



ISDG RESEARCH FOUNDATION



**GRAMEEN SAMRIDDHI KA AADHAAR
UTPAADAN, UDYAMITA, SAHKAAR**

ANNUAL REPORT

FY 2025-26



www.isdgfoundation.org



107/D, Mandir Marg, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi

Sustainability for a Better World



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Directors's Message

As India advances toward becoming a global economic powerhouse, it fills me with pride to reflect on our nation's progress in alleviating poverty. Yet, the journey for infrastructural inclusion remains incomplete for those at the bottom of the pyramid, particularly within the aspirational tribal communities of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

However, where others see challenges, we see possibilities. Our mission is to nurture ecosystems of dignity through our interlinked Theory of Change: Utpaadan (Production), Udyamita (Entrepreneurship), and Sahkaar (Cooperation). In FY 2025-26, we have moved beyond relief to radical innovation. We have scaled cluster-based initiatives that transform surplus into income, as seen in our Cluster based village development initiatives and women-led livelihood programs.

The success of our community-led institutions has been deeply humbling. Both newly formed FPOs during the FY 2025-26 have combinedly connected 700+ farmer members and achieved impressive turnover. These milestones prove that tribal households are ready to be the architects of their own prosperity when equipped with adaptive technology, transparent cooperation platforms, and market linkages.

Looking forward, we intend to make our organization even more effective by integrating advanced technology and AI-driven insights into our operations.





We have already adopted the app-based real-time data collection to ensure robust monitoring and transparency in our farmers' collectives. By investing in team capacity-building and fostering deep collaborations, we aim to build a resilient organization fully equipped to meet future challenges.

In the coming days, we intend to intensify our operations through Rural Entrepreneurship Mentoring in the communities where we have been working on production enhancement. We will take steps to build the production, market linkage, and financial capacity of the FPOs we are promoting. Our focus will be on bringing technology to the grassroots, so that no one is left behind. If all goes well, we aim to facilitate a journey of 1000 lakhpati Didis in the villages we work.

None of this would be possible without the steadfast support of our Donors, Partners, and Advisers. I extend my deepest gratitude to our dedicated team, the local government, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and, most importantly, the tribal communities who have welcomed us into their lives. Together, we are taking small, consistent steps toward our vision of "Sustainability for a Better World".

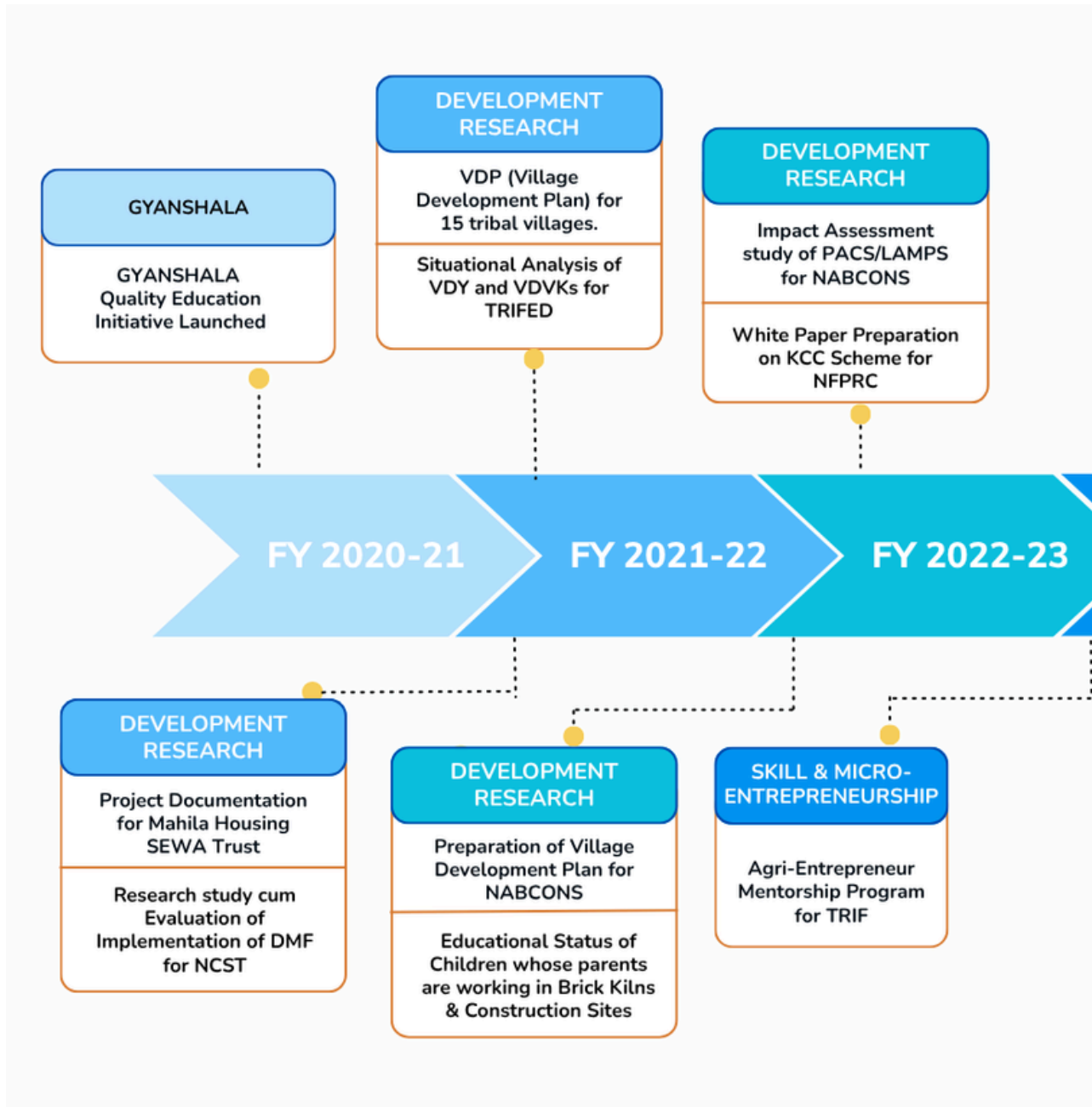


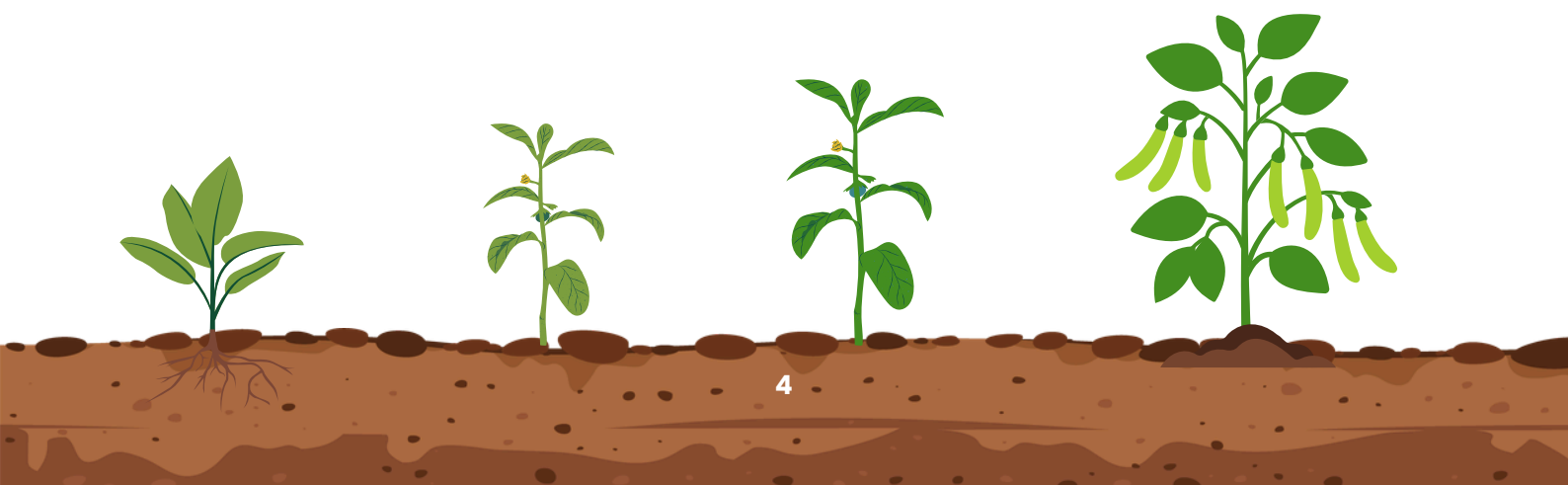
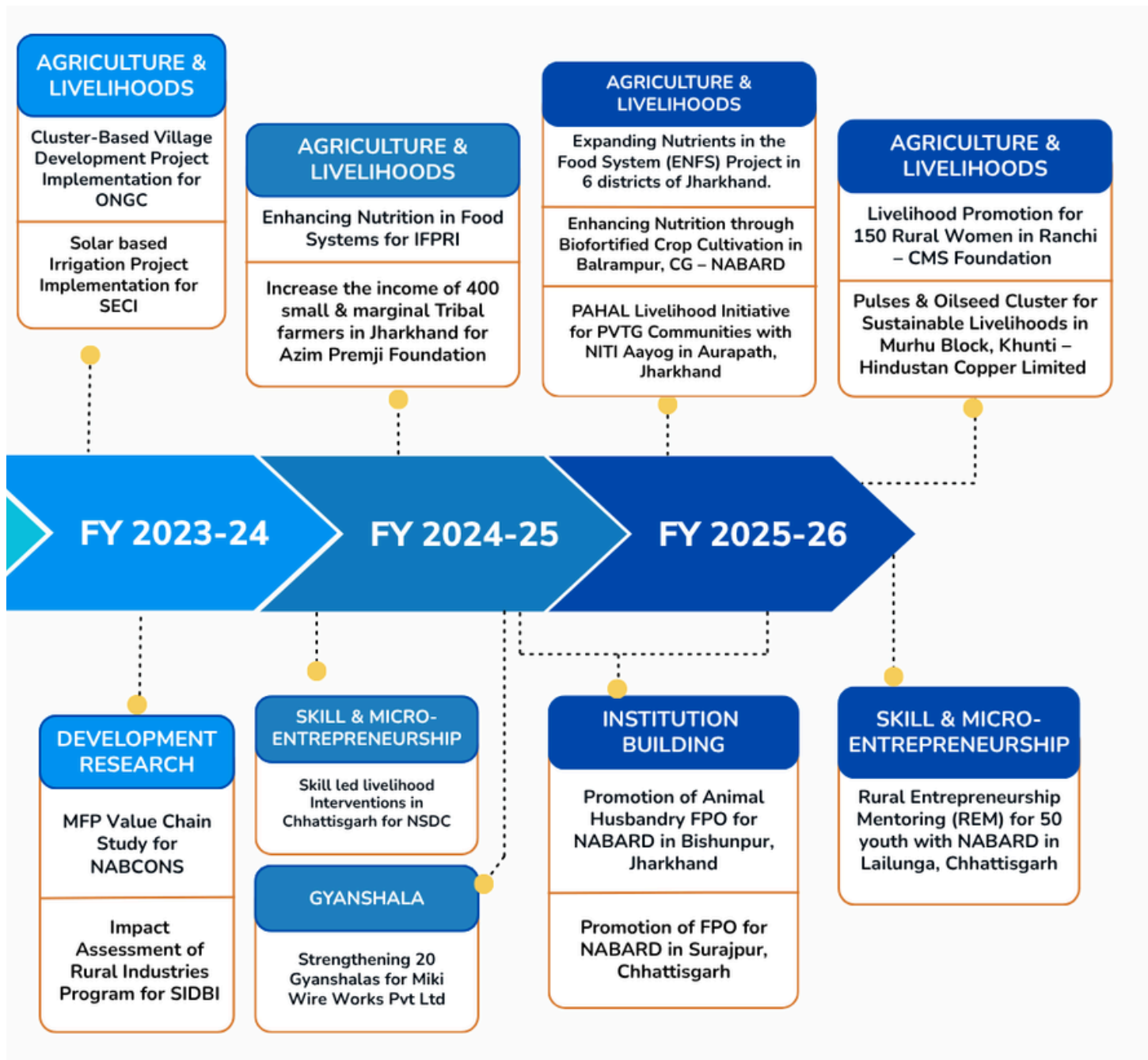
Capt. Kumar Devashish

