

**SUMMER TRAINING
AT
KALAMANDIR- THE CELLULOID CHAPTER ART FOUNDATION**

FROM 10.05.21 TO 28.06.21

**A REPORT
BY
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MBA – RURAL MANAGEMENT



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to enabling me to complete this report on MEGA WATERSHED PROJECT Jharkhand.

Successfully completion of any type of project requires helps from a number of persons. I have also taken help from different people for the preparations of this report. Now, there is a effort to show my deep gratitude to that helpful person.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BRLF – Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation

INTACH – Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage

TSDPL – Tata Steel Down Stream Products Limited

DCT – Deep Contour Trench

TCB – Trench cumBund

CCT – ContinuesContour trench

SCT – Straight guardContour Trench

LBS – Loose Bolder Structure

G.P – Galli plug

WHT – Water Harvesting Tank

INTRODUCTION OF THE ORGANISATION:

ORGANISATION NAME: KALAMANDIR- THE CELLULOID CHAPTER OF ART FOUNDATION

REGISTRATION STATUS: 6 JULY 1997 (Register of societies)

TYPE OF NGO: SOCIETY

CITY: JAMSHEDPUR

STATE: JHARKHAND



MANAGING COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT- ParthavChakarborthy

SECRETARY – Biman Das Gupta

TREASURER – Deepak Mitra

FOUNDER SECURITY – Amitava Ghosh

Kalamandir The celluloid chapter Art Foundation is a non-governmental organization (NGO). The registration number of the organization is 507. It was

established in the year 1997. Kalamandir the celluloid chapter art foundation works in the area of art and culture. eco tourism ,environment and natural resource management , micro-finance (SHGs) , micro small and medium enterprises , rural development & poverty alleviations , tribal welfare , water and sanitation , women empowerment , youth affairs , etc. the organizations works towards the promotion of sustainable development.

The wings of this organization are -

INTECH – In this they working on heritage of any identity like it may be the values, tradition, culture and artifacts handed down by previous generations so that they can preserve them.

Kalakari MSME - it is type of group of artisans.

KalamandirSakcham S.H.G foundation – They are working on SHGs and on women empowerment.

Celluloid chapter – In this they use to show art movies to the society and give a motivational message to them.

SOURCES OF FUNDS -

TSDPL: Tata Steel Down Stream Production Limited. It help in supporting for funds in medhawaniprogram , block printing and making sanitary pads and also helping for girls education / women empowerment.

BRLF for watershed project and TRIBE INDIA for handicrafts related to Jharkhand crafts

DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENTS -

Micro enterprises development production and marketing of handicraft from various natural resources , vermin compost , organic abir , fishery

etcdevelopment of rural tourism in AMADUBI (East singhbhum) and DEURDIH (seraikela) with the support from Dept. of tourism (GOI) .

Promoting tribal/traditional Art – culture of the region through research , documentation performance sustainable livelihood for tribal and tradition artisans , farmers , artists through watershed and micro enterprises formation of SHGs.

watershed development in the rural areas like in DALBHUMGARAH and in DUMURIYA they have done aambagan.

Now it is working in the area of chaibasa and khutpani.

They have also made Jharkhand tourism places also like PANIJIYA IN AMADUBI in which they are working on ethnic things and one more place is there CHENAGODA in GHATSILA where there theme is about SANTHAL TRIBE that different different types of titles , about JAHIR where they use to worship the nature and about their traditional sarees.

High impact of MEGA WATERSHED PROJECT:

INTRODUCTION -

BRLF provides funding support to a variety of projects across breadth of the country , particularly in 10 states (Gujarat , Madhya Pradesh , Rajasthan , Jharkhand , Odisha , Chhattisgarh , West Bengal , Telengana , Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra that form the central Indian tribal belt.

So the BRLF is funding a mega watershed project in Jharkhand where the project will be implemented in 24 blocks with an engagement of 12 CSO partners. And the project name is JIWI-DAAH-HASA which means in tribal language is jiwi means life,daah means water and hasa means soil.

Some of the ngo that are working on this mega watershed project are kalamandir ,vikas Bharti , wassan, PRADAN , WOTR . And the organization wassan is leading this project.

Watershed management is the process of creating and implementing plans, programs, and projects to sustain and enhance watershed functions that affect the plant,animal, and human communities within a watershed boundary.

Feature of a watershed that agencies seek to manage include water supply, water quality,drainage, storm water run-off, water rights, and the overall planning and utilization of watershed. Landowners, land use agencies, storm water management experts, environmental specialist, water use purveyors and communities all play an integral part in the management in watershed.

As we all know that JHARKHAND is the land of tress,herbs,shrubs, and varities of bio-diversity with undulated topography and different land use pattern. Jharkhand is the ideal state to be taken up under watershed development programme.

