

Summer Training at
Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP)
April 2 to May 29, 2019

PRA OF KARADIAMBA VILLAGE AND STUDY ON THE STATUS OF
WATERSHED WORKS IN CHAVADVEL VILLAGE

Submitted by
Ruchika Singh

In the guidance of
Dr. Goutam Sadhu



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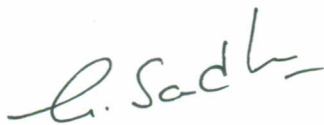
Acknowledgement

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ruchika Singh** has undergone Summer Training at **Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India)** from 2st April 2019 to 29th May 2019.

The candidate herself completed the project assigned to her in Summer training. Her approach to project was sincere and proactive. This Summer Training is in partial fulfillment of the course requirement recommended for the award of MBA in Rural Management.

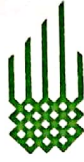
I wish her success in all her future endeavors.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'G. Sadhu'.

Dr. Goutam Sadhu
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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Piyush Kant Pandey'.

Dr. Piyush Kant Pandey
Dean Academic (Acting)
IIHMR University, Jaipur



AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (INDIA)

AKRSPI/Dangs/2019/43

Date: 28th June, 2019

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms. Ruchika Singh** from **IIHMR University, Jaipur** has completed Rural/Summer Internship with us. During this she has done Baseline survey, PRA, and VDP preparation of one village and conducted a study on the topic "Status of watershed-related work done by AKRSP(I) in Chavadvel village of Ahwa block and Its current and potential implication on local agriculture" from **2nd April to 29th May 2019**.

She has submitted the final report as per the guidelines provided by the institute. We wish her all the best for her future!

(Shantanu Sidharth Dubey)

Area Manager

**For Aga Khan Rural Support
Programme(india)AHWA-DANG**

(A Programme of the Aga Khan Development Network)

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We would like to thank the Our faculty and Dean Professor Rahul Ghai, to provide such a precious oppportunity to us.

The report owes significantly to **Mr. Kirti Bhai Patel**, cluster Manager of Ahwa Cluster in The Dangs district, for introducing us to his wide network of grassroots workers in the isolated localities of tribal communities across the district,

To Mrs. **Hemlata Andola**,who supplemented our efforts through timely logistic arrangements, suggestions and showing the way ahead with his experiences both in the organization and on the field.

To Mr. **Prafull Sir** (Development organiser) for helping us to several occasion to reach out cultural and/or political insiders to the life and struggle of tribes who nuanced our understanding of their strategies of coping and resistance.

To all the organization employees for their warm hospitality, and to the residents of tribes communities who patiently accommodated our presence and questions.

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List of Abbreviations

AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Program
CCR	Cement Concrete Road
CCT	Continuous Contour Trench
DO	Development Organiser
HH	Household
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NH	National Highway
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
WRD	Water Resources Development

Introduction

AKRSP(I) started its operations in Gujarat in 1986 in the then districts of Surendra agar, Bharuch and Junagadh. Over the years, the programme has expanded and entered newer geographies and is now active in 12 districts and 27 blocks of the state. The work in Gujarat is in 3 distinct regions: the coastal saline region with its headquarters in Mangrol, the drought-prone region with its headquarters in Saiyla, and the tribal South Gujarat region with its headquarters in Dangs and Netrang. Three states are currently working in Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar.

Mission Statement: - “AKRSP (I) exists to enable the empowerment of rural communities and groups, particularly the underprivileged and women, to take control over their own lives and manage their environment, to create a better and equitable society.”

Major interventions in Gujarat include:

- Drinking water and sanitation.
- Dairy and agriculture-based livelihoods.
- Natural resource management: irrigation, watershed etc.
- Micro Enterprise Development.
- Solar energy for irrigation and drinking water pumping.
- Improving local Governance (Panchayati Raj Institutions).
- Early childhood development and primary education, Skills development and vocational placement for youth.
- Certificate Course on Development Management (CCDM) for tribal youth.

AKRSP(I) supports farmers for greater water control- not only through supply side solutions but also by managing demand through promoting micro-irrigation schemes and agriculture intervention like SRI and conservation agriculture, which reduce water demand.

AKRSP(I) intervention can be categorised broadly into:

- Recharging the groundwater, indirectly supporting irrigation. Interventions under this category are check dam, Soil and Water conservation activity like farm bund, Gabion, Nala plug, CCT, SST ect.
- Provide direct irrigation from surface water sources (canals, dams, rivers). Intervention include participatory canal management, check dams (both new and repair, boribandhs, mini-lift irrigations schemes, group- wells, farm pond etc.)
- Improved energy sources used for lifting water: with solar fast replacing the electric / diesel pump.

Study : Participatory Rural Appraisal of Karariamba Village

History of karadiamba village:

There was a time in past years The village had a big Mango tree. The mango tree was surrounded by a particular grass called Karad therefor the village called Karadiamba. Three different castes lived in Karadiamba village. The governance system was under the control of the king before independent. They dependent on the forest for livelihood resource. now, there are 64 house hold in Karadiamba village and 443 population

Costumes of the villagers: Men wear Tuukka, shirt, cap, Pajama. Women wear ganghra choli, sadi

Culture and festivals of the village:

in marriage:

Expense-around 1-2 lakh in (buying clothes, in spiritual practices, vehicle arrangement, food for the villagers etc)

needed things while process of marriage(lagn)- supari, halkund, nariyal, data, nagli roti, chokha, dabla, home etc.

