

Annual Report

Year : 2022-23



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Prologue

Dear Friends, Well Wishers and Senior Colleagues,

I am pleased to present our annual report for the year 2022-2023. This report will give glimpse of our major programmes and activities carried out during this year. PRASAR with the support of The Hans Foundation have successfully implemented “**Maternal & Adolescent Health Care Programme**” during the year in 145 villages from 45 GPs of Banki, Dewa , Masauli, Fatehpur and Ram Nagar Blocks of district Barabanki (UP). This programme evidently sought to ensure maternal and adolescent Health care through awareness and education and strong services delivery system having implication for substantial reduction in infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and ChildFund Barnfonden Sweden- Strengthening civil society Organizations (CSOs) towards fostering women empowerment in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, National Tobacco Control Programme- Schools Awareness programme .

PRASAR has been engaged in strengthening the small organizations and women & adolescent girls’ groups for bringing about positive change in the society where the marginalized community can have access to the social and economic entitlements meant for them. The interventions are participatory so that the demand for development comes from the affected community as a result strong Mother & Adolescent groups at GP level in the operational villages in district Barabanki have emerged. For achieving the tangible and sustainable development, the target groups are to be empowered for availing opportunities and asserting their rights and entitlements. We further have taken initiative to strengthen various decision making bodies and committees at GP level such as- Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), School Management Committees (SMC) and Matritwa Samiti for their effective functioning. We have also focused on building the capacities of our field level staff members through various training and orientation programs. Also, strategically we like previous year have planned to phase out 6 previous villages and accordingly phase in 6 new villages in the operational villages of district Barabanki. We completed this year in all the 10 district Barabanki, Lucknow, Shrawasti, Baharaich, Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Shahajapur, Hardoi, Unnao and Kanpur the promotion of safe abortion with support of **Ipass Foundation** and to implement Girls Icon Program which aims at promoting adolescent girls 'health and education rights We are all set to enter into new partnership **with ChildFund India** to implement the project “Strengthening CSOs towards fostering Women Empowerment” in 15 villages of block Masauli, district Barabanki through promoting gender equality, climate change informed agriculture and digitalization of the entire process of the project through Women Farmers Group and establishing Farmers Producer Company.

Strategically more focuses have been laid on precautionary measures along with preventive ones. For this educating adolescent girls and young women who are the future mother about reproductive health, personal cleanliness and hygiene and help them develop communication and decision-making skills so that may lead a healthy reproductive life. This will help to reduce the major hindering in the way of women empowerment and healthy growth of their children especially girls.

I owe my great and deep attitude to my team members stood by the organization in the pursuit of our mission. Finally, I take this opportunity to thank our financial supporters, The Hans Foundation, New Delhi and SBI, Life Insurance who have all extended the financial and the moral support and have become partners in our endeavors.

Thanks.

Shishupal
Secretary

Organization Profile

Background

PRASAR has accomplished a longish journey of development activism spanning over one and half decade - beginning with as an isolated individual endeavor, fighting adverse social conditions for bringing about a change through limited range of essentially educational activities with the marginalized and excluded communities in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. Initially it was largely a lucky-go-happy affair in all intent and purpose, until the advent of The Hans Foundation (THF) in 2011 with its comprehensive package of organizational and programmatic support in the form of 'Maternal and Adolescent Health Care Program'. Precisely, ten years of this partnership with THF enabled the organization to develop organizational and financial systems, technical expertise & human resource, community organizations and expanding our outreach. Today, our portfolio encompasses diverse areas of maternal and adolescent health care, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)), nutrition, agriculture-based livelihoods, women empowerment, social inclusion etc.

Statement of Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Achieving social democracy to guide the efforts for human development by addressing socio-economic inequality & deprivation and climatic imbalance

Mission

Enabling the poor & the marginalized to end poverty through interventions in critical disciplines of health & nutrition, education and climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods

Objectives

- Enabling the poor and the marginalized communities, particularly women & adolescents, to squarely face challenges, and avail opportunities by outspreading the provisions of crucial services like health care – reproductive, and child health, education & nutrition, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene etc.
- Creating conditions of climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods by developing necessary skill and resources, facilitating access to capital and establishing market linkages
- Addressing inequality in socio-economic conditions engendering carbon-intensive lifestyle, and safeguarding earth's finite resources and ensuring environmental sustainability

Outreach

Partner Communities and their Organizations

The communities/groups supported by the organization belong to the poor and economically marginalized sections. They are predominantly landless - living on scarce wage employment, largely drawn from the erstwhile untouchable Scheduled Castes and backward communities, including minorities. The programmatic activities remain focused on women and adolescent girls, besides the elderly and differently-able people.

The organization has kept alive its presence among the partner communities through development and mentoring of their organizational structures. For instance, in Barabanki, we have duly empowered women farmers' groups, 68 in number, with a membership of 1,532, leading to the formation of a farmers' producer company. On the other hand, we have vibrant health groups of women (145), girls (145) and men (28). Similarly, in Pratapgarh, total number of 137 community-based organizations (CBOs), comprising health groups (24), women self-help groups (59) and children's groups (05) continue to be vibrant. The CBSs were further organized into a block-level federation, namely, '*Jan Adhikar Manch*'.

Geographical Coverage

The organization has largely been focused on keeping the activities limited to central and adjoining eastern districts of the state. Accordingly, we have strong presence in most of gram panchayats/villages of all the development blocks of Barabanki. Besides, the eastern districts of Bahraich, Shravasti, Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Shahajahapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Sitapur, Lucknow, in addition to Pratapgarh & Bijnor have also been on the map of our organizational activities.

Partnerships

We are open to wide ranging partnerships involving village institutions, private/public sector companies, government & non-government agencies & networks, UN bodies etc. striving to endorse and deliver pro-poor, gender-just, inclusive and climate resilient development. Over the years of our strides, there has been partnerships with The Hans Foundation, DFID (PACS), Child Fund India, Care India, Azim Premji Foundation, Milan Foundation, Ipass Development, Foundation, SBI Life Insurance, State Tobacco Control Cell, Kailash Satyarthi Children Foundation US. etc.

The organization is also a part of networks like SATHI-UP, UP Forces, Uttar Pradesh Voluntary Health Association (UPVHA), Uttar Pradesh Voluntary Action Network (UPVAN), Alliance for Immunization and Health, Men's Action for Stopping Violence Against Women (MASVAW), Forum to Engage Men (FEM), SAHYOG, Lucknow etc.