Director

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Our Journey: 2019–2026





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An Introduction

ISDG Research Foundation is a non-profit organization registered as a Section-8 company under the Indian Companies Act, 2013. It is a grassroots foundation focusing on community solutions related to Primary Education, Agriculture, Rural Development, Skill & Micro-Entrepreneurship, Development Research and Preservation of Environment. Our drive for sustainability appreciates that solutions must be inclusive and evolve from the community itself.



Core Vision

Sustainability for a better world. Our vision is a society where everyone has enough capacity, has attained self-reliance and has the ability to give.



Mission Focus

Enabling community through continuous participatory observation, dialogue, research, innovation and action.



Core Values

Integrity, Innovation, Passion, Happiness, Leadership, Accountability, Teamwork

Our Thematic Areas

Theme 1

Foundation Learning



Gyanshala program (Since 2020); Gyandoots: Female Community Educators; Locally-relevant Teaching Resources as Catalyst delivering FLN in underprivileged communities.

Theme 2

Climate Resilient Agriculture & Livelihoods



Cluster Based Integrated Village Development Programs: Climate Resilient Livelihood Promotion & Rural Prosperity, Agricultural Package of Practices, Animal Husbandry, Income Enhancement,

Theme 3

Skill Development & Micro-Entrepreneurship



Locally relevant Skill led livelihood Interventions, Multi-dimensional skilling initiatives to strengthen primary and secondary income generation, Rural Entrepreneurship Mentoring Programs

Theme 4

Institution Building & Collective Governance



Strengthening community-led institutions through promotion of FPOs, cooperatives and women-led collectives; enabling autonomous governance and collective entrepreneurship

Theme 5

Development Research



Rural Livelihood & Value Chain Studies; Community Baselines, Impact Assessment & Policy Evaluations; Socio Economic & Inclusion focused Research

Theme 6

Preservation of Environment



Promoting Natural Farming and Plantation Initiatives; Extending Renewable Energy Solutions in Communities ; Water Conservation and Community usage Promotion

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Our Theory of Change

At ISDG Research Foundation, our work emerges from a deep understanding of the interconnected challenges faced by rural and tribal communities. **Limited access to quality education, climate-vulnerable agriculture, low agricultural productivity, limited access to skills and enterprise opportunities and lack of strong community institutions** often create cycles of vulnerability that cannot be addressed through isolated interventions alone. As opportunities within villages diminish, migration to urban centers becomes a compulsion rather than a choice. Over time, this out-migration weakens local economies, disrupts community structures, reduces agricultural and productive capacities and further erodes the social and economic fabric of rural regions — creating a self-perpetuating cycle of underdevelopment and dependency.

We believe that sustainable rural transformation requires integrated, community-driven solutions rather than isolated interventions. Guided by this belief, our **Theory of Change is built around three interconnected pillars - Utpaadan (Production), Udyamita (Entrepreneurship), and Sahkaar (Cooperation)** - that together strengthen resilient and self-reliant village ecosystems.

Through improved **production** systems, communities enhance productivity and create assets; through **entrepreneurship**, they build skills and income-generating opportunities; and through **cooperation**, they strengthen collective institutions that sustain long-term progress. Across all our thematic areas, we work towards creating interconnected systems that promote sustainable and community-led development.

Utpaadan (Production)



Enhanced Practices,
Increased Yield,
Individual Asset Creation

Udyamita (Entrepreneurship)



Upskilling, Enterprise,
Income generating
Ventures

Sahkaar (Cooperation)



Aggregation,
Sustenance, Collective
Governance

Utpaadan (Production) forms the foundation of our approach, where we work towards strengthening rural livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable farming practices, animal husbandry, natural resource management, and productive asset creation. This pillar focuses on enabling Enhanced Practices, Increased Yield, and Individual Asset Creation to improve productivity, reduce vulnerability, and build stable livelihood systems for rural and tribal households.

Building on this foundation, **Udyamita (Entrepreneurship)** aims to transform the

skills and local resources into sustainable livelihood opportunities through Upskilling, Enterprise Development and Income-Generating Ventures.

To ensure that these gains remain community-owned and sustainable, **Sahkaar (Cooperation)** strengthens grassroots institutions through Aggregation, Sustenance and Collective Governance, enabling communities to collectively manage resources, access markets, reduce risks and sustain long-term rural transformation.

Interlinked Thematic Action for Sustainable Rural Ecosystems



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Impact at a Glance

Foundational Learning

150+

Female Community
Educators
Empowered

2500+

Underprivileged
Children
Reached



300+

Weekly Training
Sessions
Conducted



20+

Gyanshalas
Operational

Skill Development & Micro-Entrepreneurship

1000+

Women Trained &
Upskilled



1,000+

Farmers impacted
through Trainings &
Exposure Visits

100+

Micro-Enterprises
Successfully
Supported

5000+ hrs

of Skill Training
conducted



Climate Resilient Agriculture & Livelihoods

12,000+

Farmers
Impacted (2022-2026)



5,000+

Women Farmers
Empowered

₹20-22k

Income
Enhancement per
HH (per cropping
season)

2,000+ MT

Crop Production
Enhancement (2022-
2025)



730+ Acres

Additional Area
brought under
cultivation (2022-26)

620+ HH

Impacted through
Livestock
Intervention (2022-26)

Preservation of Environment

1,000+

Farmers Trained on
Natural Farming
Practices (2022-26)



71.1 Lakhs

Gallons Additional Water
Storage Capacity
Created (2022-26)



360+ Acres

Additional Area
brought under
irrigation (2022-26)



Development Research

15+

States Covered
through development
research (2022-26)



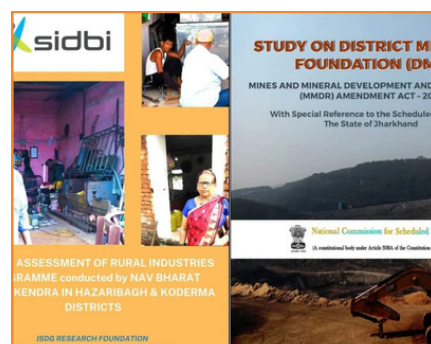
15+

Research Studies
successfully
concluded (2022-26)



2500+

Farmers reached
through field based
studies (2022-26)



Institution Building & Community Governance

700+

FPO Members
Mobilized



250+

Female Farmers
became FPO
members

2 FPOs

Successfully
constituted in
Jharkhand &
Chhattisgarh

15+ Lakhs

Collective Business
Turnover
(FY 2025-26)



Local Action, Global Goals

Aligning Our Work with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Our vision of sustainable and community-led rural transformation is closely aligned with the principles of the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Through our **integrated thematic areas and Pillars of Change** – Utpaadan (Production), Udyamita (Entrepreneurship) and Sahkaar (Cooperation) – we contribute towards advancing **SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 16**, addressing interconnected challenges related to **poverty, livelihoods, education, gender equity, climate resilience, sustainable communities and strong local institutions**.

Our work across foundational learning, climate-resilient agriculture and livelihoods, skill development and micro-entrepreneurship, environmental preservation, development research and institution building contributes towards creating resilient ecosystems where communities can thrive sustainably and equitably. **By strengthening local capacities, promoting inclusive growth and enabling collective governance**, we aim to foster long-term social, economic and environmental resilience. This commitment continues to guide our journey towards our vision of **“Sustainability for a Better World.”**



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The Problemscape

The problemscape of the tribal areas in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh is characterized by a self-perpetuating cycle of vulnerability, in which interconnected geographic, economic, and institutional challenges create persistent underdevelopment. Drawing from the sources, this landscape can be framed through the following core dimensions.

