

Annual Report 2016 – 17



Adarsh Shiksha Samiti

(A Society established in 1989 for creating an equal and just society)



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From the Desk of Director:

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I'm happy to put before our well-wishers and supports, the Success story of Adarsh Shiksha Samiti in the year 2015 - 16.

It had been a very eventful period for the organization. We continued our work in impacting the lives of marginalized groups, bait farmers, adolescents, women, children – all of those are most neglected in the area and where the need of our intervention most felt.

We carried our activities in Empowerment of Drop-out youth through vocational training, constructing toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign - Swatch Bharat Mission, Skill Development Training, Providing quality education through Adarsh Shiksha Mandir - Upper Primary School at Seriya Village, Running Adarsh IT Gyan Kendra, and empowering Tribal women through Self Help Promoting Institutes (SHPI).

The details are elaborated in the following contents of this report.

I want to share my personal gratitude to my colleagues who had striven hard to uphold lofty traditions at work and deserve appreciation for the quality output.

Working with the deprived rural tribal people for more than twenty seven years now, we have come to realize that the process of Globalization is perhaps more important and compulsive than the people or their needs, and perhaps even the state.

People continue to survive on the edge or even pushed further. Despite the several government assurances, despite the recent progressive law on Right to Employment, Tribal people still take to distress migration to places far off and unknown.

Every year when we reflect on our work and on what needs to be done we realize that we have only just begun, that we have a long way to go and many miles before we sleep.

We have only worked in this direction, in all our interventions we have tried to bring the debate on Globalization and its alternatives to the fore front of the public domain. We need your support as always.

I am sure that the readers would find the report very meaningful and readable.