Thematic Focus

The organization is primarily focused on the following thematic areas:

- Maternal and adolescent health, education and nutrition
- Safe drinking water, sanitation & hygiene
- Inclusive development of Scheduled Castes and other marginalized communities
- Women empowerment: Mobilization and participation in education and employment
- Development of girl child
- Climate-resilient agricultural practices and generation of livelihoods

PRASAR Vision and Approach

It is not that we should simply seek new and better ways for managing society, the economy and the world. The point is that we should fundamentally change how we behave.

- Vaclav Havel, 1992

The core of our vision, that is, development of 'Social Democracy', has roots in our Constitution and the ideology of Dr BR Ambedkar, the chief architect of the Constitution. It means a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as the core principles in unity. Democracy sans this unity of trinity of principles is an otiose. And, therefore, is defined as the form of 'associated living', with no scope for coercion, relating to shared experience, aspirations and values. Social Democracy is thus about social relationships, which, according to Ambedkar, have been blocked by divisions in Indian Society.

Our vision thus obtains room for universality – that 'leave no one behind' and 'reach those furthest behind first' in no uncertain terms, particularly in the process of addressing diverse development challenges ranging from basic development needs to bringing about structural change for sustainable development from the vantage point of inclusiveness, gender justice climatic-resilience.

As indicated, our approach mostly tends to take shape in the light of varying combinations of resources, capacities and structures in program design and implementation. On top of it, partnership-based approach often comes to reckoning in order to leverage the range of skills and resources for effective resolutions. This strategic plan document, however, makes a resolve to uncompromisingly support the principal question of sustainability in defining the contours of our approach for program implementation.

Over the years of development activism, PRASAR has been applying multisectoral integrated resolutions in maternity and adolescent health program, coupled with the provision of service delivery, in addition to enabling the community to access the benefits of development. The said program also addressed the structural barriers to women and girls' social empowerment, and ensuring realization of their legitimate entitlements.

Over and beyond, there have been concerted efforts to hasten structural transformation in terms of gender role socialization considered essential for absorbing and sustaining the gains of progress at the behest of programmatic interventions. These efforts involved emphasis on inequality and exclusion. Lately, on the other hand, efforts were made to generate awareness about the hovering crises of climate change through demonstration of agricultural practices entailing the economy of water and fertilizers and transitioning to low-carbon, if not zero, development. These processes also encompassed mediations at the level of local governance, exemplified by the *Panchayati Raj* Institutions (PRIs), for better accountability and greater inclusion of women & other economically vulnerable and socially marginalized groups. Of particular significance has been the resolve to give the farming women a new identity of 'farmer'. The initiative has been of greater avail in encouraging and empowering their *agency*.

The specter of Corona Virus or Covid-19 brought us frontally with protracted crises along with sudden economic downturn, in addition to rampant short-term shocks owing to climatic hazards. Such events invariably prompted our volunteerism to support the government in their efforts in strengthening resilience to future crises by building on the resources of inclusive and accountable governance, with explicit focus on the inclusion of gender and vulnerable people.

Then, at the organizational level, there have been errors both in the understanding and, in the process, on a continuum between two poles: At one pole are those which lead to learning; at the other, errors are mainly embedded and result in sustaining mistakes. Given the complexity and diversity of the domain of our work, it is but natural for errors to occur. And those in-charge of implementation efforts have no escape from learning, adapting and adjusting on the run. The problem is with the *other* class of errors – the embedded errors, which go deep and persist, but persist in consonant with the view of most powerful and dominant vested-interests. The solutions, however, lie in the thought of how and why we, as a professional organization, allowed them to recur and how similar errors could be avoided.

PRASAR Approaches and Resolutions

*If those lips could only speak,
If those eyes could only see,
If those beautiful golden tresses
Were there in reality.*

This Strategic Plan, 2023 -28 document, informed by the organizational vision and mission, builds on the theory of change with a mix of interventions and, hereby proposes a series of resolutions derived from the experience of program implementation and intensive consultations with varied stakeholders, including the partner communities. It is, however, to be noted here that these resolutions essentially illustrate our approach, to be delivered in partnership with donor agencies in line with implementation capabilities of the organization.

Social Democracy Programs

Aristocratic nations are naturally too apt to narrow the scope of human perfectibility; democratic nations to expand it beyond compass.
- De Tocqueville

The resolutions for social democracy programs will principally encompass liquidation of barriers to the achievement of the coveted goal of 'one person, one value' - the way political democracy articulates itself in terms of 'one person, one vote'. And these resolutions are to be the quest for strengthening livelihoods incorporating a mix of, in addition to income enhancement, various aspects of life, namely, better standards of health and education, healthier coping mechanisms (migration, for instance) for managing livelihoods under stress, preparedness to adapt to the imperatives of climate change and developing resilience, initiatives on the part of government, civil society and corporate bodies to squarely face the hazards of climate change etc. Beyond the livelihood-based essentials, there are diverse questions, for example, gender and caste-based inequalities, access to water and other WASH services and infrastructure, social security basics, clean energy, financial inclusion etc. posing formidable obstacle to building social democracy and, therefore, by implication, constitute the spectrum of diverse resolutions. In farming areas, moreover, these resolutions will also amount to augmenting food security and resilience of agricultural systems.

Beyond the array of these resolutions for achieving social democracy, the need of bringing about structural shifts in society and its agricultural pursuits, economic diversification, technology and skills alignment etc. also constitute important resolutions.

Local Self-Governance

The resolutions concerning the need of an inclusive, effective and accountable system of governance system at the local level for building the architecture of sustainable development processes constitute one of the most important agenda of our Strategy Plan. The idea is to open up varied avenues for sustainable and inclusive development. Our past experience of addressing the governance issues laterally has been of critical avail for all our social democracy programs, particularly during crises situations unleashed by the outbreak of Covid-19 epidemic. Furthermore, many campaigns launched by the organization, for example, 'Mobilization for Nutrition', among numerous other, could not be able to deliver effectively without the support of responsive and accountable *Panchayati Raj* Institutions ensuring proactive participation of women, youth, people with disabilities and other traditionally marginalized groups.

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

You have to assume that transitions are going to continue forever and ever and ever. You have to talk about the systems that remains continuously dynamic, and that are embedded in environments that themselves are continuously dynamic.

- John Holland

The resolutions for strengthening biodiversity and ecosystems in order to firming up the footing of human lives - all the life forms as well - through unified efforts and participation of women & men, young & old, differently-able people across the social spectrum in a local setting, shall constitute invocation and use of local human and material resources of nature. Our own experiences of certain specific contexts have demonstrated how local nature-based solutions can help to enhance food and water security in agricultural practices oriented towards sustainability.

Clean Energy

The resolution for access to clean and affordable energy is of critical significance in warranting sustainability of development processes. This involves not just the access, but preferment of renewable energy and increasing its efficiency in tune with the need of local population; having implications for curtailing the load of air pollution and low-corban development.