The Context of Multidimensional Deprivation:

The tribal heartlands are defined by a stark paradox: they are regions overflowing with natural resources yet marked by severe poverty. In Jharkhand, over 75% of the population resides in rural areas, reaching 93% in districts like Gumla, where Scheduled Tribes (ST) constitute 68% of the citizenry. Similarly, 31% of Chhattisgarh's population belongs to tribal groups. Despite this demographic density and resource wealth, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand remain among India's poorest states, with nearly 30% of its population facing multiple deprivations.

The Production Gap (Utpaadan):

A primary driver of this poverty is the stagnation of the agricultural ecosystem.

Farming remains largely rain-fed and restricted to a single Kharif season due to a critical lack of irrigation infrastructure and declining groundwater levels. The undulating terrain of these regions fails to retain sufficient moisture for second or third crops, leaving crop intensity at marginal levels despite abundant annual rainfall. Furthermore, there is a profound lack of scientific farming practices and adaptive technologies, preventing tribal farmers from maximizing the potential of their land and forest-based livelihoods.

The Entrepreneurship & Skill Deficit (Udyamita):

This productivity gap is exacerbated by a deficit in local skilling and entrepreneurship. Rural youth and women have limited access to market-oriented vocational training or mentoring, which restricts their economic mobility.



Weak value chains for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) mean that primary producers capture only a fraction of the market value of their resources. Consequently, youth who have completed basic schooling (grades 10–11) often lose interest in agriculture, viewing it as a failing sector rather than an entrepreneurial opportunity.

Institutional and Governance Fragility (Sahkaar):

At the institutional level, many villages lack the strong, self-sustaining collective governance structures necessary for long-term progress. While traditional systems like the Gram Sabha remain culturally significant, modern collectives such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and women-led cooperatives often struggle with aggregation, governance, and market access. Without these structures, communities cannot effectively manage shared resources like water and forests.

The Vicious Cycle: Distress Migration

When local opportunities diminish, distress migration transforms from a choice into a compulsion. This creates a devastating feedback loop: as the active workforce leaves for low-paying urban manual labor, local village resources remain "orphaned" and unattended, leading to further environmental and economic decline.

The social costs are equally severe: it leads to the feminization of agricultural stress as women take on increased labor, and results in foundational learning gaps for children due to migration-related disruptions. In extreme cases, this vulnerability exposes tribal populations to exploitation and human trafficking.

Ultimately, the problemscape is an interconnected system of underdevelopment where climate stress, low productivity, and a lack of skills drive out the very human capital needed to build a resilient and self-reliant village ecosystem.





FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING



"The challenges I faced during my own education taught me that the right support at the right time can change a life. Through Gyaanshala, I found an opportunity not only to grow as an educator but also to contribute to my community. Today, my greatest joy comes from helping children learn, gain confidence, and believe in themselves. I hope to continue supporting more children and inspiring them to build a brighter future through education."

— Rakhi Kumari, Community Educator (Gyandoot)

THE LIGHT SHE ONCE SOUGHT, SHE NOW SHARES

Growing up in a financially constrained family in Indrapuri, Ranchi, **Rakhi Kumari** understood firsthand how economic hardships can disrupt a child's education. There were times when even managing tuition fees seemed difficult, and continuing her studies felt uncertain. Yet, these challenges strengthened her determination to pursue education and build a better future.

Her association with ISDG Research Foundation as a **Gyandoot** helped her mould these experiences into a purpose. Through her association with ISDG Research Foundation, Rakhi received opportunities to participate in trainings, mentoring sessions, and capacity-building activities under the Gyaanshala initiative. These engagements not only enhanced

her teaching and communication skills but also strengthened her confidence as a community educator. More importantly, they helped her recognize that education is not merely about academic achievement—it is about nurturing confidence, curiosity, and aspirations among children.

Today, Rakhi actively facilitates learning for **45-50 children** through Gyaanshala. Drawing from her own experiences, she creates a supportive and engaging learning environment where children feel comfortable asking questions, participating in activities, and expressing themselves freely. Her sessions focus not only on academic learning but also on building confidence, curiosity, and a positive attitude towards education.

Over time, parents have observed noticeable improvements in their children's learning habits and interest in studies. Regular attendance at Gyaanshala sessions and increased participation in learning activities reflect the trust that Rakhi has built within the community. For many children, Gyaanshala has become a safe and encouraging space to learn, while for parents, it serves as a dependable source of academic support close to home.

Her story illustrates how empowering one-woman educator can create a ripple effect that benefits dozens of children and their families.



GYANSHALA: OUR FLAGSHIP PROGRAM

Gyanshala –
Community
learning spaces
connecting
children with local
educators

Gyandoot –
Local women
trained as
community
educators

**NEP 2020
inspired FLN
resources** for
children upto
5th grade

**Training of
Trainers –**
Continuous
capacity building
for community
educators

4 KEY PILLARS

Launched in **September 2020**, **Gyanshala** is ISDG Research Foundation's **flagship Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) initiative** aimed at strengthening learning outcomes among children up to Grade 5 in rural and tribal communities. In many villages, seasonal migration compels men to move to urban centers in search of livelihoods, leaving women to shoulder both household and caregiving responsibilities. As a result, children often lack the structured guidance, learning support and disciplined engagement required beyond school hours.

Inspired by the vision of **NEP 2020**, Gyanshala was conceived to address these challenges through a community-based model that delivers a **two-fold** impact. **For children**, it creates safe and engaging after-school learning spaces that promote not only foundational literacy and numeracy but also confidence, curiosity, creativity, discipline and overall personality development. **For rural women** aspiring to contribute to education and become financially independent, the program provides a structured pathway to develop the skills, resources and capabilities required to support quality learning within their own communities.

Across Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh, **150+ Gyandoots** have been empowered through **300+ training sessions**, strengthening foundational learning while advancing women's leadership and livelihoods.



DAHAR FLN CONCLAVE

Creating Pathways for Foundational Learning

Dahar, meaning *pathway* in local parlance, was conceived as a dedicated platform for dialogue, reflection and collective learning around Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN). Organized under the Gyanshala initiative, the conclave brought together **educators, practitioners, education experts and community-based Gyandoots** to collectively explore pathways for improving learning outcomes among children in rural and tribal communities.

At its core, Dahar reflects the belief that **meaningful improvements in education emerge when local experiences, community wisdom and pedagogical expertise come together**. The conclave created a unique space for Gyandoots from different regions to share their journeys, classroom innovations, challenges and learnings from the field. These interactions not only strengthened peer learning but also reinforced the confidence, identity and leadership of women educators who are driving educational change within their communities.

The discussions emphasized **child-centric learning approaches** that go beyond textbooks and examinations to nurture curiosity, confidence, creativity and active participation among children. Participants explored how **engaging teaching methodologies, strong educator-child relationships and contextual learning resources** can help create more meaningful and enjoyable learning experiences.

For the Gyandoots, Dahar served as a **platform for recognition, professional growth and inspiration**. By connecting grassroots educators with experts and fellow practitioners, the conclave strengthened their capacities, expanded their perspectives and reaffirmed the critical role they play in shaping rural learning ecosystems.

More than a conclave, Dahar represents a larger vision of *building a community of educators committed to continuous learning and improvement*.





CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS



"Earlier, my family depended mainly on paddy cultivation for our livelihood. The training and technical guidance helped me improve my farming practices and start pig rearing as an additional livelihood activity. With the support of pigs provided through the project, I started my enterprise, which has now grown from 4 pigs to 18 pigs. Today, agriculture and livestock together provide greater income security for my family and have increased my confidence as a farmer."

— Tilamuni Devi, Chingri Village, Bishunpur Block, Gumla

ROOTS OF RESILIENCE: CULTIVATING PROSPERITY

Living in the remote village of **Chingri in Bishunpur Block, Jharkhand**, Tilamuni Devi spent years depending on rain-fed agriculture, where uncertain weather and limited livelihood opportunities made it difficult to secure a stable income for her family. Although she had long been interested in livestock rearing, a lack of technical knowledge and financial resources prevented her from turning it into a sustainable enterprise.

Her journey took a new direction when she became a beneficiary of **ISDG Research Foundation's livelihood intervention, supported by ONGC.**

Through scientific training on piggery management, regular technical handholding and **the provision of one male and three female pigs**, Tilamuni gained the confidence and skills to establish her own piggery enterprise. Applying the improved practices she learned, she ensured proper housing, feeding and healthcare, resulting in healthy livestock and steady enterprise growth.

Today, **Tilamuni owns nine pigs and has already earned ₹12,000 through livestock sales**, creating an additional and dependable source of household income alongside agriculture. The enterprise has strengthened her family's financial security while encouraging her to dream bigger. Inspired by her success, she now aspires to establish a larger piggery farm that can create livelihood opportunities for others in her village.

Tilamuni's story demonstrates how **the right combination of capacity building, asset support and continuous mentoring can transform traditional livelihoods into sustainable rural enterprises.** Today, she stands as an inspiring example of resilience and entrepreneurship, proving that empowering rural women creates lasting economic and social change within communities.



CLUSTER-BASED VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Reducing distress migration through solar-based irrigation and NRM (Supported by ONGC)

Rural and tribal communities across Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh remain heavily dependent on agriculture, livestock and forest-based livelihoods. However, low irrigation coverage, rain-fed farming systems, limited livelihood diversification and inadequate access to productive resources continue to constrain income generation and economic resilience. These challenges often lead to seasonal distress migration, particularly among tribal households, weakening local economies and community well-being.

To address these challenges, **ISDG Research Foundation, with support from ONGC, is implementing the Cluster-Based Adaptive Village Development Plan for Migration Reduction among Tribal Communities across the Bishunpur Cluster (Jharkhand) and Parshurampur Cluster (Chhattisgarh).** The initiative adopts an integrated approach built around three pillars — **Natural Resource Management (NRM), Livelihood Diversification and Capacity Building** — to strengthen rural livelihoods and create sustainable opportunities within villages.

Under **NRM**, the program promotes irrigation enhancement, water conservation, farm infrastructure development and climate-resilient agriculture to improve productivity and reduce dependence on rainfall. **Livelihood Diversification** interventions support vegetable cultivation, livestock rearing, poultry, piggery and micro-enterprises, enabling households to generate multiple income streams. Complementing these efforts, **Capacity Building** equips farmers, women and youth with technical, entrepreneurial and institutional skills through training, exposure visits and collective enterprise development.

