

Green Action Week (India) 2017
Safer, More Sustainable Food for All
Activity Completion Report



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1. Background

In the post Green Revolution world, conventional agriculture acquired a dominating position due to its significantly raised production capacity which also provided the ideological relief to the world leadership for securing increased food requirements of nearing eight billion population of the planet. But it took little more to realise the ill effects of the pseudo efficient systems of conventional agro technologies which are seemingly potent enough to deal with the global food requirements but neither sustainable nor affordable in the long term.

Realising the same scenario, Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS), in partnership with Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) implemented a two-year pilot project to promote organic consumption in Rajasthan through awareness generation, sensitisation, and capacity building and advocacy activities during November 01, 2013-October 2015 which was further extended to March 2017.

The pilot phase was termed a very good initiative and considered as a potent catalyst for making a shift from conventional agriculture to organic cultivation as well as consumption since a wide range of stakeholders were involved during the course of implementation of the project in a total of 102 *gram panchayats* (village councils) of six selected districts of Rajasthan. Therefore, realising the need of further extension as well as expansion of the project, it was not only proposed in 10 rather than 6 districts of Rajasthan but also in 11 selected states of India through Green Action Week (India) campaign 2017.

Green Action Week (GAW) is an annual civil society campaign which is being organised in 29 countries with involvement of 53 civil society organisations (CSOs). CUTS International pioneered Green Action Week (India) 2017, 'Safer more Sustainable Food for All' in Jaipur (Rajasthan) along with 11 selected states of India with its 12 different partner organisations in each state respectively. It is aimed to facilitate awareness generation among consumers of selected states of India, about organic food, specifically vegetables and fruits that would encourage consumers to shift towards sustainable patterns of consumption.

With the rationale of influencing consumer behaviour in favour of organic food, various activities in form of kitchen gardening, cottage meetings, street plays, signature campaigns and stakeholder consultations were organised in campaign areas. CUTS International collaborated with various CSOs, consumer groups, producer groups, policymakers and media to lead towards enhanced availability, accessibility and consumption of organic products.

2.Objectives

The aim of the GAW India is to make a valuable contribution towards advancing sustainable development and reducing poverty by promoting worldwide awareness and advocacy activities, which encourage sustainable patterns of consumption.

The specific objective of the campaign is to strengthen the role that consumer and environmental organisations can play as a vibrant part of civil society to raise awareness of the environmental and other impacts of consumption and promote and contribute to sustainable patterns of consumption amongst consumers, policymakers and other key stakeholders.

The GAW India is focussed on the following perspectives:

Rights based perspective: The promotion and protection of consumer rights is the underlying principle that underpins the scope, purpose and activities of the grantee projects and it should recognise people as principal actors.

Consumer-oriented perspective: The impact on consumers' welfare is a key driver in the design and delivery of the grantee projects on the ground. The overall target group should be consumers both as beneficiaries as well as actively engaging in the implementation of the projects.

Environment perspective: All projects should contribute consciously and consistently to the protection of the environment.

Poverty perspective: Poverty not only means lack of resources, it also, and above all, deprives people of power and influence over their lives.

Gender perspective: Men and women, girls and boys will equally benefit from the grantee projects and have a balanced participation in activities. SSNC adopt a gender-balanced perspective on all projects. This includes women and men's equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities, as well as women and men's equal influence and equal sharing of a gainful living. The promotion of gender equality is crucial for eradicating poverty in all its forms, and SSNC and CI believes that sustainable development policies and practices that do not involve women and men alike will not succeed in the long run.

Impact-oriented perspective: The campaign focuses on providing local and practical solutions to problems of a global nature. This will also support well-defined and justified advocacy activity to complement consumer awareness action. It is recognised

that advocacy solutions are important to contribute to achieving and sustaining impact in the long-term. For this reason and taking into account the short-term nature of the Fund, advocacy activities can be supported as long as they are well justified.

3. The Rationale

The analysis of the facts and figures of the consumption of fertilisers and pesticides and the growth in the agricultural production in the states of India (provided by the Fertiliser Association of India), reveals eye opening trends in the increase of the usage of fertilisers and pesticides, on one hand, and the growth in the agricultural produces, on the other.

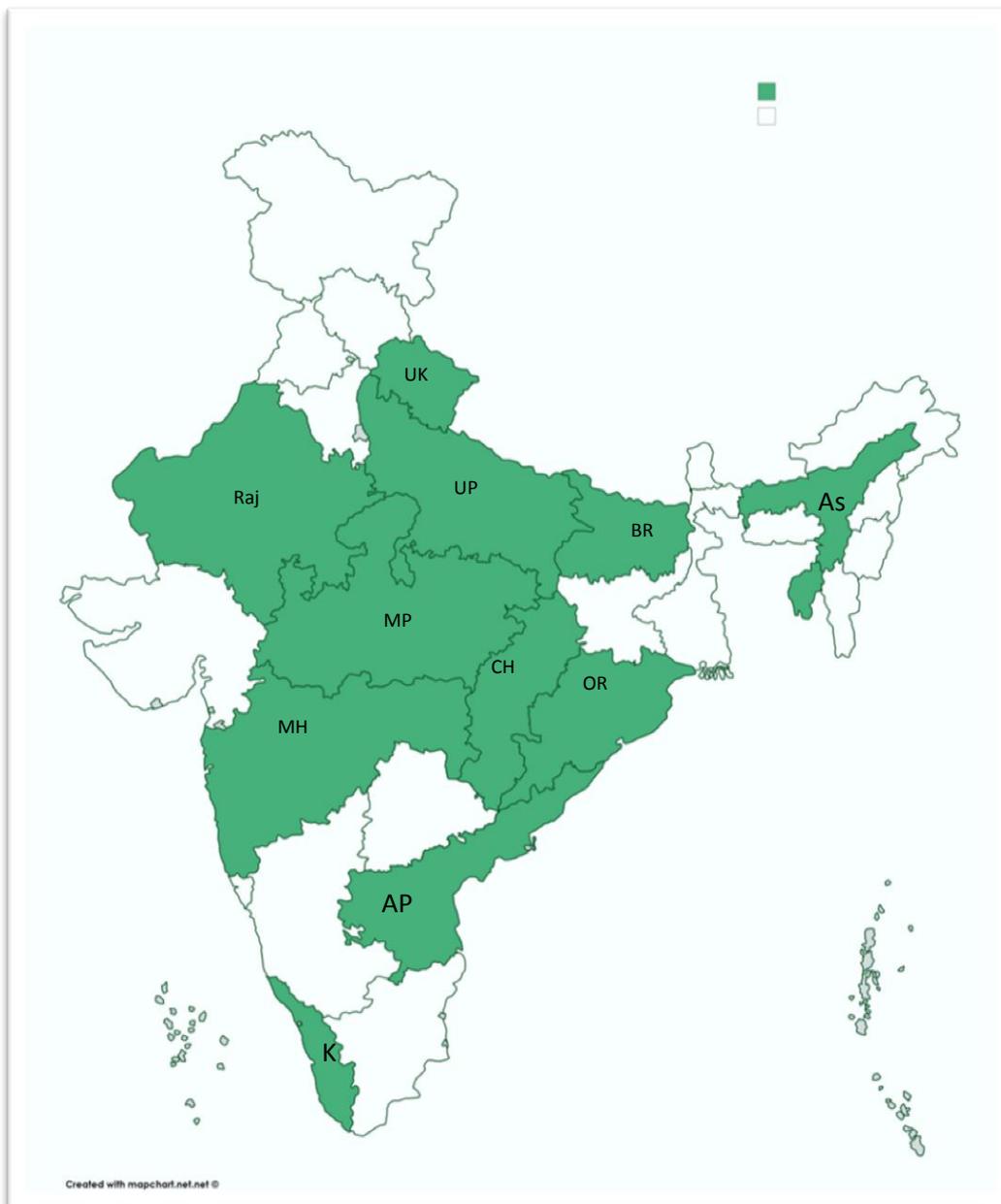
Period	Growth Rate in Fertiliser Consumption (%)		Growth Rate in Food Grains (%)	
	Total	Per Hectare	Total	Per Hectare
Pre-Green Revolution Period (1950-51 to 1966-67)	19.41	18.11	3.56	3.45
Post-Green Revolution Period	8.75	8.49	2.65	2.53
Phase I (1967-68 to 1980-81)	9.9	9.29	2.27	1.87
Phase II (1981-82 to 1991-92)	7.39	6.61	2.77	3.13
Post Reforms Period (1992 to 2009-10)	3.98	3.69	1.33	1.38
Eighth Five Year Plan	4.51	5.63	1.26	1.1
Ninth Five Year Plan	1.35	0.43	-2.87	-0.98
Tenth Five Year Plan	7.57	7.4	2.52	2.05

Source: Fertiliser Association of India

The analysis clearly shows that the percentage increase in the usage of fertiliser and pesticides and the growth in the agricultural produces seem justifiably proportionate in the beginning but gradually falls later on with high environmental costs. This report intends to make a dual effort of providing a brief glimpse of the state-wise activities held under GAW (India) 2017, on one hand, and the zone-wise coverage of the 12 participating states with their respective needs of reducing their high consumption of fertilisers and pesticides and persuading them to go organic, through the campaign on the other.