Holi:

Thing is used to celebrate: tire, woods, papadi, nariyal, gol, dana, harda, bati, khajoor

in celebration people gives greetings to each other of Holi

Aakhateej –

Make kuccha house renovate with cow dunk, they use topli and put the seed of maize, wheat, nagli, tuwar, urad with sand in it. on the 2nd day they put that topli in nearest river/well.

Teru –

People take leaves of tera and make it as veget able and have that with family.

Naagpanchami –

Persons called as bhakt/bhaktani makes shapes of shapes of women on the houses.

Pitru –

After the production of new rice and cook that in mixture of nagli they give that food to fishes in the river on the name of god.

Deewali –

Womens cook kakadi ka panga, vada and eats with family. Young boys/children's fire crackers.

Natal –

This festival is celebrated by chirstian community, they worship of yishu on that day and sing songs of yishu. They decorate their houses by Christmas trees, santa clause, flowers etc.

Basic information of Karadiamba village:

1	Village name	Karadiamba
2	District	Dang
3	Block	Ahwa
4	Distance from village to Block	38
5	Distance from village to District	38
6	Gram panchayat	Chinchali
7	Total House	64
8	Tribes	Kokani, Bhil, kunbi
9	Total Population	443
10	Total land	
	Irrigated land	
	Unirrigated land	
	Wastage land	
	Forest land	
11	Plain/ Hilly/ Mountain	hilly
12	School 1to5 Primary school	1
13	Post office	Chinchali (3km)
14	Anganbadi	1
15	RCC road	0
16	Kuccha Road	0

17	Pukka house	3
18	Bus stand	0
19	Tank of drinking water	3
20	Tide (hawada)	0
21	Well for irrigation	4
22	pump for irrigation	0
23	General store	4
24	Tractor	2
25	Machine chakki	7
26	Jeep	4
27	Motor Sycle	15
28	Dairy	0
29	BPL	
31	APL	
32	Malaria worker	
33	Asha worker	Shehata ben
34	Checkdem	2
35	Oil engine	0
36	Electric motor	0
37	Rainfall	
38	Temple	1
39	Church	1

*** *Source: Transect walk**

Total land (Ha)	Maliki land	Forest land	Irrigated land	Unirrigated land	Wastage land	Cultivated land
1188.47	0	46.80	0	114.31	27.28	0

***Source: census 2011**

Live stock in Karadiamba village

Serial no	Animals name	Numbers	No of house	Uses of animals
1	Cow (traditional)	110	40	For producing off-springs
2	Male Buffalo (Pada)	130	55	Farming
3	Bakra/goat	90	30	For sailing
4	Murga/poultry	400	58	For eat and Sailing
5	Cow (Holstein)	0	0	

***Source: FGD**

Check dams:

S. no	Hamlet	Condition	Check dams	Numbers of farmers
1	School	Working	1	12

***Source: Transect walk**

Wealth ranking:

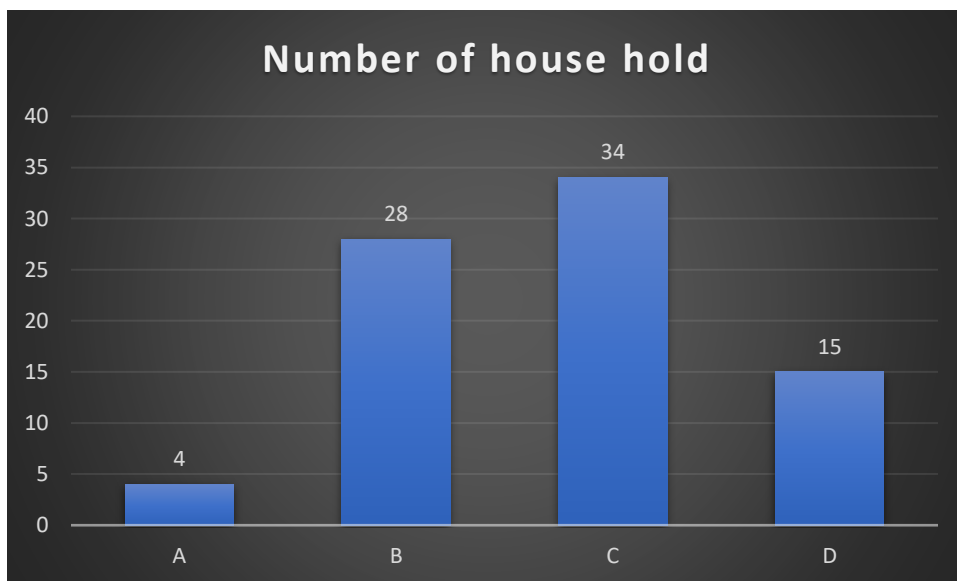
This study was conducted by AKRSP team. list of all household was obtained from aanganbadi worker. this was crosschecked by the facilitator with the key informants. then small pieces of paper were arranged and the number of each house and household heads was written on that paper. after that villagers were asked to sort out various papers in to pre-decided wealth categories as they think were present in the village.

A table were prepared for wealth categorization, there were 4 categories identified by the villagers. And by the villagers themselves HH was classified in to following categories.

