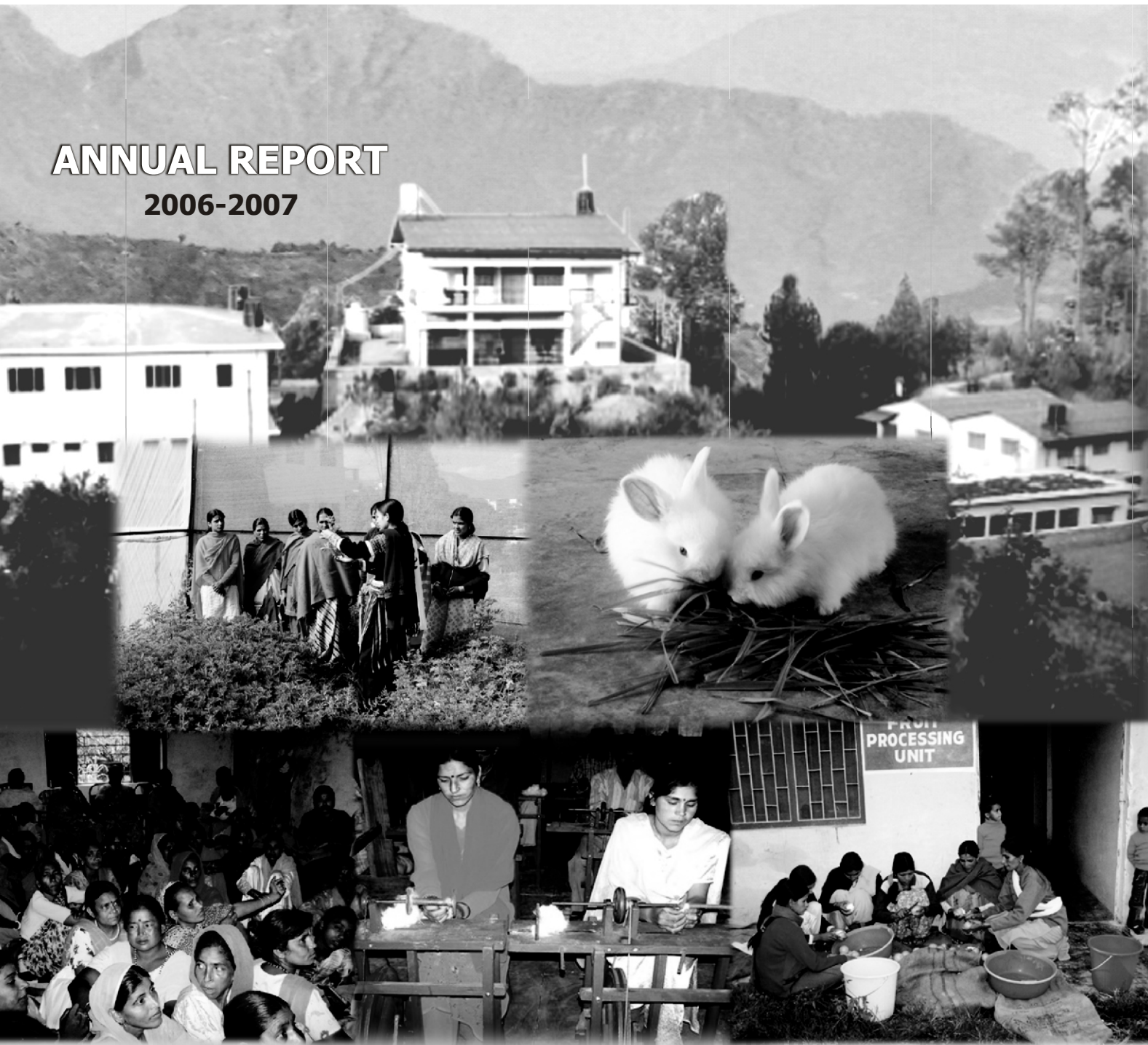


# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2006-2007



## HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT- (Hifeed) (A Centre of Excellence, Government of Uttarakhand)

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**KAMAL BAHUGUNA**  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



**Hifeed Campus**  
**Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal**  
**Uttarakhand (INDIA)**

## **PREFACE**

In present day time beauty and tranquility of Himalaya is at stake. People who are usually marginalized and have less economic opportunities usually have over bearing dependence on their natural resource base in their immediate surrounding. So is the case of our Uttarakhand Himalaya. Over exploiting of the natural resources is exposing the mountains in our working area to the risk of natural calamities like landslides, earthquakes, wildlife depletion, etc. Hence, to avoid the threat to human lives in various forms, there is an urgent need of conservation of the flora and fauna of these noble mountains. To resume the delicate balance between the nature and the human activities, people must be educated about the preservation of this precious heritage of ours. Education should also be imparted to youth and rural household regarding self employment and alternative occupations for their livelihood. Himalayan Institution For Environment, Ecology & Development- (Hifeed), being a dedicated Voluntary Organisation is committed for this cause of education and all round development of hill people irrespective of any kind of discrimination.

The Institute is at present involved in empowerment of the peasants of Uttarakhand through thirteen major projects/programmes viz. (i) Uttarakhand Angora Wool Development Project (ii) Grameen Shilp Emporium Project (iii) Fruit Processing, Preservation and Marketing Project (iv) Off Season Vegetable Cultivation Project (v) Targeted Intervention Project (HIV/AIDS) (vi) Geranium Cultivation Project (vii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan- (JSS) the Institute of People's Education (viii) Angora Wool Development Project in District Chamoli of Uttarakhand (ix) Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (x) Angora Wool Development Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand: Scope & Opportunities (xi) Training under Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT) (xii) Crèche Programme under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme and (xiii) In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions. Besides it, many other activities also has been organised by the Organisation during the year. Health, education and employment issues of women and children are also being addressed in a professional way.

Uttarakhand Angora Wool Development Project is having an integrated approach of production of angora wool to the final product manufacturing and marketing. This project targets the beneficiaries below poverty line of the Tehri district. The Institute has a well equipped training and common facility centre for the imparting training to the beneficiaries and various other groups of trainees in angora rabbit rearing, wool spinning, weaving, knitting, carding, blending, washing, dyeing and finishing. The Institute also has the computerized designing centre and a textile and natural dyeing laboratory and imparts training in them.

Under Grameen Shilp Emporium Project, the Institute targets to open 21 Shilp Emporiums state wide through state Government at the major tourist destinations and business centers to promote the marketing of Uttarakhand handicraft. The project also envisages product development, design development, product diversification and skill upgradation of the artisans.

The project on Fruit Processing, Preservation and Marketing has generated one nodal unit which is fully processing centre and three satellite units which are semi processing centers. All the units are managed by the project beneficiaries themselves and the profit earned from the units also goes to them.

An Off Season Vegetable Cultivation Project targets seed production, nursery raising in polyhouse conditions to prepare planting material, establishment of agro service centre/input supply centre for availability of organic seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides, improved agriculture implements, etc.

The project on HIV/AIDS targets to minimize the further spread of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI infections and maximize the awareness about HIV prevention and healthy behaviors among commercial female sex workers and street children of Dehradun city.

The Geranium Cultivation Project is going to provide a platform to the farmers in uplifting their socio-economic status and it is going to help the farmers to realize their worth that Geranium Farming would not only provide them employment but with the help of the Institute they will be able to capture the market and thus this project is going to help them in generating income too. Approximate five hectare of land will be covered under the project within two year of time period in five villages of the area. 10 farmers in each village having approximate 5 nali of land for geranium farming are selected under the project.

The Jan Shikshan Sansthan- (JSS) is an Institution for conducting programmes of non-formal, adult and continuing education and for providing academic and technical resource supports to Zila Saksharata Samitis, in taking up vocational and skill development programmes for neo- literates in both urban and rural areas. Its primary responsibility is to explore, innovate, work out alternatives, try new methodologies and thus, meet the needs of different target groups through programmes of education and training. Since the multi- sided development of adult learners cannot be visualized without their families being involved in that process, and also considering the fact, that generally their spouses are also engaged in some kind of work, the Jan Shikshan Sansthan- (JSS) programme should also be extended to their families.

Under Angora Wool Development Programme in District Chamoli Garhwal, 100 household level angora wool production units will be established. This programme is mainly focused for the tribal population of District Chamoli Garhwal who are traditionally engaged in various spinning and weaving activities. The beneficiaries selected under this project will also be associated with production, processing and marketing activities.

Project on Contractual Farming of Chirayata targets to cultivate the proposed medicinal plant in 14 acre of land in the proposed project area. The poor people especially the small and marginal farmers of the area under operation are lacking in proper knowledge of modern methods of cultivations of medicinal and aromatic plants. The main objective of this programme is to help the farmers to fight out the ignorance and to popularize the new technologies for commercialization and diversification of medicinal and aromatic plants.

A national experts consultation workshop on Angora Wool Development Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand: Scope & Opportunity was organized by Hifeed to identify scope and opportunities and gaps in angora wool development programme for the mountain region of Uttarakhand and to finalize a long term strategic plan of action for the community capacity building to adopt angora rabbit rearing as viable income generation activity. Practicing community representatives were also present in active deliberation.

Under Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT) Programme trainings of 100 angora rabbit breeders and rearers from four Community Blocks of Tehri district has been organised.

Crèche Programme under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme has been started in five villages of Chamba community block of district Tehri Garhwal. The main objective of the scheme is to promote a healthy all round development of children of working/ailing mothers particularly those employed in the unorganized sector and belonging to the BPL category. The children covered are in the age group of 0-6 year.

A R&D project on "In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions" has been started to develop quality planting material in Tissue Culture Laboratory and at field label. The main objective of this programme is to give a good quality high vigorous and diseases free planting material to the hill's farmers. Kufri Himalini is a late blight resistance variety, specially released for hills so that in this proposal Kufri Himalini is a target variety which may give a large profit to the hill's farmers through micro tubers.

Government of Uttarakhand has recognised Hifeed as a "Centre of Excellence" which will conduct the wool based research and development activities, responsible for implementation of wool based projects/programmes and trainings at state level thereby creating new horizons of employment for rural masses.

I appreciate the arduous efforts of board members and staff members of Hifeed who are concerned with the cause of upliftment of Uttarakhand and all those who are determined to work dedicatedly to make a contribution in empowerment of Uttarakhand through their creative work.



**(KAMAL BAHUGUNA)**

**CALL OF THE HIMALAYA**



**A VIEW OF HIFEED CAMPUS AT RANICHAURI, TEHRI GARHWAL**

In present day time beauty and tranquility of Himalaya is at stake. People who are usually marginalized and have less economic opportunities usually have over bearing dependence on their natural resource base in their immediate surrounding. So is the case of our Uttarakhand Himalaya. Over exploiting of the natural resources is exposing the mountains in our working area to the risk of natural calamities like landslides, earthquakes, wildlife depletion, etc. Hence, to avoid the threat to human lives in various forms, there is an urgent need of conservation of the flora and fauna of these noble mountains. To resume the delicate balance between the nature and the human activities, people must be educated about the preservation of this precious heritage of ours. Education should also be imparted to youth and rural household regarding self employment and alternative occupations for their livelihood. Himalayan Institution For Environment, Ecology & Development- (Hifeed), being a dedicated Voluntary Organisation is committed for this cause of education and all round development of hill people irrespective of any kind of discrimination.

**OUR OBJECTIVES**

Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology & Development- (Hifeed) is an Indian, Secular, Non Profit, and Non- Governmental Voluntary Organization working for all-round development of hill people since 1995 without discrimination of race, caste, creed, sex, community and religion. The basic thrust of the Institution is to serve the under privileged, submerged, illiterate and marginalized people of the Himalaya and in the regions where we work on the call of duty and service to humanity through various income and employment generation activities and human resource development programmes for the betterment of their livings, devising appropriate strategies and delivery systems.



