such a way that the villagers are encouraged to talk about the subject. Two programmes are organized, one on each topic for a duration of one day. Average 90 beneficiaries participated in the each programme. Following methodology was adopted for the programme:

- Resource person gave brief description of the topic to initiate discussion.
- Screening of film/slide show on the topic.
- Open session for participants.
- Question-answer session.

SCHOOL - VERMICOMPOSTING

The SED has been working on waste management since last 16 years. The SED works on solid waste management program with Dept. of Environment, Delhi Gov.

105 vermicomposting sites all over Delhi, included schools, apartments, nurseries, hospitals and gardens were constructed. The project empowered each school to manage their own waste and produce vermicompost for their plants.

About 90,000 children are sensitized and made aware on the issues of waste management through film shows, quiz programmes, rallies, assembly address, drawing competition etc. SED has been promoting the method of vermicomposting through eco-club meeting at schools and at Eco-Club Melas.

The residents/students were made aware about the segregation of waste at source and the collection system was established.

The availability of vermicompost has motivated the residents of the nearby localities also to adopt the technology.

This project provides a valuable opportunity to students to channelise their youthful energies, and satisfy their natural urge to understand debate and solve these important real-life issues.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Animals are part of human civilization and they have been co-exiting since evolution of human beings on the earth. This link between human and animal populations, and with the surrounding environment, is very close since ancient time as animals provide transportation, recreation, draught power, fuel and clothing as well as proteins (meat, eggs and milk).

Many factors lead to the emergence of zoonotic diseases. Environmental changes, human and animal demography, pathogen changes and changes in farming practice are a few of them. Social and cultural factors such as food habits and religious beliefs play a role too.

About 75% of the new diseases that have affected humans over the past 10 years have been caused by pathogens originating from an animal or from products of animal origin. Many of these diseases have the potential to spread through various means over long distances and to become global problems.

In addition a number of well known and preventable animal diseases that can be transmitted to humans (i.e. zoonoses) such as rabies, anthrax, teaniasis and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy continue to occur in many parts of the world especially in the developing world where they mostly affect the poorest segment of the human population. They cause a serious amount of deaths and millions of affected people every year.

All major zoonotic diseases prevent the efficient production of food of animal origin, particularly of much-needed proteins, and create obstacles to international trade in animals and animal products. They are thus an impediment to overall socioeconomic development. From way back veterinary medicine played a major role in the preventing of and interventions against animal diseases including zoonoses.

Taking into consideration above facts the Society for Environment & Development, Delhi with support from Rashtriya Vigyan evam Prodyogiki Sanchar Parishad (RVPSP), DST, New Delhi has developed innovative programme to create awareness about diseases spread through animals in human among students, teachers and rural people of Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur and Bundi districts of Rajasthan with the following objectives.

Students are the future of the country and making them aware about the zoonosis is very important. Ten programmes on competitions for students of eco-club/science club were organized (two in each district) for duration of two days each. Students of standard 9th to 12th from 5-6 schools participated in the each programme.

Lectures by the experts were given on day one while competition (essay, quiz, slogan & posters) and field visit were organized on day two. Around 200 students from 5-6 schools participated in each programme. The student participated in quiz and poster competition and interacted with experts to understand science behind the disease caused in human beings through animals.

The students took keen interest in the diseases spread through domestic pet animals and shown great interest in understanding the factors responsible for them. Prizes were given to winning students.

Animals are reared by the rural people for their various needs and for income. The are unaware about the various diseases spread by the domestic as well as pet animals. Ten awareness/training programmes for progressive farmers and rural people (two in each district) were organized at Tehsil headquarters.

Around eighty farmers/rural people participated in each programme covering 5-8 nearby villages from each tehsil. The duration of programme was one day each. Experts gave powerpoint presentation followed by question-answer sessions. Following are the places where programme was organized.