- A) Those who have packka house,have irrigated land and a tractor
- B) Those who have a kaccha house they work only monsoon session
- C) Those who have a kaccha house they migrate for earning money in other states.
- D) Widows/widower those who have a not their own land they work as labour

Classification of HH in to mentioned categories:

Categories	Number of house hold
A	4
B	28
C	34
D	15



Agriculture:

Crop	Cost	farmer	Total area (in acre)	Production /acre	Market price /kg	Season
Dangar	500	500		200	14-15	Monsoon
Nagali	300	100	25	150	12-13	„
Varai	—	100		150	30-35	„
Urad	500			100	40-50	„
Tuwar	200			100	70	„
soya been	250			60	80	„
Mungfali	200	15	15	40	50	Winter
Chana	250	6	1	60	80	„

Migration:

Location	No. of persons migrate	Work type	Season /months
Surat	30	In company	Throughout the year
Bilimora	40	Kadiya work	Winters (Dec., Jan)
Valsad	60	Labour in mango farms	May-june
Maharashtra	150	Labour in onion farms	„

Available facilities

Serial no	Name	No
1	Aata chakki	7
2	Jeep	2
3	Tractor	2
4	Two-wheeler	15

***Source: FGD**

Village artisan:

Serial no	Artesian	Name
1	Carpenter	Madhubhaimansayabhai Rajeshbhaai Motirambhaai Bhoye Jijarambhai Balyaabhaai vagh Somnathbhai Dhanyabhai Gayakvad
2	Blacksmith	Gangarambhaaisama Deshmukh
3	Tailor	Kantabensunilbhai thakre Kalpanaashish thakre Amitaben
4	Mason	Aniljayrambhaigawith Kameleshsantarambhai chaudhari

***Source: FGD**

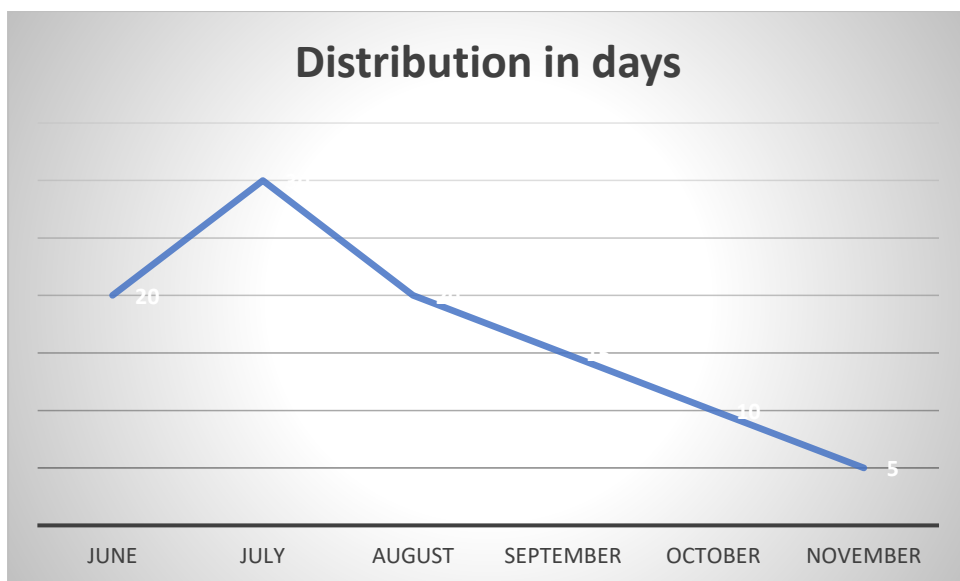
Opinion leaders in the village

S. no	Name	Occupation/post
1	Madhubhai mansaya gaykvad	Patel
2	Gangarambhai somabhai	Karbhari
3	Akaben Harshadbhai bhoye	Sarpanch
4	Hirajubhai madhubhai vagh	Panchayat sadasya

***Source: Panchayat**

Rainfall in the village:

Month	Distribution in days
June	20days
July	25days
August	20 days
September	15days
October	10days
November	5days