**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE AT DEHRADUN**

**OUR VISION & MISSION**

The Institution visualizes the establishment and strengthening of a social order and harmonious environment wherein basic needs of communities are fulfilled, economic inequalities removed, individuals and society have access to creative thinking and democratic decision making, enjoying equal social status without discretion of sex, religion or place of origin and where power is exercised by all in a responsible manner for the common good of nature and society. Such a social order, based on human dignity, should emerge from among the people themselves. Concretely this means a just distribution of resources, their regeneration and growth in which opportunities are created for all to enjoy the fruit of their work and according to their need. Such a social order would require, therefore, the elimination of exploitative factors from society through programmes that create social awareness and organization of people for their rights through peaceful means and advocacy and working for good participatory governance practices.



**ANGORA RABBIT BREEDING CENTRE OF HIFEED**



**TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE CENTRE OF HIFEED**



**TRAINING AND DESIGN CENTRE OF HIFEED**



**COMMON FACILITY CENTRE OF HIFEED**

## UTTARAKHAND ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(A Pilot Project on Production and Processing of Angora Rabbit Wool for Income and Employment Generation in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand)

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Angora rabbit breeding and rearing has emerged as an important income generating enterprise in the hilly regions of India in the last 20 years. This livestock system has been viewed to provide a sustainable source of income under small or zero agriculture land holding. The agro-climatic conditions of the hilly regions between 4000 to 7000 feet above sea level in Uttarakhand are viewed as the potential areas for such an enterprise.

Keeping in the view the importance of angora wool fiber and its potential for income and employment generation, there is need to increase production and productivity of the angora wool by making angora rabbit breeding and rearing a popular occupation. High profitability, vast potential of income and employment generation, huge potential for earning foreign exchange and role of angora rabbit husbandry in ecological rehabilitation are few of the many positive factors, which call for coordinated efforts, so that the farmers take up angora rabbit breeding and rearing in a big way. The people of the village have understood the favorable economics and livelihood potential of Angora rabbit farming. The women and educated unemployed youths can take up this profession and traditional farmers can supplement their income through this profession.



**LOW COST HOUSING SYSTEM FOR RABBITS**



**TWO TIER CAGING SYSTEM FOR RABBITS**



**OPEN HUTCH SYSTEM FOR HOUSING OF RABBITS**



**FEBRICATION OF CAGES BY BENEFICIARIES**

Rearing of angora rabbits needs less space, time and money and any family member with minimum experience and training can manage it. Angora rabbits have a fast multiplication rate, which increases approximate 10-12 times annually. The climatic conditions of the hilly regions of Uttarakhand are found suitable for Angora rabbit breeding and rearing.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- (i) To open up a germplasm resource center to develop high yielding angora rabbits that would make available quality breeding stock for the beginners as well as replacement of males to the existing rabbit units for upgrading their flocks.
- (ii) To develop improved packages in the field of breeding, feeding, management, disease control and treatment to ensure proper and regular health care and availability quality feed to the Angora rabbit breeders.
- (iii) To provide facilities for on-farm testing of various technologies developed by Agriculture Universities, Research Organizations, Government Departments and Non Governmental Organisations in the field of angora rabbit production and wool processing.
- (iv) To provide basic training in Angora rabbit breeding, rearing and wool processing for women and educated unemployed youths who can take up this profession and traditional farmers can supplement their income.
- (v) To provide necessary inputs and guidance for development of new farms as well as to extend this facility to the existing operational units and to strengthen extension, monitoring and consultancy services to the existing and the up coming new units.
- (vi) To extend marketing support to producers through auctions, exhibitions, emporiums, co-operatives, federations, etc. in the National and International markets.
- (vii) To encourage rural unemployed youths and women in this fast developing income generating enterprise and to revive the tradition of household spinning and processing of this costly fiber as being done by the rural households since long.



**ANGORA WOOL SPINNING ON BAGESHWARI CHARKHA**



**ANGORA SWEATER KNITTING ON FLAT MACHINE**



**ANGORA SHAWL WEAVING  
BY MALE BENEFICIARY**



**ANGORA SHAWL WEAVING  
BY WOMEN BENEFICIARY**

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (i) Establishment of high yielding angora rabbit germplasm resource center.
- (ii) Research & Development in the field of health care and nutrition.
- (iii) Training and technical support to angora rabbit breeders, self- help groups (SHGs), extension workers and NGOs.
- (iv) Establishment feed manufacturing unit for concentrate and quality feed production for angora rabbits.
- (v) Extension and distribution of angora rabbit units to farmers households.
- (vi) Establishment of common facility center for carding, blending, spinning, weaving, knitting and processing of raw angora wool in to yarn and hand made finished products.
- (vii) Design development and product diversification.
- (viii) Technological upgradation in traditional machineries and equipment.
- (ix) Research & Development in vegetable and natural dyes.
- (x) Production and marketing programme for raw angora wool, angora wool blended yarn and hand made angora woolen products.

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS

In the first phase, District Tehri Garhwal has been proposed to be the project area of the project. Under the project, only the families living under Below Poverty Line (BPL) are selected and benefited by engaging them in the various activities of the project such as rabbit rearing, spinning, weaving, knitting, production of garment, carding, blending, washing, dyeing, finishing, design development, natural dyeing, marketing etc.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand under SGSY Special Project component.



**DISPLAY OF ANGORA PRODUCTS**



**SHOW ROOM AT HIFEED CAMPUS**

## UTTARAKHAND ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007

### 1. TRAINING & EXTENSION PROGRAMME

(i)	No. of beneficiaries got training	:	25
(ii)	Blocks covered	:	01
(iii)	Villages covered	:	03
(iv)	SHGs formed	:	05
(v)	Amount contributed by SHGs	:	Rs. 2,43,815.00
(vi)	Angora rabbit units established	:	45
(vii)	Rabbits purchased from beneficiaries	:	631
(viii)	Cost of rabbits paid to beneficiaries	:	Rs. 3,15,500.00
(ix)	Monthly meetings of beneficiaries organised	:	12
(x)	Refresher training of beneficiaries	:	02
(xi)	Trainings in Wool Spinning	:	02
(xii)	Beneficiaries got training in spinning	:	30
(xiii)	Trainings in Handloom Weaving	:	02
(Xiv)	Beneficiaries got training in weaving	:	10

### 2. PRODUCTION & MARKETING PROGRAMME

i)	Testing of wool for fineness, length, yield, colour, vegetable matters, etc.		
(i)	Testing of wool for fineness, length, yield, colour, vegetable matters, etc.		
(ii)	Collecting data of different type of wool.		
(iii)	Keeping the marketing record in computer.		
(iv)	Testing of yarn for count, twist and strength.		
(v)	Suggestive blend for carpet yarn.		
(vi)	Improve quality and product range as per changing needs of the market.		
(vii)	Better designing and finishing facility.		
(viii)	More emphasis given on woolen readymade garments.		
(ix)	Setup linkage with stage Government marketing outlets.		
(x)	Wool purchased from beneficiaries	:	Rs. 2,16,473.00
(xi)	Yarn purchased from beneficiaries	:	Rs. 70,613.00
(xii)	Spinning wages paid to beneficiaries	:	Rs. 25,054.50
(xiii)	Weaving wages paid to beneficiaries	:	Rs. 1,64,166.00
(xiv)	Products purchased from beneficiaries	:	Rs. 2,62,625.00
(xv)	Total sale of products	:	Rs. 20,50,000.00



- (xvi) New range of readymade garments and knitwear have introduced with the help of professional designers.
- (xvii) New range of shawls and lohies with fine stuff also introduced.
- (xviii) More than 100 buyers/agents and buying houses visited our stalls in different exhibitions and appreciated the products. Lots of enquiries are generated in exhibitions as per information gathered from the participants.
- (xix) One of our weaver Mrs. Pooja Chauhan awarded First prize in shawl weaving and designing by Department of Industries, Government of Uttarakhand at district level.

### 3. PRODUCTION CENTRE

100% Capacity of our production center is using by the weavers and artisans to produce the angora woolen products and also for training purposes.

### 4. COMMON FACILITY CENTRE

Functions of the Common Facility Center are under progress and swarojgaries are using its facilities to finish their products.

### 5. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Different types of fashion products such as designed jackets, skirts, tops, trousers, mufflers, shawls, stalls, caps, pullovers, cardigans were made from the angora fabric. Weavers are implementing the designs, developed by the Organisation, on the products.

### 6. NATURAL DYEING PROGRAMME

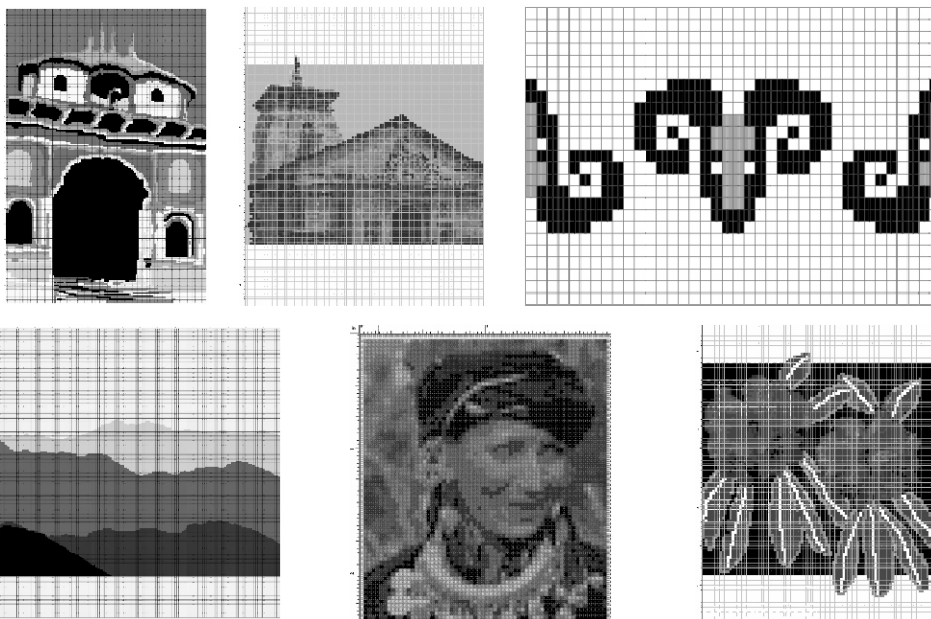
Natural dyeing programme is under the progress and swarojgaries are using natural colours on their products.

### 7. TECHNOLOGICAL UPGRADATION

A power operated mini Hifeed Charkha has been developed by the Organisation under technological upgradation programme.

### 8. EXHIBITIONS AND EXPOSE

This year we have participated in 12 exhibitions and expose organised by various Government Departments/Institutions and Non-Government Agencies and got a good response of sale.



PRODUCT DESIGNS DEVELOPED BY HIFEED

**PRODUCT RANGE OF ANGORA WOOLENS MANUFACTURED BY PROJECT BENEFICIARIES**



**DIFFERENT PRODUCT RANGE OF HIFEED MANUFACTURED BY PROJECT BENEFICIARIES**



## GRAMEEN SHILP EMPORIUM PROJECT

(Marketing of Rural Products in Uttarakhand through Grameen Shilp Emporiums)

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The hilly regions of Uttarakhand especially Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar and Almora have been quiet popular nationally and internationally for the handicrafts and handloom products. In these districts woolen shawls, lohies, caps, mufflers, tulma, chutka, woolen carpets, aasan, sofa cushion, etc. and variously designed products are manufactured by handlooms.

Apart from this the various types of stone carving, engravings on wooden sticks, baskets, mats, bamboo products, rambans products, copper utensils, wall hangings, purses, decorative items, variously engraved wooden items and many other items are manufactured.

But in the present time it is seen that due to the lack of money for buying and processing the raw material, lack of improved technology, tools and equipment required for the quality handicrafts and handlooms inability to produce better quality and newly designed goods/products, insufficient level of production and problem of marketing has lead to the decline of handicraft and handloom industry of hilly regions which was once very popular Nationally and Internationally. This all lead to the ignorance of coming generation towards there tradition and they are forced to migrate to the plains in search of jobs leaving their women folk in villages to struggle for their life.



