

NGO PROFILE

RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION

Helping Societies towards a secure, reliable, socio-Economic -liftment and sustainable development



**REG. OFFICE: - AT. SATARA, POST. MUSALGAON, TH. KUHI, DISTRICT-
NAGPUR-441202, MAHARASHTRA**

CONTACT NO. 8208554016

EMAIL ID - rssfatar@gmail.com

PROFILE DETAILS

NAME: - RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH F.

**REG. OFFICE: - AT. SATARA, POST. MUSALGAON, TH. KUHI, DISTRICT-
NAGPUR-441202, MAHARASHTRA**

Email ID - rssfatar@gmail.com

Bank Details:

A/C Holder : RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION
Account Number : 10940100013144
IFSC Code : BARB0KUHIXX
Bank Name : BANK OF BARODA.
Branch : KUHI, MAHARASHTRA

- Registration Number :- MAHA-568/12 (N) F-30243 (N)

-Registration Date : - 17-08-2013

-Trust Registration Act :- 1950 Mumbai No.29

Board Members List:-

- President : SANDESH ANKUSH GANVIR

- Secretary : CHHAYA TULARAM PATIL

Contact Numbers - +91-8208554016

NGO Pan No. - AAETR7933H

Target Area - DIST.-NAGPUR, MAHARASHTRA

Target Group -Education, Academy, Skill Development, Women's Employment, Food Processing, Books Distribution, and Stitching & Tailoring, Cultural & Music

RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION

NGO DETAILS

1	Name of the Organization	:	RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION
2	Registered Office	:	AT. SATARA, POST. MUSALGAON, TH. KUHI, DISTRICT-NAGPUR-441202, MAHARASHTRA
3	National Coordination Office	:	AT. SATARA, POST. MUSALGAON, TH. KUHI, DISTRICT-NAGPUR-441202, MAHARASHTRA
4	Contact Person	:	Shri Harichand Pundlik Borkar
5	Designation	:	Secretary
6	Contact Number	:	# +91-8208554016 #,
7	Email	:	rssfatar@gmail.com
8	Project Location	:	MAHARASHTRA-NAGPUR IN WILL WITH WORKING AREA OF 3 BLOCK
9	Legal Entity	:	Registration No : MAH-568/12 (N) F-30243 (N) Reg. Act : 1950 Mumbai No.29 Date Of Registration : 17-08-2013 Registered by : Charity Commissioner ,NAGPUR MAHARASHTRA In National/State/ Label Of Society/Society: RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION
10	NGO Darpan ID	:	MH/2022/0328854
11	NGO Pan Number	:	AAETR7933H
12	12A Unique Reg. Number	:	AAETR7933HE20231
13	80G Unique Reg. Number	:	AAETR7933HF20231
14	CSR-1	:	CSR00080224
15	Bank Details	:	A/C : Holder: RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION A/C No : 10940100013144 IFSC Code : BARB0KUHIXX MICR Code : 440012505 Bank Name : Bank Of Baroda Branch Name : Kuhi, Maharashtra
16	Website	:	

BOARD MEMBER LIST

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SANDESH ANKUSH GANVIR	PRESIDENT
2	CHHAYA TULARAM PATIL	SECRETARY
3	HARICHAND BORKAR	TREASURER
4		
5		
6		
7		

ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND OF RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION

RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION , Nagpur is a registered Society, set up by RSSF Vocational & Cultural Institute Nagpur 2013 to carry on its activities related specially to men ,women and youth in rural areas who are mainly engaged in agricultural and related activities. HCKVT is a grass root level vocational Institute to bridge gap between available technologies at one hand and its application for improved production on the other hand.

Mission	Vision
To reach out to the marginalized sections of the society and to organize farmer centric programs especially focusing to the Trainings in awareness, Skill development, empowerment of women and youth .	To become an agent of social change and development by introducing new progressive measures using Science and Technology led growth leading to enhancement of productivity, profitability and sustainability in Agriculture and related areas

AREA OF CONCERN

- ◆ Women Empowerment.
- ◆ Food and Nutrition
- ◆ Education and Training and income generation
- ◆ Animal Husbandry
- ◆ Establishment of orchards & Propagation techniques in fruit and medicinal plants
- *Linking Trainings with follow up programs
- *Establishing and maintaining Demonstration units
- ◆ Non formal and adult education.

Education and Training Institutes

Education is the process by which a SOCIETY transmits its accumulated knowledge skills and values from one generation to another. Education must provide the means and opportunities to enhance the child creative expression and the capacity for aesthetic appreciation. Education gives knowledge about the world around us. It makes children capable of interpreting things in the right perspective. MAHARASHTRA government is committed to providing better and quality education. Especially in the remote rural areas, the benefit of education can be achieved. It is the first to provide quality education to the children of all classes.

Our Goals:

- Help to counsel individual and professionals to complete their dropout studies from recognized educational institutions.
- Encourage student to engage for intellectual and personal growth.
- Help students clarify their educational and career goals.
- Assist students in developing and implementing an educational plan .
- Teach students to use resources and relationships to maximize their educational and personal potential.
- Help students understand the nature, purpose, and potential of higher education.

- Promote continuous improvement of the advising process through ongoing assessment, development & training.

STRATEGY

- ◆ Participatory Planning and Implementation
- ◆ Target Intervention
- ◆ Capacity- Building through CBO(Community Based Organization)/ SHG (self- help groups).
- ◆ Intervention Research.
- ◆ Networking with likeminded organization.
- ◆ Influencing policies and advocacy.

We comprises of a multi- disciplinary team of social science experts, scientist, environmentalist, and dedicated team of community level workers who are the integral part of our community based intervention, created both at urban and rural areas.

- i. Social activity, women empowerment, health awareness. Collecting various types of information like cultural, scientific, educational, economic, social etc. and making this information available to the general public by organizing workshops.
- ii. To deliver. Dalits and extremely backward and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes SC/ST.
- iii. To collaborate with various departments of District administration, local administration and project offices and NGO's.

Conditions of membership of the organization:-

Only members of RSSF Institute, Nagpur shall be eligible to become a Societies of this Society. Toobtain membership, an application will have to be submitted in the prescribed form, the acceptance or rejection of which will be given by the Executive Committee. There is no membership fee. The membership of the members will be considered terminated in the following cases:

- A. Upon self-resignation
- B. On being declared insane or bankrupt.
- C. Upon death.
- D. On passing of no-confidence motion by the Executve committee.
- E- In case of absence in the meeting of the organization for three consecutive times.
- F- On being punished by the court in any criminal case.

Formation of The Board of Societies

The Executive Committee/ Board of Societies of the organization will have a total of 7 members including office bearers. The tenure of the Executive Committee will be 10 (three) years. The officers and members of the Executive Committee will be elected by the General Assembly.

Retired members can be re-elected.

Work and authority of the Executive Committee:-

- * To monitor the works and plans of the organization and to inform the concerned officers and giving required instructions to employees.
- *To be responsible for the movable or immovable property of the institution.
- *To properly conduct all the work of the organization and pass proposals
- * To form sub-committees as per requirement.
- *Passing a no-confidence motion against members who behave against the organization or commit unethical acts.
- *To determine the date, place and agenda of the General body meeting.
- * Prepare and pass the organization's plan and budget and place it before the General Body meeting.
- *To do amendments in the memorandum and rules of the organization and dissolution of the organization.
- * To send the proposal to the General Assembly.
- *To carry out other legislative work to fulfill the objectives.
- *To implement the resolutions passed by the General Assembly.

