

Compendium for the 1st International Conference on Sustainable Goals (SDGs) 15-17 April 2022 at Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh, India



Deendayal Research Institute

Arogyadham Campus

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- नाना देशमुख

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2	Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry	B.V.Sc. & A.H. M.V.Sc, Ph.D
3	Fisheries	B.F.Sc., M.F.Sc , Ph.D
4	Hort.& Forestry	B.Sc (Hort.), B.Sc (Forestry), M.Sc. (Hort.), M.Sc (Forestry), Ph.D
5	Home Science	B.Sc (Home Sc.), M.Sc (Nutrition & Dietetics)
6	Agricultural Engineering & Food Technology	B.Tech (Agril. Engg), B.Tech.(Food Technology); M.Tech.





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Forward

Deendayal Research Institute (DRI), founded by Bharat Ratna Rashtrarishi Nanaji Deshmukh in 1968, has demonstrated its vision for conflict free and self-reliant villages in water scarce, tribal dominated and remote areas in Chitrakoot.

Since 1991, our projects and interventions, that are measurable, sustainable and replicable, have focused primarily on climate resilient agriculture/forestry; income generation (particularly doubling farm income) and financial stability; water and sanitation; and health and knowledge co-creation. These are being actively replicated in Beed and Gonda.

DRI, with its large presence in rural India has been designing and developing innovative and cost-effective self-reliance models that are measurable, sustainable and replicable. In Chitrakoot, our beneficiaries and community-based organizations for farmers (96,706), women (82,183), youth (34,304), and adolescent girls (9,250), as well as extension workers (5,740) in health, income generation and social work are our strength and catalysts in the transformation toward self-reliance villages. The interventions aim for total transformation through total participation of all the village households, irrespective of age and gender, to give the villagers a sense of belonging, ownership and responsibility.

Our National Award Winning Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), act as a nodal agency for the Self Reliance Campaign. At DRI's KVKs, motivated agriculture scientists provide support to over 418 Krishi Gyan Doots or model farmers in person, via call and through village level meetings. Through practical cost-benefit related advice for income-generation, weather updates and other advisories, we have earned the trust and support of drought impacted farmers and other stakeholders. DRI is also at the forefront of promoting and conserving traditional varieties of seeds, indigenous breeds of livestock and seed banks.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development built on the principle of "leaving no one behind" emphasises a holistic approach towards achieving sustainable development for all. Several Government, Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations are working toward achieving the SDGs since 2015 and in some cases, before the SDGs were even defined.

Despite the range and scale of efforts, most solutions and interventions remain local because of a lack of a forum where communities and beneficiaries of these model efforts are able to engage with the Agenda that has been developed for them. There is a need to develop a forum where measurable, sustainable and replicable models for SDGs are represented. There, solutions can be developed for all stakeholders, including vulnerable as well as impacted communities, and the best practices developed as capsules for easy adaptation and implementation worldwide.

Deendayal Research Institute hopes to take lead worldwide for the dialogue on SDGs, by hosting and curating this Global Platform, for proven interventions that help achieve the SDGs. Through the participation of our beneficiaries, community-based organisations, extension workers and their experiences at the grassroots, as well as experts and practitioners, we hope it will contribute to global knowledge on meeting the 2030 Agenda.

Considering DRI's rich legacy as an institution dedicated to the service of rural communities and particularly farmer welfare, the Institute hopes that both Governmental and non-Government stakeholders would come together on this platform to create a solutions platform to share knowledge worldwide.

- Vasant Pandit, Deendayal Research Institute

Deendayal Research Institute -

A brief

illuminating the Path to Self-Reliance



Deendayal Research Institute (DRI), established on March 8, 1968 under the inspirational guidance of *Bharat Ratna Rashtrarishi* Nanaji Deshmukh, is currently working to validate the philosophy of “Integral Humanism”. Models for development such as providing services for health, hygiene, basic education, training for self employment etc. have been developed to achieve overall socio-economic development and reconstruction of Indian Society. The developmental programmes have been carried out at various centers viz. Delhi, Gonda, Balrampur (U.P.), Chitrakoot (U.P. & M.P.), Beed and Nagpur (Maharashtra).

The mission statement of Deendayal Research Institute is: **“We are not for ourselves but for our kith and kin; our kith and kin are those who are oppressed and neglected”**. The aim of the Institute

is to evolve a social system for the transformation of our age old Indian Society suited to the modern scientific era, and based on the eternal values of Integral Humanism.

The basic tenets put forward by Shri Nanaji before the Organisation are “Gramodaya” and “Swavalamban”. His vision and down-to-earth practical approach reflect in every minute aspect of the organisation and the projects executed. Thousands of young people, inspired by his personality, and magnetized by his presence are actively participating in various programmes. The results achieved are unique, successful and amazing. All this was, and is, possible with the participation of the common man, the beneficiary of the projects.

Nanaji, with his great vision and complete faith in the latent strength of the people resolved to serve the tribal, the down-trodden and the neglected rural poor of the society, rejecting the lucrative offer of being Minister of Industries in the Cabinet of Shri Morarji Desai in the year 1977. Subsequently, his declaration made on 8th October 1978 in the presence of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan in Patna, is historical wherein he said, “After having lived through the experience of today’s political working style for 28 years, I have arrived at the conclusion that the prevalent present day politics can neither help the resurgence of constructive leadership nor become an instrument of social and economic reconstruction. To break this impasse, we shall have to find an alternative, constructive style of working in place of the present-day political methodology. Although I am aware of my shortcomings and limitations, I wish to dedicate the rest of my life in the pursuit of this goal. It is natural that I shall not only have to relieve myself of my present political responsibilities but also have to disassociate myself from party politics altogether. I pray to God that I be blessed and given the necessary wisdom and strength to succeed in this mission.”

Delhi Project

Deendayal Upadhyay Smarak Samiti, a society under Society Registration Act, 1860 came into existence on 8th March, 1968. The memorial building at Delhi was inaugurated on 20th August 1972. This was started as a laboratory in which some of his colleagues had undertaken the stupendous task of setting up a model of socio- economic order. This is a unique laboratory where both thought and action have been harmoniously blended for ushering a new era. Some of its activities undertaken in the beginning were as follows:

- A reference-cum-Documentation Library
- Publication of quarterly magazine “Yuganukul Navrachna” in Hindi, besides publications on other important issues.
- Organization of periodical lectures, group discussions on current and basic issues of national importance.
- Essay Competitions.
- Organization of workshops of experts to meet the requirements of actual field work.

Presently, the Delhi Centre of Deendayal Research Institute acts as a liaison office with the various agencies of central and state governments, including other voluntary organizations. Delhi office besides overseeing and coordinating the

activities of all centers of DRI, also provides logistical support to all units in their endeavour of social reconstruction. It acts as a center of intellectual activities organizing discussions and seminars in the auditorium situated in the building premises. There is also a library with vast collection of books on social sciences. A committee has been constituted to collect, conserve and publish the memoirs of Hon'ble Nanaji Deshmukh so that the future generations can take motivation from his inspirational personality.

Gonda Gramodaya Project

True to his words and thinking, Gonda Gramodaya Project was inaugurated in 1978. This was a unique experiment in integrated rural development to achieve "total transformation through holistic development with people's initiative and participation." The objectives proclaimed and set for the rural development programme by Nanaji the year 1978 were:

- To develop modern science and technology, in accordance with Indian conditions to increase agricultural and industrial production.
- To bridge Economic and Social Disparities to build self-sufficient and prosperous rural communities and popularizing cottage industries.

In his inaugural speech on 25th November 1978 **the then President of India, Dr. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy** prophetically remarked:

"The whole country will look at Gramodaya Project of Gonda with keen interest. I shall watch this experiment with keen interest and am hopeful of its success. I am confident that devoted, selfless workers under the stewardship of a well experienced, enthusiastic and dedicated soul, Nanaji Deshmukh, will succeed in bringing a new era of peace and prosperity in Gonda district. **I have no doubt that this movement will be carried to other parts of the country** and there also a new sun of peace and prosperity will dawn,"

Enthused by the initial success of Goda Gramodaya Project, people from various districts started extending their invitation to establish similar projects at their places also. Although DRI was not inclined to divert its attention elsewhere, it could not avoid undertaking the responsibility of guiding such efforts in the tribal majority districts of **Singhbhoom in Jharkhand (erstwhile Bihar), and Sundergarh, (Odisha)**. An intensive Rural Eye Care Programme was launched in these districts with fully equipped mobile medical van. Hundreds of eye operations were performed in these camps with cent percent success.

Beed Project Dhanyata Abhiyan

After streamlining the activities of Gonda, DRI selected another backward district - Beed in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra as a centre of activity in 1987. It started with the restoration of Sondara tank. Beed district is one of the most backward and poor regions of the country having negligible rainfall of about 15-20 cms per annum. Based on a detailed survey of the area, the programmes taken up include conservation of water, de-silting of tanks, digging of new percolation tanks and planting of trees in catchments areas to increase rainfall, agricultural activates, employment generation activates & Gokul shishu vatika etc.

Nagpur Project : Bal Jagat

Nanaji's thinking on child development took the shape of "**Baj Jagat**" at Nagpur. This noble project was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of India Shri Chandrashekharji on 11th February 1991. It is neither a formal school nor an Institute for education with degrees and certificates. It is an informal center to cultivate children's talents in music, fine arts, personality development, yoga etc. Thus the centre plays a vital role in bringing out innate talents in children below the age of 14 years by providing a proper environment and facilities.

Chitrakoot Project: Social Reconstruction

The Chitrakoot Project was a culmination of all the experiments conducted and the experiences gained through the earlier ventures Gonda and Beed as well as innumerable new innovations inspired by the earlier experiences to form a holistic rural development model. Chitrakoot is a small township bordering UP and MP, 120 miles south of Allahabad. The villages around it are predominantly tribal and backward in spite of the availability of rich resources like forest wealth and agricultural products. Lord Ram started the upliftment of the downtrodden from this historic place.

Nanaji has several firsts to his credit. The conception of *Gramodaya Vishwavidhyalaya (Rural University)* is one of them. It was established with the Objective of overall development of the students to make them self-reliant and confident so that they can generate their livelihood through their acquired skills; and more importantly to involve every member of the University - teaching, non teaching and the students in rural development programmes.

Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidhyalaya was established on 12th February 1991 and Shri Nanaji provided his leadership and guidance for three and half years as chancellor. This is the first rural University in India with twenty faculties providing facilities for higher education.

Self-Reliance Campaign

DRI's *Chitrakoot Project* is an integrated and holistic model for the development of rural India, based on the principles outlined in Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya's Integral Humanism to create a society based on the complementarity of the family, school and the local population. The Chitrakoot Project is a *self-reliance campaign* that was launched on 26th January 2002 and covering 500 villages around Chitrakoot in 2 phases. On January 26th 2002, villagers from 80 of the 500 villages that form the 1st phase of the self-reliance campaign took the following oath: **"We all the villagers, with mutual co-operation, will make our village self-reliant. By January 26th 2005, we will eradicate unemployment, poverty, and illiteracy from our village. Every Family of our village will become self-reliant and prosperous. We will see to it that no dispute of our village will reach the court. And all the old disputes will be settled amicably at our village level. We will also see to it that our village will become green and clean and will build our village into a model of self-reliance"**.

The 80 villages taken up in the 1st phase became Self-reliant on 15th August 2005. **The then President of India H.E. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam** visited Chitrakoot and got firsthand experience of the success of this campaign. He expressed his appreciation of this model of Deendayal Research Institute at various Forums. The remaining villages attained Self-reliance on 26th January 2011 and on 27th February 2011, the Self-reliance campaign was dedicated to the society in the august presence of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam and other prominent personalities from social, political and spiritual fields.

The concept of Samaj Shilpi Dampati (SSD), a graduated young couple dedicated to the service in rural India, is unique and first of its kind in the present day world, came out of the vision of Shri Nanaji. Though this was conceived by him during the times of Gonda Gramodaya Project it acquired its comprehensive form at Chitrakoot. The Chitrakoot project was chosen to bring out holistic development through people's participation in about 500 villages in the radius of 50 km around Chitrakoot. The selected SSDs were trained to serve in a cluster of five villages to bring about this change in consonance with the main activities and the infrastructure established at Chitrakoot to meet the goals set in rural development. The field and purview of the SSD activity includes every aspect of the rural life, i.e. children's education, health, women's awareness, family planning, rural employment, agriculture, rural cooperatives, rural construction, etc. The approach of SSDs to any problem in these villages is beyond political affiliations. All their efforts are directed at making their fields of action, self-reliant and self-sufficient in every aspect of rural life. The use of the SSDs as a fulcrum through which all the Institute's interventions in the villages were made was the key to the successful implementation of the Campaign.

The Self Reliance Campaign is in fact a holistic and integrated approach to Sustainable Village Development, tackling the inter-related constraints, needs and opportunities of poor villages. It rests firmly on the belief that to be effective over the longer term, assistance must empower the poor to participate in advancing their own development. It begins by listening to villagers and encouraging them to take the initiative.

The other major programs undertaken by the Institute are:

Water Management

Water Management (including Watershed Management) is crucial to any developmental activity because it is the foundation of health and prosperity. The Program focuses on collection, conservation and storage of water ensuring sufficient supplies in close proximity to villages. Activities undertaken are building check dams, recharge wells, water literacy campaigns, soak pits, bio-sand filters, and water efficient agricultural technologies such as drip irrigation.

Livelihood – Income Generation

- **Agriculture & Animal Husbandry**

Agriculture is the mainstay in villages. Developments of agriculture in villages can bring perceptible change in the life of farming communities. However, the condition of farmers is miserable, owing to very low productivity of crops and live-stock. To enhance the productivity and make these villages self sufficient in food production, DRI's Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) are located at Satna in MP, Chitrakoot and Gonda in UP and Beed in Maharashtra are involved in promoting sustainable agriculture through introduction of improved farming technologies. In tune with the mandated activities, as set out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), all the four KVKs are engaged in technology assessment, and refinement and dissemination by conducting on farm testing (OFT); frontline demonstrations (FLD); training for farmers including farm women, rural youth and in-service personnel; production of seeds and planting materials and other extension activities. The transformation in the lifestyle of the rural farmers that has brought about by these centers has to be seen to be believed.

- **Propagation & Conservation of Indigenous Livestock**

Indian Agriculture, however well irrigated, is not complete without good cattle. DRI has introduced a program of up-gradation of cattle breeds by introducing superior Indian breeds to improve milk yields. These include *Sahiwal*, *Gir*, *Tharparkar* for cows, *Murrah* for Buffalos and *Barbari* for Goats. These Indian crossbreeds are showing very promising results. Conservation of some indigenous breeds has also been taken up like *Vecchur* breed of Kerala which is on the brink of extinction in the country as it is uneconomical.

- **Entrepreneurship Development**

A major problem faced by educated youth in rural areas is the lack of locally available employment opportunities. It results in frustration and consequent migration of rural youths towards cities and towns. If rural youth get adequate opportunities for taking up gainful employment at the local level, they would not only be able to improve their well being but will also contribute the nation capital formation. Self employment is the possible solution to this problem. Udyamita Vidyapeeth is yet another creation of Shri Nanaji through which several hundreds if not thousands of rural youth became self-reliant. Udyamita Vidyapeeth aims to transform rural youth by helping them acquire a productive identity through short duration interventions, which include awareness campaign, motivational camps, unemployed rural youth sammelans, formation of rural youth committees, formation and management of self help groups, training for improving the skills of traditional artisans, entrepreneurship and value addition skill development programmes and micro financing.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan – the skill development centre is aimed at improving the skill and quality of life of its beneficiaries. Though the scheme does not target any specific group or area, it concentrates on the socio-economically backward and educationally disadvantaged group of urban/rural population such as Neo-literates, semi-literates, SC, ST, Women and Girls, slum dwellers, migrant workers etc. Deendayal Research Institute operates three Jan Shikshan Sansthans at Ganivan, Chitrakoot (U.P.), Gandhi Park, Gonda (U.P.) and Beed (Maharashtra).

Lifelong Health

The objective of Ayurveda is '*svasthasya svasthya rakshanam aturasya vikaraprasamanam*' that means to protect the health of the healthy and to relieve the suffering of the sufferer. It is a unique holistic science which lays more emphasis on maintaining good health and therefore advocates a host of preventive measures. Keeping this view in mind, Deendayal Research Institute established Arogyadham in Chitrakoot located in Satna district of M.P. and at Jaiprabhagram in district Gonda (U.P.), to demonstrate a healthcare strategy based on Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy for attaining lifelong health. The notion of lifelong health, although implicit in the philosophy of Ayurveda, is a new concept in modern healthcare and stands out as a very thoughtful application of Ayurveda and other Indian Systems of health care.

As there is no proper medical care available in the interior villages, Deendayal Research Institute has developed a medicinal kit, called "**Dadi maa ka Batua**", containing 34 Ayurvedic medicines prepared out of locally available herbs. In every village, one person has been trained in using this kit for the treatment of common ailments. People living in the villages have benefited from the kit and they are happy with it, as basic medical care is now available at their doorstep.

Qualitative Education

Education has been a key factor to make an individual conscious of his/her role in society. Hence it is essential to provide equal opportunities of education to all children without any discrimination. Integrity, unity, progress, and prosperity of any nation depend on this very factor. The present day education system suffers from many drawbacks. The meaning of education is to inculcate human values in human beings. Only then will he or she be beneficial for, and contribute to,

society. DRI runs a number of schools for children of tribal and non-tribal families which are mostly residential. Teaching through the concept of Gurukul is also in vogue in DRI system of nation building process through human resource development.

Social Consciousness - Dispute free Society

What make us all human is our capacity for language, empathy, internal dialogue and emotions. However, before we are capable of such characteristics, we first needed to develop consciousness that establishes our understanding of ourselves and others. Togetherness and brotherhood has been a basic human need. But the social consciousness among the people has changed. Society is divided into castes, creed and religion. The people have become superstitious and self-centered. A wide gap has appeared between rich and poor, higher society and lower society, upper caste and lower caste, male and female, etc. bringing disputes of all kind. The main cause of all the evils in the society is the lack of sense of social responsibility. Every individual has to recognize his/her duty to society and understand that without society he/she cannot lead a peaceful and happy life. In the current political and social scenario in the country, where division is opposed to unity is being encouraged in every strata of society, it is not surprising that the incidence of disputes are on the rise in rural areas. Most of the disputes are of a civil nature and have basically evolved from petty issues. The major drawback of these disputes is that they impede the progress of both the individuals involved, as well as the community as a whole, since warring neighbors do not want to work together for their common benefits. Also as Indian legal system is overburdened, court cases taken several years to be resolved.

Deendayal Research Institute has identified the lack of social consciousness as a factor resulting in disputes in the village society through a well crafted social survey and introduced a mechanism of dispute resolution at village level through persuasion. Now this mechanism has keenly been observed and followed by other organizations at their places.

Research & Development in Physical Science

An Ayurveda Research Laboratory equipped with modern instruments is a specialty of this centre. The Rasshala manufacturers nearly three hundred Ayurvedic drugs from the herbal materials available in Chitrakoot. The Arogyadham at Chitrakoot was established in collaboration with the JRD Tata Foundation for Research in Ayurveda Science, Yoga and Naturopathy. With a campus spread over 43 acres at the banks of the river Mandakini in Chitrakoot, it has an Out Patient Department and an In Patient Department with a provision of 100 beds.

Information, communication and publicity services:

The visibility of the DRI website on internet has increased several folds, attracting on an average more than 15000 visitors per month. Visitors from across the globe browsed the website primarily for its unique experiment for achieving self reliance. A quarterly magazine in Hindi 'Navrachna', is also being mailed to various stakeholders for creating awareness about rural development.

Deendayal Research Institute is surging ahead to develop sustainable developmental technologies with replicable, definable and tangible parameters through its innovative programmes and approaches with the initiative, involvement and empowerment of the villagers.

Shri Nanaji, a lone ranger in his vision and efforts, proclaimed from time to time that the only way to build an invincible, self-reliant and strong nation is by strengthening the rural sector. To translate his vision into action he always generated the required resources including the capable human resources (the backbone of any organisation) through his indomitable will and dexterous skills inhibited in his aura. This is the secret, though open, of DRI's success.

The style of functioning and the methods of management of the projects of DRI are open to all those who are interested to imitate and repeat these experiments to bring back the lively rural atmosphere vibrant with effluence that India experienced and enjoyed till recent past. Several groups and organisations all over India cutting across barriers of regions, religions and affiliations are visiting Chitrakoot to get firsthand information of the success stories - Seeing is believing. After his two-day visit to Chitrakoot, the then Prime Minister **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** had remarked: "*Lakin vahan ek chamatkar Hua*" (But a miracle happened there).

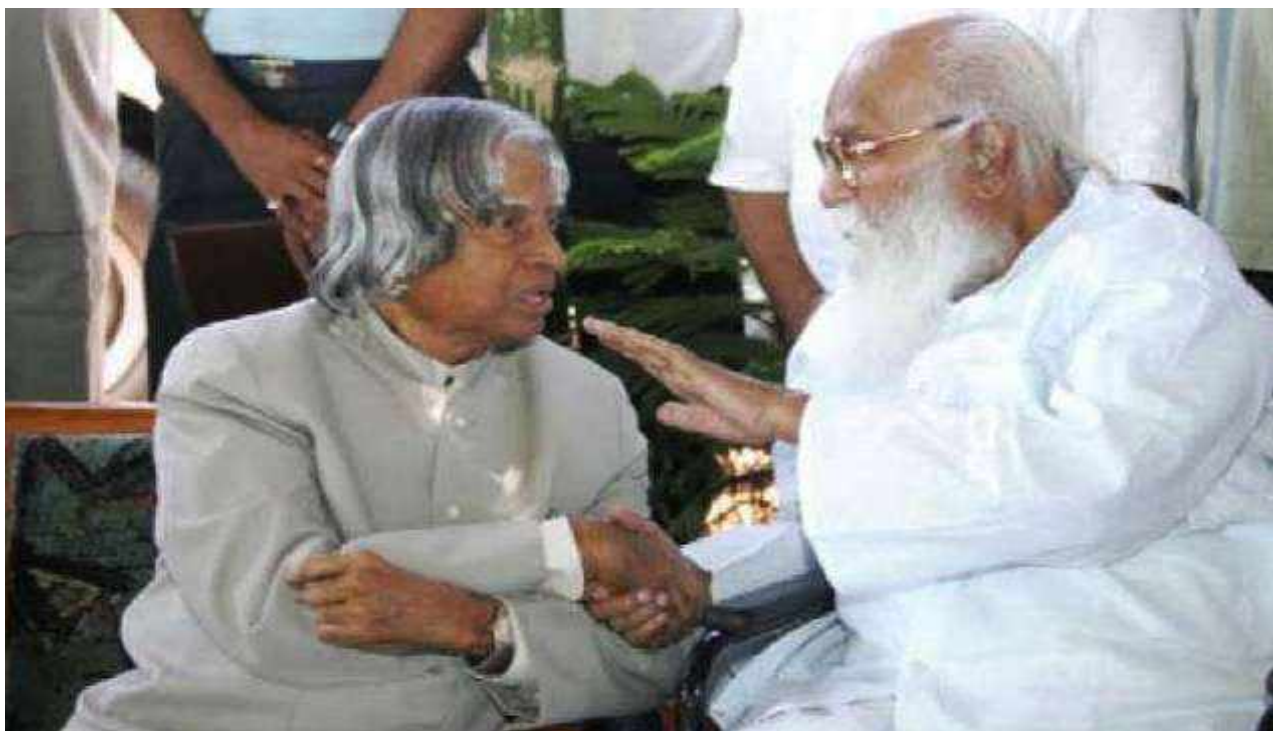
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam while addressing the gathering at the dedication ceremony of self-reliance campaign to the nation, remarked; "Today, I see in reality five hundred villages transforming into self-reliant conflict free villages, and proving that empowered people with selfless leadership can do miracles. I consider Chitrakoot as a bright star giving out light, light of hope, light of prosperity, light of conflict free society. What I am seeing is the miracle of rural development based

on the founder Nanaji's inspiration. We are thankful to him. Dear people of Chitrakoot, **the message we get from Nanaji's life is: "I can do it! We can do it! Chitrakoot will do it! Madhya Pradesh will do it! India will do it!"** I see that Chitrakoot project is an integrated model for the development of rural India. It aims at creating a society based on family bonding, pride in Indian culture, modern education wedded to Indian wisdom, easing of social tensions, economic empowerment of all especially the women folk, health for all, cleanliness, concern for environment, equitable distribution of wealth among all the constituent of the society. This concept fully tallies with my view that developed India means not only economic development but also integrated development in art, literature, humanism, nobility in thinking and above all preservation of over five thousand years of our rich cultural heritage."

Deendayal Research Institute and its volunteers have always put their efforts to bring the happiness in the face of last man of society. And they have committed themselves only for this cause. DRI has never thought upon the recognition and distinctions, but still at various national and international levels this noble task of DRI have been recognized time to time. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India, has accorded DRI with '*Established Voluntary Organization (EVA)*' status.

- Deendayal Research Institute is recognized as '*Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO)*' Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India under Section 35(1)(ii)&(iii) of Income Tax Act 1961.
- The conservation of rare and endangered medicinal plants has been done in Herbal Garden, Chitrakoot. It has been recognized and certified by **Botanical Gardens Conservation International, UK (BGCI)**, an international organization working on Conservation of rare & endangered plants worldwide.
- **Mahatma Gandhi Samman**, Apex award of Madhya Pradesh government for implementing the Gandhian thought for the upliftment of rural and downtrodden people.
- Out of 600 KVKs running in India, our Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chitrakoot and Satna have been awarded **National Best KVK Award** for the year 2004-05 and for the year 2008-09 respectively.
- Research Laboratory has been accorded the status of "*Center of Excellence*" by Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
- Param Pujniya Guruji award for Community Development has been awarded to Deendayal Research Institute on 22nd Feb., 2009.
- Bharat Vikas Parishad has bestowed 'Award of Excellence' to Deendayal Research Institute for Excellent work in the field of Rural Development 22nd December, 2011.

Deendayal Research Institute is confident that its self reliance model, based on the universal principles of Integral Humanism *that is both replicable and sustainable*, can be a model for the future of India as also for global developmental problems. Institute's confidence in the success of this model is reflected by the **ISO 9001:2015** Certification provided to this model by DNV of Norway for its replicability and sustainability.



Sustainable Development Goals. Integral Humanism & Deendayal Research Institute

S.N.	Sustainable Development Goals	Integral Humanism	Deendayal Research Institute
1	<p>Goal I. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	<p>We must have such an economic system that helps in the development of our humane qualities or civilisation, and enables us to attain a still higher level of all-round perfection. We should have a system which does not overwhelm our humane quality, which does not make us slaves of its own grinding wheels. According to our concept, man attains God-like perfection as a result of development. Therefore, we have to devise such an economic system, to create such infrastructure and to frame such regulations, in which and by which, the inherent potentialities of man may find their highest fulfillment.* The true indicator of progress is not an increase in the wealth of rich but availability of basic amenities and comforts to the poor.**</p>	<p>Innovated a holistic and integrated Self Reliance model that is measurable, replicable and sustainable in a 50 km radius around Chitrakoot that cover 512 hamlets in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh and Chitrakoot District in Uttar Pradesh. The process for the interventions in the villages are ISO certified.</p>
2	<p>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>Our slogan should be that the one who earns will feed, and every person will have enough to eat. The right to food is a birthright. The ability to earn is a result of education and training. In a society, even those who do not earn must have food. The children and the old, the diseased and the invalids, all must be cared for by society. Every society generally fulfils this</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture, through local superfoods, kitchen gardens and other interventions including promotion of use of cast iron pans. 2. Various 1.5 & 2.5 acre models for marginal farmers. 3. Promotion of organic farming and promotion of composting techniques

	<p>responsibility. The social and cultural progress of mankind lies in its readiness to fulfill this responsibility. The economic system must provide for this responsibility. The economic system must provide for this task. Economics as a science does not account for this responsibility. A man works not for bread alone, but also to shoulder this responsibility. Otherwise, those who have had their meals would no longer work.*</p> <p>Self-reliance amongst farmers is the corner stone of democracy, steadfast on this principle, it is appropriate to conduct the experiments and introduce the reforms in the agriculture system.**</p> <p>Sustaining the fertility of the arable land is the guarantee to a prosperous present and a resplendent future.</p> <p>Natural process of evolution of crops is organic, thus the organic manure is the natural supplement of arable land.**</p> <p>“In India, agriculture is not looked upon as only a means of earning. Agriculture is not the merely a matter of personal profit or loss. It is considered to be the life line for whole mankind. We consider society everlasting and accordingly regard agriculture as a sustainable system. To sustain agriculture forever is therefore our mission. This has been a special feature of</p>	<p>including vermiculture.</p> <p>4. Preservation of soil and local ponds with watershed management techniques.</p> <p>5. Preservation of local biodiversity.</p> <p>6. Promotion of most suitable crop and seeds for optimum utilisation of land assets.</p> <p>7. Promotion of Non-farm sector incomes.</p>
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	<p>our agriculture policy. According to this approach, Indian agriculture has developed through the ages, and the productivity of our agricultural land has been preserved.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p> <p>“Chemical fertilizers do increase the productivity for some time, but later, as compared to the expenditure incurred, the production starts decreasing. Everybody has now realized the fact that the fertility of the land is also, gradually, destroyed.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p>	
<p>3 Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<p>Medical treatment also should be free as it was in this country in the past. The society should guarantee to all its members, minimum requirements for maintenance and progress of every individual.*</p> <p>“The key to lifelong health lies in maintaining a subtle balance between body, mind, intellect and soul — the four aspects of human life. To achieve this, it is important to establish a model that puts this theory into practice. India’s two ancient <i>Shastras</i> (sciences), Yoga (including Naturopathy) and Ayurveda, provide pointers to finding an alternative path, as their main goal has always been the maintenance of lifelong health. These <i>Shastras</i> do not treat the body in isolation, but treat it as a part of a psycho-physical-intellectual-spiritual continuum.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research on lifelong health through Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy at Arogyadhham. 2. Dadi Ma Ka Batua to treat common ailments with locally available herbs. 3. Matru Sadan for safe institutional deliveries and mother and & child care. 4. Mid-wife training. 5. Nutritional guidance for pregnant women. 6. Integration of Ayurveda in the development of mother and child in 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimester. 7. Design and development of a holistic multi-disciplinary treatment protocol with Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homeopathy & Naturopathy.

4	<p>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>Developing a system of medicine that combines the wisdom of our Shastras with modern science will give us a framework for sustainable and livelong health.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p> <p>Any economic system must provide for the minimum basic necessities of human life to everyone. Food, clothing and shelter constitute, broadly speaking, these basic necessities. Similarly, society must enable the individual to carry out his obligations to society by educating him properly. Lastly, in the event of an individual falling prey to any disease, society must arrange for his treatment and maintenance. If a government provides these minimum requirements, then only it is a rule of <i>Dharma</i>.*</p> <p>To educate a child is in the interest of society itself. By birth, a child is an animal. He becomes a responsible member of society only by education and culture. To charge fees for something which is in the interest of society itself, is rather odd. If due to their inability to pay the fees, children are left without an education, will the society be able to endure this situation for long? We do not charge fees from trees for sowing the seed and caring for the sapling. On the contrary, we invest our money and efforts. We know that when the tree grows,</p>	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work on reducing school dropouts by motivating the community, family and child through village level and individual social interactions to inculcate values. 2. Work with the local schools to impart new innovations in teaching methodology as well as conduct science fairs for local students. 3. Run a total of 10 educational institutions. 4. Gurukul. A residential boarding home for 200 students to inculcate social and community consciousness in the students. 5. Naini Dhunya. An innovative pre-primary school that relies on teaching the children through their senses. 6. Skill upgradation. 7. Skill development. 8. Organise Children Camps, extra curriculum classes and personality development classes. 9. Establish libraries in the village. Also conduct adult literacy classes, and educate children through mobile

5	<p>we shall reap fruits. Education is a similar investment. An educated individual will indeed serve society.</p> <p>Before 1947, in all the princely states in India, no fees were charged for education. The highest education was free. In the <i>Gurukuls</i>, even food and lodging were arranged without any charge. The student used to go to society for <i>Bhiksha</i>. No householder would refuse <i>Bhiksha</i> to the student. In other words, society used to bear the burden of education.*</p> <p>A mutually complementary conduct among the families, teachers and the influential citizens is the essence of a proper development of children.**</p> <p>Ability to develop livelihood capabilities should not be the sole purpose of education. The core of any educational system should be to accomplish the inculcation of the humane qualities in the students.**</p> <p>To generate the sense of self-reliance and social responsibility is the fundamental duty of the parents.**</p>	<p>libraries.</p>
5	<p>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>1. Women and child care awareness programs.</p> <p>2. Form women's committees (<i>Mahila Mandals</i>) for women empowerment.</p> <p>3. Form Adolescent Girls Groups</p>

	<p>girl.**</p> <p>The family is the basic unit of the society. It is also the forebearer of the members of the society. Thus, it is obligatory on the part of the family to inculcate the sense of social responsibility in its children.**</p> <p>“Unless a harmonious environment is created in the family, school and locality for mutual complementarity, in harmony with the development of all children, children will not be able to nurture an abiding respect towards each and every human, regardless of gender.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p> <p>“Marriage is a social ceremony wherein two persons become one by complementing each other. Their “I’s” merge to become “We” and they resolve to march towards an equal and holistic relationship by adhering to humanitarian traditions.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p>	<p>(Kishori Mandals) for teenage girls.</p>
<p>6</p> <p>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>“To increase agricultural production, Irrigation Management is a must. Rain water can only provide required water for the <i>kharif</i> crop. Now a days even rain water is not regularly available. The pumping of ground water has increased at an alarming rate, and recharging of the ground water has been neglected. As a result, the water table in the country is rapidly decreasing. Wells in the villages are going dry. That is why in many villages, drinking water has</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organise neat and clean home competition. 2. Conduct awareness program for safe drinking water facility . 3. Construction of soak pit and water drainage. 4. Construction of low cost toilets. 5. Watershed management.

		<p>become a serious problem.</p> <p>“Rain water is wasted every year. The tradition of preserving rain water has almost vanished. Rain water is no longer added to the ground water. In old times, generally every village had ponds which were used to recharge the ground water. Now they are drying up. Many lakes have been brought under cultivation. Because of the lack of recharging the ground water with rain, the water table is receding very fast. Serious attention has to be given to this problem.</p> <p>“Traditional methods of Watershed Management implemented by the villagers themselves is the only way to ensure sustainable water management.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p> <p>“The means of irrigation have to be managed indigenously at the local level. This would make the farmers self-sufficient, the crops would be irrigated in time, the productivity would increase, and the groundwater table would be preserved.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p>	
7	<p>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of solar lights. Promote the use of bio-gas plants.
8	<p>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive</p>	<p>The guarantee of work to every able-bodied</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote need based and resource

	<p>and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>member of society should be the aim of our economic system. Today we witness a very strange situation. On the one hand, a ten year old child and a seventy-year old man are toiling and on the other hand a youth of twenty-five is driven to suicide for want of work.*</p> <p>God has given hands to every man, but hands by themselves have a limited capacity to produce. They need the assistance of capital in the form of machines. Labour and capital bear the same relation to each other as that between man and nature. The world is a creation of these two. Neither of them can be neglected.*</p> <p>An equitable and prosperous society cannot be developed by huge automated industries but by abundant production by multiple hands.**</p>	<p>based industry.</p> <p>2. Value addition of farm and forest produce in the village itself.</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	<p>The objectives of our economy should be:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An assurance of the minimum standard of living to every individual and preparedness for the defence of the Nation. 2. Further increase above this minimum standard of living whereby the individual and the Nation acquire the means to contribute to world progress on the basis of its own <i>Chiti</i>. 	

3. To provide meaningful employment to every able-bodied citizen, by which the above two objectives can be realised, and to avoid waste and extravagance in utilising natural resources.

4. To develop machines suited to *Bharatiya* conditions (*Bharatiya* technology), taking note of the availability and nature of the various factors of production (Seven Ms).

5. This system must help, and not disregard the human being - the individual. It must protect the cultural and other values of life. This is a requirement which cannot be violated except at the risk of great peril.