WALL HANGING



RINGAL PRODUCTS

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- (i) To provide stable and sustainable market for rural products made by the rural producers and artisans at household level.
- (ii) To provide market information to the rural producers and artisans.
- (iii) To conduct Research and Development (R & D) work in terms of improvement in technological input and upgrading the traditional machinery and equipments.

- (iv) To provide basic facilities in terms of product development, design development and product diversification.
- (v) To organize exhibitions and trade fairs for rural producers and artisans to sell their products directly to the buyers.
- (vi) To participate in the exhibitions and trade fairs organized by the various Government and Non- Government Agencies at National and International level.
- (vii) To establish and develop a permanent and sustainable sale system and infrastructure for rural products, produces at rural household level.
- (viii) To upgrade the skill of rural producers and artisans by providing various technical trainings.

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (i) Baseline surveys and studies.
- (ii) Construction of 20 Grameen Shilp Emporiums and one Central Shilp Emporium to provide marketing outlets to the rural artisans and producers.
- (iii) To set up facilities for product development, design development and product diversification.
- (iv) To organize trainings, meetings, workshops and seminars
- (v) Skill upgradation and technological input for upgrading the traditional production and processing machinery and equipment.
- (vi) Research and Development (R & D) for use of vegetable and natural dyes in handloom products.
- (vii) Participation in exhibitions and trade fairs organized by various Government and Non Governmental agencies and to organizing the exhibitions and gram shilp melas at different places of the State.

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS

The project is implemented in the 13 Districts of Uttarakhand. Under the project the rural producers on artisans living Below Poverty Line (BPL) status are selected and they will be engaged in the various activities of the project such as product development, design development, product diversification, skill upgradation and research & development (R&D) for use of vegetable and natural dye in the handloom products etc.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand under SGSY Special Project component.

## GRAMEEN SHILP EMPORIUM PROJECT

### HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007

- (i) Status report of handicrafts and handlooms of Uttarakhand has been prepared.
- (ii) Construction of Grameen Shilp Emporium and Central Shilp Emporium has been completed.
- (iii) This year we have participated in 12 exhibitions and expose organised by various Government Departments/Institutions and Non-Government Agencies and got a good response of sale.

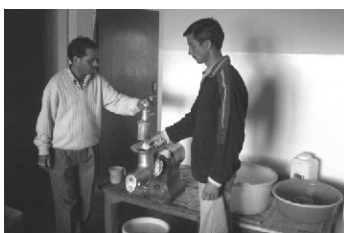
## FRUIT PROCESSING, PRESERVATION AND MARKETING PROJECT

(Establishment of Processing and Prevention Center of Horticulture Products for Employment and Income Generation in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand)

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The agro climatic condition of India has ranked it third in the world, with an annual production of 102 million tones of fruits and vegetables per annum. Despite such huge production, there is an annual loss of about 30% due to meager utilization by fruit and vegetable processing Industry and almost negligible processing being done at home. Others factors for destruction of the crop are lack of transportation and low prices offered to the growers.

Though India has witnesses a shift towards the use of dehydrated fruits and vegetables, there is always a growing demand for home made processed food both at the rural and urban levels. In addition to bringing about a check and control over



**BENEFICIARIES MAKING MALTA SQUASH**

the pre and post harvest losses, the act of setting up economically viable and non-energy intensive processing and preservation units at the village level by employing the local labour augments to the family income thereby raising the socio-economic condition of the growers and beneficiaries.

The other long term sustainable benefit would be linking the small and marginal farmers in the area with the production and marketing system involving their full participation at all levels. Another immediate benefit of processing is that it increase the shelf life of the horticulture produce thereby increasing the bargaining power of the small and marginal farmers.



**WOMEN BENEFICIARIES WORKING IATFRUIT PROCESSING UNIT**

the socio-economic condition of the growers and beneficiaries.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- (i) To augment the incomes of small growers families by value addition to their products.
- (ii) To train the selected beneficiaries, particularly women in processing, semi- processing and preservation of horticultural produces.
- (iii) To establish a Nodal production facility and satellite units with decentralized functions.
- (iv) To establish linkages with Science & Technology based resource agencies for technical back up and support.
- (v) To establish market links for the sale of the products.
- (vi) To achieve a full-fledged, sustainable and viable production center.

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (i) Training of project staff and beneficiaries.
- (ii) Establishment of three satellite units for semi processing of horticulture produces.
- (iii) Establishment of one nodal unit for full processing of horticulture produces.
- (iv) Market Simulations.
- (v) Group formation of producer groups.
- (vi) Technical backup from Science & Technology Institution.



**MARKETING OF FRUIT PRODUCTS**

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS

The target area of the project is limited to 15 villages of Chamba-Mussoorie fruit belt in Chamba block of District Tehri Garhwal. Educated and unemployed, youths women and weaker section from small fruit grower families in designated project area are the target beneficiaries of the project.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project was funded by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India under the appropriated Rural Technology Scheme.

## FRUIT PROCESSING, PRESERVATION AND MARKETING PROJECT

### HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007

Though the project has been completed in March 2006, but the units established under the project are self sustained and running successfully by the SHGs.

1. Total sale of fruit products of one nodal and three satellite units during the year is as under
 

(i)	Nodal Unit, Chopriyal Gaon	:	Rs. 91,500.00
(ii)	Satellite Unit Ranichauri	:	Rs. 62,300.00
(iii)	Satellite Unit Kanatal	:	Rs. 35,700.00
(iv)	Satellite Unit Dhanolti	:	Rs. 32,400.00
2. Two entrepreneurship development trainings on fruit processing, preservation and marketing has been organized and 30 beneficiaries have got training under the programme.
3. Participated in 10 exhibitions, expos and melas.
4. The SHGs are producing fruit products such as jam, squash, pickles, murabba, chutney, sauce etc. in their units and getting good response of sale.
5. Profit earned from the sale of products distributed equally among the members of the SHGs.



**BURANSH SQUASH**



**MALTA SQUASH**



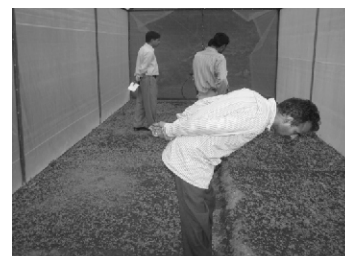
**FRUIT PRODUCTS**

## OFF SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION PROJECT

*(Joint Farm Management for Off-Season Vegetable Production in Hill Area through Adopting Eco-Friendly Crop Rotations and Practices)*

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Scattered and fragmented land holdings are a continuous trend to become a complex comb of problems in view to increase cash incomes from per unit area of holdings. Examples are often quoted from Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North-East hills by doubling the value of problems, because Uttarakhand hills farming is quite tough to rejuvenate for production purposes without ownership consolidation of land. Nevertheless the approach is optimistic, but our Organisation foresees many of the socially inbuilt problems like family disputes, fertility status of land, money involved in making process illegal etc. If wisdom really needed at this venture, then it must be for functional purposes i.e. productivity increase and there is no guarantee whether land consolidation on papers for purpose of ownership will increase yield. Our doubt is it will be a helpful mean to negotiate for land trading between single owner and land mafias.



**PREPERATION OF PLANTING MATERIAL IN POLY HOUSE**

No doubt, yield must be increased and for this purpose, large holding is an essential. Rationally we can look for alternatives? It could be done with the approaches like cooperative farming, lease farming, contractual farming etc.

Our experience says theoretically that co-operative farming is ideal one, but benefits distribution among the beneficiaries remains always a matter of disputes. Similarly contractual or lease farming have been opted since antiquities under heads "TIHAD" or "ADHEL" systems and then under new settlement Act of 1952 it become a motivational tool to go people to the course for justice. No need to say how long this disputes remained persistent among societies and how it disturbed socio fabric. Similarly, the next example of leased farming being done by Nepali laborers narrates the same story of agony accumulations between locals and these. However, it also brought few social evils also viz., liquor addiction, flash trading and inhabitable problems of diversified crimes. It means the only solutions is among the people, for the people and by the people with the help of any prevalent local Voluntary Organisations and that too with Joint Farm Management means identified the land, identified the people of similar interest and plan for them with their full participation by the involvement of any facilitator agency (Voluntary Organisation).

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the project directly aimed at achieving the main goal of providing viable opportunities for the poorer section of rural society to increase their incomes. It aims move those below the poverty line above it and to assist those who are marginally above the poverty line to strengthen their economic well being, in order to keep them out of poverty. The overall objectives of the project would be to develop an innovative and replicable model for improving the livelihood opportunities of vulnerable communities in Uttarakhand through sustainable and equitable use of their resources.

- (i) Off-season vegetable production and unit area production in terms of cash and volumes will be increased.
- (ii) Self employment opportunities will be increased.
- (iii) To introduce technological intervention with emphasis on stability and sustainability along with productivity of small production system.
- (iv) To facilitate adoption of appropriate technologies for removal of drudgery, increased efficiency and higher income of farm women and youths.
- (v) To introduce and integrate the appropriate technologies to increase the vegetable productivity with marketable surplus in commercial, on and off farm production systems.
- (vi) To facilitate adoption of appropriate post-harvest technologies for conservation and on-farm value addition of vegetable products, by-products and wastes for greater economic dividend.
- (vii) To recast available vegetable growing technologies as per the need of local farmers and farming systems by finding right sowing and transplanting time as per micro-agro climatic conditions.
- (viii) To find out right type of crops between two vegetable based crop rotations (as cash crop) so that the risk for multiplication of disease and pest inoculums in the same affinity crop will be interrupted (Breaking repetitive crop rotations).



**POLY HOUSE FOR PREPARATION OF PLANTING MATERIAL**



- (ix) To produce certified seed of pure vegetable varieties as well as hybrids through F1 generations and making these available to the needy farmer.
- (x) To strengthen backward linkages with the farmers for assured supply of external inputs like organic fertilizers, agriculture equipments, seeds, advisory services, etc.

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (i) To operate a quality germplasm center/nursery to produce superior quality seeds and seedlings of vegetables which will be readily available to the local farmers.
- (ii) Establishment of demonstrational vita.
- (iii) Formation of different production groups.
- (iv) Establishment of collection centers.
- (v) Establishment of agro service centers/input supply centers for agriculture implements, seeds, organic fertilizers, etc.
- (vi) Training programmes at centre and off centre with collaboration with hired services of experts and expert Institution.
- (vii) Establishment of advisory service centre on technology, marketing information, etc.
- (viii) Product launching in the market through media, networking, advertisement and publicity, simulated marketing network, exhibition and expos, workshops, seminars, etc.
- (ix) To provide exposure visits, trainings, enrichments trainings to the practicing farmers.
- (x) To facilitate practicing farmers for banking helps in turn key mode.
- (xi) To provide farm gate level market by developing forward linkages with external agencies and established fruit and vegetable mandies.

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS

The target area of the project is limited to approximate 20 villages of Chamba-Mussoorie fruit belt in Chamba Block and Saklana Patti in Jaunpur Block of District Tehri Garhwal.

The Target groups/beneficiaries are comprise the more vulnerable groups, which constitute mainly of the women, SCs, labourers, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) with the objective of assisting them to move out of poverty and those households that are marginally above the poverty and those households that are marginally above the poverty. Major attention will be given to rural women who are the prime movers of economic growth in the region approximate 500 beneficiaries will be benefited by the project with in one year of time period. The Project is funded by the Department of Science & Technology - (DST), Government of India under the Science and Society Programme.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The Project was funded by the Science and Society Division, Department of Science & Technology - (DST), Government of India under the Science and Technology for Women.

## OFF SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION PROJECT

### HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007

Though the project has been completed in March 2006, but the polyhouses and other infrastructures created under the project are running successfully by the beneficiaries.

