

इन्टीगेटिव फार्मिंग रिपोर्ट



Support -By

IGSSS- New Delhi

Organizer organization

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Block in Warigarh District Chhatarpur MP

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Intergrating Farming Report –

Background

The proposed intervention proposes to target around 30 small and marginal farmers (especially socially excluded SC / ST, OBC, BPL) in 5 remote and drought-hit villages of Gaurihar (Barigarh) block in Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh. . Whereas, about 4000-5000 population will be benefited indirectly, there are similar communities of family members as well as the proximal community. Gaurihar (Barigarh) is a block in Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh. There are 151 villages and a total of 36714 houses. According to the 2011 census, Gaurihar (Barigarh) has a population of 178175. Of this, 95904 are male, while 82271 and 9933 SC and 138 ST are female. About 38% of the farmers in the block have migrated leaving their families behind due to drought and food insecurity. Such small-scale marginal farmers are mostly affected by severe drought and are deprived of relief measures due to its adverse effects on hunger, food insecurity, migration, lack of water resources, and continued crop loss and water scarcity. They do not have access to welfare or drought relief services.

As well as dry are unaware of flexibility or similar skills. Therefore, the overall socio-economic of the poor farming community in the affected



villages has been so weak. That malnutrition in the family, food insecurity among women with multiple diseases, there are many pregnant women and family members here. The social and economic situation is devastating due to which farmers and starvation deaths, infections from contaminated water use, unclean lifestyles, loss of livelihood options etc. Only 66% of the farming community has access to drought relief provided by the state.

The proposed intervention will certainly enable drought-affected farmers to adapt to local, traditional drought-friendly land, agricultural and water use plans and measures. They will improve resilience practices and household levels of food security during times of disaster droughts. The strengthening of small and marginal farmers would effectively represent them and be involved in advocating for their

rights under the stability and relief of drought. This will increase the water resources and at the end of the project, the area of irrigated land will be drained and the agriculture will be improved and adequate availability of fodder, grains and seeds to deal with the drought situation will improve the safe and improved life of the targeted farmers.

Current status

5 villages under Block Warigad Clad Project - Dhavari, Tikri, Rampur, Chohani, Vaniyani, Kyoshalaha 35 farmers have been added by the project, in which the farmers were first trained by the field workers and field staff before doing integrated farming and how to work in farm and the models were show to the farmers in which they understand the process of integrated farming.

Integrated farming is being done with farming on 37,3 acres of land, in which 75 to 100 plants were planted per farmer, in which, on the four sides of the field and some farmers in the seeds of the field have given a separate farm, in which this work is done. Today, farmers are performing along with wheat, mustard, gram, savji, etc. In which a total of 2850 plants of mango, guava, jamnu, kathal, nibu, plum, chithaphal, amla, jamun, karoda have been planted.



The purity that is alive today and growing day by day, the plants given here are given the needs of the situation and the condition / condition of the land which will start giving fruits in the next two or three years and means of survival of the farmer. In a disaster like a dry forest, these plants will be able to support farmers in bad times. In which farmers will be able to increases there economic and wealth conditions and there animals get fodder.ss

Selection process of farmers

The organization has been working in the field for the last three years, in which the institution already has some general information about village and how the farmers are working in village, the information of farmers in different villages by the law project In addition, the meetings was organized in the village in collaboration with the project staff, and it was discussed and decided that those farmers have land between 1 to 3-acre, as well as the farmer who has done the usual things like med, water, security we will decide 3 to 5 farmers per village those who farming in this way and support our project. Along with

this, it was decided that the farmer should plant the seedlings and prepare the Nadip / Wormy Compost on his land, in which he will look after it with the support of the institution many farmers farming according to this and it was also seen that The people are already doing this work we will support those who already doing this. So the decision was taken from the people, keeping the lives of the plants, it was emphasized to take proper care of them; from other people, the information of the beneficiary farmers was submitted as well as a letter was also taken by the farmer, in which the security of the plants and the cooperation of other people In this way, an effort was made to select the farmers and the village in the right manner. Also, it was decided by the farmers that they would take plant which plant they would planted and said from which place it should be planted, because it was decided by the farmers that the farmer only suggested that variety quickly gives fruit and is sold in the market, in which farmers have fully participated and set their roles. Whose lawsuit was distributed by mango-jamun-nibu-karoda-avala-chithafal-guava-kathal-apple-ber-pomegranate, in which the distribution of plants according to the demands of farmers .



Support of farmers

If the project talks about the cooperation of the farmers, then some farmers are left, then everyone is getting support and the farmer believes that in any disaster, this plant will support their tribe and will provide livelihood for their family but some Farmers believe that the process should be improved in the middle of the field because planting the seedlings in the middle will cause problems for the farmer, which will make the plant its right Form must be large range.

Large amount of garbage will be lost which will cause crop damage and tillage and sowing problem will occur, in such a case, the farmer will try to cut the plantation, farmers believe that plantation should be done on meds only, instead of two on one line If the line is planted then the field will also be safe and can only be saved from these possibilities.

Possibility

With more community of the project, other rural people can also participate in this process and if more and more people adopt this process then it is necessary to take this process to more people. So that other rural people also see and adopt this process so that more and more communities can join and make it a part of the process. People's engagement with this process is large. The community has adopted this process. Some people are already working in a small form. If you try this on a large scale, then it will definitely change the lives of people and people will get relief from problems like dry disaster


Conclusions -

Regarding the conclusion or outcome, it will bring pleasant results on the coming rule because the farmer will not be able to rule on any disaster and his family will not be affected. Because in three or

four years these plants will start giving fruits and in which there will be no effect of less water or disaster, there is no guarantee of the farmer getting the crop in the year or not. Will be able to get some income throughout the year.

Because the way plants has been selected, it will continuously give some benefit to the farmer and it will not have much effect on the weather, we will plant all seasonable crops according to this farmer will regularly get some income Due to this the family of the farmer will get nutritional fruits along with nutritional food throughout the year, they will also be able to sell in the market, it will increase their income and change the status of the family, there will be a decrease in diseases in which malnutrition, blood anemia are reduced from the village with seasonal diseases. There will also be a shortage in the migration.

This process can also be implemented by the Panchayat along with the rural people, which is considered to be a major change.

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Abhar Mahila Samiti Chhatarpur MP

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