6. The ownership, state, private or any other form, of various industries must be decided on a pragmatic and practical basis.*

“A system has to be evolved, in the context of modern science and technological progress, so that our moral values, education, health, governance,

		entrepreneurship, literature and arts etc. are reflected in every facet of society. Otherwise, consumerism born out of modern industrial culture would decimate our humanitarian traditions.” – Nanaji Deshmukh	
10	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	Paucity or excess of wealth, both engender depravity.**	
11	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	“It would be impractical to imagine prosperous cities without having healthy and prosperous villages.” – Nanaji Deshmukh	
12	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	An economic system must achieve the production of all the basic things essential for the maintenance and development of the people, as well as the protection and development of the Nation.* Having satisfied the basic minimum requirements, the question naturally arises whether there should be more production for greater prosperity and happiness. Western societies consider it most essential, and even desirable, to go on continuously and systematically increasing the desires and needs of man. There is no upper limit in this context. Normally, desire precedes the effort to produce the things	

desired. But now the position is reverse. People are induced to desire and use the things that have been or are being produced. Instead of producing to meet the demand, the search is on for markets for the goods already produced. If the demand does not exist, systematic efforts are made to create demand.*

Now this economic structure is not merely consumption-oriented, but is clearly leading to destruction. Throw away the old one, and buy a new one! Rather than satisfying the need and demand of the people, to create fresh demand has become the aim of modern economics. Supposing that we need not worry about the limited supply of natural resources, there is yet the question of balance in nature. There is a cyclic relationship in different parts of nature. If one of the three sticks, which stand with mutual support, is removed, the other two will automatically fall. The present economic system and system of production are fast disturbing this equilibrium of nature. As a result, on the one hand, new products are manufactured for satisfying ever increasing desires, and on the other hand, new problems arise every day, threatening the very existence of humanity and civilisation.*

It is essential, therefore, to use up that portion of the available natural resources which nature itself will be able to recoup easily. When the fruits are taken, the fruit tree is not injured; it may even be helpful to the tree. However, in the effort to take a greater harvest from the land, chemical fertilisers are used, which in a few years' time, will render the land altogether infertile. Lakhs of acres of land lie barren in America due to this factor. How long can this dance of destruction go on?

The industrialist provides for a depreciation fund to replace machines when they are worn out. Then how can we neglect the depreciation fund for nature? From this point of view, it must be realised that the object of our economic system should not be to make extravagant use but a well-regulated use of available resources. The physical objects necessary for a purposeful, happy and progressive life must be obtained. The Almighty has provided that much. It will not be wise, however, to engage in a blind rat-race of consumption and production as if man is created for the sole purpose of consumption. Engine needs coal for its proper working, but it has not been produced merely to consume coal. On

		<p>the contrary, it is only proper, always, to see that with the minimum coal consumption, maximum energy is produced. This is the economic viewpoint. Keeping in view the aim of human life, we must endeavour to see how, with the minimum of fuel, man proceeds to his goal with the maximum speed. Such a system alone can be called civilisation. This system will not think of merely a single aspect of human life, but of all its aspects, including the ultimate aim. This system will be constructive rather than destructive. This system will not thrive on the exploitation of nature, but will sustain nature, and will in turn itself be nourished. Milking, rather than exploitation, should be our aim. The system should be such that overflow from nature is used to sustain our lives.*</p> <p>The use of manpower and the employment question will have to be thought of in the context of the human being as a whole, as an integral being.*</p> <p>Reaching the pinnacle in productivity and observing restraint in consumption is the true meaning of one's life indicating the prosperity in society.**</p>	
13	<p>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>Progressive technology is the one which eradicates unemployment, reduces disparity and cuts down the pollution.**</p>	

14	<p>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	
15	<p>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	<p>The process of reconstruction of a nation must begin from rural quarters because here exists the basis of life and the source of natural resources and also this is the natural order of evolution.**</p> <p>“Our Indian civilization is unique. It nurtures the capacity for gratitude in humanity. Indian tradition thus venerates all beneficial elements. He reveres the god-like Himalayas, the goddess-like River Ganga, the life-giving Mother Earth and the bountiful cow. The exploitation of nature for man’s own selfish ends is thus not a part of Indian tradition. Rather man considers himself a child of nature, who makes his mother happy by growing strong on her milk. Tradition has imbued the farmer with a deep-rooted love for his land. Nurtured on the treasures he gets from his land, he works hard to maintain its fertility.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p>
16	<p>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable</p>	<p>Rituals do not constitute “Dharma” they merely conform to a faith or a sect</p>

<p>development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>“Dharma,” verily means discharging one’s duties honestly and effectively.**</p> <p>Democracy does not mean a government arbitrarily run by elected representatives; verily it is the active participation of the people in reconstruction of a nation. **</p> <p>Integral Humanism is the name we have given to the sum total of various features of <i>Bharatiya Sanskriti</i>, abiding, dynamic, synthesising and sublime. This is the ideal which determines our direction. But our idealism does not mean any doctrinal obtuseness. An ideal has to be translated into practice. Our programme, therefore, has to be grounded in realism. Indeed realism, is the forte of our programme, the measure of our achievements and the touchstone of our ideal.**</p>
<p>17 Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p>“The Indian maxim of <i>Vasudeva Kutumbakam</i>, which means ‘The whole world is a family’, and <i>Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah</i> (Happiness for All) should be the basis of our International relations, to ensure an equitable and sustainable relationship.” – Nanaji Deshmukh</p>

* From the 4 Lectures of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya on Integral Humanism

** From quotes of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya in Deendayal Park, Deendayal Research Institute, Chitrakoot

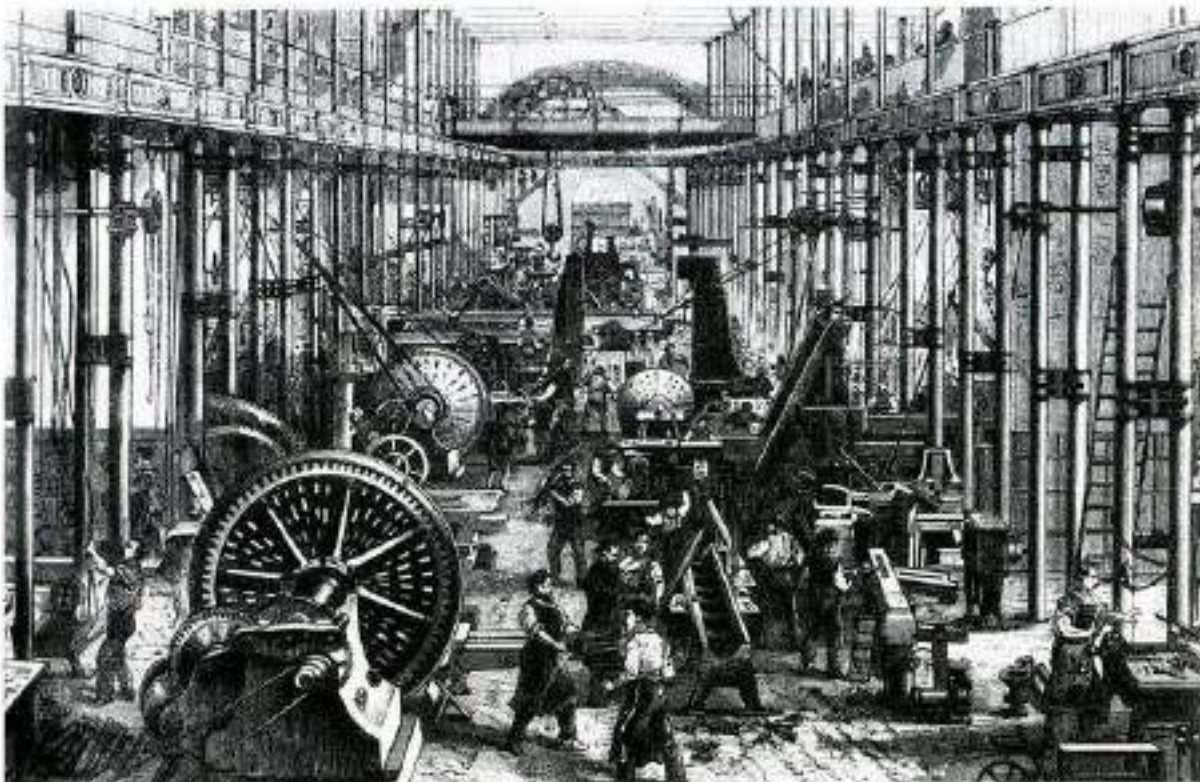
The Relevance of Integral Humanism Today

Many of the problems we face with the decline of Nutrients in our food, is reflected in most areas of our lives. The impulsive consumption that had invaded every aspect of our lives is endangering us as individuals, as a society and also the world we live in.

Our early ancestors strove to balance their lives with Nature. Due to a lack of easy mobility, most societies existed within local environment and consumed what they produced. Goods and produce from great distances were exotic and expensive –pepper from South India and silk from China. Imports and exports formed a tiny part of the economy and were luxuries available only to a select few.

This changed with the Industrial Revolution that started in Britain from the mid 18th Century to the mid 19th century, and spread throughout the world. It triggered a sea change in the social and political map of the world.

The story of the Industrial Revolution was one of unparalleled innovation, expansion, exploitation, and wealth creation. It affected every avenue of life. It changed the way people lived, worked, and ate. Education, easy transport and travel through road, railway and steamships made the world a smaller place, and this allowed the exchange of ideas in a manner that was unprecedented. Import and export became a major part of many economies. Exotic goods became commonplace, and eating habits changed dramatically. We no longer ate what our ancestors did. Many consumed foods that their bodies were new and unsuitable to their geography and climate.



The changes in the economic condition of the working class caused a population explosion. The affluence of these industrialists, and an expanding, educated, and aspirational middle class created a shift of power from feudal lords to these new tycoons. There was also a geographical shift in the population to urban centres to man and operate the factories.

This transformation of the economic landscape caused upheavals in the political and social scenario across the

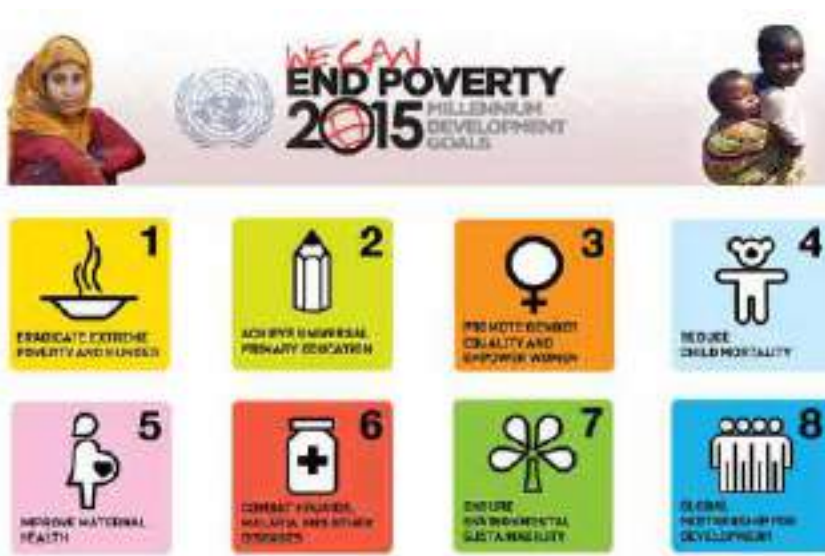
world. The appalling working conditions in the factories when they first started, and the indiscriminate use of child labour, caused the rise of many social reformers who were in a position to influence the political discourse.

There have been differences in society since its inception. Rich and poor. Haves and havenots. Healthy and unhealthy. Inequalities have existed in every aspect of human society. The 20th Century became a laboratory for every political and social reform idea to address the multitude of issues and problems that stemmed from the industrial revolution as well as the problems that existed earlier.

There were experimentations in democracy and autocracy. In war and peace. The communists on the extreme left; the fascists on the extreme right; the socialists and the liberals in the centre. They all vied to present a solution to the problems faced by mankind and to address the many issues that were causing people to protest, sometimes violently.

The universal vote; the women's rights movements; social equality; social justice. The right to life, the right to health; the right to liberty; the right to equality. The list is endless.

It is telling, that at the end of all this experimentation, at the dawn of the 21st century, in September 2000, all 191 member states of the United Nations signed 'The United Nations Millennium Declaration' committing them to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were derived from this Declaration, and all had specific targets and indicators.



The Eight MDGs were:

- to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
- to achieve universal primary education;
- to promote gender equality and empower women;
- to reduce child mortality;
- to improve maternal health;
- to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
- to ensure environmental sustainability; and
- to develop a global partnership for development.

These goals were to be achieved by 2015. In 2015, acknowledging the failure of member nations in achieving these goals, the United Nations issued a new set of Sustainable Development Goals that is to be achieved by 2030.



The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world are:

- GOAL 1: No Poverty
- GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
- GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
- GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- GOAL 13: Climate Action
- GOAL 14: Life Below Water
- GOAL 15: Life on Land
- GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
- GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

After 150 years of experimentation in the wake of the Industrial Revolution, if these basic needs remain the focus of the 21st century goals, we must accept that the experiments conducted thus far have failed.

Among the many thinkers, philosophers and social reformists that lived in the 20th Century, the most relevant in the context of the failure of mainstream political and social reforms, is the thoughts of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya, as expressed in his philosophy of 'Integral Humanism'. His writings and the core of Integral Humanism captures the essence of the SDGs. Coincidentally, the day the SDGs were announced was his 99th birth centenary – 25th September 2015.



Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was born on September 25, 1916 in the village of Nagla Chandraban in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh. He joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), a volunteer social organisation in 1937. Pandit Deendayalji's organizing skills were unmatched, and in 1968, this utterly unassuming leader of the party was raised to the high position of President of the Jana Sangh. Apart from his organising skills, Pandit Deendayalji was an astute political thinker. He rejected the prevalent political systems of Capitalism, Communism, and Socialism for a concept that he named, Integral Humanism. Deendayalji outlined this concept in a series of 4 speeches that he delivered in Mumbai from April 22nd to 25th April 1965.

Deendayalji defined his thinking as follows, "There have been a number of schools that have propounded humanism. But their thinking has been rooted in Western philosophies and so it is essentially materialistic. These thinkers have not been able to offer any philosophical explanation for the ethical nature or behavior of man. If you deny spiritualism, then human relations and behavior and the relationship between man and the Universe cannot be explained."

In its essence, "Integral Humanism is the name we have given to the sum total of various features of Bharatiya Sanskriti, abiding, dynamic, synthesizing and sublime. This is the ideal that determines our direction. But our idealism does not mean any doctrinal obtuseness. An ideal has to be translated into practice. Our program, therefore, has to be grounded in realism. Indeed realism is the forte of our program, the measure of our achievements and the touchstone of our ideal."

On February 11, 1968, Deendayal Upadhyaya was murdered, and a great thinker was prematurely lost to the world.

Deendayalji's Integral Humanism is a re-interpretation of the essence of ancient Indian thought that is encompassed in the concept of Vasudeva Kutumbam - The world is one family. This concept, makes society responsible for the welfare of each other, recognises that each member is an intrinsic part of the whole – and necessary for the survival of all. Deendayalji called this interdependence – complementarity. The farmer need the tailor to stitch his clothes and the carpenter make his furniture. To survive he needs them. They in turn need him to provide them food. They all need each other to prosper themselves. This was the basis of the Panchayati Raj, where the village was an independent self-reliant unit that looked after its own. It necessarily includes the 'Antem Viakthi' – The last man.

To create a market for the products produced by the Industrial Revolution, the British destroyed the self-reliant villages of India. It was the aim of both Mahatma Gandhi and Deendayalji to empower our villages to become self-reliant. As Mahatma Gandhi said, "India lives in its villages."

For the purposes of this discourse on the relevance of Integral Humanism today, I would like to focus on SDGs 1 and 2 – No poverty and Zero hunger as also Goal 12, as the first 2 cannot be achieved without Responsible Consumption and Production.

Deendayalji believed that, and I quote, “We must have such an economic system that helps in the development of our humane qualities or civilisation, and enables us to attain a still higher level of all-round perfection. We should have a system which does not overwhelm our humane quality, which does not make us slaves of its own grinding wheels. According to our concept, man attains God-like perfection as a result of development.” Poverty cannot be eradicated unless there is a humane element in our economic policies. As Nanaji Deshmukh, the founder of Deendayal Research Institute added, “The true indicator of progress is not an increase in the wealth of rich but availability of basic amenities and comforts to the poor.”

While addressing the issue of hunger Deendayal ji said. “Our slogan should be that the one who earns will feed, and every person will have enough to eat. The right to food is a birthright. The ability to earn is a result of education and training. In a society, even those who do not earn must have food. The children and the old, the diseased and the invalids, all must be cared for by society. Every society generally fulfills this responsibility. The social and cultural progress of mankind lies in its readiness to fulfill this responsibility.”

This is the defining statement to eradicate hunger – those who earn, will feed.

Neither the eradication of poverty or hunger is possible without addressing the issues raised by SDG 12 – Sustainable Consumption and Production. Unless production is controlled, there will be exploitation of resources. When there is exploitation of resources – and labour is included in resources – there will be poverty, and with it hunger.

I would like to share Deendayal ji thoughts on this with separate quotes:

1. “An economic system must achieve the production of all the basic things essential for the maintenance and development of the people, as well as the protection and development of the Nation.”

In other words, it must be self-sufficient.

2. “Having satisfied the basic minimum requirements, the question naturally arises whether there should be more production for greater prosperity and happiness. Western societies consider it most essential, and even desirable, to go on continuously and systematically increasing the desires and needs of man. There is no upper limit in this context. Normally, desire precedes the effort to produce the things desired. But now the position is reverse. People are induced to desire and use the things that have been or are being produced. Instead of producing to meet the demand, the search is on for markets for the goods already produced. If the demand does not exist, systematic efforts are made to create demand.”

This can be seen with the sudden marketing of festivals whether religious or secular. Mother’s Day, Father’s Day, Valentine’s Day, to create a market where none existed.

3. “Now this economic structure is not merely consumption-oriented, but is clearly leading to destruction. Throw away the old one, and buy a new one! Rather than satisfying the need and demand of the people, to create fresh demand has become the aim of modern economics. Supposing that we need not worry about the limited supply of natural resources, there is yet the question of balance in nature.

“It is essential, therefore, to use up that portion of the available natural resources which nature itself will be able to recoup easily. When the fruits are taken, the fruit tree is not injured; it may even be helpful to the tree.

“The industrialist provides for a depreciation fund to replace machines when they are worn out. Then how can we neglect the depreciation fund for nature? From this point of view, it must be realised that the object of our economic system should not be to make extravagant use but a well-regulated use of available resources. The physical objects necessary for a purposeful, happy and progressive life must be obtained.

Engine needs coal for its proper working, but it has not been produced merely to consume coal. On the contrary, it is only proper, always, to see that with the minimum coal consumption, maximum energy is produced. This is the economic viewpoint. Keeping in view the aim of human life, we must endeavour to see how, with the minimum of fuel, man proceeds to his goal with the maximum speed. Such a system alone can be called civilisation. This system will not think of merely a single aspect of human life, but of all its aspects, including the ultimate aim. This system will be constructive rather than destructive. This system will not thrive on the exploitation of nature, but will sustain nature, and will in turn itself be nourished. Milking, rather than exploitation, should be our aim. The system should be such that overflow from nature is used to sustain our lives.”

4. The use of manpower and the employment question will have to be thought of in the context of the human being as a whole, as an integral being.

The failure of the experiments of the of the 20th Century, and I hope, the brief glimpse I have given you into Integral Humanism, should highlight the need to explore this philosophy for the future development of our country.

Deendayal Research Institute has developed a model for sustainable development of Self Reliance villages in the Chitrakoot area. The model aimed to validate the principles outlined in Integral Humanism. The Chitrakoot Model, which continues to be worked upon, was appreciated by our then President APJ Abdul Kalam, who acted as a brand ambassador for the model.

The ethos of Integral Humanism is captured in this universal prayer that has been the basis of our culture since the beginning of time and whose relevance is timeless:

Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah

May all be prosperous and happy

Sarve Santu Nir-Aamayaah

May all be free from illness

Sarve Bhadraanni Pashyantu

May all see what is spiritually uplifting

Maa Kashcid-Duhkha-Bhaag-Bhavet

May no one suffer

Om Shaantih Shaantih Shaantih

- Vasant Pandit

Agrobiodiversity for Climate Resilient Agriculture to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals

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Agriculture and food security are facing severe disruptions due to the recent coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), civil and international wars and climate change. To meet the sustainable development goals (SDG), greater importance needs to be given to embrace sustainable agricultural practices, including conservation and use of genetic resources. The food being currently produced globally is not meeting the basic hunger and nutritional needs of humans. Recent projections by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) indicate that 657 million people (nearly 8 per cent of the world population) are projected to be undernourished in 2030. The unprecedented rate of biodiversity loss and rapid climate change are crucial global challenges of the current geological era. Interrelated with biodiversity loss, the ever-increasing homogeneous farming systems are at risk of failure due to climate change as witnessed through extreme events, environmental stress, and continuously evolving pests and diseases.

Importance of Agrobiodiversity

While all biodiversity is important for the well-being and health of our planet and its people, the subset of agrobiodiversity (short for agricultural biodiversity) is the most crucial for survival of humans. Agrobiodiversity consists of parts of biological diversity which are of direct or indirect significance to food and agriculture, as well as the agroecosystem. These include diversity in crops, livestock, microorganisms, forestry and fisheries at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels.

Unprecedented and rapid loss of agrobiodiversity is now occurring globally. This is a combined effect of fast population growth and high per capita consumption of natural resources which impacts production of food, fuel, and fiber and also many ecological services such as those supporting water supplies, health, and wildlife habitat. Agrobiodiversity contributes to diverse, healthy diets and sustainable farming systems. Scientific studies have shown the widespread effects of climate change (higher temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events) are contributing towards increasing food insecurity. Impacts will vary in intensity at local, regional and global levels. There is still uncertainty concerning the extent of impacts, but agricultural production in the developing world is projected to be worst affected, particularly in the arid and semi-arid ecosystems, in fragile mountain and coastal areas and on small islands. The regions facing most severe climate impacts are also experiencing the worst malnutrition, e.g. sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Good agrobiodiversity management (e.g. adapting crop varieties to local ecological conditions) is expected to contribute towards both adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

Box 1: How Sustainable Use and Conservation of Agrobiodiversity Addresses SDGs

SDG 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
	Agrobiodiversity provides resources and income, particularly for the rural poor. Ecosystem services and other non-marketed goods make up between 50% and 90% of the total source of livelihoods among poor rural and forest-dwelling households.
SDG 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition; promote sustainable agriculture
	Agrobiodiversity is a key element of food security and a means of improving nutrition. Agrobiodiversity also underpins ecosystem functions, such as pollination and the maintenance of soil fertility, and water quality, central to agricultural productivity.
SDG 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

	Agricultural biodiversity contributes to increased sustainable production, reducing the need for pesticides and other chemical inputs, resulting in benefits to human health. Further, a substantial proportion of the world's population depends on traditional medicines derived from biodiversity for their health care needs.
SDG 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	Women play a vital role in agriculture, nutrition and the well-being of families and communities. Recognizing women's roles as key land and natural resource managers is central to sustainable development. In addition, loss of agrobiodiversity and associated ecosystem services can perpetuate gender inequalities by increasing the time spent by women and children in performing certain tasks, such as collecting valuable resources, including fuel, food and water.
SDG 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	Agrobiodiversity and ecosystems underpin many national and global economic activities, including those related to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, energy, tourism, transport and trade. Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity can lead to higher productivity, more efficient resource use, and long-term viability of resources.
SDG 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	Ecosystems and agrobiodiversity underpin the day-to-day functioning of human settlements by delivering the basic services and conditions that enable, support and protect human production, consumption and habitation. Biological resources provide many of the foods, building materials, energy and medicines consumed in urban centres. Urban planning that integrates agrobiodiversity considerations can contribute to more sustainable, cost-effective and healthy human settlements.
SDG 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
	Consumption and production of all goods and services require the transformation of many natural resources, which in turn impacts agrobiodiversity. Current unsustainable consumption and production patterns can undermine the ability of ecosystems to provide services for industries and communities that rely upon them. Using cleaner and more resource-efficient approaches that minimize wastes and pollutants can bring about economic opportunities and better quality of life for consumers and producers alike, and at the same time benefit agrobiodiversity.
SDG 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
	The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine and coastal ecosystems is a key aspect of sustainable development. Agrobiodiversity underpins all fishing and aquaculture activities, as well as other species harvested for foods and medicines. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity is essential to ensure that the world's oceans, seas and marine resources remain vital
SDG 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	The conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems is essential for sustainable development. Targets under this goal include a call to integrate ecosystem and agrobiodiversity values into national and local development planning, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
SDG 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

	Conflicts over natural resources, environmental degradation and contamination can be one of the factors leading to social insecurity and violence. Vulnerable people are often disproportionately affected. Strengthening community rights over natural resources management, combating illegal exploitation and corruption, and ensuring transparent decision-making on social and environmental issues constitute an important process toward building an inclusive society based on justice.
SDG 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
	The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, International Treaty on Plant genetic Resources etc. provides opportunities for strengthening global partnership on science, technology and innovation, dissemination of environmentally sound technologies, and for building national capacity for monitoring the progress of the 2030 Agenda.

Adapted from <https://www.cbd.int/cop/cop-14/media/briefs/en/cop14-press-brief-sdgs.pdf>

The Narrowing Food Bowl

Since the beginning of agriculture, farmers have selected, developed and nurtured about 10,000 plant species for use as food, fibre, fodder and fuel. Of the 7,000 species of plants used as food crops, today only about 150 are cultivated in significant amounts and just nine crops - rice, maize, wheat, potato, sweet potato/yam, barley, sorghum/millet, sugarcane and soybean - constitute 75% of food derived from plants. Besides inter-specific variability, intra-specific (genetic) diversity is also a key ingredient for success of agriculture under varied agro-climatic conditions. Genetic diversity is essential to any group of organisms - if all were identical, one pathogen or environmental event could destroy them all. A diverse population is more likely to have individuals capable of surviving the adverse conditions.

Although, the development of high yielding varieties (HYVs) have proven their significance to increase the food production and productivity at the same time cultivation of HYVs has resulted in monoculture, where a few varieties of a given crop have become widespread. The rapid replacement of old locally adapted varieties with new improved varieties is perhaps hastening the erosion of the old genes. As farmers replace local varieties with new HYV, a significant gain is achieved at the risk of possible future disaster. Disease and pests can spread around the world much quicker, climate change will alter growing conditions, and new pathogens periodically emerge. Without genetic diversity, plants will have difficulty in adapting to these changes and their survival.

The diversity and genetic material of plants, which are of value for present and future generations of human beings, have been defined as plant genetic resources (PGR) and include primitive forms, varieties, landraces, obsolete cultivars, modern cultivars, breeding lines, genetic stocks, wild and other related species. Today, PGR are threatened due to environmental degradation and replacement by widely adapted improved varieties and hybrids, infrastructure development, alien species invasion and mechanization of agriculture, which has collectively resulted in loss of genetic diversity.

Historically, PGR have provided the crucial raw material for the rise of modern, scientific plant breeding, classical examples being the Japanese 'Norin 10' variety that gave rise to the semi-dwarf wheat varieties and the Chinese rice cultivars, 'Dee-geo-woo-gen' 'Taichung Native 1' giving rise to the 'miracle rice' IR-8, which were the basis of Green Revolution. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that 75% of crop diversity was lost between 1900 and 2000 and this genetic erosion still continues. A recent study predicts that as much as 22% of the wild relatives of important food crops of peanut, potato and beans will disappear by 2055 because of changing climate. Loss of PGR poses serious threat to agriculture and livelihood of millions of people. Genetic information held in certain species/genotypes is crucial to the development of heat, drought, salinity, pests and diseases-resistant, fast-growing, high-yielding new varieties, necessary to increase the food security in the face of climate change. In the past, plants resistant to disease, drought and other adverse conditions have been produced by crossing a crop plant with a naturally resistant wild relative. For example, a wild potato plant immune to the blight responsible for the Irish Potato Famine was used to restore potato crops, and in the 1970s, similar techniques were used to counteract pathogens killing rice in Asia and corn in the US. If these wild relatives are lost, a valuable resource will not be available to help with the next outbreak. Conserving PGR and using it wisely is, thus, a global imperative.

Sustainable Conservation and Use of PGR

Conserving agricultural biodiversity (including PGR) for use in sustainable food systems requires a complementary conservation approach, which combines on-farm, in situ and ex situ strategies. Since the advent of agriculture, farmers have developed indigenous methods for seed storage to plant the following year in case of an unforeseen loss of crops. Application of science and technology to this ancient practice has given rise to the development of 'Plant Genebanks', to ensure the safety of our food supply and well-being. Genebanks exist throughout the world and they collect, catalog, store and protect as many varieties of plants as possible. These banks are useful to plant breeders trying to develop crop species that are more tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses. They can also provide a resource for restoration of key species after natural or man-made catastrophes. It is expected that whenever required, one can draw on these collections to respond to growing environmental pressures, such as climate change and unknown pests and plant diseases, and to feed a rapidly expanding population.

National Genebank: Investment in PGR for the Unpredictable Future

Realizing the importance of PGR for food security through conservation and use, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established a National Genebank (NGB) at the ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) during 1985-86 to conserve the PGR holistically. ICAR-NBPGR is the nodal agency to plan, co-ordinate, execute and monitor PGR activities at national level, including conservation. NGB has three components (i) seed genebank to conserve the genetic resources of seed crops at -18°C , (ii) in vitro genebank to conserve the genetic resources of horticultural crops in the form of tissue culture at $+4$ to $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$, and (iii) cryogenebank to conserve the genetic resources of recalcitrant seed (difficult-to-store) crops at -160 to -196°C (in liquid nitrogen). In 1996, National Genebank was further expanded and thereafter commissioned by the then Vice-President of India. To conserve the vast and priceless genetic wealth of country, the capacity of seed bank was increased from four modules to 12 modules to conserve about 0.75 million accessions (Figure 1), in vitro genebank from one to four culture rooms to conserve about 2,500 accessions (Figure 2), and cryobank from one to six storage tanks to conserve about 0.25 million accessions (Figure 3). The NGB located at the headquarters in New Delhi, with the network of 10 regional stations at different agro-climatic zones, and the linkages with 59 National Active Germplasm Sites (NAGS) of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) is involved in sustainable conservation of PGR.

The National Genebank at ICAR-NBPGR is one of the largest genebank in world in respect of infrastructure. Presently, about 0.47 million accessions of various agricultural and horticultural crops are conserved in the National Genebank, which is second largest genetic wealth in the world after USA. Strategies for conservation are aimed at maximum safety, cost-effectiveness and efficiency, as well as assuring the accessibility to the materials for their use. Recently in 2021, the Seed Genebank was renovated and dedicated to the Nation by the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture. The National Genebank is India's safety deposit system that secures invaluable genetic wealth for long-term and is available for use by plant breeders and researchers to adapt to the changing environmental conditions ensuring the food and nutritional security of its people.

ICAR-NBPGR, in association with several national and international partners is involved in identifying future-ready germplasm, with renewed emphasis on large-scale characterization and evaluation of its conserved germplasm in genebank. The ultimate objective is to develop resilient agriculture production system by providing the varieties and genetic stocks that easily would adapt to the ever-changing environment, while also being wholesome and nutritious.



crops in the form of seeds



Figure 2. In Vitro Genebank: Conservation of horticultural crops in form of tissue cultures



Figure 3. Cryobank: conservation of recalcitrant and intermediate seed crops in form of seeds, dormant buds and pollen

Conclusion

Small scale farmers and agricultural biodiversity are critical to the achievement of most of the SDGs. In addition to being essential for the resilience and stability of agricultural production systems and for our ability to adapt to climate change and other stressors, agricultural biodiversity is fundamental to the livelihoods, health and nutrition of billions. Climate-resilient agriculture improves food security and nutrition. Agrobiodiversity is a vehicle for providing nutritious foods through natural processes, and critical to achieving a number of SDGs, especially SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land). While agrobiodiversity is not the only component required for a sustainable food system, a sustainable food system cannot exist without agrobiodiversity and the more agrobiodiversity is used, the more it is saved. In fact, SDGs provide a renewed impetus for focusing on agrobiodiversity use for food and nutrition. For this, it is important that governments and donors increase investments in climate-resilient agriculture to ensure food security and improve nutrition. Increasing policy engagement efforts are required to ensure that national policies support projects that deliver multiple benefits; form strategic knowledge partnerships and build capacity to enhance understanding of the links between agriculture, environmental sustainability, climate change, nutrition and gender. This requires more strategic communications and education. An integrated approach with respect to development programming can support rural transformation in response to climate change impacts and environmental degradation, and help achieve the SDGs.

The Alliance for Bioversity International and CIAT: Harnessing Agricultural Biodiversity to Meet Sustainable Development Goals.

Jai C. Rana

Country Representative,

The Alliance for Bioversity International and CIAT - India

The Alliance for Bioversity International and CIAT) is an International institute governed by the CGIAR Principles on the Management of Intellectual Assets and the CGIAR Open Access and Data Management Policy. The Alliance is committed to meet multiple Sustainable Development Goals and Targets by using and safeguarding agricultural and tree biodiversity.

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY -End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Credit: Bioversity International/Alfredo Comacho

1.. Creating markets for traditional Andean grains: Traditional grains, such as quinoa, amaranth, millets and native varieties of manor crops have been largely displaced by global cereal crops, placing many varieties under threat of disappearance. Bioversity International and partners work to create markets for traditional crops around the world, identifying high-performing varieties, improving production, and processing methods, strengthening market links, and conducting promotional campaigns. The Alliance has worked to develop the value chain of these important crops to enhance their contribution to the livelihoods of the rural poor and to strengthen the conservation of the grains' genetic diversity. Using a holistic approach, activities were carried out at multiple levels to encourage greater cultivation, use and conservation of the crops. Impact assessment revealed a positive effect, with benefits shown to Andean grain production, conservation, and income. In Bolivia and Peru where poverty rates are high, sales of Andean grains increased in our research sites by 81% in Bolivia and 64% in Peru. Similar, trend was/ being observed in several project sites in India, where production and sale of native varieties has increased significantly.

2. Seeds for Needs - Using crop diversity to adapt to climate change. With climatic uncertainty projected to increase in the future, agriculture and food security are more vulnerable than ever. Poor smallholder farming communities in the developing world will be hardest hit. These farmers need quick solutions – especially seeds able to thrive in a changing climate. Bioversity International's Seeds for Needs approach provides an effective and cost-efficient way improve and diversify smallholder seed systems through better information and access to a portfolio of adapted crops and varieties. Diversification of crops and varieties is one way to give farmers more options in times of need. But farmers do not always have the right information or planting material available. In 14 countries across Africa, Asia and Central America, more than 40,000 farmers have become citizen scientists evaluating and selecting varieties, providing critical feedback on the seeds that meet their needs. The Seeds for Needs approach creates lasting solutions for resilience and climate change adaptation for smallholder farming communities at a global scale.

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

1. Using diverse foods for improved nutrition and health all year round: In Asia and Africa, we are working with local communities to test a diversity of crops and wild foods with potential to contribute to an all-year round healthy diet. This research is supported by educational materials about healthy sustainable diets, as well as a seasonal food calendar that shows which foods are available all year round, including the hunger season.



Credit: Bioversity International

2. Reducing malnutrition with food system diversity: The Alliance explores how agrobiodiversity can be better used within food production systems to improve access to nutritionally-rich food sources and increase dietary diversity. Wild and indigenous plants, fruit trees and animal species - often more nutritious than their better known exotic counterparts - can be combined in portfolios to provide year-round harvest of healthy, nutrient-dense foods, which fill hunger and specific nutrient gaps. Recent research conducted by Bioversity International in collaboration with the Earth Institute has found that increasing food supply diversity is associated with lower levels of acute and chronic child malnutrition (stunting, wasting and underweight) at a national level. It also found that the diversity of national food supply is dependent on the diversity of agricultural production, particularly in low income countries. The Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition (BFN) Project envisions a more resilient food system that addresses these issues through the lens of agrobiodiversity; in short, by sharing the wide variety of indigenous crops that can sustain people and the environment. While the nutritional value of crops such as quinoa or acai has gained recognition and increased demand, other crops with the capability of benefiting both producers and consumers are yet to be fully utilized. BFN takes a multi-level approach to the conservation, revival, and promotion of these biodiverse nutrient-rich plant species.

Growing cities can also be part of the solution. Leveraging their market demand presents a unique opportunity to stimulate sustainable agricultural practices, economic opportunities along agri-food value chains and consumption of diverse and nutritious diets. The Alliance approach takes into account the diversity of food systems, food sources and nature of demand - including the range of sources where people get their food, including small neighbourhood stores, supermarkets, fresh markets, street vendors, and urban and peri-urban agriculture (both home gardens and commercial enterprises), and even institutions, such as schools



Credit: Deendayal Research Institute

3. Safeguarding several local varieties in Asia and Africa through community seedbanks: Majority of seeds used by small-holder farmers in developing countries is sourced from the informal seed system: saved from their own crops, bought from a market or shop or exchanged with friends and neighbours. Bioversity International works with partners to strengthen informal seed systems, support conservation of traditional farmers' varieties and maintain seed security at the district and community level through community-managed seedbanks. There are >300 seedbanks which safeguard >10,000 native varieties of cereals, vegetables, legumes, root crops and spices. We are also connecting these seedbanks to the national genebank for long-term storage.