If for any reason any post in the committee becomes vacant due to completion of the tenure, then the Executive Committee can nominate a person on the said post. But it will have to be duly passed in the annual meeting of the General Assembly. The nominated members will work according to the post for which they have been nominated.

Duties and rights of officials:-

(a) President:-

- 1) To preside over every meeting of the organization.
- 2) Signing in the minutes of the organization.
- 3) To give a decisive vote in case of equal votes in a meeting.
- 4) To provide assistance to the Secretary in the appointment and dismissal of employees.
- 5) To monitor the activities of the organization.
- 6) To advise the Secretary from time to time for calling any kind of meeting.
- 7) As per the need to represent the organization in the meeting of any officer or other organization.
- 8) Fulfill the tasks and responsibilities assigned by the Executive Committee from time to time.

(b) Secretary:-

1. Organizing the meeting.
2. To do other work as per the opinion of the Chairman.
3. To correspond on behalf of the organization.
4. To keep every book and documents safe.
5. Getting the President to sign important documents
6. To record the proceedings of the meeting in the minutes register.

Treasurer:-

1. To fulfill the financial tasks and responsibilities assigned directly by the Executive Committee.
 2. To keep track of the income and expenditure of the Society, to prepare and keep safe the account of income and expenditure.
3. To present Income-expenditure accounts in the General meeting .Assisting the Secretary in presenting, it in the meeting and answering the questions asked.
5. To give answers on financial issues in the executive meeting.
6. To search for new sources of income and give advice regarding the same to the executive Committee
6. Getting the accounts of the organization audited and presenting the related report in the General meeting.

Work and rights of the General Body meeting:-

- A. To elect the officers and members of the Executive Committee.
- B. Passing the plan, budget, audit accounts and progress report of the organization. , To appoint the auditor to audit the accounts of the organization.
- C. Bringing amendments in the memorandum and rules of the organization.
- D. Taking decision on dissolution of the institution.
- E. To consider other matters with the consent of the President
- F. Passing the annual progress report of the organization.

General Assembly meetings :-

- The annual meeting of the General Assembly will be held once a year and the special meeting of the General Assembly may be held with the consent of the President.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- Accelerate the community driven initiatives for women empowerment, sustainable livelihood, health management, total literacy and all round development of the operational area.
- Capacity building for youth and women through vocational training and mentoring support for their entrepreneurial endeavors and to make them economically independent.
- To work for access of quality sanitation and potable water and sound habitat to people & aware people learn optimum use of natural resources.
- Improve the economic status and standard of living of the inhabitants with the help of cottage industries and handlooms through vocational training, management and marketing.
- Inspire to raise the per-capita income of the families.
- * To work for women, especially down-trodden, working females, mothers and widows emancipation and empowerment.
- Overall effort to counter the blind faith, superstition, castetism & untouchability among our community & counter evils like corruption.
- All other kind of work to especially able person /senior citizen to leave happy and contented life.
- To work for child right preservation and all round development of children.
- To encourage all effort that contributes to the quality and quantity of education to children and adolescents.

OUR GOVERNANCE

We believe in democratic values which govern our action and decision. The organization has sound governance structure led by highest authority General body. Leadership is given by president elect. Apart from resolving on policy direction, General body approves, long term plan, annual plan, budgetary allocations and previous year annual report and audited statements, presented by the executive committee. We have developed culture of annual planning meeting in which our supervision and field staff take part. In such planning meeting we discuss our comprehensive master plan which include operation planning of the organization, resource planning. We develop our plan of specific project under implementation (in synchronization with our annual plan). The planning is conveyed to all stake holders which include their responsibility.

Human Resources:

The SOCIETY has capable team of trained personnel and experienced consultants. Our human resources come from diverse field from health care to environment and social work. Our team comprise of community volunteers, social workers, full time employees, empanelled

consultants & trainers.. We as strong believer in importance of Learning and development, we encourage our supervisors/employees and volunteer to develop through training and seminars.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN & EMPLOYMENT

Women play a major role in managing the family, earning livelihood and grooming the future generation. Women empowerment has been initiated through drudgery reduction, gender sensitization and capacity building. Activities like safe drinking water, primary health care, hygiene and sanitation and skill-oriented training are being promoted. Gender sensitization is



being initiated to ensure that women are treated well and given equal opportunities to get their due status in the society. Subsequently, they are encouraged to form Self Help Groups to come up with individual and group enterprises to generate income opportunities apart from contributing to their own agriculture and livestock husbandry.

Activities

With the support from world vision we have conducted Strengthening and livelihood skill training for 8 women SHGs in NAGPUR Dist.

- CARDS is also imparting skill based training for income generation like agarbatti (insect sticks) making, Papad, Achar (Pickle), Stitching & embroidery,
- EAC (Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp) was organized for better understanding of entrepreneurial skills, & its forward and backward linkages.

Family counseling Centre Program

Family counseling Centre Program

“Join Hands With RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION dedicated to making the difference the life of mother and children’ s. We believe that together we can create a better future .Join our mission to provide support care and opportunities to those who need it.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION -Skill development is key part of preparing for business. Think of business as an activity in which you apply learned skills to succeed. Every



activity in business; selling, marketing, making products, serving customers, and the many

more activities in business require a very broad range of skills such as thinking, time engagement, communications, decision making, working as teams and many more skills. Everyone develops skills to function and to participate in activities. There are basic skills such as eating, talking, walking, reading, walking which develop in your early years but can be further developed through out your life.

There are many life skills used to think, to work with others, make decisions, manage time, concentrate and many more. The goal is to develop as many skills as possible and at a high skill level. The more skills you have and the better you can perform these skills will determine how well you perform activities such as school and eventually jobs in business or entrepreneurship.

Think of skill development courses as a tool box of tips on doing things. We provide you with many life skill tips for everyday use, to help you manage; school, your friends, family and eventually in business.



You may not see these classes or activities in school, as we found them in business and translated them for your use or created many of them ourselves.

Skills are things that can help you do something. Skills are like tools. People normally think of tools that are used to build something. A hammer is a tool used to build a house, while a pencil is a tool for an artist to draw. in our case, we are providing you with several “business tools” or “life skill tools” to help you build skills in developing yourself and your eventual business career. The “tools” are information (content) and can be easily distributed and enjoyed by

kids online at our site. The “tools” are interesting for kids to work with, relevant to career/business and developed in a way that is communicated well to kids.

Try the skill development activities, have some fun with them and discover things about yourself while improving yourself. Use the tools to start developing or “building your eventual career”.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA The Government of India introduced ‘Skill India’ to open various schemes and training courses for the unemployed youth. The mission is to cater to the skill development of the youth in the country through a result-oriented framework. The latter is designed so that it corresponds to the needs of the industry. The best part about Skill India is that it is digitised and allows the youth to enrol either as a trainer or as a candidate.



Components of Skill India’s PMKVY

The main skill development scheme under Skill India is “Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana” (PMKVY). Its main objective is to encourage youth to take up training for a better livelihood. To be precise, it makes them understand the importance of skill development in India. The government covers all the training fees and assessments for this program, and individuals with prior expertise get certificates. Given below are the main components of PMKVY.

- **Short-term training**

The unemployed youth and college or school dropouts are trained under this module. They are empowered as per the National Skills Qualification Framework.

Food Processing

The Food Processing, Technology and Safety certificate program trains students on the processes and technologies used to convert commodities into consumable food products.

The program combines online and in-person courses with applied learning experiences including a mobile food processing lab, industry clerkship and professional internship.

