



Annual Report 2022-23



1. Background:

National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment (NCHSE), a not for profit organization, was established by Late Dr. M.N. Buch in 1984. The organization works under the guidance of the General Body (GB) and Governing Council (GC) comprised of subject matter specialists. It provides advisory support to the Chairperson who is the chief functionary of the organization. Director General is responsible for the overall supervision of the affairs of the organization under the guidance of the Chairperson.

Objectives: Facilitating participatory sustainable development of human settlements and its people with special focus on the weaker sections of society in order to promote rapid social mobilization and significant economic development.

Thematic Areas:

- i. Rural development through promotion of climate smart initiatives and sustainable agriculture
- ii. Integrated watershed development,
- iii. Natural Resource Management including conservation of biodiversity,
- iv. Empowerment of rural women through financial literacy programme to enable them to undertake income generating activities.
- v. Capacity building of youth including in service personnel on GIS application
- vi. Consumer Protection through public awareness and counselling

2. Legal Aspect of the organization:

Registration: Registered under M. P. Societies Registration Act, 1973, Registration No.13784, dated 19th June, 1984.

80 G & 12 A – NCHSE is registered with the Income Tax Department as a Trust/ Society under Section 12 A (a) and exempted under Section 80-G (5)(vi) regarding donations made to the Centre.

PAN : AAATN2922N

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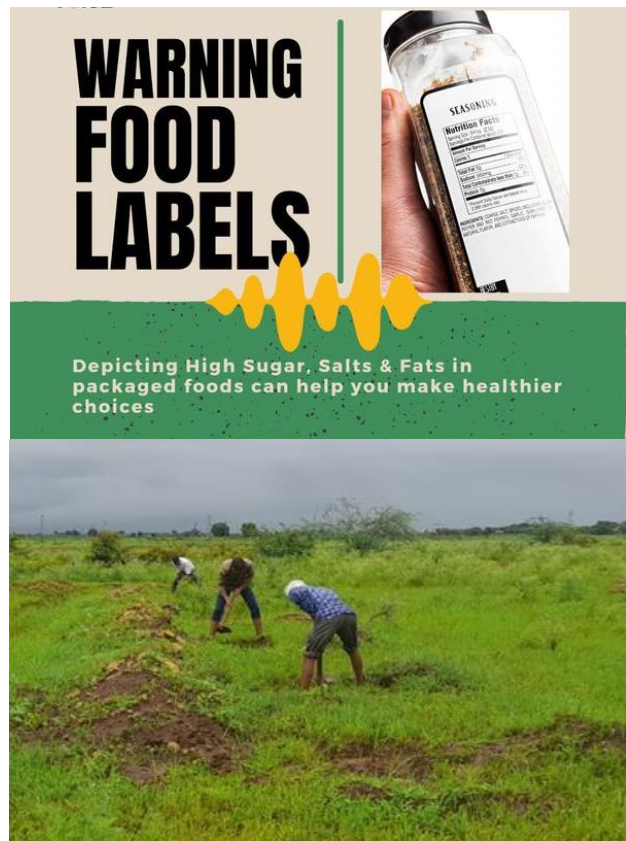
FCRA Registration Number: 063160035

Registration in NGO Portal: MP/2009/0016765

Registration with Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GOI: CSR00000776



Programme & Achievements 2022-23





Climate Smart Practices in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh



3.1 Climate Smart Practices in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh:

Madhya Pradesh has around 20 per cent of the total dry land districts of the country, reflecting the predominance of dry land agriculture in the state. Out of the total geographical area 307.56 lakh hectares of the state, only about 151.91 lakh hectares are arable. Mean Annual Rainfall (MAR) in the state varies from 1,300 mm in the East (Shahdol, Balaghat and Mandla) to 700 mm in the west (Jhabua, Ratlam, Dhar, Barwani, Khargone and Khandwa). Despite high rainfall and presence of numerous rivers and rivulets, only about 17 % of net sown area is irrigated by canal. About 68.5 % of the area is irrigated by wells and tube wells. The state shows a spatial pattern in terms of dependence on various sources of irrigation. While the rain rich eastern tract is more dependent on surface water for irrigation, groundwater dependence is found to be high in the western tract in general and Malwa Plateau in particular.

In the state there has been a gradual shift in the cropping pattern towards cash crop cultivation like cotton and soybean. Now, Madhya Pradesh is ranked 1st in country in the production of Soybean, Gram, Urad, Tur, Masoor, Linseed; 2nd in the production of Maize, Sesame, Ramtil, Moong and 3rd in the production of Wheat, Sorghum, Barley. In rabi season, wheat, gram, peas, lentils, mustard, and linseed are sown in abundance. This transformation has happened due to adoption of appropriate land and water management practices, expansion of minor irrigation program, crop diversification and increase in production and productivity of agricultural crops and increase in income of farmers by taking developed agricultural techniques to the fields.

Despite significant increase in agricultural production, the Small and Marginal farmers (SMF) still feel the brunt of climate variability due to the climate change. SMFs constitute 75.56 % of the total farmers in the state, but they cultivate only 39.6 % of the net sown area. While State Government has initiated various programme to cope up with the situation, NCHSE with the support of ITC has taken up the Climate Smart Sustainable Agriculture Programme, being implemented in cluster of villages in Sehore, Dewas and Vidisha Districts, with adoption of following measures:

- Water and soil conservation measures to ensure availability of water for irrigation during the dry/Rabi season;
- Introduction of new technologies for improving soil moisture content and improved agricultural practices to facilitate efficient use of water and increasing agricultural productivity.
- Capacity building of farmers to ensure conservation and efficient use of water as well as to enable them to benefit from government schemes to enhance crop productivity under changing climate conditions.

The major practices and functions being promoted are as under-

1. Determination of fertilizer rate by soil testing.
2. Facilitate availability of quality seeds of appropriate varieties
3. Encouraging farmers to produce seeds of full requirement for the next year by sowing certified seeds of improved variety every year
4. Sowing the seeds after seed treatment and use of organic manure.

5. Providing agriculture equipment on rent through custom hiring centres
6. Adoption of new techniques like "Ridge & Farrow" or "Raised bed" method for soybean, Zero Tillage Method for Wheat Sowing, Direct Seeding for Rice cultivation and "Dharwad Method" in Tur.
7. Saving irrigation water and equal water distribution using innovative irrigation practices such as drip and sprinkler.
8. Adoption of crop diversification and integrated pest and disease control measures.
9. Adoption of practices for alternative sources of income through cultivation as well as horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc.
10. Registration of farmers on E Nam portal to facilitate sale of their products;
11. Promoting waste land development through soil and water conservation measures and plantation to enhance green cover and fodder availability.

3.1.1 Activities and achievements in Sehore, Vidisha and Dewas districts (2022-23):

The activities for water conservation, Soil moisture conservation and waste land development are presented in Tables 1-4.