Gender Inequality and Female Deprivation

Adjusted to local needs of valleys

Where everything can be touched or reached by walking,

Their eyes have never looked into infinite space.

The persistence of endemic illiteracy, low female to male ratio in population, suppression of women's *agency* in society, relative restrictions on women's freedom of movement – these are only few of the indicators having extensive consequences not only for the well-being of women but also for economic development and social progress, specially in our rural constituencies. The restrictions women's freedom gravely diminishes their ability to act effectively even in household domain. Their lower rate of women participation in education and labor force are yet other aspects of limited opportunities of interaction with outside world and, by inference, amount to the suppression of their *agency* role.

PRASAR has been on proactive in formulating and implementing programs with women at the core with the idea of enabling them to realize their *agency* role through multisectoral interventions, which continue to be the key resolution during the present strategic plan period of 2023 to 2028. In addition, the document is looking forward to develop interventions to reform discriminatory laws, institutions and social practices and, resolves to safeguard access to basic services and infrastructure including clean energy, sanitation and physical security.

Agri-Entrepreneurship

PRASAR has been experimenting the idea of entrepreneurship program in agriculture with explicit focus on women – the ‘women farmers’ - in our field areas comprising the district of Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh. The program got a new lease on life by introduction of novel practices from the perspective of climate-resilience, gender-justice, food security and income generation through convergence and field-based demonstrations and trainings. The ‘Agroprasar Farmers Producer Company Limited’, with all the ten board members from amongst the ranks of ‘women farmers’ cultivated under the program. Moreover, in learning what these women could do with their capabilities and motivation, it is as though a succession of dominoes has fallen.

The organization is looking forward to a resolution of continuing experimenting with the existing entrepreneurship model so as to make it more diverse and effective, while facilitating the emergence of new business models in varied domains, including consulting and hand-holding services for aspiring individual entrepreneurs beyond the field area.

Endnote – Way Forward

This is just astonishing. We know each of these pieces because they are parts of our existence. But we have never thought of it all put together like this. This is our life and history.

This Strategic Plan, 2023 – 28 builds upon surfeit of lessons drawn from assorted experience of program implementation, their processes and outcomes, besides, of course, the bottlenecks. The experience also gave us the insight that local people have largely unexpected capabilities for appraisal, analysis and planning, if armed with the confidence. While recognizing the potential of particularly women and girls in ensuring the effectiveness of a certain program, it is to be reckoned that nothing was possible without reversal of powers between men and women, that is, from extracting to empowering. Passing initiative and control to women, as learnt in the process of developing the ‘**Agroprasar Farmers Producer Company Limited**’, has built-in tendencies to make the shift – the reversal of power.

In the light of this Strategic Plan, 2023 – 2028, the organization will work to develop integrated and sustainable programmatic content, on the basis of strengths and opportunities coming to fore, with a multidisciplinary, targeted approach to strengthen social democracy in all its facets. It will necessitate consolidating partnerships and strengthening englobing systems and structures, including that of governance, from the vantage point of Sustainable Development Goals and 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. Furthermore, ongoing efforts are to be intensified for collaborative actions in achieving the imperatives of the Strategy Plan, 2023 – 28, that is, realizing the overarching quest for gender equality and justice through empowerment of women and, mobilizing their participation in improving governance and attaining sustainability and climatic-resilience in the broader domain of development.

The challenges thrown up by the cohesive and transforming nature of Strategy Plan, 2023 – 2028 are immense, most important being capacity development of our core team and engendering support agencies with compatible priorities. The organization, however, is prepared to begin with old partners with new approach.

Maternal & Adolescent Health Care Programme

PRASAR with the financial support of Hans Foundation has been implementing **HANS Mobile Medical Services (Overall Women & Adolescent Health Care Programme)** since June 2011 started in 21 villages and currently working in 145 villages of Banki, Dewa, Fatehpur, Ramnagar and Masauli Blocks of district Barabanki (UP).

The programme evidently sought to ensure maternal and adolescent Health care through awareness and education and strong services delivery system having implication for substantial reduction in infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR). The service delivery system involves Mobile Medicare Clinic with a lady gynecologist, four staff Nurse, coupled with the provision of pathology test and free distribution of medicines.

Program Objectives :

- To improve the overall health & hygiene status of marginalized groups with a special focus on Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child and Adolescent (RMNCH+A)
- To demonstrate a PPP model to provide and facilitate the use of health service delivery, especially in geographically constrained regions with poor access to primary health care services
- To enhance community capacity and participation in order to sustain health initiatives beyond the life of the project.

Summary of progress

Health Camps

- 591 Health camps have been organized against 587 planned camps in 21 project operational GPs and covered 27053 pregnant & lactating mothers and Adolescent Girls during the year. The health camps could not be organized during the first quarter due to nationwide Covid-19 pandemic lockdown.

Base Line Survey

- Base line survey has been conducted in 6 new villages to assess the health status of women, children and adolescent girls in project area. Also, it includes Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of the women and adolescent girls in particular towards their health related issues. These villages are Gangoli, Gangola, Asohana in block Dewa and Fatehpur and villages Hasna Pahada, Pure Bhagai, Pure Jabarpur and in block Masauli and Ram Nagar.



Awareness Meeting with Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers

The meeting with the women could not be conducted in an organized way during the first quarter due to nationwide Covid-19 Pandemic however the awareness initiatives were taken through home visits. The major highlights of the home visits and interactions with the women had been.

Awareness Meeting with Adolescent Girls

195 Awareness meetings with Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers have been conducted against 230 planned meetings and covered 3569 mothers directly. The participants were made aware of Early and Exclusive Breastfeeding, Menstrual Hygiene Management/Personal Hygiene Practices and use of safe sanitary disposal, Food Groups for children, women and adolescent girls,ANCs and its schedule,

Godh Bharai,Annaprashan,importance of 1000 days of early life in nutrition, Family planning and temporary and permanent contraceptive measures, government services and schemes related to health and nutrition, ,Maternal benefit schemes,JSY, signs and symptoms of risks involved during the pregnancy, Sanitation and WASH Components were the major highlights of the awareness meetings.Awareness on mode of spread, symptoms and prevention against Covid 19 were also made during these meetings.



217 Awareness meetings with adolescent girls against planned 252 meetings have been conducted with 4705 participants during the year. The meetings were conducted each month except first Quarter-Management of Menstrual Hygiene, Use of safe napkin, Hygiene and sanitation, the way how to dispose off the napkins safely, Discussion on importance of TD and supplementary nutrition, Food Groups for adolescent girls, Health and educational rights of the adolescent girls were the major highlights of the meeting, and strengthening of the adolescent girls' groups was also the major highlights of the meetings. Awareness on mode of spread, symptoms and prevention against Covid 19 were also made during these meetings. The adolescent girls were also actively involved in post corona lockdown response of the organization to help the poor fight against the corona virus.