However, it needs a coordinated effort from the government, stakeholders, industries, educational institutes, students, trainees, jobseekers, etc. In short, Skill India needs encouragement from every sector to fulfil the aim that it was introduced.



Importing Skill Development

Unemployed Youth (both Male & Female)

Skill Training Centre

Stitching & Tailoring with Embroidery.

Areas of study include:

- Food processing and technology
- Facilities management
- Microbiology and chemistry
- Safety principles and regulations
- Applied food processing (cereals and grains, dairy foods, fruits and vegetables, muscle foods)

Here are some food processing programs:

Entrepreneurship Development Programme on Food Processing: A collaborative program between the National Institute for Micro, Small, & Medium Enterprises (nimsme) and the National Institute for Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE)

- Food Technology course: A branch of engineering that covers the techniques used in food production, processing, preservation, packaging, labeling, quality management, and distribution.

Food processing is the process of transforming food items into a form that can be used. It can include physical and chemical processes like mincing, cooking, canning, liquefaction, pickling, macerating, and emulsification. Some traditional food processing techniques include: Homogenisation, Pasteurisation, Canning, Drying, Smoking. Food processing can also involve value addition to agricultural or horticultural produce. This includes processes like grading, sorting, and packaging which can enhance the shelf life of food products.

Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading environmental authority in the United Nations system. UNEP uses its expertise to strengthen environmental standards



and practices while helping implement environmental obligations at the country, regional and global levels. UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

Programs: RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION

Environmental management programs support the NIEHS Environmental Policy and the overall goal of reducing negative environmental impacts. These programs were established to assure compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Each program includes specific requirements that are documented in the NIEHS EMS Manual as well as a corresponding written plan, procedure, or instruction.

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

- o The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an extensive scheme to universalize elementary education through district based, decentralized specific planning and implementation strategy by community ownership of the school system.
- o The scheme covering the entire country subsuming within itself all other major governmental educational interventions.
- o The Abhiyan is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for children in the 6-14 age group by 2023. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implement by the JEPC in all 22 district of MAHARASHTRA since 2023-24.

WHAT IS SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

- o A programme with a clear time frame for universal elementary education.
- o A response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. o An opportunity for promoting social justice through basic education.
- o An effort at effectively involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions, School Management Committees, Village and Urban Slum level Education Committees, Parents' Teachers' Associations, Mother Teacher Associations, Tribal Autonomous Councils and other grass root level structures in the management of elementary schools. o An expression of political will for universal elementary education across the country.
- o A partnership between the Central, State and the local government.
- o An opportunity for State to develop their own vision of elementary education.

OBJECTIVES OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN o All Children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School,' Back-to-School' camp by 2023.

- o All Children complete five years of primary schooling by 2023.
- o All Children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2023.
- o Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- o Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2022 and at elementary

education level by 2023.

BROAD STRATEGIES CENTRAL TO SSA PROGRAMME

Institutional Reforms – As part of the SSA, the Central and the governments will undertake reforms in order to improve efficiency of the delivery system. The States will have to make an objective assessment of their prevalent education system including educational administration, achievement levels in schools, financial issues, decentralization and community ownership, review of State Education Act, rationalization of teacher deployment and recruitment of teachers, monitoring and evaluation, status of education of girls, SC/ST and disadvantaged groups, policy regarding private schools and ECCE. Many States have already carried out several changes to improve the delivery system for elementary education.

Sustainable Financing – The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is based on the premise that financing of elementary education interventions has to be sustainable. This calls for a long-term perspective on financial partnership between the Central and the State governments.

Community Ownership – The programme calls for community ownership of school-based interventions through effective decentralisation. This will be augmented by involvement of women's group, VEC members and members of Panchayati Raj institutions.

Institutional Capacity Building – The SSA conceives a major capacity building role for national, state and district level institutions like NIEPA/NCERT/NCTE/ SCERT/ SIEMAT/DIET. Improvement in quality requires a sustainable support system of resource persons and institutions.

Improving Mainstream Educational Administration – It calls for improvement of mainstream educational administration by institutional development, infusion of new approaches and by adoption of cost effective and efficient methods.

Community Based Monitoring with Full Transparency – The Programme will have a community based monitoring system. The Educational Management Information System (EMIS) will correlate school level data with community-based information from micro planning and surveys. Besides this, every school will be encouraged to share all information with the community, including grants received. A notice board would be put up in every school for this purpose.

Habitation as a Unit of Planning – The SSA works on community based approach to planning with habitation as a unit of planning. Habitation plans will be the basis for formulating district plans. **Accountability to Community** – SSA envisages cooperation between teachers, parents and PRIs, as well as accountability and transparency to the community. **Priority to Education of Girls** – Education of girls, especially those belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and minorities, will be one of the principal concerns in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Focus on Special Groups – There will be a focus on the inclusion and participation of children from SC/ST, minority groups, urban deprived children, children of other disadvantaged groups and children with special needs, in the educational process. **Pre-Project Phase** – SSA will commence throughout the country with a well-planned pre-project phase that provides for a large number of interventions for capacity development to improve the delivery and monitoring system. These include provision for household surveys, community-based micro planning and school mapping, training of community leaders, school level activities, support for setting up information system, office equipment, diagnostic studies, etc. **Thrust on Quality** – SSA lays a special thrust on making education at the elementary level useful and relevant for children by improving the curriculum, child-centered activities and effective teaching learning

strategies.

Role of teachers – SSA recognized the critical and central role of teachers and advocates a focus on their development needs, Setting up of Block Resource Centres/Cluster Resource Centres, recruitment of qualified teachers, opportunities for teacher development through participation in curriculum-related material development, focus on classroom process and exposure visits for teachers are all designed to develop the human resource among teachers. District Elementary Education Plans – As per the SSA framework, each district will prepare a District Elementary Education Plan reflecting all the investment being made and required in the elementary education sector, with a holistic and convergent approach. There will be a Perspective Plan that will give a framework of activities over a longer time frame to achieve UEE. There will also be an Annual Work Plan and Budget that will list the prioritized activities to be carried out in that year. The Perspective Plan will also be a dynamic document subject to constant improvement in the course of programme implementation.

STITCHING & TAILORING CUTTING, TAILORING & DRESS MAKING

Clothing is one of the basic needs of human being people one becoming fashion conscious. With change in fashion & style, the stitching of garment also changes. Hence keeping in view the market demand and change fashion technology, courses on cutting, tailoring & dress making have been suitably designed in the structure of non formal education. The beneficiaries are new literates and people with low education levels. Besides in Indian tradition girls/women are expected to know tailoring to fulfill the basic stitching requirement at home. Stitching of garments at home is a money saving device for lower middle income group. Besides tailoring can be a vocation for self employment.



Objective:

- To provide knowledge & training
- Use of tools & equipment used in tailoring trade.
- Sewing terminology
- Taking correct body measurements • Basic hand & machine stitches
- Designing, drafting & pattern making
- Layout & fabric estimation
- Cutting, tailoring & finishing of garments for children, ladies & gents.
- Alteration, defects & remedies to fitting problems.
- Processes of quality control, packaging, labeling, marking, costing & promotion.
- Sourcing of fabrics, trends & relating so servicing process.
- Skill to construct professional looking garments.
- Enhancing employability & entrepreneur skills.

Training Women in Tailoring

We are committed to empowering women in rural India by providing them with valuable tailoring training and skills. Our six-month tailoring program is designed to teach women the



basics of sewing, as well as business practices that will help them support their families. Our experienced teachers will provide them with the tools and knowledge needed to make an

independent living.

