

Aloshikha Agriculture Programme Profile of

Aloshikha R.S.D Center.
Agailjhara. Barisal. Bangladesh.
2024 - 2025

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(James Mridul Halder)
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Mr. Fazlur Rahman (Babu Bhai), one of he famous dramatists in Bangladesh visited the agricultural Field of Aloshikha.

Aloshikha R.S.D Center

Basic information of the organization

1. Name of the Organization	**:**	**Aloshikha R.S.D Center**
2. Head of the Organization And Designation	**:**	**James Mridul Halder Executive Director.**
3. Address of the Organization	**:**	Village & Post: Rajihar, P.S: Agailjhara, Dist: Barisal. Bangladesh Phone & Fax: 0088 – 04323 – 56190 Mobile: 0088 01711 –548339/01715-227525 E-mail: aloshikha@gmail.com Web site: www.aloshikhabd.org
4. Address of the liaison office	**:**	8/Gha 1st Floor East Rajabazar, Farm gate Dhaka, 1215, Bangladesh. Phone: 02-9138574
5. Pin Code	**:**	8230
6. City	**:**	Barisal
7. Country	**:**	Bangladesh

8. Legal Status of the Organization:

Aloshikha R.S.D Center is registered with the department of social service of the peoples Republic of Bangladesh. Registration number is 426/1985 (2) Foreign Donation. (NGO Bureau) Registration number DDS/FDO/R-324, date: 11/11/1998, (3) Micro credit regality authority (under Bangladesh bank) 04982-01293-00242 (4) Family planning sector (Health ministry) Number – 251/2009, (5) Europeaid ID: BD-2010-CYC-2001775404 (6) Bangladesh technical education board (BTEB) (BACKBO- VUK/2011/4076 Dated: 19/12/2011, (7) DG health government License for private hospital clinic 3318, (8) DG health government License for private hospital diagnostic – 7083,

9. Mission:

Located in the rural marshland between Gopalgonj, Madaripur and Barisal, Aloshikha, a no-profitable & non-governmental humanitarian organization has been engaged in uplifting social-economic condition of poor and marginal farmers engaging them in agricultural based activities.

10. Organizational Background:

After the liberation war of Bangladesh the Aloshikha was established by its founder Mr, James Mridul Halder with the help and incentive of some dedicated, committed and hardworking hands to serve the down-trodden mass people who are socially weak, politically neglected and economically vulnerable since its inception back in 1983. The Aloshikha has been working with some neglected minority communities organizing them into groups motivating and mobilizing them in development process through training, capacity building, saving, in come generating activities, socio- religious development, technology transfer and the utilizing of local resources etc. Agriculture based programs such as poultry, goat rearing, dairy, deer conservation, modern vegetable cultivation, fish culture are its main agro based activities. Aloshikha has about 30 farmer groups with about 1500 farmers. The farmers are provided with skill development training on different agriculture filed and provided with inputs and capital support for production. Besides Aloshikha have demonstration farms in place to show case different agricultural production process and good practices.

11.Geographical and Demographical Picture:

Over all working area of Aloshikha R S D center as shown below:

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of upazila	Number of village
01	Barisal	Agailjhara	16
		Gournadi	3
		Wazipur	12
02	Madaripur	Kalkini	2
03	Gopalgonj	Kotalipara	20
		Gopalgonj (Sadar)	5
04	Cox Bazar	Ukhia	3
04	Bandorban	Thanshi	2
		Ali Kodom	2
		Ruma	2
		Total:	**67**

12. Number of Branch Offices: -

(1) Kotalipara (Pirarbari) – 1 (One)
(2) Agailjhara (Rajihar) – 1 (One)
(3) Wazipur (Kuralia) – 1 (One)
(4) Kalkini Nobogram – 1 (One)
(5) Cox Baser sador - 1 (0ne)
(6) Bandor bon sador - 1 (0ne)
(7) Thanshi - 1 (0ne)
(8) Ali Kodum - 1 (0ne)
(9) Ruma - 1 (0ne)

13. <u>Aloshikha Livestock Program</u>:
(1) Deer Conservation Program:



Getting registration from the concerned authority of Forest Department, Aloshikha has been running a deer conservation program in Rajihar, Barishal since 2007. The aim of the program is to entertain local people and motivating them to be caring towards wild life and for generating some revenue from the farm. Initially the farm was started with only 3 deer and now the number of deer stood 13.