The meeting with the adolescent girls could not be conducted in an organized way during the first quarter due to nationwide Covid-19 Pandemic however the awareness initiatives were taken through home visits. 1800 adolescent girls during the reporting month were educated about the proper food habits.

Capacity Building/Trainings of the project staff

Four Trainings-each for one day have been conducted. First with 25 participants, second with 23 project staff, third with 23 project staff while fourth with 22 project staff respectively were organized during the year. Home Based Management of Covid 19, Menstrual Hygiene Management, Need to work on maternal, adolescent and child health care, Importance of first 1000 days of life, LMP and how to calculate EDD, ICDS, its benefits and beneficiaries, PMJAY and other government health programs and welfare schemes, Beneficiary group and services of VHNDs, Total Fertility Rate, ANCs and its schedule, Target Groups of the project, Strengthening of VHNDs, Promotion of consumption of IFA, Tracking of ANCs, Schedule for ANCs, Promotion of diversified food etc, Activities and strategies of Poshan Pakhwada.

Training of Adolescent Girls

22 trainings with 917 adolescent girls on Menstrual Hygiene Management and personal hygiene practices were conducted during the reporting quarter. The followings were the major contents of the trainings: -

- Reproductive system
- Menses-why and how it happens
- Problems related to the menses
- Adolescent reproductive health
- Protection from reproductive health issues
- Prevention from Anemia-It was shared that around 53% adolescent girls are anemic
- Personal Hygiene practices
- Washing hand with soap

The key times to Wash Hands were also shared as:

- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before and after eating food
- Before and after caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea
- Before and after treating a cut or wound
- After using the toilet
- After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After touching an animal, animal feed

Major changes during the adolescent ages were also emphasized:

- Physical changes
- Emotional and
- Mental

Free Eye Checkups Camps

- Free Eye Checkup camps were organized during the reporting month in Six GPs-Gangoli, Asohana, Gangola, Pure Jabar, Pure Bhagai and Hasanapur/Paharapur from project operational blocks in which 322 beneficiaries (Male: 113 & Female: 209) were provided eye checks up and required medicinal support. These camps aimed at:
 - ✚ Improve eye vision and other difficulties which caused due to the poor vision among the persons of old ages.
 - ✚ Help the women in their domestic chores which were getting affected due to visual problem.
 - ✚ Help the persons to continue their reading and writing activities which was not possible due to poor eye sight.
- The beneficiaries including male and female both from the families of the meagre income and most vulnerable were benefited thru these camps. Free eye checks up and goggles were distributed to these beneficiaries. Out of these 322 (Male: 113, Female: 209) were referred for further checks up and treatment which includes 16 from Gangoli, 5 Asohana, Hasanapur-7, Pure Bhagai-10, Pure Jabar-5 and 5 from Gangola. The details of the beneficiaries are as below:

Name of GPs	Total beneficiaries covered	No.of Female beneficiaries	No.of Male beneficiaries	Schedule Caste/ST	Other Backward Caste	Muslims	Gen.
Asohana	46	35	11	07	26	13	
Gangoli	48	28	20	27	17	4	
Gangola	36	29	7	11	18	7	
Pure Jabar	54	32	22	26	25	03	
Pure Bhagai	56	24	32	36	16	00	04
Hasanapur/Paharapur	82	61	21	43	33	04	02

Total:	322	209	113	150	135	31	6
%age coverage		64.9%	35.09%	46.58%	41.92%	9.62%	1.86%

- Out of total 322 beneficiaries covered, 64.9% are female and 35.09% that of the male beneficiaries. 64.9%, the majority of the beneficiaries as mentioned above were from the most vulnerable community that of the Schedule Caste, 46.58% from Other Backward caste and 41.92% that of from the Muslim community. This support has enabled the women in particular to carry on their daily activities properly.

Diagnostic Test

- Diagnostic Tests of 758 pregnant & lactating mothers and adolescent girls have been done during the year. However, diagnostic test could not be done during the first quarter due to the Covid-19 Pandemic

- Follow up of High Risk Pregnancies have been done on regular basis throughout the year. Overdue of EDD, High Blood Pressure, Checkup of infertility, RH negative injection, Registration with CHC after confirmed pregnancy, Low rate of hemoglobin, Delay in menses, Delay in menses, IUCD, Treatment of RTI, MTP, Registration in government hospitals and Ultrasound checkups were the major causes of the follow up. As a result of continue efforts in mobilization and awareness, many of the high risk women visits to the district hospital by their own for further check up and treatment. An average 5-6 home visits have been made to the high risk cases by the concerned Swasthya Sakhis in a month in all the three project operational blocks



New Registrations of the Patients

- New registration of 1665 pregnant women & lactating mothers, 2324 adolescent girls, 281 RTI/STI cases and 2280 general patients have been done during the year.

Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Day (VHNSD)

- Strengthening of VHNDs have been one of the major tasks to ensure the access of government health and nutritional services. 5263 Pregnant Mothers, Lactating Mothers and Adolescent Girls visited in 151 VHNDs during the reporting year from Banki, Masauli, Dewa, Fatehpur and Ram Nagar operational blocks. During the VHNDs, The pregnant women visiting the VHNDs were made aware Pregnancy Aid Yojana Scheme, Four key messages were delivered to the mothers/Care givers to ensure the complete immunization of the children, Due list of children age 0-2 years was prepared in advance to ensure the immunization of all the children, Immunization schedule was discussed, The measurement of weight of mother along with the child and BP of the mothers was taken by ANM. The blood test was



also done whom it required, Health, Hygiene and Nutritional Education was provided to the mothers during the VHNDs, Importance of immunization with its supplementary nutrition and IFA was ensured during VHNDs. The IFA tablets were mobilized from ANM during VHNDs and were distributed to the PWs. They were motivated to consume the same properly in full dose. Symptoms, mode of spread, prevention, Do and Don't against Covid-19, were also discussed during the VHNDs. 6507 new registration of the pregnant & lactating mothers, STD during the year.

Major Achievements/Impacts of the Project-PRASAR-Coverage

Project Location-

- Blocks: Banki, Ram Nagar, Masauli, Dewa and Fatehpur District: Barabanki(UP)
- No. of village-145
- Total No. of Beneficiaries (Since the beginning of the partnership)-121045
- No. of Female-100161
- No. of Male-2728
- No. of Children-18156

Referral

- 139 complicated cases have been referred during the year for further checkups and treatment.