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING FOR PEOPLE - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

1. Connecting agricultural biodiversity, human health and nutrition: Healthy communities rely on well-functioning ecosystems. They provide clean air, fresh water, medicines, and food security. They also limit disease and stabilize the climate. But biodiversity loss is happening at unprecedented rates, impacting human health worldwide. Biodiversity and Human Health brings together the current state of knowledge about how biodiversity and human health are linked. Collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners bringing together expertise and perspectives across different disciplines to further understanding of using biodiversity to combat global malnutrition. Bioversity International, along with other individuals and organizations investigate the evidence linking agricultural biodiversity and food security, and linking nutrition, biodiversity and human health:

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

1. Empowering women in through markets: Agricultural biodiversity and women's knowledge and actions regarding its use and conservation are often overlooked by research agendas. Women need to be recognized as custodians of agricultural biodiversity and empowered to better feed the world's growing population. The role of women in agriculture is essential and complementary to that of men. Women are often the natural custodians of biodiversity, and they are the ones who by vocation or necessity hand down recipes and traditional ingredients. They conserve different species in their home gardens, manage community seedbanks and feed their families,

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

1. Reducing loss from crop pests and diseases: Pests and diseases are a natural part of any ecosystem. What farmers fear are the outbreaks or epidemics that can cause high yield losses. Worldwide farmers lose an average of 10-16% of their annual harvest to pests and diseases, but cases vary widely by crop, region and threat - farmers can lose 100% of crops in one season to a single pest or disease. Our research shows that using agricultural biodiversity and a series of low-tech management practices are effective, cost-efficient and environmentally friendly ways to manage pests and diseases for increased productivity and reduced loss.

We conduct research at different scales, from a variety within a crop to the species and landscape level. Using diversity for pest and disease management also encourages farmers to maintain local diversity on their farms, an important source of genetic materials that could be used for breeding resistant varieties in future. The Alliance has been working with national partners in China, India, Ecuador, Morocco and Uganda to see how planting different varieties of the same crop in mixtures can reduce pest and disease damage. Recent findings from trials with the National Agricultural Research Organization in Uganda show that mixing varieties resistant to certain pests and diseases, with those that are more susceptible, greatly reduces the incidence of that pest or disease. With common bean, we found this to be most effective when at least 50% of a resistant variety is mixed into a plot. For bananas, farmers have reported a 75% reduction in the presence of weevils when they used mixtures. It is important to note that many of the resistant varieties we are finding are actually local crop varieties.

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy.

1. Climate change: The Alliance and partners have spent over a year gathering data and consulting with more than 100 regional stakeholders to develop an action plan to strengthen the role of plant genetic resources in adapting to climate change. A 10-year roadmap now available in both English and Spanish: SAPM – Strategic action plan to strengthen conservation and use of plant genetic resources in adapting agriculture to climate change. Creating the plan required a thorough scientific diagnosis on the current state of plant genetic resources in the region to form the basis of decisions made by the consultation group. What genetic diversity exists in the region? Where are the concentrations of crop wild relatives? How will climate change affect areas where important crops are grown? In order to make the data manageable, the diagnosis focused on 10 crop gene pools, representing 26 crop species and more than 350 crop wild relatives of Zea, Phaseolus, Manihot, Ipomoea, Cucurbita, Amaranthus, Capsicum, Carica, Persea and Tripsacum.



credit: Bioversity International/E.Thomas

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

1. Putting genetic diversity into forest landscape restoration efforts: The scale of the current commitments presents great opportunities, but successful restoration of degraded land to a productive, functional and self-sustaining state is not easily achieved. In the past, many restoration efforts have failed for a variety of reasons, including use of planting materials that are not suited to the restoration site. Little attention is often paid to matching the characteristics of planting material – for example, the ability to tolerate drought – to the conditions at the planting sites. In addition, the seed for restoration is often collected from very few trees that are in close physical proximity to each other, so often that means that the seed parents are related and the offspring are inbred and lack diversity.

Genetic diversity is important for two reasons. First, unlike many agricultural crops, trees do not perform well if they are inbred. In fact, inbreeding often results in poor growth, greater susceptibility to stress and serious reproductive problems. Second, to restore a self-sustaining forest ecosystem, the planting material must have sufficient genetic diversity to avoid inbreeding and to have the capacity to adapt to changing conditions, including future climates. The Alliance has specific and valuable contributions to make towards successful forest ecosystem restoration. For example, in Colombia we are collaborating with FORESTPA – a private restoration company, the Alexander von Humboldt Institute and the national university on a project that is funded by Ecopetrol, the largest and primary petroleum company in the country. We are developing a decision-support tool that helps restoration practitioners with the selection of the most appropriate planting material that best matches both the intended use of the forest and the environmental conditions of the planting site. In the short term, this tool will be used to identify sources of planting material for restoration of approximately 13,000 hectares of degraded Colombian dry forest

2. Safeguarding and using crop wild relatives for food security and climate change adaptation: Crop wild relatives are wild species closely related to domesticated crops. They supply valuable genetic diversity for plant breeding to help tackle challenges like climate change adaptation. The Alliance works with partners to enhance scientific capacities to conserve crop wild relatives and identify useful potential traits. We are also preparing National Strategic Action Plans on the conservation of priority crop wild relatives in partner countries, and promoting them to policymakers. Crop wild relatives are often not taken into account in environmental policy planning processes and their conservation is not given high priority in management plans for protected areas.

3. Making ecosystem services count for development goals: While ecosystem services are increasingly recognized as valuable, quantifying that value can be extremely difficult. This in turn makes it difficult for those managing rural landscapes to make informed decisions when trying to balance the needs of a growing population against the need to protect the environment, and the trade-offs that can result. The Alliance and its partners are building a comprehensive set of indicators to link ecosystem services to Sustainable Development Goals on nutrition, health, water, energy, climate and the environment. We are continuously improving a tool that will help decision-makers to quantify and map the impacts of planned rural development interventions, while sustainably managing landscapes and achieving development outcomes: the Mapping Ecosystem Services to Human Well-Being for the Sustainable Development Goals (MESH-SDG).

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

Program Schedule

Time	Details
Day 1st Friday, 15th April, 2022	
09.00 AM - 10.00 AM	Registration and High Tea
10.15 AM - 12.15 AM	Inaugural Session (At Vivekanand Sabhagar)
12.15 PM - 12.45 PM	Exhibition Visit
01.00 PM - 03.00 PM	Lunch
03.00 PM - 05.00 PM	1 st Technical Session (At Lohiya Sabhagar) ➤ SDG 1 - No Poverty
03.00 PM - 05.00 PM	2 nd Technical Session (At Vivekanand Sabhagar) ➤ SDG 2 - Zero Hunger
05.00 PM - 05.30 PM	Tea
08.30 PM - 10.00 PM	Dinner
Day 2nd Saturday, 16th April, 2022	
08.30 AM - 09.30 AM	Breakfast
09.30 AM - 11.30 AM	3 rd Technical Session (At Lohiya Sabhagar) ➤ SDG 5 - Gender Equality
09.30 AM - 11.30 AM	4 th Technical Session (At Vivekanand Sabhagar) ➤ SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation
11.30 AM - 12.00 N	Tea Break
12.00 N - 01.30 PM	5 th Technical Session (At Lohiya Sabhagar) ➤ SDG 4 - Quality Education
12.00 N - 01.30 PM	6 th Technical Session (At Vivekanand Sabhagar) ➤ SDG 7 - Affordable & Clean Energy
01.30 PM - 02.30 PM	Lunch Break
03.00 PM - 05.00 PM	7 th Technical Session (At Lohiya Sabhagar) ➤ SDG 8 - Decent work and Economic Growth
03.00 PM - 05.00 PM	8 th Technical Session (At Vivekanand Sabhagar) ➤ SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being
05.00 PM	Tea Break
08.30 PM - 10.00 PM	Dinner
Day 3rd Sunday, 17th April, 2022	
08.30 AM - 09.30 AM	Breakfast
09.30 AM - 11.30 AM	➤ Valedictory Session (At Vivekanand Sabhagar)
11.30 AM - 12.00 N	Tea Break
12.10 PM - 12.50 PM	Ram Darshan Visit - A Unit of Deendayal Research Institute
01.00 PM - 02.00 PM	Lunch Break
02.00 PM	Depart to Village Visit

प्रथम दिवस, 15 अप्रैल 2022

उद्घाटन सत्र

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास के लक्ष्यों को पाने के लिए चित्रकूट में दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित प्रथम त्रिदिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का शुभारंभ 15 अप्रैल को दीनदयाल परिसर के विवेकानंद सभागार में भारत सरकार के कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर, सांसद सतना श्री गणेश सिंह, सांसद चित्रकूट-बांदा श्री आर के सिंह पटेल, नीति आयोग मध्य प्रदेश के उपाध्यक्ष प्रो सचिन चतुर्वेदी, राष्ट्रीय माल अधिकार एवं संरक्षण आयोग के चेयरमैन श्री प्रियंक कानूनगो एवं दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के प्रधान सचिव श्री अतुल वैज, सेमिनार के संयोजक श्री वसंत पंडित द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलित कर किया गया।

एसडीजी के 17 लक्ष्यों में से एक से लेकर 8 तक के लक्ष्यों पर विमर्श का एक वार्षिक Knowledge Platform बनाने के संकल्प के साथ ज्ञान का प्रसार सबके बीच में हो इस उद्देश्य के साथ संबंधित विषयों को सर्वसुलभ बनाने हेतु sdgintervention.org नाम से एक वेबसाइट भी बनाई गई है, जिसे केंद्रीय मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर द्वारा वित्तक करके लॉन्च किया गया।

इस अवसर पर दक्षिण एशिया में एसडीजी का काम देख रही डॉ. नित्या केमकर लंदन से ऑनलाइन जुड़ी तथा छोटे धारकों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए एसडीजी को आगे बढ़ाने डॉ. कोकिला घोष, एफओए रोम द्वारा किसान और उत्पादक के बारे में रोम से ऑनलाइन उद्बोधन हुआ तथा श्री एरिक सोलहेम पेरिस से व श्री शोम्बी शार्प रेजिडेंट को-ऑर्डिनेटर यूएन का भाषण आभासी माध्यम से हुआ।

सेमिनार के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सेमिनार के संयोजक श्री वसंत पंडित ने बताया कि 1968 में भारत रत्न राष्ट्रपति नानाजी देशमुख द्वारा स्थापित दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान (डीआरआई) ने चित्रकूट में पानी की कमी, आदिवासी बहुल और दूरदराज के इलाकों में संघर्ष मुक्त और आत्मनिर्भर गांवों के लिए अपने दृष्टिकोण का प्रदर्शन किया है।

संस्थान की परियोजनाएं और उसके कार्य विशेष रूप से कृषि, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि / वानिकी, आय सृजन और वित्तीय स्थिरता, जल और स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य और ज्ञान सह-निर्माण पर केंद्रित हैं और इन्हें बीड और गॉटा में सक्रिय रूप से दोहराया जा रहा है।

दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के प्रधान सचिव श्री अतुल जैन ने कहा कि सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट गोल (एसडीजी) के 17 बिंदु हैं। सतत विकास के इन 17 लक्ष्यों के आगे भी कई ऐसे कार्य हैं जिन्हें करना है। सतत विकास के लक्ष्य भारत के 'स्व' में बसा हुआ है। यह भारतीय जीवनशैली का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है।

दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के माध्यम से नाना जी ने ग्रामीण विकास के पांच लक्ष्य रखें जो भारत की जीवन शैली के अभिन्न अंग हैं। सतत विकास के लक्ष्य को संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने अर्जेंट किया है। आज जिस वेबसाइट का उद्घाटन किया गया है वह एक ओपनिथन मेकर, डिजीजन मेकर के रूप में कार्य करेगी।

सतना सांसद श्री गणेश सिंह ने कहा कि सतत विकास को लेकर यह आयोजन चित्रकूट में हो रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने 17 बिंदुओं को लेकर वर्ष 2015 से 2030 तक के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं। दुनिया में कई ऐसे देश हैं जहां सतत विकास से संबंधित विभिन्न चुनौतियां हैं। राष्ट्र ऋषि नानाजी ने 90 के दशक में चित्रकूट में कार्य शुरू किया। यह गरीबों का इलाका था यहां बड़ी चुनौतियां थीं। नाना जी ने दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के माध्यम से गांव-गांव जाकर स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, चिकित्सा, साक्षरता, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा एवं स्वावलंबन के क्षेत्र में काम किया। विभिन्न प्रकृत्यों के माध्यम से नाना जी का योगदान रहा।

यूनाइटेड नेशन में जो बिंदु तय किए हैं नानाजी की संस्था उन्हीं के अंतर्गत कार्य कर रही है। आयुर्वेद, शिक्षा, उद्यमिता, गोपालन, जैविक खेती, प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देना आदि सभी निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को लेकर कार्य किया जा रहा है। नाना जी का ग्राम विकास का मॉडल देश ही नहीं विश्व के लिए उपयोगी है।

सांसद श्री गणेश सिंह ने चित्रकूट क्षेत्र के 500 गांव में जो प्रयोग हुआ है ऐसे मॉडल को विश्व के विभिन्न देशों में सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति एवं समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिए उपयोगी एवं प्रभावी बताया।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य नीति आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष प्रो सचिन चतुर्वेदी ने अपने उद्घोषण में कहा कि इस अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेमिनार के माध्यम से भारत के विकास का नया खाका तैयार होगा। पश्चिमी देशों के विकास ने प्रकृति का दोहन किया। मनुष्य और पर्यावरण अलग अलग नहीं है यह भारत की सनातनी संस्कृति है।

पिछले 7 वर्षों में सतत विकास लक्ष्य को लेकर विभिन्न केंद्रीय योजनाओं का शुभारंभ हुआ है, अनेक केंद्रीय योजनाओं के सफल संचालन से देश भर के करोड़ों लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभ पहुंचा है। नानाजी का यह केंद्र अनुठा है। यहां कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के माध्यम से प्रभावी कार्य हो रहे हैं जो समाज में बदलाव ला रहे हैं।

अपने मुख्य आतिथ्य उद्घोषण में केंद्रीय कृषि मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर ने कहा कि दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान, राज्य सरकार, केंद्र सरकार एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं इस सम्मेलन के आयोजन में सहभागी हैं। चित्रकूट क्षेत्र में राज्य सरकार, दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान एवं अन्य संस्थाएं यहां की समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिए काम कर रही हैं।

देश की आजादी को 75 वर्ष होने को है फिर भी देश कई चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। नाना जी का कथन था " मैं अपने लिए नहीं अपनों के लिए हूं अपने वह हैं जो पीड़ित और उपेक्षित हैं "। चित्रकूट और गोंडा का प्रकल्प नाना जी की दूरदृष्टि का परिणाम है।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी और कई राज्य सरकारें सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रभावी कार्य कर रही हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा सतत विकास के जितने निर्धारित लक्ष्य हैं हमारी केंद्र सरकार की विभिन्न केंद्रीय योजनाएं उन समस्त लक्ष्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

समाचित्र उद्घाटन सत्र



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



तकनीकी सत्र

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सतत विकास लक्ष्य के 17 बिंदुओं में से एक से लेकर 8 तक के बिंदुओं पर लोरेटिया सभागार एवं विवेकानंद सभागार में तकनीकी सत्रों के माध्यम से विभिन्न विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा विचार विनिमय किया गया।

एसडीजी-1 "गरीबी की पूर्णतः समाप्ति"

तकनीकी सत्र एसडीजी-1 के लक्ष्य "गरीबी की पूर्णतः समाप्ति" में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सचिव एवं ग्राम मंत्री श्री विजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह ने कहा कि भारत में तकरीबन 40 प्रतिशत लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहते हैं जब गाँव से शहर की ओर पलायन करते हैं तब शहरी गरीबी को नजदीकी से सामना करना पड़ता है। स्वरोजगार पर ध्यान सरकार एवं संगठन दोनों मिलकर करें। ग्रामीण विकास योजना असरदार हो।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री श्री कमल पटेल ने कहा कि शिक्षा एवं चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था मुफ्त एवं उत्तम हो। देश के धन कुबेरों को अपने धन का सदुपयोग कर गरीबी उन्मूलन में सहयोग देना चाहिए। गरीबी निवारण जितना राष्ट्र एवं विश्व का दायित्व है, उससे कई गुना स्वयं व्यक्ति एवं समाज का दायित्व है। गरीबी तब तक खत्म नहीं होगी जब तक गरीब इससे स्वयं निकलने का प्रयास नहीं करेगा।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के उप महानिदेशक (कृषि प्रसार) डॉ ए के सिंह ने कहा कि कोविड-19 के पहले देश में 27 प्रतिशत गरीबी थी लेकिन कोविड-19 कालखण्ड में गरीबी 30 प्रतिशत हुई। इस स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाये। निर्धनता निवारण में तकनीकी शिक्षा का योगदान सुनिश्चित हो। गरीबी की पहचान एवं संख्या सुनिश्चित हो जिससे गरीबी की दिशा में कार्य सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय इम्फाल के कुलपति डॉ अनुपम मिश्रा ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार पर लगाम अति आवश्यक है एवं साथ-साथ जनसंख्या नियंत्रण भी आवश्यक है। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की अवधारणा स्पष्ट रूप से सुनिश्चित हो। व्यापार एवं उद्योगों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं एवं प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, जिससे रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ें और गरीबी खत्म हो सकेगी।

श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह (पगार कला गांव में स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता के रूप में कार्यरत) ने अपने अनुभव बताते हुए कहा कि राष्ट्रकृषि श्रद्धेय नानाजी के परिकल्पनाओं में से एक प्रामोदय निधि को जीवन से जोड़कर तरुण मंडल, भजन मंडल एवं शिक्षित व्यक्ति को जोड़कर एक समिति का गठन किया, जिससे गांव का विकास कैसे हो एवं गरीब परिवारों को बीमारी संकट में निधि का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जनता की पहल एवं पुरुषार्थ से ही गांव का विकास सम्भव है इसका जीवंत उदाहरण देखा जा सकता है।

एसडीजी- 2 "भूखमरी की समाप्ति"

एसडीजी- 2 के लक्ष्य "भूखमरी की समाप्ति" सत्र में डॉ शैलजा फैनल (प्रो) कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी) आनलाइन माध्यम से जुड़ी। उन्होंने कहा कि वह 2004 से ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था, पर्यावरण और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से जुड़े विषयों पर रिसर्च कर रही है।

भूखमरी के विषय पर आपने बताया कि भूख से जुड़े उत्पादों का किस प्रकार उत्पादन करें इस पर विचार करें। कोविड महामारी के दौरान पिछले दो वर्षों में काफी परेशानी हो रही है जिसमें महामारी के दौरान भोजन सुरक्षा के स्तर बढ़े हैं। भोजन वितरण कठिन हुआ है।

भारत में तकरीबन 50 प्रतिशत लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहते हैं, जब गांव से शहर में लोग पलायन करते हैं तो महिलाओं को ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है। भोजन उत्पन्न के तरीके पर्यावरण के साथ मिलकर विकसित करनी चाहिये। कुछ लोग पशु पालते हैं, तो कुछ लोग मछली पालते हैं उन्हें भूख की समस्या पहले आती है। भूख कभी खत्म नहीं हुयी है न कभी खत्म होगी। हमें चावल एवं गेहूँ का सेवन भोजन में कम करना है, मोटे अनाज का सेवन बढ़ाना है, इससे मधुमेह नियंत्रण में आयेगा।

भोजन उगाने के तरीके पर्यावरण के साथ मिलकर विकसित करने चाहिये। हमें पहले की तरह कोदों, कूटू जैसी फसलें उगानी पड़ेगी, केवल गेहूँ चावल मक्का का उत्पादन हितकर नहीं होगा। रागी, बाजरा काकून जैसी फसलें पानी कम लेती है ये पाचक भी है, साथ ही इनमें सुगर की मात्रा भी कम होती है इसलिये ये चावल की तुलना में अधिक उपयोगी है। पुनः स्मरण कराती हूँ मोटे अनाज को खाने और बेचने के प्रयास हो यह भूखमरी दूर करने में सहायक होगा। ये अनाज कुपोषण दूर करते हुये बेरोजगारी दूर करने में भी सहायक होगा।

दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के प्रधान सचिव श्री अतुल जैन ने बताया कि हमारे यहाँ भूख की जैसी समस्या बहुत बढी नहीं है लेकिन दुनिया में यह संदेश चला गया है कि भारत में बहुत भूख है। इस क्षेत्र में भूखमरी नहीं बल्कि कुपोषण है। स्थानीय स्तर पर ही कुपोषण दूर करने के प्रयास हों जैसे- आयरन की कमी होने पर लोहे की कटाही में खाना बनाने से इसकी कमी दूर हो जायेगी।

श्रीमती मंजू देवी ग्राम चकौच (गाँव स्तर पर स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता के रूप में कार्यरत) ने बताया कि ग्रामीण महिलायें बच्चों को स्तनपान करने पर जोर देती है। बच्चों को जन्म के एक घण्टे के अन्दर यदि माँ का पहला पीला गाढा दुध पिलाया जाये तो यह बच्चों के लिये अमृत तुल्य होगा। स्तन पान से बच्चों को न केवल कुपोषण से बचाया जा सकता है बल्कि उनकी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता भी बढती है।

दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के कोषाध्यक्ष एवं सेमिनार के संयोजक श्री वसन्त पण्डित ने कहा कि हमारी परंपरा में पुरुष पहले भोजन करता है फिर बच्चे और सबसे बाद में महिलाएं। इसलिये महिलाओं में कुपोषण ज्यादा है। मिलेट्स उगाने पर जोर देना चाहिये यह भूखमरी की समस्या का अच्छा समाधान है। सांवा, कोदो, काकून, रागी बाजरा ये फसले फिर से आनी चाहिये। ये मोटे अनाज ही इस सत्र का सार संक्षेप है और यही जीरो हनार लायेगा।

डॉ सूरज कंतिग (सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्थान भुवनेश्वर) ने अपने अनुभव बांटते हुए कहा कि खादय एवं पोषण सुरक्षा में सुधार हेतु उनकी संस्था काम करती है, जिसमें ज्वार, रागी आदि स्थानीय मोटे अनाजों को उगाया जाता है। खादय पदार्थों के प्रसंस्करण के लिये गाँवों में ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है।

भारत सरकार के वन, पर्यावरण, जल एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी इस सत्र में विशेष रूप से उपस्थित रहे।

द्वितीय दिवस 16 अप्रैल 2022

एसडीजी -3 "अच्छा स्वास्थ्य और जीवनस्तर"

एसडीजी -3 के लक्ष्य "अच्छा स्वास्थ्य और जीवनस्तर" सत्र में डॉ प्रदीप जी (मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, यूएनओ) आनलाइन जुड़े, उन्होंने कहा कि भारत ने कोरोना की जो वैक्सीन विकसित की वह काबिले तारीफ है, भारत में स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों की एक लंबी फौज कर दी गयी है। भारत का हेल्थ स्ट्रक्चर बहुत मजबूत है। हमें स्वास्थ्य संबंधी बेसिक जरूरतों की चिन्ता करनी चाहिये। हमें हायवैटिक हेल्थ पर कार्य करना है। भारत में स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित हम पारंपरिक तरीकों पर जीते हैं, उनमें समयानुसार परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है, हमें साथ-साथ मिलकर कार्य करने की जरूरत है।

डॉ अरूण श्रीवास्तव (सीनियर कन्सलटेन्ट नई दिल्ली) ने कहा कि 2030 एजेण्डा फार एस0 डी0 जी0 -3, यह एजेण्डा सभी यू0 एन0 ओ0 के मेम्बर द्वारा 2015 में एडाप्ट किया गया है। एस0 डी0 जी0-3 गुठ हेल्थ और बेल बीइंग पर काम कर रहा है। सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य की चिन्ता करना हर स्तर की स्वास्थ्य सुविधा सबके लिये उपलब्ध हो। सरकारी अस्पताल में बहुत अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाये होनी चाहिये। दवायें, स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें और जांचे सभी के लिये उपलब्ध हो। 2030 तक मातृ मृत्यु दर एक लाख पर 70 से अधिक न हो। इसी प्रकार नवजात बच्चों में मृत्यु दर 1000 में 12 से अधिक न हो। देश और स्वास्थ्य के विकास में तालमेल हो।

डॉ प्रमोद नेमा, इन्दौर ने बताया कि वैद्यो नारायणः हरि। अर्थात वैद्य या डाक्टर को भगवान का स्वरूप माना जाता रहा है। हमारे पास आयुर्वेद योग और प्राणायाम का प्रचुर भण्डार है, चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में हम इन्हें नहीं छोड़ सकते। इलाज से ज्यादा बेहतर है कि हम बीमार ही न हो। हर 100 कि.मी. पर एक मेडिकल कालेज होना जरूरी है, भारत अब इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ा है। आयुष्मान योजना एक अच्छी पहल है चिकित्सीय उपकरणों का निर्माण भारत में होना बहुत जरूरी है।

डॉ सुरेश सर्वाडेकर (केशव सृष्टि हेल्थ प्रोजेक्ट) ने बताया कि गांव में स्वास्थ्य रक्षक दम्पति, आशा बहू और आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता के साथ मिलकर कार्य करते हैं। प्रति दस हजार लोगों पर एक डाक्टर है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में यह संख्या और अधिक होना चाहिए। सामाजिक जागरूकता, स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता आवश्यक है, स्थानीय वैद्यों को प्रोत्साहन मिले।

श्रीमती पद्मा जी (समाज शिल्पी डीआरआई) ने बताया कि गाँव में गर्भवती माताओं को पोषक आहार, स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता जैसे कार्यक्रम करते हैं। अच्छे महापुरुषों के चित्र लगाते हैं। बच्चा स्वस्थ पैदा हो इसके लिये प्रयास करते हैं।

डॉ राजेन्द्र पटेल (वरिष्ठ वैद्य डीआरआई) ने बताया कि 70 प्रतिशत लोग गाँव में रहते हैं। गाँव में आज भी वैद्य है। प्राचीन काल से परंपरागत वैद्यकीय ज्ञान अभी भी गाँवों में है। आयु को जानने वाला वेद ही आयुर्वेद है। भटकटइया के फूल के अन्दर की तीन फन्सुठियों शहद में चाटने से पाँच मिनट में निमोनिया ठीक हो जाता है, श्वास दमा में भी उपयोगी है। गाँवों में वैद्यकीय सम्मेलन करते हैं तथा परस्पर ज्ञान बाँटते हैं। कंजी की दातून से मुख एवं दन्त रोग दूर होते हैं। दूब से खून की कमी दूर होती है।

डॉ मिलिन्द देवगांवकर (न्यूरो सर्जन, आरोग्यग्राम) ने कहा कि हम सारे लोग एक ही आत्मा हैं, अगर एक को तकलीफ होती है तो दूसरा उससे अकृता नहीं है। समाज के लोगों को जीवन शैली बदलनी चाहिये ताकि बीमारी न हो। आयुर्वेद की दवाओं पर रिसर्च हो और एलोपैथ के साथ जोड़कर उनका उपयोग हो।

टेली मेडिसिन को बढ़ावा मिले। रूरल कोपरेटिव हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस को विकसित करना चाहिये। सभी को इलाज की समुचित व्यवस्था मिले ऐसा प्रयास हो।

इस सत्र में सद्गुरु सेवा संघ ट्रस्ट के ट्रस्टी डॉ वीके जैन प्रमुख रूप से उपस्थित रहे।

एसडीजी-4 "गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा"

एसडीजी के लक्ष्य 4 एवं 5 पर तकनीकी सत्र उद्यमिता विद्यापीठ के लोहिया सभागार में आयोजित किया गया। राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार एवं संरक्षण आयोग के अध्यक्ष श्री प्रियंक कानूनगो ने एसडीजी-4 के अंतर्गत "गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा" पर आयोजित तकनीकी सत्र में अपने उद्घोषण में कहा कि दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी प्रभावी कार्य कर रही है। श्री कानूनगो ने पीपीटी प्रेजेंटेशन के माध्यम से सत्र को संबोधित करते हुए बताया कि राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग अधिनियम की स्थापना वर्ष 2005 में की गई थी। जिसका उद्देश्य बच्चों के समस्त प्रकार के अधिकारों का संरक्षण करना एवं उनके मूलभूत अधिकारों की प्राप्ति हेतु कार्य करना है। अपने देश में सभी बच्चों को जाति, धर्म, रंग, लिंग, भाषा, संपत्ति, योग्यता आदि के आधार पर बिना किसी भेदभाव के संरक्षण देने का वचन दिया है।

श्री कानूनगो ने कहा कि भारत में राइट टू एजुकेशन के तहत गरीब बच्चों को शिक्षा का संवैधानिक अधिकार दिया गया है। बाल संरक्षण आयोग के अंतर्गत आर्टिकल 21 क बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अनुच्छेद है। देश में अब भी 5 करोड़ बच्चे शिक्षा से वंचित हैं। जिन्हें शिक्षा के अधिकार के अंतर्गत लाने की दिशा में अधिक प्रयास करने होंगे।

प्रो दिवाकर शास्त्री ने बताया कि शिक्षा सतत विकास की बुनियाद है। नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप के तौर पर शिक्षा ताकत को कई गुना बढ़ाने वाली शक्ति है, जो आत्मनिर्भर बनाती है। यह भी सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि सभी बच्चों को बचपन के प्रारंभ में उत्तम विकास व देखभाल सुनिश्चित हो जिससे बच्चे शिक्षा के लिए मानसिक रूप से तैयार हो

आईसीएआर के उप महानिदेशक (शिक्षा) डॉ अरसी अग्रवाल ने कहा कि आज छात्रों को अपनी ताकत, क्षमता एवं कला कौशल स्वयं पहचानने का समय है। स्नातक, पश्चात्तक एवं पीएचडी तक की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के समान अवसर सुनिश्चित हो एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रशिक्षण देकर समाज उपयोगी बनाना।

मध्य प्रदेश पाठ्य पुस्तक निगम के अध्यक्ष श्री शैलेंद्र बरुआ ने कहा कि मनुष्य एवं देश के सर्वांगीण विकास की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने की प्रक्रिया ही शिक्षा है। व्यक्ति निर्माण से समाज निर्माण व राष्ट्र निर्माण की कल्पना की जा सकती है। शिक्षा संस्कार पूर्ण हो इसका ध्यान समाज एवं सरकार को करना चाहिए।

एसडीजी-5 "लैंगिक समानता"

एसडीजी-5 के अंतर्गत "लैंगिक समानता" पर आयोजित सत्र में यूनीसेफ से डॉ॰ अपराजिता मुखर्जी ने कहा कि सभी महिलाओं और लड़कियों के साथ हर स्थान पर हर प्रकार के भेदभाव को मिटाना है और लैंगिक समानता हासिल करना है। सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के प्रति होने वाले हर प्रकार के भेदभाव एवं हिंसा को मिटाने के साथ-साथ आर्थिक संसाधनों पर उनके समान अधिकार एवं संपत्ति में स्वामित्व देने पर पूर्ण सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

टिश्यु कल्चर लैब दिल्ली की हेड डॉ॰ अनुश्रवा अग्रवाल ने कहा कि शिक्षा व चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की भागीदारी में वृद्धि करके असमानता को दूर किया जा सकता है। यदि महिला शिक्षित और स्वस्थ होगी तो वह समय का समुचित सदुपयोग करेगी।

सतना नगर निगम की कमिश्नर सुश्री तन्वी हुस्ना ने कहा कि लिंग के आधार पर महिलाओं एवं बालिकाओं में होने वाले भेदभाव को दूर करना, साझा घरेलू जिम्मेदारियों को बढ़ावा देना और शासन द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं को उनको सुलभता पूर्वक प्राप्त करना हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है।

मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं अल्पसंख्यक वित्त विकास निगम के अध्यक्ष श्री रघुराज सिंह कंधाना ने कहा कि ब्रह्मेय नानाजी ने महिला पुरुष की सहभागिता समाज में सुनिश्चित हो इस पर सदैव चर्चा की है और धरातल पर इस कार्य को करके उसे सत्यापित भी किया है। शिक्षा ही वह मूल मंत्र है जिसके माध्यम से आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता तय होता है। दृष्टि से सृष्टि बदलती है। पंचायती राज में महिलाओं को राजनैतिक आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक स्तर के सभी समान अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

ग्राम स्वावलंबन अभियान में लगे समाज शिल्पी दम्पति श्रीमती सीमा पांडे, श्रीमती दीपा तिवारी, श्रीमती छाया चतुर्वेदी आदि ने संस्थान द्वारा लैंगिक समानता के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों की जानकारी देते हुए कहा कि किशोरी मण्डल एवं महिला मण्डल के माध्यम से दीनदयाल शोष संस्थान लैंगिक समानता की दिशा में कार्य कर रहा है जो समाज में चेतना जागृत कर उन्हें आगे बढ़ने में सहायक सिद्ध हो रहा है।

केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय इंफाल के प्राध्यापक डॉ॰ रंजीत शर्मा ने बताया कि मणिपुर में महिलाओं की जनभागीदारी आज पूरे समाज में दर्पण का कार्य कर रही है। समाज में महिलाओं ने आगे आकर मणिपुर को नशा मुक्त किया है, जो आज पूरे देश में मॉडल के रूप में है। बेहतर परिवार नियोजन के सतत प्रयास जारी हैं।

एसडीजी- 6 "साफ पानी और स्वच्छता"

एसडीजी- 6 के बिंदु "साफ पानी और स्वच्छता" पर आयोजित तकनीकी सत्र में मध्यप्रदेश विधानसभा के अध्यक्ष श्री गिरीश गौतम, यूएनडीपी के डॉ रमेश जालान, अटारी जबलपुर के निदेशक डॉ एस आर के सिंह, दीनदयाल शोष संस्थान के प्रबन्धन सचिव श्री अतुल जैन, इंडियन सोसाइटी आफ एग्रीकल्चरल इकोनॉमिक्स के अध्यक्ष डॉ दिनेश कुमार मरोठिया, स्कॉलर वाटर ट्रेस्टिंग श्री अजय कुमार अनुरागी प्रमुख रूप से उपस्थित रहे।

मध्य प्रदेश विधानसभा के अध्यक्ष श्री गिरीश गौतम ने कहा कि जल की स्वच्छता पर चर्चा हो रही है वह नई नहीं है, हमारे ऋषि-मुनियों ने इस पर चर्चा की है। रहीम दास जी ने अपनी चौपाई में लिखा है रहिमान पानी रखिए बिन पानी सब सूना। पानी गए न ऊबरे मोती मानुष चून।। हमारे पूर्वज हर गांव में तालाब, कुआ, बावड़ी आदि बनवाने के पक्षधर थे। रीवा राज्य के अंदर 2100 तालाब थे जो अब 700 बचे हैं ऐसा रीवा रियासत के कानून में जिक्र है।

मेघालय की उमंगगोट नदी दुनिया की सबसे स्वच्छ नदी है। इस नदी के किनारे खासी जनजाति बसी है, अनपढ़ होने के बावजूद उन्हें नदी स्वच्छता की अच्छी समझ है। केवल 1% पानी दुनिया का 7.5 अरब आबादी का पोषण कर रहा है। हमने पानी बचाने के लिए ज्यादा कार्य नहीं किया है। पहले हम बगीचा लगाते थे, अब हम पेड़ लगाते हैं जिसका व्रत बंधन भी ठीक ढंग से नहीं करते हैं। जो कि जल संरक्षण का आधार है।

इस अवसर पर डॉ रमेश कुमार जालान ने कहा कि स्वच्छ जल तो दूर की बात है पहले पानी की उपलब्धता के बारे में सोचना होगा। क्योंकि जब पानी होगा तब उसकी सफाई की बात होगी। जब तक पानी से कूड़ा कचरा नहीं निकलेगा, तब तक पानी नहीं मिलेगा। 2015 में एसडीजी-6 की अंतिम रूपरेखा तय हुई थी, 2030 तक स्वच्छ जल सभी को प्राप्त होगा यह मुमकिन होता नहीं दिख रहा है।

स्वच्छ पानी की कमी महसूस की जा रही है इससे फसल उत्पादन पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा। किसानों की आर्थिक विकास की स्थिति तभी सुधरेगी जब पानी की उपलब्धता बढ़ेगी। एसडीजी-6 का उद्देश्य पानी की उपलब्धता से बढ़कर है यह पानी की स्वच्छता को बढ़ाने का एजेंडा है। पानी शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, गरीबी और रोजगार से जुड़ा विषय है। पानी की उपलब्धता और स्वच्छता समाज जीवन का आधार है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण अनेक समस्याएं बढ़ी है, पानी की समस्या एक है। अफॉर्डेबल टैपल वाटर आज की जरूरत है।