(2) Cow rearing Program



Cow rearing is one of the common livestock's in rural Bangladesh. To promote and to help increase income of rural women Aloshikha has undertaken the program. Cow rearing is a very much profitable initiative. Milking cows give milk that generates income and beef is also expensive now a day. Usually, a cow gives birth annually. The beneficiaries can consume milk for nutritional intake and can earn selling milk in market places. Tough it needs little bit higher investment but its profitable one.

Aloshikha has 15 groups for cow rearing and has average 2 cows for each farm. The farmers are provided with skill training and capital support for procuring cows. Aloshikha facilitated linkage between beneficiaries and govt. livestock department for technical support such as vaccination and medications. Aloshikha, however, has a demonstration farm containing 10 cows in place to motivate and to show case good practices to the beneficiaries.

(3) Goat Rearing program





Goat rearing is one of the common livestock's in rural Bangladesh. Black Bengal goat is one of the finest breed of goat in the world. To promote and to help increase income of rural women Aloshikha has undertaken the program. Goat rearing is a very much profitable venture because she-goats give birth baby goats two and half times a year and mutton is very expensive now a days. It needs low investment and gives maximum returns. Aloshikha has 20 groups for goat rearing and has average 5 goats for each farm. The farmers are provided with skill training and capital support for procuring goats. Linkage has been developed to get govt. technical support such as vaccination and medications from govt. livestock office. Aloshikha, however, has a demonstration farm containing 21 goats in place to motivate and to show case good practices to the beneficiaries.

(4) Poultry Rearing Program





As an easy accessible nutritional food and income generation opportunity poultry rearing can be placed in foremost position. Alohikha has poultry program in place to help generate income and nutritional food supply to the beneficiaries. In farmers' level, the beneficiaries are provided with skill training on poultry rearing and provided capital support for running the initiative. Only layer varieties are promoted with the initiative.

We start poultry rearing raising day old chickens in farms. After 5 months the day old chicken grew older and starts giving eggs. Usually we keep adult chickens about 2 years for laying eggs.

After 2 years culling is done to raise new chickens. In village level, we have 52 farms and the farms have average about 500-2000 birds each.

However, Alishikh has a modern poultry farm in place and have 2000 birds. The farm is acting as demonstration farm to motivate the neighbors for poultry rearing.

14. Aloshikha Agriculture Program

(1) Winter vegetable









Vegetable is well known nutritional food in rural Bangladesh. Year round vegetable cultivation and winter vegetable cultivation are the modes of vegetable cultivations in Bangladesh. Winter is the best season for massive production of vegetable such as cauliflower, cabbage; bean, carrots, radish, cucumber, bottle guard, etc. are produced in abundance during winter. Winter vegetable cultivation is considered as cash crop for the people/famers. Aloshikha motivate farmers and provide inputs and capital support to promote vegetable cultivation during winter. However, Aloshikha has 130 winter vegetable cultivator under its program in 3 districts. Aloshikha provide training, input and capital support for the program

(2) Year Round /All Seasonal vegetable







Vegetable is well known nutritional food in rural Bangladesh. Year round vegetable cultivation and winter vegetable cultivation are the modes of vegetable cultivation in Bangladesh.
Year round vegetable cultivation can be defined as family agriculture and usually female members can play a vital role to raise year round vegetable. The year round vegetable is cultivated in about 2-5 dec. of land. Brinzal, ladies finger (Vendi) , bitter guard, bottle guard, spinach, red amaranth etc. are produced year round. “Gayeswarpur model” is well known for the purpose. The produces meet nutritional intake at the same time gives extra income to the respective family. It’s a very demanding initiative indeed. However, Aloshikha has 150 year round vegetable cultivator under its program in 3 districts. Aloshikha provide training, input and capital support for the program.

(3) Paddy Plantation









Rice is staple food of Bangladesh. But our project location is marshland in nature. Thus crop intensity of the location is below the national level. Boro rice is producing only once a year in winter. But in food crisis scenario, globally, we need more food grain production for feeding a massive population. To promote more food production Aloshikha motivate its beneficiaries to grow more food and not to keep any land out of production. Aloshikha promotes high yielding variety of rice. Aloshikha support beneficiaries with input supply i.e seed, fertilizers, pesticides etc.. Aloshikha also prepare demonstration farm in its office premises to show case and motivate the farmers for high yielding variety of rice.