Institutional Deliveries

- The cases of institutional deliveries have increased gradually up to 99% from 94% during last 12 months

Rate of Complete Immunization

- Rate of complete immunization children of age group 0-2 years have improved up to 85% -90%

Monthly Review Meeting

- Monthly review meetings were conducted each month with project staff in which the progress made during the month with challenges and learning were reviewed and planning for the next months were done accordingly.

Strengthening civil society Organizations (CSOs) towards fostering women empowerment in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Background

PRASAR to Women Farmer Groups: from Women Farmer Groups to the general community. With the economic support of EU Funds in the Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh the action aims to contribute to enhance the roles of the PRASAR in empowering women to establish environmentally friendly business enterprises. More specifically, the aims to increase PRASAR capacity to create business opportunities for women farmers in 15 operational villages and develop digital solutions in terms of documenting and disseminating best practices for replication and scale.

Though the implementation of the action the knowledge and capacities of a PRASAR are developed in the areas of climate change, climate informed agriculture, gender, women empowerment etc. The PRASAR will work closely with women farmers in achieving the project objectives. In addition, the will get opportunity to participate in district and state level forum and networks to learn and contribute. The capacities of the PRASAR will also be built on programme management, fund raising the networking.

Objectives:

1. **Overall objectives:** PRASAR have strengthened and enhanced their roles in empowering women achieve their rights in the most socially and economically backward parts of rural India.
2. Specific objectives: Women farmers, in eastern Uttar Pradesh, establish a climate-informed, economically viable, democratic, and self-governing business enterprise, with the support of committed, commissioned and empowered.

Activities

1. Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs on women's social-economic rights, participation and Managerial skills
2. Mass awareness campaigns with PRIs & other local groups.
3. Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs on women's social-economic rights, participation and Managerial skills.
4. Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs on gender and gender sensitive governance
5. Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs on locally relevant methods and techniques of climate informed agriculture.
6. Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs on entrepreneurship development.
7. Exposure visit of WFG to other WFGs.
8. Interface with District and block level government departments.
9. Meeting with 2000 husband of the targeted committees.
10. Women day celebration.
11. Environment Day Celebration.
12. Training modules for FPC leaders on legal compliances, financial literacy, networking and other technical know-how.
13. Orientation on the formation and management of FPC for WFGs on legal compliances, financial literacy, networking, and other technical know-how.
14. Registration of FPC with all statutory compliances.
15. Trainings for FPC leaders and members.
16. Monthly review meetings with FPC governing board members.
17. Exposure Visits to successful FPCs.
18. FPC leaders hold meetings with venture capitalists and government depts.
19. Recruitment of 5 community mobilisers.
20. Community mobilization in 15 villages.
21. legal compliance support to FPC

Programme Achievement for the Period – April 2022 to March 2023

SNo.	Name of the Activity	Achievement of the Activity	No. of Women Benefited
1	Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs on entrepreneurship development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 Training have been conducted with women farmers • WFGs leaders and members have clear understanding on Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship, Quality of Entrepreneur, Pillars of success for Entrepreneurship, Type of Entrepreneur, Quality of Entrepreneur, Basic Principle of Successful Entrepreneur, Characteristics of Successful entrepreneur, Capital and financial arrangements for business. • Understanding of customer relationship. • Understanding of effective communication. • Understanding of business financial management. • Innovative business initialization. 	1422
2	Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs Gender and Gender Sensitive Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88 Training have been conducted with women farmers • Women farmers aware of the vulnerability of women and girls in the conventional gender-stereotyping. • Women farmers aware about the discrimination against women in access to resources and information. • Women farmers understand the need for gender equity and equality as a prerequisite for sustainable development. • An attitudinal change among the participants against gender-based prejudices and stereotypes, towards gender equity and equality. 	1551
3	Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs on locally relevant methods and techniques of a climate informed agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82 Training have been conducted with women farmers • Women farmers become aware about the key terminology as well basic concepts pertaining with climate change. • Women farmers know about the man-made emissions of greenhouse gases causing climate change, and the physical impacts of climate change. • Women farmers acknowledge on the implications of climate change for key sectors such as agriculture, Water resources, Forestry, Agriculture, Health, Livelihoods etc. • Women farmers know about the envisioned objectives of different flagship programmes on Climate Resilient Agriculture. 	1533
4	Training for 68 WFG at Village level by CSOs on women's social-economic rights, and Managerial skills participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 Training have been conducted with women farmers • Women farmers understand the need of Gender in different sectors of development. • Women farmers get knowledge on prioritizing different development interventions as per their weightage and ranking from gender perspective. • Women Farmers get acknowledge on gender-specific vulnerability and resilience to disasters 	1603

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender responsive actions in disaster risk management. • Women Empowerment in local governance and decision making 	
5	Family consultation with WFG family members 2000 husbands & other male family members at village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 Male meetings have been conducted with women farmers • Documents(Ledger, Cash Book ,FPC register receipt, Application form) • Share update • FPC web portal • Support from govt. department • Business Plan 	512
6	Monthly Group meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 624 meetings have been conducted with women farmers Groups. • FPC membership. • Promoting Women Farmer to become shareholder. • EU Project Overview. • Awareness on Covid 19 and vaccination. • About Govt Schemes 	15600
8	International Women day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledged and make people aware of women's rights and gender equality, and call to action for accelerating women's equality, Climate change. • Increased Participation and decision making in women. • Increased Liaoning with Govt. Officials. • Acknowledged more people about EU Project. 	236



“National Tobacco Control Programme-Bijanor District,U.P.

Background

Adolescents and children are the prime targets of the tobacco industry when recruiting new smokers. About 20 million children of ages 10–14 are estimated to be tobacco-addicted according to a survey done by the National Sample Survey Organization of the Indian Government. To this astounding figure, about 5500 new users are added every day, making two million new users every year. Adolescents typically become addicted to nicotine while still being teenagers. Usual interval between the first cigarette consumption and daily smoking is 1–2 year(s). More than half of the adolescent smokers try to quit smoking every year with fewer than 20% being able to quit for a month. The majority of adolescent smokers report withdrawal symptoms when they try to quit

During the last three decades, a number of epidemiological surveys has been conducted in different parts of India to study the prevalence of tobacco use by adolescents. The study populations have included school and college students, medical students and street children.

Tobacco use among school and college students

Some important studies have been done on school and college students. The prevalence of smoking has been found to vary from 6.9 to 22.5% among the male school and college students. Among the girls, the prevalence is considerably low varying from 0–2.3%. In fact, tobacco use, especially smoking, is a relatively new habit among the female students, noticed only during the last 10–15 years.