Table 1: Water conservation in Sehore, Vidisha and Dewas Districts

District	Block	Structure	Number	Water Storage (Cum)	Irrigated area (ha)	No of beneficiaries/ SMFs
Sehore	Sehore	Farm Pond	9	16,599	9	9
	Ichhawar					
	Sehore	Large Tank	1	37,199	21	32
	Ichhawar		2			
Vidisha	Gyaraspur	Stop Dam	3	21,600	34	39
		Large Tank	1	14,400	20	10
Dewas	Sonkatch	Stop Dam	3	25,656	21	36

Table 2: Soil & Water Conservation through Area treatment in Sehore, Vidisha and Dewas Districts

District	Block	No. of villages	Initiative	Area (Ha)	No of beneficiaries/SMFs
Sehore	Sehore & Ichchawar	7	Farm bunding /Gabion	750	219
Vidisha	Gyaraspur	12	Farm bunding/ Gabion	607	176
Dewas	Sonkatch	9	farm bunding, SCT, Gabion	521	159

Table 3: Waste Land Development in Sehore, Vidisha and Dewas Districts

District	Block	Villages	Initiative	Area (Ha)	Plantation (no.)
Sehore	Sehore & Ichchawar	Konajhir and Amla noabad	CPT/ Contour trench /plantation	43	4,650
Vidisha	Gyaraspur	Suakhedi & Naktara	CPT/ Contour trench	117	
Dewas	Sonkatch	Baroli, Odni and Gujjar guradiya	CPT & contour trench	222	

Table 4: Adoption of Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices in Districts of Madhya Pradesh

District	CSA Practice	Demo Plots		
		Crop	Area (Ha)	Beneficiary
Sehore	BBF (Rabi)	Wheat	2330	2210
	BBF (Kharif)	Soybean	5642	4092
	PBBF	Wheat/Soybean	1150	1108
	DSR	Paddy	420	378
	Zero tillage	Wheat	380	189
	Crop Diversification	Garlic	850	940
Onion		660	628	
Vidisha	BBF (Kharif)	Soybean	1889	454
	PBBF	Wheat/Soybean	45	30
	DSR	Paddy	280	77
	Crop Diversification	Mustard	680	320
Dewas	BBF (Rabi)	Wheat	980	1075
	BBF (Kharif)	Soybean	2318	1890
	PBBF	Wheat/Soybean	380	400
Vidisha (ADP)	BBF	Wheat/Soybean	20	50
	Crop Diversification	Mustard		1,568
Damoh (ADP)	BBF	Wheat/Soybean	506	1,250

3.1.2 Transformation of Agricultural Sector in Aspirational Districts (Vidisha & Damoh) of Madhya Pradesh:

This Programme being implemented in two districts (Vidisha and Damoh) of Madhya Pradesh since 2018-19 with the objectives of facilitating enhancement of incomes of rural households through reduction in costs of production and increasing productivity of major crops in each district through capacity building of stakeholders, demonstration of new and appropriate technologies for farm production through Farmer's Field School (FFS) model and convergence of Government schemes to make agriculture sustainable.

The Phase I partnership of four years completed in March 2022. The major task planned for Phase II which started from April 2022 are-

- Internalization of cascade training of farmers;
- Piloting, replication of successful interventions and consolidation in districts for developing Model villages.

The process of reaching out to more and more farmers in both the districts continued during 2022-23, and the outcomes with respect to convergence of government schemes is presented below:

Parameter	UoM	District	
		Vidisha	Damoh
Farm Pond construction	NO.	9	6
Sprinkler Units	NO.	21	54
Soil Health Cards	NO.	1,603	1536
NADEP Compost Units	NO.	11	13
Vermi Compost Units	NO.	0	38
Agriculture Credit	NO.	0	18
Crop Insurance (Kharif and Rabi)	NO.	15,951	14,449
E-NAM Registrations of farmers	NO.	2,100	1,709

Parameter	UoM	District	
		Vidisha	Damoh
Animal Vaccination	NO.	16,739	5,144
Artificial Insemination	NO.	1,227	243
Farmer Field Schools/ Demonstrations			
Total Farmer Field Schools (Functional)	NO.	50	100
Student Farmers	NO.	1,250	2,500
Demo Plots	NO.	50	1250
Area under Demo Plots	Ha	20	506
Field Preparation/Tillage Implements	NO.	1	0
Seed Distribution In Kharif and rabi	Kg	25,400	16,700

During the year, the pilots on Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), Jawahar Model of farming for small and marginal farmers, crop diversification, use of toilet manure in agriculture and pisciculture in farm ponds for dual benefit of reducing water shortage and additional income for farmers were initiated, which are briefly presented below:

1. **Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF):** A type of chemical-free farming where the total cost of growing and harvesting plants comes out to be zero (taking into consideration the costs incurred by the farmers are recovered through inter-cropping).
2. **Jawahar model of farming (JMF):** Though this model resource constrained Small & Marginal farmers (SMFs) are encouraged to adopt practices like timely sowing of their crop without waiting for the rain; diversify their crop production system to minimize risks while ensuring inflow of cash at short intervals for financial growth; and finally engage farmers throughout the year in their own farm for social wellbeing. Fifty SMFs of Damoh District were trained for JMF of which 30 have adopted the model.
3. **Use of Toilet Manure in Agriculture:** 100 farmers from both the districts were trained to use toilet manure in agriculture and to promote it 64 new twin pit toilets were construction in Damoh district with support under SBM.



Sustainable Agriculture Practices through Farmer Field School Model, Kota, Rajasthan



3.2 Sustainable Agriculture Practices through Farmer Field School Model, Kota, Rajasthan:

The project is being implemented since 2014 in Ladpura, Sangod and Digod blocks of Kota District of Rajasthan. Until March 2022 it covered 50 villages. In 2022-23 another 30 villages were added to the project. Now, the project covers about 24,810 ha area in 80 villages, which lies within the Chambal river catchment but has a semi-arid climate with average annual rainfall of 729 mm. The rain fed agriculture is the mainstay of the livelihood of the people and thus subject to vagaries of nature. The project aims to transform the agriculture as a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in the domain of crop and animal husbandry.

Major achievements during 2022-23 are summarised below:

- i. Construction of Check Dams for water conservation:

Location (Village)	No of structures	Storage Capacity (cum)	Command Area (Ha.)	No. of Beneficiary	
				Total	SMFs
Jhakoda	4	22,400.50	66.31	20	10
Kadihera	3	63,021.40	170.62	55	28
Ladpur	2	137,442.00	365.44	120	62
Abhaypur	2	283,683.60	749.88	250	129
Tehla	1	3,250.00	7.40	5	2
Total	12	64,069.70	154.92	60	31

- ii. Under the Advanced Agricultural Practices Programme, 4,190 farmers (including 510 SMFs) adopted demonstration plot techniques for Rabi and Kharif crops in 23,209 hectares. Broad Bed furrow sowing technique was adopted by 563 farmers under demonstration plots for Rabi crop covering 5,321 ha.