Warm personal regards,

Shashi Bhushan

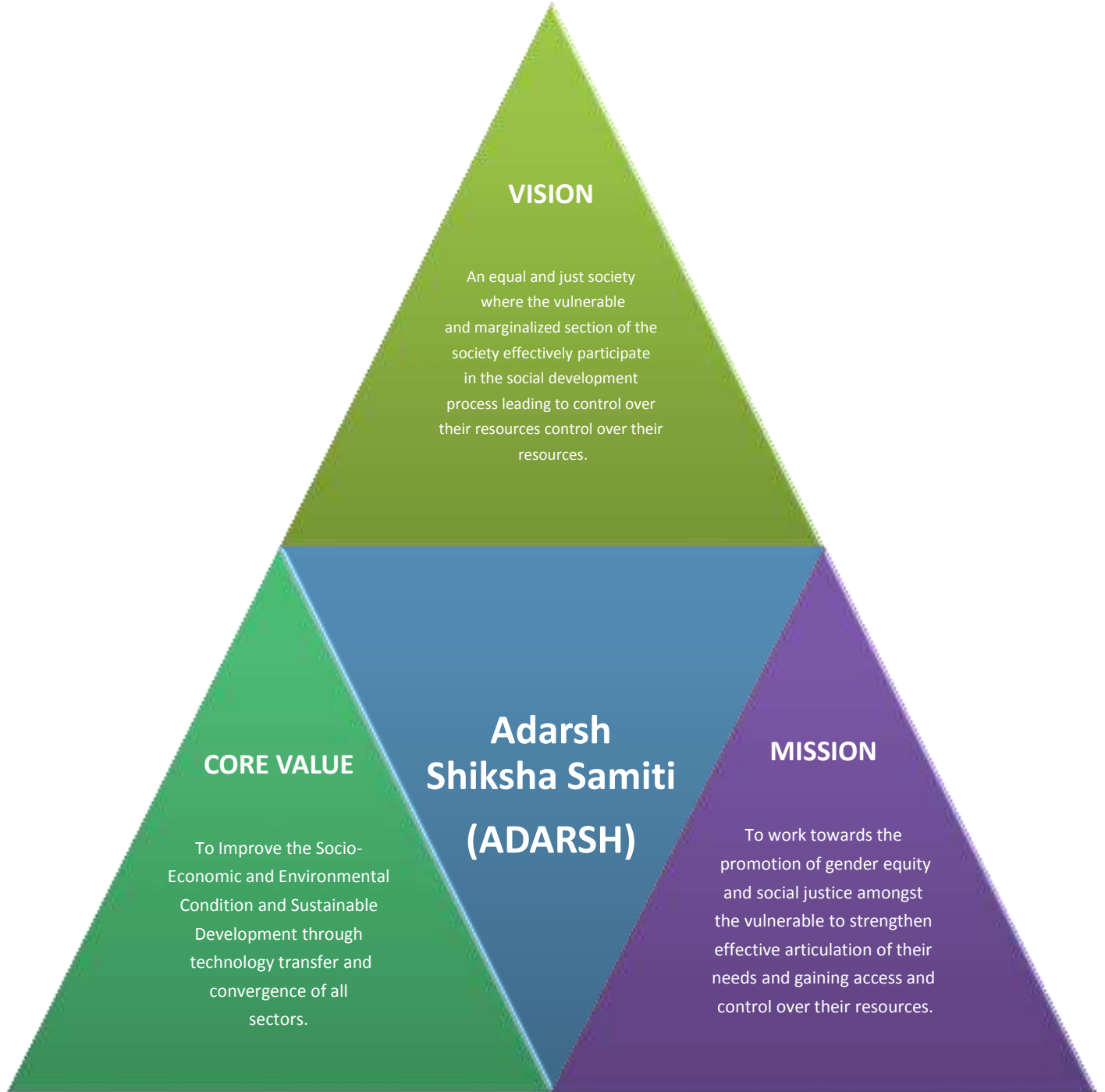
Secretary

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Foreword:

Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is a non-profit organization formed by a group of volunteers in Salumber block of Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan. It was formally registered as an organization in 1989, under the Rajasthan society's registration act. 1958

Over the years, Adarsh has been able to create a platform from where the various issues related to wellbeing of tribal population can be raised effectively and a solution be sought from the government as well as from the various development agencies working in the area.

The broad vision of the organization is to create an equal and just society where the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society can effectively participate in their own social development process finally leading to a control over their local resources. With the above vision, the organization promises to fulfill the mandate of working towards the promotion of gender equity and social justice for the vulnerable and to enable them to effectively articulate their needs and gain access as well as control over their own resources. In order to achieve this mission, creating mass awareness on various social and economic issues was the first ever initiative of the organization, once the awareness programmes cleared the dust of lethargic attitude, ignorance and unwillingness to leave impractical traditions, Adarsh Shiksha Samiti started bringing in socio-economic development programmes with the support of various government as well as leading non-government organizations.

With the expansion of its programme area and strong liasioning with the local people, Adarsh Shiksha Samiti expand his work further in the adjoining blocks of Salumber as well as in Durgapur and Banswara district.

To achieve the above objectives Adarsh Shiksha Samiti adopted an integrated approach of development in which the involvement of stakeholders is of a crucial importance because of principally the organization's activities stand on the pillars of community mobilization and capacity building of the village level institutions to increase sense of ownership for the resources. So Adarsh Shiksha Samiti involves the community throughout the project process i.e. from the inception to the completion of the project. The decision making process is decentralized.

Adarsh Shiksha Samiti working on the community based issues and thus undertaken the need based program in the villages. The main target group is the rural resource less poor mainly the deprived sections of the community particularly the women and youth living below poverty line.





Organizational Management:

The Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is a professionally managed NGO by qualified personnel from varied discipline. The Board of members are at the apex level and primarily involved in determining the Organizational policies & administrative decision making process. For the execution and smooth level implementation of different development programmes, the Project coordinators bearing their moral responsibilities & supporting field officer, grass root level worker are always assist them faithfully.

All the programs are monitored and evaluated by the core team of Adarsh Shiksha Samiti comprising Secretary, Administrator, Project Coordinator and the concern Project Officer.

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The representatives of the funding agencies also visit the project area to monitor and evaluate the programs. The project officers also meet every month where each of them shares their progress of work and gets to know about the other projects and next month plan. The Chartered Accountant audits the accounts at regular intervals and utilization certificates are submitted to the concerns funding agency. In the implementation of all development activates the community resource persons and stakeholders are also actively involved.

Working Area:

Presently the geographic are covered by the Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is situated in the tough & uneven hilly terrain of Aravalis. The terrain is predominantly hilly and undulating. The north-eastern part is plain where as south western part is mainly hilly. Nearly 42% of this area is unfit for agriculture. The region, which comes under Agro-climatic Zone IV-A (Sub-Humid South Plain and Aravalli Hill Zone) is characterized by moderate rainfall and temperature variation between 0°C - 25°C in winters to 26°C - 50°C in summers. The district receives an average rainfall of nearly 600 m.m., which is spread over an average of 30 rainy days in a year.