Since 2023, the program has reached **1560+ households across 10 villages, generating 1,279+ MT of additional agricultural production, creating irrigation potential for 73+ hectares and supporting 275+ new enterprises**, including several women-led ventures. Through strengthened livelihoods, community institutions and local economic opportunities, the initiative has contributed to controlling migration for 140 households, demonstrating how integrated village development can build resilient and self-reliant tribal communities.

Cluster-based Village Development, Bishunpur, Jharkhand Impact Snapshot (As of FY 2025–26)

S.No.	Change Parameters	FY 2025–26	Cumulative (Since 2023)
1	Total Beneficiaries	305	838
2	Male Beneficiaries	119	434
3	Female Beneficiaries	186	404
4	Number of Households	241	704
5	ST Beneficiaries	297	743
6	Number of Agricultural themes covered	51	205
7	Additional Agricultural Production	53.50 MT	220 MT
8	Increase in Crop intensity	125%	120%
9	Animal Husbandry Production	196 Goat kids, Approx value ₹10,81,000/- 70 Pigglets, Approx value ₹3,48,000/- Poultry eggs and hens/cock sale ₹66,950/-	Goat kids, Approx value ₹19,81,000/- Pigglets, Approx value ₹6,04,000/- Poultry eggs and hens/cock sale ₹1,46,150/-
10	Irrigation potential created	13.05 Acres	54.23 Acres
11	Average Annual Income Increment for HH	₹23,000/-	₹22,000/-
12	New Enterprises Started	54	140
13	Female-led Enterprises	43	92
14	People Trained	219	953
15	Total Training Hours	1616	3826
16	Producer Groups Formed	01	05
17	Total number of members in PGs	10	105
18	Average business done by PGs	₹55,000/-	₹55,000/-
19	Water User Groups (WUGs) formed	6	22
20	Migration controlled/stopped	25	85

Cluster-based Village Development, Surajpur, Chhattisgarh Impact Snapshot (As of FY 2025–26)

S.No.	Change Parameters	FY 2025–26	Cumulative (Since 2023)
1	Total Beneficiaries	243	882
2	Male Beneficiaries	112	552
3	Female Beneficiaries	131	308
4	Number of Households	243	860
5	ST Beneficiaries	192	530
6	Number of Agricultural themes covered	108	445
7	Additional Agricultural Production	352.50 MT	1059.30 MT
8	Increase in Crop intensity	125%	125%
9	Animal Husbandry Production	322 Goat kids, Approx value ₹17,71,000/- 23 Pigglets, Approx value ₹1,13,000/- Poultry eggs and hens/cock sale ₹1,05,900/-	225 Goat kids, Approx value ₹28,96,000/- 23 Pigglets, Approx value ₹1,13,000/- Poultry eggs and hens/cock sale ₹13,56,900/-
10	Irrigation potential created	2.50 Acres	18.75 Acres
11	Average Annual Income Increment for HH	₹23,000/-	₹19,000/-
12	New Enterprises Started	37	136
13	Female-led Enterprises	21	87
14	People Trained	363	835
15	Total Training Hours	200	960
16	Producer Groups Formed	1	5
17	Total number of members in PGs	10	69
18	Average business done by PGs	₹1,02,000/-	₹1,02,000/-
19	FPOs Sanctioned/formed	01	01
20	Migration controlled/stopped	19	99

LAKHPATI DIDI INITIATIVE

Creating high-income pathways for women from Scheduled Tribes

At ISDG Research Foundation, the journey towards sustainable rural development is ultimately reflected in the lives of the women who transform opportunity into prosperity. The **Lakhpati Didi initiative** is an **aspirational platform that celebrates rural and tribal women who have emerged as symbols of resilience, entrepreneurship and leadership** across our intervention areas in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

These women represent the successful convergence of our three pillars of change: *Utpaadan, Udyamita & Sahkaar*. Through **improved agricultural practices, enterprise development, collective action and access to institutional support**, they have strengthened their livelihoods, enhanced household incomes & become change-makers within their communities.

From climate-resilient farming and value-added enterprises to producer groups, cooperatives and community institutions, **Lakhpati Didis demonstrate how investments in knowledge, resources and collective action can unlock pathways towards economic independence**. Beyond income enhancement, they inspire confidence, leadership and aspiration among other women, creating a multiplier effect that extends across families and communities.

As we continue to strengthen rural livelihood ecosystems, the vision is not merely to create successful enterprises, but to nurture a generation of empowered women who lead local development, drive collective prosperity and inspire sustainable change from within their communities.

WOMEN LEADING RURAL PROSPERITY



KARMI ORAON

(Climate-resilient Tribal Farmer)

Solar based irrigation enabled year-round cultivation of vegetable crop and enhanced household income by nearly 85%



SHYAMVATI PAINKRA

(Rural Entrepreneur)

Built a poultry enterprise selling 500 birds per cycle, increasing household income from ₹6,000 to ₹11,000 per month



SUNITA ORAON

(BoD, Bishunpur Hariyali FPC)

Leads a 350-member FPC with ₹8 lakh annual turnover while earning over ₹1.2 lakh annually through diversified farm enterprises.

COMBATING HIDDEN HUNGER

The ENFS Program: Strengthening Food Systems Through Biofortification across Jharkhand

Micronutrient deficiencies, often referred to as **hidden hunger**, continue to affect millions of rural households despite adequate food availability. Addressing this challenge requires strengthening food systems with nutrient-rich crops that improve both agricultural productivity and nutritional outcomes.

The **Enhancing Nutrients in the Food System (ENFS)** initiative is a collaborative program implemented by **HarvestPlus Solutions, Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS), and ISDG Research Foundation** across six districts of Jharkhand - **Garhwa, Palamu, Latehar, Gumla, East Singhbhum & Pakur**. The initiative promotes the cultivation and adoption of biofortified crops—including Zinc Paddy, Iron Pearl Millet and High-Zinc Wheat- to strengthen nutritional security while improving farm productivity. Through farmer training, quality seed distribution, field demonstrations, and awareness campaigns, the program integrates

nutrition-sensitive agriculture with improved agronomic practices while strengthening institutional capacities across the agricultural ecosystem.

During FY 2025–26, the initiative trained **1,200 PVTG farmers** in biofortified crop cultivation and strengthened frontline extension systems by building the capacities of **66 state, district and block-level professionals and Community Resource Persons (CRPs)** through a State-Level Training of Trainers (ToT).

The program also reached over **10,000 participants at the Central Kisan Mela 2026** through nutrition awareness activities, live culinary demonstrations and biofortified seed promotion. Complementing these efforts, field-based demonstrations on seed bio-treatment, straight-line transplanting and specialized **Packages of Practices (PoP)** equipped farmers with practical techniques to improve crop productivity and nutritional value.

Geographical Coverage under the Program (FY2025–26)

S.No.	Crops Promoted	Direct Farmers Covered	Area (in acres)	Production (Quintals)
1	Iron Pearl Millet (IPM)	873	500.00	1,504.50
2	Zinc Wheat (ZW)	2,117	161.87	955.00
3	Zinc Paddy (ZP)	49	48.00	256.00
	Total	3,039	709.87	2,715.50

BIOFORTIFIED CROP CULTIVATION

Specialized project implementation with NABARD in Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh continues to face a significant nutrition challenge despite its strong agrarian economy. According to NFHS-5 (2019–21), **34.6% of children under five are stunted, 31.3% are underweight and 18.9% suffer from wasting**, highlighting the persistent need for interventions that address nutrition alongside agricultural development. Recognizing that improving the nutritional quality of staple food crops offers a sustainable pathway to tackling these challenges, ISDG Research Foundation expanded its biofortification initiatives to the state **with support from NABARD**.

The **Biofortification Program** was implemented in **Ramchandrapur Block of Balrampur district**, covering the villages of **Sundarpur, Kusfar and Indrawatipur**. The initiative directly engaged **150 small and marginal farmers**, with a special focus on **women farmers and Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**, promoting the cultivation of **Zinc-enriched Wheat and Calcium-rich Finger Millet across 75 acres**.

The intervention combined **quality seed distribution, soil health testing, demonstration plots, technical training on crop-specific Packages of Practices (PoP), post-harvest management and continuous field handholding** to improve both crop productivity and nutritional value. ISDG also strengthened community-managed seed systems, supported seed certification processes, established a millet processing unit and facilitated market linkages to promote local value addition and women-led enterprises.

The program has strengthened farmers' capacities to adopt biofortified crops while laying the foundation for **nutrition-sensitive farming systems** in the region. By integrating improved agricultural practices with **community institutions and market support**, the initiative has enhanced access to nutrient-rich crops, promoted sustainable livelihoods and created a scalable model for strengthening food and nutrition security across tribal communities in Chhattisgarh.





SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND MICRO- ENTREPRENEURSHIP



"Now we grow mushrooms and earn with confidence. From buying school supplies for our children to meeting household expenses and caring for our elders, we are able to support our families with our own income. This has given us not only financial security but also the pride of standing on our own feet."

— Chandni Mahila Mandal, Gumla, Jharkhand

THE RISE OF RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

For the 11 members of **Chandni Mahila Mandal in Serka Bar Toli village, Gumla**, collective savings had fostered unity, but limited livelihood opportunities constrained their economic growth. Through the Mushroom Cultivation Training Programme implemented by ISDG Research Foundation with support from ONGC, the women gained practical skills, technical guidance, and continuous handholding to establish a collective micro-enterprise.

The journey was not without challenges. Despite initial production setbacks, the group remained determined, refined their cultivation

practices, and transformed mushroom farming into a sustainable source of income. Today, they collectively earn ₹1,200–1,500 per market day, with cumulative **sales exceeding ₹16,000** during the initial phase of the enterprise.

The initiative has done more than create livelihoods — it has created confidence. Women who were once dependent on seasonal income are now contributing to household expenses, supporting their children's education, and participating more actively in family decision-making. Their success has inspired other women in the neighbouring villages to explore mushroom cultivation, creating a ripple effect of entrepreneurship and self-reliance across the community. Their journey demonstrates how skill development, collective action and sustained mentoring can transform rural women into confident entrepreneurs, building resilient livelihoods and stronger communities.



EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH SKILLS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Mandar Women's Initiative

Women are among the strongest drivers of rural transformation. When equipped with skills, resources and market opportunities, they not only enhance household incomes but also become catalysts for community prosperity. Yet for many women, opportunities to transform these skills into independent and sustainable livelihoods remain limited.

Recognizing the need to create locally relevant and women-centric livelihood opportunities, ISDG Research Foundation, with support from the **CMS Foundation**, implemented a **four-month pilot initiative in Mandar Block, Ranchi**, aimed at promoting **women-led micro-enterprises**. Aligned with the **Government of India's One District One Product (ODOP) vision**, the project focused on enabling rural women to transition from subsistence-level economic activities to organized, income-generating enterprises. The intervention covered **five villages—Bajartand, Banjhila, Sursa Murma, Hesmi and Jaher—and mobilized 153 rural women** into a structured entrepreneurship development ecosystem.

The intervention combined **skill development with entrepreneurship promotion** through training on value addition, quality standards, packaging, hygiene and business management, complemented by a dedicated Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP). The initiative has already delivered promising results, with **102 women entering commercial production and earning an average monthly income of ₹3,627 per artisan**. Beyond income enhancement, the program has strengthened women's confidence, decision-making abilities and economic participation, with additional earnings contributing to household well-being, children's education and enterprise expansion.

To sustain and scale these outcomes, the program is facilitating linkages with **SRLM, supporting FSSAI certification** and exploring opportunities for establishing an **Off-Farm Producer Organisation**. The initiative demonstrates how targeted skilling, entrepreneurship support and institutional convergence can create sustainable livelihood pathways for rural women.

Skilling Domains & Corresponding Income Enhancement (FY2025-26)

S.No.	Trade Domain	Target Villages	No. of Women Trained	Earning Members	Mean Income Post-training (₹)
1	Stonecraft	Bajartand, Banjhila	65	40	3,838
2	Fruit Processing	Sursa Murma	31	18	3,778
3	Bamboo Craft	Hesmi	20	15	3,333
4	Millet Products	Jaher	37	29	3,500
	Total	05 villages	153	102	3,627 (avg.)

RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP MENTORING MODEL

Shaping Rural Entrepreneurs Through Mentorship

Across rural India, limited livelihood opportunities often compel youth and working-age populations to migrate to urban centers in search of employment. While villages possess abundant local resources, traditional skills and entrepreneurial potential, the absence of structured mentorship, market exposure, financial linkages and enterprise support frequently prevents aspiring entrepreneurs from transforming ideas into sustainable livelihoods.

To address this challenge, **ISDG Research Foundation**, with support from **NABARD under the Gramya Vikas Nidhi**, is implementing the **Rural Entrepreneurship Mentoring (REM) Program in the Lailunga Block of Raigarh district, Chhattisgarh**. The initiative seeks to create locally rooted livelihood opportunities by nurturing rural entrepreneurs and enabling them to build viable enterprises within their own communities.

The program adopts a comprehensive **entrepreneurship development approach**, beginning with village-level resource mapping and community consultations to

identifying local opportunities and aspiring entrepreneurs. Selected participants then undergo structured capacity-building and enterprise development training, followed by personalized mentoring, business planning support and facilitation of financial and market linkages. This ensures that **entrepreneurship is not viewed merely as a training intervention, but as a sustained journey from aspiration to enterprise creation**.

The program currently supports **50 rural youth and aspiring entrepreneurs across ten villages**, promoting enterprise models such as **poultry farming, organic agriculture, tailoring, retail businesses, food processing and soap manufacturing**. By encouraging enterprises that are aligned with local resources and market demand, the initiative strengthens rural value chains while creating diversified income opportunities.

Beyond enterprise creation, the **REM Model** seeks to foster confidence, innovation and self-reliance among rural youth and women. The expected outcomes include sustainable livelihood generation, increased household incomes, strengthened local economies and reduced dependence on migration.

Three Phases of REM Model





INSTITUTION BUILDING & COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE



"Earlier, we used to do farming individually and faced challenges in getting quality seeds, farm services, and better markets. After joining the FPO, we are getting better support, learning new practices, and working together as a group. With ISDG's guidance and support, we have gained confidence and are exploring better opportunities to improve our farming and livelihoods."

— Farmer Member, Bishunpur Hariyali FPC, Gumla

SEEDS OF COLLECTIVE SUCCESS

For smallholder farmers in Bishunpur Block, Gumla, limited access to quality inputs, market linkages, and institutional support often remained a challenge. To address this, ISDG Research Foundation, with support from NABARD, facilitated the formation and strengthening of **Bishunpur Hariyali Farmer Producer Company Limited** as a farmer-owned institution.

Registered on 25 June 2025, **the FPO has brought together 373 farmers across 10 villages, including 233 women members**, enabling them to access better agricultural services and collective opportunities. Through continuous handholding, capacity building, and enterprise support by ISDG, the FPO has developed key services including seed business, farm input supply, Custom Hiring Centre, soil health testing, and market linkages.

Within a short period, the FPO has achieved **an unaudited turnover of ₹6.43 lakh and mobilized ₹3.05 lakh share capital**, reflecting growing farmer ownership and institutional sustainability. Beyond crop-based services, the FPO has supported allied livelihoods through **300+ goat deworming camps and promoted value addition** through pickle processing and Madua-based products.

Today, **Bishunpur Hariyali FPC represents the impact of community-led institution building**, where farmers are moving beyond individual cultivation towards collective entrepreneurship, improved market access, and sustainable livelihood opportunities.



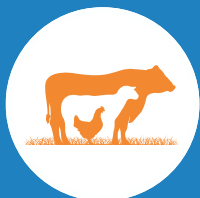
KEY ACTIVITIES



Agricultural Input Supply



Produce Aggregation & Marketing



Livestock Enterprise Promotion



Agri-Processing & Value Addition



Rural Soil Testing Services



Production of sustainable bio-inputs

THE POWER OF SAHKAAR

Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) & Cooperatives in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

At ISDG Research Foundation, **Sahkaar (Cooperation)** represents the foundation of sustainable rural development. While improvements in production and entrepreneurship enhance incomes, strong community institutions ensure that these gains are collectively owned, sustained and scaled over time. Built on the *principles of self-governance, shared ownership and collective decision-making*, Sahkaar enables communities to move from individual success towards long-term economic resilience.

Over the years, ISDG's interventions under **Utpaadan** (Production) and **Udyamita** (Entrepreneurship) have strengthened the capacities of farmers, women and rural entrepreneurs. Building on this foundation, the organization has facilitated the creation of community-owned institutions that enable members to aggregate produce, access markets, manage enterprises.

Across **Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh**, ISDG has supported the incorporation of two farmer-owned institutions: **Bishunpur Hariyali Farmer Producer Company Limited** in Jharkhand, comprising **373 farmer members**, and **Surajpur Smart Kisan Cooperative Society** in Chhattisgarh, with **250 farmer members**. Together, these institutions undertake activities ranging from agricultural input supply and produce aggregation to livestock enterprises, agri-processing, soil testing services, bio-input production and farmer capacity building. Operating through **democratic governance systems**, both institutions are led by elected boards, regular member consultations and transparent financial processes, ensuring accountability, participation and local ownership.

The economic potential of these institutions is already evident. Bishunpur Hariyali FPC has generated an annual turnover of **₹6,43,000**, while Surajpur Smart Kisan Cooperative Society has achieved an annual turnover of **₹1,15,000** through collective economic activities.

More importantly, these institutions are strengthening market access, improving bargaining power, reducing transaction costs and fostering local leadership. They represent a **transition from externally supported interventions to community-owned development**, where rural communities themselves become the drivers of their future growth and prosperity.

PULSES AND OILSEEDS CLUSTER

Developing Tribal women led initiative in Khunti

In the tribal regions of Jharkhand, women play a central role in agriculture, contributing significantly to sowing, cultivation, harvesting and post-harvest activities. Yet, despite their extensive involvement, women farmers often face **limited access to quality inputs, technical knowledge, market linkages and decision-making opportunities**. In districts such as Khunti, where agriculture remains largely rain-fed and dependent on traditional practices, low farm productivity and limited livelihood diversification continue to constrain household incomes and economic resilience.

Recognizing these challenges, **ISDG Research Foundation, with support from Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)**, initiated the **Tribal Women-Led Pulses & Oilseed Cluster for Sustainable Livelihoods in Murhu Block of Khunti district**, covering the villages of **Oskeya, Toner, Biramkel and Darla**. The initiative seeks to strengthen women-led agricultural livelihoods through the promotion of climate-resilient pulses and oilseed cultivation, improved farm productivity, collective action and market-oriented agriculture.

At the heart of the intervention is the belief that empowering women farmers with knowledge, resources and institutional support can create lasting pathways towards rural prosperity. The program adopts a **cluster-based approach that combines sustainable agriculture, capacity building and community institution strengthening**.

Beyond production enhancement, the initiative has focused on **strengthening women's leadership & participation in agriculture-based enterprises**. Through collective action and improved technical capacities, women farmers are increasingly taking ownership of livelihood decisions, adopting improved farming practices and participating more actively in local economic activities.

The impact of the program is already visible in the form of **improved access to quality inputs, enhanced agricultural knowledge and stronger community institutions led by women**. In the long run, it is expected to drive higher farm productivity, diversified livelihoods and greater economic agency among tribal women, laying the foundation for sustainable and community-led rural prosperity.

OUTCOMES & IMPACT



300

Women Farmers
supported



400

Women mobilized
into **Producer**
Groups



5.5MT

improved quality
Pulses and Oilseeds
distributed



300

Farmers
supported through
Soil Testing



DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH



"This book will be a significant assistance to tribal farmers, as it has been exclusively tailored to meet the specific needs of its intended audience. Its practical and context-specific approach makes it a valuable resource for improving farming practices and strengthening the livelihoods of tribal communities."