4. Campaign

GAW India 2017 widens the profile of the campaign to 12 states as well as a nationwide platform with enhanced responsibilities to shoulder and envisioned targets to achieve. The 12 states covered under GAW (India) 2017, amounts 62 percent of the total area of the country. The selection of the states keeps a 'North-South-East-west' approach and provides reasonably dynamic penetration to the campaign throughout the nation. The area of states covered under GAW (India) can be shown in the map of India as following:



Green Action Week 2017, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



Source: www.traveltriangle.com & www.darter.com

Rajasthan is the largest state of the country, covering an area of about 342,239 square km. Being located on the western part of India, it shares international border with Pakistan and inter-state borders with Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The vibrant culture and rich heritage of the state draw innumerable tourist from across the globe.

In Rajasthan, Jaipur was made the centre of the campaign. Famously known as 'The Pink City', Jaipur is the capital and the largest city of the state. Founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1727, it is one of the oldest cities established on a 'Grid Plan'. A glimpse of traditional and modern lives going hand in hand here makes it more unique in its nature and culture.

Agriculture and the Organic Scenario of the State

Rajasthan occupies 10 percent of the total geographical area of the country, but commands only one percent of the total water resources in the country. Agriculture is mainly rain-fed but it is inadequate and aberrant. Focus of the cropping pattern in rain fed areas is to meet the food requirement of the people and fodder requirement of the animals. Organic farming having relevance in reducing cost of production is taken up as one of the priority areas of the state government in agriculture sector. It is also promoted under '*Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna*' during 2015-16 through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee System certification. Rajasthan Organic Farming Policy has also been announced recently in 2017. According to this policy, districts having potential for organic production are Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Pali, Nagaur and Jhunjhunu. Currently only 56,106.747 hectare area is under organic certification in the state.

Area under Organic Farming in State

S. No.	Status	Area (Hectare)
1	Certified Area	69,750.31
2	In-Conversion	141,369.60
3	Total	211,119.92

Source: Agriculture and Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) 2014-15

In Jaipur, mainly a variety of activities under GAW 2017 were held during August 03-October 12, 2017:

Kitchen Gardening

During August 03-12, 2017 a total of 10 preparatory meetings were held in 10 different localities of Jaipur where seed kits (*four seasonal vegetable seed packets*) and manure (10kg/person) with all the required technical inputs were provided. 100 kitchen gardens as the main outcome of this year's campaign were developed in different localities of Jaipur. Such a target was achieved through optimum participation of women specifically. Amongst all kitchen gardens the best one was awarded. The enthusiasm of participants to know about organic farming (kitchen gardening) in meetings showed that the level of awareness among people is rising in comparison to the previous year.

School Campaign, Cottage Meetings, Street Plays and Signature Campaign

In order to achieve the target of sensitising and raising awareness to produce as well as consume more organic in routine lifestyle, 10 secondary and higher secondary level school meetings and 10 cottage meetings with gender balanced participants belonging to different socio-economic groups were held. Further giving a more wide scope to the campaign in order to reach out maximum number of audience, 15 street plays were organised where actors depicted the importance of producing and consuming organic vegetables and fruits. The support shown by the large number of spectators and participants for enhancing organic culture in the country during the signature campaign provided a strong base for further advocacy with the government.

Stakeholders' Consultation Meeting

To mark the conclusion of GAW 2017 activities, CUTS organised a Stakeholders' Consultation Meeting at Jaipur on October 12, 2017. George Cheriyan, Director, CUTS International, strongly advocated a shift in policy towards organic consumption. More than 90 representatives from civil societies/consumer organisations, farmer groups, media and government actively participated. Vikas Sitaramji Bhale, Director, Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan was the chief guest. Sheetal Prasad Sharma, Director, Rajasthan State Institute of Agriculture Management; AK Gupta, Dean, SKN Agribusiness Management College; BD Yadav, Professor of Horticulture, Rajasthan Agricultural research Institute, Durgapura (Jaipur); and Gajendra Sharma, Agriculture Research Officer, Pant Krishi Bhawan, Jaipur were amongst main technical speakers.



Conclusion

Based on the activities completed in Jaipur so far it can be stated that here GAW touched upon the urban population and its level of awareness and need of organic food. Presently only 0.4 percent of agricultural land in Rajasthan is under organic farming and further emphasised on the need for campaigning among all stakeholders to promote organic food and farming at all levels. The campaign generated good and positive responses from all participants. Development of 100 kitchen gardens in 10 different localities of Jaipur was a direct and clear outcome achieved through the campaign. GAW's reach out to the major part of the walled city and outer areas of Jaipur and optimum participation of women groups and students were the other few highlights of GAW 2017 at Jaipur.

Green Action Week (India) 2017

North Zone

In this zone Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand were covered under GAW (India) 2017 which are amongst major fertiliser-consuming states. If Haryana and Punjab is also included, these four account for about 28 percent of the total fertiliser consumption in the country. Uttar Pradesh ranks 1st having 15 percent share in all India consumption. Uttarakhand touches the top in terms of per hectare fertiliser consumption with 142 kg per hectare. Fertility status of soil in the states of north zone is low to medium in case of nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus (P) and medium to high in case of Potassium (K).

Where Buddha started, Uttar Pradesh



In Uttar Pradesh, Varanasi (Banaras) previously known as 'Kashi' has been described as "India in Miniature." It was in this University City that Buddha preached his first sermon and where he called upon his disciples to spread his message abroad. This state is in North India and is bounded on the north by Uttarakhand and Nepal, on the east

its neighbours are Bihar and Jharkhand, on south Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh and on the west Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi. The state is 93935 square miles in size and its population is 204.2 million. It is thus larger in size and population than Britain. There are 75 administrative districts and the capital is Lucknow, which is a neat garden city, with many monuments recalling the Moghul – Hindu history and culture. Allahabad, Agra and Kanpur are the other main cities of the state. Agriculture still is the principal industry and occupies 34.83 million workforces. Food grains, Sugar-cane and Oil seeds are the chief products. Uttar Pradesh is India's one of the main producers of suger. *(Source of photo: www.xcessjeans.com)*

Agricultural and Organic Scenario of the State

The economics of Uttar Pradesh is based on agriculture and round 65 percent of the total population is dependent on agriculture. Contribution of agriculture sector is significant in economic development of the state. According to the survey 2014-15 of the Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh, approximately 165.98 lakh ha (68.7 percent) land is used for cultivation. According to the Agriculture Survey 2011-12, there are 233.25 lakh farmers in the state. In the year 2015-16, food green production was 439.47 lakh metric tonnes (MT) out of which production in Kharif was 159.12 lakh MT and Rabi 280.35 lakh MT production of oil seeds crops was 8.47 lakh MT (net) against the target of 13.03 lakh MT. It is the result of hard work and efforts of farmers that the state has become self-sufficient in the field of food safety.

Shohratgarh Environmental Society, Siddharth Nagar, a NGO having consultative status with Economic and Social Council of UN since 1993, successfully participated in GAW (India) 2017 with CUTS.

Focussing upon the theme, 'Near to Nature: Safer and More Sustainable Food for All' under GAW (India), sensitisation meetings in eight schools in Lucknow were organised. Around 600 students actively participated in the event followed by a quiz competition on the topic.