जल के प्रयोग को बढ़ाना होगा, गुड वाटर गवर्नेंस पर ध्यान देना होगा। अनुमान है कि 2030 तक 40% पानी की कमी हो जाएगी, जिससे विकास दर में 6% कमी आएगी। इसके लिए हर क्षेत्र में पानी के उपयोग को भी कम करना होगा। 80% शुद्ध पानी खेती में उपयोग होता है इसमें थोड़ा कम करना होगा। क्योंकि पूरी दुनिया में 70% पानी खेती में उपयोग होता है। पानी गरीबी हटाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण आधार है और यह एसडीजी में महत्वपूर्ण है। निष्कर्ष रूप में कहा जाए तो एसडीजी-6 का लक्ष्य अभी नहीं तो कभी नहीं।

अटारी के निदेशक डॉ एस आर के सिंह ने कहा कि जल है तो कल है। दुनिया में 97% जल सारा जल है जबकि 3% मीठा उपयोग योग्य जल है। एक तिहाई ग्राउंड वाटर है शेष नदियों एवं ग्लेशियर में है। बाजार से जब हम एक बोतल पानी ₹20 का खरीदते हैं तब हमें स्वच्छ जल का पता चलता है। जल का संग्रहण, जल प्रबंधन की तकनीकों में सुधार करें इसमें नवाचार लाएं।

डॉ दिनेश कुमार मरोठिया ने कहा कि जल प्रबंधन पर सभी को मिलजुल कर सोचना होगा। देश में ऐसे अनेक जिले हैं जहां पानी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

श्री अजय कुमार अनुरागी ने बताया कि गांव के लोग प्रायः ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं, इसीलिए हम गांव में पानी स्वच्छता और संग्रहण के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं। पानी का परीक्षण कराना फिर अशुद्धियों को दूर करने का प्रयास करना।

डीआरआई के प्रधान सचिव श्री अतुल जैन ने कहा कि हर जगह का टीडीएस अलग होता है। न्यूयॉर्क से पैरामीटर तय होकर आ जाते हैं लेकिन उसे अपने देश के हिसाब से देखना चाहिए। नाना जी एवं पंडित दीनदयाल जी विकेंद्रीकरण के पक्षधर थे। लोक परंपराओं में और लोकगीतों में पानी बचाने का सूत्र रहता है।

एक बार जयपुर के बच्चों से पूछा गया कि पानी कहां से आता है तो बच्चों ने जवाब दिया कि नल से आता है एवं आरो बोतल से आता है। फिर पूछा गया कि नल में पानी कहां से आता है बच्चे जवाब नहीं दे पाए। अतः उनको यथार्थ ज्ञान करने की आवश्यकता है।

विवेकानंद सभागार में आयोजित सत्र एसडीजी-7 के बिन्दु "सस्ती और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा" पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के जल शक्ति राज्यमंत्री श्री रामकेश निषाद ने अपने मुख्य अतिथि उद्घोषण में कहा कि सूर्य से मिलने वाली ऊर्जा की लागत परंपरागत एवं वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के उपायों से कम है। केंद्र एवं प्रदेश सरकार के सकारात्मक प्रयासों के कारण सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को पाने में हम भारतवासी सफल होंगे ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है। है।

अध्याह्न कर रहे मध्यप्रदेश सरकार के पूर्व ऊर्जा मंत्री एवं सीवा विधायक श्री राजेंद्र शुक्ल ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रयासों से सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आशातीत प्रगति की है।

श्री शुक्ल ने सीवा में स्थापित सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र मॉडल की विदेशों में हो रही सराहना की जानकारी दी। उन्होंने कहा कि यदि पूरी लगन के साथ हम सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थापन के लिए कार्य करेंगे तो केंद्र सरकार की भावनाओं के अनुरूप शीघ्र ही ऊर्जा उपयोग की 50% सपत सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से पूर्ण कर सकेंगे।

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण विकास विशेषज्ञ श्री स्वतंत्र कुमार तिवारी ने उपयोगी बायो संयंत्र मॉडल पर चर्चा की तथा ऑनलाइन माध्यम से सीडीजी डॉ गौरी सिंह, डॉ प्रभाकर सिंह, एवं यूनीसेफ की ओर से डॉ एस एन श्रीनिवास ने अपने विचारों के माध्यम से सफलता की कहानी भी बताई।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ऊर्जा एजेंसी की उप महानिदेशक डॉ गौरी सिंह ने बताया कि भारत सरकार की उज्वला योजना से भारत के लाखों-करोड़ों परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं। ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोत भी जरूरी है, 2030 के टारगेट को तभी पा सकते हैं जब अभी से इस पर कार्य किया जाए।

डॉ एस सी पांडे ने बताया कि सूर्य ऊर्जा का एक अच्छा स्रोत है। विश्व में भारत पांचवा सर्वाधिक सौर एनर्जी उपयोग करने वाला देश बन गया है।

श्री प्रभात कुमार ने बताया कि ऊर्जा तीन प्रकार की होती है। क्लीन एनर्जी, रिनैवल एनर्जी और एफोरेस्केबल एनर्जी। अब हर चीज एनर्जी पर आधारित है, अतः इसे बढ़ाना ही होगा। अन्नदाता ऊर्जादाता बन जाए तो ऊर्जा समाधान संभव होगा।

इस दौरान यूनीसेफ से डॉ एस एन श्रीनिवास ऑनलाइन जुड़े उनका भी मार्गदर्शन सभी को मिला।

एसडीजी-8 "अच्छा काम और आर्थिक विकास"

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

तकनीकी सत्र एसडीजी-8 "अच्छा काम और आर्थिक विकास" में प्रामीण विकास राज्य मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश शासन श्री रामखेलावन पटेल ने कहा कि राष्ट्र ऋषि भारत रत्न नानाजी देशमुख द्वारा स्थापित दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के माध्यम से समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सेवा कार्य हो रहे हैं। सेवा एक ऐसा कार्य है जिससे आप दुनिया जीत सकते हैं।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा सतत विकास के 17 लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। जिनकी प्राप्ति के लिए दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान अपने स्थापना के वर्षों से सतत संलग्न है। सबको सम्मानजनक कार्य मिले इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर कार्य कर रही है। जिससे योजना का सीधा लाभ जनता जनार्दन को मिल रहा है।

मनरेगा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जनकन योजना, स्टार्टअप योजना के तहत 'सीखो और सिखाओ' के माध्यम से लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं का संचालन सफलतापूर्वक देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी एवं मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान के निर्देशन में किया जा रहा है।

आई आई एम लखनऊ से डॉ सी एम मिश्रा ने बताया कि कार्य के अनुरूप आय भी सम्मानजनक हो इसका चिंतन समाज एवं सरकार दोनों को करना चाहिए। उत्कृष्ट कार्य के लिए किसी भी देश की जीडीपी 7 से 8% से कम नहीं होना चाहिए। श्रमिक अधिकारों को संरक्षण देना एवं प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए कार्य उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित हो।

पूर्व आईएस श्री दीपक खांडेकर ने बताया कि लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के साथ मूलभूत विकास की ओर पहल करना चाहिए।

डीआरआई के उपाध्यक्ष श्री निखिल मुंडले ने कहा कि गांव स्वावलंबी बने इसके लिए गांव के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित होना चाहिए।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

समयाचित्र तकनीकी सत्र



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



द्वितीय दिवस 17 अप्रैल 2022

समापन सत्र

सम्मेलन का समापन 17 अप्रैल को समसामयिक अनुसंधानों के साथ संपन्न हुआ। हाइब्रिट मोड में आयोजित इस अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में विमर्श के दौरान प्राप्त सुझावों को संकलित कर यूनाइटेड नेशन एजेंसियों, केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों एवं सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के व्यावहारिक कार्य में लगी संस्थाओं और शोध संस्थाओं को क्रियान्वयन के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। इस दौरान इस विषय पर आम सहमति बनी कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का डॉक्यूमेंट भारत के राष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमंत्री और मुख्यमंत्रियों सहित केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार के सचिवों को भी उपलब्ध कराए जाने का निर्णय लिया गया।

समापन भारत सरकार के इस्पात एवं ग्रामीण विकास राज्य मंत्री श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते के मुख्य आतिथ्य में किया गया। इस अवसर पर बांदा चित्रकूट के सांसद श्री आस्के सिंह पटेल, पूर्व पीएस दीपक खांडेकर, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के उप महानिदेशक डॉ आर सी अग्रवाल, मध्य प्रदेश निजी विश्वविद्यालय राज्य निधामक आयोग के अध्यक्ष डॉ भरत शरण सोलंकी, दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के उपाध्यक्ष इंजी उत्तम बनर्जी, श्री निखिल मुंढले, कोषाध्यक्ष श्री वसंत पंडित, सद्गुरु सेवा संघ ट्रस्ट के ट्रस्टी डॉ बी के जैन, महात्मा गांधी चित्रकूट प्रामोदय विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति प्रो भरत मित्र, एनएचएआई के सीजीएम श्री विष्णु दरबारी, कलेक्टर सतना श्री अनुराग वर्मा, जिलाधिकारी चित्रकूट श्री शुभ्रान्त शुक्ला, पुलिस अधीक्षक सतना श्री शर्मावीर सिंह प्रमुख रूप से मंचासीन रहे।

समापन सत्र के शुरुआत में सांकेतिक रूप से प्रामोदय विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों एवं कुछ अन्य प्रतिभागियों को केंद्रीय मंत्री श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते एवं चार शीर्ष प्रशासकों ने आशीर्वाद दिया और प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान किया गया। इस दौरान यूएन के एक से लेकर 8 तक के लक्ष्यों पर आयोजित तकनीकी सत्रों में प्रतिभागी स्कॉलर्स छात्र-छात्राओं एवं प्रगतिशील कृषकों द्वारा अपने अभिमत भी रखे गये।

अपने मुख्य अतिथि उद्घोषण में केंद्रीय मंत्री श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते ने कहा कि भारत रत्न राष्ट्र कृषि नानाधी देशमुख ने 80 के दशक में चित्रकूट आकर गांव में रहने वाली आबादी के समग्र विकास को लेकर जो चिंतन किया था, लगभग उसी के अनुरूप संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के घोषित सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों को पाने चित्रकूट में 3 दिनों तक अंतरराष्ट्रीय विमर्श

का आयोजन सराहनीय और अतुल्य प्रयास है। उन्होंने कहा नानाजी की संकल्पना के आधार पर दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान इस विशेष कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से समस्याओं को जानने और समाधान को पाने के लिए अभिनव प्रयोग कर रहा है।

श्री कुलस्ते ने भारत सरकार की योजनाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के मार्गदर्शन में केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्य किए जाते हैं, आपसी सामंजस्य के अभाव में योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां भी आती हैं। विकास कार्यों में अनेक अवरोधक खड़े हो जाते हैं। इनसे निजात पाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के इस आयोजन की भांति अन्य कार्यक्रम संपन्न हों।

पूर्व पीएस श्री दीपक खांडेकर ने सम्मेलन के कार्यशीली की प्रशंसा करते हुए कहा कि मुझे ऐसा आयोजन पहली बार देखने को मिला है, जहां समस्या की बात अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा की जाती है और समाधान गांव वाले देते हैं। नए प्रकार का यह प्रयोग दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान ने करके अनूठी पहल की है।

डीआरआई के उपाध्यक्ष श्री उत्तम बनर्जी ने कहा कि फील्ड में काम करने वाले ग्रामिकों और किसानों के अपने अनुभव को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में रखकर विमर्श में भागीदारी बनाने की परिकल्पना से सतत विकास का स्थायी मार्ग सुनिश्चित हो सकेगा।

बांदा चित्रकूट के सांसद श्री भारके सिंह पटेल ने अपने उद्बोधन में सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों और नाना जी की भावनाओं और संकल्पनाओं में समानता का जिक्र करते हुए चित्रकूट के 60 किलोमीटर की परिधि में होने वाले कार्यों का वर्णन किया।

सतना के कलेक्टर श्री अनुराग वर्मा आईएस ने कहा कि 3 दिनों के इस विचार विमर्श के दौरान सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों को पाने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों के समाधान का सरल मार्ग खोजा गया है। श्री वर्मा ने दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के स्तरीय आयोजन की सराहना की।

सद्गुरु सेवा संघ ट्रस्ट जानकीकुंड के ट्रस्टी एवं निदेशक डॉ वीके जैन ने चित्रकूट के महत्व को बताते हुए कहा कि नाना जी ने जिन लक्ष्यों को लेकर चित्रकूट विकास का अनूठा मॉडल खड़ा किया है उसे उसी रूप में दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान की कार्यकर्ता टीम पूरी निष्ठा के साथ क्रियान्वित कर रही है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रायोगिक विकास दशक" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

आईसीएआर के उपाय महानिदेशक डॉ आरसी अग्रवाल ने सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों को पाने में गांव और कृषि के योगदान को रेखांकित करते हुए कहा कि शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, ग्रामीण विकास, पंचायती राज के क्षेत्र में इनोवेशन को महत्व देना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश निजी विश्वविद्यालय निवामक आयोग के चेयरमैन डॉ भरत शरप सिंह ने देश के मानव संसाधन को एसेट्स के रूप में कनवर्ट करने की सिफारिश करते हुए ज्ञान परंपरा को मजबूती देने की बात कही।

राज के अंत में दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान के संयुक्त सचिव श्री अभय महाजन ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हुए कहा कि नाना जी की प्रेरणा से उनकी भावनाओं के अनुरूप जनता की पहल और पुरुषार्थ के अनुपम उदाहरण के तौर पर इस अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया है।

विश्रुत में संग्रह हुए तीन दिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन की सारांशित यह रही कि इस तरह का यह पहला मंच रहा जिसमें यूएन के सतत विकास के अनुकूलनीय, माधनीय, धारणीय नमूनों पर एक साथ हितग्राहियों, सामुदायिक संगठनों, सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी संगठनों सहित विभिन्न देशों में इन लक्ष्यों पर काम कर रहे अनुभवी विशेषज्ञों के बीच विचार-विनिमय हुआ, तथा ऐसे समाधानों एवं हस्तक्षेपों के सर्वोत्तम प्रारूप विकसित करने की दिशा में यह सम्मेलन कारगर साबित होगा। जो स्थानीय, राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समान रूप से अनुयायन योग्य है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

अध्यक्षीय सभापन सत्र



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



सम्मेलन में प्रतिभागी अन्य देशों के एक्सपर्ट

- डॉ कोकिला घोष - सहाय एवं कृषि संगठन की सलाहकार, रोम
- एरिक सोलहेम, पेरिस
- डॉ नित्या केमकर - निदेशक पाथ डॉट ओआरजी, लंदन
- शांभवी शार्प - रेजीडेण्ट कार्डिनलर संयुक्त राष्ट्र
- डॉ अपराजिता मुखर्जी - यूनिसेफ, न्यूयॉर्क
- डॉ गौरी सिंह - उप महानिदेशक, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन ऊर्जा एजेंसी
- डॉ एसएन श्रीनिवास - यूनिसेफ
- प्रो शैलजा फेनेल - केंब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी, इंग्लैंड
- प्रो डी के मारोठिया - अध्यक्ष, इंडियन सोसाइटी आफ एग्रीकल्चरल इकोनॉमिक्स

ये हैं एसडीजी के 17 लक्ष्य

गरीबी की पूर्ण समाप्ति, भुखमरी की समाप्ति, अच्छा स्वास्थ्य और जीवनस्तर, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, लैंगिक समानता, साफ पानी और स्वच्छता, सस्ती और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा, अच्छा काम और आर्थिक विकास, उद्योग, नवाचार और बुनियादी ढांचा का विकास, असमानता में कमी, टिकाऊ शहरी और सामुदायिक विकास, जिम्मेदारी के साथ उपभोग और उत्पाद, जलवायु परिवर्तन, पानी में जीवन, भूमि पर जीवन, शांति और न्याय के लिए संस्थान और लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में सामूहिक साझेदार।

दीनदयाल शोष संस्थान के कोषाध्यक्ष एवं सम्मेलन के संयोजक श्री वसंत पंडित ने बताया कि इन 17 लक्ष्यों में से एक से लेकर 8 तक के लक्ष्यों पर चिकित्सा में गहन मंथन हुआ है, इसके बाद आने वाले दिनों में क्रियान्वयन की दिशा में कदम होगा।

सम्मेलन के प्रमुख हाइलाइट

- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन की समसामयिक अनुशंसाओं को क्रियान्वयन हेतु केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों को भेजने का निर्णय।
- एक ही मंच पर किसान से लेकर सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, सरकार के लोग एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विशेषज्ञों के अनुभवों का लाभ और उनकी नॉलेज शेयरिंग प्रतिभागियों को मिला।
- कृषिज्ञान ने बताया कि समस्या सुनना ही तो बड़े-बड़े महानगरों एवं विदेश में बैठे लोगों से सुन सकते हैं और उसका समाधान ढूंढना है तो गांव में बैठे एक सामान्य कृषक से समझ सकते हैं।
- कोरोना काल में जब राष्ट्रीय आपदा आई तो सरकार के साथ समाज के लोगों ने हर समस्या को हाथों हाथ ले लिया, जिसके चलते इतनी बड़ी आपदा से हम उबर सके।
- सतत विकास की प्रक्रिया हमारे पूर्वजों के समय से ही हमारे संस्कारों में रही है। हम भारतीय प्रतिमानों के अनुरूप ही अपने विकास का आकलन करें।
- देश में 6 करोड़ बच्चे अभी भी शिक्षा से वंचित, उन्हें राइट टू एजुकेशन की दिशा में प्रयास जरूरी।
- शिक्षा सतत विकास की बुनियाद है, सभी बच्चों को बचपन के प्रारंभ में उत्तम विकास व देखभाल सुरक्षित हो, जिससे बच्चे शिक्षा के लिए मानसिक रूप से तैयार हों।
- 2030 तक 40% पानी की कमी एवं विकास दर में 6% कमी का अनुमान।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण अनेक समस्याएं बढ़ी है, उसमें से एक समस्या पानी की है।
- सूर्य से मिलने वाली ऊर्जा की लागत परंपरागत एवं वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के उपायों से कम है। हम सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थापन के लिए कार्य करेंगे तो केंद्र सरकार की भावनाओं के अनुरूप शीघ्र ही ऊर्जा उपयोग की 50% खपत सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से पूर्ण कर सकेंगे।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

- ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोत में सोलर एनर्जी एक अच्छा स्रोत है, विश्व में भारत पांचवा सर्वाधिक सोलर एनर्जी उपयोग करने वाला देश बना है।
- सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के प्रति होने वाले हर प्रकार के भेदभाव एवं हिंसा को मिटाने के साथ-साथ आर्थिक संसाधनों पर उनके समान अधिकार एवं संपत्ति में स्वामित्व देने पर पूर्ण सुधार की आवश्यकता।
- एसडीजी के अंतर्गत विभिन्न लक्ष्यों को प्रतिपादित एवं प्रदर्शित करते हुए विभिन्न विभागों की प्रदर्शनी लगाई गई थी। प्रदर्शनी में मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, मेघालय एवं दिल्ली प्रदेशों ने प्रतिभाग किया। साथ ही मध्यप्रदेश एवं छत्तीसगढ़ के 40 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, यूपी के 16 केवीके, मेघालय के 8 केवीके ने गरीबी, गुणवत्ता युक्त शिक्षा, मूल्य संवर्धन को प्रदर्शित करते हुए प्रदर्शनी एवं मॉडल लगाए।
- केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय इम्फाल के अधीन संचालित अटारी जोन 6-7 के 6 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों ने वैल्यू ऐडेड फूड, इंटीग्रेटेड फार्मिंग सिस्टम से संबंधित कार्यों की प्रदर्शनी लगाई।
- राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार एवं संरक्षण आयोग ने नियमों को प्रदर्शित करने वाली प्रदर्शनी लगाई, जिसमें बच्चों को उनके मूलभूत अधिकारों की प्राप्ति एवं समस्त प्रकार के अधिकारों का संरक्षण को प्रदर्शित किया गया।
- प्रदर्शनी में 8 विश्वविद्यालयों ने भी प्रतिभाग किया। जिनमें महात्मा गांधी चिकित्सक ग्रामोदय विश्वविद्यालय, एकेएस. विश्वविद्यालय सतना, बांदा कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय बांदा, चंद्रशेखर आजाद कृषि विश्वविद्यालय कानपुर, जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय जबलपुर, केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय इम्फाल एवं इंदिरा गांधी कृषि विश्वविद्यालय रायपुर तथा राजमाता विजयाराजे सिंघिया कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्वामिपर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश एवं मध्य प्रदेश के शासकीय एवं गैर शासकीय विभागों ने अपने-अपने मॉडल एवं विकास के योगदान पर किए जा रहे कार्यों को प्रस्तुत किया।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

एदर्शनी के छायाचित्र



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



राष्ट्र ऋषि नानाजी देशमुख की प्रेरणा-परम्परा सांस्कृतिक संख्या

कलाकार बाबा सत्यनारायण ने पेंटिंग के जरिए युवाओं में भरा देशभक्ति का जोश

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के सांस्कृतिक मंच से विवेकानंद सभागार में प्रतिदिन शाम 7:00 बजे "राष्ट्र ऋषि नानाजी देशमुख की प्रेरणा-परम्परा" सांस्कृतिक संख्या का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें लता मंगेशकर पुरस्कार से सम्मानित फेमस गायिका सुश्री आकृति मेहरा ने भजन एवं देशभक्ति से ओतप्रोत गीतों की प्रस्तुति दी।

सांस्कृतिक संख्या में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त कलाकार बाबा सत्यनारायण मौर्य एवं साथी कलाकारों द्वारा राष्ट्र देव जय श्री राम पर सांस्कृतिक प्रस्तुति दी गई। बाबा मौर्य के साथी कलाकारों के सुमधुर गीतों ने परिसर में उपस्थित श्रोताओं को अपने आकर्षण में बांधा ही था, कि इसके बाद श्रोताओं के बीच से अचानक बाबा मौर्य प्रकट हो गए। शनिवार की शाम हनुमान जन्मोत्सव पर गीत गाते हुए बाबा मंच पर पहुंचे और मंच पर रखे गए केनवास पर उनके रंग बिरहने लगे। देखते ही देखते मंच पर बनाए गए स्टैण्ड पर हनुमान जी महाराज एवं श्री राम साकार हो चुके थे। सभागार में मौजूद दर्शक गीत के साथ इतनी तेजी से चित्र बनता देख कर अचंभित थे। वे समझ ही नहीं पाए कि कब चित्र बना और कब बाबा मौर्य ने अपना गीत समाप्त कर सभागार में मौजूद प्रत्येक दर्शक को अपने सम्मोहन में जकड़ लिया।

सांस्कृतिक संख्या के अन्य कार्यक्रमों में नवरंग कथक कला केंद्र जबलपुर की टीम द्वारा पंडित मोतीलाल शिवहरे के निर्देशन में होली खेले रघुवीरा की प्रस्तुति लोक नृत्य एवं लोक गीतों के माध्यम से की गई।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022

संयुक्त सांस्कृतिक संध्या



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार - "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्य" 15, 16 एवं 17 अप्रैल 2022



मीडिया कवरेज - तकनीकी सत्र

12 | 15 अप्रैल 2022

सिखे स्टार

यूएनओ के लक्ष्य पर मंथन: वैश्विक जल संकट पर अतिथियों ने जताई चिंता

जल संरक्षण के लिए युद्धोत्प्रेषण का द्रुत बंधन जरूरी: गौतम

यूएनओ के 17 धारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों में से जल साफ और स्वच्छता के लक्ष्य को प्राथमिकता देना चाहिए। जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।



जल संरक्षण के लिए युद्धोत्प्रेषण का द्रुत बंधन जरूरी: गौतम

जल संरक्षण के लिए युद्धोत्प्रेषण का द्रुत बंधन जरूरी: गौतम

जल संरक्षण के लिए युद्धोत्प्रेषण का द्रुत बंधन जरूरी: गौतम

गौतम काजी ने युवाओं को जागरूक करने के लिए कहा है।



गौतम काजी ने युवाओं को जागरूक करने के लिए कहा है।

गौतम काजी ने युवाओं को जागरूक करने के लिए कहा है।

देश में पांच करोड़ बच्चे अभी भी शिक्षा से वंचित

दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान में आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन



संयुक्त राष्ट्र के धारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान में आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन



शिक्षा व जीवन सम्मेलन में अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

देश में पांच करोड़ बच्चे अभी भी शिक्षा से वंचित

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CITYLINE

UN's first int'l conference being held at Chitrakoot

UN's first int'l conference being held at Chitrakoot



UN's first int'l conference being held at Chitrakoot

UN's first int'l conference being held at Chitrakoot

8 | 15 अप्रैल 2022

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन: 'सेवा' एक ऐसा कार्य है जिससे आप पूरी दुनिया जीत सकते हैं

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन: 'सेवा' एक ऐसा कार्य है जिससे आप पूरी दुनिया जीत सकते हैं

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म्रीडिया कवरेज - समापन सत्र

समस्याओं को जानने और समाधान की दिशा में किए गए प्रयास से संभव है बेहतर जीवन

सार्वभौम विकास लक्ष्यों पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था



अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था

विश्व की समस्याओं को जानने और समाधान की दिशा में किए गए प्रयास से संभव है बेहतर जीवन। अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था... (The text continues with details about the seminar's focus on the Sustainable Development Goals and the role of the Indian government in addressing global challenges.)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सतत विकास लक्ष्यों पर चित्रकूट में चल रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का समापन

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था

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6 दिवस विकास लक्ष्यों में पूरी सहभागिता

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था... (The text discusses the importance of global cooperation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सतत विकास लक्ष्यों पर चित्रकूट में चल रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का समापन समाधान की दिशा में एसडीजी सम्मेलन कारगर पहल: फाज़ल सिद्दीक कुलस्तो

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था



अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था... (The text highlights the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to address global development challenges.)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सतत विकास लक्ष्यों पर चल रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का समापन

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था

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अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था

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लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति को एसडीजी सम्मेलन कारगर पहल

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सतत विकास लक्ष्यों पर चित्रकूट में चल रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का समापन

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था... (The text emphasizes the role of the Indian government in leading global efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.)



समस्याओं के समाधान की दिशा में सम्मेलन कारगर पहल: कुलस्तो

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सतत विकास लक्ष्यों पर चित्रकूट में चल रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का समापन

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के समापन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्यों के अर्थव्यवस्था... (The text discusses the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to address global development challenges.)





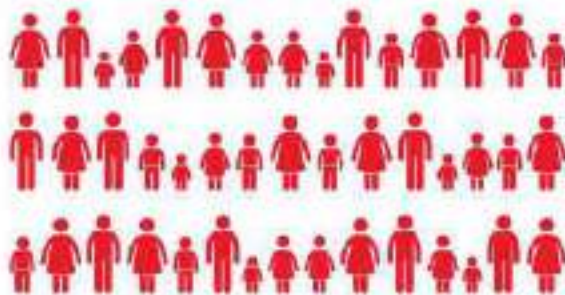
1 ^{OF} POVERTY



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

COVID-19 HAS LED TO THE FIRST RISE IN EXTREME POVERTY IN A GENERATION

AN ADDITIONAL **119-124 MILLION PEOPLE** WERE
PUSHED BACK INTO **EXTREME POVERTY** IN 2020



THE
GLOBAL POVERTY RATE
IS PROJECTED TO BE

7% IN 2030



MISSING THE TARGET
OF ERADICATING POVERTY



AS OF APRIL 2021,
118 COUNTRIES REPORTED
NATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL
**DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION STRATEGIES,**
UP FROM 45 IN 2015



GOVERNMENTS WORLDWIDE HAVE PUT IN PLACE
1,600 SHORT-TERM SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES
IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

BUT **4 BILLION PEOPLE** ARE STILL NOT COVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION



NO POVERTY
Sustainable Development Goal 01

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
 Name of Intervention: Goat Rearing
 Beneficiaries: Small and marginal farmers, rural women and unemployed youth

Summary

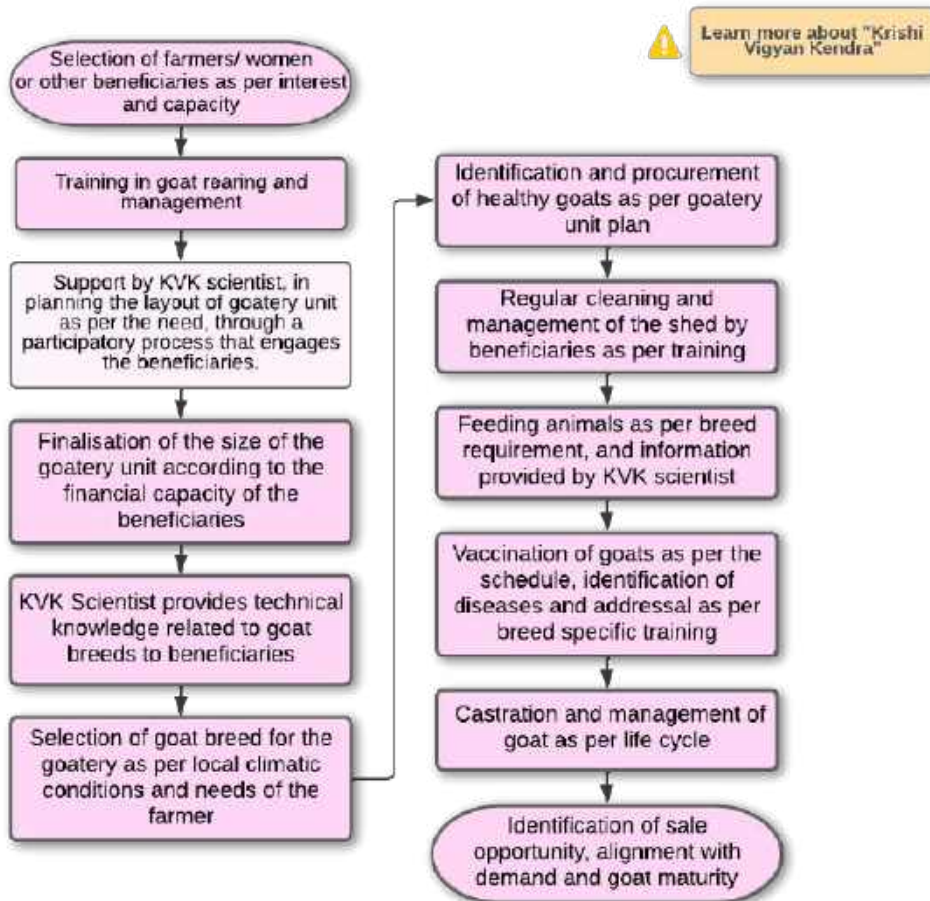
The purpose of the intervention is to facilitate additional income and employment generation among agricultural households and unemployed youth given that goats are less demanding animals in terms of feeding and management.

The rearing of goats on commercial lines has been recognized as an important economic activity allied to agriculture for generating additional income to rural poor, especially BPL households. Goats are being reared by small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural women across the country in view of low investment, low risk, capacity to use local feeds, and easy management by family members.

DRI's SDG intervention on this count involves raising awareness among the local populace and encouraging them to take up the activity in a professional manner under guidance from the Animal Husbandry department of the district *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (KVK).

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of generating awareness about goat rearing as a profitable venture and motivating enterprising villagers including women to take it up lies with the DRI-appointed *Krishi Gyan Doot* (KGD) while the Scientist in the Animal Husbandry department is the point person who provides technical guidance to the interested villagers including women and youth.





NO POVERTY

Sustainable Development Goal 01

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Composite Fish Farming

Beneficiaries: Farmers, Unemployed Youth, Women

Summary

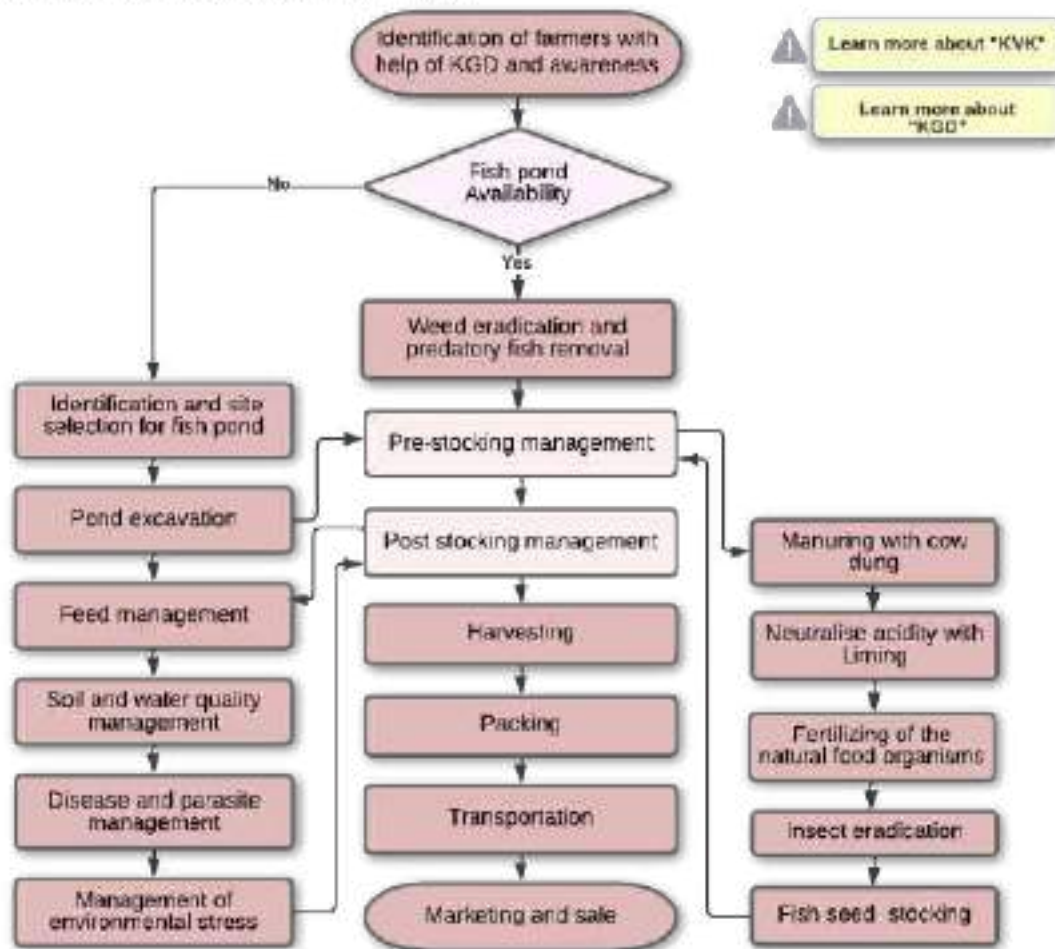
This intervention is aimed at establishing a profitable venture in a scientific way in order to maximize economic development through entrepreneurship, especially for families with small land holding. Most villages have ponds that can be leased by a Self Help Group (SHG).

Composite fish farming helps farmers to adopt scientifically-sound fish cultivation practices which can enhance their yield and profitability. It is achieved by imparting training and demonstration at local level.

This intervention will result in enhanced employment, additional income and increase in yield, that would help reduce poverty.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and promoting Composite Fish Farming lies with the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) of the district, farmers (beneficiaries) and Krishi Gyan Doot (KGD) who will facilitate the entire process in the villages.