- (i) Two polyhouses created under the project are producing quality planting material regularly to provide the villagers.
- (ii) Total sale of planting material from the polyhouses during the year is Rs.
- (iii) Agro service center established under the project supplying agriculture inputs to the villagers regularly.
- (iv) Total sale agriculture inputs from the Agro Service Center during the year is Rs. 35,000.00

## TARGETED INTERVENTION PROJECT FOR HIV/AIDS

*(Targeted Intervention Project for Awareness and Prevention of HIV/AIDS Alongwith Syndromic Treatment for STDs/STIs for Commercial Female Sex Workers and Street Children)*

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

India is second only to South Africa in terms of the overall number of people living with HIV/AIDS. NACO estimated that the number of Indians living with HIV increased by 5000,000 in 2003 to 5.1 million. Around 38% of these were women. November 2004 report published by National Aids Control Organization puts the number of confirmed cases on record as 87,596 of whom 24,504 were women and 30% of these cases were from age group below 30 years.

United Nations population division projects that India's adult HIV prevalence shall peak at 1.9% in 2019. UN estimates that there were 2.7 million AIDS deaths in India between 1980 and 2000. During 2000-15 it projects 12.3 million AIDS deaths and 49.5 million deaths during 2015-2050. A 2002 report from CIA's National Intelligence Council predicts 20 to 25 million AIDS cases in India by 2010, more than any other country in the world.

The number of HIV cases in India is difficult to determine and the subject of ongoing controversy as current estimates are based solely on sentinel surveillance conducted by public sites. Country has no national information system to collect HIV testing information from the private sector, which provides 80% of healthcare in India.

According to UNAIDS the overall number of people with HIV infection is high. Official Indian figures do not reveal such a scale of infection, but weaknesses in the surveillance system, bias in targeting groups for testing, and the lack of availability of testing services in several part of the country suggest a significant element of underreporting. Given the large size of country with some of the states having population more than that of certain countries in Africa, a mere 0.1 percent increase in the prevalence rate would increase the number of adults living with the HIV/AIDS by over half a million people.

India has an estimated very heavy count of HIV/AIDS infections, nearly 6 million, second largest in the word after Sub Saharan Africa. The disease threatens to outgrow to unmanageable proportions if not checked in time. From urban to rural and back to cities it is spreading very fast and sooner we shall be the first country, or perhaps have already become so, to be having the largest population affected by this endemic.

Situation is alarming as women population in reproductive age group is generally above one third of total population of any state. In case of this hilly state Uttarakhand, problem is compounded by the fact that its 80% population in reproductive age groups is rural settlers, mostly ignorant about the causes of the disease and the ways to protect them.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- (i) To minimize the further spread of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI infections and maximize the awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention and healthy behaviors by intervening through BCC, among 250 commercial sex workers (CSW) and 150 street children for this financial year.
- (ii) To Provide the STD/STI treatment facility to the CSW of Dehradun city.
- (iii) To distributed the condom among CSW, to control the transmission of both sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS through unprotected sex.
- (iv) Counseling of CSWs and Truckers about HIV/AIDS through BCC sessions.



**MR. HIRA SINGH BISHT, HON. MINISTER,  
GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND  
ADDRESSING THE WORKSHOP  
ON HIV/AIDS**



**AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR  
SCHOOL STUDENTS ON HIV/AIDS**



**PARTICIPATION OF HIGH RISK GROUP  
IN GROUP SESSION MEETING**

- (v) Through specialized and personal counseling and where ever and as far as possible, help support and initiate better ways of employment and income generations for CSWS.
- (vi) To report and facilitate changes in the environment that may enable targeted groups to practice safer sexual behaviors.
- (vii) To ensure that involvement of entire project staff teams remains motivated and adopting the best practices anywhere.
- (viii) To ensure that the knowledge skills and services for detection of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI is available to all those who need it.
- (ix) To ensure that the blood transfused is tested and found safe.

**Sex Workers** Although sex work is illegal but we have noticed a large number of women ticked as sex workers because of poverty or marital break-up or they are forced into it. A large population of sex workers is HIV-positive. Sex workers who are controlled by madams, pimps and moneylenders and reaching them with ease poses a problem with HIV prevention most in them. A study for one of the district town done recently indicated that HIV prevalence among sex workers in a particular city increased three folds just within one year. We are guessing what percentage it might have reached after five years and including all towns of the districts. A recent count of sex workers conducted in the capital town of Uttarakhand-Dehradun places their number beyond one thousand and increasing rapidly.

**Street Children** Our survey indicates that side by side as migrant work force street children are increasing many fold in Dehradun city who like migrant workforce are highly mobile and often live in unhygienic conditions in Dehradun. Long working hours, relative isolation from the family and geographical mobility fosters casual sexual relationships and make them highly vulnerable to STDs and HIV/AIDS. Street children often resort to menial work like that of rag pickers and have a higher probability of catching infections during their unprotected daily routines and like migrant workers tend to have little access to HIV/STD information, voluntary counseling and testing and health services.

**3. PROJECT COMPONENTS**

**(i) Behavior Change Communication (BCC)**

Proposed points form an integral part of crucial activities to be taken up for effective behavior change communications.

● **One to One Interactions**

The interaction between the outreach worker and High Risk Target client has to improve with every subsequent meet. After rapport is established and knowledge assessed the needs and questions of the client need effective solutions through counseling.

The interactions are intended to make communities remember the Hifeed's alphabets, ABC of HIV prevention:

- ❖ Abstain and delay getting sexually active.
- ❖ Be faithful to your partner and reduce number of partners if single.
- ❖ Condom use-must be religiously followed.

● **Group Education Sessions**

A group meeting of 5 to 8 target clients is always helpful and keeps the interest of the target community members alive and as such we have noticed in one of our recently concluded intervention programme that response and behavior of the client is more pro active and vocal.



**HEALTH CHECK UP OF HIGH RISK GROUP AND STREET CHILDREN BY MEDICAL DOCTOR**



**GROUP MEETING OF STREET CHILDREN**



**INTERACTION WITH STREET CHILDREN**



**STREET PLAY FOR STREET CHILDREN**

● **Peer Education**

The peers are the members of the same high risk population living within the same socio economic habitat as of the High Risk Population. They shall be trained on intervention activities like our outreach workers who would constantly update skills and abilities to face any difficult situation. They shall also be trained like in none to one interactions and group education. This is one of the methods to reach out to difficult to reach groups.

● **Counseling**

During the stages of interactions client starts confiding and discusses private and confidential issues with the service provider. This involves assessment of the risk behavior, mental status, problem identification of the high risk group client and assisting them to take an informed decision about the future. Counseling shall be conducted at private location where the information passed on by the client is kept private and confidential. 30 minutes to 1 hour round is enough to have effective and meaningful counseling session.

● **Use of folk Media**

It is very important for us to keep this aspect of interventions ready at hand and to be used more frequently while dealing with truckers and or CSWs and street children. Folk music, theatre, dance groups and puppet shows attract one and all and is an important feature of our campaigns and awareness programmes to be initiated at all stages. Folk media messages would cuts across the language problems and appear more intimate and personal. This is an effective tool in our campaigns.

● **BCC Materials**

Printing of BCC material, pamphlets, leaflets, posters with meaningful messages shall be printed by the Institute in consultations with the experts and healthcare authorities for distribution amongst the client groups through outreach workers.

CSWs and Peer Educators shall be involved in distributing the photo featured pamphlets and information bulletins to high risk target communities periodically throughout the year.

**(ii) Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infection Support Services**

The treatment of STD/STI is one of the important component in targeted interventions. The presence of STD/STI not only increase the risk of HIV infections but also the risk of acquiring HIV. The STD/STI care would be from the government or private sector. A physician would attend the cases in our target groups and consultancy paid to them on case to case bases.

The STD Clinic shall be conveniently located near the target intervention area, and shall open at convenient times for people. This is ensured that all cases treated are kept and given due confidentiality. The clinic shall also provide counseling as part of STD treatment. Procurement and distribution of necessary medicines shall be made through this clinic under close guidance and recommendations of physician appointed for the project. Visits of doctors to the community shall be more convenient and time saving for physicians and patients both as we have planned clinic facilities closer to Targeted intervention area. The cases identified through our intervention campaigns would be referred to VCTC.

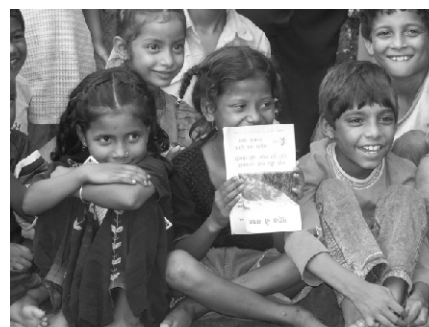
**(iii) Enabling Environment**

Environment has to be supportive for behavior modification and for this to happen we need to have within project team those who are able to influence the community effectively. This requires favorable social, political and economic conditions. All efforts are on maintaining a focused advocacy amongst various stake holders and community shall be geared to participate and own the project in gradual stages that alone would ensure programme sustainability.

Addressing needs and apprehensions of the people would require that health and basic education to CSWs street children and truckers are provided for through Non Formal Education centers by collaborating with Government's educational programmes.



**CULTURAL PROGRAMME FOR AWARENESS PROGRAMME ION HIV-AIDS**



**EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR STREET CHILDREN**



**AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR STREET CHILDREN**



**STREET CHILDREN**

**(iv) Condom Promotion**

Free distribution schemes- through government health centers, family welfare centers, NGOs activists and our outreach workers.

Through Social Marketing that provokes acceptance and easy access to use the condoms while constantly improving the accessibility and availability of condoms. Marketing of condoms at subsidized prices has shown better acceptability as compared to free distribution.

Commercial Brand groups would be involved with additional purpose of supporting and strengthening the project goals. This is to be ensured by us that the Teams of Commercial Brand Groups are available to side with us during our campaigns and these teams come with arrangements of other interesting and captivating skits that would have overall mass appeal and create a positive impact on the community.

Adequate supply of condoms would be ensured at all times and the issues related to condom use shall be effectively addressed. Some of the minor issues are:

- ❖ Embarrassment
- ❖ Knowledge and availability
- ❖ price and pack
- ❖ impedance to sensations
- ❖ Lack of trust etc.

The outreach workers would know it well that majority of such issues are related to misconceptions about condoms and on account of lack of knowledge about the condoms. Most of or all of these issues would be effectively tackled by peer educators, outreach workers, campaigns and also through skit intervention programmes asked from the Commercial Brand Scheme Operators who would at times be involved.



**GROUP MEETING WITH STREET CHILDREN**



**AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON HIV-AIDS**

**4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS**

The target area of the project is limited to Dehradun District of Uttarakhand. Commercial Sex Workers and Street Children are the target groups of the project.

**5. FUNDING AGENCY**

The Project is funded by the Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society- (USACS), Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand

**TARGETED INTERVENTION PROJECT FOR HIV/AIDS**

**HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007**

- (i) Identified 400 Commercial Sex Workers and 300 Street Children in the targeted areas.
- (ii) 165 HIV testing (VCTC/ICTC) conducted among the high risks groups.
- (iii) 25 group education session conducted for the Street Children.
- (iv) 15 street play conducted in the field of Street Children for education, general health and HIV/AIDS awareness.
- (v) 36 community mobilization programmes conducted in the project area for Commercial Sex Workers.
- (vi) 29 Doctors visits conducted in the areas of targeted group.
- (vii) 4 health camps organized by the Organization in various places of the project area.
- (viii) STD/STI drugs has been distributed free of cost among the high risk groups in the targeted area.
- (ix) 406 STD/STI patients treated in the targeted area.
- (x) 16 networking meeting organized in the targeted area.
- (xi) 13 advocacy meeting organized in the targeted area.
- (xii) 42 condoms outlets opened for social marketing in the targeted areas.
- (xiii) Distributed 40,770 condoms free of cost to the high risk groups.
- (xiv) 54,890 social marketing condoms sold in the outlets for project beneficiaries.
- (xv) 72 condom demonstrations has been given to create awareness among the high risk groups.
- (xvi) Participated in World AIDS Day, World T.B. Day and Melas for awareness among high risk groups.