CSA Practice	Demo Plots		
	Crop	Area (Ha)	Beneficiary
BBF (Kharif)	Soybean	7126	4,120
BBF (Rabi)	Wheat	5321	563
PBBF	Wheat/Soybean	2159	304
DSR	Paddy	3,400	578
Zero tillage	Wheat	1537	371
Crop Diversification	Green Gram	529	266
	Horticulture	30	312

- iii. Under crop diversification, as Jayad crop Green gram (Moong) was tried and demonstrated in 529 ha land of 266 farmers in different villages of the project area. Horticulture plantation was also tried by 312 farmers in 30 ha lands.
- iv. Facilitated construction of 100 Vermi Compost units based on new technology through convergence of government scheme to improve soil health under sustainable agriculture practices.
- v. 282 nutritional gardens were developed to help remove malnutrition among poor families.

- vi. 45 ha. Pasture/common land was development with participation of the community in Bamboli and Haripura villages which helped them to get fodder for their livestock.
- vii. In order to create an atmosphere conducive for agricultural sustainability, the village people especially members of the Village Development Committee (VDC) and user groups, active farmers, youth and women were provided training and involved in the programme promotion activities and to adopt advanced and climate smart farming practices.

Capacity building programme	Number of activity	Beneficiary
Village Meeting, VDC Training and WUG Training	15	512
Farmers Field Day (Workshop)	5	238
Exposure Visits for Farmers	1	24
Training of trainers	4	44
Special Day Celebration & Meetings	2	68
Program Promotion	61	61
Total	88	947

viii. Catfish (Pangasianodon hypophthalmus) culture in farm ponds, a boon for SMFs:

Pangasius catfish is an exotic fresh water fish introduced in India during mid 90's. It is an air-breathing fish that can tolerate low dissolved oxygen (DO) content in the water and can be cultured in ponds, concrete tanks, fish cages or pens. The government of India started promoting the culture of pangasius in cages in reservoirs and other water bodies a few years ago, and in 2016 the National Fisheries Development Board produced its NFDB Manual on Guidelines for Pangasius Cage Culture. The government - through its "Blue Revolution" mission - has funded and supported several cage farming projects. Now, Pangasius has become one of the major species of freshwater fish cultured for internal consumption, and it is now an important contributor to the country's growing aquaculture production. The species can grow to 1 to 1.5 kg in one year, and typical annual yields are around 10 to 15 tons per hectare. Pangasius sp. is cultured due to its good market demand and fast growth.

In Rajasthan, the culture of this species started in Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Banswara district. Under the project, culture of this catfish is being promoted. Outcome suggest that SMFs can earn upto Rs. 2.5 to 3.00 Lakh per annum through catfish culture in their farm ponds.

- ix. Women empowerment programme continued as under:

Women empowerment programme	Number of Activity	Beneficiary
Stakeholder Workshop	1	22
Financial Literacy Trainings Old SHG	50	980
Institutional Capacity Building of new SHGs for Enterprise Development	20	388
Pashu Sakhi Training	1	24
Total	72	1,414

- x. In the project villages, 86 (during 2022-23) and 693 (total so far) SHG members enrolled for PMJJY and 136 (during 2022-23) and 1279 (total so far) enrolled for PMSBY.

The initiatives under the project are bringing about a catalytic change in the livelihood of farmers, especially poor and marginal, through their capacity building on water conservation, efficient water use, adoption of new technologies and diversification of agriculture to cope with changing climatic condition as well as empowerment of women through capacity building for enterprise development and financial management.



Financial Literacy and Capacity Building Programme in Madhya Pradesh

3.3 Financial Literacy and Capacity Building Programme in Madhya Pradesh:

NCHSE with support from ITC Limited and Madhya Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MPSRLM) initiated a dedicated “Financial Literacy Programme” in 2017-18, which now covers all Districts of Madhya Pradesh.

The objective of this partnership is to strengthen the implementation capability of the MPSRLM through technical assistance from ITC and implementation support from NCHSE. The key principle behind this arrangement is to create an ‘enabling environment’ for sustaining good financial habits and practices within women SHGs and enhance the capability of human resource mainly the CRPs (Community Resource Persons). All the new, revived and pre NRLM SHGs which are currently under MPSRLM are being covered under this programme.

Achievements for the FY 2022-23 along with cumulative achievement during 2018-23 is presented below:

Parameters	UOM	Achievement		
		2017-22	2022-23	Since 2017
Districts covered	NO.	43	52	52
Blocks covered	NO.	269	313	313
Villages Covered	NO.	15,778	5,063	20,841
Super Trainer developed	NO.	1,651	173	1,824
Master Trainer developed	NO.	4,163	1,372	5,535
SHG Covered	NO.	1,30,786	83,052	2,13,838
SHG Members trained	NO.	13,07,819	7,62,546	20,70,365
Women who opened individual bank accounts	NO.	10,64,340	6,33,728	16,98,068
Women adopted Saving/Investment option (RD/FD/SSY/PPF)	NO.	46,272	1,21,125	1,67,397
Women covered themselves through insurance (PMSBY/PMJJY/Other)	NO.	8,97,376	5,22,890	14,20,266
Women HH covered under Pension schemes (APY/NPS)	NO.	25,262	69,558	94,820

Yojna Sakhi programme:

This is a natural extension of the FL Programme and is being implemented in ten districts (Agar Malwa, Ashoknagar, Chindhwada, Damoh, Dewas, Guna, Panna, Sagar, Sehore and Vidisha) of Madhya Pradesh to train and support the selected SHG members named Yojana Sakhi (YS) on the use of Haqdarshak agent app to enable them to provide scheme related support services to the community and attain a sustainable income. So far over 3,000 YS were trained of which about 50% active YS are providing door to door services or from their home and earning on an average about Rs 4,600 per annum.

S.No.	Particulars	Achievement		
		2021-22	2022-23	Cumulative
1	Yojana Sakhi trained	611	1500	3,048
2	Yojana Sakhi active	333	1100	1,433

Achievement (Scheme linkages) under Yojna Sakhi Programme during 2019-23:

Linking women through Yojna Sakhi Model	Number during the year		
	2019-22	2022-23	Total
Women for whom individual bank accounts opened	4,349	2224	6,573
Women are covered through insurance (PMSBY/PMJJY/Other)	18,340	6,604	24,944
Women are covered through Saving/Investment (RD/FD/SSY/PPF)	671	88	759
Women HH who covered under Pension schemes (APY/NPS)	376	22	398
Other Schemes (PAN Card, Aadhar seeding)	4,931	4,899	9,830
Total	28,667	13,837	42,504