As we all know that the monsoon is in full swing and kharif crops are sown. While rainfall nurtures the crops and it is important to replenish groundwater and conserve it for the rabi season too. Proper watershed interventions ensure excess rainwater is channelized and conserved , even in times of recurring extreme weather events and climate variability.

Watershed development in practice , is a scientific approach comprising many measures , that helps in retaining soil moisture and water conservation.

The water that percolates through the trenches provides soil moisture , for crops cultivated after rainfall and perhaps extending even to the dry season. It can be directly pumped out for irrigation or extracted from shallow wells in the area.

Many of the trenches are being used in the watershed that are CCT (Continuous contour trench) , DCT (deep contour trench) , TCB (Trench cum bund) , SCT (straight guard contour trench) , LBS (Loose bolder structure) , WHT (Water harvesting tank).

Trenches are dug in line with the topographic contours .

Distance between two trenches depends upon the slope.

OBJECTIVES OF WATERSHED PROJECT -

1. Natural resources management through community participation.
2. Erosion control (area and drainage)
3. Ground water recharges
4. Vegetation development
5. Socio economic development (productivity and livelihood)

THE MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR WATERSHED DELINATION AND AREA CALCULATION USING THE HELP OF TOPOSHEET -

Topo sheet (preferably 1:25000 scale)

Graph sheet

pencil

Eraser

Carbon sheet

Sketch pens in different colors

AREA TREATMENT(soil moisture conservation and vegetation development) :

SOIL MOISTURE – CCT (Continuous contour trench) : continuous contour trench are one of the crucial area treatments in this approach. It is being dug at a right

Angle to the slope. Continuous trenches are planned along contour lines so that water flowing downhill is stopped in its tracks by the trenches , and water percolation into the soil below is facilitated. The excavated soil after digging the trench is used to plant grass , legumes and the like. This will establish the soil around the trenches. On different points along the contour line , the level in the hydro-marker shall be consistent. This is to ensure the pressure of flowing water will be equally distributed over the structures and is sustainable in the long run.

CCT is the best suitable technique for soil , water and forest conservation in regions with low rainfall and the terrain is especially hilly held together by rocky outcrops and such geographical features.

CCTs are employed to stop the loss of soil and reduce the rate of water runoff , resulting in increased water percolation. This recharges groundwater as well as the green cover in the area besides improving soil quality thereby degraded lands.



SCT(Stray guard contour trench) :

VEGETATION MEASURES – 1.Agro horticulture : It is the art of cultivating plants in garden to produce foods and medicinal ingredients , or for comfort and ornamental purposes. Horticulturists are agriculturists who grow flowers , fruits , and nuts , vegetables and herbs as well as ornamental trees and lawns.

2.Agro forestry : Agroforestry is a collective name for land - use systems and technologies where woody perennials (trees , shrubs , palms , bamboo etc.)

3. Fodder development: It need to focus to improve productivity of fodder crops and common grazing lands and demonstrate to conserve surplus green fodder to enhance availability during the lean period.

4. community forest development: it is used to describe models of forest management that gives local people the majority say in making decisions. The objectives of community forestry can vary forest protection , household use , or commercial production.

DRIANGE LINE TREATMENT (Water conservation & water harvesting) :

GULLY CONTROL – live stock

- loose bolder structure
- stone check / rock fill dam
- gabion check dam
- earthen gully plug (nala bund)
- check wall

WATER CONSERVATION & WATER HARVESTING:

WATER HARVESTING – Sunken pond/pit

Farm pond

Check dam

Mini percolation tank

Percolation tank

Sub surface dyke

FLOOD CONTROL & PROTECTION WORKS:

CHANNELS – Feeder channel

Diversion channel

Diversion Drain

Protection walls to streams

filling the low lying areas

Removal of meanders in the streams

RATIONALE :

Watershed development is important for the overall growth and development of a village. it benefits the area by making the land fertile. It makes the growth of trees possible. It also helps in checking soils erosion and water logging. It aims to balance the conservation, regeneration and use by humans of land and water resources within a watershed. Common benefits from successful watershed development projects includeimprove agricultural yields and increased access to drinking water.

MAJOR OUTPUT OF THE PROJECT:

As we know that BRLF is supporting fund for mega watershed project Jharkhand. Many of the blocks are working on watershed development. One of them is pandrasalikhunti block where organization kalamandir is working on it. And from this project I got the major output is this earlier in this of the villages they face many problems due to lack of water. They have to go very far places for water. So with help of this watershed project people can engage with MNGREGA and they can work in the village only.

And it refers to the conservation; regeneration and judicious use of all the natural resources particularly land, water, vegetation and animals and human development within the watershed.

CONCLUSION:

At last I want to conclude that watershed development programmed it would include:

1. Soil and land management
2. Water management
3. Crop management
4. AA forestation
5. Livestock management
6. Other farm and non-farm activities

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