Organising skit on organic food and consumer rights at public places during the campaign was proved to be an innovative idea to promote organic cultivation as well as consumption and sustainable food. The play was carefully scripted in a very lucid manner involving every aspect of organic production, consumption and how to differentiate between organic and non-organic food etc. The audience comprised of all age groups, from different socio-economic backgrounds and gender thus catering to the needs of entire consumer groups.

Another value addition to the campaign was stakeholders' meeting held at Lucknow on October 17, 2017. George Cheriyan, Preeti Kanuaji, Utkarsh Sinha, BC Srivastava were amongst key speakers. All of them advocated a shift towards organic consumption and production. About 40 representatives from civil society, consumer organisations and government functionaries participated in the meeting.



Further, in order to create awareness among consumers on incorporating organic food in their consumption pattern, cottage meetings and two awareness-generation-cum-sensitisation meetings were held in different localities of Lucknow.

The Land of Gods, Uttarakhand



The name (derived from the Sanskrit word 'Uttara' which means 'North' and 'Khand' means 'Land') itself describes the location of the state as 'Northern Land'. On November 09, 2000, Uttarakhand became the 27th state of The Republic of India, being created from Himalayan and adjoining northern districts

of Uttar Pradesh. Formerly known as 'Uttaranchal', in August 2006, Union Cabinet of India assented to the demands of the Uttaranchal Legislative Assembly and leading members of the Uttarakhand statehood movement to rename Uttaranchal state as Uttarakhand, and since January 01, 2007 the state has been known as Uttarakhand. It is often referred to as 'Devbhumi' (Land of The Gods) also. (Source of photo: www.traveltriangle.com)

Agriculture and the Organic Scenario of the State

Uttarakhand's agriculture sector contributes 22 percent in the Gross State Domestic product (GSDP). At present around 40,000 ha of farming land has already been turned into organic with over 80,000 small and medium farmers engaged in organic farming. Though the state is planning to introduce 'Organic Agriculture Act' in the first quarter of the year, farmers are still doubtful and say that turning the chemically-treated terrain into organic will be a challenging task. In the hills, apple and vegetable belt see intensive use of chemicals. And in the plains the transformation of land cannot be done instantly due to fear of losing food security. Despite, the state has maximum organic farms in Rudraprayag (3,422 ha) followed by Pithoragarh (3,241 ha) and Uttarkashi (2,966 ha) with farmers reaping benefits by selling Amaranth, Millets and Medicinal and Aromatic plants.

During the campaign, Uttarakhand was represented by 'Mount Valley Development Association' Dehradun. MVDA is a grassroots organisation focussed to work on education and livelihood sector with rural communities in Uttarakhand. An awareness drive was organised through conducting sessions on the topic 'Sustainable Agriculture & Safe Food' in SGRR PG College (Patel Nagar); Dayanand Women's Training College; Rajkiya Poorva Madhyamik Vidhyalaya (Rajpur Road); and Uttarakhand Press Club. The local resource persons were Vijay Jhadhari (Founder, *Beej Bachao Andolan*), Brij Mohan Sharma, Biju Negi. It was followed by a drawing and an essay competition on the theme of 'How should our food be'. About 200 students actively participated in these programmes.



Further discussions with producers and consumers were conducted at *Budhwariya Jaivik Hatt* (traditional market). The campaign officially culminated on October 16, “World Food Day” with a state level meeting at Uttarakhand Press Club in Dehradun, which was graced by the presence of Subodh Uniyal, Minister of Agriculture, Uttarakhand and many other prominent personalities. Many stakeholders shared their views on safe and sustainable agriculture production and consumption.



West Zone

Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are major fertiliser consuming states in this zone. Except Gujarat, all the other four states in this zone were covered under the campaign. These five states account for 31 percent of total fertiliser consumption of India. Maharashtra ranks 3rd in the country with a share of 11 percent. Per ha consumption is less than 200 kg in all these states. 126 kg in Maharashtra, 105 kg in Chattisgarh, 86 kg in Madhya Pradesh and 52 kg in Rajasthan. In the states of west zone availability of various products, promotional and extension work done by the industry has led to the use of a variety of fertilisers in this zone.

In Pursuit of Escaping 'Laal-Salam', Chattisgarh

It came to be recognised as a separate state on November 01, 2000. The topography of the area divides it into many physiographic divisions. Though the Indo-Gangetic plain in the state is very fertile, it lies in the so called ‘Red Corridor’ of Naxalism affected ten



states. It has forced a misfortune upon the vertical as well as the horizontal progress of the state. The Satpura Range, Vindhyan Range and Maikal Range from the hilly terrain lie in Chattisgarh. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is another

important topographical division of the state. The soil here is rich and is known for its red colour. Mahanadi and Indravati are two main rivers and Raipur is capital of the state. (Source of photo: www.rssdi.in)

Agriculture and the Organic Scenario of the State

After formation of new state, Chhattisgarh government formulated effective strategy to make agriculture a profitable occupation and bring prosperity to the lives of farmers and agro-labourers. As being a very poor region and a naxalite affected area, the state government wants to bring the region under the organic farming, so that people from this region can reap the benefits of development. The state has already taken a step forward to make Dantewada, Bijapur, Sukma and Gariaband as 'Compete Organic Farming Districts'.

In a state of geographical, social, economic and political diversity, district of Sarguja was picked up for the campaign. This district has extension between south-eastern parts of Vindhychal-Baghelkhand region of the peninsular India. It is one of the most naxal-hit districts of Chattisgarh. Nagesia, Baiga, Kanwar, Panika, Korwa and Uraon are the major tribes of Sarguja region. Uraon is one of the dominating populations amongst all tribes found here. Tribal are 55.4 percent of the total population and 58 percent area lies under forests. Nearly 90 percent of the population of Sarguja is dependent on agriculture and engaged in cultivation of cereals, oil seeds, pulses and fruits or vegetables. Unavailability of water for irrigation over most of the area, improper drainage system, difficulty in digging wells due to rocky basement, under developed means of transportation have restricted the expansion of cultivated land.



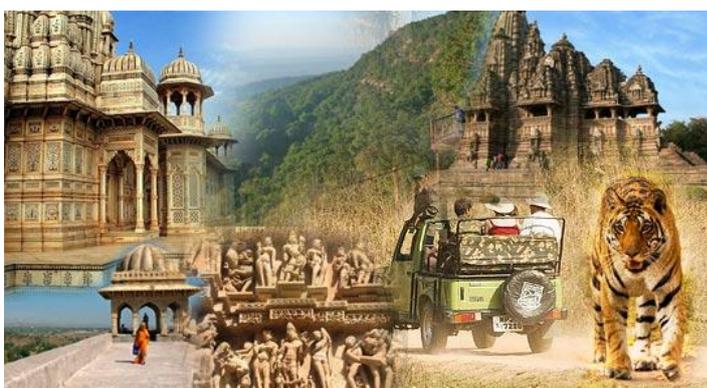
GAW was campaigned in partnership with *Jan Kalyan Parishad*, Sarguja. Conducting *Jan Sampark* (public interaction) followed by eight *muhalla* meetings (community-level meetings at local colonies) during September 14-October 03, 2017 at Talabpara, Sarona, Raipura, Chandandeeh, Atari, Hathbandh and Heerapura respectively, assured active participation of target groups at local level during the campaign.

Three awareness rallies in Sarona (September 18), Chandandeeh (September 26) and Jarwai (October 02) were also conducted where people were made more aware about adverse effects of conventional farming and benefits of organic farming. People were also told as to how they can consciously and consistently contribute to protect the environment.



A workshop on the topic 'Safe and Sustainable Food for All' was held on October 06, 2017. MK Singh, Senior Principal Scientist of Indira Gandhi Agriculture College was the Chief Guest. People were also told about the immediate need to avoid the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides and make organic cultivation and consumption a part of their daily lives. Other Information, Education and Communication material was also distributed during the campaign to achieve more justified advocacy to compliment consumer awareness action.