## GERANIUM CULTIVATION PROJECT

*(Geranium Farming : A New Perspective in Boosting Economy of Uttarakhand)*

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Uttarakhand is a veritable emporium of medicinal and aromatic plants as it possesses climatic conditions varying from torrid to frigid zones and embraces various tracts of tropical and temperate plains, hills, valleys, irrigated soils, moist climates, cheap labour but yet it has not been able to reach a place of eminence in respect of essential oils as in the case of the medicinal plants. It is not that the people of hills are unaware or do not realize the worth of their soil, climate and biodiversity which had been the talk of the hour at every environment related conference and seminar, but the lack of proper guidance and financial resources makes them to sit tight. The farmers are excited and looking forward to be involved in a systematic farming rather than continuing up with the traditional and not so profitable farming. It is not only going to benefit them but also make them self-reliant especially the women and the youth who are migrating to the plains in search of employment, which is marked as the soul cause of our economic backwardness.



**TRAINING IN GERANIUM CULTIVATION**

The natural resources like soil, water and germplasm form an integral part of the Himalayan eco-system but presently it is in a state of degradation. So whenever any strategy for the development of mountain region is designed, its geographical limitations pose many challenges to the planners and thus one has to keep in mind the existing facilities available in the area.

Rose-Scented Geranium Oil is obtained by the steam distillation of the tender parts of the plants of various species of the genus *Pelargonium* (Natural order: Geraniaceae), which contains geraniol, citronellol, and rhodinol forms the important constituent of the cosmetics and perfumery thus, demand for Geranium oil is increasing with unprecedented rate and is not met with the present supply. Thus, if farmers of hill regions do take up the Geranium farming then this is not only going to help them in generating employment opportunities but also the economy could be strengthened. The Garhwal region lies in the Indian Central Himalayas. The area is mountainous and forms on account of its topography, peculiar geophysical features and special problems, a distinct socio-economic region as compared to the plains. Economically and industrially, the region is quite backward.



**PLANTING MATERIAL OF GERANIUM AT POLY HOUSE**

This project is thus planned in uplifting hill economy only if certain problems associated to it are worked out such as processing, packaging and finally marketing and fetching the right price and this all requires a sound financial infrastructure and strategies designed in such a way that are simple and up to the convenience of an ordinary farmer.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- (i) It would utilize the wasteland or so called low yielding arable land to its full extent with this aromatic crop fetching good economic returns.
- (ii) On time technical assistance from the concerned expertise, will help in overcoming the problems.
- (iii) The institute will provide a platform to farmers in overcoming the problems like processing and marketing.
- (iv) Better canalization of resources to the place of production and from it to the market.
- (v) No mid sellers involved thus beneficial to the farmers.
- (vi) To promote existing agriculture practices for economic upliftment of the people.
- (vii) Creating people's awareness towards the potential of Geranium Farming and generating in them an enthusiasm for participation in the project with full zeal, thus the outcome benefit is going to be symbiotic.
- (viii) Employment opportunities to all, especially to the women's of hill, thus helping in making them more self reliant, while being at home and besides performing the other domestic work. Employment avenues will be in cultivation, processing, marketing etc.



**PLANTING MATERIAL OF GERANIUM**

- (ix) Involvement of farmers who do not possess their own land.
- (x) Establishment of temporary and permanent nursery.
- (xi) Strategies will be developed for collective marketing of the raw material and packed material which will ensure a good price in the whole sell market for the farmers this is done while keeping in mind that an individual grower produces small amount of plants which is very low in quantity to sell in whole sell market.
- (xii) Provisions for developing marketing of the stem cuttings of Geranium to other buyers.
- (xiii) Maintaining the high yielding variety throughout the operation.
- (xiv) It would bring about a change in the ecology of the area and also boost the socio-economic status of the local people.
- (xv) It would save and earn precious foreign exchange and cater to the raw material needs of the perfumeries and pharmaceutical concerns of the country.



**WOMEN BENEFICIARIES PLANTING GERANIUM CUTTINGS IN POLY HOUSE**

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (i) Introduction of improved sustainable agricultural practices by the arrangement of timely input supply including demonstration to the farmers land.
- (ii) Growing Geranium plants along with other vegetables thus, mixed cropping system is going to provide more benefits and easy returns.
- (iii) Soils which are acidic and not suitable for growing other crops could be used
- (iv) To cultivate Geranium as it thrives best in such type of soil.
- (v) Establishment of polyhouse for meeting the timely requirement of propagates and also to protect the plants during the chilling winters.
- (vi) Establishment of the Geranium Oil Extraction Plant (GEP) at a decentralized level. Thus, more people could be employed.
- (vii) Further the processed material is required to be packed which will also render employment opportunities to the youth, esp. the women and old aged people.
- (viii) Timely selling of the processed material.
- (ix) Systematic and scientific approach would lead in developing the economy as well as in making the local people to participate in the betterment of the socio-economic status of hills.
- (x) Socio-economic infrastructural upliftment.



**PLANTATION OF GERANIUM CUTTINGS**

### 4. TARGET AREA and TARGET GROUPS

The target area of the project is five villages of Chamba Block in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families are the target groups of the project.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The Project is funded by the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, Kosi Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand.

## GERANIUM CULTIVATION PROJECT

### HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007

- (i) 15 beneficiaries has been provided three days training in geranium cultivation with the technical support of expert scientists.
- (ii) Cultivation of Geranium is under progress.
- (iii) 5000 cuttings/plants of geranium has been provided to 10 beneficiaries.

## JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)

(Institute of People's Education, a Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute)

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The population explosion, industrial development and migration of people from rural to urban areas have resulted in the speedy growth of the urban sector in the country. Rapid urbanization has created many socio-economic problems making life miserable particularly for migrants and deprived communities who normally live in inhuman condition in the slums, on pavements, in settlements and labour colonies. Many are first generation migrants exposed to the stark realities of complex urban life and the industrial milieu. Similar conditions affect people living in the peripheral rural areas who have links with the neighboring urban agglomerations for employment, business and services.

Lack of education and skills, both vocational and technical, have left migrants unemployed/under-employed. Even those who have got job in factories/industries/business establishments receive a meager sum as wage/salary and hence, they are frequently unable to make both ends meet. Many, particularly youth, have fallen prey to anti-social elements. An urgent need therefore exists for specialized education integrated with awareness and functional improvement for such people.

Adult education is vitally important for these groups to improve their lives, decrease their dependency, increase their work efficiency and sharpen their capabilities for adaptation to social, economic and technological changes in the midst of their lives and work. The educational and vocational needs of these deprived sections constitute a specialized area of continuing education demanding its own strategy, Institutional arrangements and techniques.

Mass campaigns for literacy in India have been essentially campaigns for social mobilization for awakening and arousing people in all walks of life. As people's participation in literacy campaigns begin to increase, their involvement in socio-economic activities also becomes more meaningful. more than 85 percent of the country has been covered by the literacy campaigns and over 150 million learners in the 9-25 age groups, of whom about 62 percent are women have been brought within its ambit. Literacy has become a significant instrument of empowerment for poor, neo-literates and oppressed groups.

The Jan Shikshan Sansthan- (JSS) is an Institution for conducting programmes of non-formal, adult and continuing education and for providing academic and technical resource supports to Zila Saksharata Samiti, in taking up vocational and skill development programmes for neo- literates in both urban and rural areas. Its primary responsibility is to explore, innovate, work out alternatives, try new methodologies and thus, meet the needs of different target groups through programmes of education and training. Since the multi- sided development of adult learners cannot be visualized without their families being involved in that process, and also considering the fact, that generally their spouses are also engaged in some kind of work, the Jan Shikshan Sansthan- (JSS) programme should also be extended to their families.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Jan Shikshan Sansthan is an Institution for conducting programmes of non-formal, adult and continuing education and for providing academic and technical resource supports to Zila Saksharata Samiti, in taking up vocational and skill development programmes for neo-literates in both urban and rural areas. Its primary responsibility is to explore, innovate, work out alternatives, try new methodologies and thus, meet the needs of different target groups through programmes of education and training. Since the multi-sided development of adult learners cannot be visualized without their families being involved in that process, and also considering the fact, that generally their spouses are also engaged in some kind of work, the Jan Shikshan Sansthan programme should also be extended to their families.

- (i) To improve the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the neo-literates and the trainees and to raise their efficiency and increase productive ability.



**JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)**

integrated with awareness and functional



**WOMEN AWARENESS CAMP**



**PARTICIPANTS OF  
WOMEN AWARENESS CAMP**



- (ii) To provide academic and technical resource support to Zila Saksharata Samiti in taking up vocational and skill development programmes for neo-literates in both urban and rural areas.
- (iii) To serve as nodal continuing education centers and to coordinate, supervise and monitor 10-15 continuing education centers/nodal centers.
- (iv) To organize training and orientation courses for key resource persons, master trainers on designing, under the scheme of continuing education for neo-literates.
- (v) To organise equivalency programmes through open learning systems.
- (vi) To widen the range of knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems in order to create a critical awareness about the environment.
- (vii) To promote national goals such as secularism, national integration, population and development, women's equality, protection and conservation environment.



**GERANIUM CULTIVATION TRAINING**

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (i) Identify appropriate target areas/groups by developing socio-economic profiles.
- (ii) Identify and procure the list of neo-literates from Zila Saksharata Samiti and ensure that at least 25 percent of the clientele of JSS is neo-literates.
- (iii) Organise training programmes for key resource persons, master trainers and trainees in vocational course and for neo-literates.
- (iv) Identify and ascertain a variety of educational and vocational needs of different categories of clientele groups.



**DEMONSTRATION OF GERANIUM OIL EXTRACTION PLANT**

- (v) Plan and organise polyvalent educational programmes and other activities including literacy, post-literacy and continuing education to suit the learning requirements of target groups.
- (vi) Explore, innovate, work out alternatives and try new methodologies to meet the needs of different target groups through programmes of education and training.
- (vii) Co-operate with educational, cultural and other social Organisations involved in organising programmes and activities to meet educational, vocational, social, cultural and welfare needs of target groups.
- (viii) Act as a coordinator, facilitator and catalytic agent by developing a system of networking in collaboration with other educational and technical Institutions, development departments, welfare agencies, employers and worker's organisations, voluntary agencies and economic enterprises.



**JSS STAFF ADDRESSING THE WOMEN AWARENESS CAMP**

- (ix) Undertake training and orientation of resource persons/instructors involved in planning and implementation of various programmes.
- (x) Organize equivalency programmes through open learning systems.
- (xi) Organise library and reading room facilities. The libraries will have literature suitable for neo-literates and sale counters for distribution of literacy material at subsidized rates to the neo-literates and other interested readers.
- (xii) Provide consultancy services to agencies and enterprises planning to organize programmes for training and education of similar target groups.
- (xiii) Organize educational and vocational training programmes with special concern for deprived sections, women/girls and unemployed youth to provide new skills, refine/ sharpen/upgrade the existing skills leading to employment, self-employment and income generation.



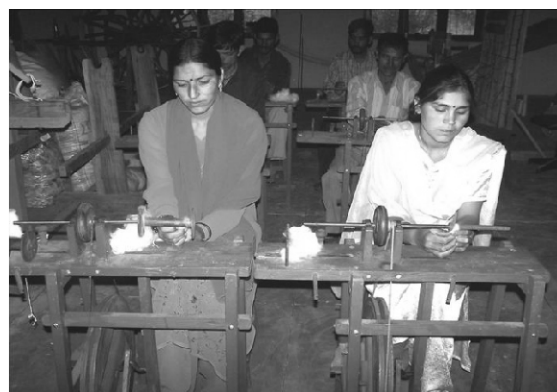
**PARTICIPANTS OF THE WOMEN AWARENESS CAMP**

(xiv) Promote Organisation of forums such as cooperative societies, mandals and associations of women, youth and workers with a view to undertake collective activity for socio-economic development.