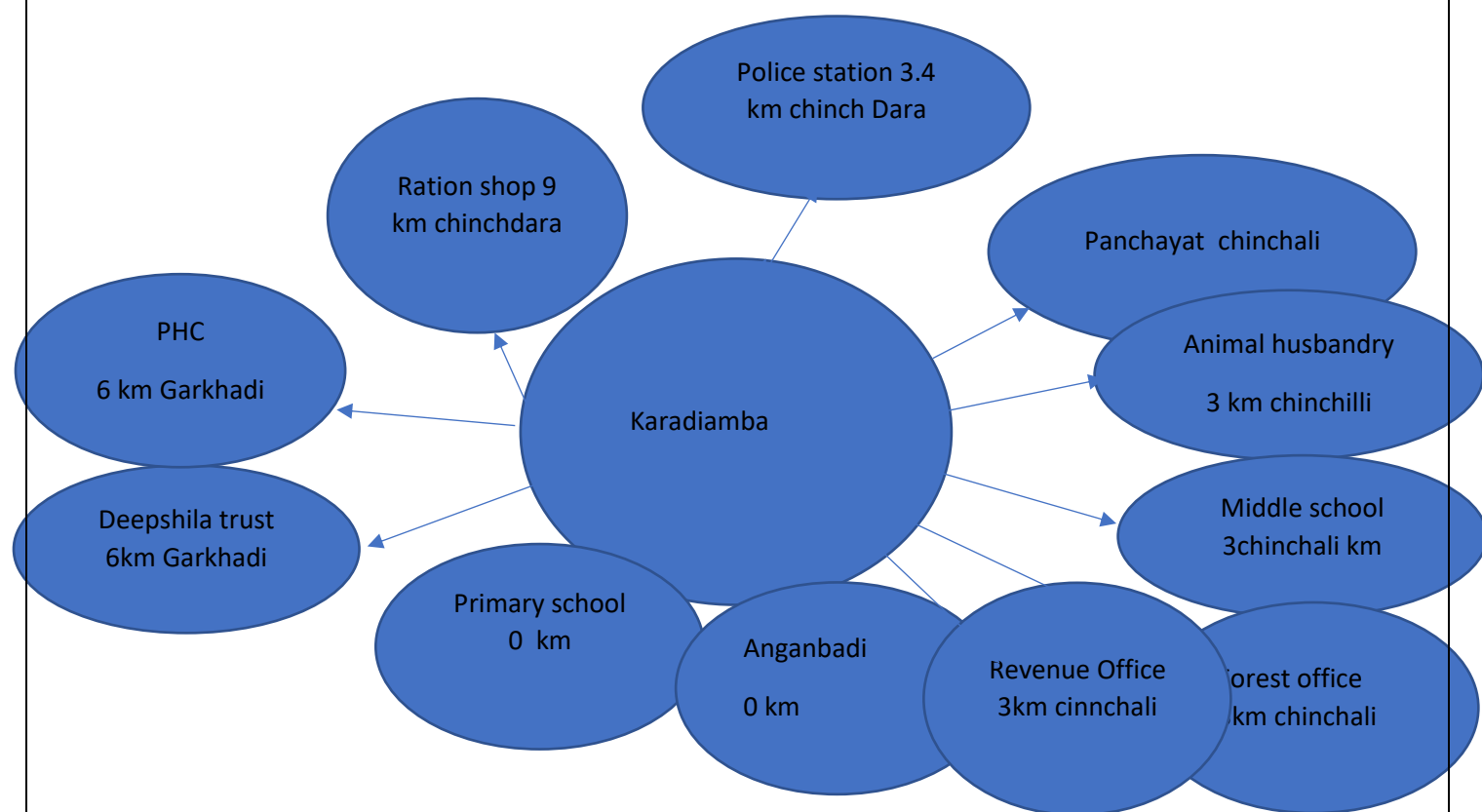
Forest trees in the nearest to the village

Name of trees	No of trees	Uses of trees
Sag	450	For sell, to make house, crafts
Sadado	200	For sell, to make house, crafts
Khakhro	800	In making food disposable plates
Dhamdo	0	Fuel
Kudi	10	Use as medicine
Aamla	0	Eatable
Aamli	5	Eatable
Madhul	60	Fuel
Talas	80	Fuel
Sisam	50	For sell, to make house
Biylaa	100	Fuel
Kosim	80	Fuel

Bill	120	Fruit
Mokhha	40	Vegetable
Haldun	60	Fuel
Paapda	10	Fuel
Mahudo	100	in makeing Alcohol house, oil, caps
Kher	50	For sell, to make house
Umro	10	Fuel
Aambo	200	Fruit
Jamrukh	100	Fruit
Sitafal	100	Fruit
Bor	200	Fruit
Vad	20	Fuel
Jamdo	40	Fruit fuel
Sisam	30	Fuel, to make house, furniture
Karanj	20	In making oil/caps
Karav	3000	to make house
Badva	300	Fuel
Pangra	10	Fuel

Census

Chapati diagrame



Monthly income and expenditure of individual person

Months	Types of wages	Income	Expenditure	Saving
January	Engaged in government scheme like manrega and migration	150-200	100	50-100
February	cultivation and migration	150-200	100	50-100
March	cultivation and migration	150-200	100	50-100
April	cultivation and migration	150-200	100	50-100
May	majdoori and migration	150-200	100	50-100

June	Composed of cow dung	0	0	0
July	Cleaned a land after grow seeds	120-150	80	40-70
August	Sowing	120-150	60	60-90
September	Ninandai (cleaned land)	120-150	70	40-70
October	Harvesting	120-150	80	40-70
November	Harvesting and migration	150-200	100	50-100
December	Getting productivity and migration	150-200	100	50-100

Source: FGD

SHGs in the village:

Name of SHG	Pramukh name
Pallavisakhi mandal karadiamba	Anjana ben
Mahalakshami bachat juth	Kantaben
Rajeep bachat juth	Suman ben
Shivam sakhi mandal	Gangaben

Source: SHG workers

Village development plan of village:

problem	Solution	Support	Responsible person
Drinking water	Pipeline	WSMO	Raju bhai
Land treatment	Soil bond/land levelling/Stone bund	AKRSP/Government	Raju bhai/Delip bhai
Farming treatment			Delip bhai/Govind bhai/ Ramchandra bhai
Employment			Manrega
Storage of water	Pond /Checkdem/well	AKRSP/Government	Govind bhai
Pakka road		Government	Raju bhai/ Induben
Repairing of composed feed			
Irrigation	Mini lift irrigation	AKRSP	
Quality of education	Tanning of SMC	SMC Panchayat	
Problem of animal husbandry	Animal health camp	AKRSP/Government	
Vaxination of animals	Make pasusakhi	GVM	Gangabengobindbhai boy