Extremely limited surface-water and groundwater resources and heavy soil erosion characterizes the district. Sharp fluctuations and long dry spells in monsoons occur frequently affecting the overall output of crops particularly on marginal lands having no access to irrigation.

Population:

The population is predominantly tribal, mainly Bhils and Meenas. Bhils are the ancient inhabitants of southern Udaipur and continue to be the most backward community. At the same times their social life, customs, language, music and dance, fairs and festivals have own distinctive flavor. They live in widely scattered hamlets, known as Phalas. These communities depend primarily on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihoods, supplemented by income from seasonal employment in nearby towns, mining areas and commercially intensive agricultural areas in the neighboring state. Most of the land remains uncultivated due to the hilly terrain, scanty rainfall and very few sources of irrigation. Bhils own ploughs and bullocks in very small numbers.

Due to its tribal dominance, the area where Adarsh Shiksha Samiti works comes under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) project. According to 2001 census, the tribal population comprises 52.4 percent of the total population. There is also presence of other communities such as Rajputs, Dangi, Brahmins and Schedule Castes. Educationally the area is very backward. Literacy rates in the block are lower than the state average. Overall only 56.5 percent persons were literate according to the 2001 census. The literacy rate for females at 40.9 percent was 32 percentage points lower than the literacy rate for males, which stood at 72.9 percent. For the tribal population the literacy rate is further low at 41 percent only. The male literacy rate is 57 percent while that for females is as low as 24 percent. The education level of literate tribal population is also low – mostly up to class V .

Livelihoods: Agriculture and Livestock:

There is wide variation in the working area of Adarsh Shiksha Samiti in terms of soil composition. Gogunda, Kotra, Jhadol, Girwa, Badgaon, Mavli and Bhinder development blocks mainly have lime dominated soil, whereas Kherwada, Sarada, Salumber and Lasadiya comprise of red loam soil. The western part is mostly rocky where as south eastern part has yellowish brown soil.

Agriculture is primarily rain fed. Nearly 60% of the cultivated area is under single cropping, done during the monsoon season (Kharif). Of the total area under different crops, almost 70% is utilized for cereals and millet. The important crops in the district are Maize, Wheat, Barley and Gram.

Nearly 50% of all the farm families cultivate land of under 1 hectare size. The largest numbers of these small and marginal farmers are tribal, whose farming resources are extremely limited. Recurrently faced with drought, farmers have to routinely cope with situations of food and income shortages

Though agriculture is the primary occupation of most of the households, meager landholding, low production and the rainfed nature (25% area under agriculture is irrigated) of the agriculture makes it a low income generating occupation for the households. Lack of knowledge/ use of modern agriculture techniques and practices, use of low yielding seeds and low use of fertilizers are some other reasons for low productivity in Agriculture. Livestock or Animal Husbandry is another component of their livelihood profile. The undulating landscape of the block and small size of the agriculture plots requires a farmer to have at least a pair of bull which is shown in the livestock number for cattle in the block. All types of animals are reared. However sheep rearing is not very common. Highest ownership is reported for bullocks and goats.

Forest and other Natural Resource:

Forest constitutes 13% of the total land area and falls under Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest. The area has a rich natural resource base that generates a number of primary sector occupations. The extensive forests generate significant employment. Charcoal making is common. Villagers also sell firewood and even timber (though this is never acknowledged in public). A number of NTFPs like Tendu leaves, Sitafal and Mahua are also sources of household income.

Salumber has significant deposits of various minerals, including soapstone, marble, and river sand. Quarrying of river sand offers employment to a large number of villagers in the villages located on the bank of river Gomti.

Migration:

Lack of agriculture land, low productivity of agriculture land and livestock and degradation of forests and other common lands in the recent past along with a rise in population have led people to migrate out of their village in search for better livelihood options. This search sometimes takes them too far off areas of India as far as Andhra Pradesh and even beyond to Kuwait and Bahrain. It is not that the migration outside the state from this area is a recent issue, but the migration in the past was mainly for better livelihood options or setting up a business etc.

Migrating for wage labor and unskilled work is a more recent phenomenon. This is also indicated in the changing trends of occupational classification.