(xv) Provide follow-up services to beneficiaries of the JSS.

#### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS

The target area of the project will be limited to District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan will concentrate on the socio economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of urban/rural population such as men, women and youth, employed, self employed, neo-literates, prospective workers and their family members as well as unemployed youth. Priority is to be given to adult neo-literates/semi-literates, SC and ST, women/girls, oppressed, migrants, slum/pavement dwellers and working children.



**ANGORA WOOL SPINNING TRAINING**

#### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The Project is funded by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

## JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)

HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007

#### 1. VOCATIONAL COURSES ORGANISED

S.N.	Name of Vocational Courses Organised	Duration	No. of Beneficiaries got Training
1.	Cell Phone Repair and Software Installation	3 Months	10
2.	Training on Dress Making, Designing and Embroidery	12 Months	10
3.	Handloom Weaving and Designing	12 Months	10
4.	Computer Application	6 Months	10
5.	Wool Spinning	02 Months	30
6.	Geranium Cultivation	05 Days	15
7.	Angora Rabbit Farming	10 Days	30
8.	Fruit & Vegetable Processing and Preservation	01 Month	15
	<b>Total</b>		<b>130</b>



**TRAINING IN WEAVING**

**2. ACTIVITIES ORGANISED**

S.N.	Name of Activity	Duration	No. of Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	14 Days	20	10	30
2.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	14 Days	10	10	20
3.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	14 Days	11	09	20
4.	Women Awareness Camp	03 Days	10	42	52
5.	Women Awareness Camp	03 Days	11	55	66
6.	Total Sanitation Campaign	01 Day	42	15	57
7.	Celebration of Republic Day	26 <sup>th</sup> January	32	23	55
8.	Celebration of International Women's Day	8 <sup>th</sup> March	15	58	73
	<b>Total</b>		<b>151</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>373</b>

**3. SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE REPORTING YEAR**

Following beneficiaries has started their own business after completion of the training:

- (i) 6 Beneficiaries has started their Mobile Repairing Shop
- (ii) 8 Beneficiaries has started Geranium Cultivation
- (iii) 30 Beneficiaries has started Spinning of Wool
- (iv) 30 Beneficiaries has started Angora Rabbit Farming
- (V) 9 Beneficiaries has started Fruit Processing Activities



**TRAINING IN ANGORA WOOL SPINNING**



**TRAINING IN DRESS MAKING & DESIGNING**

## INTEGRATED ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(Integrated Wool Improvement Programme- Improvement of Wool Fiber in Dasholi and Joshimath Blocks of District Chamoli of Uttarakhand)

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The hill economy is mainly based on agriculture and animal husbandry practices. The agro- climatic conditions and difficult terrain of the hills, limit the production potential of both land and the animal. It has been a known fact that, under the shrinking pastureland and grazing problems, the tradition of sheep rearing is declining while the demand of wool is still there. To meet out the demand of wooly fiber, angora rabbit farming can play an important role. In addition to this, it can contribute towards improving the quality of apparels as well as upliftment of rural economy. Besides this, angora farming in hill areas has the following advantages.

- (i) Suitable Agro- Climatic Conditions
- (ii) Simple Food Habits
- (iii) Space Requirement
- (iv) Efficient Feed Converter
- (v) Easy Management Practices
- (vi) Employment Opportunities

In the rural set up of hilly regions of Uttarakhand, a strong need is felt to develop and propagate this livestock species to make a positive impact on the economy of rural households. Presently, agriculture and animal husbandry are witnessing poor economic returns in the hill areas. Angora rabbit breeding and rearing through diversification of land related activities would be instrumental in boosting the hill economy. Due to high quality of fiber produced by this livestock species, it fetches great demand and commands high price in National and International market. Hence, angora rabbit breeding and rearing can add a new dimension to the economic set up of the hilly regions of Uttarakhand

Over the years, the wool production has shown an increase from 300 to 400 gms. per animal per year to 700 to 800 gms. per year due to introduction of breeds varieties like German angora. There is high degree of genetic variability with in the breeds of angora, i.e. Russian, British and German, which can be exploited to further improve the present status of qualitative and quantitative traits in this livestock species. The fast reproduction rate and short generation interval gives an opportunity for early selection and improvement as compared to other livestock species. Use of scientific tools for planned breeding selection, feeding, management, wool quality assessment, processing and marketing with regard to the agro- climatic and topographic location of the rabbit units can effectively improve the present wool production status and level of returns of the existing angora rabbit units.

The project will not only improve the technical know-how but also ensure continuous flow of inputs and assured marketing facilities for the existing and the new angora rabbit units on small as well as commercial lines in order to boost this promising enterprise and for better economic returns.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- (i) To develop new and improved package of practices in the field of breeding and management, feeding, disease control and treatment.
- (ii) To strengthen facilities for disease diagnosis and to ensure proper and regular health care.
- (iii) To provide basic training in angora rabbit breeding and rearing, so that women and the educated unemployed youth can take up this profession. Apart from this, the traditional farmers can also supplement their income.
- (iv) To strengthen extension, monitoring and consultancy services to the existing and the up coming new units.



PALLATE FEED FOR RABBIT



ANGORA FARM OF A BENEFICIARY

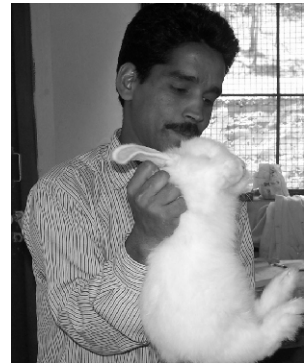


MATING OF RABBITS



FEEDER AND WATER POT FIXED AT CAGE

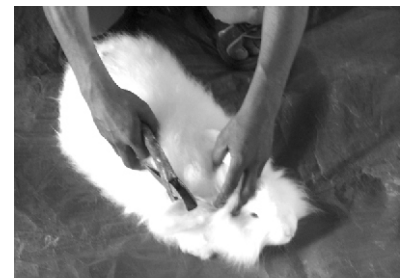
- (v) To assist the producer in marketing of its produces through auctions, exhibitions, show-rooms, co-operatives, federations, etc. in the National and International markets.
- (vi) To involve various Government and Non-Government Development Agencies for their active participation in angora rabbit production, hair processing and marketing under existing small scale, cottage and handloom set up.



**HANDLING OF RABBIT**

**3. PROJECT COMPONENTS**

- (i) Training to angora rabbit breeders.
- (ii) Establishment of angora production units.
- (iii) Strengthening of research and development (R & D) in the field of health care and nutrition.
- (iv) Marketing programme for raw angora hair, angora hair blended yarn, finished hand made angora products.



**EAR TAGGING OF RABBIT**

**4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS**

The target area of the project is Dasholi and Joshimath blocks of District Chamoli of Uttarakhand. Low income group families belongs to tribal community are the target groups of the project.

**5. FUNDING AGENCY**

The project is funded by Central Wool Development Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

**INTEGRATED ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
**HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007**

- (i) Visit of Hifeed staff to identified villages of Joshimath block for the final selection of project beneficiaries in physically verification of space for angora units has been done.
- (ii) Training have been imparted to 25 beneficiaries of Chhinka village of Joshimath Block at DARL, Pithoragarh.
- (iii) Supply of angora rabbit units comprises of five rabbits, feed, medicines and other accessories have been provided to the beneficiaries.
- (iv) All rabbits are in good conditions and beneficiaries have been given hence on training on maintenance of rabbitaries by project functionaries during there follow up visits to the project area.
- (v) Spinning and weaving activities has been started at small level.



**ADULT ANGORA RABBIT**



**ONE MONTH'S KIDS**



**WOOL SHEARING**

## MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATION PROJECT

*(Contractual Farming of Chirayata in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand)*

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

In recent years, there has been a tremendous growth of interest in plant based drugs pharmaceuticals, perfumery products, cosmetics and aroma compounds used in food flavours and fragrances and natural colors in the world. There is a definite trend to adopt plant based products due to the cumulative derogatory effects resulting from the use of antibiotic and synthetics; and except for a few cultivated crops, available plant based materials are mainly from natural sources like forests and wastelands. But due to the ever increasing utilization of land for food crops, devastation of forest and the concurrent indiscriminate exploitation of these crops, their availability from natural sources has declined. On the other hand, the demand for internal use and for export has been increasing, necessitating the production of these crops on a large scale, there is a need to introduce these crops into the cropping systems of the country, which besides meeting the demands of the industry, will also help to maintain the standards on quality, potency and chemical composition.

Since these crops are new and uncommon to growers and they often lack knowledge of their scientific cultivation, there is hesitation even among the interested growers, to take up their cultivation. Plants have been one of the important sources of medicines even since the field of allopathy during the 20th century; plants still remain one of the major sources of drugs in modern as well as traditional systems of medicines throughout the world.

Since majority of the medicinal plants are collected from the wild by unskilled people, problems of inconsistent quality, adulteration, destructive method of collection leading to extinction or endangered status of a number of plants, are serious. On the other hand, the demand for herbal medicines is increasing day by day as more and more people become aware of the dangers of side effects of allopathic medicines. In order to bridge the gap between these two scenarios, it is necessary to undertake a detailed study to shortlist a few medicinal plants by adhering to Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). Such cultivation practices will then obviate the problems of inferior quality, adulteration and erosion of genetic resources.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The poor people especially the small and marginal farmers of the area under operation are lacking in proper knowledge of modern methods of cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants. The main objective of this programme is to help the farmers to fight out the ignorance and to popularize the new technologies for commercialization and diversification of medicinal and aromatic plants.

- (i) It would utilize the wasteland or so called low yielding arable land to its full extent with these medicinal crop fetching good economic returns.
- (ii) Better channelisation of resources to the place of production and from it to the market.
- (iii) No middle sellers involved thus beneficial to the farmers.
- (iv) To promote existing agriculture practices for economic upliftment of the people.
- (v) Creating people's awareness towards the potential of medicinal plant's cultivation and generating in them an enthusiasm for participation in the project with full zeal, thus the outcome benefit is going to be symbiotic.
- (vi) Employment opportunities to all, especially to the women of hill, thus helping in making them more self-reliant, while being at home and besides performing the other domestic work.
- (vii) It would bring about a change in the ecology of the area and also boost the socio-economic status of the local people.

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (i) Establishment of temporary and permanent nursery.
- (ii) Maintaining the high yielding variety throughout the operation.
- (iii) Cultivation of Chirayata.
- (iv) Marketing of produce.

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS

The target area of the project is Ranichauri area of Chamba Block in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. Low income group families are the target groups of the project.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by National Medicinal Plants Board, Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

## MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATION PROJECT

### HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007

- (i) Nursery to prepare quality planting material has been established.
- (ii) Cultivation of Chirayata in two acre of land has been started.
- (iii) 10 kg. of Chirayata seeds has been produced under the project.

## CRÈCHE PROGRAMME UNDER RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL CRÈCHE SCHEME FOR THE CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS

### 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

With increased opportunities for employment for women and the need to supplement household income more and more income are entering the job market. With the break in up of joint family system and the increased phenomenon of nuclear families, working women need support in terms of quality, substitute care for their young children while they are at work. There has, however, been very slow growth of crèche/day care facilities, resulting in failure to meet the needs of working mother in terms of extent, content and quality of services. Crèche and day care services are not only required by working mothers but also women belonging to poor families, who require support and relief for child care as they struggle to cope with burden of activities, within an outside the home. Effective day care for young children is essential and a cost effective investment as it provides support to both the mothers and young children. It is also a protection measure as it addresses issues such as child labour, school drop outs, child prostitutions, outreach for medical and health programme, female literacy etc. Hence, there is an urgent need for improved quality and reach of child day care services for working women among all socio economic groups in both the organised and unorganized sectors.