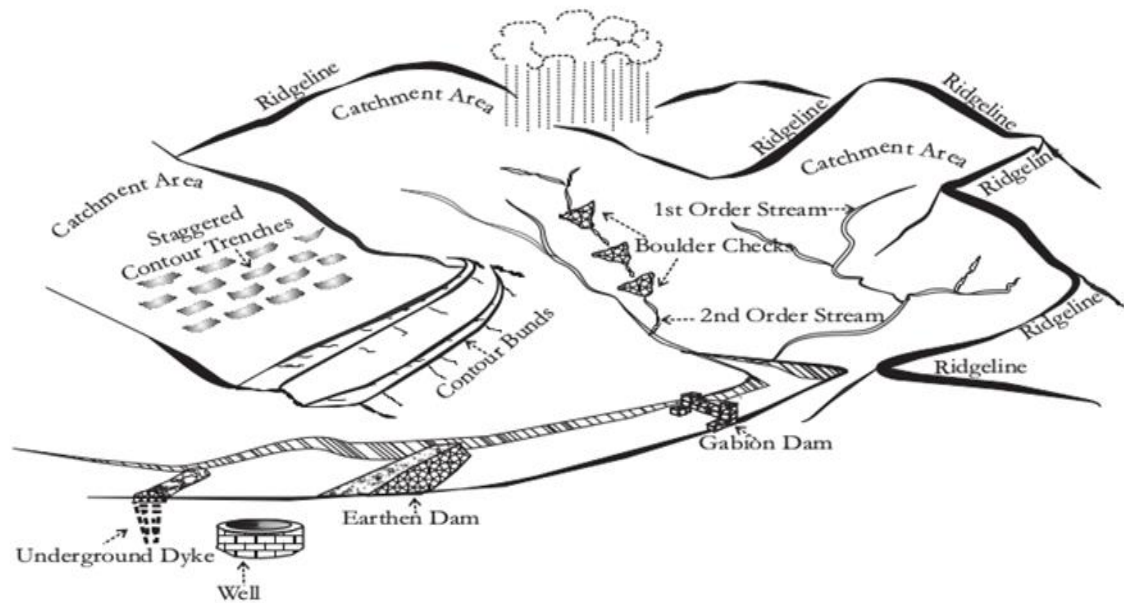
Study 2.

Project Title: Status of watershed related works done by AKRSP(I) till 2018 and potential in chavadvel village of Ahwa block its current and potential implication on local agriculture.



Watershed

watershed is an area that catches the water that falls to earth's surface and drains it over land or underground. it drains to the lowest water source in the area, usually a lake, river, or pond.



Watershed management

Watershed management is the integrated use of land, vegetation and water in watershed region to protect and conserve another natural resources, like water, forest, land etc

Some structures

Farm Bunding

One method of erosion control requiring mechanical measures using engineering techniques is bunding. Bunding reduces run off and helps impound water longer for it to infiltrate the soil. In this case, we use two types of bunding namely Earthen bund and stone bund. These bunds are made on private land where the slope is less than 5%. Normally earthen bunds are prepared in farm but if stones are available nearby then stone bund is constructed. The bunding is made to check the washing away of top fertile soil and to recharge the groundwater by trapping rainwater in field. Excess Water is let out through a small outlet in the bund



Nala plugging

The eroding and deepening of gully beds can be prevented with gully plugs. Gully plugs protect the gully beds by reducing the speed of run-off water, redistributing it, increasing its percolation, encouraging silting and improving the soil-moisture regime for establishing a plant cover. Gully Plug is the technology for soil conservation. It prevents soil erosion from rain, water flood. It is stone base construction system. It passes water through it. But stops soil flowing through. It works like soil trap for soil mixed water flow.



Gabion

A gabion is semi permeable barrier, made of boulders in a mesh of steel wires and anchored to the stream bank, to slow but not stop, the flow of storm water in a small watercourse so to favour water infiltration to groundwater and help

prevent soil erosion. The height of such structures is around 0.5m and 1m wide, and is normally used in the streams with width of less than 10m.



Bori Bund

This is made up small structure made on the drainage system made with plastic bags. It helps in checking the unbound flow of rainy water and also helps in siltation. It is made by local work force without wages. The contribution of the organization is only 50% of the estimate.



Minilift Irrigation

The water is supplied to the destination through pipe. It is operated by solar pump but very few needs are fulfilled with this structure. It basically helps in availing for the irrigation, like gardening.



Stone bund

It is made on slightly more slopy area. It help to prevent gully formation. It also help to stop the unbound flow of rainy water and trap the soil



Study Area

Village: Chavadvel

Gram panchayat: chaukiy

Block: Ahwa

District: Dang

State: Gujarat

Objective of study

- To know the present status of the watershed program
- To know the impact of various watershed structure on the user groups

Methodology:

Primary Sources

1. HH survey at Chavadveli village
2. Interaction with past-workers
3. Interaction with village Sarpanch
4. Collect information from previous surveyed Data

Limitations:

The non availability of adult member of Household, locked houses during the field visits in the villages.

Dangi language was a barrier while interacting with the beneficiaries and other members of their families who were more comfortable in their local dialect.

About Chavadvel village

According to Census 2018, the location code or village code of Chavadvel village is 522718. Chavadvel village is located in the Dangs Tehsil of the Dangs district in Gujarat, India. It is situated 15km away from Ahwa, which is both district & sub-district headquarter of Chavadvel village. As per 2009, Chaukiya is the gram panchayat of Chavadvel village.

The total geographical area of village is 256.13 hectares. Chavadvel has a total population of 385 people. There are about 64 houses in Chavadvel village. Ahwa is nearest town to Chavadvel which is approximately 15km away Block. Total household is 64 in this village and Total Population is 387, out of which 192 male and 195 females. Mostly there are two caste Kunbhi and Bhil.