Empowering Women with Sewing Machines

Upon completion of our tailoring program, each graduate will receive her own treadle (foot powered) sewing machine. With her newfound sewing skills and sewing machine, she will be able to start her own tailoring business and provide for her family. With each machine purchased, we help to provide a way for these women to improve their lives and the lives of their families.



Breaking the Cycle of Poverty

By providing women with sewing skills and a sewing machine, we are helping to break the cycle of poverty in rural India. We are committed to helping empower these women so they can lead a dignified life, free of poverty. By giving these women the opportunity to launch their own tailoring businesses, we are helping to provide them with the tools needed to support their families and thrive.

Economic opportunities.

The tourism industry in Maharashtra is growing, and there is a demand for people who can perform traditional folk dances, music, and art forms. The training can help to create economic opportunities for people in District Nagpur who are interested in preserving and developing the cultural heritage of the region. 48 | Page HOLYCROSSKRISHIVIGYANTRUST We empower women in rural India by providing them with valuable tailoring training and skills. Our six-month tailoring program is designed to teach women the basics of sewing, as well as business practices that will help them support their families. Our

experienced teachers will provide them with the tools and knowledge needed to make an independent living.

Community building.

The training can help to build community spirit and promote social cohesion. It can also help to create a sense of pride in the cultural heritage of Maharashtra Other incentive schemes like distribution of scholarships and uniforms will continue to be funded under the State Plan. They will not be funded under the SSA programme.

Women's Day

RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION- International Women's Day is celebrated in many countries around the world. It is a day when women are recognized for their achievements without regard to divisions, whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic or political. Since those early years, International Women's Day has assumed a new global dimension for women in developed and developing countries alike. The growing international women's movement, which has been strengthened by four global United Nations women's conferences, has helped make the commemoration a rallying point to build support for women's rights and participation in the political and economic arenas. We invite you to learn about the history of women's rights and the UN's contribution to the cause.



Movement in the United States

The first National Woman's Day was observed in the United States on 28 February. The Socialist Party of America designated this day in honour of the 2023 garment workers' strike in New York, where women protested against working conditions. But the first milestone in US was much earlier - in 1848. Indignant over women being barred from speaking at an anti-slavery convention, Americans Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott congregate a few hundred people at their nation's first women's rights convention in New York. Together they demand civil, social, political and religious rights for women in a Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions. A movement is born.



Invest in women: Accelerate progress

Achieving gender equality and women's well-being in all aspects of life is more crucial than ever if we want to create prosperous economies and a healthy planet. However, we are facing a key challenge: the alarming \$360 billion annual deficit in gender-equality measures by 2030. Join us on March 8, 2024, for International Women's Day under the theme 'Invest in women: Accelerate progress', and take a stand with us using the hash tag #Invest In Women.

Here are five key areas needing joint action:

- Investing in women, a human rights issue: Time is running out. Gender equality is the greatest human rights challenge, benefiting everyone.
- Ending poverty: Due to the COVID pandemic and conflicts, 75 million more people have fallen into severe poverty since 2020. Immediate action is crucial to prevent over 342 million women and girls living in poverty by 2020.
- Implementing gender-responsive financing: Conflicts and rising prices may lead 75% of

countries to cut public spending by 2021, negatively impacting women and their essential services.

- Shifting to a green economy and care Society: The current economic system disproportionately affects women. Advocates propose a shift to a green economy and care Society to amplify women's voices.
- Supporting feminist change-makers: Despite leading efforts, feminist organizations receive only 0.13% of official development assistance.

Agriculture Program

INTRODUCTION OF TREE PLANTATION

Tree planting is the process of transplanting tree seedlings, generally for forestry, land reclamation, or landscaping purpose. It differs from the transplantation of larger trees in



arboriculture, and from the lower cost but slower and less reliable distribution of tree seeds. In silvi culture the activity is known as reforestation, or a forestation, depending on whether the area being planted has or has not recently been forested. It involves planting seedlings over an area of land where the forest has been harvested or damaged by fire, disease or human activity. Tree planting is carried out in many different parts of the world, and strategies may differ widely across nations and regions and among individual reforestation companies. Tree planting is grounded in forest science, and if performed properly can result in the successful regeneration of a deforested area. Reforestation is the commercial logging industry's answer to the large-scale destruction of old growth forests, but a planted forest rarely replicates the biodiversity and complexity of a natural forest. Because trees remove carbon dioxide from the air as they grow, tree planting can be used as a reengineering technique to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. Desert greening projects are also motivated

by improved biodiversity and reclamation of natural water systems, but also improved economy and social welfare due to increased number of jobs in farming and forestry.

PROCESS OF TREE PLANTATION

HOW TO PLANT A TREE:-

While planting each of these different types of trees differs in the details, all trees eventually end up in a hole. But not any old hole will do. The most common mistake when planting a tree is a digging hole, which is both too deep and too narrow. Too deep and the roots don't have access to sufficient oxygen to ensure proper growth. Too narrow and the root structure can't expand sufficiently to nourish and properly anchor the tree. As a general rule, trees should be transplanted no deeper than the soil in which they were originally grown. The width of the hole should be at least 3 times the diameter of the root ball or container or the spread of the roots in the case of bare root trees. This will provide the tree with enough worked earth for its root structure to establish itself. When digging in poorly drained clay soil, it is important to avoid 'glazing'. Glazing occurs when the sides and bottom of a hole become smoothed forming a barrier, through which water has difficulty passing. To break up the glaze, use a fork to work the bottom and drag the points along the sides of the completed hole. Also, raising the centre bottom of the hole slightly higher than the surrounding area. This allows water to disperse, reducing the possibility of water pooling in the planting zone.



Planting Balled and Bur lapped Trees

Balled and bur lapped (B & B) trees, although best planted as soon as possible, can be stored for

some time after purchase as long as the ball is kept moist and the tree stored in a shady area. B & B trees should always be lifted by the ball, never by the trunk. The burlap surrounding the ball of earth and roots should either be cut away completely (mandatory, in the case of synthetic or plastic burlap) or at least pulled back from the top third of the ball (in the case of natural burlap). Any string or twine should also be removed. Backfill soil (combinations of peat moss, composted manure, topsoil, etc.) is then placed in the hole surrounding the tree just to the height of the ball or slightly lower to allow for some settling. Be careful not to compress the back fill soil as this may prevent water from reaching the roots and the roots from expanding beyond the ball.

Planting Container Trees

Container trees (though subject to greater heat and drying conditions than B and B) can also be stored for a brief period of time after purchase as long as the soil in the container is kept moist and the tree stored in a shady spot. The procedure for planting container trees is similar to that for B & B trees. In the case of metal or plastic containers, remove the container completely. In the case of fiber containers, tear the sides away. Once carefully removed from the container, check the roots. If they are tightly compressed or 'pot bound', use your fingers or a blunt instrument (to minimize root tearing) to carefully tease the fine roots away from the tight mass and then spread the roots prior to planting. In the case of extremely woody compacted roots, it may be necessary to use a spade to open up the bottom half of the root system. The root system is then pulled apart or 'butter flied' prior to planting. Loosening the root structure in this way is extremely important in the case of container plants. Failure to do so may result in the roots 'girdling' and killing the tree. At the very least, the roots will have difficulty expanding beyond the dimensions of the original container. To further assist this, lightly break up even the soil outside the planting zone. This allows roots that quickly move out of the planting zone to be more resilient as they anchor into existing surrounding soil conditions. Once the tree is seated in the hole, the original soil is then back-filled into the hole to the soil level of the container. Again, remember not to overly compress the back-filled soil especially by tramping it with your feet. Compress gently using your hands instead.