GIS Application

3.4. Application of GIS and Remote Sensing:

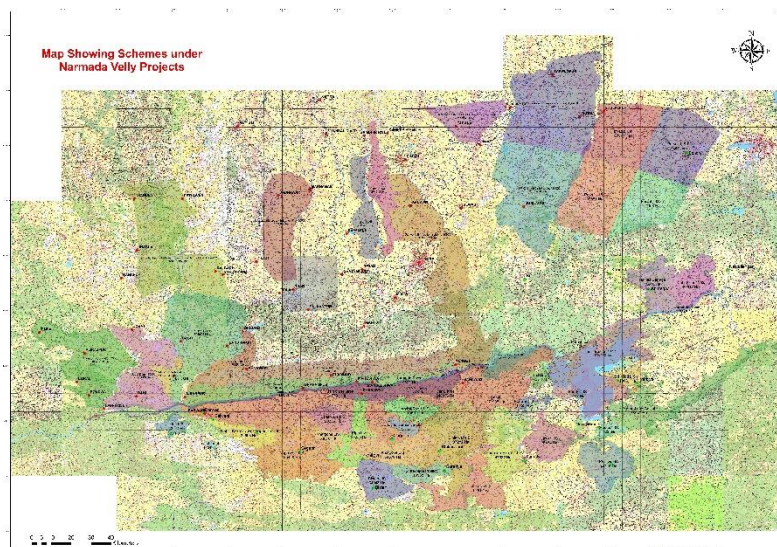
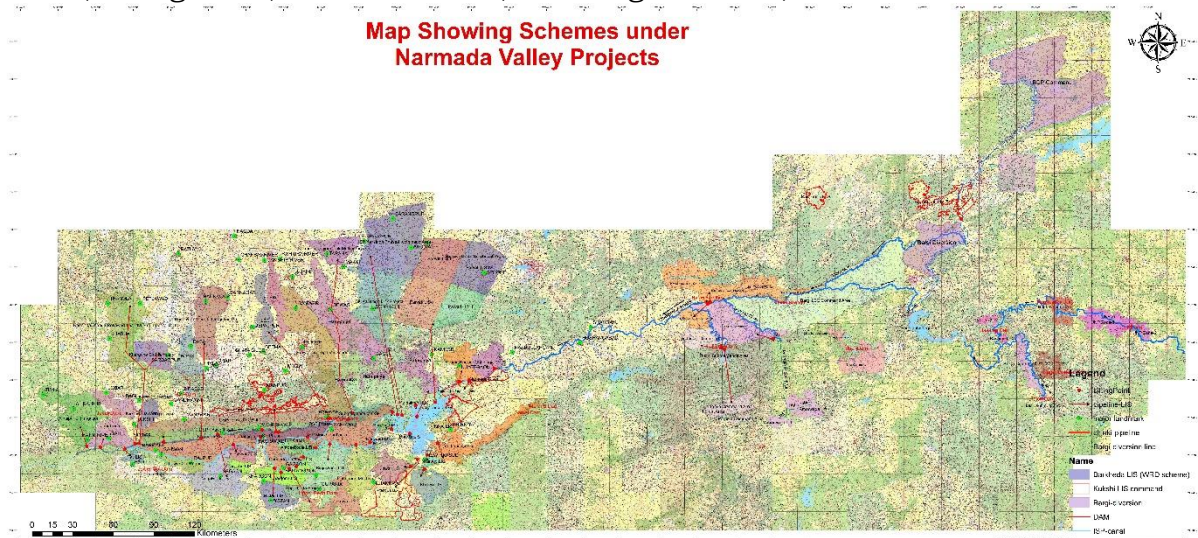
NCHSE provides GIS application support to Government and non-government organizations to plan and implement their projects especially related to mapping areas for watershed development, assessment of forest cover, cropping pattern, common lands, as well as for planning water supply scheme, monitoring of project progress etc.

Its GIS based web portal and mobile applications proved very useful in collection and interpretation of data in real time and for effective decisions making in regards to real time monitoring of watershed development activities.

During the year it provided technical support for the following projects:

a) GIS Application Support to NVDA:

NCHSE Prepared a GIS Map for a part of Narmada Basin for Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA), the agency responsible for planning water resources development in Narmada basin and implementation of projects. The map , as presented below, shows whole topographical area of Narmada Valley in Madhya Pradesh, Real time location of various proposed and existing irrigation projects and subprojects like Indira Sagar, Bargi, Shakkar, Dudhi, etc. and their Dams, lifting Point, command area, submergence area, etc.



b) GIS Application Support to ITC Ltd projects in India:

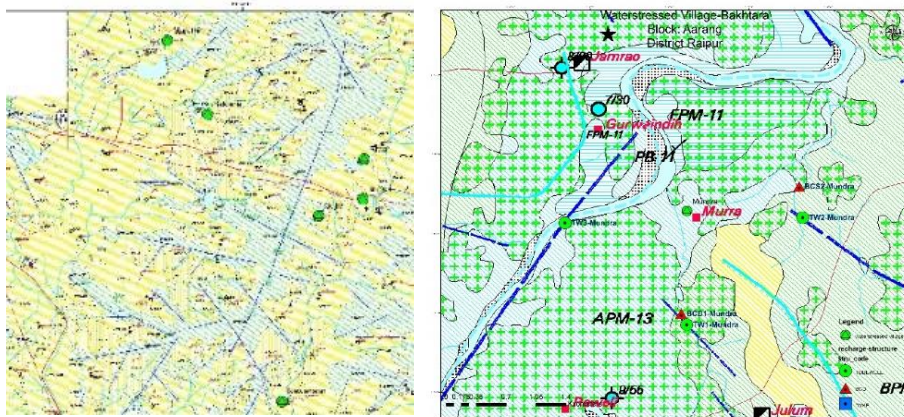
MSK GIS APP and Web GIS portal developed by NCHSE are being used by ITC Ltd for monitoring all its projects on watershed development being implemented across India, where in NCHSE is continuously providing hand holding support to the users.

c) GIS Based Mapping of Existing Civic Infrastructure:

ITC Ltd plans to work with Panchayats of various states in designing a civic infrastructure master plan and with Panchayats and the community to leverage government schemes to actualize this plan. In piloting the programme, NCHSE has prepared detailed survey based GIS maps showing 12 basic civic infrastructure components for Gram panchayat Morampalli in Bhadrachalam district of Andhra Pradesh and one panchayat of Munger district, Bihar.

d) GIS Application Support for Planning Rural Water Supply in Chhatisgarh:

Watsancad Solutions, a multidisciplinary Consultancy Organization, did a study for providing water to some water-scarce villages for Raipur district of Chhattisgarh, in which GIS mapping work (as presented below) was done by NCHSE. This work involved preparing a map with marking of identified villages and various watershed structures on the topo sheet and to show the geography/topography, drainage, slope, availability of surface water sources with the help of remote sensing data, HGM map and other data.



e) GIS Application Support to Various Not for Profit Organisations in India:

NCHSE provided GIS Application support for mapping of watershed area and the infrastructure developed to the organisations like Sarv Mangal Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Development Support Centre - Rajasthan, Society of Indian Institute of Rural Development, Vijai Integrated Development Society, Munger-Bihar, WASH- Telengana, Baif Development Research Foundation, etc.

f) GIS Training:

The objective of this demand based GIS Application & Operations training programme being conducted by NCHSE is to enable the participants to apply GIS techniques in many different ways to project planning, implementation,

monitoring and impact assessment. During the year 26 persons were trained through 2 training programme of 45 day each, organized in April-May and September –October 2022. Besides these, NCHSE provided 10-day training to 17 students of M.Sc. Geology, MVM college, Bhopal in the month of June 2022 and a month long GIS Application training to 10 Geography students of Sarojini Naidu Girls P G College in December 2022.