— Shri Satyadev Munda, Social Activist & Farmer, Member, CILL

UTPAADAN HANDBOOK

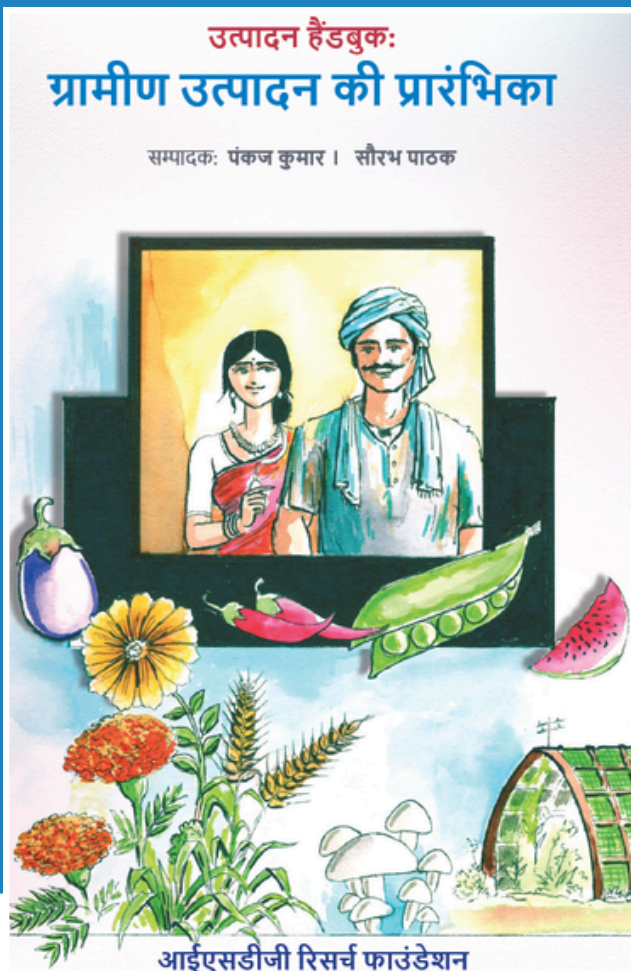
Knowledge Publication on Climate-Resilient
Agriculture, Livelihoods and Production

Agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood for millions of rural households across Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Yet farmers continue to face challenges such as rain-fed cultivation, declining soil health, limited irrigation and inadequate access to practical agricultural knowledge. While technical information exists, much of it remains inaccessible to small and marginal farmers due to language barriers and the absence of locally relevant knowledge resources.

To bridge this gap, ISDG Research Foundation developed the **Utpaadan Handbook: Gramin Utpaadan Ki Prarambhika** as a **flagship knowledge intervention under its Utpaadan (Production) Pillar**. Drawing from years of grassroots engagement, the handbook translates scientific and technical knowledge into simple, actionable guidance that farmers can readily apply in their fields and livelihoods.

Designed specifically for rural communities in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, the handbook provides practical insights on **Soil Health and Nutrient Management, Sustainable Farming and Cropping Systems, Horticulture and Commercial Farming, Modern Agricultural Techniques, Farmer Cooperation and Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS)**. Written in accessible Hindi, it serves as a valuable resource for farmers, FPOs, community institutions, extension workers and rural youth.

At its core, the handbook is guided by a simple belief: *when knowledge reaches the farmer, transformation reaches the village.*





PRESERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT



"The solar power system has transformed our campus by ensuring reliable electricity for classrooms and residential facilities. Uninterrupted study hours, improved campus safety and dependable power have created a far better learning environment for our students, while significantly reducing our dependence on diesel-based backup."

— R. Murugan, Principal, Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya, Seijosa



RENEWABLE ENERGY IN SCHOOLS

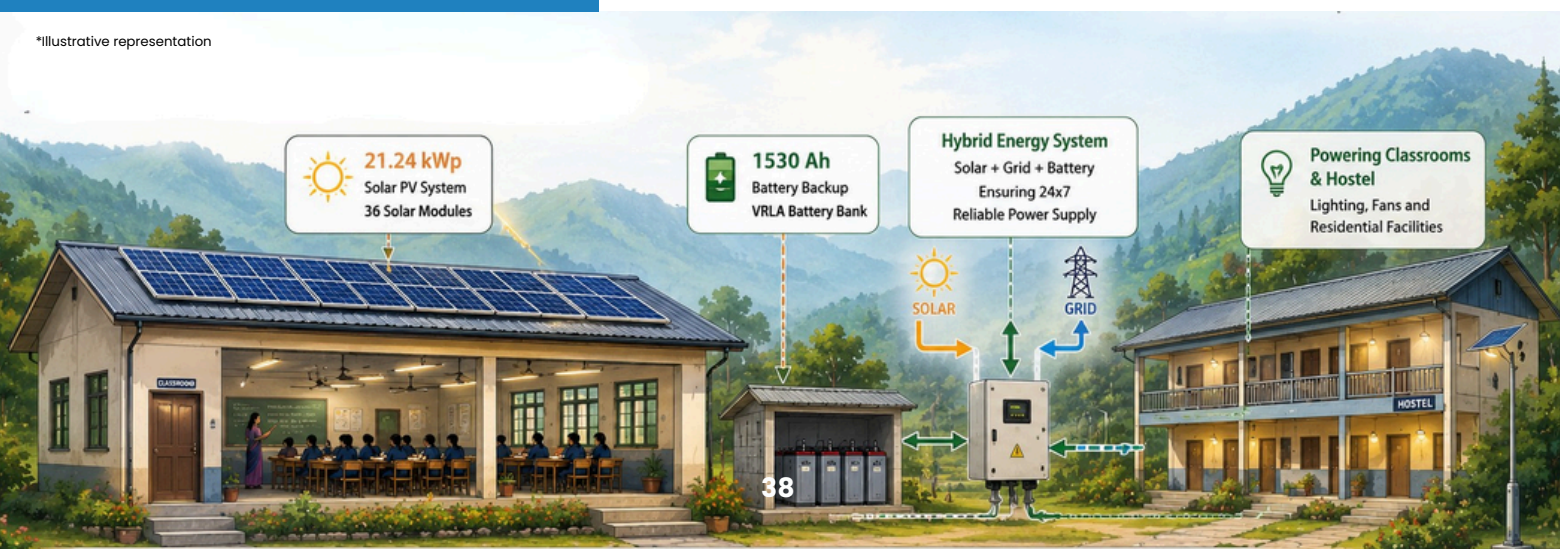
Improving electricity supply and digital access in remote regions

Access to reliable electricity remains a persistent challenge for schools located in the remote and mountainous regions of Arunachal Pradesh. **With over 900 villages historically identified as off-grid habitations**, access to uninterrupted power continues to affect essential services, including education. For residential schools, unreliable electricity often disrupts classroom learning, evening study hours and overall student well-being.

To address this challenge, ISDG Research Foundation supported the installation of a renewable energy solution at **Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya (VKV), Seijosa, a residential school serving nearly 200 students and staff in Pakke Kessang district, Arunachal Pradesh**. Supported by **HT Process Controls Pvt. Ltd.** and implemented in partnership with **Gramoorja Solutions Pvt. Ltd.**, the intervention involved the commissioning of a **21.24 kWp grid-supported, battery-backed Solar PV System comprising 36 solar modules and a 1530 Ah VRLA battery bank**, enabling reliable power supply for critical campus infrastructure, including lighting systems, residential facilities and **147 fans** across the school premises.

Prior to the intervention, the school relied on nearly **1,000 litres of diesel annually** to manage power shortages. Today, the solar installation has significantly reduced diesel dependence while improving energy reliability, enabling uninterrupted study hours, enhancing campus safety and creating a more conducive learning environment for students.

*Illustrative representation



WATER CONSERVATION THROUGH COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Developing water user groups around solar-lift irrigation systems

Ensuring reliable water availability for smallholder farmers remains a significant challenge across tribal districts like Gumla in Jharkhand. While investments in water harvesting structures and solar-lift irrigation systems have improved water availability, robust community ownership is essential to ensure equitable use, maintenance and long-term sustainability. **Water User Groups (WUGs)** have emerged as an effective community-based mechanism for managing shared irrigation resources. They enable farmers to collectively plan water distribution, oversee infrastructure maintenance and promote efficient water-use practices.

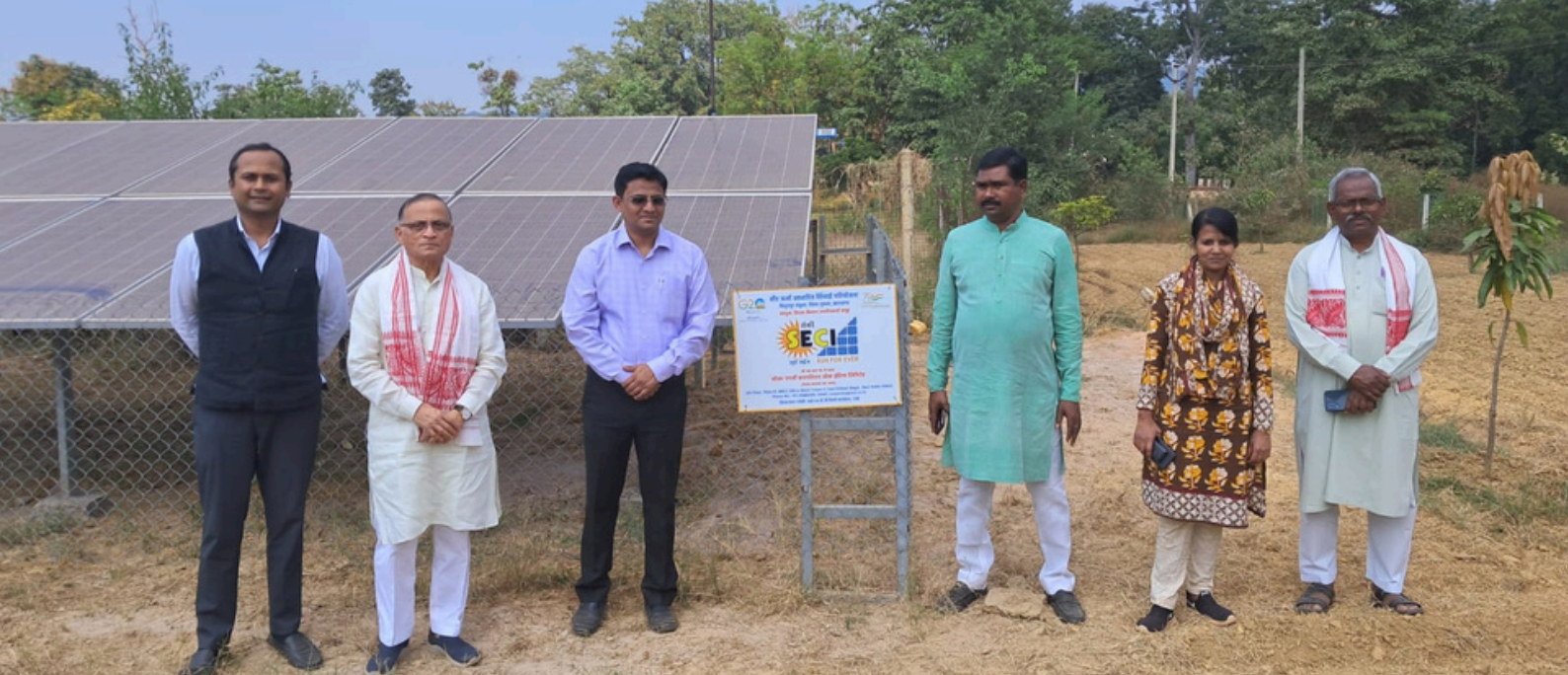
These groups bring together farmers who benefit from the same irrigation source, **creating a platform for collective decision-making, resource sharing and conflict resolution.** By fostering local ownership and accountability, WUGs help ensure that