Functioning at The Heart Centre Madhya Pradesh (i)



Occupying practically the central area of India, Madhya Pradesh offers very good connectivity in all directions. Though such a location makes it completely land locked and has no ready access to the sea. MP was the largest state till November 2000, when its size having been reduced by the carving out of another state

'Chattisgarh' from its territory. During British rule the area was known as the central provinces and was ruled by a governor, assisted by a legislative council. (Source of Photo: www.indianmirror.com)

Agriculture and the Organic Scenario of the State

Agriculture sector in MP forms the backbone of its economy. It contributes almost one-fourth of the GSDP and is the main source of employment for over 70 percent of the population and constitutes about 60-75 percent of the rural income. The state has 11 agro-climatic zones with 20 million ha of gross cropped area with cropping intensity in excess of 135 percent. The state has over 40 percent irrigated area and possess large portfolio of crops seasonal, perennial and perishable. The state occupies prime position in terms of having more than 1.48 lakh ha certified organic area out of a total certified area of 3.40 lakh ha in the country.

According to an estimate 5.86 MT of production was organically produced in the country out of which 19456 MT was exported worth Rs 300 million during the year 2007-08. In recent past a staggering growth of 39 percent has been registered in terms of certified area under organics countrywide taking it over 12 lakh hectare as per International Competence Centre for Organic Agriculture (ICCOA) and a target of 20 lakh hectare is set by 2012. India commits for taking its global share in organic exports from 0-2 percent to 2.5 percent. This provides great opportunities for the state to maintain its lead and continue to harness its potential.

From the point of view of achieving long-term objectives of GAW (India) 2017 MP was predicted highly effective, as farmers of the state are found highly adaptive towards undertaking new ways of cultivation as well as new crops, which hold promise of economic returns. The success story of soybean in the state is a case in point. Therefore, in MP the campaign activities were done at two different districts (Bhopal and Shajapur) with purpose of providing more reasonable and optimum coverage in the state.



National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment, Bhopal represented MP in GAW (India) with CUTS International. The activities during the campaign were conducted mainly in the districts of Sehore, Vidisha and Bhopal. Appropriate resource material providing detailed information on farming techniques and practices in order to reclaim the ecological status and achieve sustainability in food production in the project area was developed and distributed among participants for assured acknowledgements.

Further two interactive sessions for capacity building of farmers were organised in Koshakalan (Sihore) and Manora (Vidisha) on October 09, where ill impact of inorganic produces on soil as well as consumers, benefits of compost and manure, ecological pest management, nutrition through promotion of high nutritional crops and indigenous foods were main focus of discussion.



On October 16, a one-day workshop on 'Safer and More Sustainable food' was organised in Bhopal where Kaushal, Former Director of Agriculture, Government of MP and Nirmala Buch, Former Chief Secretary and Chairperson of National Consortium for Health Science Education (NCHSE) mainly highlighted problems associated with the irresponsible use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides and raised awareness and demand for organic produces. After the activity, a WhatsApp group was also created to link producers of organic products with urban consumers.

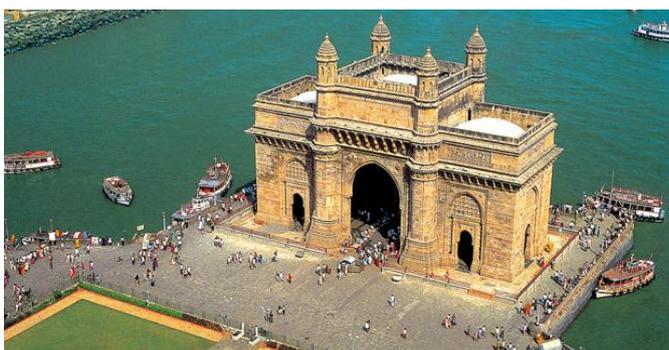
Madhya Pradesh (ii)

Sharda Shiksha Samiti, Shajapur (MP), a registered NGO with a vision for a just society where rights and needs of the excluded are addressed without any discrimination, with assured food security and protected environment, participated in GAW (India) 2017 with CUTS International (Jaipur). The campaign got an ignited start on October 23 with street plays followed by a pamphlet and banner rally next day intending to reach the last person of the targeted groups. Choosing Shujalpur (District Shajapur) a block bit more dependent on traditional ways of farming, for the telecast of the presentations advocating organic farming on local cable network was a smart way to serve the purpose of a gender balanced, environmental friendly and consumer oriented, effective advocacy activity to compliment consumer awareness action.



A Panel Discussion and a Media Talk on October 26 & 30, 2017 respectively on the issue of 'The Adverse Effects of Chemical Farming and the Benefits of Organic Farming' clarified and represented well the purpose of the campaign effectively. On October 29, a workshop oriented towards measuring the harmful impact of chemical farming and solutions to it was held. This was an interactive event between authorities of the agriculture department, public representatives, consumer supermarket agents and about 100 representatives of the farmer community.

The Marathas' offspring, Maharashtra



The second largest state both in terms of population and geographical area, Maharashtra's progress on Human Development Index is often depicted as a benchmark of a state's progress on key development indicators. But almost 80-85 percent of farming in the state is dependent on the whims of the seasonal rains.

60 percent of India's drip irrigation system is found in Maharashtra alone. Just a total of 17.5 percent of land under cultivation is irrigated. Forest comprising only 17 percent of

the state area cover the eastern region and the sahayadri range (Western Ghats), while open scrub jungle dots the plateaux. If Maharashtra represented the 'Mahakantar' in the historic past, today little of it is left. Vast sections have been denuded and stripped of the vegetal cover. 'Marathi' is the language of the land and Mumbai is the capital, about which it is remarked, 'only one man in the three is a local maharashtran.' And frequently referred to 'the Gateway to the West.' (Source of photo: www.sarvagyan.com)

Agricultural and Organic scenario of the State

Having interesting historical perspective Maharashtra was the first state to adopt dry land farming technology to help its farmers. Besides having four agricultural universities, it also has very effective and research-based farmers' organisation. The agricultural growth rate has increased to 1.97 percent. Amongst 6.50 lakh ha total area under cultivation, 1.14 lakh ha are registered for organic certification of which 0.42 lakh ha is already got certified and 0.72 percent is under conversion. Here 37 model organic farms have also developed.

It was very logical for CUTS International to choose Yavatmal which can be seen as a contrast in terms of the benchmark development of the state for GAW (India) 2017 in Maharashtra. On September 2017, nine farmers died after spraying 'Profex Super' (Profenofos + Cypermethrin) insecticide on their BT cotton plantations in Yavatmal. These farmers failed to take requisite precautions and used the toxic insecticide without any knowledge of how to spray, its timing, schedule, wind direction etc. Otherwise also there is no agriculture university in the region. Yavatmal is located in the region of Vidarbha, in the east-central part of the state. In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Yavatmal one of the country's most backward districts out of total 640. It is one of the 12 districts in Maharashtra receiving funds from the 'Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme' (BRGF).

Navvidhya Bahuudeshiya Sanstha, Yavatmal, a NGO dedicated to multi-sectorial development of the area, organised the GAW (India) in partnership with CUTS International during October 06-14, 2017. Keeping the rights-based environment and impact-oriented perspective a total of 12 corner meetings of people and self-help groups (SHGs) covering the subject: organic farming, usage of bio-fertilisers, bio-pesticides and kitchen gardens etc. were held in Pusad. Specialised talks and presentations on positive effects of organic food on human health by local experts: Gayki and Ranjana, assured more awareness amongst a gender balanced gathering of 728 people.



A medium of amusement, street plays became an effective medium of raising awareness and knowledge during GAW. A total of 12 street plays were performed at different places. These were attended by 1125 farmers and proved as an eye opener about the adverse effects of chemical farming on life and the meaning of organic production, its needs and benefits.

Conducting demonstration plots at farm level at 12 different places added a practical value to the campaign. Active participation of 540 farmers in the demonstration process showing adverse effects of chemical farming made it more effective.