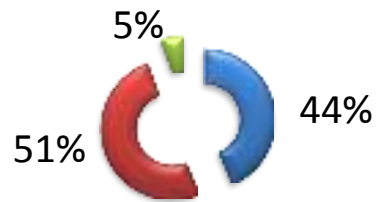
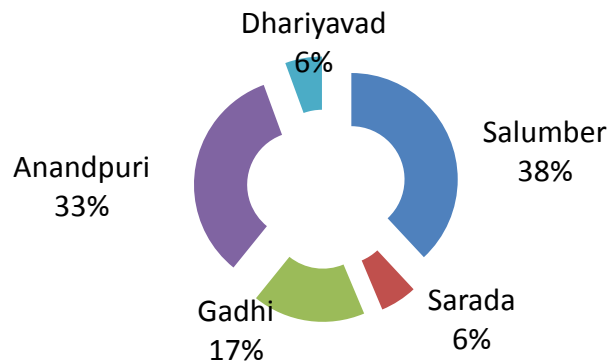


Programmes:

| District | Block | Villages Covered |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| Udaipur | Salumber | 102 |
| | Sarada | 15 |
| Banswara | Gadhi | 46 |
| | Anandpuri | 90 |
| Pratapghadh | Dharyavad | 15 |

District Wise Outreach %

■ Udaipur ■ Banswara ■ Pratapghadh

**Block Wise Outreach %**

Projects

Patan Devi Food Bank:

Indigenous peoples and local communities are the holders of traditional knowledge about the use of biodiversity for food security and community health. The development and adaptation of plants and crops to different ecological conditions, such as soils, rainfall, temperature, altitude, and to meet specific community nutritional, medicinal, cultural, and spiritual needs, is the product of traditional knowledge. This knowledge mobilizes sophisticated and complex observations and understandings of, and experience with, the properties of living organisms and their interactions with all elements of local ecosystems. Indigenous peoples, local communities and peasant farmers practice and retain traditional knowledge through dynamic practices of seed saving, storage and exchange that allow for continued innovation in plant breeding. There is a wealth of information that farmers have. Rather than imposing methods and information on farmers, it is important to listen to them.



The objective of the Patan Devi Food Bank implemented by Adarsh Shiksha Samiti with the support from Patan Devi Foundation is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Three main initiatives under this project of Adarsh Shiksha Samiti are:

An alternative Public Distribution System known as the Community Grain Fund ,

Massive wasteland development and

The raising of traditional seeds and establishment of decentralized village-level Grain banks

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana –Tag officers Training:

Housing is a fundamental human need; it is a basic requirement for human survival as well as for a decent life. Housing is not just for individual families alone; it is for the community. Basically houses afford shelter from the elements of nature, privacy and protection from the hustle and bustle of the external world. As a dwelling place, it provides security and enables access to different facilities based on its location. Going beyond mere shelter, dwelling and house, ultimately everyone desires a home which gives a sense of ownership and identity, affords psychological satisfaction and promotes self-esteem and confidence.

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A home contributes significantly to well-being and is essential for a person's social and economic development. It supports livelihoods and promotes social integration. It is a form of cultural expression and symbolizes social position. It has to be noted that a large portion of existing housing stock in rural India is community financed, self-built and self-managed, mostly using locally available materials and labour creatively with traditional technologies and, often improved in quality and extended in area over time. It is the result of a social production process which is people-centered. Adarsh Shiksha Samiti conducted training programmes under "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana" for tribal youths focusing on enabling access to resources and improved knowledge, technology and skill. 1200 Tag officers trained by Adarsh under this programme with Aravali, Jaipur

Objectives:

Strengthening the ongoing process and helping people to carry it forward by supporting the process instead of supplanting it with inappropriate designs and technologies. Re-skilling and sensitizing traditional masons and construction workers as also engineers and developing women mason groups with an understanding of good design, appropriate building technologies and also cost effective construction practice along with efficient site and construction management. Motivate first generation entrepreneurs to improve and excel in their entrepreneurial pursuits and inspire those who are part of the country's entrepreneurship ecosystem to excel even further through the scheme.

Asha Kiran Project:

Child Development is a program of Rotary India Literacy Mission (RILM) to send children back to school. Under Child development program children from vulnerable tribal communities who have never been enrolled to any School or have been dropped out of school, are send back to school after required brushing up. The objective is to facilitate these children's access to mainstream state funded primary / elementary schools.

Activities: Identify children between 7 to 14 years, never enrolled / dropped out/ laggard in Studies from vulnerable communities. Bring these children to Asha Kiran Center Centre to provide necessary supplemental / non formal education to shore up their learning abilities. Counsel and encourage the parents to send their children to regular formal schools. Mobilize community on "Right to Free and compulsory Education Act 2009" . Evaluate learning ability, prepare the children and enroll them to local Govt. or Govt aided schools. Monitor the attendance of the child in schools for 3 to 6 months.