Consumer Protection



3.5 Consumer Protection Initiatives:

3.5.1 Consumer Complaint Redressal Centre (CCRC):

NCHSE, being a Telecommunication Regulation Authority of India (TRAI) recognized Consumer Advocacy Group (CAG) for the State of Madhya Pradesh, is constantly helping consumers in resolving their issues with various telecom service providers (TSPs) since 2011. These consumer support services were till recently managed by the functional arm of NCHSE named District Consumer Information Centre, which has now been renamed as Consumer Complaint Redressal Centre (CCRC) in view of spread of its activities throughout the state. The main functions of CCRC are –

- Proper guidance and counselling to aggrieved consumers;
- Protecting interests of the consumers and get them relief through initiating correspondence with the service providers, shops, dealers, etc.
- Registering the cases of consumers in the Consumer Redressal Forum and pursuing it with the competent authorities (apex bodies), if needed.
- Information dissemination and general awareness amongst the consumers about their rights and responsibilities.
- Organising Consumer Awareness programme from time to time.

a) Resolution of Consumer Grievances with TSPs:

CCRC is the focal point for resolution of consumer grievances with TSPs like Reliance Jio, Airtel, Vodafone Idea in private sector and BSNL in public sector. During 2022-23, nearly 50 complaints were processed and 12 cases were resolved.

b) Consumer Awareness Programme (CAP) on Telecom Services:

During 2022-23, five CAPs were organized in rural areas of 5 different districts of Madhya Pradesh to enlighten the rural population about the services provided by the TSPs, Rules and Regulations as issued by the TRAI from time to time, cybercrimes and how themselves from such crimes.

3.5.2 Awareness programme on Road Safety:

Road accidents are as a leading cause of death and disabilities and reflect a grim picture worldwide. Reports confirms that approx. 1.3 million people die each year in road traffic crashes. India is no exception and it ranks first in the number of road accident deaths across the 199 countries and accounts for almost 11% of the accident-related deaths in the World. As per the Road Accident Report for 2019, published by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways in 2020, a total number of 449,002 accidents took place in the country during the calendar year 2019 leading to 151,113 deaths and 451,361 injuries. Madhya Pradesh is one the top states having very high number of road accidents (50,669) and fatalities (11,249).

Government of India passed the Motor Vehicle Amendment Act 2019 (MVAA 2019) to mitigate high accidents and heavy Road fatalities in India and has now committed to reduce Road fatalities by 50% by 2024.

In view of the above, NCHSE in partnership with Consumer Voice, New Delhi and in collaboration with local partners organized a series of programme during 2022-23.

a) Workshop on “World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims”

This workshop was organised in collaboration with Seven Hills Public Higher Secondary School, New Market, Bhopal on 22nd November 2022 to mark the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims, which is observed all over the world on the third Sunday of November of the year.

In 2022, the occasion had spotlight on justice, traffic law enforcement, thorough investigation after a crash to find out if a crime was committed and to prevent recurrence, criminal prosecution where appropriate and civil compensation are all part of the justice system. It also encouraged all to REMEMBER the pain caused to a traffic victims and their families, SUPPORT the traffic Accident Victims and ACT to reduce traffic Accidents.

The resource persons from the Traffic and Home Department, Consumer Voice and Shri Arun Gurtoo, Former DG of MP explained the causes of road accidents and how those could be prevented, what role every citizen, including students can play to prevent accidents and help traffic victims in case of accidents. Students also took oath to abide by the traffic rules.



b) Advocacy for Road Safety during Road Safety Week:

In view of issuance of the letter no. RT-25029/72/2021 of India- RS Pt. I (204104) dated 04 January 2023 by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India advising the NGOs and other stakeholders to organize Road safety activities during the Road Safety Week 11-17th January 2023 throughout the country, National Center for Human Settlements and Environment, Bhopal and Consumer Voice, New Delhi, in collaboration with Ankur Higher Secondary School, T T Nagar, Bhopal jointly organized an event to make school students aware about the road safety. Students took oath to follow traffic rules, advice their friends to do the same and to help road accident victims.

In an another activity, Standees having data on road accidents and fatalities in India and Madhya Pradesh and messages on road safety were displayed on a busy road to make people aware about the need for Road Safety norms while driving or walking through the roads.

c) Observing International Women’s Day by Posting Message on Road Safety on Social media:

In view of International Women’s Day and Holi coinciding on 8th March, 2023, NCHSE felt it an opportunity post pictures of women wearing helmets and holding Play cards having message discouraging drunk driving and over speeding before and till Holi festival.



d) Stakeholder’s Consultation on Road Safety:

NCHSE in partnership with Consumer Voice, New Delhi organized a Stakeholder’s Consultation – **“Road Safety, a top priority for saving lives”** in Bhopal on 28th March 2023.

On this occasion, Shri Pramod Kapse, Nodal Officer, Road safety representing the Transport Commissioner said that all stakeholders have the responsibility collectively to prevent road accidents and save lives. He also mentioned about the provision of award of Rs 5,000 under the Good Samaritan Act enacted by the state government to encourage the general public to help the road accident victims receive the medical attention within the golden hour, but is most of the people have no knowledge about it.



Shri Amarjeet Singh Panghal, Advisor Legal Projects, Consumer Voice discussed in detail about the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act 2019 and why this is a game changer for the road users. On this occasion, Prof Rahul Tiwari, MANIT also spoke about intelligent traffic management. About 50 persons, comprising of students, senior citizens, youth, teachers participated the event.

Food Safety



3.5.3 Stakeholder's Consultation on Food safety:

In India, every year about 58.0 lakh people die from Non communicable diseases (NCDs), like cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, which represent about 65% of total deaths in India, of which 27% could be attributed to cardiovascular diseases. One of the main reasons is the consumption of unhealthy foods, i.e. foods that are high in fat, salt or sugar. Most of these deadly diseases, however, can be prevented by modifying diets and transforming the food industry. As India is experiencing a dietary shift, with people increasingly consuming more processed and ultra-processed foods and a burgeoning market, it is expected that NCD burden will increase in future.