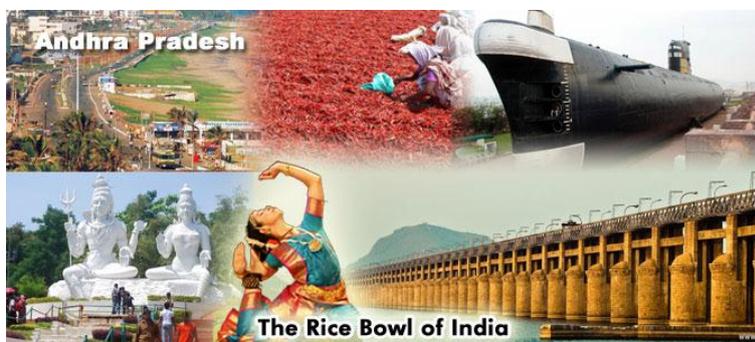


Keeping the impact-oriented perspective at the core, all activities conducted during the campaign were designed with involving more practical demonstrations, interactive sessions and presentations with a local touch to penetrate effectively amongst the least aware small farmers of the area.

South Zone

Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala are the four states which accounts for about 26 percent of total fertiliser consumption in India. Andhra ranks 2nd with a share of 12 percent in all India consumption. Fertility status is low to medium in case of Nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus and medium to high in case of Potassium (K). Continued promotional work undertaken by the fertiliser industry facilitated the use of variety of fertilisers and pesticides for more usage in the zone.

The Telugu witness, Andhra Pradesh



Situated on the south-eastern coast of the country, Andhra Pradesh is the eighth largest state of the country. It is located to the east of Karnataka, south and east of Telangana, south-east of Odisha, south of Chhattisgarh and north of Tamil Nadu.

Hyderabad is going to remain the de jure capital both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states for a period of time not exceeding ten years. The new riverfront *de facto* capital, Amravati is under the jurisdiction of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA). The state has a coast line of 974 km, second longest among the states of India after Gujarat. Vishakhapatnam and Vijaywada are the largest cities and the main language is Telugu. (source of photo: andhrapradeshstat.com)

Agriculture and Organic Scenario of the State

Organic farming in Andhra Pradesh is gaining good momentum. In view of increasing demand for certified organic production in the national and international market and to benefit farmers, the Department of Agriculture, Government of India and Andhra Pradesh had also taken up the certified organic farming programme under 'National Programme for Organic Production' (NPOP) for pulses and paddy crops since 2006. Similarly Horticulture Department of Andhra Pradesh is also implementing the certified organic farming scheme under the State Horticulture Mission (SHM). Most of the organic agricultural practices in the state have good scope to scale up in wider area in a project mode and few others still need technical validation. Irony is that, proper documentation of indigenous traditional knowledge with respect to various agricultural practices in Andhra Pradesh is lacking.

The district of Chittoor was made the centre of the campaign. It is also the divisional headquarters and the only summer resort of Andhra, familiarly known as the 'Poor Man's Ooty'. During GAW (India) 2017 the representation of Andhra Pradesh was successfully performed by 'Rural Action for Social Service' which is a non-profit making organisation based in District Chittoor. A variety of activities including public meetings, workshops, street plays, wall writing were mainly organised while celebrating the campaign.



On October 05 the campaign started with a public meeting at 'Vanadurga Puram' where the issue of 'Sustainable Food for All' was advocated amongst a gender balanced participation of more than 100, with keeping a view of sustainable impact in long term. A workshop on October 11 in Palasamudram to promote the reasons and ways of adopting a more organic lifestyle was next in the series of activities during GAW (India).

During October 01-20, 2017 street plays were also performed to promote as well as motivate people to go more organic. Further wall writings and audio-video shows were also arranged throughout the campaign area to serve the purpose of the campaign well.

Campaign in the God's own country, Kerala

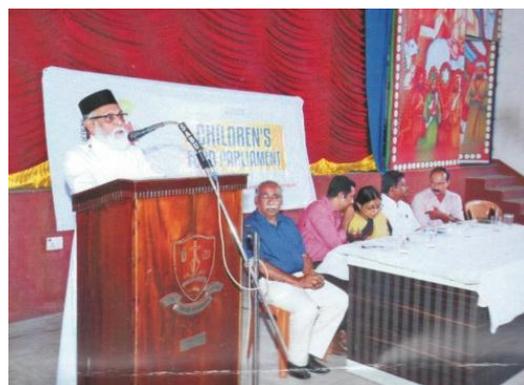


Kerala combines the two former states known as Cochin (Kochi) and Travancore and also British Malabar, formerly part of the Madras presidency. Kerala has an area of 15,002 square miles and is renowned for its teak industry. It also exports tea, rubber and coconut oil. The Western Ghats lie on one side of it and the Arabian Sea on the other side. Kerala has become the first state in the country to achieve hundred percent literacy rate and total primary education through the primary education equivalency drive of the state literacy mission- 'Athulyam'. The main language spoken is Malayalam with five main regional dialects. The capital is Thiruvananthapuram. (Source of photo: www.deals4travel.in)

Agriculture and the organic scenario of the state

There was a time when the people of Kerala relied on home grown vegetables, which were safe to eat. Not anymore. The transformation of 'agriculture' to 'agri-business' is most evident in Kerala. Oil seeds, rubber, coffee, tea, cashew, spices, sugarcane, horticulture and floriculture have relegated food crops to the background. Decreasing share of agriculture in the total domestic production and individual earnings from agriculture, diminishing importance of agriculture as a source of livelihood, shift from short term annual crops to long term cash crops and tree crops which have lesser potential for employment, decrease in the area under paddy cultivation mainly due to conversion of paddy lands to coconut plantations, brick kilns and construction of residential house, acute shortage of farm workers, fragmentation of land, pollution due to chemical pesticides and fertilisers etc. are some of the major problems faced by agriculture in Kerala.

Kottayam, the centre of GAW (India) 2017 in Kerala is bordered by mighty Western Ghats on the east and Vembanad Lake & paddy fields of Kuttanad on the west, cradled by backwaters and Western Ghats. Leading newspapers of over five states originates from Kottayam. It is the first town in India to have achieved 100 percent literacy rate as early as in 1989. Kottayam being the first town in India selected by the Ministry of Environment & Forests to be transformed as an 'Eco-City' makes it more relevant to choose it as a centre of representation for GAW (India) 2017.



Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development India (CESDI) campaigned GAW (India) 2017 with CUTS. CESDI launched the campaign with conducting awareness programmes on good and safe food of two hours at different schools in Kottayam. Resource persons, Sunil K George, Thomas George and Sunil G Nair advocated and inspired children and parents to participate and promote the use of organic traditional food products.



A mobile video film competition was an innovative idea to serve the core purpose of GAW (India) which directly reflects in its very theme of 'Safer Sustainable Food for All'. Total 17 entries within time duration of five minutes were received from all over Kerala. The best and second best entries were awarded the Golden Leaf and Silver Leaf Awards.

Further a stakeholder's consultation meeting, named as 'Children's Food Parliament' was held where 128 students actively participated from 12 different schools. Next to this a press conference by children was also organised at Kottayam Press Club. Five students' leaders from different schools presented the food agenda prepared by them.

The concept of developing 'Child Friendly Food Schools', taken up by the authorities with the initiative of CSEDI was an important achievement to assure sustaining impact in long term.

East Zone

In this zone, Assam, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal account for 14 percent of total consumption in the country. The share of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura states falling in the zone account for merely 0.1 percent of total consumption of fertiliser in the country. Fertility status of soil in the states of the east zone is low to medium in case of Nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus (P) and medium in case of Potassium (K). Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Single Super Phosphate (SSP) and Muriate of Potash (MoP) are the main products used in the states of the east zone.

The Home of Tea- Assam



Bounded on the north by Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, on the East by Nagaland and Manipur and on the west by the state of West Bengal Assam almost lies on the north-eastern part of the chicken neck area. The 500 miles long Assam Valley is occupied by the middle course of the river Brahmaputra. The broad river divides and reunites several times. (Source of photo: www.indianfolk.com)

Agriculture and the Organic Scenario Assam

Assam is reading itself for the next phase of the green revolution 'Organic Farming'. The land of monsoons and evergreen forests is rediscovering its ancient farming practices along with many nations which are committed to socially responsible, ecologically friendly and economically self-sustainable development. According to the government figures, of the net cultivated area of 4.3 million ha, around 30.92 lakh ha have never seen the use of chemical or inorganic fertilisers. Conscious organic farming has suddenly picked up across Assam, especially among those cultivating ginger, turmeric, oranges, black pepper and pineapples. Farmers living in pockets of hilly tracks untainted by pollutants and away from the hazards of modernity are now tapping into ancient secrets of sustainable farming. The main product is of course, tea and Assam tea is world famed. In Assam there are 16 pickings a year, as compared with three in China and contributes well in making India the second largest producer and the fourth largest exporter of tea. Assam was, in fact, the original home of the tea plant and it was discovered their growing wild.