Comprehensive Strategies and Activities to reach the objectives in district:

Total Schools to be covered under NTCP

Particular	Name	Number
District	Bijanor	1 district
PG Colleges, Educational institution, Coaching's to be covered	Twenty-Five Colleges, Educational institution, Coaching's	25
Inter colleges to be covered	Ninety Inter Colleges	90
Junior & Primary Schools to be covered	Eighty-Five Junior & Primary schools	85
	Total School Covered	200

Programme Activities

2 Capacity building of the enforcement officials to develop enforcement mechanisms

- Preparation of data base through baseline survey, Mapping and identification of potential pro-tobacco control partners in district and mapping to assess the status of enforcements and level of compliance in the district and preparation of report.
- Meeting with District Magistrate, Superintendent of police District Education Officer etc. for discussion and planning for awareness on tobacco control in school and community and on establishment enforcement mechanism at district level.
- Support DTCC in sensitization workshop for enforcement officers/ other stake holders on their role in the implementation of section 4 & 6 in collaboration with DTCC.
- Provide all necessary support and facilitate the district administration to call steering committee meetings & review the plan of action for the effective implementation of law.
- Build public demand for enforcement by highlighting the violations in the media and other forums



2. Promote smoke-free environment and protect minors from tobacco harms prescribed under COTPA's Section 4 and 6.

- Conduct one workshop with Government & Private PG Colleges, ITI Colleges, Polytechnic Colleges, Inter College Managers, Principals education officials, education institution in charges of at District level to sensitize them on tobacco control and implementation of section 4 and 6 b.
- Awareness generation activities (Rally, competition, debate, drawing) in all the Primary and Junior school teachers and students of education institutions about hazards of tobacco in collaboration with DTCC, Education institutions, NSS Cadre, NCC cadre, RRC and other existing students groups in school program.
- Awareness to school children to other community members on tobacco control



Major Achievements/Impacts of the Tobacco Free Schools

- Total no. of Wall writing (Tobacco free Slogan)-400
- Total No. of Schools main gate on writing of Tobacco Free School)- 200
- Total no. of meeting and rally-350
- Total No. of Pumplate/Poster distributed- 25000
- Total no. of 90,000 Schools (Boys & Girls) benefited

Others Activities

World Breastfeeding Week

- Mass awareness rallies and meetings under Breastfeeding Week (1-7 August, 2022) to commemorate the “World Breastfeeding Week” emphasizing the theme: “Protect Breastfeeding: A Shared Responsibility” was conducted in all the 21 project operational Gram Panchayats. Objectives of Breastfeeding Week, Importance of Breastfeeding, Colostrum feeding, Exclusive breastfeeding were the major parts of the awareness meetings. 483 number of participants were covered during the awareness meetings. It was emphasized that the Breast Milk contains important antibodies and it provides ideal nutrients for babies. It may reduce disease risk and promotes healthy weight. It was also highlighted that the breastfeeding makes children smarter. It was further emphasized that feeding breast milk helps the mother to lose excess weight and helps the uterus contract helps mother.



Annaprashan and Godh Bharai

- The Annaprashan ceremonies have been conducted at house hold level with 104 children completing their sixth months and entering into the seventh month to mark an infant's first intake of food other than milk. During the Annaprashan the babies were dressed with beautiful costumed with decoration at the venue of the Annaprashan at the home. The women group members provided blessings to the babies. The activity aimed at giving the message that the Babies’ transition from mothers’ milk to solid food is very important which affect the growth and development of the babies.
- In the same way the Godh Bharai ceremonies have been conducted with the 106 pregnant women of last trimester at their respective home.

Awareness on sanitation:

- An awareness campaign on use of toilets was conducted in all the project operational villages. As of now 8125 toilets are being used by the beneficiary households.

Promotion of Kitchen Garden:

- In order to improve the nutritional value in the foods of the beneficiaries and tackle the issue of malnourishment, supported 1910 families to develop the kitchen garden adjacent to their homes.

Promotion of 10 Food Groups among Pregnant Women

- 42 Pregnant and other community women from 21 GPs of 5 project operational blocks were made aware of 10 Food Groups. The demonstration of the food groups was done they were motivated to ensure at least 5 food groups in their daily foods

Online training of adolescent girls:

- Online training of 400 adolescent girls was conducted by the expert on age of marriage and physical and emotional issues during the reporting month. 293 adolescent girls got registration done for ***Kanya Sumangala Yojana***.

Prakriti Diwas:

- ***Prakriti Diwas*** was observed and in all the 21 project operational GPs and plantation was done by 365 families on the day.

Khushhal Parivar Diwas:

Khushhal Parivar Diwas at all the PHCs and CHCs were observed by the project with the objectives to:

- Reduce Maternal and Child Mortality Rate
- Promote improved child and mother health
- Protection from unwanted pregnancies
- Promote proper spacing between the birth of two children
- 84 couples were sent at the concerned PHC or CHC to get the benefits of family planning

Convergence with other departments

- Convergence has been established with Health& ICDS departments at block level to ensure the distribution of Albendazole tablets, IFA/Calcium etc. worth Rs.323282.00 in monetary terms. Also, the convergence has been established with MNGREGA and other social welfare departments to ensure the access of the services by the masses.

Surakshit Matritva Diwas

83 pregnant women were encouraged and were sent to the concerned CHCs/PHCs with ASHAs for further checkup and treatments.

Demonstration of Washing Hands with soap

- A demonstration of washing hands with soap was done at village level with 1468 community members during the reporting month. The steps of washing hands with soap were explained. As a result, the behavioral changes towards washing hands has been noticed among 972 community members. The key times to Wash Hands were also shared as:
- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before and after eating food
- Before and after caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea
- Before and after treating a cut or wound
- After using the toilet
- After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste
- After handling pet food or pet treats

Health and Wellness Centers

- 182 pregnant women and adolescent girls were made aware of the services which are provided by Health and Wellness centers. 82 of them availed these services.

Promotion of Kitchen Garden:

- In order to improve the nutritional value in the foods of the beneficiaries and tackle the issue of malnourishment, supported 246 families to develop the kitchen garden adjacent to their homes. Sahjan was also planted in 12 families.

Meeting with Women Collectives

- Meetings with 10 Women Collectives were conducted each month during the reporting quarter with an average 561 number of participants. The right issues were discussed and advocacy strategies to address the issues of women were chalked out

Meeting with Adolescent Girls Collectives

- Meetings with 20 collectives of adolescent girls were conducted each month during the reporting quarter. The Menstrual Hygiene Management were the focus area of the discussions. Health and Educational Rights of the adolescent girls were also discussed

Environment Day

Environment Day was organized in 15 villages covering 1532 women.