(4) Mustard Plantation Programme



Mustard seed, source of edible oil, is one of the cash crops in Bangladesh. It's a seasonal crop. It needs capital support and technical knowhow to grow mustard seeds. As Aloshikha is involved in facilitate economic emancipation of its target people, thus it motivate and provide capital supports for mustard seed production. Aloshikha, produces mustard seeds in its office compound as demonstration farm to motivate the beneficiary farmers for massive production.

15. Fishing Programme
(1) White fish/ Carp Culture:







Carp culture is one of the profitable ventures of Bangladesh. It gives nutritional food at the same time income for poverty alleviation. Usually Ruhi, Mrigale, grass carp, bighead, mirror carp, silver carp, tilapia, etc. are the common species those are cultivated in ponds. The farmers are provided with training, and capital support for fish culture. Aloshikha , however has two big ponds for fish culture. It acts as a demonstration farm and gives income, annually. Technical support is taken from local Fisheries department, if any problem arises. The officials of the concerned department render technical support for both beneficiary's level and demonstration farm as well.

(2) Shrimp fish Programme







Shrimp is called “White Gold” in Bangladesh. Shrimp is one of the sources of foreign remittance of Bangladesh. It’s a profitable initiative. Coastal region especially marshland is suitable for shrimp culture. Taking these advantages Aloshikha has under taken the program. The program has been propagated in total coastal and marshland location. Aloshikha has been running shrimp culture program in village level and for organization own. The beneficiaries, located in villages, are provided with skill development training and capital support for shrimp production. Alohikha has also a demonstration shrimp farm in its offices compound. The demonstration farm acts as motivating tools for expansion of shrimp culture in neighboring locations. In village level Aloshikha has been running 22 shrimp farms. Technical training, input supply, & capital support are given to the beneficiaries. Concerned govt. offices are also kept in touch to render technical supports.

(3) Local Fish Programme :





Local fish are the source of nutritional food to rural people. Marshland contains so many ditches, canals, ponds. During monsoon local variety of fish take shelter in those ditches, ponds and canals and field also. This fish needs to be conserving to grow to give nutritional food for the people. Kai, Magur, Shingi, Tengra (Cactus fish) Taki, Shole etc. are the common species varieties those are found in marshland. Alosikha motivate its beneficiaries and local people to conserve the specifies for help supply nutritional food and extra income for common people.

16. Key Objectives and Aloshikha will support the development in the following ways:

- To create awareness on primary health care among the underprivileged rural community, and provided them different package of health service delivery such as immunization, EPI including various health related National and International day observation like International Breast Feeding Day and others have been given priority in collaboration with government and non-government organization.
- To disseminate agricultural technology to its beneficiaries.
- To promote agricultural activities such as poultry and livestock, fish culture, vegetable cultivation, shrimp culture ete.
- To provide skill development training on agricultural activities such as poultry & livestock, fish culture, vegetable cultivation, shrimp culture ete.
- To promote environment friendly input and equipment's of agriculture.
- To promote new initiative/ innovation of agricultural activities.
- To help promote agricultural production marketing.
- To promote new invention of agricultural technology.
- To create awareness on the importance of child and grow education among local people.
- To create awareness on health, sanitation, women development issues and community problems among local people and to encourage them to change the present situation.
- To organize targeted poor people in small groups and make them skilled through education programs, training's workshops and meetings.
- To encourage and support people to start their own activities in order to create their own income, so that they will become self-supporting.
- To create awareness disaster management for the people and staffs (after and before)
- To create the disadvantage poor family distribution the solar home system
- To undertake appropriate initiative for rehabilitation of migrant people. The program aims to establishing of pre-departure services and assistance in destination countries and upon return for Bangladeshi migrant workers and their families, including awareness rising on safe migration and prevention of undocumented migration/trafficking in Bangladesh society in general.

17. Self help Sustainability:

- To develop system for generating and mobilizing local resources to raise income of the poor.
- To increase the use of environmentally friendly inputs and equipment in agriculture to control and reduced environmental pollution.
- To facilitate a way of people and their institutions to take responsibility for community health and ensure access to existing public health services.
- To develop the capacity to respond to the community people during any natural or man made disaster.

18. Organizational Sustainability :

- To develop Aloshikha as an organization that learns from assessment, innovation and demonstration.
- To ensure the effectiveness of organizational management.
- To plan and implement strategies maintaining the financial sustainability of the organization.

19. Networking:

(1) Aloshikha and Bangladesh Government.