NO POVERTY
Sustainable Development Goal 01

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Rice Cultivation in Rain-fed Areas

Beneficiaries: Farmers, Women Farmers in Rainfed Areas

Summary

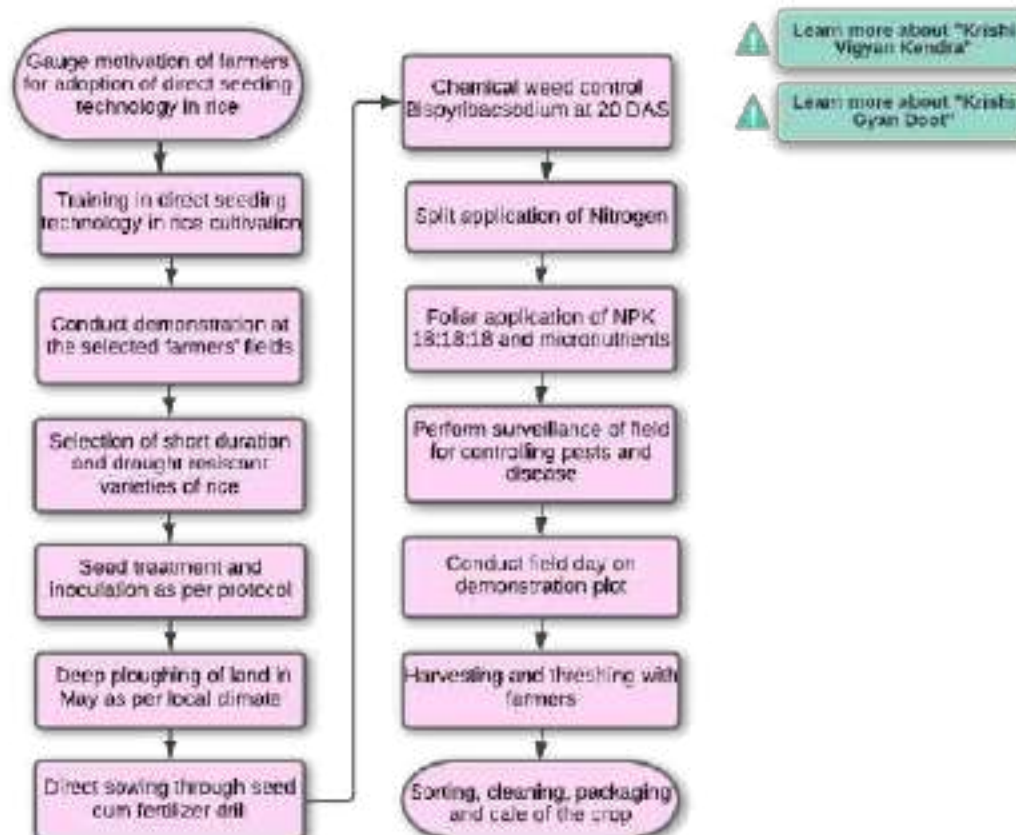
This intervention is aimed at training the farmers in modern scientific methods such as 'Direct seeding technique' of cultivating paddy crops in rain-fed conditions to enhance profitability by reducing production cost.

Rice is the second most produced crop in the DRI project region in Chitrakoot with 30% of the arable land devoted to paddy cultivation. However, both productivity and profits are low. Farmers mostly grow local variety seeds using the broadcasting method; an imbalanced use of fertilizers further results in low yields in the mostly rain-fed area. According to the tested and recommended intervention technique, short duration, high drought resistant varieties are directly sown in the soil instead of the conventional transplanting of paddy seedlings from nurseries. This technique brings down production costs and also reduces water requirement by almost 30%.

This results in better yield, short duration varieties and low production cost resulting in better profitability for farmers

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and doing the activities of 'Direct seeding technology in Rice' lies with farmers and "Krishi Vigyan Kendra" of the district and "Krishi Gyan Doot".





NO POVERTY
Sustainable Development Goal 01

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Gramoday Nidhi Village Corpus in Cash and Kind
Beneficiaries: Rural households

Summary


The intervention is aimed at awakening a sense of duty and responsibility among rural households for the community instead seeking external sources for funding of public utilities, social and any common causes.

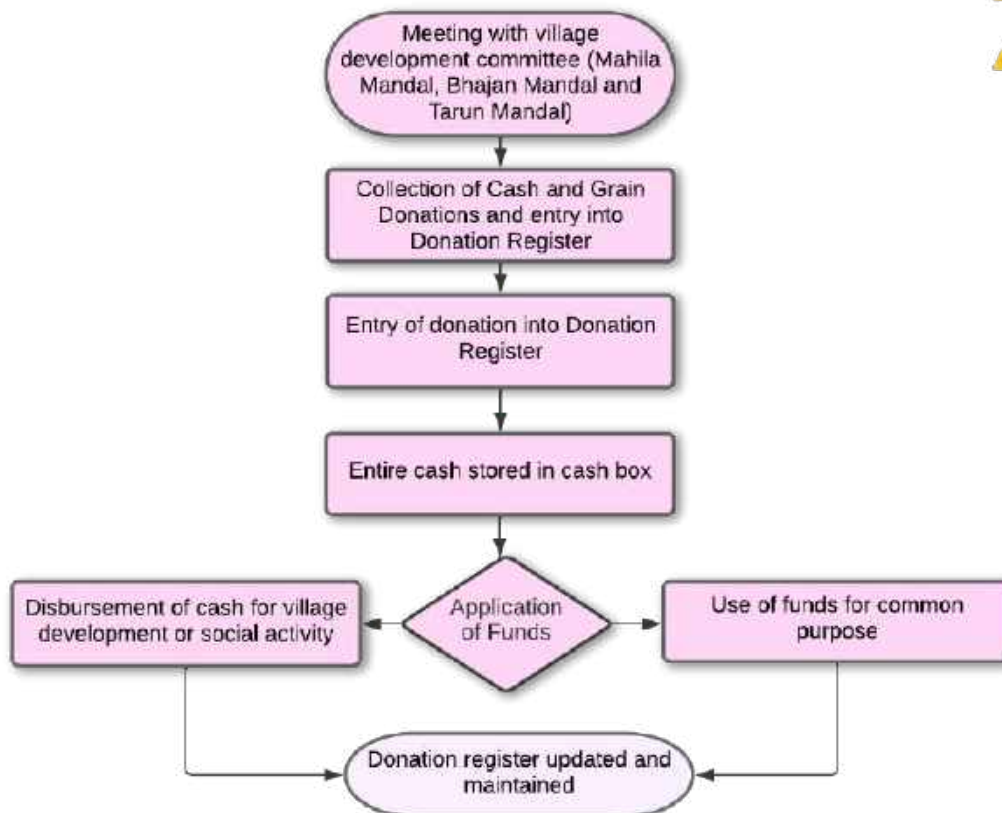
Drawing upon the concept of making villages self-reliant, this SDG intervention encourages villagers to generate their own resources for public utilities specific to their village. The *Gramoday Nidhi* (Village corpus) is a step in this direction. It envisages voluntary contributions of money and food grains from every capable household according to their capacity. The establishment of the fund, as also the expenditure from the corpus is spent is entirely transparent, and in the hands of a 'village corpus committee' elected by the villagers themselves.

The corpus money is used solely for common causes such as development of public utilities or social purposes like supporting very poor households, or a poor girl's marriage, providing food and water to them during the time of need, like Corona lock-down, or constructing a community hall, etc.

Responsibility

Samaj Shilpi Dampati is the main facilitators for this intervention. They are responsible for mootng the concept among influential villagers and groups and hand holding them till the Gramodaya nidhi is established and functioning properly.

-  [Learn more about "Samaj Shilpi Dampati"](#)
-  [Learn more about "Mahila Mandal"](#)





NO POVERTY
Sustainable Development Goal 01

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
 Name of Intervention: Improved Technique of Chickpea Cultivation
 Beneficiary: Small and marginal farmers, Big Farmers, Women Farmers, Rural Households

Summary

This intervention is aimed at farmers who are already sowing chickpeas and can enhance the yield and quality of produce or those who wish to start sowing chickpeas.

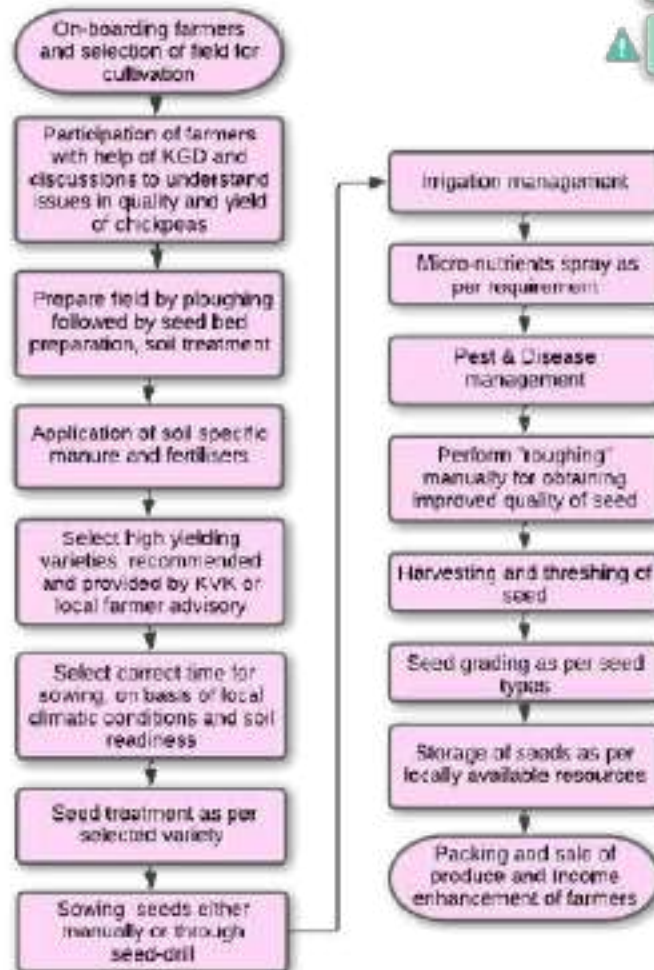
This is achieved through the knowledge and use of scientifically designed packages that promote best practices for chickpea (kabuli channa, garbanzo beans) selection and cultivation. The overall crop yield can be increased by utilising these packages. Apart from enhancing the income of beneficiaries, chickpea cultivation can improve the overall nutrition basket for families harvesting it. This model can be adapted to local climatic conditions. Seed substitution will need to be accompanied with scientific testing of quality seeds.

This results in higher income and improved overall nutrition basket of the harvesting family.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of motivating and enabling farmers to adopt improved techniques for chickpea cultivation vests with the Krishi Gyan Doot (KGD) and the district Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

- Learn more about "Krishi Vigyan Kendra"
- Learn more about "Krishi Gyan Doot"





NO POVERTY

Sustainable Development Goal 01

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Watershed Management

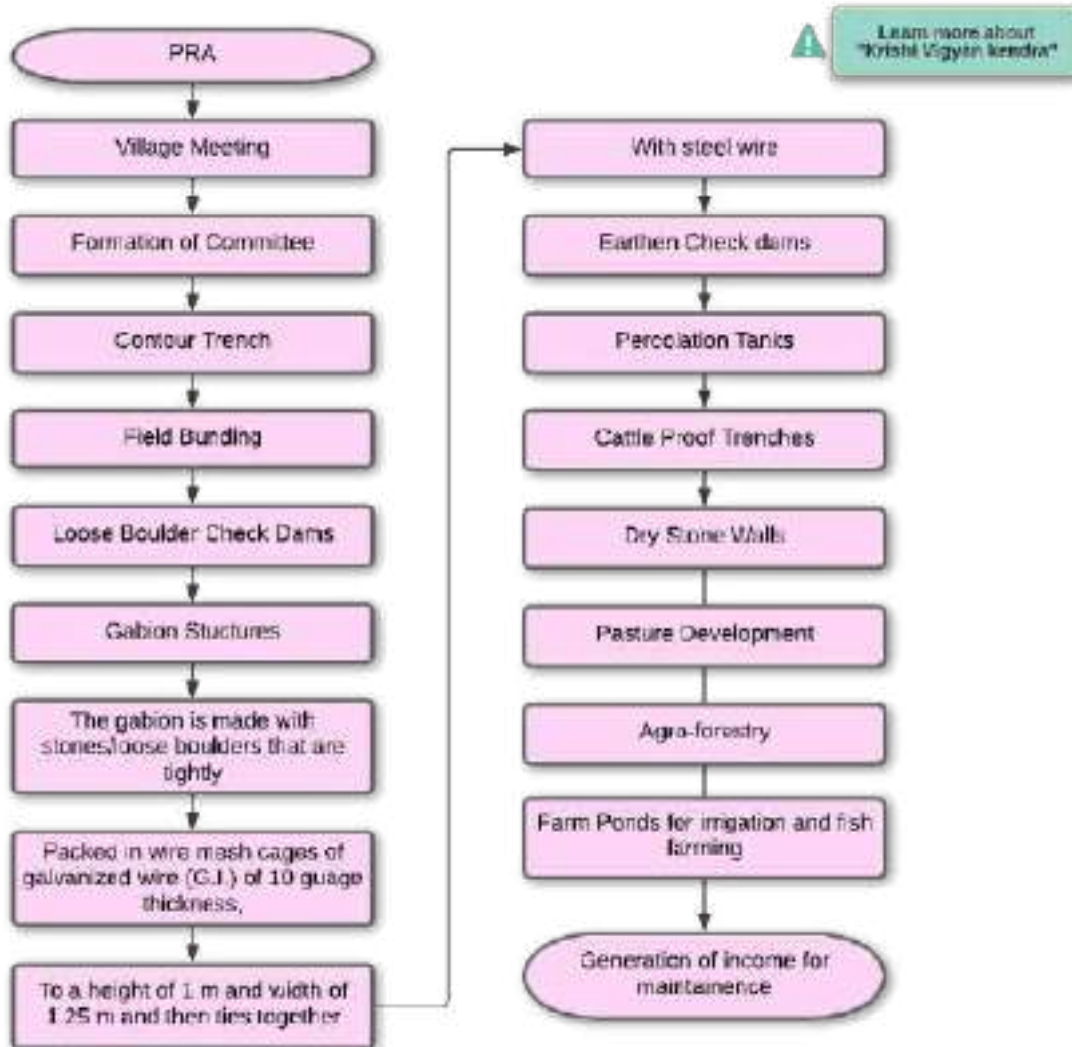
Summary

Most water scarce areas suffer from water shortages and depleted water tables as rainwater in *nalas* (seasonal streams) and main drainage channels is extremely swift, with relatively large quantities of runoff water that cause flash floods and run away before being able to recharge the ground water or water bodies., as denuded hills are unable to stop the runaway water. Watershed Management slows the flow of the rainwater, and allows the water to seep into the earth and re-charge the water table.

Water Harvesting, Protection of Denuded Hills, Water Runoff.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and doing the activities of "watershed management committee" and KVKs or similar organisations..





NO POVERTY
Sustainable Development Goal 01

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Backyard Poultry
Beneficiaries: Marginal farmers, women entrepreneurs, unemployed youth

Summary

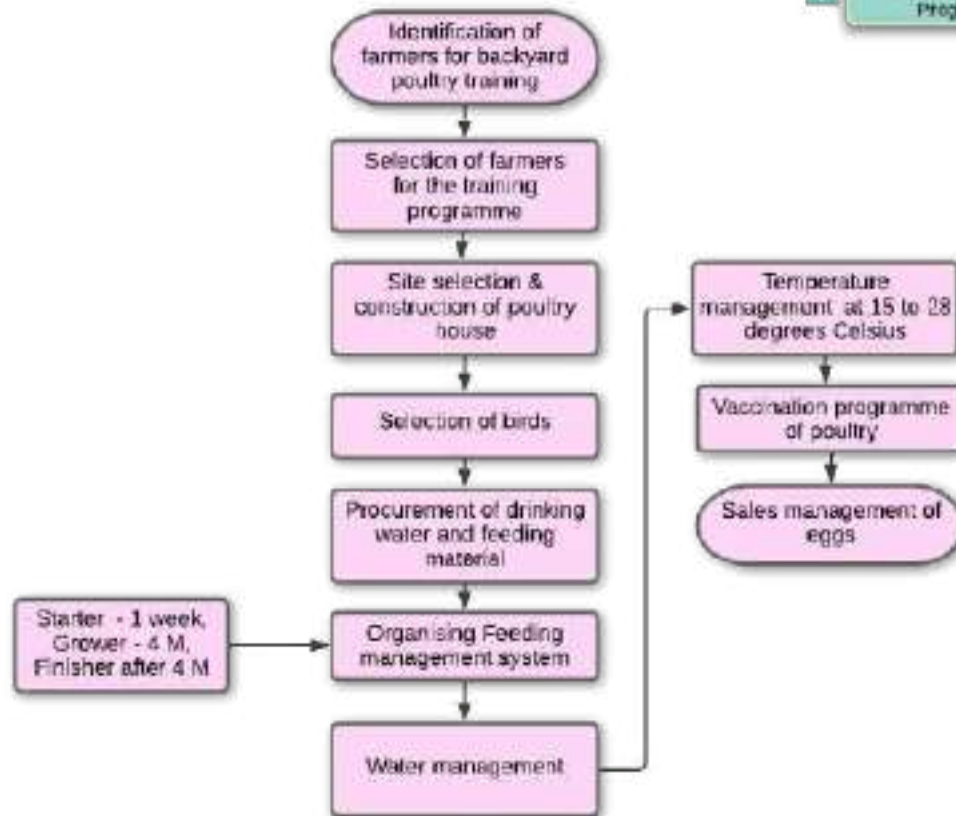
This intervention is aimed at imparting basic skills for backyard poultry farming scientifically to diverse beneficiary groups as a means of sustenance by supplementing household income. DRI Vocational Training Programme aims at providing employable skills to rural youth to establish backyard poultry units for self consumption and income generation. On completion of the training, villagers can set up their own poultry units or find employment opportunities so as to become self-reliant. The course provides structured hands on training to the beneficiaries, the programme curriculum integrates practical training with entrepreneurship and small scale business enterprise management skills to empower the youth to start and manage their own poultry units.

The desired outcome of this intervention is to enhance economic opportunities for the village youth leading to development in the local communities.

Responsibility

The primary responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and conducting the Vocational Training Programme is that of the Resource/Master person and volunteers of the organisation.

[Learn more about Vocational Training Programme](#)





NO POVERTY
Sustainable Development Goal 01

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Awareness on Drugs Addiction to Raise Standard of Living
Beneficiaries: Laborers, Men, Women, School Children, Unemployed Youth

Summary

This intervention is intended towards low income families where a substantial part of their earning is spent on expenses related to liquor, tobacco and drugs. Also, it is focused on preventing children from consuming intoxicants.

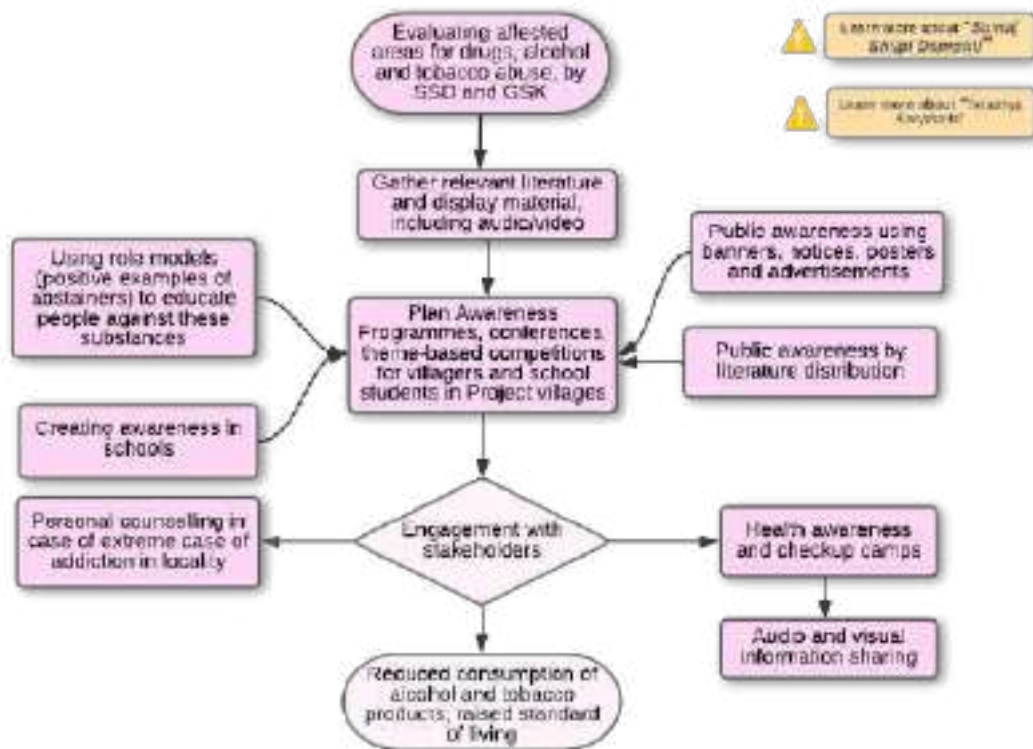
As individuals particularly laborers, unemployed youth and women continue to fall into the trap of alcohol and tobacco consumption, several families are pushed into poverty with family income being spent on consumption and treatment instead of food, health and education. DRI's intervention on de-addiction seeks to adopt a proactive two-pronged approach targeting the addicted as well as vulnerable groups such as students, teenagers, youth as well as men and women.

The intervention entails organizing awareness campaigns against the ill-effects of alcohol and tobacco consumption and their adverse impact on addicts and their families at the community, school and individual level to counter the risks.

The main purpose of this intervention is to create an alcohol and tobacco-free society in which consumers themselves say no to alcohol and tobacco products and work towards lifting their families out of poverty.

Responsibility

The main protagonists of this intervention are DRI's Samaj Shiksha Dampati (SSD), village health workers or Gram Swasthya Karyakarta (GSK) who play a key role in identifying and collaborating with vulnerable groups in villages, and schools to organise awareness meetings and programs in conjunction with the school authorities and Gram Sabha*. They also resort to social intervention in exceptionally severe addiction cases.



*Gram Sabha: Gram Sabha performs legislative functions at village level, just as state legislature performs the same at the state level



2
SDG GOALS



END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC IS EXACERBATING WORLD HUNGER

WORLDWIDE, AN ADDITIONAL
70-161 MILLION PEOPLE
ARE LIKELY TO HAVE
EXPERIENCED HUNGER
AS A RESULT OF THE
PANDEMIC IN 2020



NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD



PANDEMIC WILL WORSEN CHILD MALNUTRITION



*THESE 2020 ESTIMATES DO NOT REFLECT IMPACT OF PANDEMIC

ALMOST
ONE THIRD OF WOMEN
OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE
GLOBALLY **SUFFER FROM**
ANAEMIA, IN PART **DUE TO**
NUTRITION DEFICIENCIES



2.37 BILLION PEOPLE ARE WITHOUT FOOD
OR UNABLE TO EAT A **HEALTHY BALANCED DIET**
ON A REGULAR BASIS (2020)

Infographic Sourced from:

The Sustainable Development Goals Report - 2021



ZERO HUNGER
Sustainable Development Goal 02

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Optimal Nutrition for Adolescent Girls

Beneficiaries: Adolescent Girls

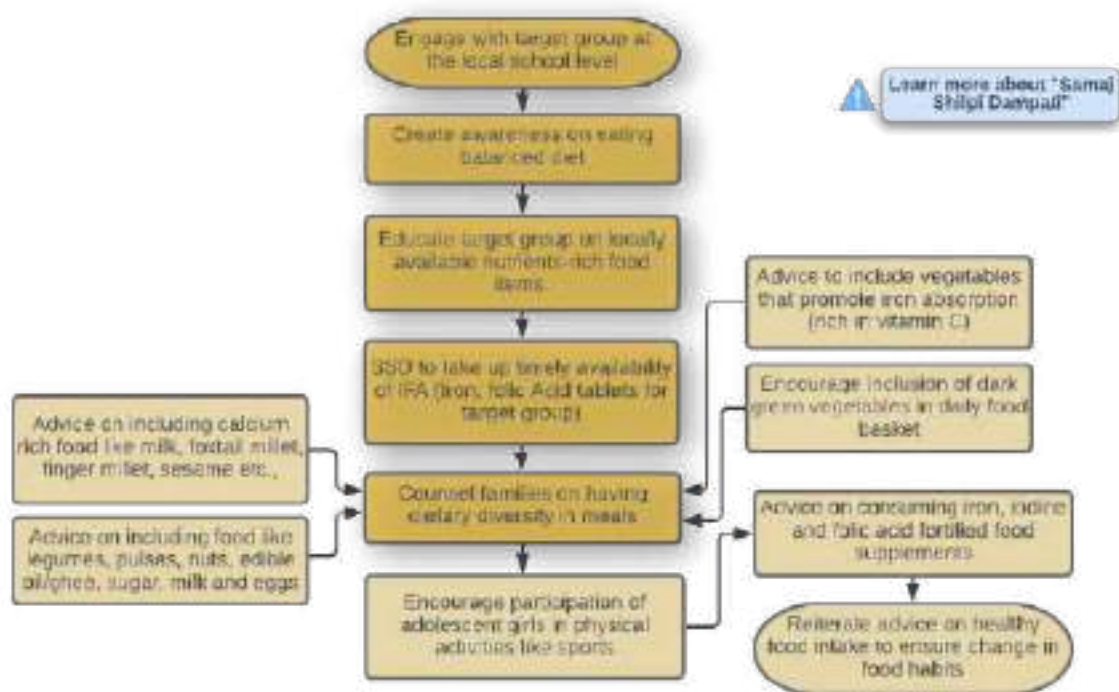
Summary

This intervention is focused towards the normal physical growth of adolescent girls. Adolescence is considered to be the second most critical phase of physical growth in humans. The demand for both nutrients and energy are substantial during this period. It also presents the last chance to rectify any growth lag and nutritional deficiencies that may have occurred during early childhood (0-5 years). Failure to receive adequate nutrition in this period can lead to conditions such as anaemia, which is among the top 15 causes of morbidity and mortality in India. 28.5% of adolescents in India suffer from some form of anaemia; its prevalence among adolescent girls being higher at 40% as compared to 16% among adolescent boys. Anaemia in adolescent girls also poses a severe threat to their future safe motherhood. The adolescent period is characterised by rapid increase in height and weight, hormonal changes, sexual maturity and emotional swings. Adolescent growth spurt starts between 10 and 12 years among girls. The annual peak rates for height and weight are 9-10 cm and 8-10 kg respectively. The development of critical bone mass is essential during this period as it forms the basis for maintaining mineral integrity of bones in later life. Adolescent girls are at greater physiological stress than boys because of menstruation. Their nutritional needs are of particular importance as they prepare for future motherhood.

This intervention addresses the requirement for more nutrients, during rapid anabolic changes as per unit body weight. This ensures healthy life and safe motherhood in later years of girls.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of educating adolescent girls with regard to optimal nutrition lies with the *Samaj Shilpi Dampati* (SSD) of the village.





ZERO HUNGER
Sustainable Development Goal 02

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: 1.5 Acre Diversified Food and Nutritional Security Model

Beneficiaries: Small and marginal farmers

Summary

This intervention is aimed at small and marginal farmers to use available resources to ensure food and nutritional security of the family in their local environment.

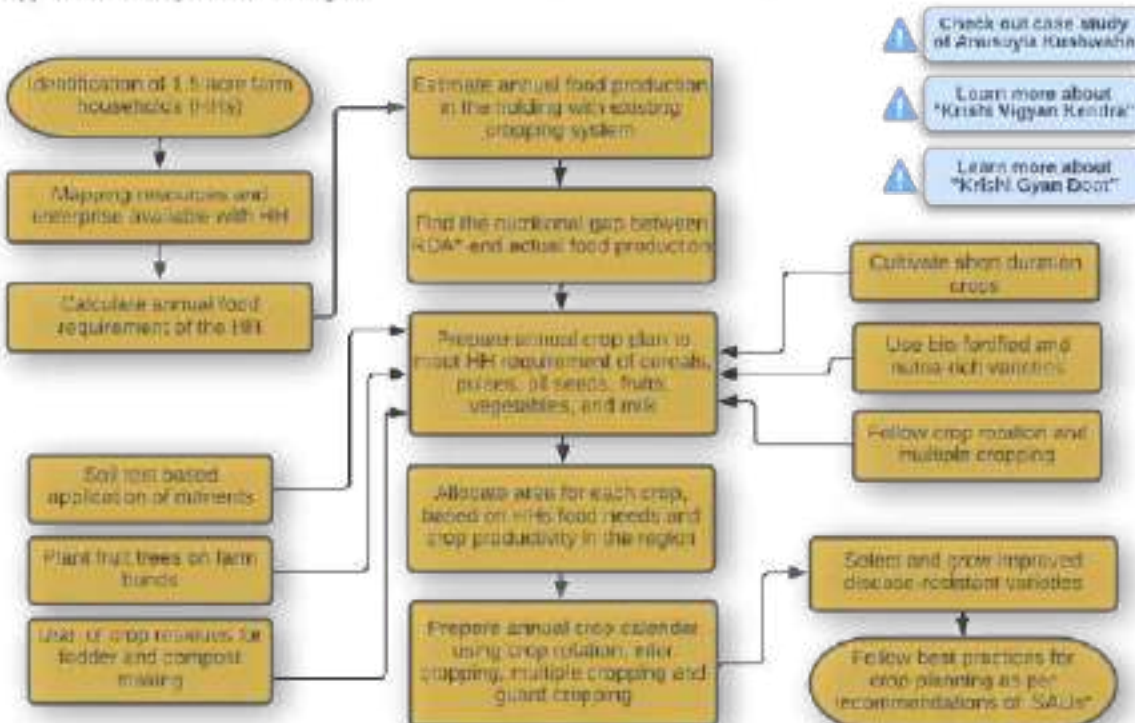
"Small is beautiful" does not hold true when it comes to agricultural landholdings in India. More than 84% of agricultural households are classified as small and marginal farmers as they have less than two hectares (five acres) of arable land. Their share of cultivated land is about 29% of the total available agricultural land in India. The majority of these households are resource-poor and forced to work in diverse and risk-prone environments as their traditional cropping system has failed to provide them food, nutritional, employment, and economic security. As a result, a large percentage of such households have showed disinterest and quit their traditional occupations and migrated to cities. In order to improve the food and nutritional status of the at risk farming community, the 1.5 acre (6070.98 sq.m.) horticulture-based farming system model was formulated with the objective of providing sustainable food and nutritional security along with sufficient income. It has been demonstrated successfully in targeted operational landholdings in Chitrakoot district.

The efficacy of this intervention has been validated to fulfill marginal farmer's security and the family's nutritional requirements.

*To replicate, adapt model intervention to include local crops as per climatic and soil conditions.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of motivating, promoting, planning, implementing and managing, and developing the "1.5 acre food and nutrition-based farming" in the project villages lies with the government's *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* in the district and the DRI - appointed *Krishi Gyan Doot* in villages.



*RDA: Recommended dietary allowance

**SAU: State Agricultural Universities

*Nutra Rich varieties: Varieties available in the country that are rich in nutrients such as iron & zinc-rich millets (bajra, ragi & small millets), protein-rich maize and B-carotene-rich maize and B-carotene, iron, manganese and zinc-rich wheat, iron and zinc rich rice.



ZERO HUNGER
Sustainable Development Goal 02

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Encouraging Mushroom as a Supplement Food and its Production

Beneficiaries: Marginal Farmers, Women Farmers, Unemployed Youth

Summary

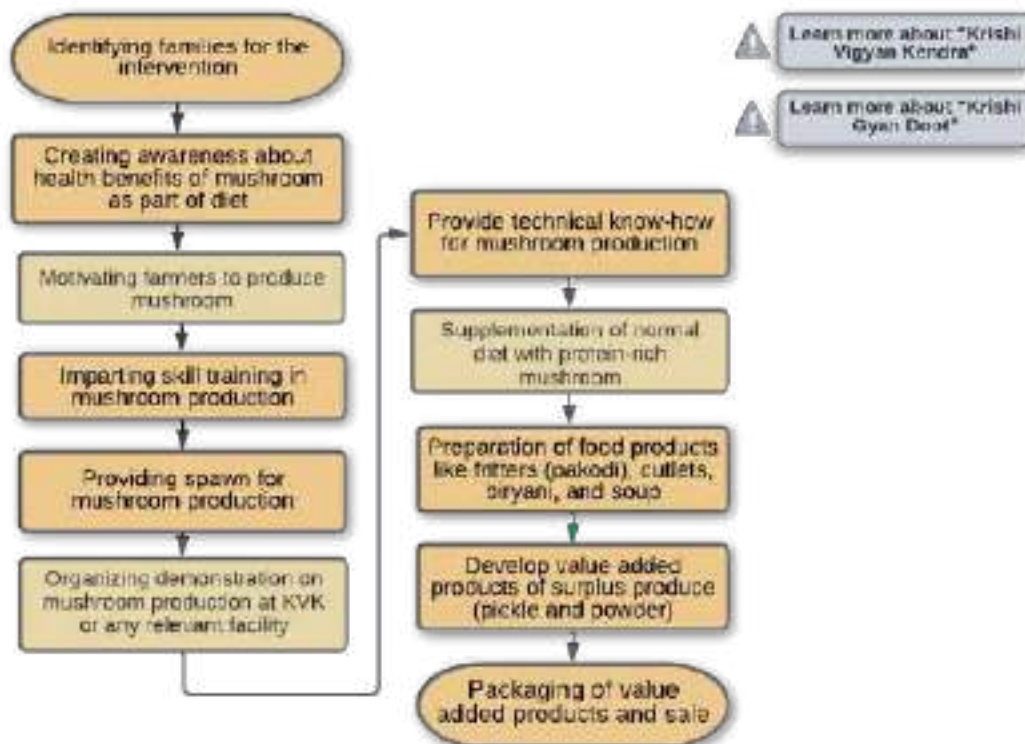
This intervention is aimed at encouraging the production and inclusion of mushroom as a nutritional supplement among rural households to address the issue of malnourishment.

Mushrooms are widely known for their great taste and amazing health benefits. Packed with essential micro-nutrients i.e. vitamins and minerals, they make an excellent supplement to human diet as these are rich in fibers, proteins, anti-oxidants, low in cholesterol and carbohydrates. These are also known to mitigate the risk of developing serious health conditions such as alzheimer's, heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. They are also reported to be a good source of selenium which helps in preventing cancer.

Easy to produce and inexpensive, this intervention is a cost-effective alternative to artificial health supplements for addressing malnourishment besides adding to the platter of people with lifestyle disorders such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Mushroom cultivation can also add to the income of marginalised landless households.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of motivating, facilitating, cultivating and including mushroom as a supplement food lies with the district *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* and *Krishi Gyan Doot* of the village.





ZERO HUNGER

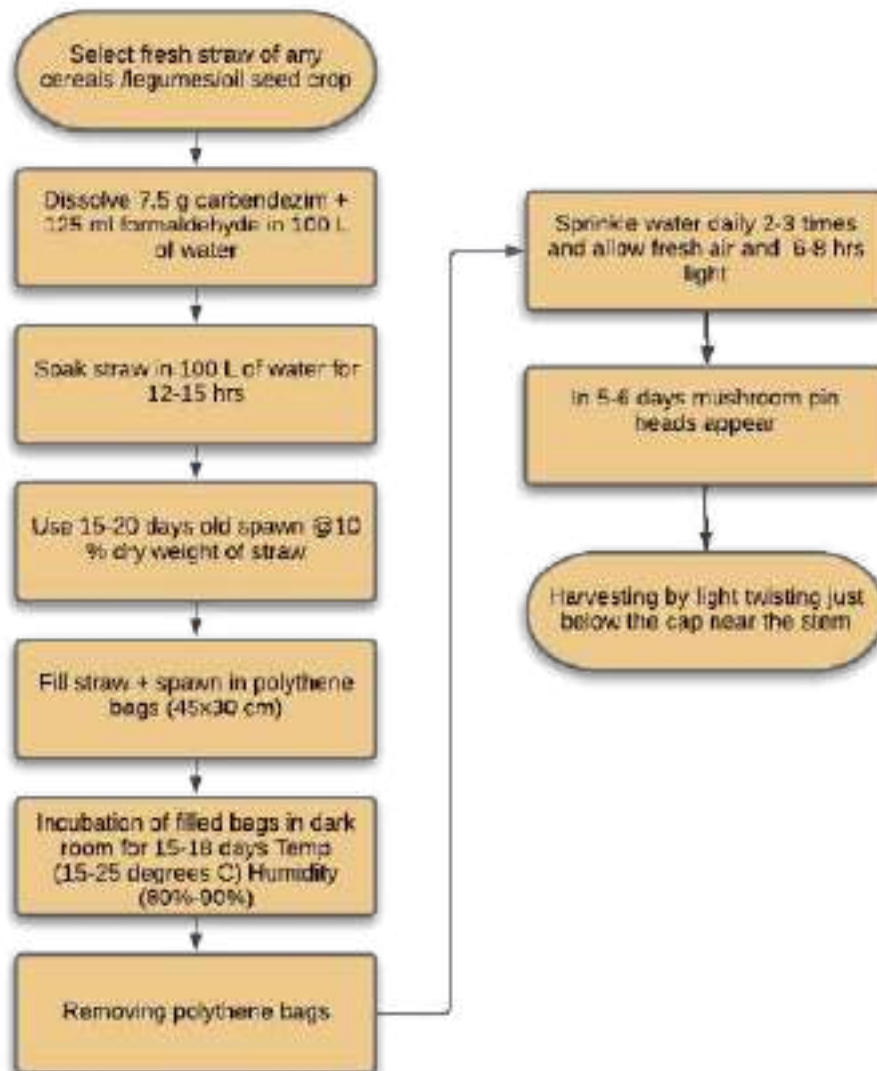
Sustainable Development Goal 02

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Encouraging Mushroom as a Supplement Food and its Production

Beneficiaries: Marginal Farmers, Women Farmers, Unemployed Youth

Cont...