Asha Kiran Childrens: The Child is between age group 7 to 14 years Child who has never been to school. Child who is not attending school but nominally enrolled, irregular or absent for more than 45 days without informing the school. 480 children main streamed to Govt. School which drop-out from School.

Swatch Bharat Mission:

India's first nationwide programme for rural sanitation, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), was launched in 1986 in the Ministry of Rural Development with the objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to women. The programme provided large subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for BPL households. The programme was supply driven, highly subsidized, and gave emphasis on a single construction model. Based on the recommendations of the National Seminar on Rural Sanitation in September 1992, the programme was again revised. The revised programme aimed at an integrated approach to rural sanitation. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a 'community led' and 'people centered' approach. TSC moved away from the principle of state-wise allocation to a "demand-driven" approach. The programme lays emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for generation of effective demand for sanitation facilities. It also lays emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for bringing about attitudinal and behavioral changes for adoption of hygienic practices from an early age.

To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive award scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) was launched in 2005. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. This award publicized the sanitation programme significantly all across the country.

Encouraged with initial success of NGP, and looking into the need to upscale the sanitation interventions, the TSC was revamped as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, (NBA) in 2012, with the objective to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach and to transform rural India into Nirmal Bharat.

While the programme has been successful to some extent, the fact that there are still a large number of rural households without access to safe sanitation facilities, which is a issue which needs to be tackled on war footing in a time bound manner, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining a 100% Open Defecation Free India by 2019.

Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is proud to associated with this noble mission and implemented project activities on Anandpuri, Menapadar, Dokar and Pipalkhunt Panchayet area with the following objectives:

Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas. Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swach Bharat by 2019 with all Gram Panchayat in the country attaining Nirmal status.

Motivate communities promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education. Implementing cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation. Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

Skill Development and Education Training:

The education is fundamental to all-round human development. Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development.

It is an unique investment for harnessing the country's demographic dividend. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship development efforts across the country have been highly fragmented so far. Though India enjoys the demographic advantage of having the youngest workforce with an average age of 29 years in comparison with the advanced economies, as opposed to the developed countries, where the percentage of skilled workforce is between 60% and 90% of the total workforce, India records a low 5% of workforce (20-24 years) with formal employability skills.

With the present education and skill levels of those already in the labour force being very low, it would be a major challenge for India to reap its demographic advantage.

So, there is a need for quick reorganization of the skill development ecosystem and the promotion of which is necessary to suit to the needs of the industry to ensure enhancement of life of the population. India would surely rise to be the Human Resource Capital of the world by appropriately skilling its youth bulge and convert its advantage into a dividend



The Skill development programme by Adarsh Shiksha Samiti help in the advancement of skills that are relevant to the tribal youths of the area and pertains not only to a huge quantitative expansion in skill training for the youth, but also to the much more important task of raising their quality. With a goal to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youth and to enhance their technical expertise, Adarsh Shiksha Samiti focuses on Youth Skill Development as one of its pillars. After successfully organized the trainings and building up capacity of beneficiaries under different kind of rural microenterprises Adarsh Shiksha Samiti have distributed tool kits to members. It was just an assistance to engage them in income generating activities. Now all of them are self sustained.

About 580 School drop-out youths have been trained in the different trades during this year and now they became economically self-sustained to generate the sources of income.

Adarsh Shiksha Samiti's observation is not only on quantitative scale but also based on qualitative performance. It could be possible just due to comprehensive implementation schedule of organized trainings and capacity building program.

Adarsh Shiksha Mandir - Upper Primary School, Seriya:

The Adarsh Shiksha Mandir – Upper Primary School at Seriya Village in Salumber block of Udaipur District was established in year 1989 and is Hindi medium Co-Education School. 230 students read in the Up to 8th classes in it.

Adarsh Shiksha Mandir has its rental (private) building. The school has total 6 classrooms. The lowest Class is 1 and the highest class in the school is 5. This school has 3 Male Teachers and 4 Female Teachers. There is Library facility available in this school. The school does not have any playground. Adarsh Shiksha Mandir does not provide any residential facility. The school does not provide any meal facility.

Objectives :To improve the quality of education, To inculcate aptitude for learning in the student, All round development of the child, To strengthen the teachers and their ability to teach and equip them better, To improve school infrastructure etc.