### 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the scheme of crèches is to promote a healthy all round development of children of working/ailing mothers particularly those employed in the unorganized sectors and belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. The children covered in the age group of 0-6 years.

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (i) Provide training to crèche workers.
- (ii) Organise pre-school education activities to the children between 3-6 year of age.
- (iii) Organise stimulation activities for children below three years.
- (iv) Prepare low cost teaching learning material.
- (v) Teach personal hygiene habits to the children.
- (vi) Prepare nutritious food for children attending the crèche center.
- (vii) Keep the center it surroundings neat and clean.
- (viii) Motivate parents for immunization and obtain assistance of health staff in insuring immunization of children.
- (ix) Provide proper arrangements for sleep and rest of children.
- (x) Insure regular home visits and mother's meetings to elicit community participation.
- (xi) Create awareness about better child care in the community.
- (xii) Ensure weekly visits by doctors/health workers.

### 4. TARGET AREA AND TARGET GROUPS OF THE PROJECT

The target area of the project is 5 villages in Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand.

### 5. FUNDING AGENCY

The project is funded by Central Social Welfare Board, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.

During the year five crèche centers has been established by the Hifeed in five villages of Chamba Community Bock of District Tehri Garhwal.

## ANGORA WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN HILL AREAS OF UTTARAKHAND: SCOPE & OPPORTUNITIES

A national experts consultation workshop on Angora Wool Development Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand: Scope & Opportunity was organized by Hifeed, Ranichauri supported by Science & Society Division, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India to identify scope and opportunities and gaps in angora wool development programme for the mountain region of Uttarakhand and to finalize a long term strategic plan of action for the community capacity building to adopt angora rabbit rearing as viable income generation activity. Practicing community representatives were also present in active deliberation.

Representations were from Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan, G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Ranichauri and Pant Nagar, Defence Research & Development Organisation, Delhi, North Temperate Regional Station (CSWRI), Garsa, Himachal Pradesh, Wool Research Association, Thane, Mumbai, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, Central Wool Development Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Jodhpur, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Bikaner, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, NABARD Dehradun, TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Dehradun, Uttarakhand State Silk Board, Department of Seri Culture, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun with additional participation from Voluntary Organizations of Uttarakhand in the workshop. Total 50 participants attended the workshop

The workshop was hosted by Hifeed, Ranichauri with financial assistance from DST. It was chaired by Dr. Vinita Sharma, Director & Scientist- F, Science and Society Division, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India and was coordinated by Prof. Virendra Painuly, Chairman of Hifeed. After introductory and inaugural session, presentations were made. Following papers were presented:

1. Potential of Angora Wool Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand for Income & Employment Generation by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director of Hifeed, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
2. Angora Rabbit Development in Munsyari Block of Pithoragarh by Dr. Bhuvnesh Kumar, Scientist- F, GFAST, Defence Research & Development Organisation, Delhi.
3. Angora Rabbit Production: Opportunities, Constraint and Strategies for the Improvement by Dr. Saket Kumar Niranjana, Principal Scientist, North Temperate Regional Station, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Garsa, Himachal Pradesh.
4. Mechanical and Chemical Processing of Angora Fiber in Blends with Fine Sheep Wool for Value Added Product Development by Mr. Nitin S. Phatak, Scientist, Wool Research Association, Thane, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
5. Art of Natural Dying by Mr. Nitin S. Phatak, Scientist, Wool Research Association, Thane, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
6. Plasma Enhanced Angora Fibers for Product Improvement and Diversification by Prof. P. B. Jhala, National Institute of Design (NID), Paldi, Ahmedabad.
7. An Integrated Approach to Angora Rabbit Management for Increasing Wool Production by Dr. Rajeev Gulyani, Incharge, HRD, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avika Nagar, Rajasthan.
8. Processing for Wool and Speciality Fibers by Er. P.C. Patni, Principal Scientist and Textile Engineer, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avika Nagar, Rajasthan.



**DR. VINITA SHARMA, DIRECTOR & SCIENTIST- F OF DST ADDRESSING THE WORKSHOP**



**KAMAL BAHUGUNA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF HIFEED ADDRESSING THE WORKSHOP**



**PARTICIPANTS OF THE WORKSHOP**



9. Opportunity of Self-Employment through Angora Rabbit Farming in the Hills of Uttarakhand by Dr. Ramjeet Sharma, Dean, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
10. Feeding Strategies for Economic Angora Production by Dr. Ramesh Chandra Jakhmola, Officer Incharge, Arid Region Campus, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Bikaner, Rajasthan.
11. Angora Rabbit Farming in Uttarakhand: Present Status and Future Strategies by Dr. C.B. Singh, Associate Professor, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
12. Value Addition of Angora Wool Waste through Quilting Technique by Ms. Sapna Pathak, Department of Clothing & Textile, College of Home Science, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand



**PARTICIPANTS OF WORKSHOP  
APPRECIATING THE ANGORA  
PRODUCTS**

An exclusive session was devoted to the presentation of NGO's experience on wool based activity status analysis. In his keynote address Prof. Virendra Painuly emphasized on the need of appropriate extension services to make ensure the transfer of technology to the farmers through a systematic capacity building package. He also mentioned the need of coordination between experts/scientists, Government, NGO's and community. In her address Dr. Vinita Sharma emphasized on the holistic planning to promote angora wool development for the Uttarakhand state. She also raised the issue of commitment and continuity of expert Institution.

She also wanted to design and execute programmes with such strategies and insights so that those target group do not suffer, whose risk bearing capacity in present circumstances are not of optimum strength.

In the second day of workshop Prof. Virendra Painuly opened the discussion for the recommendation from experts and NGOs inputs for framing out a long term strategy and action plan to be implemented in different parts of Uttarakhand He said that we need a comprehensive plan inclusive of all stakeholders with clarity in their roles and responsibilities.

Dr. V.K. Singh, Director, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avika Nagar, Rajasthan putting his comments and reactions on first day's expert deliberations expended on the need of inter-institutional cooperation; use of plasma technology and devising strategies to check inbreeding risks in angora rabbit rearing. He promised all cooperation to communities, from his National Institute within the constraints of it's financial mandate.



**PARTICIPANTS OF WORKSHOP  
HAVING DISCUSSION**

The following recommendations were made by experts:

1. NID will assist in plasma treatment technology.
2. NID could look in the option of placing its P.G. students in Hifeed for internship adopting cluster level approach for strengthening of the angora wool entrepreneurship in the region.
3. Programme should be open to all category of the community. Programme districts will be Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Dehradun hills and Bageshwar of the State.
4. Low cost common facility center at cluster level to ensure part of value addition to beneficiary's raw products.
5. Mini carding machine introduced by WRA, could be put with interested institutions, for experimental testing and thereby assessing the scope of these machines in concerned institutions for community benefits.
6. Establish germplasm resource centers one each in appropriate areas with expert's advise to maintain different lines of rabbits to stop inbreeding hazards.

7. Efforts be made for importing high yielding germplasm, starting with existing best quality flock available in the country. There is no alternative to this need for sustainability of the angora wool industry.
8. Hifeed, Ranichauri to be the nodal agency/mother NGO for coordinating with experts, Institutions and NGOs in Uttarakhand
9. There is a need of minimum support prize for angora wool, with the recognition of it as an agriculture commodity at par to the farm crops. This issue should be taken to the Government of India by Ministry of Textiles. Proper insurance mechanism is needed for securing and compensating the expenses of farmers in the events of market slumps or disease outbreaks.
10. Low cost feed palleting production units should be introduced.
11. There is a need of National Research Center for rabbits and for it approaches and recommendation should be made appropriate levels.
12. Identify market links like TRIFED.
13. Community level programmes should be strengthened with the technical inputs from different expert Institution like NID, CSWRI, GBPUA&T, CWDB, DRDO, USWDB, NTRS, WRA, TRIFED etc.
14. WRA should be approached to take the tasks of geographical identification of Uttarakhandi designs. Same has been done for Kullu shawls and Shrinagar pashmina embroidered shawls. Natural dyeing training & development of eco-friendly application methods and development of carding plant of 100% angora and its blends could also be undertaken by WRA.
15. Angora design development and market penetration programmes looking in to possibility of brand name promotion for angora products on the same lines as wool mark or silk mark. Development of B2B portal for marketing of angora should also be taken care.
16. Issues of organic dyeing vis-à-vis angora wool products where also discussed. It was generally felt that there should be minimum of dyeing of natural angora fiber. It was also felt that still organic dyeing needs a lot in quality control vis-a-vis of meeting the customer demand specifications as per her/his approved colour shades while meeting the bulk supply orders.
17. With special reference to Uttarakhand in relation to traditional domestic sheep wool enterprises inclusive of sheep rearing, production of fiber and weaving them into Uttarakhand branded products in niche areas, it was felt that strategies should also be developed to check the downsides in Hill wool industry and help the local communities in pursuing one of their age old dependable livelihood option, with response and also making use of modern day market environment and quality needs.
18. Establishment of common facility centers in angora rabbit rearing and processing area/zones, are to be explored and worked on.
19. Banks should be sensitized and motivated to provide financial support to farmers for production of wool and processing/blending for value addition for enhancing their livelihood opportunities.
20. Dr. B.P. Nautiyal, DGM of NABARD also informed participants that angora rabbit wool enterprises support schemes acquire top priority in the scheme of the bank in Uttarakhand
21. On the specific suggestion of Dr. Vinita Sharma the need was also felt to see the potential of angora rabbit in totality. That is, that we should look into the opportunities in enterprises of vermi composting, meat production, pelt processing of dead rabbits, use of fibers of poor grade in quilting and also scope of eco-tourism themeing of angora rabbits show-casing besides quality angora wool production, through angora rabbit rearing.

Dr. Vinita Sharma concluded the workshop with her observations on deliberations. Her recommendation was to formulate a core team of experts for technical inputs and a consortium of NGOs to frame effective extension services. After consulting the both core teams a long term programme for Angora Wool Development will be prepared and submitted to Department of Science & Technology, Government of India for it's active suggestions, guidance and community benefiting approvals through appropriate scientific and technical interventions.

**TRAINING UNDER CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGY (CAT)**

With the support of National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, State Office, Dehradun, four Capacity Building Programmes for Adoption of Technology (CAT) has been organised by the Hifeed during the year. Beneficiaries were selected from Chamba, Thauldhar, Jaunpur and Narendra Nagar Blocks of District Tehri Garhwal. Total 100 beneficiaries, 25 from each Block has participated in the Capacity Building Programme.

**TOTAL SANITATION PROGRAMME**

Hifeed is working on Total Sanitation Programme with the support of Project Management Unit (PMU), The Swajal Project, Department of Drinking Water, Government of Uttarakhand in four villages of Thauldhar Block in District Tehri Garhwal. Total 77 low cost sanitary latrines has been constructed in the target villages. A workshop on Total Sanitation Campaign for Panchayat Functionaries of District Tehri Garhwal has been organised by HIFEED in collaboration with District Project Management Unit (DPMU), The Swajal Project, Dehradun.



**TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN ORGANISED AT HIFEED CAMPUS FOR PANCHAYAT FUNCTIONERIES**



**PANCHAYAT FUNCTIONERIES PARTICIPATING IN TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN**



**CONSTRUCTION OF LOW COST SANITARY LATRINE**



**DEMONSTRATION OF SANITARY LATRINE**

## TRAINING IN SPINNING TO NYK SPONSORED BENEFICIARIES

A training programme on wool spinning, sponsored by Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) and organised by Garh Hit Jan Samiti, Savli has been conducted by HIFEED from 8 to 22 September 2006. 25 beneficiaries from different villages has been provided training in wool spinning.