Important finding of Chavadvel Village

- Chavadvel Village, has a population of 387 people.
- The Dangs sub district's the 28th least populous village, located in Ahwa block of the Dangs district in the state Gujarat in India. Total geographical area of Chavadvel village is 3 km² and it is the 93rd smallest village by area in the sub district.
- Nearest town of the village is Ahwa and distance from Chavadvel village to Ahwa is 15 km.
- The village comes under Chokiya panchayat. Ahwa is the district head quarter and which is 15 km away. 1.03 square kilometer (40%) of the total village's area is covered by forest.
- The village is home to 387(approx.) people, among them 192(approx.) are male and 195 are female. and 100% are schedule tribes.
- Child (aged under 6 years) population of Chavadvel village is 26%(approx.) among them 49% are boys and 50% are girls.
- There are 64 households in the village and an average of 5 persons live in every family.

Dang District

The Dangs SHT Ahwa are Dangs, Tapi, Valsad and Surat at area office. Dangs (Ahwa) has 4 clusters Ahwa, Waghi, Subir, and Sagwan. Waghi cluster is working in 10 villages. As of 2011 it is the least populous district of Gujarat (out of 33). The Population of Dangs District as per 2011 census is 2,26,769 (Male- 1,12,972 Female – 1,13,793 and other 04). About 94% population of the District is tribal population. About 73.84% of the total population falls in BPL category. As per socio-economic survey 2012 the population of District is 253,353. Around 30,000 people migrate to nearby district for employment in sugarcane cutting and grape yards during September May every year.

Culture

Dang Darbar : Dangs Darbar is a three-day annual cultural extravaganza coinciding with the Holi festival. The festival is celebrated in the Dang district, located in the Saputara Hills of India. A conspicuous festival of Dang tribe, inhabitants of wooded region Saputara, the Dang Darbar is celebrated just few days before Holi. The exact venue of this festival is Ahwa near Saputara but the festival has drawn its name from the Ahwa Darbar, a one-time venue assembly (Darbar) venue for English ministers and mandarins during the Raj era. Now, the name has been changed to Jamabandi Durbar and the District Collector officiates at it.

Languages & Dialects : Language of people of dang district is basically konkai, Although they are familiar with gujarati and marathai, As we share boundary with maharashtra state.

ACTIVITIES UNDER WRD&SWC

Type pf activity	2015	2018
Bori bund	0	5
Gabion Structure	0	10
Nala plugging	13	13
Minilift irrigation	0	8
Farm bunding	25	18

Status of the Status of the structures and HH beneficirieris

Activity	Number	Status	HH benefited By Activity
Bori bund	5	Total 5 Bori bunds have been constructed village in which 3 Bori bunds are damaged because people use to walk on to cross the drainage also those were comperatively older then rest of the two.	2 HHs actively doing fisheries along with irrigation
Gabion	10	6 Gabion are in good condition and farmers have maintained it on their own, while 4 are damaged.	6 HH benefited as the Drainage systems formed earlier in their field have been checked and new land formed
Nala plug	13	We were visited by us and 9 Were in good Conditionand 4 are damaged	9 HHs have been benefited as the new land formed
Minilift irrigation	8	All 8 are working but there are some technical problem releated pipe or motar.	4 HH are doing gardening in hilly areas.
Farm Bunding	43	All farm bunding are good condition.	Only 34HHs benefited this activity

Income Sources

No of migrated HHs before activity	Duration	Worked from migration	Income from migration per HHs	Income from migrated HHs after activity	Duration	Worked from migration	Income from migration per HHs
20 HHs	4 month	Bamboo cutting	4000-5000rs	12HHs	6 month	Work in Sugarcane's field	50-60 thousand (6 month)
35 HHs	6 month	Sugarcane	8000-10000rs	30HHs	5-10 days	Work in Onion's field	2-3 thousand(10 days)
				5HHs no migration			

Availability of water in well

Water available in different months	Water in well before activity	Beneficiary(no of HHs out of 50)	Water in well after activity	Beneficiary(no of HHs out of 50)
June	No water	0	20 feet	50
July to October	50 feet	45	50 feet	50
November	40 feet	45	50feet	50
December	40 feet	35	40 feet	45
January	30 feet	35	35 feet	45
February	20 feet	40	35 feet	45
March	10 feet	45	25 feet	50

April	No water	45	15 feet	45

Before activity crops

Before activity	No of HHs out of 50	Net Sown in (Acre)	Production in kg	Income from sale of crops
Nagali	50	0.3 Acre	200-300 kg	Self-consumption
Tuwar	35	0.2 Acre	5-10 kg	Self-consumption
Urad	50	0.2 Acre	5-10 kg	1 thousand
Warai	50	0.3 Acre	40-50 kg	5-6 thousand
Soyabeen	25	0.1 Acre	20 kg	500 Rs
Paddy	50	1Acre	100-200 kg	5-10 Thousand