ZERO HUNGER

Sustainable Development Goal 02

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Increasing Production & Productivity of Fruits to Meet Dietary Requirement

Beneficiaries: Marginal Farmers, Villagers

Summary

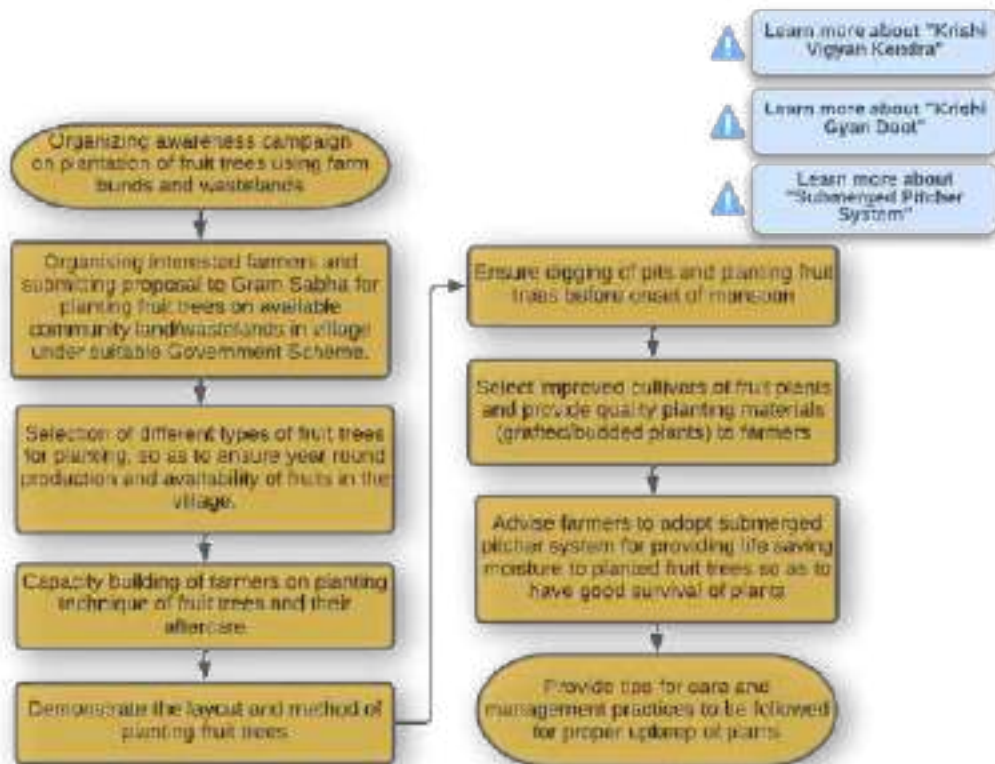
The purpose of this intervention is to ensure that every farm household in the project region has access to nutritionally rich fresh fruits. The vision is to step up fruit production till the country becomes self-sufficient in the production of affordable fresh fruits while ensuring profits to growers.

Fruits are a rich source of vitamins and micro-nutrients. Unfortunately, according to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the consumption of fruits in India is a mere 43 kg/capita/year as compared to developed countries like the United States where it is 202 kg/capita/year. The daily per capita consumption of fruits looks more abysmal at 120g/day. Much of the reason for low intake of fruits is due to very poor fruit production for an agrarian country the size of India. Poor availability of fruits also results in high pricing that makes it beyond the reach of an average Indian.

It is against this backdrop, that the institute has taken up the intervention of encouraging fruit plantations in village wastelands and community lands to achieve nutritional security through self-sufficiency in fruit production. It entails raising awareness among farmers to take up fruit production and marketing in a scientific and professional manner.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of facilitating and executing the intervention, to grow fruit plantations to meet dietary requirements as also ring in additional income for growers lies with the DRI-appointed *Krishi Gyan Doot* (KGD) and the district *Krishi Vigyan Kendra*.





ZERO HUNGER
Sustainable Development Goal 02

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Healthy Diet For Pregnant and Lactating Women
Beneficiaries: Pregnant, Lactating Women and New Born Child

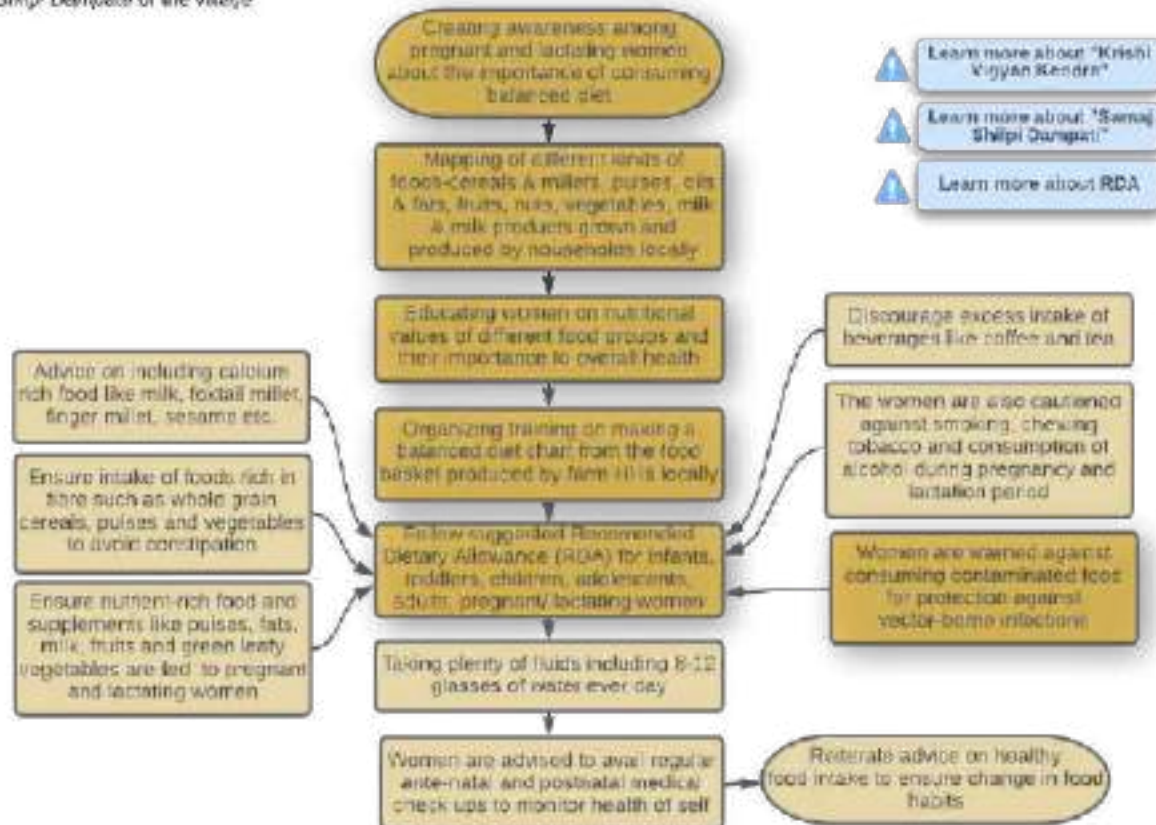
Summary

A pregnant woman or a breast-feeding mother needs to eat a wide variety of healthy food items to make sure that her own nutritional needs as well as those of the growing foetus/infants are not compromised. The purpose of this intervention is to sensitize and educate pregnant and lactating women to consume a balanced nutritional diet to ensure proper health and development of the growing foetus, or their breast-feeding infants. The primary facilitators in this intervention are the *Samaj Shiksha Dampati*. The target group is apprised of the need to increase the frequency as well as quantity of different nutrients that include carbohydrates and proteins without drastically modifying the usual dietary pattern. A pregnant or breast-feeding woman can derive about 60% of her daily energy need from rice, wheat and millets. Cooking oil is a concentrated source of energy in the form of poly-unsaturated fatty acids. Good quality proteins can be sourced from milk, pulses, fish, meat and eggs. However, a combination of cereals, pulses and nuts may also provide adequate proteins. Micro-nutrients i.e. mineral and vitamin requirements can be met by consuming a variety of locally available seasonal vegetables particularly green leafy vegetables, milk and fresh fruits. For instance, bio-availability of iron can be improved by consuming sprouted grains and fruits and vegetables such as tomatoes, apples and pomegranates. Similarly, leafy vegetables and citrus fruits are sources of vitamins B and C. Milk is among the best sources of biologically available calcium. Although it is possible to meet the requirements for most of the essential nutrients through a balanced diet, pregnant/lactating women and their families are advised to ensure their daily intake of iron, folic acid, vitamin B12 and calcium supplements for the healthy growth and development of the foetus, infants as also the mother.

*Adopt to locally available fruit and vegetables, including local greens.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of designing a nutritional diet for pregnant and lactating mothers lies with "Krishi Vigyan Kendra" and "Samaj Shiksha Dampati" of the village





ZERO HUNGER
Sustainable Development Goal 02

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Breastfeeding

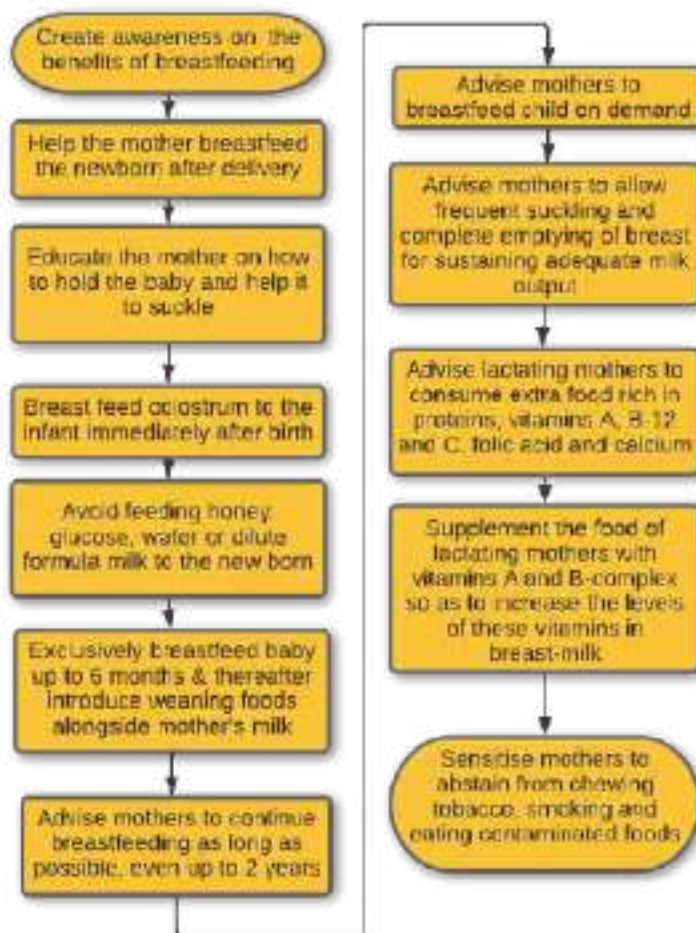
Beneficiaries: Pregnant and lactating women, children

Summary

Breastfeeding ensures good health of the infant and mother. Awareness on breastfeeding is created among pregnant and new mothers. Breast milk contains all essential nutrients needed by an infant. It provides the best nutrition and protects the infant from infections. Breast milk is a complete natural food and is more easily digested and absorbed by the infant as compared to formula milk prepared from other sources. Colostrum, which is the nutritional milk-like fluid secreted during the first 3-4 days after child birth, is rich in proteins, minerals, vitamins especially vitamin A and antibodies. It has a laxative effect as well. Lactation provides emotional satisfaction to the mother and the infant. Recent research evidence suggests that human milk may confer some long term benefits such as lower risk of certain auto-immune diseases, inflammatory bowel disease, obesity and related disorders and probably some cancers. Therefore, breast milk is the best milk for the new born and growing infant.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of educating mothers on breastfeeding lies with the Samaj shiksha dhampi of the village.



Learn more about "Samaj Shiksha Dhampi"



ZERO HUNGER
Sustainable Development Goal 02

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Nutritional Kitchen Garden

Summary

Vision to ensure that every farm family has access to available, healthy and diversified diet with nutritional rich proteins, nutrients and vitamins.

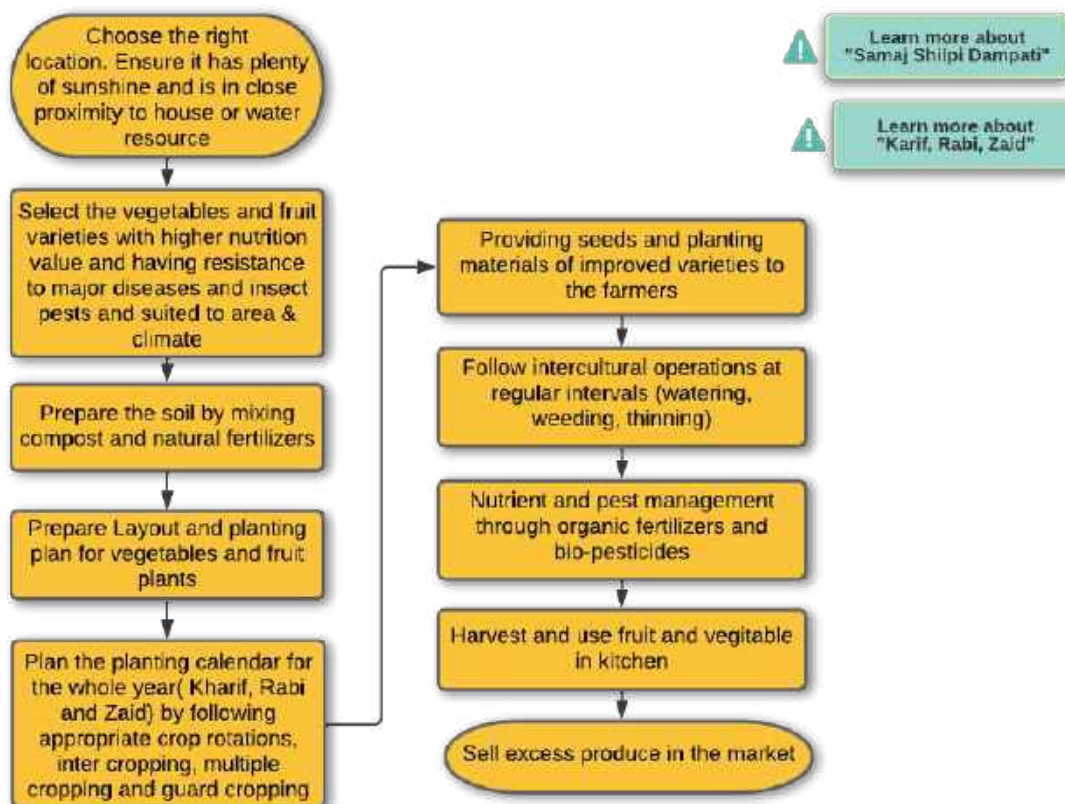
The problem of malnutrition, especially micronutrients deficiencies, are very common among rural households because of a lack of awareness, illiteracy, inadequate availability of vegetable and fruits and low purchasing power of the households. One of the easiest ways of ensuring access to a healthy diet that contains adequate macro and micronutrients is to produce many kinds of nutritional vegetables and fruits rich in proteins, nutrients and vitamins in the home garden. This is especially important in rural areas where people have low purchasing power and distant markets. Kitchen gardening directly provides food and nutritional security by making access to food that can be harvested instantly, prepared and fed to family members, daily or whenever required. Home gardens are also becoming an increasingly important source of food and income for poor households of villages nearest to towns and cities. Kitchen garden can be grown in the spaces available at the backyard of the house or roof or it can be established with joint efforts on a common place or land. As per ICMR, every person should consume around 300 g vegetables and 140 g fresh fruits per day.

The family have good availability of vegetables, fruits and nutrient intake at the household level.

- To replicate, substitute with local vegetables and fruits.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of motivating, planning, promoting, establishment, developing "Nutritional Kitchen garden" lies with "Krishi Vigyan Kendra" and "Samaj Shiipi Dampati" of the village







ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

THE PANDEMIC

HAS HALTED OR REVERSED PROGRESS IN HEALTH AND **SHORTENED LIFE EXPECTANCY**



90% OF COUNTRIES ARE STILL REPORTING ONE OR MORE **DISRUPTIONS TO ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES**

A DECADE OF PROGRESS

IN



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

MATERNAL HEALTH

CHILD HEALTH

COULD BE STALLED OR REVERSED BY COVID-19

A LACK OF DATA

HINDERS UNDERSTANDING OF THE TRUE IMPACT OF COVID-19



COUNTRIES WITH DEATH REGISTRATION SYSTEM AT LEAST 75% COMPLETE



(2015-2018)

HEALTH WORKERS

— IN SHORT SUPPLY IN MANY REGIONS —
HAVE BEEN STRETCHED TO THEIR LIMITS BY THE PANDEMIC



NURSES AND MIDWIVES



(2013-2015)



SCALING UP INVESTMENT IN UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE IS ESSENTIAL



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING
Sustainable Development Goal 03

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Garbhastha Shishu Sanskar

Beneficiary: Pregnant Women

Summary

Drawing its name from an ancient Ayurvedic sacrament for the unborn child, this intervention is aimed at educating pregnant women and their household members about the significance of maintaining a healthy diet and lifestyle to ensure the birth of a healthy child with a positive outlook.

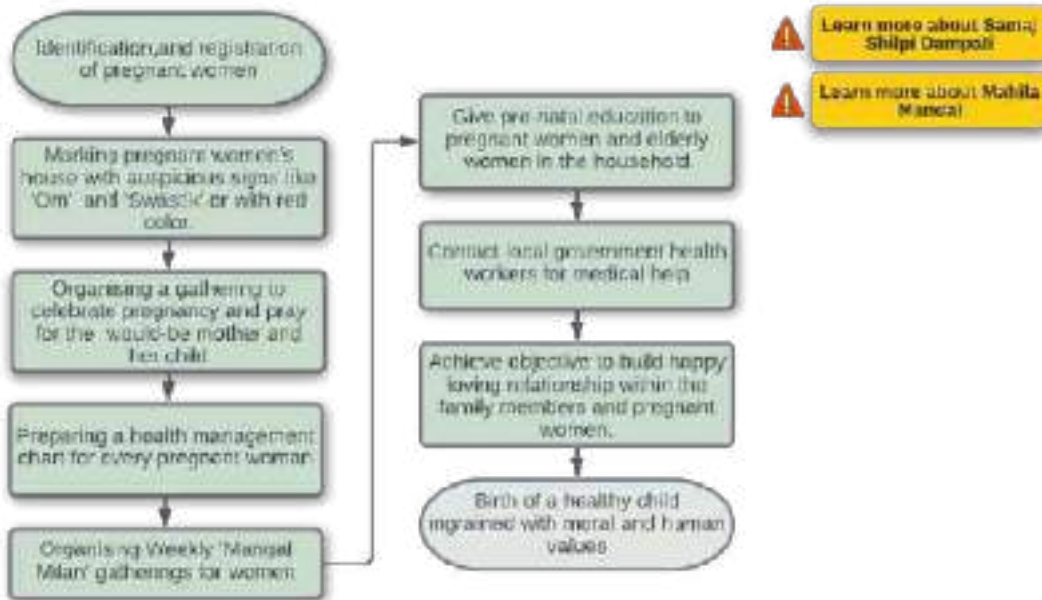
Garbhastha Shishu Sanskar (values to the child in uterus) is a significant sacrament that involves ingraining moral and cultural values in the unborn child by influencing it through best behavioural and dietary practices in its environment, specifically mother and household. The beginning of this sanskar is marked by organising a prayer function celebrating the mother's pregnancy at the end of the first trimester. Pregnant women in and around the intervention area are enlisted with help of Mahila Mandal (women's self help group). People are counselled on how to pass on good values to the mother-to-be and family members.

This intervention ensures that child grows up in a healthy and secure environment imbibing humane qualities.

*To replicate, adapt to local and cultural traditions.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and conducting activities of Garbhastha Shishu Sanskar lies with the *Sama Shilpi Dampati* with the help of *Mahila Mandal* of the village.





GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING
Sustainable Development Goal 03

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Vaidya Sammelan Traditional Doctor's Conference

Beneficiaries: Communities living in remote areas with limited access to healthcare

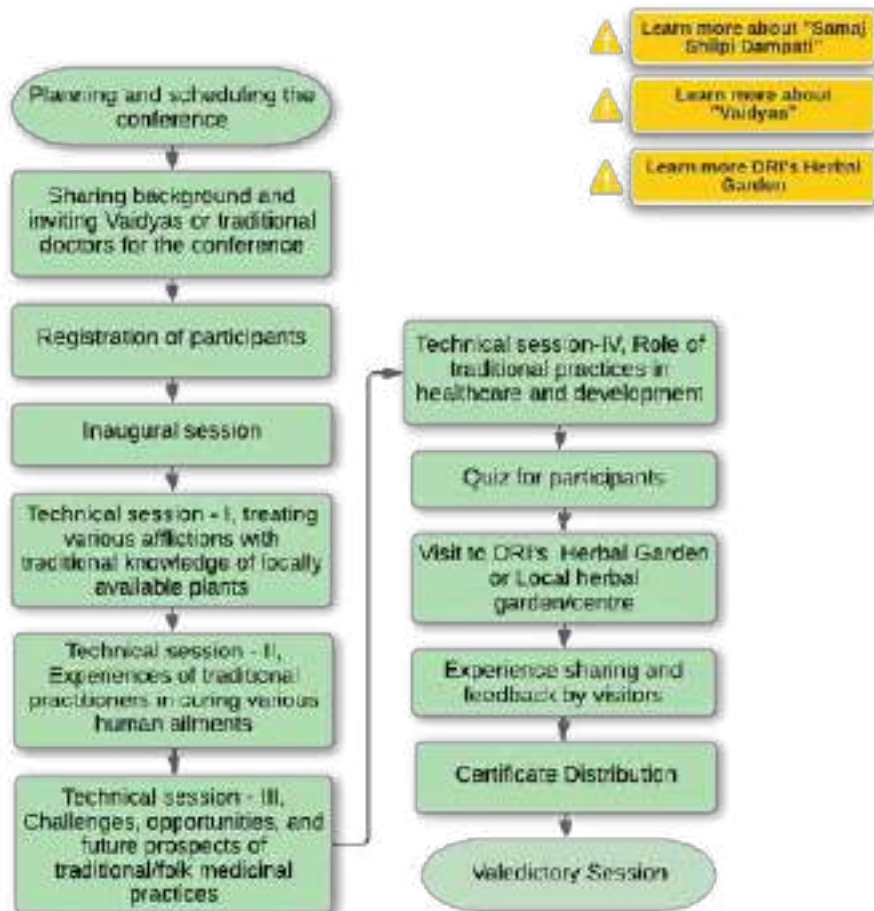
Summary

The purpose of this intervention is to retain and promote inexpensive, scientifically tested traditional medicinal systems. India has a rich tradition of indigenous systems of which Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani are popular. However, oral knowledge of medicinal herbs and healing practices of indigenous tribes and communities are lesser known. These systems play a significant role in catering to health care in rural and remote areas lacking access to healthcare.

The desired outcome of this intervention is generating awareness and enhancing dependence on traditional systems for the well-being of communities with limited access to formal healthcare. The intervention saves time and resources of patients.

*To replicate the intervention, adoption of local traditional systems is recommended.

Responsibility The overall responsibility of planning and organising the *Traditional Vaidya Sammelan (Traditional Doctor's Conference)* lies with the *Samaj Shilpi Dampati* and government appointed health workers in the village.





GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING
Sustainable Development Goal 03

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Plantation of Tulsi and Guruchi
Beneficiary: Rural households, Women

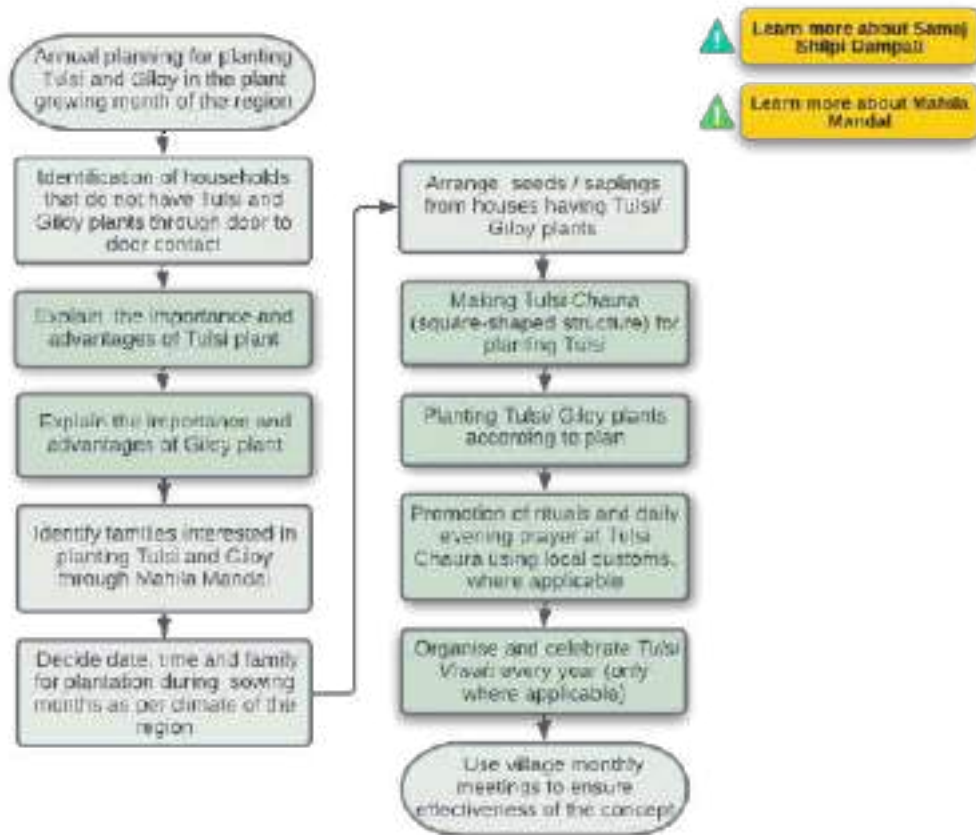
Summary

The aim of this intervention is to explain the significance of keeping traditional/medicinal plants at home and encouraging their use in home remedies for enjoying life-long health. Tulsi or Indian Basil is the most revered plant in Indian households who worship it for its high medicinal value. Traditionally, along with Tulsi, also called a 'herb for all reasons', Guruchi (Giloy) or heart-shaped moon leaf, another popular medicinal herb has been grown in most Indian households since ancient times. As a result of this intervention, villagers are encouraged to start using Tulsi and Giloy and adopt it on their daily life for immunity building and well being.

*To replicate this intervention, adapt according to local and cultural traditions.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of promoting and encouraging the planting of Tulsi and Guruchi lies with the *Samaj Shikpi Dampati* with the help of the *Mahila Mandal* (women's group) of the village and *Anganwadi workers* (health volunteers enrolled in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme).



[Learn more about Samaj Shikpi Dampati](#)
 [Learn more about Mahila Mandal](#)



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING
Sustainable Development Goal 03

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Plantation Of Panchawati (Creating awareness for medicinal and environmental benefits of five trees)

Beneficiaries: Society at large

Summary

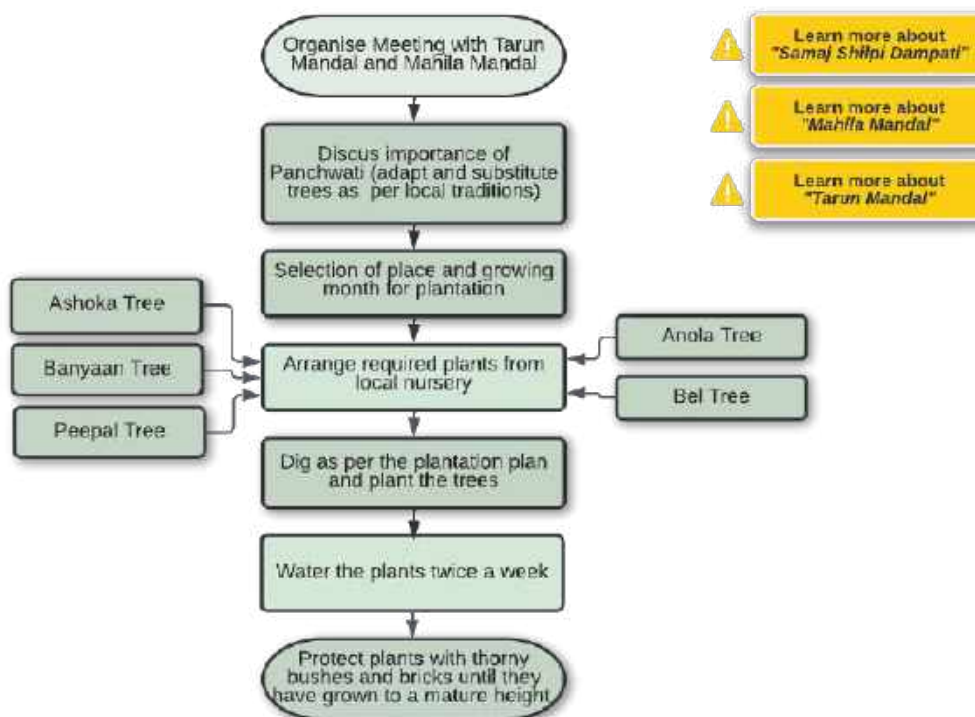
The main purpose of this intervention is to instill a sense of pride among the younger generation about their rich cultural traditions by educating them with respect to the medicinal and environmental benefits of these five particular trees. The religious worship of these trees is a way of protecting the environment while reaping its benefits in a sustainable manner. *Panchwati* literally means a group of five trees. Traditionally, the concept is associated with the cultivation of five trees namely, *Banyan*, *Peepal*, *Amla* (Indian gooseberry), *Ashoka*, and *Bel* (Bengal quince), which are considered sacred in the Hindu belief system and have multiple medicinal properties.

This intervention promotes awareness about indigenous health system and establishes a traditional Panchvati garden in every project village according to the specifics described in the *Skand Purana*, an ancient Hindu scripture.

*To replicate this intervention, adapt tree varieties as per local and cultural traditions.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning and organising the growth and maintenance of the Panchvati garden lies with the *Samaj Shilpi Dampati*, *Tarun Mandal* (young men's group), *Mahila Mandal* (women's group) and village health workers.





GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING
Sustainable Development Goal 03

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Local Health Awareness and Treatment Camp
Beneficiaries: Village/Rural Children, Women, Men

Summary

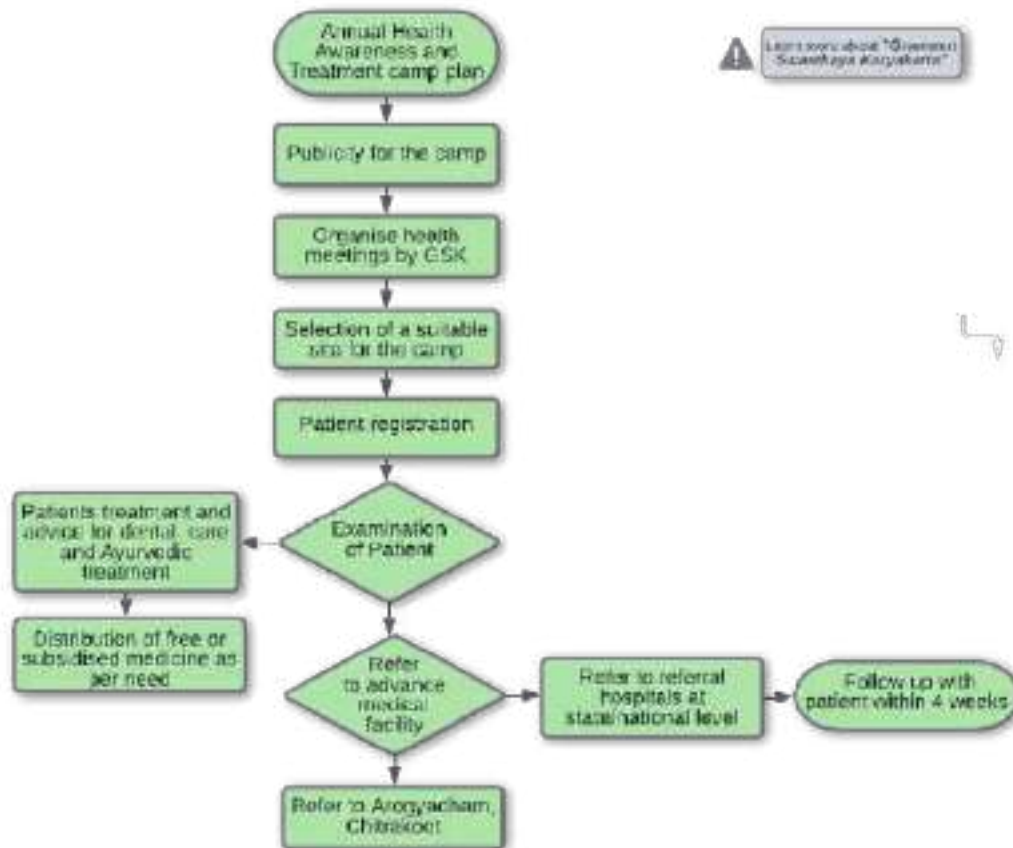
This intervention is aimed at creating awareness on local health and conditions, among communities living rural and remote areas and to make health care accessible to these communities.

As part of DRI's efforts, its rural health team organises 108 Ayurvedic health awareness and treatment camps in project villages in Chitrakoot district every year. The camps are conducted by the Institute's designated Ayurvedic doctors with the support of Gramin Swasthya Karyakartas (GSK) i.e. village health workers. The camps are open to all villagers with no discrimination towards age or gender. While the checkups and patient counselling are completely free of cost, herbal medicines are given at nominal costs to all patients to sustain the intervention. The main focus is on reaching out to chronic patients whose conditions can be improved with medical intervention at DRI or referring them to advanced medical facilities at the state or national level. The Institute even facilitates their access to advanced treatment in the referral institutions.

The health camps make medical care accessible to the remotest of villages that remain unreached by the State and also raise awareness and counsel communities on the maintenance of general health and on how diseases can be managed or prevented.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and conducting the Health Awareness and Treatment Camps lies with DRI's Rural Health Department and village health workers trained at the Institute in Chitrakoot.





GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING
Sustainable Development Goal 03

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Neat and Clean Home Competitions
Beneficiaries: Rural households

Summary

This intervention is aimed at instilling a sense of personal duty among every villager towards ensuring clean environs, challenging the conventional concept of considering cleanliness the task of a particular section of people or holding the local Government responsible for day-to-day cleanliness of the neighbourhood.

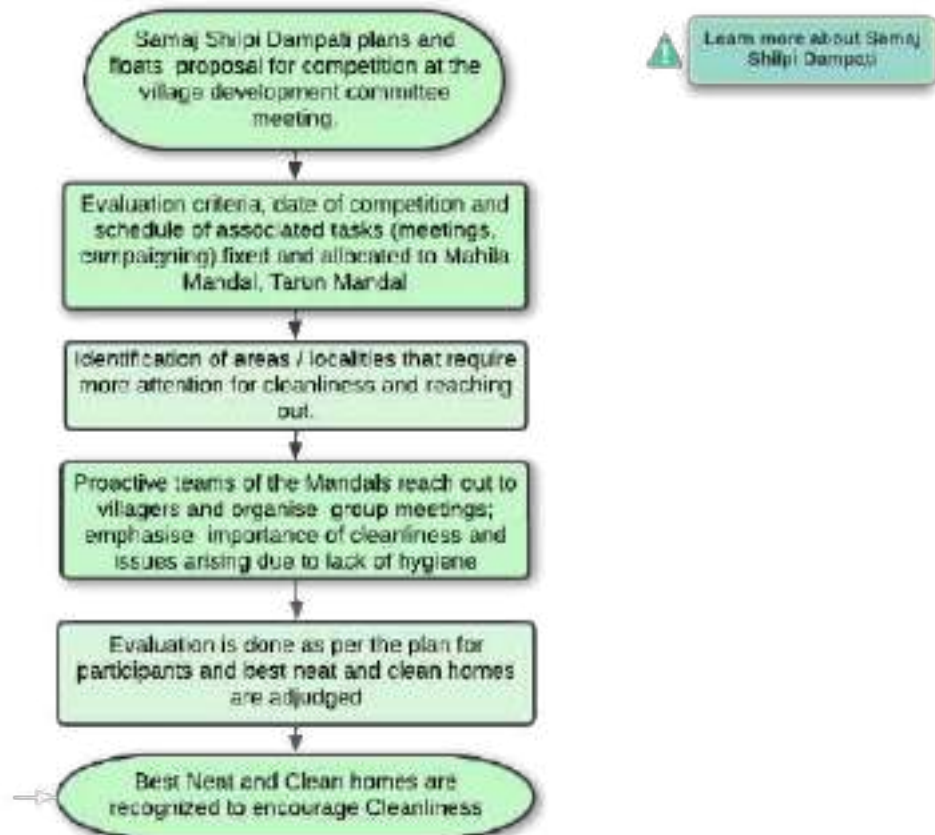
A clean environment is a healthy environment that ensures well-being of the people living in it. One of the Institute's SDG interventions in the health and well being category is organising a novel neat and clean household competition in the project area villages to incentivise the issue. The annual competition is held after the monsoon season in the run-up to Diwali, India's biggest festival.