Case Study-Child Marriage

Story of Kajal Rawat

Marriage as a universal social phenomenon refers to a system under which union of a man and a woman has been given social sanction as husband and wife. But marriage creates a lot of problems for the society when it has taken place before an appropriate age of the person. Marriage before an appropriate age which is known as child marriage affects both the girl and boy by depriving them from childhood, and the society as a whole. Although the law to restrict the practice of child marriage in India was enacted before independence, the incidences of child marriage have still existed at this modern era. India is still witnessing the practice of child marriages among the people of backward classes. According to a report of UNICEF 27% girls are married before the legal age in eastern UP. Child marriage is a social problem that exists because of socio-economic, cultural and regional factors. It not only affects the persons involved in it, but also affects the society and the nation as a whole.

It has been found that the main reason of child marriage is treating girl child as burden for family and the society. About 40% of child marriages are taken place due to the fear of any kind of sexual assault which bound the family to treat their girl child as burden. Social Custom- In another cause, it is a social custom of society to married off the girls as soon as possible. About 27.5% child marriages are taken place due to the long standing practices of social customs.

Being a child focused organization, strategically we have 25% girls aged 15-24 years (while making efforts to ensure girls complete their school education) in Women Farmers' Groups under EU-Project since they are highly exposed to risks of early marriage, abuse, trafficking and to be abandoned as single mothers. They are also just about to, or have recently, started a family which creates a possibility to give their children a better start in life.

Ms. Kajal Rawat residents of village Basipurwa, block Masauli from a schedule caste would have been the victim of early marriage for the reasons of being treated as a burden of her family and long standing practices of social customs widely prevalent in the community she belongs to if the timely interventions had not been made by our partner CSO PRASAR in district Barabanki of Uttar Pradesh. **Ms. Kajal Rawat** was studying in class 12 at her age of 16 years and the parents were all set to get her married once she completes her class 12 education. Since **Ms. Kajal** is the part of **Kamal Women Farmer Group** formed under EU Project in her village, she actively participated in the group's activities and mass awareness campaign under which the awareness generation on the issue of child marriage was one of the major issues of the campaign. When the case came into the information of the partner CSO, the parents were contacted by the senior staff. The parents were counselled properly. Since PRASAR as a social development organization strongly believes that child marriage is a human rights violation that deprives a girl from her full potentiality in educational and economic field, and leading to a dangerous cycle of oppression, marriage of the child Kajal at an early age automatically meant her deprivation from getting educated. Educational level of a girl always determines her marriage at early age and it is a fact that the more educated a girl is, the less likely she is to marry early. Taking all these factors into consideration, several attempts were made to convince the parents to hold the marriage of child Kajal through multiple counselling sessions with them making them aware of the consequences of the early marriages of a girl child in particular. The case was discussed in the concerned WFG also in order to sensitize the group members towards the consequences of the child marriages. As a result, the parents were convinced to put the immediate marriage plan aside and agreed to continue Kajal her education. As of now **Kajal** is confident and firmly believes that the education is the major weapon to fight against the social evils empower the community she belongs to. As of now Kajal who says will marry only when she becomes self-reliant is a role model for other adolescent girls too.



शिक्षित होकर आत्मनिर्भर
बनें महिलाएं : उप निदेशक



मसौली में कार्यक्रम में खोलने उप कृषि निदेशक। संजय

मसौली (बाराबंकी)। देश के विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि महिलाएं शिक्षित होकर आत्मनिर्भर बनें। महिलाएं शिक्षित होकर अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जब जागरूक होंगी तभी आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर अग्रसर होंगी। उक्त बातें शनिवार को मसौली चौराहा स्थित एक पैलेस में महिला दिवस पर आयोजित कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन करते हुए उप कृषि निदेशक अनिल कुमार सागर ने कही।

उन्होंने कहा कि बालिकाएं शिक्षित होकर अपने परिवार समाज के उन्नति में विशेष योगदान दे सकती हैं। इसलिए बालिकाओं को शिक्षा अवसर दिलायें। जिला कार्यक्रम अधिकारी पंचायत राज उद्धव सिंह ने कहा कि स्वच्छता अभियान में महिलाओं को जागरूकता सबसे अधिक आवश्यक है। जिला कार्यक्रम अधिकारी बाल विकास निधि सिंह ने कहा कि महिलाएं आज भी भयमुक्त नहीं हो पाई हैं। बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी सुलेखा यादव ने कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित महिलाओं का आश्वासन करते हुए कहा कि हर महिला का सम्मान करें। महिला धानाश्रय शिक्षा सिंह ने कहा कि आज की महिलाओं का काम केवल घर गृहस्थी संभालने तक ही सीमित नहीं है। वह आज हर क्षेत्र में पुरुषों की तरह सफल हैं। इस मौके पर सूर्य प्रकाश, रंजन कुमार, संतोष मिश्रा, सपना वर्मा मौजूद रहे। (संवाद)