As a matter of fact today about 86 percent of the total landmass of Assam is rural and 88 percent of this is under cultivation. The average operational holding is 1.10 ha only and more than 85 percent farmer family is small and marginal farmers (According to the figures of 2010-11 Census.)

The significance of GAW (India) 2017 proves more relevant in such a state where it was been observed that the contribution of agriculture sector has been recording gradual fall during the period 2005-06 to 2011-12, however agriculture sector continues to support more than 75 percent population here in the state.



House Hold Meeting: Ward No. 15

In Assam, Guwahati was the centre of activities under GAW (India) 2017. Consumers' Legal Protection Forum, Guwahati, a non-profit making organisation running by a group of advocates, journalists, doctors and social workers to help and aware consumers for their rights campaigned GAW (India) 2017 in partnership with CUTS International.

During the campaign five educational institutions, namely Chandrapur College, DD Baruah College, Pragjyotish High School, Ambika Academy and Shankerdev High School under Kamroop Metro District were visited and a seminar on organic food where students, teachers were made aware on organic consumption was organised at each centre. During September 06-20, five ward-level meetings in five different wards of Guwahati were organised where local *nagrik* committees, *mahila samitis*, senior citizens' organisations, housing societies and civil bodies actively participated.

CLPF team also selected five locations (Big Bazar, Vishal Mega Mart, Beltola Market, Nayantara Supermarket and Bipnan Kendra) to organise signature campaign on the theme. Common consumer got an opportunity to participate in the campaign and sign the banner in support. In continuation, a GAW



House Hold Meeting: Ward No.40

(India) state-level stakeholders' consultation at Guwahati on October 26, 2017 was organised to advocate for a shift in policy toward organic consumption and production. Representatives from NGOs, consumer organisations, academia, farmers' groups, media and government participated. Policy and other important aspects of the theme were discussed in the conference.

The Land of Santhal Refuge, Bihar



Earlier known as ‘The Land of Santhals’ Bihar, in the north-east of India and bordering on Nepal, is 36,357 square miles in extent. A prominent feature is the river Son which flows through Shahabad province and past the towns of Bhojpur and Rohtas. (Source of photo: www.patnabeats.com)

“The Biharis live in their fields rather than in villages.” The saying specifies well about the people of Bihar, who are said to be slow thinking but very vigorous and disciplined in action, a contrast to their Bengali neighbours, who are quicker in thought but less vigorous in action. The population is dense and the pressure on the land so severe that there is a large emigration. Many of the Biharis go every year in the cold season to work in the mills or the docks of Kolkata and Mumbai, returning to their land during the rains. Other go to the tea gardens of Assam.

Agricultural and the Organic Scenario of the State

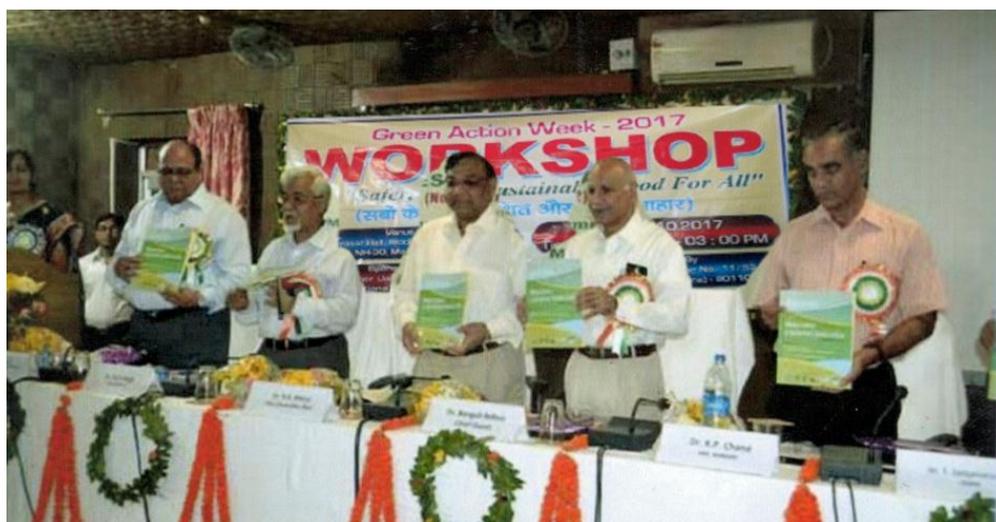
Bihar has a potential to give a boost to organic farming by forming a ‘corridor’ along both sides of Ganga. Many enterprising farmers have taken initiatives to adopt such type of farming. State government is also going to promote it in a big way by building an organic farming corridor along both sides of Ganga, as announced in the ambitious third agricultural roadmap of the state. Besides this government has also launched an ‘Organic Farming Promotion Programme’ for cultivation of organic crops in all the districts of the state. Development of 38 ‘Organic Farms’ is also proposed. For the first time in India, farmers are provided with 50 percent subsidy for production of wormy compost, a natural fertiliser.

Patna was chosen as the centre of the campaign. Like Delhi, Patna too had been the regal seat of governance for successive kingdoms since ancient times. Thus the Kusumpura, metamorphosed through Pushpapura, Patliputra, Azeemabad and now into Patna. And to this date it is the capital city of the state. That way Patna, a continuous history ranging from sixth century BC to present times- a record claimed by few cities in the world.

In association with CUTS International, Tarusakha (Patna) a NGO working amongst the people of distant areas conducted a variety of events including awareness rally, state level workshop, signature campaign and stakeholders’ consultation with GAW (India). The campaign started with an awareness rally on October 05, 2017 with a specific view to promote and popularise organic farming and natural products in the state of Bihar. Some homogenous villages and blocks of Patna were directly covered under the rally.



A state level workshop entitled 'Safer, More Sustainable Food for All' was next in the series of events which was held on October 22, at Seminar Hall, Maner (Patna). The event was chaired by HC Meena, Principal Secretary, Government of Bihar. Parallel to this a signature campaign was also conducted on October 23 and 24, 2017 seeking a promise from the signatures to work together for promotion of organic farming in their own capacities.



Stakeholders' consultation meeting on October 28, in Maner, provided an appropriate platform for experts, volunteers, elected members of *Panchayati Raj*, local farmers, agronomists, rural entrepreneurs and landless labourers come together, involving in detailed discussions concerning promotions of non-conventional practice of organic farming.

'Utkala' The Land of Blooming Waves, Odisha



Formerly part of the Madras presidency, Odisha is located on the Bay of Bengal and is bordered by Jharkhand and West Bengal on the north, by Chattisgarh on the west and Andhra Pradesh on the South. The River Mahanadi, which flows from west to east. It covers an area of 60,178 square miles and its main

towns are the capital Bhubaneswar, Cuttak, Puri and Berhampur. The language of the state is Oriya. (Source of photo: www.airworldservice.org)

In the history of independent India, once Odisha was denoted as 'a state with problems.' It is one of the areas which in 1966-67 there were cases of actual starvation and stood amongst the most benefitted states in the post green revolution India. For GAW (India) 2017, the district of Ganjam (Berhampur division) was chosen in Odisha state. It is broadly divided into two parts, the coastal plains in the east and hill and table lands in the west. The Eastern Ghats run along the western side of the district. The plains lie between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. Agriculture is still the back bone of the economy and around 80 percent population of the district depend upon agriculture and allied activities.

Agricultural and the Organic Scenario of the State

There is a lot of scope for organic farming in Odisha. Here it was felt that organic farming should be given importance in rain-dependent and tribal areas of Odisha, a very good work has already done in the production of organic turmeric, cotton and horticulture under organic agriculture. The Kandhamal district of Odisha has shown a landmark progress in the field of organic cultivation. Nearly 70 percent of the cultivable land of Odisha is acidic in nature and transport subsidy should be provided by the Government of India for gypsum and other inputs used for soil amendment. Certain districts of Odisha, such as Phulbani and Koraput have excellent potential for production of organic fruits, vegetables and spices.