Every village organises its own competition by setting up an informal body with the involvement of village elders and active youth and women groups to encourage more and more people to participate in the event, which is also a subliminal way of seeking active participation of all people in ensuring a clean environment. The households are evaluated on a set of nine criteria and the one with the maximum points is adjudged best by a jury, drawn from the villagers.

- To replicate, replace some cultural and religious practices with local customs.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning, organising, and conducting the Competition is undertaken by the Samaj Shilpi Dampati with the support of the village development committee.



*Tarun Mandal is a group of young men volunteers.



**GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING
Sustainable Development Goal 03**

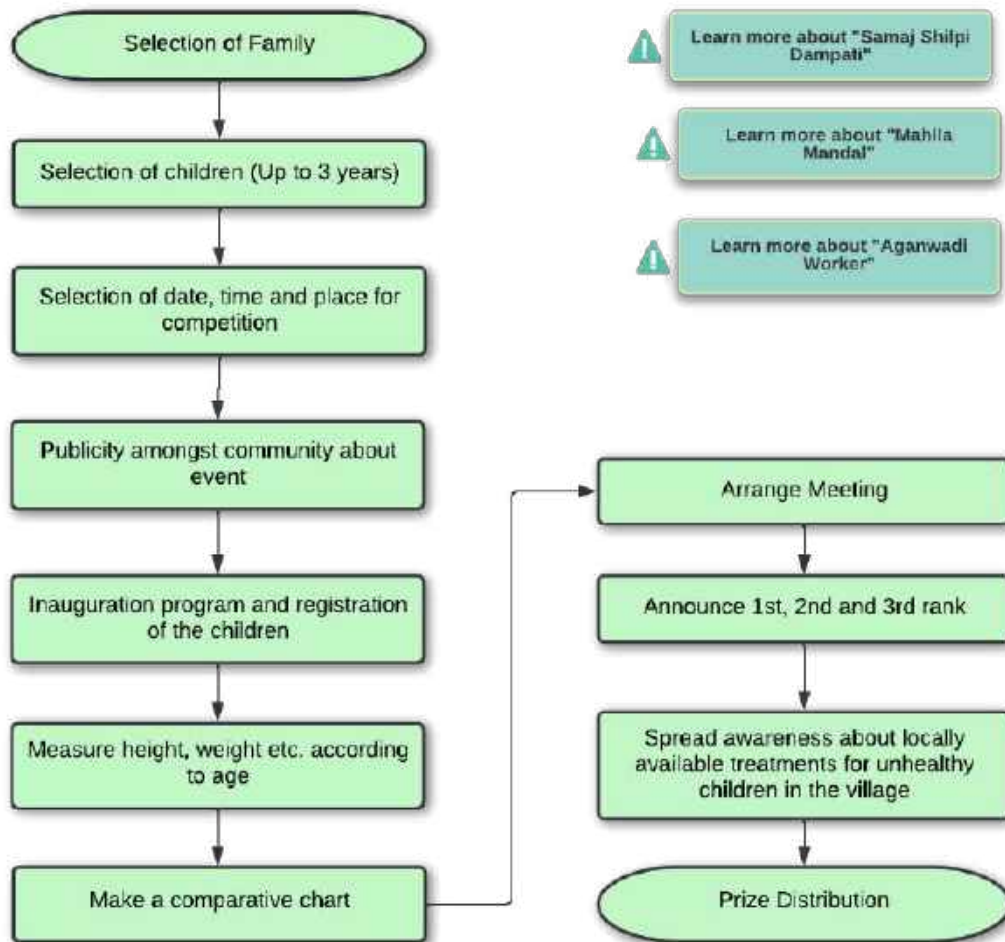
Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
 Name of Intervention: Healthy Child Competition
 Beneficiaries: Family, women, children upto the age of 5 years

Summary

Health awareness, importance of breastfeeding and nourishment for children under the age of 5 years is very important for to ensure that children are not malnourished, stunted or wasted. To provide good health for young children.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organizing, managing and doing the activities of Healthy child competition lies with *Samaj Shilpi Dampati, Mahila mandal and Aganwadi worker*.





**GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING
Sustainable Development Goal 03**

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
 Name of Intervention: Training of Health Workers
 Beneficiary: Rural Households and Unemployed Youth

Summary

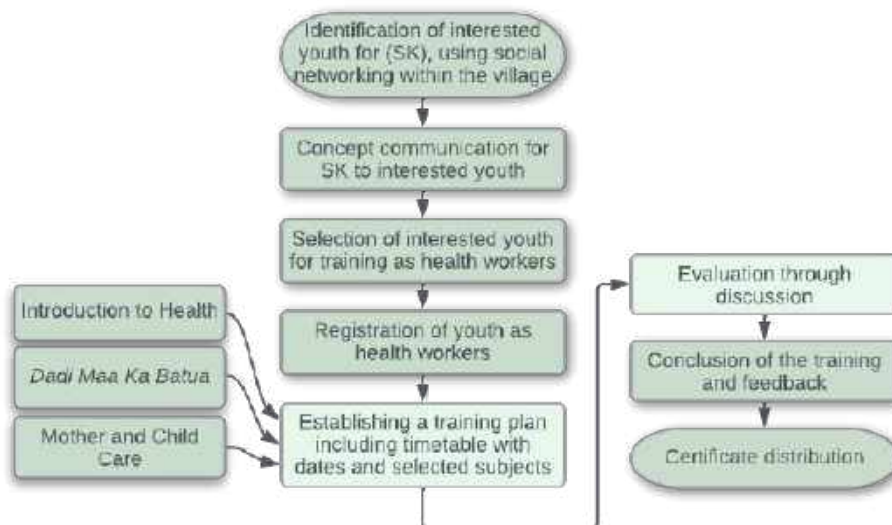
This intervention is aimed at addressing basic health needs of villagers by providing treatment of common ailments through local herbs. With a doctor patient ratio of 1:10,000, providing basic health services to the rural population presents a major challenge in India. Under this SDG intervention, a village health worker or *Swyasthya Karyakarta* (SK), is trained at the Institute's Arogyadhaam campus in Chitrakoot to treat common ailments with Ayurvedic herbs. A Medical Kit known as 'Dadi Ma ka Batua' or Grandmother's Pouch, with 35 herbs within it, most of which can be locally re-filled. These health workers also serve as veritable 'early warning systems' for villagers showing symptoms that require intervention by medical professionals. The SKs help villagers identify herbs and medicinal plants and also in the collection and collation of village folklore on health remedies. The SK also educates villagers on keeping the village clean and green by providing sanitation and hygiene lessons to them.

This Intervention helps villagers to maintain a healthy life with the use of natural locally available herbs. It also provides a local employment opportunity to unemployed youth.

- To replicate, substitute with locally available herbs and remedies.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and executing this this intervention lies with the SK. The Institute's Arogyadham is responsible for training SKs.



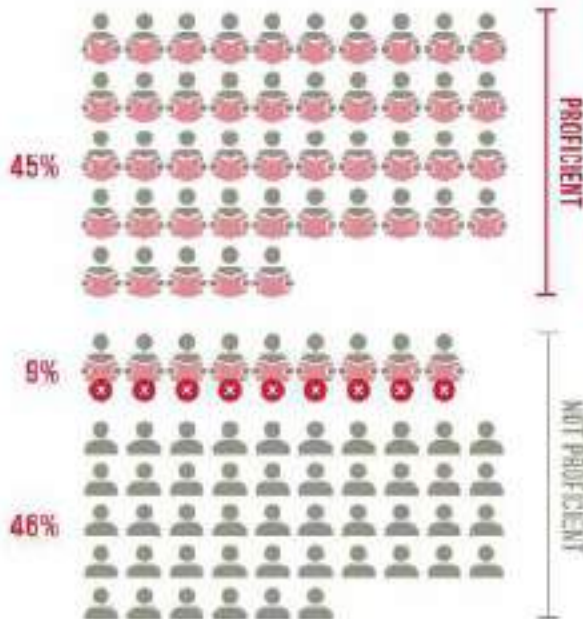




ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

COVID-19 HAS WIPED OUT 20 YEARS OF EDUCATION GAINS

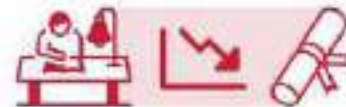
AN ADDITIONAL 101 MILLION OR 9% OF CHILDREN IN GRADES 1 THROUGH 8 FELL BELOW MINIMUM READING PROFICIENCY LEVELS IN 2020



PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZED PRE-PRIMARY LEARNING INCREASED FROM 65% IN 2010 TO 73% IN 2019

NOW, MANY YOUNG CHILDREN ARE ENTIRELY RELIANT ON CAREGIVERS AT HOME

SLOW PROGRESS IN SCHOOL COMPLETION IS LIKELY TO GET WORSE



SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE



WORLD

BASIC SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE TO BUILD BACK BETTER IS LACKING IN MANY COUNTRIES

PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS IN LDCs WITH BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

(2010-2018)





QUALITY EDUCATION
Sustainable Development Goal 04

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute,INDIA

Name of Intervention: Personality Development Center for Children - Baal Sanskar Kendra

Beneficiaries: School going children, School dropouts

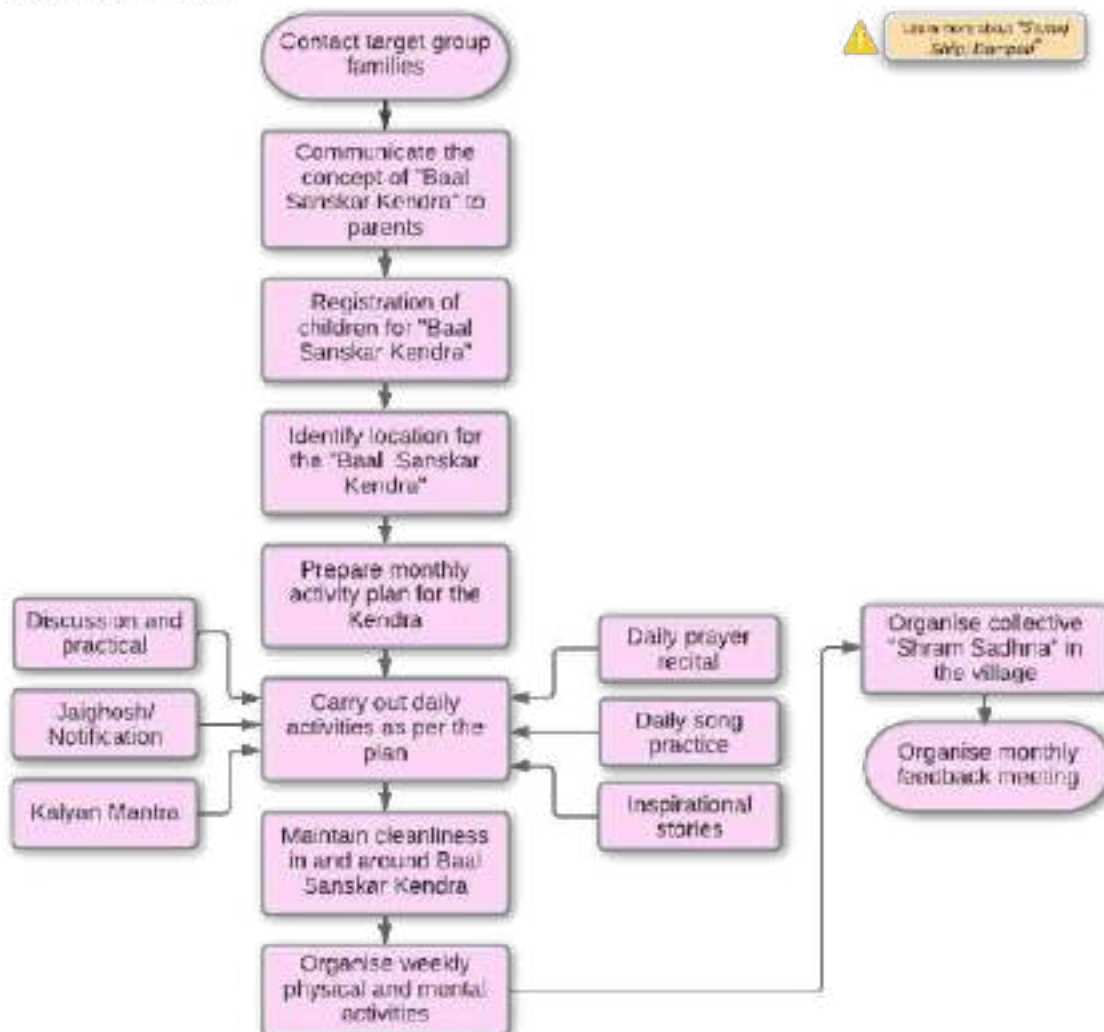
Summary

Personality Development Center for Children or "Baal Sanskar Kendra" is an intervention for Children (from 6 to 14 years) to become useful and cultured members of the family, society and nation, and to be fully acquainted with the local traditions and their culture. The "Samaj Shilpi Dampati" runs "Baal Sanskar Kendras" in the village. This program is for daily one hour in the morning or evening. The center site can be the village school / Shradha Kendra or any public place

*To replicate, adapt to local and cultural traditions.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and carrying out the activities of "Baal Sanskar Kendra" lies with the "Samaj Shilpi Dampati" of the village. This intervention can be carried out by by social worker or a young educated village resident.



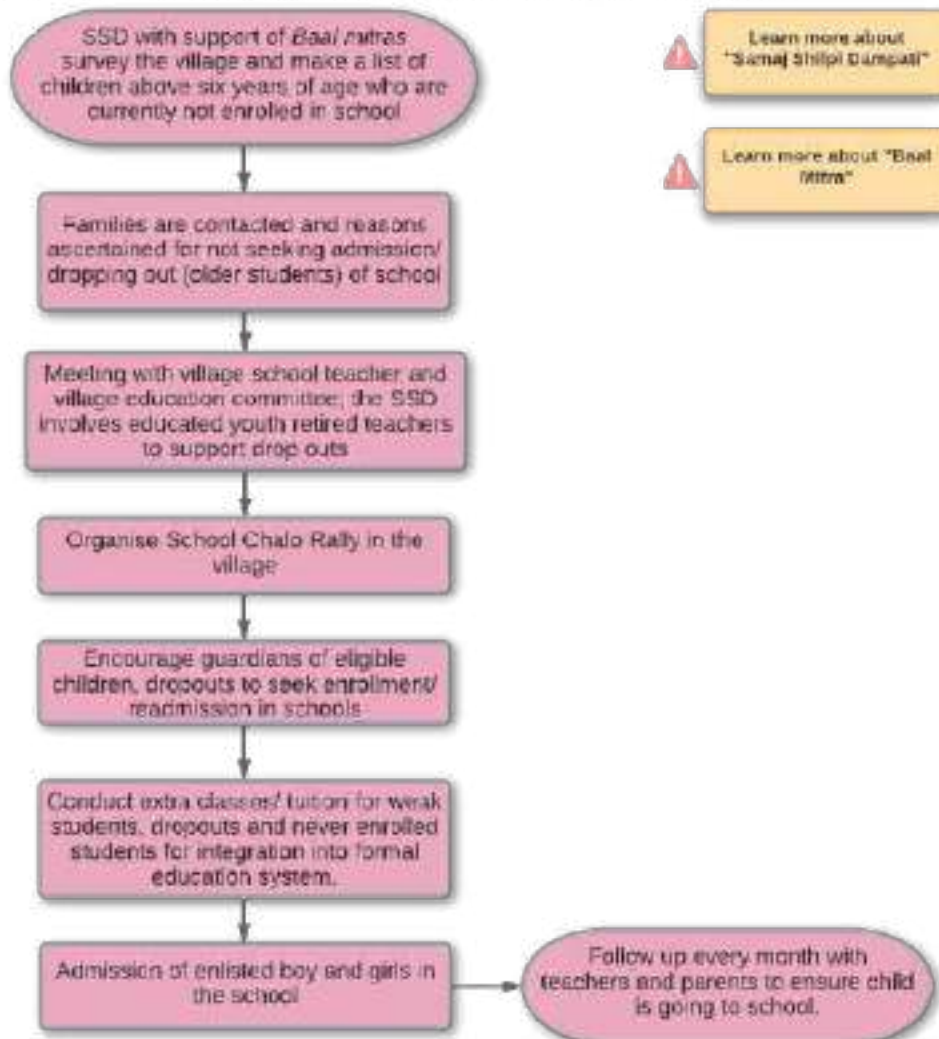


QUALITY EDUCATION
Sustainable Development Goal 04

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute,INDIA
Name of intervention: School Chalo for Dropouts
Beneficiaries: Children 6 years and above who are not enrolled in school

Summary
Children are deprived of an opportunity to further their education on account of family financial needs, lack of guardian's awareness about school enrolment procedures and issues related to understanding the value of education. Through this intervention, boys and girls who have attained the age of 6 years or above and are not enrolled in schools, are supported by Samaj Shilpi Dampatis (SSD) to guide guardians through enrollment procedures with a view towards educating and cultivating a new generation.

Responsibility
The overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and executing activities related to encouraging school enrollment through the "School Chalo" campaign lies with "Samaj Shilpi Dampati" of the village.





QUALITY EDUCATION
Sustainable Development Goal 04

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute,INDIA

Name of Intervention: Extra Study Classes

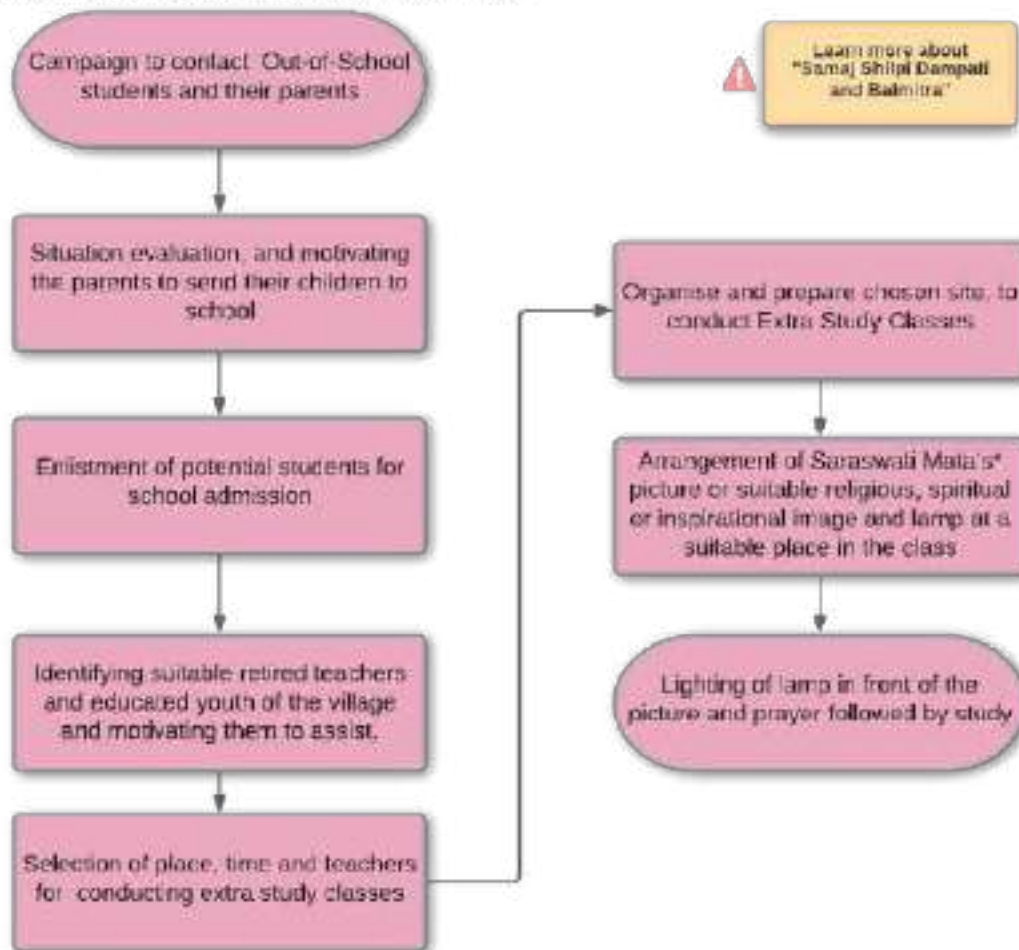
Beneficiaries: Students

Summary

There are many students, though admitted to school, who are unable to attend classes regularly due to family circumstances, and are therefore often weak in studies. For such students, extra or remedial classes are conducted by the social worker couple, the Samaj Shilpi Dampati (SSD), with the cooperation of retired teachers of the village, educated youth. These classes are free of cost. This extra care and attention ensures a change in children, through enhanced confidence and preparedness on account of the classes.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and doing the activities of "Extra Classes" lies with "Samaj Shilpi Dampati and Balmtra" of the village.





QUALITY EDUCATION
Sustainable Development Goal 04

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute,INDIA

Name of Intervention: Shradha Parv

Beneficiaries: Senior citizens, Society at large

Summary

The aim of this intervention is to inculcate among the youth respect, tolerance and a sense of gratitude towards the old generation and creation of harmonious families, which are the structural and functional units of any society.

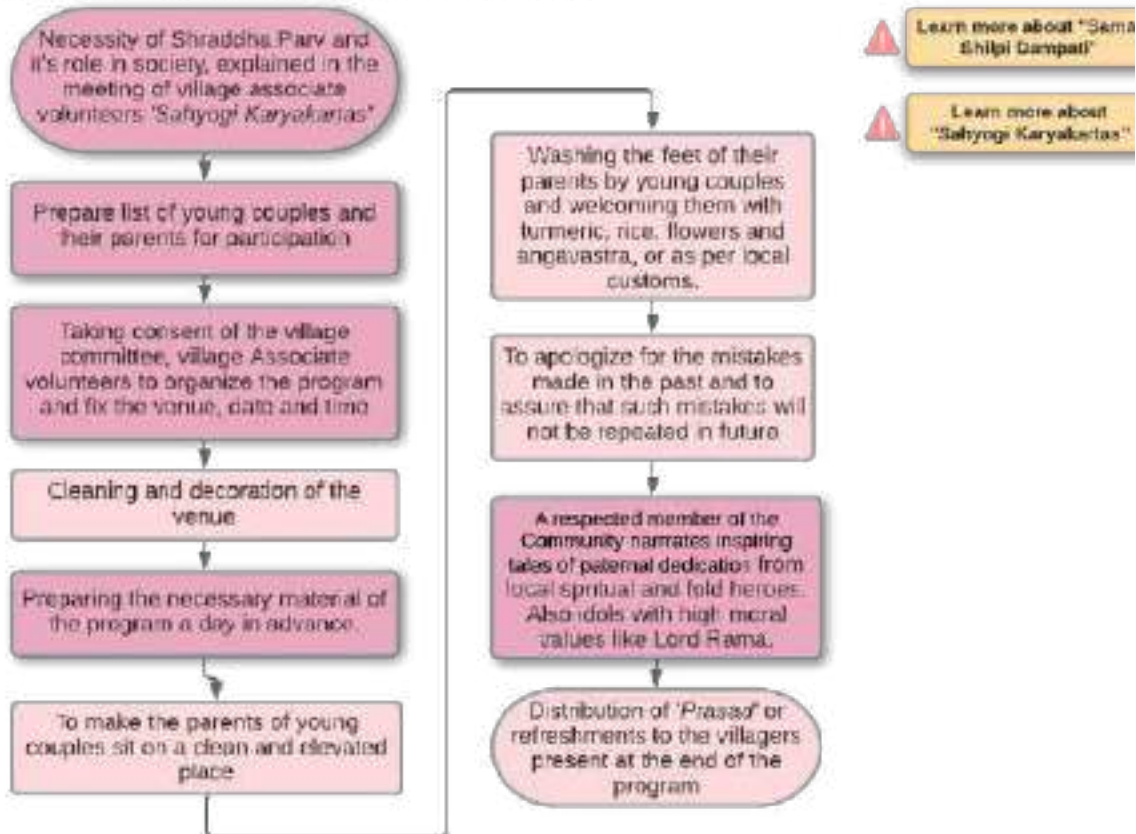
Shradha means reverence and parv means festival. Shradha parv is a novel way of expressing gratitude towards on parents. The emergence of small families as a result of spatial and economic constraints has had its impact on social values. A veritable victim of the changing mores has been the silver-haired population who find themselves at the receiving end of anger, greed, and hate when they have nothing productive (financial) to contribute to the household. T intervention is an attempt to instill among the youth the sense of gratitude and reverence towards the older generation. There is a lot that the young can draw upon from the invaluable experiences and guidance of their parents and elders. The celebration of the festival involves the young of households paying obeisance to their parents and seeking their blessings.

Harmonious societies lead to more productivity and contribute to the growth and progress of the nation too. This intervention can be adapted as per local culture and customs that acknowledge and celebrate the importance of senior citizens.

- To replicate, substitute with local customs

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning, organising, and conducting the Shradha Parv is undertaken by the Samaj Shilpi Dampati with the support of the village development committee.





QUALITY EDUCATION Sustainable Development Goal 04

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Wall Writing

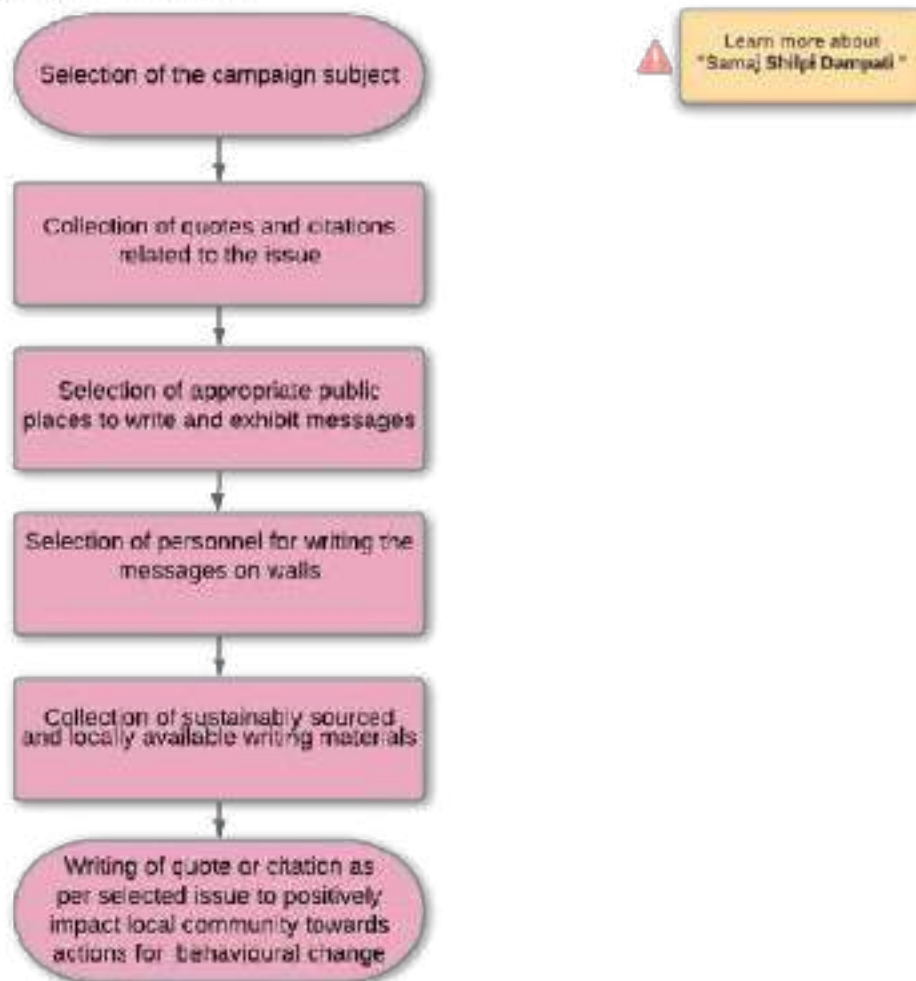
Beneficiaries: Society at large

Summary

This intervention seeks to positively impact the overall vision and goal to develop a society with solutions for contemporary problems. Among the resources that are available to make rural communities aware of contemporary problems and solutions, a simple, cheap and durable means of communication is wall writing. An effective means to communicate with public and retain messages over a longer duration.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and conducting the activities of 'wall writing' lies with "Samaj Shilpi Dampati" of the village





QUALITY EDUCATION
Sustainable Development Goal 04

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute,INDIA
Name of Intervention: Personality Development Camp
Beneficiary: School going students

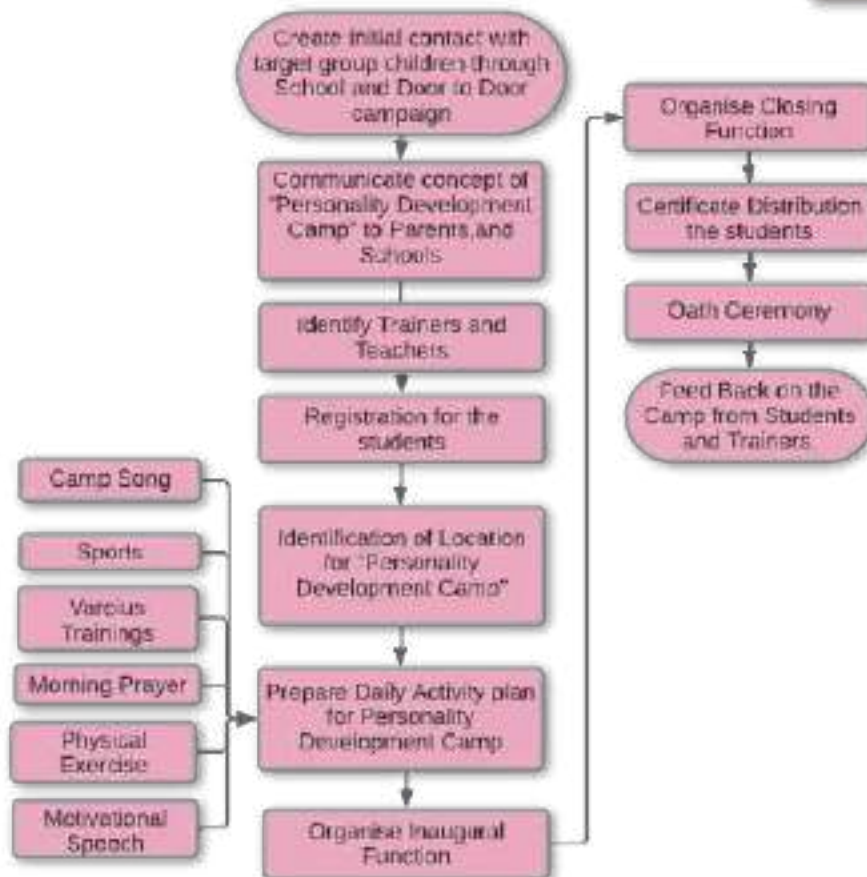
Summary

Vision to develop collective efforts for students through Personality development camps.
Personality development camp is an education in which the child's personality is developed as they grow. There are five dimensions of personality. 1. Physical 2. Mental/Intellectual 3. Moral 4. Practical 5. Spiritual. The complete personality is formed by combining these five. In the Personality Development Camp, special care is taken to ensure that the students get the balanced amount of these five benefits.
Improvement of Personality for betterment of the society.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and doing the activities of Personality development camp lies with "Samaj Shilpi Dampati", and "All school of Deendayal Research Institute."

- Learn more about "Samaj Shilpi Dampati"
- Learn more about GRI Schools





QUALITY EDUCATION
Sustainable Development Goal 04

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute,INDIA
Name of Intervention: Vidyarambha Sanskar
Beneficiaries: Children seeking admission in school

Summary

The purpose of the intervention is to instill a sense of significance of education as an important life skill.

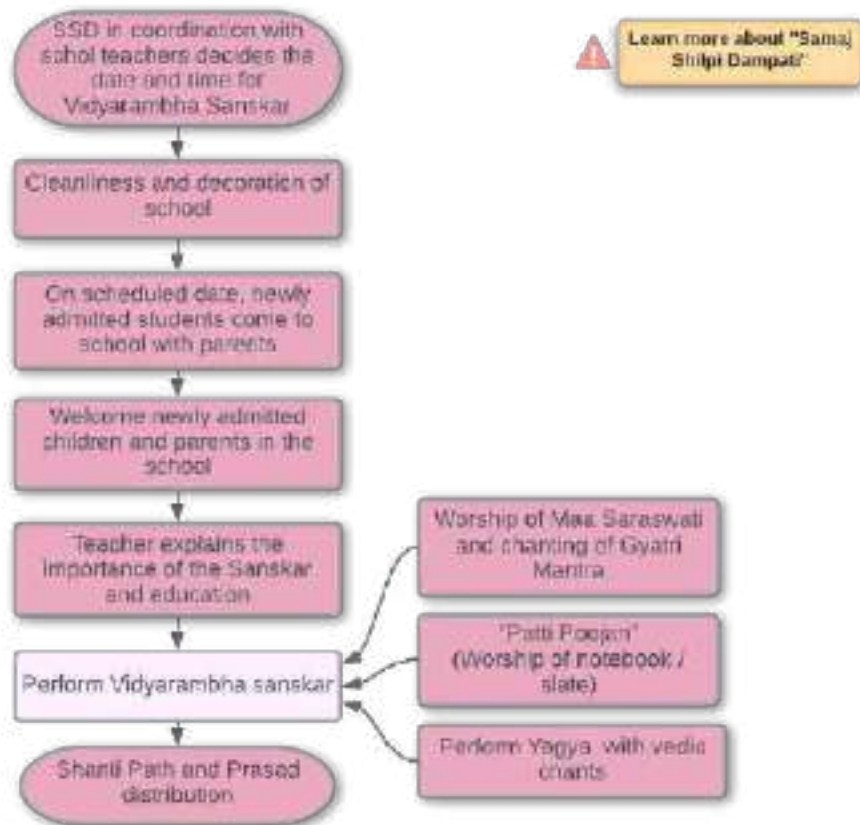
The ancient Hindu belief system considers the observance of sixteen sanskars (types of baptism rituals) during the human lifespan. Vidyarambha sanskaror initiation into the world of knowledge as the ninth sanskar. This is reflective of the profound significance attached to knowledge and the 'seeking spirit' inherent in all human beings. Thus, in keeping with the tradition, DRI has introduced the Vidyarambh sanskaras intervention in its project villages in Chitrakoot, which has just 65 percent of overall literacy and still less (58 percent) among women. This Sanskar entails celebration of school admission of children between three and five years of age in the traditional manner by invoking the goddess of learning, Mae Saraswati and writing religious symbols like 'Om' or 'Svastik' on their slates or notebooks amidst fanfare.

Generate enthusiasm among children towards studies and encourage their quest for knowledge.

- To replicate, substitute with local customs.

Responsibility

The overall responsibility of planning and organising the Vidyarambh Sanskar programme in villages lies with DRI-appointed village co-ordinators Samaj Shilpi Dampati, who also encourage and motivate families to get their children enrolled in schools at the right age.