Planting Bare-Rooted Trees

Planting bare-rooted trees is a little different as there is no soil surrounding the roots. Most importantly, the time between purchase and planting is a more critical issue. Plant as soon as possible. When purchasing bare-rooted trees, inspect the roots to ensure that they are moist and have numerous lengths of fine root hairs (healthy). Care should be taken to ensure that the roots are kept moist in the period between purchase and planting. Prune broken or damaged roots but save as much of the root structure as you can. To plant, first build a cone of earth in the centre of the hole around which to splay the roots. Make sure that when properly seated on this cone the tree is planted so that the 'trunk flare' is clearly visible and the 'crown', where the roots and top meet, is about two inches above the soil level. This is to allow for natural settling.

Water, Mulch and Fertilizer

Watering

Newly planted trees should be watered at the time of planting. In addition, during the first growing season, they should be watered at least once a week in the absence of rain, more often during the height of the summer. However, care should be taken not to overwater as this may result in oxygen deprivation. If you are uncertain as to whether a tree needs watering, dig down 6-8 inches at the edge of the planting hole. If the soil at that depth feels powdery or crumbly, the tree needs water. Adequately moistened soil should form a ball when squeezed. Regular deep soakings are better than frequent light wettings. Moisture should reach a depth of 12 to 18 inches below the soil surface to encourage ideal root growth. One new way to ensure a constant supply of moisture is through the use of superabsorbent polymer crystals that absorb moisture when the surrounding soil is moist, and release it again when the soil dries out.



Mulching

To conserve moisture and promote water and air penetration, the back filled soil surrounding newly-planted trees can be covered with mulch consisting of material such as bark, wood chips or pine needles (although the acidity associated with pine needles is not suited for many plants). Mulch depth should be between 3 to 4 inches. Do not, under any circumstances, cover the area surrounding the tree with plastic sheeting since air and water movement are prevented. Porous landscape fabric can be used since it freely allows water and air penetration.



Fertilizer

Since all soils have a history, it can be beneficial to get soil analyzed properly for macronutrients such as Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K), micronutrients, pH, soil type, and drainage. Although many trees survive without fertilizer at time of planting, the majority of plants suffer root loss and stress associated with movement between ideal nursery grown conditions and the final planting. To compensate for root loss during planting and to alleviate transplant shock, treat your trees with mycorrhizal fungi and fertilizers with the right formulation for the type of tree you are planting. A biostimulant can also aid in root development and general tree health.



Staking and Guy-Wiring Young trees should be able to support their own weight, but when they are transplanted, they often need time to reestablish themselves. Also, many nurseries plant their trees very close together to maximize use of space and stake them to promote height growth at the expense of trunk strength. When shopping for trees, look for trees with branches all along the trunk - not just at the top. Once a tree is planted, it will concentrate its energy on standing upright. If it is unable to do so, try thinning out the upper branches to reduce wind resistance. If that is not enough and you find you have to stake a tree, remember the following" 1. Only stake the tree long enough for it to be able stand on its own. 2. Stakes should not be too tight - there should be room for the tree to sway in the wind. 3. Stakes should not be too loose - the tree should not rub against the stakes. 4. Stakes should be buried at least 1.5 feet underground to provide ample support.

Wrapping and Pruning

Wrapping

Wrapping refers to the technique of winding a crepe-type paper around the barks of trees. Generally speaking, you only need to consider doing this in the northern United States and Canada to prevent the 'sun-scalding' of thin-barked trees like soft maples and crabapples during the first one or two winters after planting. Commercial tree-wrap is sold at nurseries and in garden-supply stores. To wrap a tree, start at the bottom and wind the paper around the tree to the level of the second branch. Fasten the paper at the top with a tack. Don't forget to remove the wrapping each spring to prevent moisture buildup, disease and insect infestation.

Pruning

Use restraint when pruning your newly-planted trees. Prune only to remove damaged or broken branches. Do not prune the top of the tree as this may alter the structure of the tree excessively (check species requirements) and may hamper carbohydrate production. Do not paint the cuts with compounds (e.g. Latex) that prevent air from accessing the wound, thereby slowing the healing process.



Transplanting Trees

There is always danger in moving plant material from one location to another. Root material is sacrificed, and depending on the previous state of the plant, this can be a severe stress. If necessary, it is possible to transplant trees from one area of your property to another. The key lies in ensuring that the tree to be transplanted has a good healthy root ball and that the tree and ball together are not unmanageably heavy.

- Start by tying the branches together loosely.
- Then dig a two-foot deep trench around the tree at least one foot larger than the size of the root ball (or as much intact viable root material as practical). Once the trench is dug, undercut around the shrub. Carefully prune the roots extending from the ball as you dig down.
- When the ball is partially exposed, begin to wrap the ball in burlap starting from the base of the tree down using twine to secure the wrapping. Keep digging until the ball is undercut and sitting on a soil pedestal.
- Then carefully tilt the tree and ball and finish wrapping and securing the burlap underneath.
- Then carefully tilt the tree and ball and finish wrapping and securing the burlap underneath. To help your tree establish itself when transplanted, treat the planting area with mycorrhizal fungi, a form specially related fertilizer and bio stimulant. Well that wasn't so difficult, was it? Now all you have to do is remember that it can take a year or more for newly planted trees to adjust to their new surroundings. During that time, you should make sure that they are receiving sufficient water. In some cases, you may want to fertilize as necessary.

OBJECTIVES OF TREE PLANTATION

- To become self reliant in meeting companies pulpwood requirement and there by conserving the natural forest.
- To develop renewable and sustainable plantations in marginal and degraded lands.
- To provide fair returns to the small and marginal farmers.
- To Educate and train the farmers about modern technology in pulp wood tree farming.
- To improve Socio-Economic status of small and marginal farmers.

EFFECTS OF TREE PLANTATION

- I. Decrease Global Warming
 - II. Produce Oxygen
 - III. Clean the Soil
 - IV. Control Noise Pollution
 - V. Shade and Cool
 - VI. Act as Windbreaks
 - VII. Fight Soil Erosion
- What happened when there is no plantation? 1. Increase Global Warming 2. Reduce Oxygen 3. Unclean the Soil 4. Increase in Noise Pollution 5. Increase in Soil Erosion 6. Decrease in Shade and Cool.

Tree Plantation in India

Tree plantation plays a crucial role in India's environmental conservation efforts. As the second-most populous country in the world, India faces various environmental challenges, making tree plantation a vital practice for mitigating climate change, restoring ecosystems, and improving the overall well-being of its citizens.



Best Practices for Tree Plantation in India:

1. Site Selection: Choose appropriate locations such as public parks, schools, and degraded lands for tree plantation. Focus on areas with adequate sunlight, proper drainage, and enough space for the tree to grow.
2. Native Tree Species: Opt for planting native tree species as they are welladapted to the local climate and support the region's biodiversity. Some popular choices in India include neem, banyan, peepal, mango, and teak.

3. 3. Planting Season: The ideal time for tree plantation in most parts of India is during the monsoon season (June to September). This period provides sufficient rainfall, which helps with the establishment and growth of newly planted trees.

4. 4. Proper Planting Techniques: Follow proper planting techniques to ensure the tree's root system is well-positioned and not damaged during planting. Adequate spacing between trees should be maintained to allow for their mature growth.

Tree Plantation Care and Maintenance:

1. Watering: Provide regular watering to newly planted trees, especially during the first year. It is important to maintain a balance, avoiding both overwatering and under watering.