that irrigation assets continue to benefit farming households in a sustainable and equitable manner.

During FY 2025–26, **six Water User Groups, comprising 67 members**, were formed, collectively managing irrigation facilities across **65.34 acres of agricultural land.** Over the past three years, a total of **24 Water User Groups** have been established, involving **267 farmers and covering 250.79 acres** under community-managed irrigation systems.

Beyond improving access to irrigation, these groups have strengthened **community cooperation** and fostered **shared responsibility** for the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure. Consequently, farmers are better positioned to optimize water use, increase cropping intensity and enhance agricultural productivity, while also building resilience to changing climatic conditions.

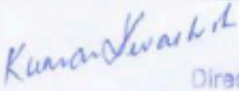




8

Financials & Legal Status

ISDG RESEARCH FOUNDATION HOUSE NO-107/D, MANDIR MARG, ROAD NO-1 ASHOK NAGAR, RANCHI, JHARKHAND-834002 Balance Sheet As On 31st March, 2025			
Particulars	Note No.	Current Period (Rs.) in thousand	Previous Period (Rs.) in thousand
A EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Shareholders' funds			
(a) Share capital	1	10.00	10.00
(b) Reserves and surplus	2	3,131.00	1,702.00
2 Share application money pending allotments		-	-
3 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Long-term borrowings		-	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
(c) Other Long Term Liabilities	3	3,912.00	4,335.00
Unspent Grant		-	-
(d) Long term provision		-	-
4 Current liabilities			
(a) Short Term Borrowings		-	-
(b) Trade payables		-	-
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(B) total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4	-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	5	2,344.00	1,084.00
(d) Short-term provisions		-	-
(e) Advance From Customer		-	-
TOTAL		9,397.00	7,131.00
B ASSETS			
3 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	6	54.00	80.00
(ii) Intangible assets		-	-
(iii) Capital Work in progress		-	-
(iv) Intangible Assets under Development		-	-
(b) Non-current investments		-	1,907.00
(c) Deferred Tax Assets	14	13.36	5.00
(d) Long term loans and Advances		-	-
(e) Other Non Current Assets		-	-
4 Current assets			
(a) Current Investments		-	-
(b) Inventories		-	-
(c) Trade receivables	7	2,290.00	1,839.00
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	8	6,094.00	2,699.00
(e) Short-term loans and advances		-	-
(f) Other Current Assets	9	946.00	601.00
TOTAL		9,397.00	7,131.00
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements			
In terms of our report of even date attached.			
For C K Prusty & Associates			
Chartered Accountants			
FRN: 323220E			
ISDG Research Foundation KUMAR DEVASHISH DIN-8406535 Director			
ISDG Research Foundation SNEHA MISHRA DIN-8406536 Director			
CA Dharmendra Kumar Sinha			
Partner			
Membership No.412799			
UDIN(Section 8) :-			
UDIN (Form 10 BB) : 26412799IVKEAB5714			
Date : 08/09/2026			
Place: Ranchi			

ISDG RESEARCH FOUNDATION HOUSE NO-107/D, MANDIR MARG, ROAD NO-1 ASHOK NAGAR, RANCHI, JHARKHAND-834002 INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 01st APRIL 2025 TO 31st MARCH 2026			
Particulars	Note No.	Current Period (Rs.) in thousand	Previous Period (Rs.) in thousand
I Revenue from operations (gross)	10	27,809.10	23,310.82
Less: Excise Duty		-	-
Revenue from operations (net)		27,809.10	23,310.82
II Other Income	11	984.73	1,302.93
III Total Income (I+II)		28,793.83	24,613.76
IV Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed		-	-
(b) Purchase of Stock in Trade		-	-
(c) Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		-	-
(d) Employee benefits expenses	12	2,746.04	2,003.20
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6	49.29	37.66
(f) Other expenses	13	24,577.49	21,408.33
Total Expenses		27,372.82	23,449.19
V Profit before exceptional and extraordinary item and tax		1,421.01	1,164.57
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit before extraordinary item and tax		1,421.01	1,164.57
VIII Extraordinary Items		-	-
IX Profit before Tax		1,421.01	1,164.57
X Tax Expense:			
(a) Current tax expense		-	-
(b) Deferred tax	14	8.08	5.28
XI Profit / (Loss) for the period from continuing operations		1,429.09	1,169.84
XII Profit / (Loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
XIII Tax from discontinuing operations		-	-
XIV Profit/ (Loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
XV Profit/ (Loss) for the Period		1,429.00	1,170.00
XVI Earning per equity share:			
(1) Basic		0.14	0.12
(2) Diluted		0.14	0.12
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements In terms of our report of even date attached. For C K Prusty & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN: 323220E			
ISDG Research Foundation  Director KUMAR DEVASHISH DIN-8406535 ISDG Research Foundation  Director SNEHA MISHRA DIN-8406536			
CA Dharmendra Kumar Sinha Partner Membership No.412799 UDIN(Section 8) :- UDIN (Form 10 BB) : 26412799IVKEAB5714 Date : 08/09/2026 Place: Ranchi			

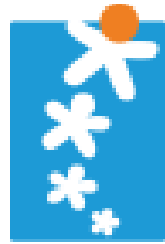
Our Legal Status

We operate within a legal framework that ensures transparency, accountability and responsible conduct of our mission. By operating within a strong legal framework and staying true to our guiding principles, we aim to build a more just and equitable future for all.

Name	ISDG RESEARCH FOUNDATION
INCORPORATION DATE	09/05/2019
CIN	U85320JH2019NPL012939
ROC Code	RoC-Jharkhand
Registration No	012939
Category	Non-govt company (Section 8)
Date of Incorporation	09/05/2019
PAN	AAFCI2770M
TAN	RCHI00647D
GSTIN	20AAFCI2770MIZL
NGO Darpan (NITI Ayog) ID	JH/2020/0266538
CSR 1 Reg	CSR00033785
12A URN	AAFCI2770M23PT01
80G URN	AAFCI2770M23PT02
Address	House No-107/D, Mandir Marg, Road no-1, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi - 834002
Website	www.isdgfoundation.org



Our Partners



Azim Premji
Foundation



INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE



CMS FOUNDATION



Our Engagements



Google.org APAC Social Impact Summit, New Delhi



Van Dhan Conclave – Bharat Tribes Fest (TRIFED)



The Blue Dot Movement – EkStep Foundation



International Conference on Inclusive Jharkhand (IHD & SKIPA)



State-Level Consultation on Sustainable Livelihoods in Jharkhand (UNDP & BRLF)



UNICEF Event – Girls and Mental Health



National Biofortification & Nutrition Scaling Workshop (HarvestPlus)



Consultation on "Decentralized Rural Manufacturing" at Tata Trusts, New Delhi



Ramakrishna Mission Mela 2026, Ranchi

Press Recognition

ज्ञानशाला एफएलएन कॉन्वलेव डहर: प्रारंभिक शिक्षा की दिशा पर सार्थक संवाद

[illegible][illegible]

तकनीक के उपयोग पर विचार-मिथर्स किया। चर्चा में सरकार नागरिक सम्पर्क और समुदाय के संयुक्त प्रयासों की एफएसएन-सूचियों की प्राप्ति के लिए आवश्यक बताया गया। सम्मेलन शिक्षा और सामाजिक क्षेत्र से जुड़े अनेक प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। धन्यवाद ज्ञापन स्नेहा मिश्रा ने किया। इस अवसर पर आईएसडीजी रिसर्च फाउंडेशन की पूरी टीम की सख्त प्रशंसा और सहयोग सराहनीय रहा।

उत्पादन हैंडबुक: ग्रामीण उत्पादन की प्रारंभिका' पुस्तक का विमोचन

[illegible]

मे कहा कि शराबखंड हर क्षेत्र में विकास को घाटा और अपेक्षरक्षक है। हमारे राज्य में जलिन के ऊपर अलुख जल और जंगल है तो जलिन के नीचे 40% खनिज है। हम सुनिश्चित करना है कि शराबखंड के किसान के कल्याण के लिए हम वित्त को नीचे तो होने देंगे, पूर्ण सांसद और उम्मीद की होने देंगे। हम इस बात पर बात दिया कि कैसे कृषि का बाजार टेक्निक सुचारु चलें। उन्होंने बताया कि बात दिया कि यह विषयन को जलसमा नहीं सुपारी तो किसानों से दूर होने देंगे।

आर्यभट्ट, पण्डित के पूर्ण प्रधान वैज्ञानिक डॉ. सिनेंद्र कुमार ने शराबखंड में कृषि को तकनीकी सुनीयों और सुधारण पर अग्र