Ganjam-based NGO 'Youth for Social Development' partnered GAW (India) 2017 with CUTS Jaipur. Activities including stake holders' consultation meetings, 'Shreshtha Berhampur campaign', signature campaign and college-level awareness campaigns were held in Berhampur division.



Multi stakeholders' meetings were organised where more than 70 participants from diverse groups like farmers, CSOs, academia, researchers, practitioners, retailers and media presented in the workshop. Many policy and practice recommendations were proposed in the consultation. It was followed by a 'Shreshtha Berhampur Campaign' in association with the Berhampur Municipal Corporation. The team demonstrated benefits of 'organic food' to health and environment. More than 2,000 people visited the GAW stall and more than 500 people signed the pledge at the signature campaign in favour of organic life.

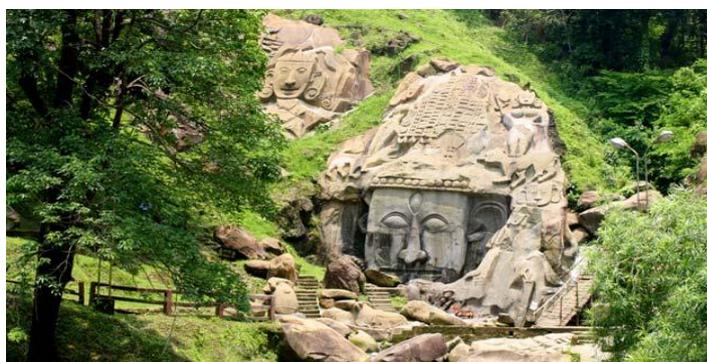


Further four college-level awareness campaign in three degree level colleges in Berhampur were organised where more than 400 students directly participated and signed the pledge to use organic food.

Distribution of more than 10,000 leaflets, 300 posters, 500 cards, direct participation of more than 3,000 people and proper media coverage assured long-term and impact-oriented success to GAW (India) 2017.



'Twipra' Stepping towards Organic, Tripura



Once identified as a neglected state, Tripura is the third smallest state of the country. Most of its part is protected by special provisions for north-eastern region of India under the sixth schedule (Articles 244(2) and 275(1)). The languages spoken are Bengali and Tripuri. Half the

population are of mongoloid stock and half are tribal. It is a state of great antiquity and was ruled by Maharajas for 1300 years before its accession to the Indian Union in 1949. It became a union territory initially, but was converted into a state in 1972. (source of Photo: www.india.com)

Agricultural and Organic scenario of the State

The campaign was observed in the wake of increased chemical fertiliser consumption from 46000 MT in 2013-14 to 58,432 MT in 2014-15. It shows a 6 percent increase in food grains production during 2014-15. According to the Aghar Debbarma, the Agricultural Minister of Tripura, the state has to adopt organic farming lessons from Sikkim modal. The Department of Agriculture is earmarked 2000 ha of land for organic farming of vegetables in the previous year in Tripura and based on the success and demand gradually the area would be extended. Promotion of organic farming especially in local aromatic rice and local aromatic moong is a new intervention in the agriculture policy of the state. The main crops produced are rice, wheat, jute, cotton and sugar-cane. Nearly 60 percent of the land area is covered by forests; therefore farming is restricted to the lesser areas.

Mankind Awareness Platform (MAP), Agartala campaigned GAW (India) 2017 in partnership with CUTS Jaipur. The campaign commenced with two street corner speeches by Sanjoy Kumar Das of MAP following the theme of the programme, held in Badhraghat and Usha Bazar on October 19-20, 2017 respectively. Around 100 people participated in these programmes.

A Drawing Competition at Indian School of Fine Arts and an Essay Competition at Agricultural College, Lembuchhera on October 22 and 24 were held on the issue of 'Organic Food and Healthy Life for All' with a gender balanced participation of more than 110 students. On October 25, 2017 a field visit and a farming study seeking detailed interaction with farmers to know their corners about organic cultivation was conducted by MAP to motivate farmers for betterment in organic farming.

Further, recognition people as principal actors an organic vegetable and fruit stall was arranged on October 28, 2017 which attached consumers' interest to make their habits by natural food.

On October 31, 2017 a state level seminar on 'Sustainable Organic Food for All' was the next in the series of GAW (India) campaign at TB Association Conference Hall, Agartala. Dr Phanibhushan Jaratia, Joint Director of Agricultural Research, Government of Tripura, advocated well the urgent need of adopting organic life style between two hundred participants.

Furthermore on November 03, 2017 an Educational Workshop on organic food at Maharaja Bir Bikram College and other outreach activities assured justified advocacy to complaint consumer-producer awareness action and achieving sustaining impact in long term.

5. Project Activities

Campaign Announcement and Selection Process

SSNC signed ToR with CUTS for implementation of GAW Campaigning in India in June 2017. Just after the signing of ToR, announcement of GAW-India campaign was released on June 14, 2017. A webpage was also developed for the campaign where all information related to campaign was uploaded. Application format, guidelines for submission, informative material etc. were available on to the webpage and related documents are uploaded on the same. Email of announcement was also sent to organisation in various states including members of various networks such as consumer councils, resource agencies of Ministry of Environment, CUTS network partners etc.

Total 40 organisations from different parts of the country applied for the campaign till last date of submission, i.e. July 15, 2017. For scrutiny of applications, format was prepared which reflects the quality of proposal, budget, credibility of organisations and recommendations. Five organisations were shortlisted in first round of scrutiny and seven more in second round. Total 12 organisations finally got selected for conducting activities under GAW-India. A formal MoU was signed between CUTS and partner organisations.

Monitoring of Activities Conducted by Partner Organisations

Stakeholder Consultation at Raipur

As part of monitoring of on-going GAW-India campaign, CUTS team made visits to partner organisations at various places. Amar Deep Singh attended a seminar organised by *Jan Kalyan Parishad* at Raipur on October 06, 2017. Around 100 participants attended the event where resource persons including M K Singh, Professor and Principal Scientist, Indira Gandhi Krishi University; Sanjay Sharma, Regional Coordinator, VANI; Sandeep Shukla, Centre for Environment Education addressed participants on the subject. Amar Deep made introductory remarks highlighting GAW global and India campaign and spoke on the need of sustainable consumption in the country.

Seminar on World Food Day

Amar Deep attended a seminar organised by Mount Valley Development organisation (MVDA) at Dehradun in partnership with CUTS on October 16, 2017. Subodh Uniyal, Agriculture Minister, Government of Uttarakhand was the chief guest. He appreciated organisers' vision for organising a seminar on sustainable food and consumption. Vibha Puri, Former Secretary Government of Uttarakhand; Brij Mohan Sharma, Agriculture Scientist; Vijay Jardari, *Beej Bachao Abhiyan*; Malvika Chauhan, TATA Trust were main speakers. More than 150 participants attended the programme. Certificates were

distributed for the winner of drawing, essay competition. Organic food was served to participants during lunch and different stalls of organic products were arranged at the venue. The event received good media coverage.

Stakeholder Consultation at Lucknow

George Cheriyan participated in a stakeholder consultation meeting organised by Shohratgarh Environment Society at Sahbhanghi Sikshan Sansthan, Lucknow on October 17, 2017. Pranab Bhoi, Programme Officer, Oxfam; Preeti Kanaujia, Programme Director, Centre for Environment Education; Utkarsh Sinha, Associate Editor, National Voice TV; Jai Mangal Rao, Department of Horticulture, Uttar Pradesh were special guests. George Cheriyan made opening remarks and spoke on GAW campaign at global and national level. He shared his views on sustainable food and consumption. Around 40 participants attended the meeting.

Partners Evaluation Meet

To share the learning among all GAW partners and to evaluate activities conducted by partner organisation, a meeting was organised at CUTS Conference Hall Jaipur on November 20, 2017. Amar Deep Singh welcomed participants and George Cheriyan delivered opening remarks in the meeting. He also shared global perspective of GAW campaign as well as relevance in Indian context. Each partner organisation presented their activities with highlights and challenges. Presentations were followed by question answer and discussion.



Submission of Final Reports by Partner Organisations

All the activities of partner organisations were completed as per the action plan. Partner organisations were provided the format of narrative and financial reports by CUTS with the deadline of submission by November 30, 2017. All partner organisations submitted the reports on time. A round of review and verification of reports was done by CUTS team members during December 2017. Based on satisfactory review, final instalment was released to partner organisations.