2. Mulching: Apply organic mulch around the base of the tree to conserve moisture, regulate soil temperature, suppress weed growth, and provide essential nutrients. This practice improves the tree's overall health and reduces water requirements.

3. Pruning: Prune trees as needed to remove dead or diseased branches, maintain proper shape, and enhance their structural integrity. Pruning also promotes healthy growth and reduces the risk of potential hazards.

Benefits of Tree Plantation in India:

Fruit cultivation in India is important for the country's economy, health, and nutrition. India is a world leader in the production of many fruits, and is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables globally.

Amongst fruits, the country ranks first in the production of Bananas (25.56%), Mangoes (including mangos and guavas) (44.46%) and Papayas (38.64%). The vast production base offers India tremendous opportunities for export. During 2023-24, India exported fresh fruits and vegetables.

Efficient utilization of resources: Growing of fruits being perennial in nature, enables grower to remain engaged throughout the year in farm operations and to utilize fully the resources & assets like machinery, labour, land water for production purpose throughout the year compared to agronomic crops.

Utilization of waste and barren lands for production: Although, most of the fruits crops require perennial irrigation and good soil for production, there are many fruit crops of hardy in nature, Mango, Ber, Cashew, Custard apple, Aonla, Phalsa, Jamun etc. which are grown on poor shallow, undulated soils considered unsuitable for growing grain/ agronomical crops.

Foreign exchange: Many fresh fruits, processed products and spices are exported to several countries earning good amount of foreign exchange.

II. Nutritional importance

Importance of fruits in human diet is well recognized. Man cannot live on cereals alone.

Fruits and vegetables are essential for balanced diet and good health.

Nutritionist advocates 60-85g of fruits and 360 gm.

Vegetables per capita per day in addition to cereals, pulses, egg etc.

Fruits and vegetables are good sources of vitamins and minerals without which human body cannot maintain proper health and develop resistance to disease they also contain pectin, cellulose, fats, proteins etc. industries- canning and preservation (fresh fruits), coir industries.

Mango Cultivation

Mango cultivation in Maharashtra is important for a number of reasons, including:

Livelihood

Mango cultivation can provide a livelihood for farmers in rural areas. In the Gumla area,



1. Land Availability: Rapid urbanization and population growth have led to a scarcity of available land for tree plantation, making it challenging to find suitable sites for planting.
2. Water Availability: In certain regions of India, water scarcity can pose a challenge for tree plantation, especially during dry seasons. Efficient water management practices and the selection of drought-tolerant tree species can help mitigate this issue. Tree plantation in India is a powerful tool for combatting climate change, restoring ecosystems,

. Corporate Tree Plantation in India

Corporate tree plantation initiatives in India involve companies actively participating in tree plantation drives as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) efforts. By organizing tree plantation events, corporates contribute to environmental conservation, promote sustainable practices, and enhance their brand image.



Urban Tree Plantation India

Urban tree plantation in India focuses on planting and nurturing trees in urban areas, including cities and towns. This initiative aims to combat urban heat island effects, improve air quality, provide shade, enhance aesthetics, and promote a healthier living environment for urban residents.

Tree Plantation Organizations' India

Tree plantation organizations in India work towards promoting tree plantation, conservation, and sustainable land management practices. These organizations collaborate with stakeholders, conduct awareness campaigns, provide technical expertise, and facilitate community participation in tree plantation initiatives across the country.



Tree Plantation by NGOs in India

Tree plantation NGOs in India play a crucial role in promoting and implementing tree plantation projects across the country. These organizations work towards restoring ecosystems, conserving biodiversity, and raising awareness about the importance of tree plantation in combating climate change and environmental degradation.

Tree plantation events in India

Tree Plantation for CSR in India

Tree plantation for corporate social responsibility (CSR) in India involves companies dedicating resources, funds, and employee volunteers to support tree plantation initiatives. This approach allows cooperates to align their sustainability goals with environmental conservation, promote employee engagement, and make a positive impact on society.

India, a country rich in cultural diversity, also designates specific trees as the "State Trees of India" for various states and union territories. These state trees often hold cultural, ecological,



or historical significance to the regions they represent.

Corporate Tree Plantation in India Corporate tree plantation initiatives in India involve companies actively participating in tree plantation drives as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) efforts. By organizing tree plantation events, cooperates contribute to environmental conservation, promote sustainable practices, and enhance their brand image. Tree Plantation NGOs in India Tree plantation NGOs in India play a crucial role in promoting and implementing tree plantation projects across the country. These organizations work towards restoring ecosystems, conserving biodiversity, and raising awareness about the importance of tree plantation in combating climate change and environmental degradation.

Government policies and initiatives for tree plantation in India

The Indian government has implemented several policies and initiatives to promote tree plantation and environmental conservation. These include afforestation programs, national forest policies, and campaigns such as the Green India Mission. These policies aim to increase forest cover, combat deforestation, and enhance ecosystem services across the country.

India Tree Plantation Drive

The India Tree Plantation Drive is a nationwide campaign that focuses on large-scale tree plantation initiatives. It aims to mobilize individuals, communities, corporates, and government entities to actively participate in tree plantation activities, contributing to the nation's green cover and environmental sustainability.

Urban Tree Plantation

India Urban tree plantation in India focuses on planting and nurturing trees in urban areas, including cities and towns. This initiative aims to combat urban heat island effects, improve air quality, provide shade, enhance aesthetics, and promote a healthier living environment for urban residents.

Tree Plantation Organizations' India

Tree plantation organizations in India work towards promoting tree plantation, conservation, and sustainable land management practices. These organizations collaborate with stakeholders, conduct awareness campaigns, provide technical expertise, and facilitate community participation in tree plantation initiatives across the country.

Mushroom Cultivation

Mushroom cultivation in Maharashtra has gained significant traction over the past decades due to its nutritional benefits, economic potential and adaptability to various agro-climatic conditions. Mushrooms are a rich source of Protein, Vitamins and Minerals making them an important food resource.

Most commonly cultivated Mushrooms include

1. Button Mushroom (*Agaricus Bisporus*)- The most popular variety amounting to 70% of production.
2. Oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus Spps*) – Gaining popularity due to its fast growth and high yield.
3. Milky Mushroom (*Calocybe indica*) – Grown in warmer climate, known for its good taste.



Cultivation Practices – Mushroom Cultivation involves several key steps.

1. Substrate Preparation – Agricultural wastes like straw, Saw Dust, other organic materials are used.
2. Spawn Production –Mushroom spawn is produced in sterile conditions to ensure disease free growth
3. Fruiting Chamber Management –Controlled temperature, Humidity and light conditions are optimal growth.
4. Harvesting – Mushroom are harvested when they reach desired size, typically within a few weeks of inoculation.
5. Economic Impact- Mushroom cultivation offers several economic benefits.

1. Employment Generation- Provided job opportunities in rural and semi urban areas.
2. Income Generation- Farmers can earn substantial income from Mushroom Farming with low initial investment.
3. Export Potential – There is growing demand for Indian Mushrooms in international market.

Government Initiatives

The Government promotes Mushroom Cultivation through various schemes and programs providing subsidies and financial support to farmers to enhance production and improves livelihoods.



Mushroom Cultivation presents a promising opportunity for improving food security and rural livelihood. With ongoing support, awareness programs and technological advancement. The sector can continue to grow and contribute significantly to the Agricultural Economy.

Cultivation of Medicinal plants

Maharashtra rich in Biodiversity and traditional knowledge has significant potential for cultivating medicinal plants.

Prominent medicinal plants cultivated in Maharashtra include

Ashwagandha - (*Withania somnifera*) is known for its adaptogenic properties used in stress relief and overall wellness.

Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*) revered for its therapeutic benefits includes anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial properties.

Alovera- (Aloe barbadensis) Used for its healing properties particularly in skin care and digestion.

Turmeric - Curcuma longa – A well-known anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant.

Cultivation Practices

1. Selection of Species- choose plants based on market demand and climatic suitability.
2. Soil Preparation – Organic methods to be employed to enhance soil fertility.
3. Propagation – seeds or cuttings are used for careful attention to quality.
4. Harvesting and processing – Timely harvesting and proper drying techniques are crucial preserving medicinal properties.

Economic Benefits –Medicinal plant cultivation can significantly contribute to the local economy.

1. Income Generation through sale of medicinal herbs.
2. Employment opportunities – it creates jobs in cultivation, processing and marketing.

Export Potential – Increase global demand for herbal products opens avenues for export.

Challenges – The Sector faces challenges including lack of awareness, market access and quality control.

Maharashtra government promotes cultivation of herbal plants through various programs offering training, financial assistance for establishing herbal gardens and processing units. Cultivation of medicinal plants in Maharashtra holds great promise for enhancing livelihood, preserving bio diversity and prompting sustainable agriculture. With continued support and awareness, this sector can thrive and contribute to both local and national economy.

SCHOOL AWARENESS

School awareness programs can include a variety of activities, such as:

- Classroom education
- Ralls
- Assemblies
- Parent and student education events
- Interactive videos
- Multiple choice quizzes
- Role-playing games
- Distribution of information and promotional items
- Workshops

Nepalese SOCIETY is highly entrenched with cultural values and beliefs, which is again shaped by patriarchal thinking. Girl's education has been ignored for various reasons such as cultural traditions, unsuitable schooling environment and poor financial status which leads to many

dropouts. Gender discrimination, patriarchal norms and male domination within the SOCIETY are the major challenges faced by the girls in remotest part of MAHARASHTRA,

First, the program examines the educational situation and need of awareness program especially focusing on the governmental school of NAGPUR at the particular area. Second, it



examines the various approaches initiated by the government and donors to enlighten on human trafficking. Third, it identifies and tries to mitigate the gaps in the approaches that have been taken. Lastly, the program concludes by conducting School Awareness Program that would enable the students:

Education & Book Distribution

RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION

Education is the process by which a SOCIETY transmits its accumulated knowledge skills and values from one generation to another. Education must provide the means and opportunities to enhance the child creative expression and the capacity for aesthetic appreciation. Education gives knowledge about the world around us. It makes children capable of

interpreting things in the right perspective. A school is an institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers. Most countries have systems of formal education, which is commonly compulsory. MAHARASHTRA government is committed to providing better and quality education. Especially in the remote rural areas, the benefit of education can be achieved. It is the first to provide quality education to the children of all classes.



FOOD PRODUCTION VEGETABLES

RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION

Vegetables consist of a large group of plants consumed as food. Perishable when fresh but able to be preserved by a number of processing methods, they are excellent sources of certain minerals and vitamins and are often the main source of dietary fibre. The consumption of vegetables has increased significantly as consumers have become more health-conscious. Owing to the perishable nature of the fresh produce, international trade in vegetables is mostly confined to the processed forms.



Production for processing

Processed vegetables include canned, frozen, dehydrated, and pickled products. The cost of production per unit area of land and per ton is usually less for processing crops than for the same crops grown for market because raw material appearance is not a major quality factor in processing. This difference allows lower land value, less hand labour, and lower handling cost. Although many kinds of vegetables can be processed, there are marked varietal differences within each species in adaptability to a given method.

Specifications for vegetables for canning and freezing usually include small size, high quality, and uniformity. For many kinds of vegetables, a series of varieties having different dates of maturity is required to ensure a constant supply of raw material, thus enabling the factory to operate with an even flow of input over a long period. Acceptable processed vegetables should have a taste, odour, and appearance comparable with the fresh product, retain nutritive values, and have good storage stability.

Vegetables raised for seed production

This type of vegetable farming requires special skills and techniques. The crop is not ready for harvest when the edible portion of the plant reaches the stage of maturity; it must be carried through further stages of growth. Production under isolated conditions ensures the purity of seed yield. Special techniques are applied during the stage of flowering and seed development and also in harvesting and threshing the seeds.



Production factors and techniques

Profitable vegetable farming requires attention to all production operations, including insect, disease, and weed control and efficient marketing. The kind of vegetable grown is mainly determined by consumer demands, which can be defined in terms of variety, size, tenderness, flavour, freshness, and type of pack. Effective management involves the adoption of techniques resulting in a steady flow of the desired amount of produce over the whole of the natural growing season of the crop. Many vegetables can be grown throughout the year in some climates, although yield per acre for a given kind of vegetable varies according to the growing season and region where the crop is produced.

Harvesting and storing

Most leafy vegetables that do not require harvesting by mechanical device are cooled immediately after harvest to remove field heat, sorted to remove debris, washed to remove dirt, and bundled or packed for shipping and retail. In most cases vegetables are bundled as whole plants, since



cutting will injure the cells and liberate ethylene, which promotes senescence and shortens shelf life. Low-temperature storage is essential in the handling of quality leafy vegetables. On the other hand, storing below refrigerated temperature may lead to chilling injury of certain vegetables and to rapid loss of quality. In developing countries where refrigeration is not available, postharvest losses of fresh vegetables can be as much as half the total harvest.

Health Awareness Program

RASHTRASANT SAMYEK SANDESH FOUNDATION

When our children fall sick, we immediately call a doctor or rush to a nearby hospital. These children are lucky because they have ample means and resources to get themselves treated. Do you know that some unfortunate ones do not realise that they are ill and deny treatment? Here lies the importance of the health awareness essay, as it will help our kids to understand the issues that revolve around health.



Although we have an efficient healthcare system, it is disheartening to know that every citizen does not get access to it. People fail to comprehend health issues in them and eventually do not receive treatment on time. Through this short essay on health awareness, we can familiarise ourselves with such issues and see how we can create health awareness.

Importance of Health Awareness

Even while we do not have any illness or injury, it is essential to do a thorough checkup to identify any serious problems in our health. Maintaining good health is important for all, which is emphasised in this health awareness essay.

Though we stress that health is wealth, not everyone pays much attention to it. A slight delay in treatment or simple carelessness could cost your life, and this is why people should have proper health awareness. The short essay on health awareness focuses on how we can prevent the issues of lack of treatment or healthcare facilities.



Some people do not know if they have any diseases, and they continue living in ignorance till their health situation turns severe. Hence, it is necessary that we educate them about different diseases, their symptoms and treatment options, as well as raise their awareness about health. In this way, they will be motivated to make the right decisions regarding their health.

Ways to Raise Health Awareness

As we have discussed the importance of health awareness in the previous section, we will now see how we can raise awareness of this topic through the short essay on health awareness. We might have come across many awareness days like World AIDS Day, World Polio Day, World Hepatitis Day etc., each year, which are aimed to promote health and call attention to various health problems. These awareness programmes impart a better understanding of several communicable diseases and how we can prevent them.



The health awareness essay also highlights the significance of making people realise the value of physical, mental and social health. While it is easy for us to discover physical health problems through symptoms, **mental health awareness** is often overlooked. Organising campaigns is an effective way to raise awareness among people. Through vaccination drives and by arranging workshops and seminars, we can reach people and inspire them to improve their lifestyles and habits for their good health.