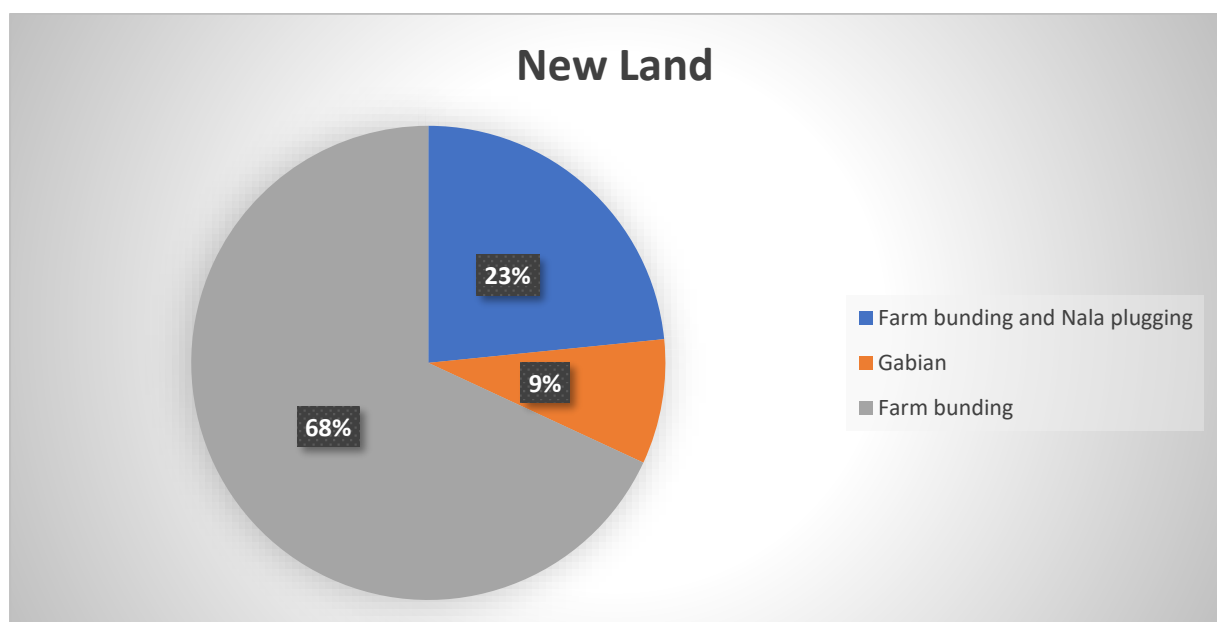
After activity crops

After activity	No of HHs out of 50	Net sown in (acer)	Production in Kg	Income from of crop
Nagli	50	0.5 acre	200-500 kg	Self-consumption
Paddy	50	1 acre	300-700kg	10000-20000 rs
Warai	50	0.3 acre	15-20 kg	3000-4000rs
Tuwar	50	0.3 acre	15-20 kg	3000-4000rs

Mungfali	50	0.1 acre	4-8 kg	Self-consumption
Onion	40	0.3 acre	8-10 kg	Self-consumption
soyabeen	30	0.1 acre	1-5kg	500 rs
Brinjal	30	0.2acre	1-4kg	Self-consumption
Chaana	30	0.5acre	5-10kg	Self-consumption

New Land to the HHs

Activity	New land
Farm bunding and Nala plugging	11
Gabian	4
Farm bunding	33



In SWC from 2015-2016 there are 68% hector of farm bunding and 9 % hector of gabian in 34 HHs, 23% hector of farm bunding and nala plunging new land has increased.

Findings

1. Migration has almost stopped
2. Income has increased
3. Water level has increased
4. New land increase 68% by Farm Bunding, 9% by Gabion, 23% Nala Plugging
5. Double crops (Kharif+ Ravi)
6. Few People are unaware of usefulness of watershed

Impact of WSM in village

1. Control the unbound flow of water
2. Recharge the ground water level
3. Increase the new land
4. Increase soil moisture
5. More crops pattern (Kharif + Ravi)
6. Water available for animals
7. Fisheries
8. Instant use of water for irrigation
9. Enhance water supply
10. Improve the productivity of the land

Learnings

If we have adequate approach of watershed management program , the migration in farmers can be decreased and can have double crops in place of single crop.

Problem identified

- Need more villages to be covered.
- Left People needs awareness about watershed.
- There is a shortage of water in village.
- Renovation of check dam.
- The farmer has no system for irrigation in low water.
- The people of the village do not want to their own responses.
- There is a gap between the people and Government.