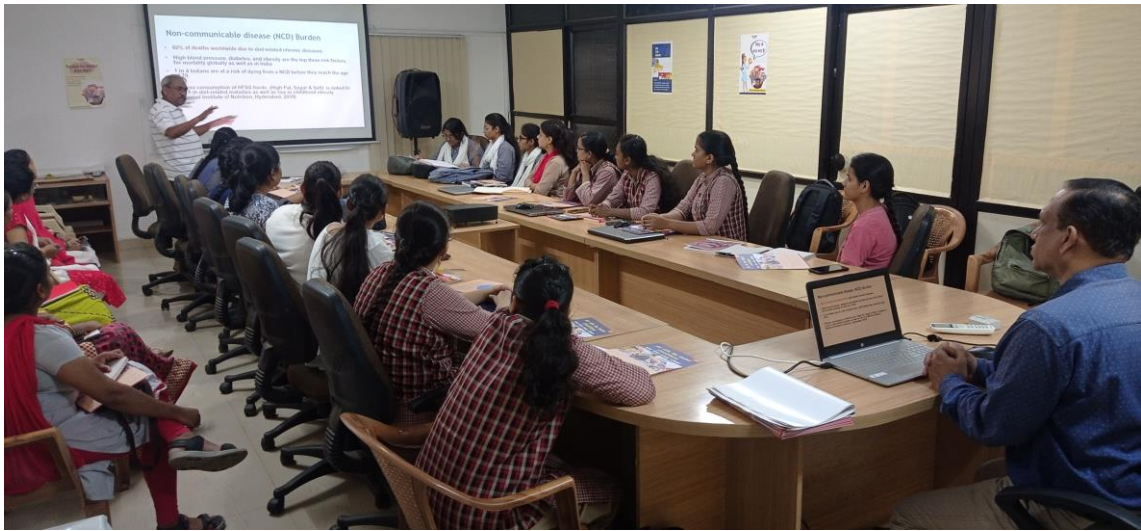
In order to tackle the growing burden of NCDs, the Food Safety Standards Authority India (FSSAI) published draft regulation for Front of Pack Warning Labels (FOPL), which was subsequently withdrawn for further deliberation. In 2020 December, FSSAI restarted the process of developing FOPL and has been in consultations with civil society, industry and nutrition experts for a viable model for India. The FSSAI through draft regulations for FOPL published on 15th February 2022 decided to adopt the "health-star rating system". The Health Star Rating (HSR) format (1/2 a star to 5 stars) ranks a packaged food item based on salt, sugar, and fat content and the rating will be printed on the front of the package. However, this star rating does not clearly indicate whether the salt, sugar, and fat content in packaged food are high.

a) Consultation on 'Front of Pack Labelling – Role of the Industry', 25th July 2022

In order to facilitate development of a viable FOPL, the stakeholder's consultations are being organized in India to sensitize consumers about their rights to choose their food through an acceptable format. In Madhya Pradesh, NCHSE in partnership with Consumer Voice organized the First stakeholders' consultation on '**Front of Pack Warning Labels (FOPL) on Unhealthy Packaged Foods for consumers**' in Bhopal in March 2022 to sensitize various stakeholders about the importance of proper FOPL on packaged food. The second consultation on '**Front of Pack Labelling – Role of the Industry**' was organized in Indore on **25th July 2022**, where in general public as well as Industry leaders extended their support for an acceptable FoPL.

b) Workshop on Front of Pack Warning Labels, 13th September, 2022:

Again a Workshop on Front of Pack Warning Labels was organised on **13th September, 2022** in Bhopal, where in women participants including students, working women, house wives were briefed about the growing Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) among the people due to consumption of high level of salt, sugar and fat. They were also briefed about the growing consumption of packaged foods by the children and youth. The need for Front of Pack Warning Labels (FoPL) and possible types were also discussed through a presentation. They were also explained how the implementation of FoPL could be possible through writing letters to Hon'ble President & Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.



Similar program were also organised at the district levels to apprise the ladies/women about NCDs and need for FoPL. All together about 500 women participants including students, working women, house wives participated in these programmes and wrote letters to Hon'ble President of India and Hon'ble Prime Minister of India urging them for implementation of a workable FoPL.

Annual Lecture



3.6 Fifth Mahesh Buch Remembrance Lecture, 2022:

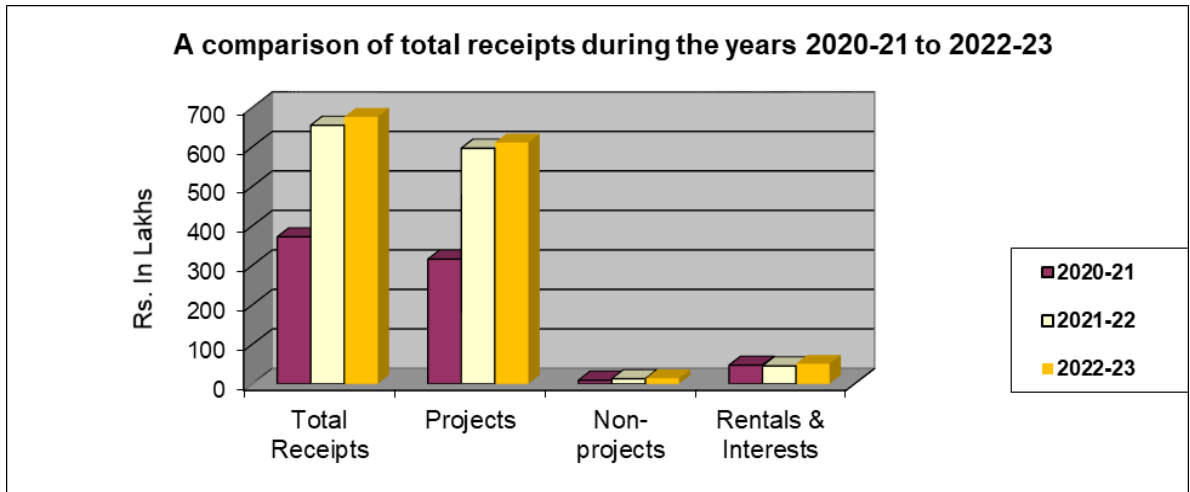
Prof. N.H. Ravindranath of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore delivered the 5th Mahesh Buch Remembrance Lecture “Global and National Efforts to Address Climate Change” on 6th June 2022 at the Regional Museum of Natural History, Bhopal. He expressed his concern about one of the biggest environmental and developmental challenges facing human society and natural ecosystems today, i.e. the climate change which is a global issue. The event was chaired by Dr. Ram Prasad, Former PCCF, Madhya Pradesh.

3.7 Seventh Mahesh Buch Memorial Lecture 2022:

The 7th Mahesh Buch Memorial Lecture “Mahatma ki Mahila Sakti” was delivered by Senior Journalist and writer Shri Arvind Mohan on 2nd October 2022. This was a departure from norm due to Dashera falling on 5th October. Ms. Anuradha Shankar Singh, IPS & ADG of Police, Madhya Pradesh chaired the session. The event was organized at RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration & Management, Bhopal and was well attended by all walks of life, especially youth in large number.