What health awareness programs can include

- Safe learning environment
- Clean air and water sources
- No drugs or violence
- Family involvement

- Food desert issues
- Lack of healthy food in communities
- Transportation issues

How health awareness programs can be conducted Rallies, Debates, Health-weeks, Health camps.

Why health awareness programs are important

- Reduce ill-health
- Reduce premature deaths from treatable diseases
- Give people the opportunity to take accountability for their health
- Ensure effective treatment

Culture in a Music Program

A common feature of outstanding school music programs is a strong sense of collective, positive culture that surrounds and supports the musical activities of the program. One aspect of these strong cultures is the strong sense of belonging, commitment, and fulfillment experienced by those participating in the program. Senior high school students Campbell and



Atharv generously provided powerful insights to these components in their schools' music cultures.

I began learning trumpet at my primary school after a few years of keyboard lessons. My uncle has played the cornet in a local brass band for many years and, after being introduced to the instrument at a family gathering, I was set on it. My primary school did not really have a music program, but I was lucky enough to become involved in the music program at Eltham High School while still in primary school. This allowed me to develop both individual and ensemble playing skills from a young age, and being part of a collective group of musicians was what really drew me to the program initially. When it came time to choose which high school to attend, the choice was obvious. The music program at Eltham High School had already provided me with many opportunities and friendships, and I wanted to continue down that path.

नवराष्ट्र

'गीत गाता चल' गीतांचा कार्यक्रम रंगला

नागपूर. शिल्प कला सागर (सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक) संस्थेचे सचिव योगेश राऊत आणि साई सवांगीण ग्रामीण समाज विकास संस्था, कुहीचे अध्यक्ष आनंद खडसे, अजित बालक मंदिर वाडीचे अध्यक्ष रामदास मानेराव, निलशोभा बहुउद्देशीय संस्थेचे सचिव नितीन पात्रीकर, लोककला शाहीर मंडळ कुहीचे सदस्य रोमदेव शेषराव शेंबे, राष्ट्रसंत सम्यक संदेश फाउंडेशन सातारा, कुहीचे संदेश गणवीर, मागासवर्गीय गोपाळ समाज कल्याणकारी संस्था माहूरझरीचे



अध्यक्ष अशोक लोणारे या सर्व संस्थांच्या सहयोगाने सोमवारी विदर्भ हिंदी साहित्य संघाच्या उत्कर्ष हॉलमध्ये 'गीत गाता चल..' हा हिंदी गीतांचा कार्यक्रम पार पडला. नवोदित गायकांना संधी देण्याच्या

दृष्टीने आयोजित या कार्यक्रमात अरुणा चौधरी, नरेंद्र इंगळे, योगेश राऊत, शारदा लजिवार, आसावरी डांगे, विनोद बोवडे आदी गायक कलावंतांनी एकापेक्षा एक गाणी सादर करून प्रेक्षकांचे मन जिंकले. नरेंद्र इंगळे यांनी योगेश राऊत यांच्या वाढदिवसानिमित्त 'बार बार ये दिन आये' हे गीत सादर केले. प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून उर्मिला वाल्दे-राऊत, विलास कुबडे यांची उपस्थिती होती. निवेदन योगेश राऊत यांनी केले तर प्रथमेश राऊत यांनी आभार मानले.

Orange City Plus Edition

Jul 17, 2024 Page No. 2

Powered by: erelego.com

Being a part of the music program undoubtedly changed my life in many ways. There was never really one thing that I enjoyed most about it; but the sense of belonging and shared purpose with my peers that it provided was something I really valued.

There was a holistic approach to ensemble playing, in that the end goal was always to make music. No matter the level of technical ability or musicianship, having a musical outcome was at the core of what made the music program so special. It seems simple, but having the opportunity to make music with a large group of people was one of the best parts of the program. Seeing many months of hard work pay off in performances was always satisfying, and a great sense of shared achievement came from this.

Throughout my time in the music program, I was able to form strong friendships with staff and was provided with examples of great people who are also great musicians. Over the years, my music teachers have been some of the first people I have gone to when seeking advice, or just needing someone to talk to. It is because of the strong examples they set that I am the person and musician I am today. Being part of a music program also exposed me different forms of learning, in that often my instrumental or ensemble teachers were primarily musicians. I always loved talking to my trumpet teachers about different trumpet players we liked or new recordings we had found; and being able to see their appreciation for music first-hand was inspiring.



The music program has always been seen as a pillar of Eltham High School. It encapsulates all of the great things about the school, and sets an example for what can be achieved with consistent work and persistence. It is also clear to everyone that being part of the music program requires a lot of organisation and the ability to set priorities. Throughout my time in high school, most if not all of my classroom teachers were fully supportive of my involvement in the program, and I think this is because of the benefits they could see in it.

One of my favourite music program memories is from Generations in Jazz 2019. That trip was my fourth time attending the festival, but my first performing in Division 1. The whole band had put in so much work, and being able to perform and show off that work on the main stage was such a satisfying feeling. We did well, coming fourth overall; but to us the result didn't matter because we were all just so proud of each other and the collective effort we had all put in to get there.

What I value most from my time in the music program is the person it has helped me become. It taught me that through hard work and perseverance, I can overcome not just musical challenges, but also personal challenges. Many life lessons can be learnt through being a part of a music program, and it is always the first thing I recommend to people considering attending the school. I will carry the things I have learnt and the experiences I have had with me for the rest of my life.

Traditional Dancing

Traditional dancing refers to a form of dance that is specific to a particular culture, society, or region. These dances have been passed down through generations, embodying history, stories and traditions of the people who originated them. From the elegance of Ballet in France to the energetic beats of African dances, each dance is unique and reflective of its culture.



Storytelling Sessions

Storytelling sessions are an age-old practice where stories are narrated orally to an audience. Historically used as a method for educating, entertaining, and passing on moral lessons or cultural beliefs, these sessions can range from fables and folktales (e.g. The Hare and the Tortoise) to historical accounts or personal experiences and are significant to many cultures worldwide.



Pottery Making

Pottery making involves forming clay into objects of a desired shape and then heating them to high temperatures in a kiln to induce reactions that solidify the clay. This art form has been practiced by

various civilizations for thousands of years, often used for utilitarian purposes but also as an artistic medium, with distinctive styles reflecting different cultural traditions and histories

Calligraphy

Calligraphy is a visual art related to writing that involves designing and executing lettering with a broad-tipped instrument, brush, or other writing instrument. Revered in East Asian and Arabic cultures, this art form embodies aesthetic beauty, personal expression, and frequently serves as a medium for poetry.



Theatre Performances

Theatre performances are staged productions where actors perform a story in front of an audience, often on a stage. From Greek tragedies to Elizabethan dramas to Japanese Noh Theatre, these performances are not merely forms of entertainment, but they also provide a reflection of society, culture, and human experience.

Folk Music Concerts

Folk music concerts represent events where traditional, indigenous music is performed live. Such music, passed down through generations, often tells stories of a people, depicts their daily life or beliefs, and is a significant part of various cultures around the world, from Appalachian Mountain music to the musical traditions of African tribes.

Mask-Making

Mask-making represents a tradition where masks, often symbolizing deities, spirits, or ancestors, are crafted from various materials. These masks are frequently used in rituals, ceremonies, or theatre, embodying the cultural beliefs and mythologies of the peoples creating them.



Cultural Parades

Cultural parades are public processions celebrating a specific culture or a range of cultures, usually accompanied by music, dancing, and elaborate costumes or floats. For instance, the Mardi Gras Parade in New Orleans or the Notting Hill Carnival in London are famous for their vibrant colors, joyous dancing, and the multitude of people who come together to celebrate culture and community.

Thank You