6. Conclusion

As the Director CUTS International George Cheriyan well quoted, 'Sustainable production requires sustainable consumption. If you eat more organic – producers will produce more organic.' The statement includes an appeal to consumers and producers to go more organic as well as a caution that, 'unless the consumers and producers themselves not pro-actively aspire to adopt a more organic life, we cannot be that certain to raise high on achieving the goals of the GAW (India) 2017.'

Though with a reasonable penetration and coverage and keeping a long term impact oriented approach, recognising people as principal actors throughout the campaign, makes GAW (India) a catalyst to persuade people to adopt a more organic life to achieve the ultimate goal of 'Safer, More Sustainable Food for All.'

Grow veggies on your terrace for protection from carcinogens



● OUR STAFF REPORTER BHOPAL

Every urban household should try to grow vegetables at their rooftop kitchen gardens to ensure supply of...

Dr Nijini Nambhale

पेयजल में 50 प्रतिशत तक प्रदूषण रसायनों व कीटनाशकों के अत्यधिक प्रयोग से

गुवाहाटी, 26 अक्टूबर (ख.सं.)। महानगर में आपूर्ति होने वाला 50 प्रतिशत पानी प्रदूषित है। इससे 38 लाख से अधिक की आबादी प्रभावित होती है। हमारे देश में हर वर्ष 4 से 5 लाख लोगों की मौत प्रदूषित पानी की वजह से होती है। गंगा और यमुना नदियों की सर्वाधिक प्रदूषित नदियों में सुमार हैं। हम सभी निर्यात रूप से इन नदियों का पानी पीते हैं। ये राज्य असम कृषि विद्यालय के अवकाशप्राप्त प्रोफेसर डॉ. नलिन मोहन के हैं। वे राज्यस्तरीय स्टीक होल्डर्स कंसल्टेशन के एक कार्यक्रम को ग्रीन एक्शन वॉक के मौके पर संबोधित कर रहे थे। प्रदूषण के पानी का निष्कारण करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग कितने दिनों तक सुरक्षित है, यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। उन्होंने कहा कि डीडीटी से लेकर खेतों में की...

व रसायनों का इस्तेमाल करने वाले में दोषी हैं। ग्रीन एक्शन वॉक को वैश्विक बनाते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि इससे 29 से संख्याएं बढ़ी हुई हैं। कंप्यूटर लीगल प्रोटेक्शन (सीएलपीएफ) भी क्यूटस और सोसायटी फॉर नैचुरल कंजर्वेशन के साथ 3 साल इसका उद्घोष वाक्य सभी के लिए सुरक्षित है। सीएलपीएफ के सचिव अधिकांश हजारीका ने रसायनों को कृषि के सतत प्रस्तावित लगाने : उन्होंने जैविक खेती को प्रोत्साहित बेहतर विकल्प बताया। विदेशी आर्सेनाइड आर...

नवविद्या संस्थेच्या वतीने सेंद्रीय शेती कार्यक्रम पथनाट्य, प्रभातफेरी सारख्या कार्यक्रमांनी केली गावागावात जनजागृती

तातुका प्रतिनिधी / १४ नोव्हेंबर

पुसद : वेणील नवविद्या संस्था व कट्टस बहुउद्देशीय जयपूर यांच्या संयुक्त इटर्नॅशनल सेंद्रीय शेती कार्यक्रम ४ ऑक्टोबर ते ३१ नोव्हेंबर या कालावधीत पंण्यात आला.

पुसद तालुक्यातील निंबी, कवकडाती, लोणी, आदर्शनगर, श्रीरामपूर, विठाळा, मुंगसाजी नगर, इंदिरा नगर, वरूड, हनुमान वाई इत्यादी ठिकाणी नवविद्या बहुउद्देशीय संस्था व कट्टस इटर्नॅशनल जयपूर यांच्या वतीने सेंद्रीय शेती मार्गदर्शन...

तसेच पथनाट्य सहावी मोहीम, प्रभात फेरी, कॉर्नर मिटिंग या कार्यक्रमांमधून जनजागृती करण्यात आली.

दिवसेंदिवस रसायनीक शेततीमुळे जमीनीचा पोत उतरून जमीन कडक होत आहे. शेतकऱ्यांचा खर्च जास्त व उत्पादन कमी होत आहे. परिणामी शेतकरी कर्जांच्या साखरे, अशा नेमाडे, सत्यजित घेना, फौजदार साखरे इत्यादी लोकांनी सहकारी केले.

BY OUR STAFF REPORTER GUWAHATI, Oct 26: Assam Agriculture University former professor Dr Nalin Mohan said that 50% supplied drinking water of Guwahati is polluted.

Speaking at the Green Action Week-India State Level Stakeholders' Consultation at Guwahati here on

MAP highlights Organic food

Agartala, Nov 09 : Aiming to create awareness among people on importance of Organic food and 'Green Environment', NGO organized a host of activities during October and November. In view of climate change, throughout the world more than 26 countries and...

कट्टस इटर्नॅशनल जयपूर व नवविद्या बहुउद्देशीय संस्थेच्या वतीने घेतले कार्यक्रम

तालुक्यामध्ये सेंद्रीय शेती कार्यक्रम



आहे, जमीन कडक होत आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना खर्च जास्त व उत्पादन कमी होत आहे. परिणामी शेतकरी कर्जांच्या साखरे, अशा नेमाडे, सत्यजित घेना, फौजदार साखरे इत्यादी लोकांनी सहकारी केले.

पुसद तालुक्यात आयोजित सेंद्रीय शेती मार्गदर्शन शिबिराचा लक्ष्य वेतनात शेतकरी बांधव.

भाजीपाला सुद्धा यस्वीनिक फवारणे व खातामुळे लोकांना दुषित मिळत असून त्यामुळे लोकांना आजारात पुढे जावे लागत आहे. एकही कुटुंब असं गावात किवा साहयगत उरलेले नाही कि त्याच्या कुटुंबात आजार नाहीत, म्हणून आम्ही कट्टस इटर्नॅशनल जयपूर व नवविद्या बहुउद्देशीय संस्था नवविद्या यांनी पुढाकार घेऊन सेंद्रीय शेती करणे का पुरवठा आहे. ती कशा प्रकारे करायला...

परंपरागत कृषि बनेगी पाह्य सामग्री का हिस्सा : उनियाल

देहरादून। पिछले एक सप्ताह से देहरादून में माउण्ट वैली डेवलपमेंट एशोसिएशन द्वारा आयोजित ग्रीन एक्शन सप्ताह के रूप में योजनाबद्धता अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। सबसे लिए जैविक खेती, जैविक आहार जैसे स्थान को लेकर अभियान ने गुरु राम राय पीजी कॉलेज, दयानंद वृत्त ट्रेनिंग कॉलेज, राजकीय पूर्व माध्यमिक विद्यालय राजपुर में स्कूली बच्चों के साथ अभियान ने सतत पोषण उपभोग जैसे विषय पर मजूदा पसार्थक तरीके से तैयार हो रही खाद्य सामग्री पर वृद्ध चर्चा की है। इस दौरान अभियान ने प्रेस क्लब में एक दिवसीय विचार गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया है। माउण्ट वैली डेवलपमेंट एशोसिएशन के तहत आयोजित इस विचार गोष्ठी में पंहुचे कृषि मंत्री सुबोध उनियाल ने कहा कि उनको हर सम्भव कोशिश रहेगी कि वे राज्य की परंपरागत कृषि को राज्य के स्कूलों में...



जल्दी ही राज्य में एकीकृत कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए एक विशेष योजना बना रहे हैं जिसका फायदा किसानों को मिलने वाला है। कृषि के अभाव में...

Green Action Week observed

BY OUR STAFF REPORTER GUWAHATI, Oct 26: Assam Agriculture University former professor Dr Nalin Mohan said that 50% supplied drinking water of Guwahati is polluted.

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. The theme of this years' campaign is "Safer, more Sustainable Food for All". In his introductory speech, Advocate Ajoy Hazarika, secretary CLPF said, "It is found that excessive use of chemicals in agriculture has put forth a question...