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Hifeed has organized training programmes with the support of United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) and District Disaster Management Project- Tehri Garhwal, on Disaster Management and First Aid during the year. Beneficiaries were selected from Nyay Panchayat Bahera of Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal. Total 18 villages from Chamba Block of District Tehri Garhwal has covered by Hifeed under this programme.

The main objective of training was to make trained the villagers for their safety from natural disasters and some other man made disasters like: road accident, fire burn, etc.

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Three entrepreneurship development programmes of 14 days each for rural youths has been organised by Hifeed with the support of Department of Industries, Government of Uttarakhand. One programme was organised especially for schedule cast beneficiaries and two for general category youths. Total 70 beneficiaries has participated in these programmes.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PARTICIPANTS IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## MONITORING OF PROJECTS OF HIFEED HELD DURING THE YEAR

### Following projects of HIFEED has been monitored and evaluated by different agencies :

- Uttarakhand Angora Wool Development Project supported by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand monitored by Project Director, Project Economist and Assistant Engineer of DRDA, Tehri Garhwal from 21 to 25 March 2006.
- Fruit Processing and Preservation Project regarding FPO license monitored by Mr. B.S. Acharya, Senior Inspecting Officer, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, Regional Office, Lucknow on 2 May 2006.
- Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS supported by Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand monitored by Dr. A.P. Mamgain, Additional Project Director, Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society on 16 May 2006.
- ORG-MARG Survey carried out at Targeted Intervention Project area by Mr. R.P. Singh and his team from 21 to 22 July 2006.
- Fruit Processing and Preservation Project supported by CAPART monitored by Dr. M.J. Sharma from G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand on 30 December 2006.
- Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS supported by Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand monitored by NACO monitoring team members Dr. C.J. Paul and Mr. N.K. Shrivastava from 12 to 13 February 2007.
- Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS supported by Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttarakhand monitored by Mr. Arvind Patel, Director, Raman Group of Companies from 13 to 14 March 2007.

### MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR

- Orientation meeting of Chairman and Director/Secretary of Parent Organisations of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Adult Education and Director General, National Literacy Mission at Directorate of Adult Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi on 16 May 2006. The meeting is attended by Mr. Virendra Painuly, Chairman, Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director of HIFEED.
- Meeting of Zila Saksharata Samiti (ZSS) under the Chairmanship of CDO, Tehri Garhwal at New Tehri on 12 June 2006 attended by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director of HIFEED and Director-in-Charge of JSS.
- Convention of Chairmen and Director's of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) at Taj Hotel, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India on 21 July 2006 attended by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Director-in-Charge of JSS.
- Workshop for Directors and Programme Officers of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) at Aurangabad from 10 to 12 August 2006 attended by Mr. M.M. Doval, Programme Officer of JSS.
- Meeting of Uttarakhand Angora Wool Development Project at Dehradun under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand on 14 August 2006 attended by Mr. Virendra Painuly, Chairman, Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director and Mr. Pankaj Rayal, Administrative & Accounts Officer of HIFEED. Mr. Kamal Bahuguna had made a power point presentation in the meeting.
- Orientation meeting on HIV/AIDS Programme at Dehradun under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Zila Panchayat, Dehradun on 28 August 2006 attended by Mr. Pankaj Rayal, Administrative & Accounts Officer and Mr. Anil Painuly, Project Coordinator- HIV/AIDS Programme of HIFEED.
- Annual Meeting of Director's of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) at Hyderabad from 1 to 3 November 2006 attended by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Director-in-Charge of JSS.
- Meeting of Uttarakhand Rajya Bal Kalyan Parishad at New Tehri under the Chairmanship of CDO, Tehri Garhwal on 21 November 2006 attended by Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director and Mr. Chandra Prakash, Accountant of HIFEED.
- Meeting of Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Women & Child Development at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi on 21 December 2006 attended by Mr. Virendra Painuly, Chairman, Mr. Kamal Bahuguna, Executive Director and Mr. Kailash Bhatt, Manager- Production & Marketing of HIFEED.

### PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

1. Entrepreneurship Development Programme
2. Angora Wool Development Programme in Hill Areas of Uttarakhand: Scope & Opportunities
3. Training under Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT).

### PROJECTS IN CONTINUATION

1. A Pilot Project on Production and Processing of Angora Rabbit Wool for Income and Employment Generation in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand Angora Wool Development Project)
2. Marketing of Rural Products in Uttarakhand through Grameen Shilp Emporiums (Grameen Shilp Emporium Project)
3. Targeted Intervention Project for Awareness and Prevention of HIV/AIDS/STD/STI along with Syndromic Treatment for STDs/STIs for Commercial Sex Workers, IDUs and MSM (HIV/AIDS Awareness Generation and Prevention Project)
4. Geranium Farming: A New Perspective in Boosting Economy of Uttarakhand (Geranium Cultivation Project)
5. Jan Shikshan Sansthan- (JSS), Institute of People's Education (Continuing Education and Vocational Training Institute)
6. Integrated Wool Improvement Programme (IWIP)- Improvement of Wool Fiber at Joshimath and Dasholi Blocks in District Chamoli of Uttarakhand (Angora Wool Development Project)
7. Contractual Farming of Chirayata in District Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand (Medicinal Plants Cultivation Project)

### NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR

1. Crèche Programme under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme.
2. In Vitro Micro Tuber Seed Production of Potato cv. Kufri Himalini for Commercial Cultivation in Hilly Regions.

### VISITS OF GROUPS AT HIFEED CAMPUS DURING THE YEAR

- A group of 21 beneficiaries from Jakheshwar Shikshan Sansthan, Gopeshwar, Chamoli visited the HIFEED from 5 to 8 November 2006.
- A group of 37 beneficiaries from Institute of Development Services (IDS), Pauri visited the HIFEED from 2 to 3 January 2007.
- A group of 20 beneficiaries from Jai Nanda Utthan Samiti (JNUS), Chamoli visited the HIFEED on 8 to 10 March 2007.

### INDIVIDUAL VISITORS VISITED HIFEED DURING THE YEAR

- Dr. R.S. Tolia, Chief Information Commissioner, Uttarakhand, Dehradun
- Mr. G.S. Martolia, (IPS), S.P., Tehri Garhwal, New Tehri
- Mr. Rajiv Gupta, Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand, Nainital.
- Mr. Kanwar A. Singh, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Tehri Garhwal, New Tehri.
- Mr. Shailender Bisht, Project Director, DRDA, Tehri Garhwal, New Tehri
- Dr. Vinita Sharma, Director & Scientist- F, Science & Society Division, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi
- Dr. Sunil Agarwal, Science & Society Division, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi
- Dr. Bhuvnesh Kumar, Scientist- F, GFAST, DRDO, Delhi
- Dr. V.K. Singh, Director, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute (CSWRI), Avika Nagar, Rajasthan
- Dr. R.J. Sharma, Dean, College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
- Dr. B.R. Acharya, Assist Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
- Dr. K.S. Risam, Head, North Temperate Regional Station, CSWRI, Garsa, Kullu, H.P.
- Dr. B.P. Nautiyal, Deputy General Manager, NABARD, Dehradun
- Dr. R.C. Jakhmola, Incharge, ARC, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute (CSWRI), Area, Bikaner, Rajasthan

- Prof. P.B. Jhala, National Institute of Design (NID), Paldi, Ahemadabad
- Er. P.C. Patni, Principal Scientist, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute (CSWRI), Avika Nagar, Rajasthan
- Dr. Saket Kumar Niranjana, Scientist, North Temperate Regional Station, CSWRI, Garsa, Kullu, H.P.
- Mr. Om Prakash, Executive Director, Central Wool Development Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
- Dr. Rajeev Gulyani, Incharge- HRD, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute (CSWRI), Avika Nagar, Rajasthan
- Dr. S. S. Bisht, Chief Executive Officer, Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board, Government of Uttarakhand Dehradun
- Mr. Nitin S. Phatak, Scientist, Wool Research Association, Thane, Mumbai
- Dr. Alka Goel, National Fellow, Department of Clothing & Textile, College of Home Science, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
- Mr. D.C. Joshi, Assistant Director, TSC, Central Silk Board, Prem Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS OF HIFEED

The Institution has a strong infrastructure and assets to the value of more than Rs. 3.00 crores including land, buildings, furniture & fixtures, office equipment, survey equipment, plant & machineries, vehicles, etc. as mentioned below:

S.N.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Infrastructure and Assets at Ranichauri</b>	
<b>1.</b>	Land and Buildings	1,92,60,000.00
<b>2.</b>	Furniture and Fixtures	3,86,697.00
<b>3.</b>	Office Equipment	15,40,270.00
<b>4.</b>	Lab Equipment	1,44,138.00
<b>5.</b>	Machinery and Equipment	19,59,825.00
<b>6.</b>	Survey Equipment	47,400.00
<b>7.</b>	Mobility	16,37,000.00
<b>8.</b>	Kitchen and Mess Items	32,158.00
<b>9.</b>	Creche Center's Assets	48,730.00
<b>10.</b>	Miscellaneous Equipment and Assets	1,31,527.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,51,87,745.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Infrastructure and Assets at Dehradun</b>	
<b>1.</b>	Land and Building	58,20,000.00
<b>2.</b>	Furniture and Fixtures	57,800.00
<b>3.</b>	Office Equipment At Dehradun	3,07,090.00
<b>4.</b>	Miscellaneous Equipment and Assets/Kitchen Items	13,050.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>61,99,940.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,13,87,685.00</b>
	<b>or say</b>	<b>Rs. 3.14 crores</b>







**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2006-2007**

PARTICULARS			PROJECT WISE DETAILS		
INCOME & EXPENDITURE	RECEIPT & PAYMENT	BALANCE SHEET TOTAL	INCOME & EXPENDITURE	RECEIPT & PAYMENT	BALANCE SHEET TOTAL
1,74,79,997.08	2,19,08,933.40	2,92,10,088.42	<b>Central Office</b>		
			21,16,905.78	70,26,598.63	75,41,645.95
			<b>Angora Wool Development Project (MoRD)</b>		
			35,09,589.50	57,28,318.72	1,59,98,047.22
			<b>Revolving Fund (MoRD)</b>		
			10,18,927.50	31,46,174.75	32,44,160.75
			<b>Gramin Shilp Emporium Project (MoRD)</b>		
			240.00	12,650.00	12,620.00
			<b>Fruit Processing Project (CAPART)</b>		
			6,26,450.00	7,78,952.00	-
			<b>Off Season Vegetable Cultivation Project (DST)</b>		
			27,650.00	1,17,693.00	-
			<b>Angora Wool Programme: Scope &amp; Opportunities (DST)</b>		
			2,48,103.00	4,16,872.00	1,68,769.00
			<b>Geranium Farming (GBPIHE&amp;D)</b>		
			1,02,388.00	1,70,572.00	94,340.00
			<b>Targeted Intervention Project for HIV/AIDS (USACS)</b>		
			8,22,059.30	8,22,811.30	99,782.00
			<b>HIMIT</b>		
			30,110.00	2,32,621.00	3,30,711.00
			<b>Jan Shikshan Sansthan (MoHRD)</b>		
			14,34,360.00	25,43,989.00	11,09,629.00
			<b>Swajal Project (PMU Swajal)</b>		
			3,023.50	3,210.00	186.50
			<b>Yarn Depot (NHDC)</b>		
			-	-	3,06,000.00
			<b>Integrated Wool Improvement Programme (CWDB)</b>		
			4,01,193.00	4,30,117.00	28,924.00
			<b>Rajeev Gandhi National Crèche Scheme (CSWB)</b>		
			55,630.00	1,82,120.00	1,26,490.00
			<b>Chirayata Cultivation (NMPB)</b>		
			1,47,451.00	2,96,234	1,48,783.00

Date: June 08, 2007  
Place: New Tehri

Sd/  
For Hifeed  
Kamal Bahuguna  
Executive Director/Secretary

Sd/  
For Pokhriyal & Associate  
Chartered Accountant  
Ashok Kumar Pokhriyal (FCA)  
Partner  
M.No. 098746