(2) ALRD (Bangladesh)

(3) Health NGO Forum (Bangladesh)

(4) SAKO Netherlands

(5) SK Foundation, Netherlands

(6) LGED, Dhaka, Bangladesh

(7) Bangladesh Bank.

(8) 1We Netherlands

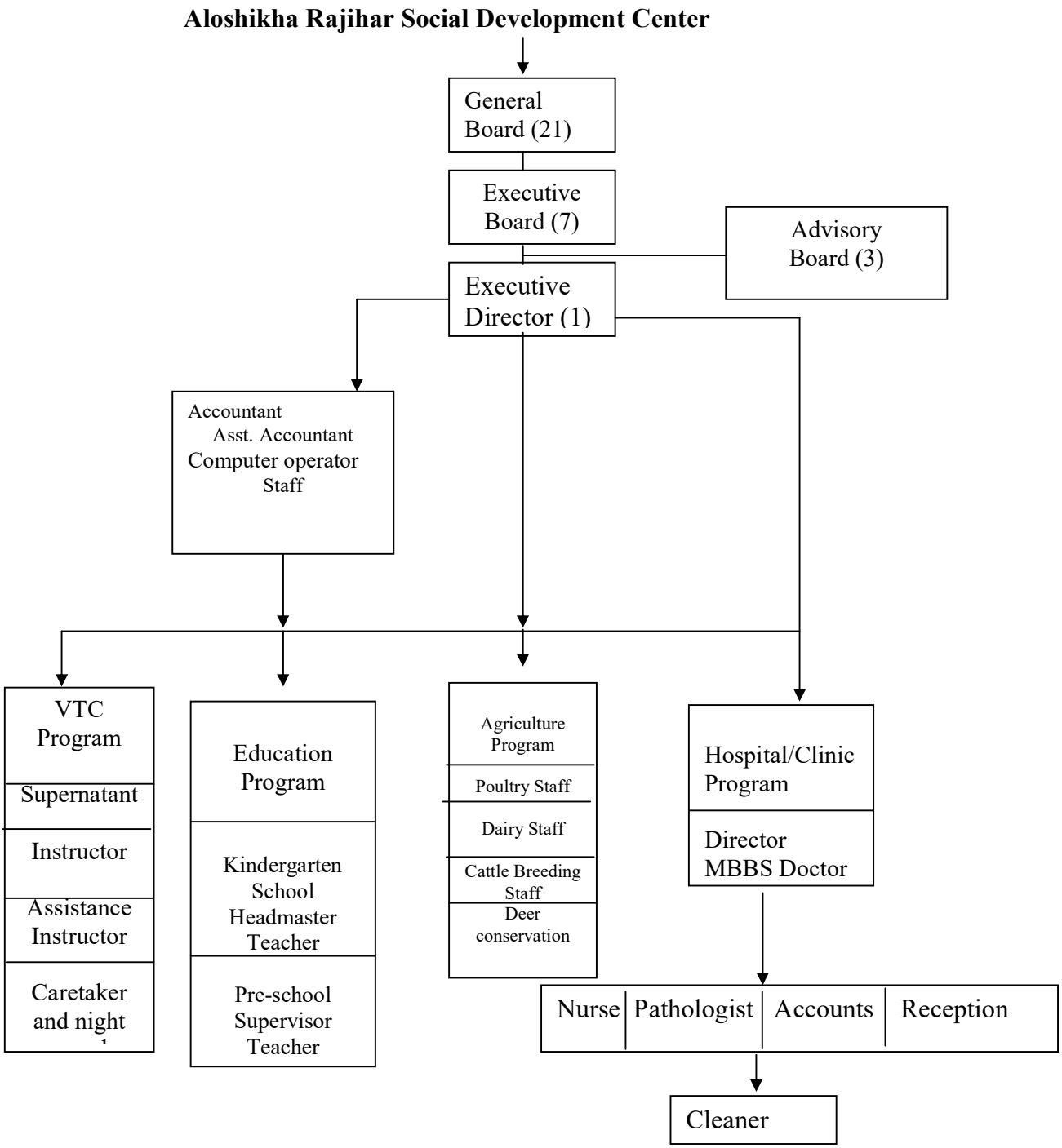
(9) PKSF

(10) Private Donor

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20. ORGANOGRAM STRUCTURE OF THE ALOSHIKHA R.S.D CENTER **ADMINISTRATIVE ORGAN GRAM**



Approved by the Executive Committee