मत रहा। उन्होंने कहा कि सोनिया होना कि आखिर सिक्किम का किसान उन्नीस भूमी 21000 रुपये कमाता है झारखंड के किसान सिर्फ 64 रुपये। पुस्तक का संकलन : जाकारा फंजुक कुमार और पालक ने किया है। संस्था निदेशक कुमार देवाशिव ने यह कि यह पुस्तक किसान सम उत्पादक समूहों और प्र कार्यकर्ताओं को नि:शुल्क जागीरी। इस पुस्तक को उ आईएसडीजी रिसर्च फाउंडेशन उत्पादन और सहकार कड़ी का दूसरा पुस्तक का कार्यक्रम में बड़ी संख्या में सभाय संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों ने किया। वर्षाकाल से शीतकाल तक

अशोक कुमार, कैलाश कांडा
हलधर महतो ने विशेष रूप से
लिखा। मंच सञ्चालन स्नेहा कुमार
और धन्यवाद ज्ञापन आशीष वर्मा
किया।



जनजातीय कृषकों के जीविकोपार्जन संवर्धन हेतु किसान सम्मेलन

गोंडवाना छत्तीसगढ़ न्यूज



रामानुजगनर 17 मार्च 2026-कॉपिल एंड नेवुल गैल कोलपोरेनर नई दिल्ली द्वारा संघललल संकुल आणललर पलपनर नलषण करललक के तहत गन पनपनर सललर कलरलनर सलनलनर कल आनलनर कलनर गन ए पी ओ कल नुनर उलैय नुनर कलललनर सलर उपलनर करनर नुनर नुनर कललर लुवलष उपलनर करनर पनूओ कल उवलत नुनर पनर बेनर के ललष उपलनर करनर ए पी ओ कल ललष कलनर कल उवलत दर पर सनर पर धलर नुनर उपलनर करनर कललनर के ललष कलष नुनर उपलनर करनर ललषक धलर धलर तकनलकल उपलनर करनर ललषा दरलर सललर ललषओनर कल नलनरलर ललष करनर कलनर कल कलैललर ललषओनर नर धनर करनर कललर कललर उपलक

यहचिन्ता विकी के एक मंडी से जोड़ना महिलाओं एवं युवाओं को उछाही की ओर जोड़ना कार्यक्रम में शुभ अखिला नायर जी एन एंड सी सी जगजाती कान्हाल विकास नंदी दिल्ली व मंडी टीकम जी मंडी मेबर आर जी डी जी सी रसरर फाउंडेशन टीकम नायर जी डी डी एन सररुजा रजालाल रजवाडे रसिला पंचानन उपरासह प्रतिनिधि कवल साह सिंह जहणदर सदस्य टीपनारायण सिंह मंडी मंडल अध्यक्ष मंडेर सिंह मराठी मंडल अध्यक्ष अ ज जा मोरर रोहित सिंह जहणदर सदस्य नील बरन सिंह जहणदर सदस्य प्रतिनिधि सिंदरी सररुप गणेशिया सिंह आरर एल डी सी रसरर फाउंडेशन से प्रभु श्याम,कृष्ण कुमार कुशवाहा, अरुण कुमार,भूपत नारायण एफ पी ओ से विनायक साह रीर रंजीत प्रसाद रंजीत श्री गामी ग्रामीण उपस्थित थे।

आदिवासी किसानों की आजीविका सशक्त करने छोटी उद्यमिता की पहल, परशुरामपुर में किराना दुकान का शुभारम्भ



कन्हैया लाल लोधी ! हाथोर समाचार

रामानुजनगर। आदिवासी

जीविकोपार्जन को सशक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से छोट्टे उद्यमिता विकास की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल की गई है। ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (हइलएन), नई दिल्ली द्वारा संचालित संकुल आधारित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इसका

रिसचि फड्डेशन के माध्यम से गुरुगुरुनगर प्रखंड के ग्राम पंचायत रामगुप्तपुर में किराना दुकान का शुभारंभ किया गया।

यह किराना दुकान पूजा स्वयं सहायता समूह, परकुरामपुर द्वारा समूह मंडल के सहित संचालित की जाएगी, जिससे महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार के साथ निर्धनता आय का साधन मिलेगा। कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ जिला पंचायत उपाध्यक्ष

पति श्री राजलता राजवाड़े एवं सचिव श्री लालकृष्ण शर्मा के कार्यक्रमों से हुआ। इस अवसर पर समूह की अध्यक्ष यमबाई सिंह, कार्यकर्ता की सदस्याएं, संस्था के कर्मचारी प्रदीप कुमार एवं भूपत राजवाड़े सहित बड़ी संख्या में ग्रामीण उपस्थित रहे। वक्तोओं ने इस पहल को ग्रामीण आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में मील का पत्थर बताया।

यह किराना दुकान पूजा स्वयं समूह की सदस्याएँ, संस्था के सहस्रयता समूह, परशुरामपुर द्वारा समूह मॉडल के तहत संचालित की जा रही, जिससे महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार के साथ नियमित आय का साधन मिलेगा। कार्यक्रम का शुभारम्भ जिला पंचायत उपाध्यक्ष

**खादी ग्रामोद्योग के सहयोग से देना-पतल
निर्माण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का सफल आयोजन**

संसांक दये

[illegible][illegible]

एक दिन में बच्चों की शिक्षण से जीविकोपार्जन साधक/किसानों की पहचान।

मॉडल ग्राम हुआ में पीवीटीजी से आत्मनिर्भरता की नई राह



अजमेरा, पीवी टीजी विकास कार्यक्रम किओ बच्चों को शैक्षणिक और आत्मनिर्भरता प्रदान करने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।

मॉडल ग्रामों में आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बच्चों को शिक्षण के माध्यम से प्रेरित करने और उनके जीवन में बदलाव लाने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।

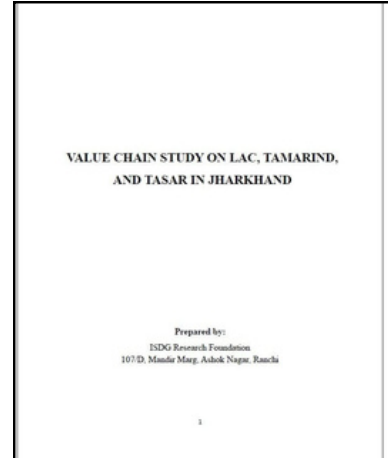
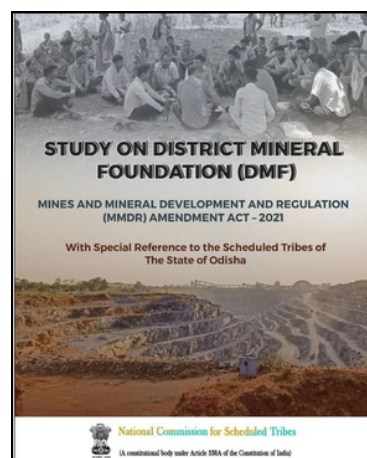
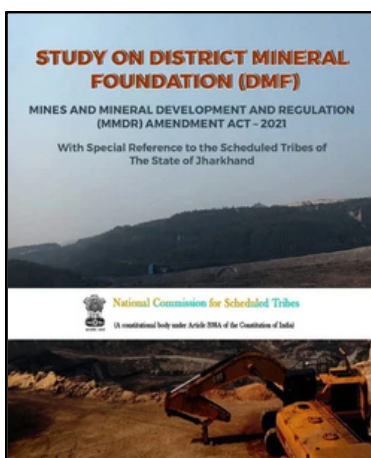
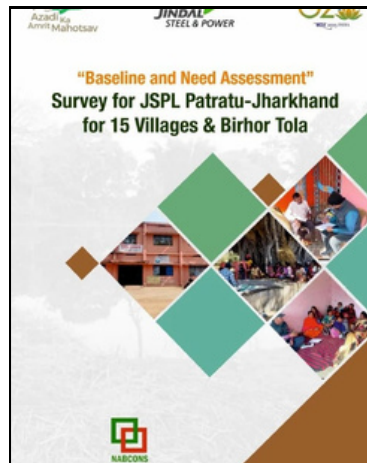
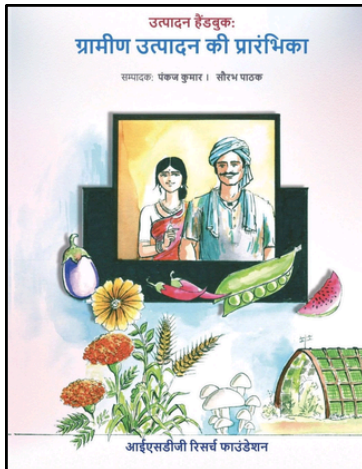
मॉडल ग्रामों में आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बच्चों को शिक्षण के माध्यम से प्रेरित करने और उनके जीवन में बदलाव लाने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।

बिथुनपुर में महिला सशक्तिकरण की नयी पहल, शुरू हुआ मशरूम उत्पादन



बिश्नुनपुर (आजाद सिपाही)। प्रखंड अंतर्गत सेरका एवं चिगरी ग्राम में अनुसूचित जनजातीय समुदाय की महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में सूक्ष्म उद्यमिता विकास के रूप में मशरूम उत्पादन कार्य का प्रारंभ किया गया। ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा संचालित संसदीय संकुल आधारित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत आइएसडीजी रिसर्च फाउंडेशन के सहयोग से 13 जनवरी को सूक्ष्म उद्यमिता विकास के उद्देश्य से मशरूम उत्पादन कार्य का शुभारंभ किया गया। परियोजना अंतर्गत बिश्नुनपुर, चिगरी एवं सेरका ग्राम स्थित 05 स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिलाओं को उनके ही स्थानीय गांव में जीविकोपार्जन के संवर्धन के लिये मशरूम उत्पादन एवं उसके व्यवसाय से संबंधित सामग्री एवं प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में बिश्नुनपुर संकुल के विकास सहयोगी अजित उरांव, आइएसडीजी रिसर्च फाउंडेशन के कार्यकर्ता नीरज गोहिल स्वयं सहायता समूह की अन्य महिलाएं एवं ग्रामवासी उपस्थित थे।

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