Receipts and Expenditure of NCHSE 2022-23

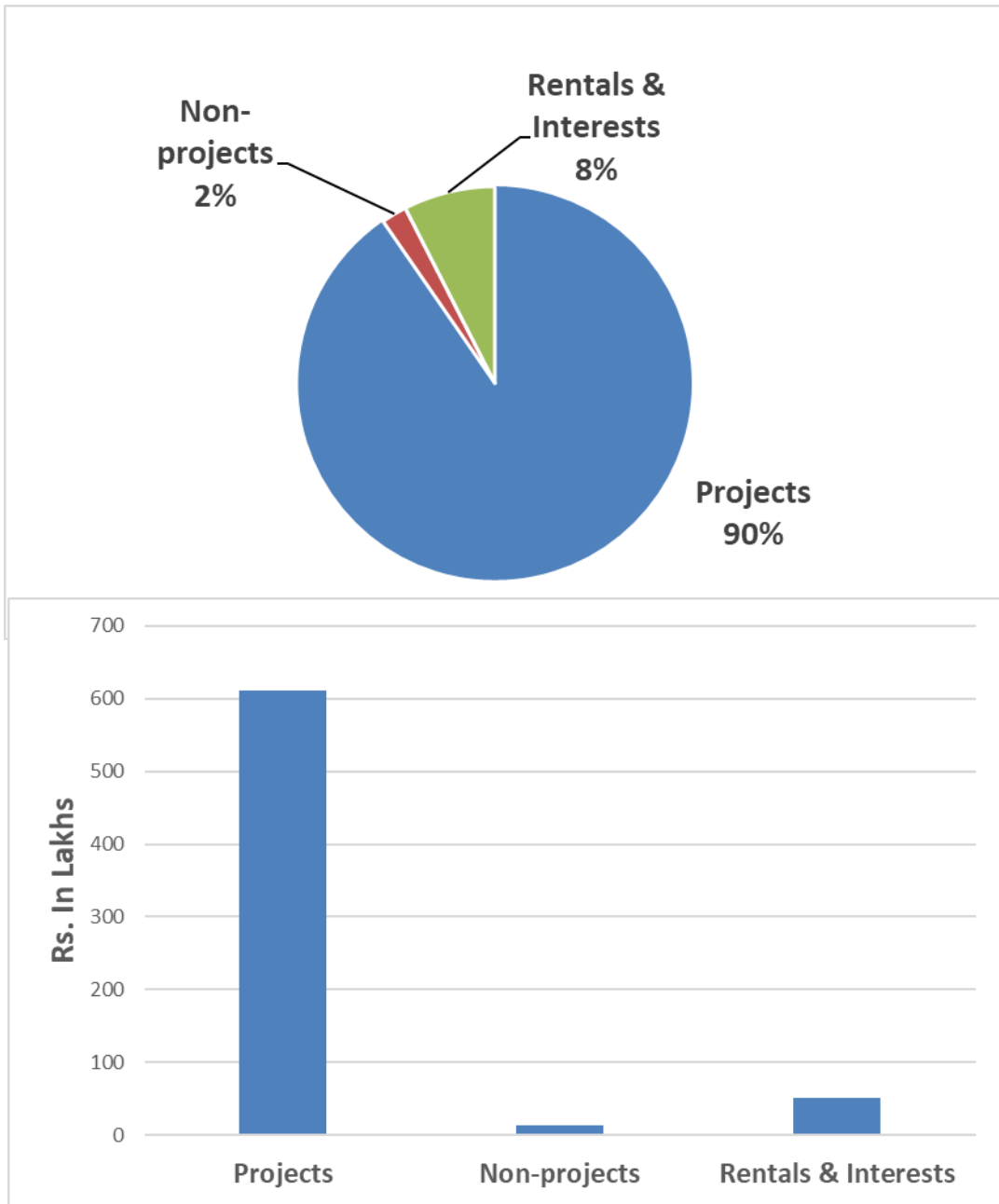
Total Receipts during 2020-23



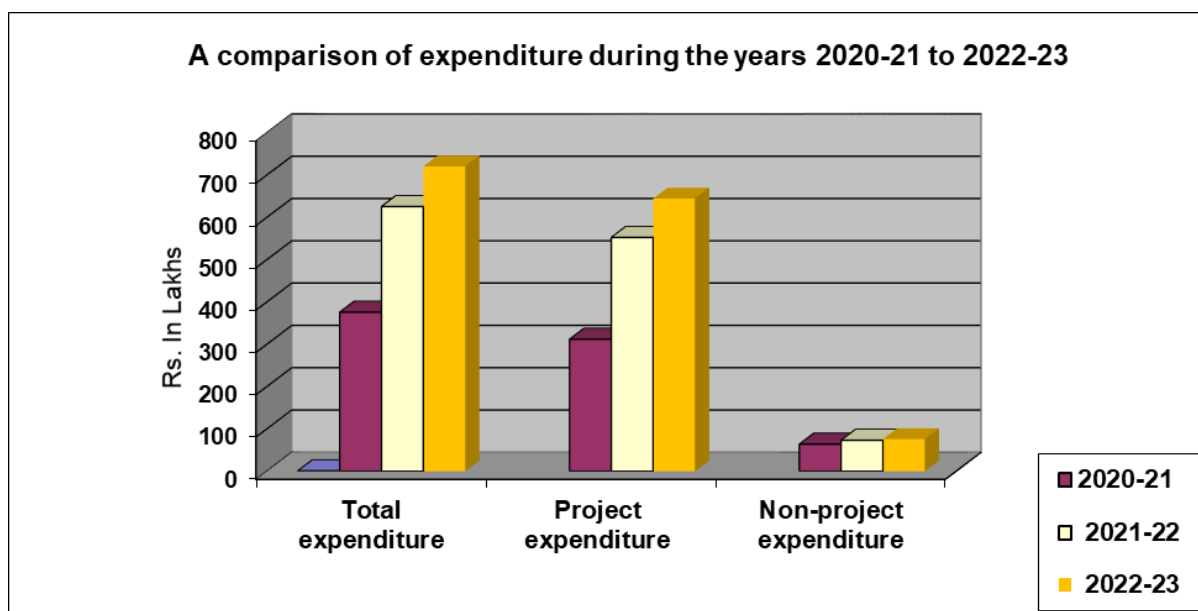
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total Receipts	Projects	Non-projects	Rentals & Interests
2020-21	372.08	315.74	9.16	47.18
2021-22	654.54	596.39	12.9	45.25
2022-23	675.90	610.85	14.15	50.90