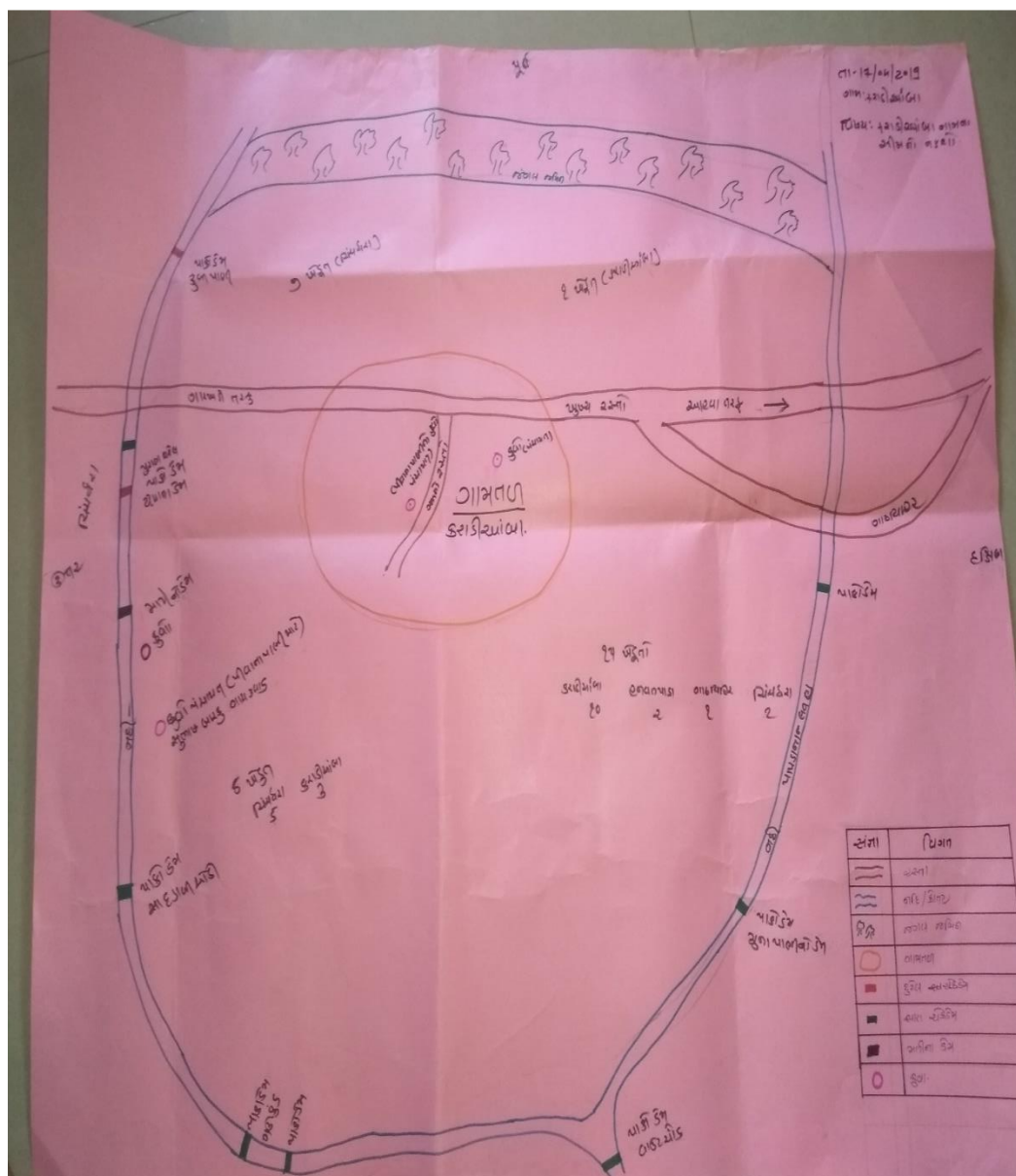
Suggestion

- The work of SCT and CCT will increase the water level of the ground. And rain Roof water harvesting structure
- GGRC can take advantage of drip through agriculture irrigation and crop water budgeting
- To make women aware of the village and developed to skill
- Formation of youth committees in the village and skill development training
- They can take the benefit from the NGOs.

Conclusion

Almost migration has been decreased and double crops are beings grown, but still there are many people who unaware of usefulness of watershed program. So they need to brought under awareness. Since it a successful program so it need to be implemented in more other villages.

Annexure



Resource map of karadiamba village

Village:

Date:

Block: Ahwa

District: Dang

Name of respondent:

(A)

Demographic Profile:

1. Name of the head of the household:
2. Gender: Male/Female
3. Total _____ family _____ member
Female: _____ Male: _____
4. Social group (Trick): St _____
5. Economic group (Trick): APL _____ BPL _____
6. Main occupation: _____
7. Total Agricultural land owned (in acre): _____
irrigated _____
8. Secondary source of income: _____

Before activity

1. In which seasons you grow crops?

Summer Summer winter

2. Crops that were used to grown? (tick)

Paddy Nagli Varai Groundnut Tuwar
Chana Okra Karela onion Brinjal others
(specify)

3. total cost of seeds/irrigation sources/electricity/labour (for 1 acre)

4. Variety of seeds (tick)

Local Hybrid

5. Total production in kg:

6. Income from agriculture yearly:

7. irrigation sources (tick)

Well river check dam pond others (specify)

8. level of water (Availability of water) in which session (Tick)

Summer

Monsoon.....

Winter.....

9.does your family member migrate?

10.Income from migration work

After activity

1. In which seasons you grow crops?

Summer Monsoon..... Winter.....

2.Crops that were used to grown? (tick)

Paddy nagli... varai..... groundnut.....tuwar....

Chana.....okra...karela.... onion...brinjal.... others...

3.total cost of seeds/irrigation sources/electricity/labour (for 1 acre)

4. Varsity of seeds (tick)

Local..... Hybrid.....

5.Total production in kg:

6.Income from agriculture yearly:

7. irrigation sources(tick)

Well.....river.....check dam..... pond.....others(specify).....

8.Level of water (Availability of water) in which session (Tick)

Summer

Monsoon.....

Winter.....

9.Does your family member migrate?

10. Income from migration work: -

11. status of watershed work:

12.Do you have a farm bund in your agriculture land? (tick) yes/no

If yes, type of bund:

Soil Bund.....

Stone Bund.....

13.Profit increase by Farm bunding.....

14.Do you use solar based lift irrigation? (tick) yes/no

15. Is there enough water for all your needs?

16. are you satisfied by the watershed work had been done in your village? (tick)
yes/no

If no, in your opinion what help, and support required for better results?

Soil conservation

17.what crop did you grow before?

18.what types of activity have been done with you related to the soil conservation before?

19.What is the position of your land now?

20.In the growth of crop, what difference did you observe?

21. After SWC, Water level enriched or not?

22.What area of cultivated land increase?

23.Through Gully/Nala how many lands has increased?

24.What kind of crops did you grow in new land?

25.Now, at the place, what else new can you do?

26. Which crop did you grow in the first year of Maid Bandha?

If yes, so How many people grow crop?

27.Which crop was growing in the year after the Maid bandha?

28. After you become a maid bandha What you fill, you got the benefit?

Thank you