महिलाएं शिक्षित होकर बनें आत्मनिर्भर

मराठीची भाषाबदली: देश के विकास के लिए वह अवसरक है कि मराठीवां लिखित होकर अभिवर्धित हों। मराठीवां लिखित होकर अपने अभिवर्धन के प्रति जब जवाबदाह होंगे तबरे अर्थिक एव सामाजिक दृष्टि से आर्थिकतया भी ओर अग्रसर होंगे। तब कबे तकिकर को सिव संघ जलम वीरिन लाई ने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत एव भूतविकर वृत्तिवर्धन, अभिवर्धितव्य चालवतक इतिवक के सहयोग ने अत्यन्तुम पब्लिश दिवस पर अवैतनिक कलमों का दफ्तरन जारी जल्दुमि विदेशक अतिवत कुशर धारण ने कही जतनी कल कि बहिवर्धक लिखित होकर अपने अभिवर्धन प्रत्यक्ष सहाय के तबरे लिखित होकर तबरे धारणीय मराठीवां बहिवर्धक हो कि सिवत अवसरक दिवसे। जल्दुमि विदेशक अतिवत कुशर धारण ने कहा कि बहिवर्धन होनी बहिवर्ध कि भुवि की बहिवर्ध मराठीवां हो तबसे सहायक हुए कलकरी जने कलकरी केनवर्धन का तब मराठीवां को मिला सके। लिखत कलकरी अतिवर्धनी प्रत्यक्ष सहाय का दफ्तर दिवस ने कहा जल्दुमि अतिवर्धन ने मराठीवां को जल्दवर्धक समरी अधिक अवसरक है। ओर मराठीवां की जल्दवर्धक के सहायक अतिवर्धन को सहायकक जल्दुमि है। बहिवर्धक तबरे में बहिवर्ध मराठी ने लेकर कलकरी-धारणी का कुशिक तब आता से कलकरी जने से लेकर अन्य धारणीयतबरे में भी मराठीवां की भुविमत्र प्रभुत्व होनी है। अस सहायक को लेकर मराठीवां जल्दवर्धक हो का तब सहायक सहायक ने सहायक को बहिवर्धक प्रभुत्व पर अपने में कलकरी नही होक सकता है। लिखत कलकरीक अभिवर्धक कल विवस दिवि सिव ने कल कि मराठीवां अथवा भी सहायक नही हो का है। वह तबरे हो सहायक हो जल्दवर्धक अथवा तबरे तबरे के लिए पूरु अथवा अथवा कलकरीक सहायकक अतिवर्धनी प्रत्यक्ष सहाय ने कलकरीक में जल्दवर्धक मराठीवां को अवसरक करने हुए कहा कि हर मराठीवां का सम्मान करो। जनेन की यह नही भुलना बहिवर्ध, कि तबरे दूता जनेन दूत जनेन या ही वह भुविवक ने अतिवर्धक का पत्र है और वह तक भुविव है। ओर कुशरवक वा जल्दवर्धक कलकरी बहिवर्ध है। बहिवर्धक कलकरी में मराठीवां को तबरे, तबरे तबरे अथवा का बहिवर्धक सहाय लिखत तबरे ने अत्यन्तुम जिला सम्मान दिवक से जल्दवर्धक। मराठीवां कलकरीक सिव सिव ने कहा कि जल्दवर्ध मराठीवां को का सम्मान कलकरी का भुविमत्र सम्मानकने तक हो मराठीवां नही है मराठीवां अथवा हर क्षेत्र में भुविव को तरह सहाय है। जल्दवर्ध या जल्दवर्ध ने जल्दवर्धक मराठीवां ने वह धारिक का दिवि है कि ने हर काम कलकरी दिवस धारणी है। जल्दवर्ध कल कि जनेन तबरे मराठीवां को का सिव सिव तबरे हो जल्दवर्धक ने बहिवर्ध तबरे ही और सहाय को अवसरकने बरने की सोच एव इच्छा जलम हुई है। जल्दवर्ध कल कि सिव को जल्दवर्ध मराठीवां ने अपने जलम सिवस कलकरी दिवस है। ओर यह के बहिवर्ध की भुविव को जिले सेना का पत्रम भुवि है। जिले कलकरी हर दूत पूरा भी दिवस है। कलकरीक ने सहायक दूत मराठीवां मुद्राक के प्रति जली होलाजलन नमस्ते की जल्दवर्धनी। प्रस्ताव सहाय के सहाय सिविलान जलम ने जेलात जारी हुए कहा कि आज का तब मराठीवां ने को भुविव में सिविलान बहिवर्धक तब अवरी है। प्रस्ताव सहाय के 12 धाय पत्रपत्रों के 15 राजस्व इन्ने में काम कर रही तब 68 विसन समूक के 3532 मराठीवां सदस्य हैं जिन्हें सिविल, सम्मान एवं सहाय के प्रति जल्दवर्धक दिवस जलम है।

24 सप्ताह के गर्भपात की अनुमति

मसीली। अन्याये गर्भ से जुड़कार पाया जा सकता है। कानून कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में इसकी इजाजत देता है। इसी लिए स्थानस्थ कार्यकर्ताओं का धिक्कितकारी गर्भपात से जुड़ी सेवाओं के बारे में जानना बेहद जरूरी है।

मैडिकल टर्मिनेशन अधीक प्रेग्नेसी एक्ट, 1971 में बदलाव करले हुए केंद्र सरकार ने गर्भपात करले के लिए अधिकतम सीमा 20 सप्ताह से बढ़ाकर 24 सप्ताह करले की अनुमति दे दी है। यह जानकारी मंगलवार को पार्स परोक्षला के लीबर लले सहयोगी संस्था द्वारा आर्थीजल कोषाध्यक्ष में शीघ्रीय समन्वयक सप्ताह लगी ने दी। उन्होंने बताया कि बि महिलाओं के अधिकार, उनके मानसिक और वार्षिक स्वास्थ्य को ध्यान में रखले हुए सरकार ने गर्भपात करले की अधिकतम सीमा 24 सप्ताह (छह माह) कर दी है। कहा कि 24 सप्ताह के गर्भपात ने एक बाल मल्लभपूर्ण है कि ही रीजल्टर्ड डॉक्टर की अनुमति होना चाहिए, जिसमें एक डॉक्टर या सरकारी होना जरूरी है। प्रशिक्षक हितु लगी ने बताया की मैडिकल टर्मिनेशन अधीक प्रेग्नेसी (रसोधिधन) बिल 2020 की भी केंद्र की संसदी बिल लगी है। (समाप्त)

शिक्षित होकर महिलाएं बने
आत्मनिर्भर: अनिल सागर

लिज्जारत संवत्सवाला

[illegible]

ताम्ररज्जुता के स्पष्टता अभिव्यक्त की स्पष्टता अत्युत्ती है। क्योंकि यदि मैं अपने मनोबोध में लेकर जाऊँ-मनोबोध का अधिकतम भाव वाक्य से समझी जाये तो लेकर आऊँ। तबही जाये मैं भी मिलताओं की धूमिल प्रमुख होती है। जिसका कार्यक्रम अधिकतम बल विचारों विधि विधि में बल विचारों विधि विचारों अधिकतम सुनेका पाए। मैं कार्यक्रम में अधिकतम मिलताओं का अलग-अलग करने हुए बल कि वह मिलता का सम्मान करें। इसका जो बल नहीं मिलता वहिद, कि नहीं इसका बल दिए जाने पर ही वह मिलता में अधिकतम बल पाये है और यदि तब पाए है। उसे दुनिया का अलग-अलग करने नहीं है। मिलता पाया-मनोबोध विधि विधि में बल कि अलग की मिलताओं का बल विचारों पाए मिलता सम्मानने तब ही मिलता नहीं है मिलताओं अलग हर बल में मिलती की तब सम्मान है। प्रत्यक्ष सम्मान के विधि विचारों अलग ने आकर जाते हुए अलग कि अलग यह तब मिलता है जो पाये में निकलकर पाए। तब अलग है।

विशेष परिस्थितियों में गर्भपात की है इजाजत: सपना

अस्य ध्यानात् उत्पद्यते

[illegible]

● पाई प्रतिरोधकता के संयुक्त
ले आयोगित हुआ कार्यक्रम

महामा की भाव में रहते हुए सरकार ने सर्वोच्च काम की अभियान योजना 24 लाख (24 करोड़) कर दी है।

महा की योजना कि 24 लाख के परिवार में मातृमृत्यु वह है कि 10 हजार 10 लाख की अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में 10 लाख परिवारों में 10 लाख की योजना का लोग अभियान है। यह कि 10 लाख में 10 लाख है।

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