Receipts for 2022-23



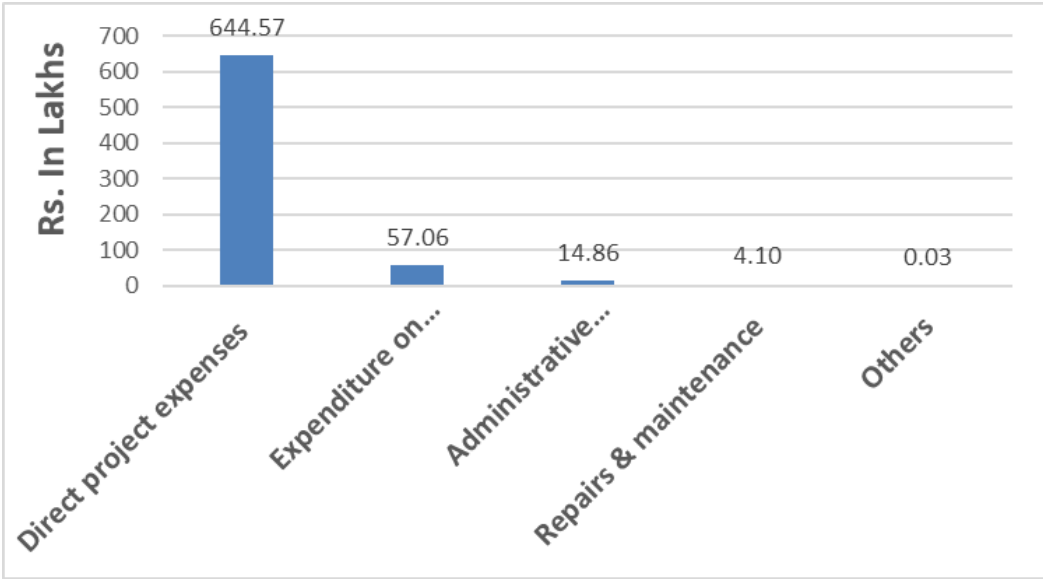
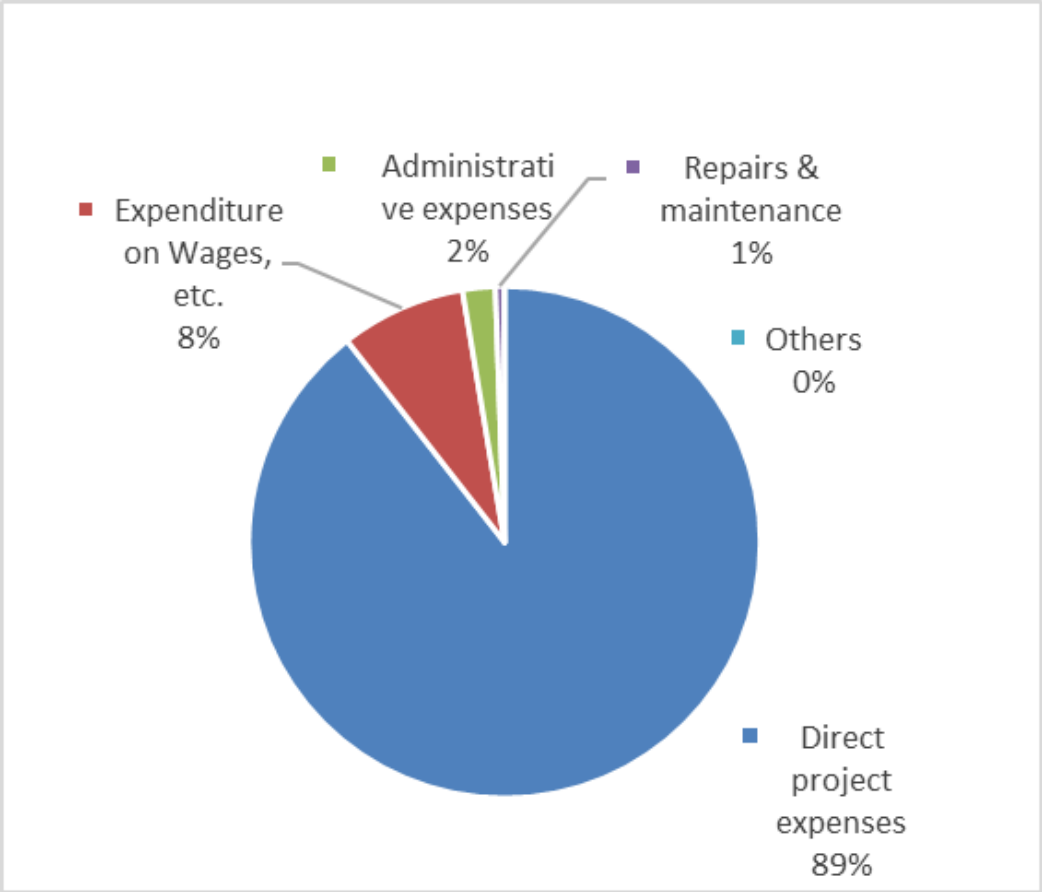
Expenditure during 2020-23



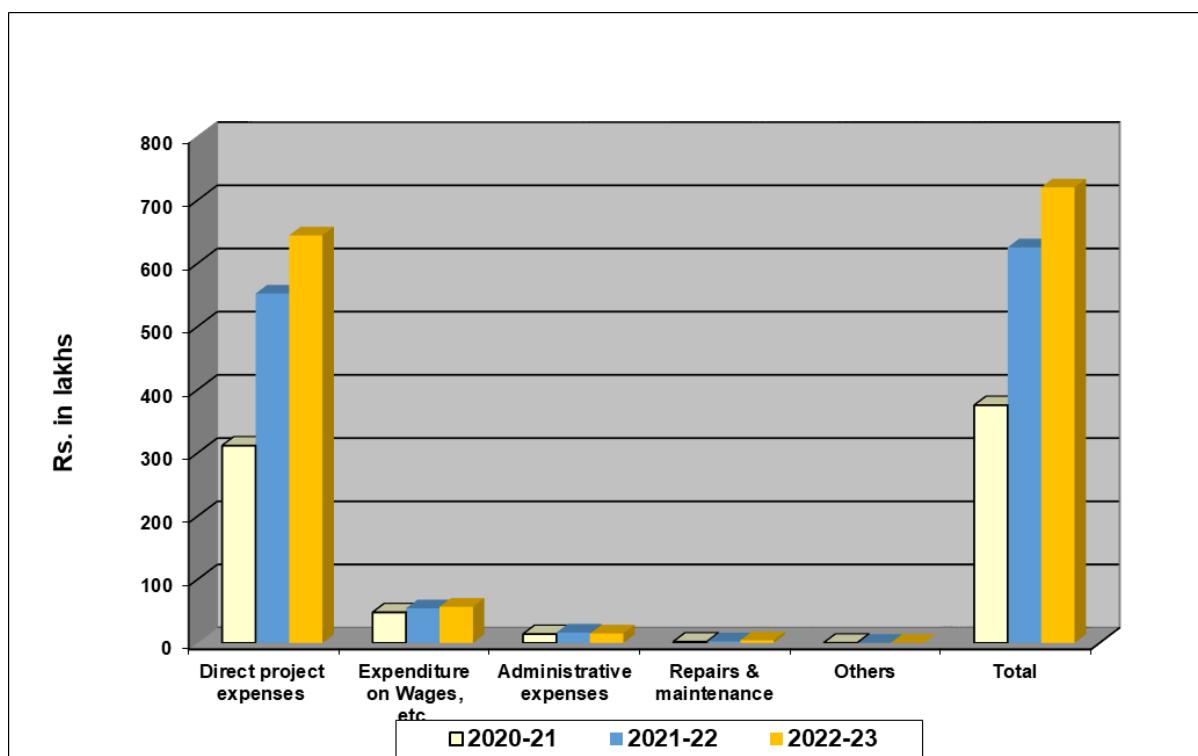
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total expenditure	Project expenditure	Non-project expenditure
2020-21	376.02	312.05	63.97
2021-22	625.74	552.66	73.08
2022-23	720.62	644.57	76.05

Expenditure for 2022-23



Classification of major heads of expenses



(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Direct project expenses	Expenditure on Wages, etc.	Administrative expenses	Repairs & maintenance	Others	Total
2020-21	312.05	48.26	13.86	1.83	0.02	376.02
2021-22	552.66	54.51	16.29	2.25	0.03	625.74
2022-23	644.57	57.06	14.86	4.10	0.03	720.73