QUALITY EDUCATION

Sustainable Development Goal 04

Organization Name: Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), INDIA

Name of Intervention: National Agricultural Higher Education Project

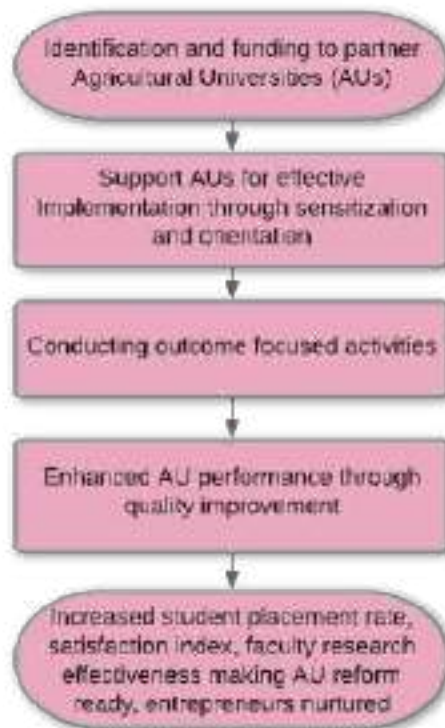
Beneficiaries: Faculties and Students of 74 ICAR-AU System Institutions

Summary

NAHEP is designed to strengthen the national agricultural education system in India with overall objective to provide more relevant and high-quality education to agricultural university students. This programme has been promoting efficiency and competitiveness through changes in working mechanism of agricultural universities (AUs), raising the teaching and research standards through improved research and teaching infrastructure and enhanced faculty competency and commitments, and making agricultural education more attractive to talented students. The overall objective of the NAHEP is to support participating AUs and ICAR in providing more relevant and higher quality education to the students. NAHEP addresses quality by supporting interested AUs to propose and implement technically sound and verifiable investments that increase faculty performance, attract better students to these AUs, improve student learning outcomes and raise their prospects for future employability, particularly in the private sector. Till date, Project Implementation Unit (PIU)-NAHEP has awarded the sub-projects to 62 AUs under different components of NAHEP.

Responsibility

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is responsible for the overall project implementation, coordination and facilitation under the guidance and supervision of Project Management Committee (PMC). The PIU has been established within the Education Division of ICAR and is led by National Director (ND).







ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION
IN DECISION-MAKING IS CRUCIAL FOR
COVID-19 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY,
BUT GENDER PARITY REMAINS FAR OFF



WOMEN REPRESENT



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
PERSISTS AT UNACCEPTABLY HIGH LEVELS AND
IS INTENSIFIED BY THE PANDEMIC



1 IN 3 WOMEN (736 MILLION)
HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE
AT LEAST ONCE IN THEIR LIFETIME SINCE THE AGE OF 15
(2000-2018)



UP TO **10 MILLION GIRLS**
WILL BE AT RISK
OF CHILD MARRIAGE

OVER THE NEXT DECADE
AS A RESULT OF COVID-19

IN ADDITION TO THE 100 MILLION
WHO WERE PROJECTED TO BECOME
CHILD BRIDES BEFORE THE PANDEMIC



PANDEMIC IS ADDING TO THE BURDEN OF **UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK** AND SQUEEZING WOMEN OUT OF THE LABOUR FORCE

WOMEN ALREADY SPEND **ABOUT 2.5 TIMES** AS MANY HOURS AS MEN
ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK



GENDER EQUALITY
Sustainable Development Goal 05

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Kishori Mandal
Beneficiaries: Adolescent girls

Summary

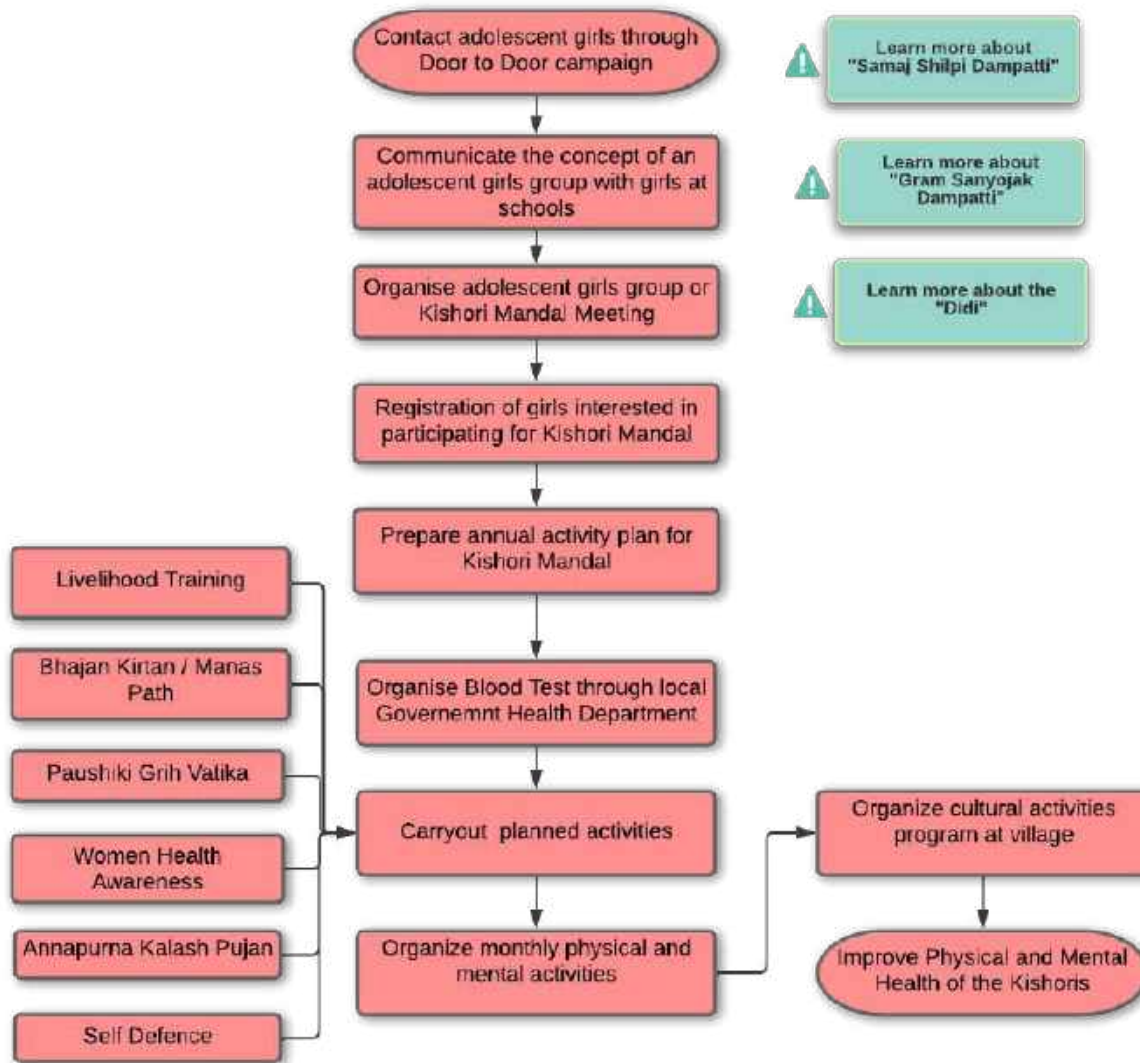
Vision to aware and educate girls of physical development.
A group formed keeping in mind the development and problems of girls is called a "Kishori Mandal". The main goals of Kishori Mandal is to give the girls a forum where they can discuss their fears, doubts and be educated on the physiologically and psychological changes during adolescence, and to createness aware about menstruation and personal hygienic. It also works to empower them.

Personality Development of Girls.

To replicate: replace with local spritual traditions and localised Kitchen garden.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and doing the activities of "Kishori Mandal" lies with "Gram Sanyojak Dampatti and Samaj Shilpi Dampatti" of the village and a 'Didi' who acts as a mentor for the girls..





GENDER EQUALITY
Sustainable Development Goal 05

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Mahila Mandal
Beneficiaries: Women and Adolescent Girls

Summary

Vision to empower women

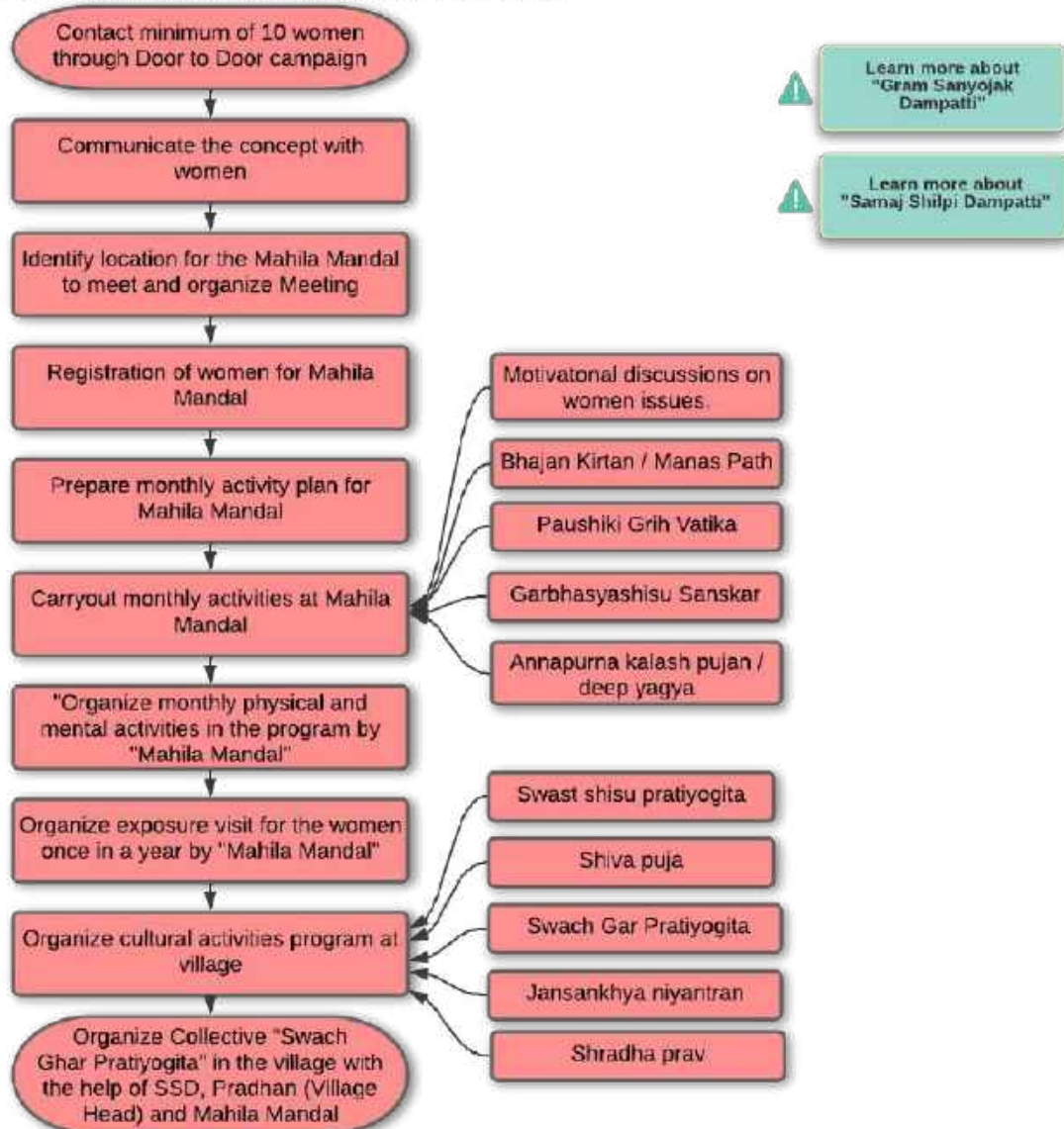
A group formed keeping in mind the development and problems of women is called a "Mahila Mandal". The Mahila Mandal provides a platform where they could easily solve their problems. The main goals of Mahila Mandal is to empower women by educating them, creating awareness and providing opportunities for self-employment.

Personality development of women,

- To replicate, replace with local traditions.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and doing the activities of "Mahila Mandal" lies with "Gram Sanyojak Dampati and Samaj Shilpi Dampati" of the village.



Learn more about "Gram Sanyojak Dampati"

Learn more about "Samaj Shilpi Dampati"





ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

BILLIONS OF PEOPLE STILL LACK ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

IN 2020



2 BILLION PEOPLE

26%

LACK SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER



3.6 BILLION PEOPLE

46%

LACK SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION



2.3 BILLION PEOPLE

29%

LACK BASIC HYGIENE

ENSURING UNIVERSAL ACCESS IS FUNDAMENTAL FOR COVID-19 RECOVERY



2.3 BILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN WATER-STRESSED COUNTRIES (2018)



BETWEEN 1970 AND 2015, NATURAL WETLANDS SHRANK BY 35% ↓

3x THE RATE OF FOREST LOSS



129 COUNTRIES ARE NOT ON TRACK TO HAVE SUSTAINABLY MANAGED WATER RESOURCES BY 2030

CURRENT RATE OF PROGRESS NEEDS TO DOUBLE



CLEAN WATER SANITATION
Sustainable Development Goal 06

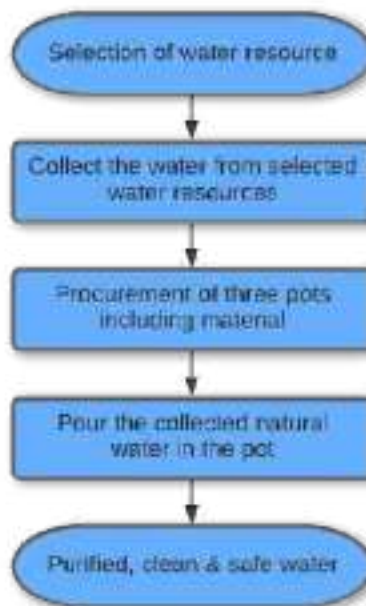
Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Water Purification through Three Pot Method

Summary

Vision to promote safe drinking water for promotion lifelong health.
The ground water is used in various activities such as drinking, bathing, washing, and food preparations etc. It is necessary needs that drinking water to be clean, safe and microbial free. Ground water contaminated through different types of human activities like disposal of waste materials, disposal of agricultural waste materials, surgical waste materials, plastics, radio- active wastes, sewage water and uses of harmful chemicals, fertilizers. These waste materials generated serious human as well as animal diseases. According to World Health Organization (WHO) approximately 80% of the human diseases are born by poor water quality. Therefore it is an urgent need to analyze and identify the ground water quality before its uses for healthy life. The three pot method for water treatment and purification is a very simple and effective in eradicating harmful micro organisms.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing and doing the activities of "Clean Water and Sanitation" lies with *Arogyadham laboratory scientist*.





CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Sustainable Development Goal 06

Organization Name: Daendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Safe Storage of Drinking Water
Beneficiaries: Villagers and rural people

Summary

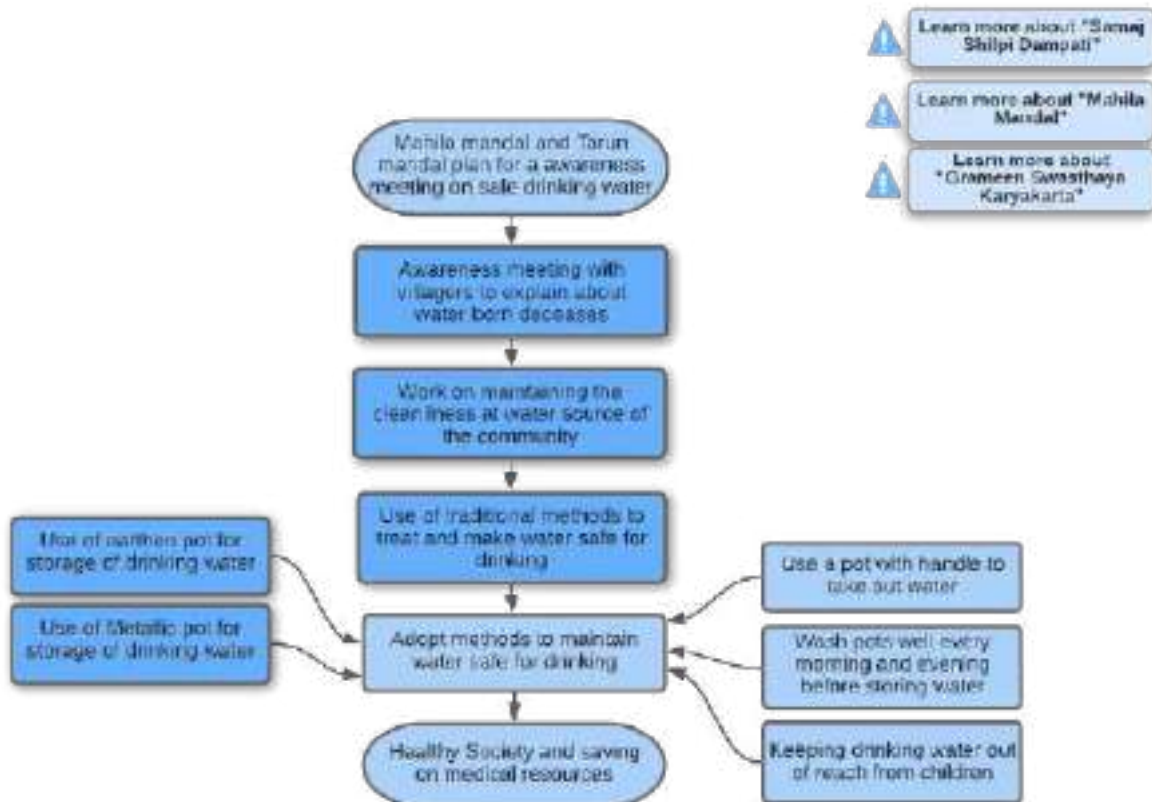
This intervention promotes consumption of safe drinking water by promoting cleanliness, hygiene of water sources, treatment of water using traditional methods and safe storage of potable water.

The water from traditional sources in remote villages are wells, rivers and ponds. Water from these sources can contain micro organisms and harmful minerals which can cause various ailments to the consumers. Awareness for same is created and villagers are introduced traditional methods for water cleaning and good practices to store drinking water.

Good practices followed for cleaning and storage of drinking water promotes good health for villagers and communities. It makes them self sustained to have access to safe drinking water.

Responsibility

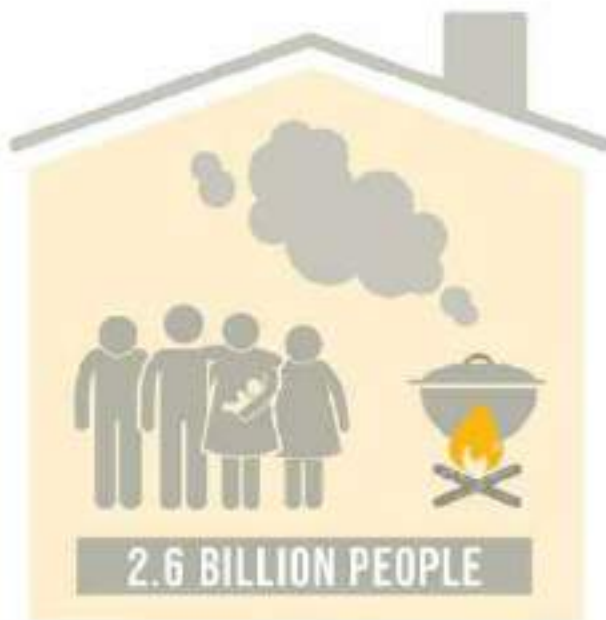
Overall responsibility of planning organising, managing and ensuring the activities of 'proper storage of drinking water' lies with *Samaj Shilpi Dampati*, *Village Health Worker* and *Mahila Mandal*.





ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

ONE THIRD OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION USE DANGEROUS AND INEFFICIENT COOKING SYSTEMS (2019)



759 MILLION PEOPLE LACK ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



3 OUT OF 4 OF THEM LIVE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (2019)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT RATE NEEDS ACCELERATION

ANNUAL EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT RATE



ACCELERATED ACTION ON MODERN RENEWABLE ENERGY IS NEEDED – ESPECIALLY IN HEATING AND TRANSPORT SECTORS

MODERN RENEWABLE SHARE OF TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (2019)



ELECTRICITY SECTOR
25.4%



HEAT SECTOR
0.2%



TRANSPORT SECTOR
3.4%



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Sustainable Development Goal 07

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

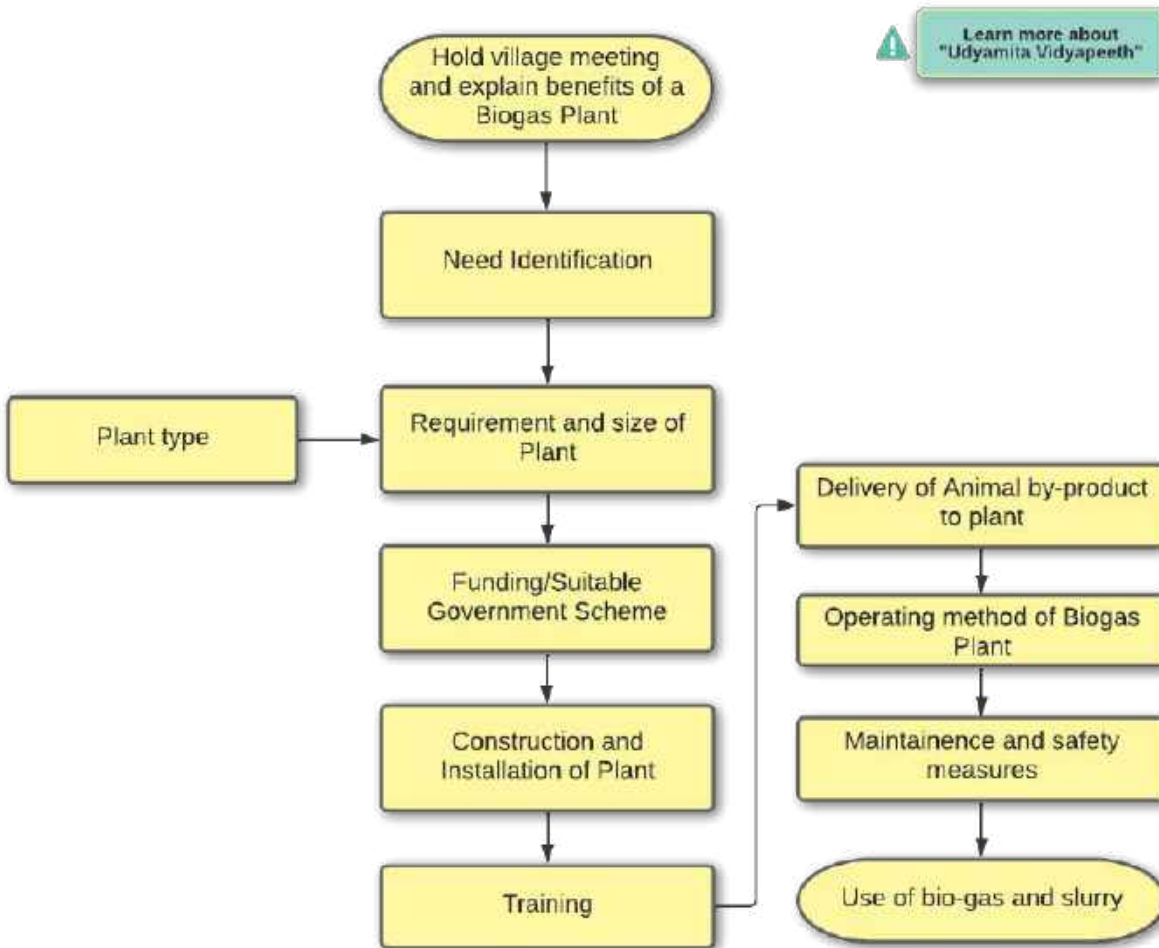
Name of Intervention: Biogas Plant

Summary

A Biogas plant provides benefits to the village and community. It creates an eco friendly environment and balance in nature. It provides smokeless energy. It starts giving benefit from the outset. The gas produced can be used as cooking fuel, in a double fuel engine to produce electricity, as well as for operating running water pumps, etc. As a by product, it provides organic manure. It improves value for animal husbandry.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, organising, managing, and doing the activities of "Biogas plant" lies with "Udyamita Vidyapeeth" of the village, or similar organisations..



Learn more about "Udyamita Vidyapeeth"



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Sustainable Development Goal 07

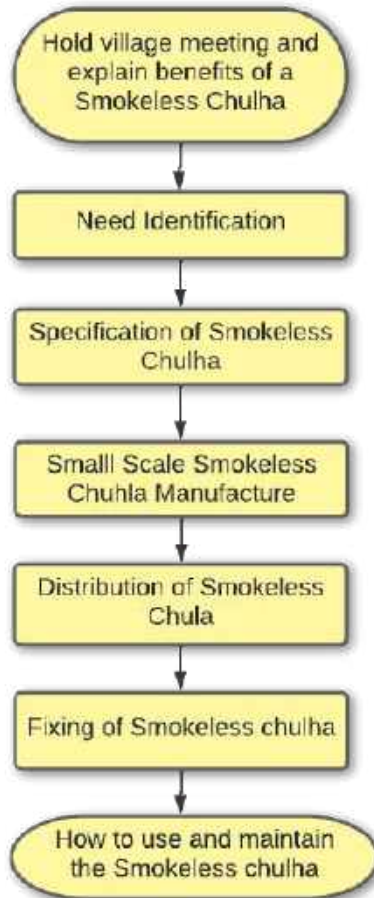
Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Smokeless Chulas (Stoves)

Summary

In summer in Central India, when strong hot dry winds blow, in huts with low thatched roofs, there is a permanent danger of fire enveloping the whole hut. This happens across North India regularly. To help eradicate this menace, where villagers have no access to cooking gas, the smokeless chulha helped prevent disasters. It also stopped huts being filled with smoke with food was being cooked. The smokeless chulha is built using bricks, an iron rod and a pipe for the outflow of smoke. The smokeless chulha uses up to 50% less firewood than the traditional chula. It is designed to continuously supply adequate oxygen, thus enabling efficient combustion. This results in up to 80% reduction in smoke production. In addition, since the smokeless chulha has a double mouth, you can cook two items at once. It reduces cooking time by 50%.

Responsibility

Udyamita Vidyapeeth or any similar Enteprenuer Training Institute.







PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

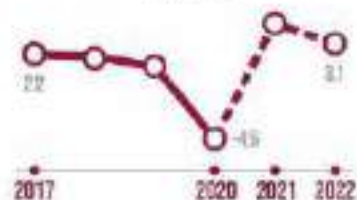
THE PANDEMIC HAS LED TO THE LOSS OF THE EQUIVALENT OF 255 MILLION FULL-TIME JOBS



ABOUT **4X** THE NUMBER LOST DURING THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS (2007-2009)

ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS UNDER WAY

GLOBAL REAL GDP PER CAPITA (2017-2022)



BUT FOR MANY COUNTRIES, ECONOMIC GROWTH IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS ONLY IN **2022 OR 2023**

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

FELL FROM 1.5 BILLION IN 2019 TO 387 MILLION IN 2020



INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IS NOT EXPECTED TO RETURN TO 2019 LEVELS FOR UP TO **4 YEARS**



1.6 BILLION INFORMAL ECONOMY WORKERS

WHO LACK A SOCIAL SAFETY NET, WERE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY THE PANDEMIC

PANDEMIC WILL LEAD TO AN INCREASE IN YOUTH NOT EMPLOYED, IN SCHOOL OR IN TRAINING



YOUNG WOMEN

31.1%

RATE OF YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET)

YOUNG MEN

14.0%



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Sustainable Development Goal 08

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA
Name of Intervention: Bio Plate and Leaf Saucer and Bowl Making

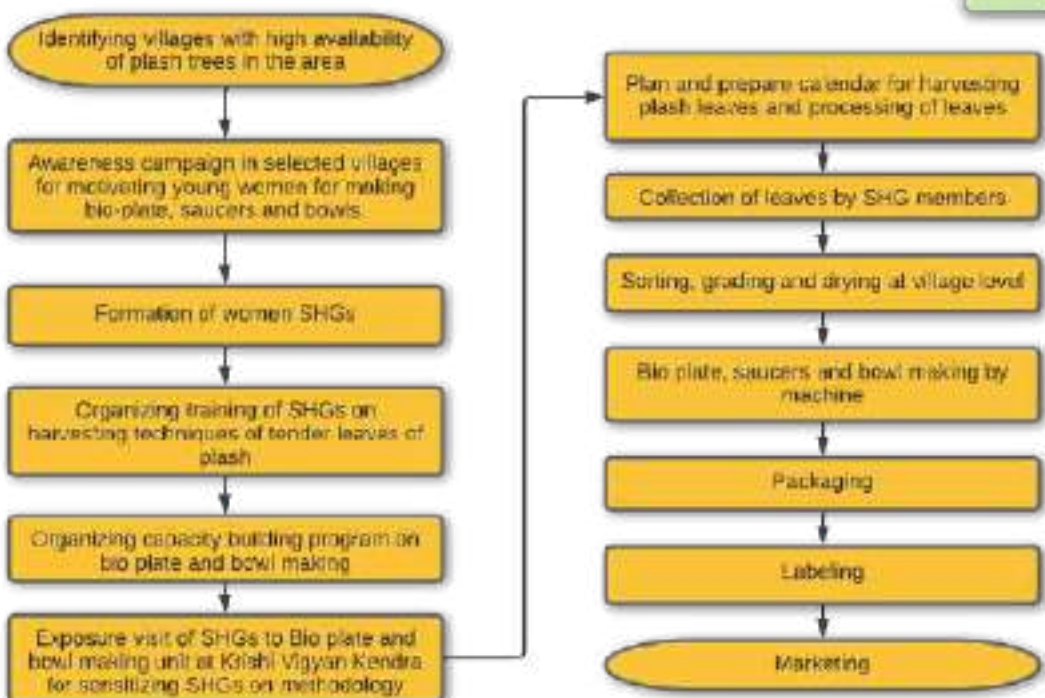
Summary

Vision to develop biodegradable plate and cups from plash leaves for generating productive employment opportunities in rural areas
Use of Compostable, eco friendly bio plates, saucers and bowls is gaining momentum with the increase customer awareness towards health and environment hazards of plastic and thermo plates and cups. It is now increasingly being realized that there is a need to replace plastic with eco-friendly alternatives to protect the earth from plastics. One of the best alternatives to plastic is use of plash leaves in making plates and cups, which can be easily recycled into compost. Traditionally, tender leaves of Palash (*Butea monosperma*) have been used in our country for making leaf plates and bowls for serving of foods in rural areas. These are usually made by stitching the leaves in to desired shapes by stapling several leaves together. Realizing the availability of vast untapped market for bio plate and cups and good potential for employment generation, bio plate casting machines have been designed and are now available for making bio plate and cup making
Plash trees are found growing wildly in forest / non-forest areas, roadsides, farmer's field and wastelands. The suitability of leaves in plates and bowl making, provide tremendous opportunity for generating sustainable income & productive employment opportunities for forest dependent tribal communities.
earn a decent income and employment at local level

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, . capacity building, and formaking "Bio plate and leaf cup making" lies with "Krishi Vigyan Kendra" and "Samaj Shilpi Dampati" of the village.

-  [Learn more about "Krishi Vigyan Kendra"](#)
-  [Learn more about "Samaj Shilpi Dampati"](#)





DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Sustainable Development Goal 08

Organization Name: Deendayal Research Institute, INDIA

Name of Intervention: Collection, Value Addition And Marketing Of Minor Forest Produce

Summary

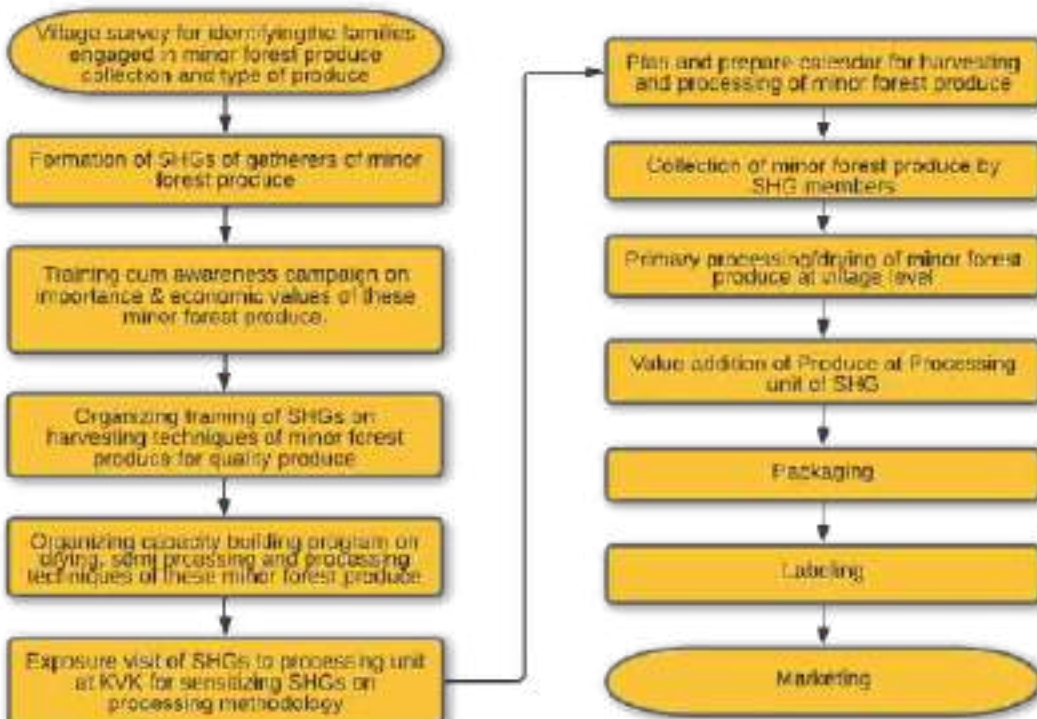
Vision to develop value added products of minor forest produce

Forests are well known for its extremely rich wild and minor fruits diversity. Among the various economic species, aonla (*Emblica officinalis*Gaertn), ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Chironji (*Buchanania lanzan*) and Mahua Flower (*Madhuca latifolia*), Palash (*Butea monosperma*)are found growing widely in forest / non-forest areas, roadsides, farmer's field and wastelands. The flowers (mahua), fruits (aonla, ber, bel, char) and seeds (mahua) collected from these species, on account of high medicinal and nutritional value, have a readily available market. They present a provide tremendous opportunity for value addition and high remuneration. During recent years, there has been increasing demand of these produce in semi processed and processed form for manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines by pharmaceutical companies. These minor forest produce are collected by tribal people living deep inside the forest areas, Capacity building of these families in semi processing and value addition at village level had helped in generating sustainable income & productive employment opportunities for forest dependant tribal communities to earn a decent income and be employed at local level.

Responsibility

Overall responsibility of planning, SHGs formation, capacity building of SHGs, and semi processing and processing of minor forest produce for developing value added products lies with "Krishi Vigyan Kendra" and "Samaj Shilp Dampati"of the village.

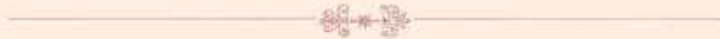
-  [Learn more about "Krishi Vigyan Kendra"](#)
-  [Learn more about "Samaj shilp Dampati"](#)





**M/s. BALAJI DAYALPURA INFRA
PVT. LTD.**

“AA” Class, Govt. Contractors
(Formerly Knows as M/s. Balaji Construction)



Regd. Office: A-3, Chandravadai Nagar, Beawer Road, Ajmer 305001 (Raj.) INDIA

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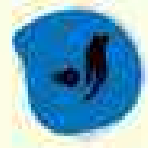
Email: balajidipl1@gmail.com



Overview of DRI's impacts and outreach in key sectors

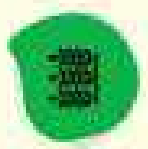
Water Conservation

Since 1998, DRI has supported 17 watershed committees. Together, we have built 300 tanks, 16,370 m of stone dams and covered an area of 14,836 Hectares improving the overall access to water for 15,081 families.



Sustainable Agriculture

Through our Krishi Vigyan Kendras 77,811 farmers have benefited from training and support. 417 Krishi Gyan Desh Farmers continue to promote innovative sustainable agriculture in their communities while 8 seedbanks conserve invaluable native varieties.



Livelihoods and Skills Training

Up to 4,000 beneficiaries have been trained in food processing, film-making, handicrafts, bakery, beauticians, tailoring and other skilled professions for complete self-reliance. 408 entrepreneurs have successfully set up their enterprises with DRI's support and training.



Health and Well-being

83,914 patients have benefited from medical camps while 30,598 beneficiaries currently benefit from 85 Desh Ma Ka Satva first aid kits. 328 health workers trained by DRI conduct health outreach and awareness activities at the village level.



Community Mobilization

Through a dedicated Samaj Shiksha Samiti, 45 agricultural scientists, 66 para-vets, 168 village development, youth and women's committees and adolescent girls' groups DRI tests and implements a range of innovations as per beneficiary group and individual development needs.



Women's Leadership

All DRI women are at the center of all development projects. We promote women's leadership in education, governance, entrepreneurship, health and well-being, research and development.



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