Adarsh IT Gyan Kendra:

Adarsh IT Gyan Kendra, Salumber offers high quality and low cost IT literacy program which offers a novel curriculum, excellent study material and learning management system in both local Hindi language and English. A state-of-the-art delivery mechanism leads to State University governed Examination and Certification.

Objective:

To empower citizens with fundamental understanding of Information Technology (I.T.) at affordable cost, acquiring essential skills to begin computing with confidence, be more productive at home and work and able to explore career opportunities globally.



Mandates:

Promoting IT Literacy in the region by conducting RS-CIT course. 120 Youths participating in all future IT & ITES projects and supporting all endeavors of RKCL. Ensuring timely delivery of all deliverables to the learners. Time bound liaisoning with and reporting to RKCL authorized representatives. Ensuring that any other course similar to RS-CIT is not offered at the IT-GK. Final authority of checking equivalence of other courses offered by IT-GK with RS-CIT is vested in RKCL. Ensuring and propagating ethical and fair business practices.

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Success Story

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o"kkZ rc 5 oha Dykl es i<rh Fkh] eSus 'kknh ds fy, cgqr gh euk fd;k ij fdlh us esjh ckr ugh lquh lHkh us dgk dh "kknh ds ckn Hkh eS i<kbZ dj ikmWxh A ysfdu ikik&eEeh us tSlk lkspk Fkk mlds foifjr llqjky okys fudys] os eq>s cgqr ijs'kku djrs i<kbZ dk uke rks ysus gh ugh nsrs Fks] ?kj dk lkjk dke djokrs cnys es jksVh&lCth nsrs dHkh fdlh R;ksgkj ij Hkh dqN Hkh feBkbZ ugh ykrs] dgh tkus Hkh ugh nsrs] ,slh ftUnxh fudkyrs&2 eSus ,d cSVs dks tUe fn;k vkt esjk csVk pkj lky dk gS dHkh csVs ds fy, Hkh dqN [kkus dk ugh ykrs dHkh nknk&nknh l;kj ugh djrs cl MkVrs jgrs gS eq>s 5 #i;s pkfg, rks Hkh muds lkeus gkFk QSykrh ij dHkh iSlS ugh nsrs] bUgh fnuks es esjh HkqvK esjs ?kj ds ikL jgrh gS ftlus eq>s dgk fd vkn'kZ f'k{kk lfefr es flykbZ dk 5 efgus dk lsUVj vk;k gS] eSus ?kj okyks dks iqNk ij euk dj fn;k ij eSus Hkh fgEer ugh gkjh eSus ftn djds flykbZ fl[kus dk fu"p; fd;k vkSj HkqvK ds lFk es] eS flykbZ fl[kus vkrh gqWA

eq>s 3 efgus gks x;s gS vHkh eS vPNs ls flykbZ fl[kh] ;gak vkus ds ckn es esMe us jk; nh fd Qky ihdw dh e'khu yk dj ds viuk dke pkyq djks eSus dgk fd esjs ikL e'khu ykus ds iSlS ugh gS] tc gekjs laLFkk ds }kjk bZ-Mh-ih- j[kh xbZ rks rc cSad ds vf/kdkjh Hkh ogk vk;s vkSj mUgksus ges

le>k;k fd cSad ls rqe yksu Hkh ys ldrs gks eSus rks vc fu”p; dj fy;k gS fd yksu ysdj ds eS e’khu ykmWxh vkSj cgqr vkxs c<qWxhA eS llqjky okyks ls cgqr nq[kh gks xbZ gqW A blfy, eu yxkdj fl[k jgh gqWA vHkh eS efgus ds 7000&8000 #i;s dek ysrrh gqW A vkxs es T;knk esgur djds T;knk ls T;knk iSls dekmWxh A dHkh fdlh ls iSls ugh ekxqxh A fnu ds esjs cPps ij 5&10 #i;s dk [kpkZ dj ysrrh gqW A vc llqjky okyks dks irk py x;k gS fd ;s flykbZ fl[kus tk jgh gS] vc gekjh lquus okyh ugh gS vkSj eS lcdks crkmWxh] vkSj esgur d#axh] esjk vkSj esjs cPpsa dh vPNh ijofj’k d#xha ,oa ikapoh d{k{k l{kjrk foHkkx ls ijh{k{k ikl dj vkBoha dh nsdj vkxs Hkh i<qxha A

vkt flykbZ esjh vkSj esjs ifjokj dh vkftfodk cu pqdh gSA

