Summer Training Report on Watershed and PRA

at

Aga Khan Rural Support Program(AKRSP)

April 2 to May 25, 2019

A report by

Manisha Pareya

MBA-RM7

2018-2020

Mentor:**Mrs. Ratna Varma**

IIHMR university, Jaipur

IIHMR UNIVERSITY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Manisha Pareya** has undergone Summer Training at **Aga Khan Rural Support Program (India)** from 2nd April 2019 to 25th 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.

Mrs. Ratna Verma
Assistant Professor
School of Development Studies
IIHMR University, Jaipur

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

AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (INDIA)

AKRSPI/Dangs/2019/42
Date: 28th June, 2019

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms. Manisha Pareya** 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 25th 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

Acknowledgement

This report is an off-shoot of a study of status of Watershed program in one village **Chavadve**l of the **Dangs district in Gujarat** state, made possible to us as part of our course curriculums by IIHMR University,Jaipur.

We thank the Institute's faculty and Dean of Professor Rahul Ghai,for this unique opportunity.

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 organizer) 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 to all the interns from IIHMR University, 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

HH…….Household

SWC……..Soil and Water Conservation

WRD……..Water Resources Development

SCT…….Staggered Contour Trench

CCT…… Continuous Contour Trench

CCR……... Cement Concrete Road

DO…….. Development Organiser

NGO……Non-Government Organization

WASMO…… Water and Sanitation Management Organization

IWMP……Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Introduction

Aga khan Rural support program

AKRSP(I) organization its operation 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.

AKRSP bessically is a non-government programme,Organization works for trible community.They mostly fouces to stop migration,because many people

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.

Executive summary

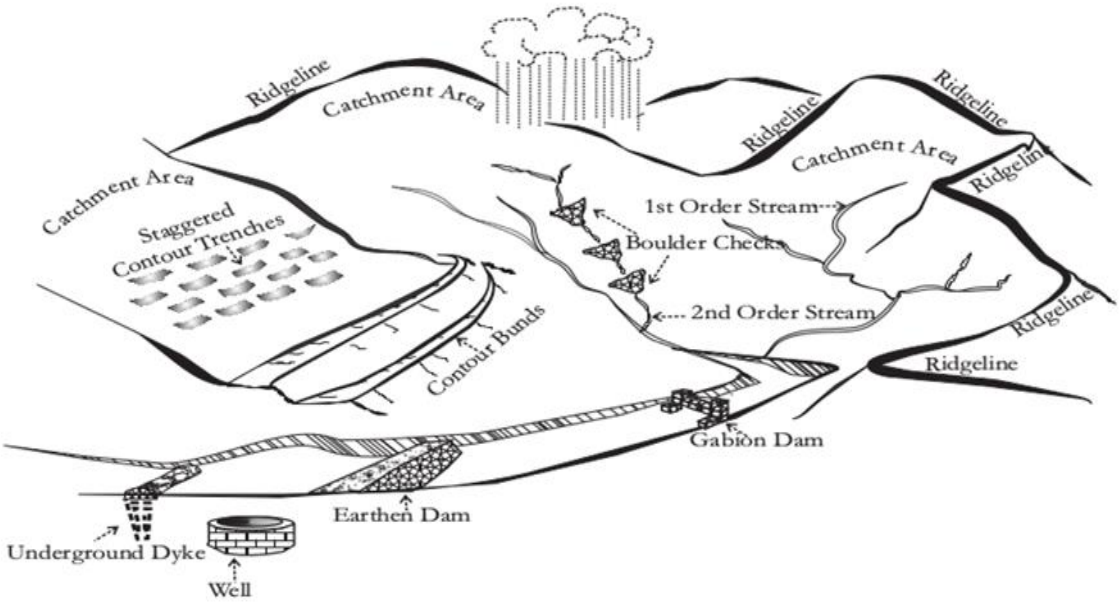
Objective of study

- To know the present status of the watershed program
- To know the impact of various watershed structure on the user groups.
- To know the Village life or what are the main reason about the migreation.
- To know the Income status in Chavadvel village

Literature review

Watershed

A 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 bond.Watershed program mainly fouce to conserve the water in grass root level.This structure specially made in hilly area.The division from where the rain water start to flow toword a specific direction is know as ridge line and the destination of the water is know as specific body namely bond river lake etc.Two types of work has be done in the watershed program first is the watershed development and second is the soil conservation.



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.In the watershed management the new land has formed but also increase the land.

For the watershed management has developed

Benefits of WSM

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

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 cove. 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 silt.

Village -Chavadvel, Block – Ahwa District – Dangs.

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

Household survey was conducted in the study area under HHs survey, 50 individual household covered from Chavadvel village.

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

Secondary Sources,AWC

Demography

About Chavadvel village

According to Census 2018 information 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 stats, 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 peoples. There are about 64 houses in Chavadvel village. Ahwa is nearest town to Chavadvel which is approximately 15km away. Mainly in this village two caste here Bill and kunbi.Mostly people are migrate to the other plase,because of work.Thay have no other source to generate the income,that’s way mainly people have to maigrate.Many of the people only depended on the Agriculure.

Importent finding of Chavadvel Village

- Chavadvel Village,has a population of 385 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 km^2 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 385 people, among them 192 are male and 195 are female. and 100% are schedule tribes.
- Child (aged under 6 years) population of Chavadvel village is 26%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.

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

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

ACTIVITIES UNDER WRD&SWC(2015) and 2018

Type of activity	Year(2015)	Year(2018)
Bori bund	**0**	**5**
Gabion Structure	**0**	**10**
Nala plugging	**13**	**13**
Minilift irrigation	**0**	**8**
Farm bunding	**25**	**42**

Status of the structures and HH beneficirieris

Activity	Number	Status	Problem	HH benefiteed By Activity
Bori bund	**5**	Total 5 Bori bund in there village,3 Bori bund are damaged, and 1 Bori bund are working and 1 have been built by Community itself in 1 week before.	3 Bori bund has be damaged becouse of many people use to walk on that and also older than the rest of the two.	Only 2 HHs benefited in this activity
Gabion	**10**	6 Gabion are in good condition and farmers have maintained it on their own, while 4 are damaged.	Since many of the structures are older in age that is why they are badly destroyed by passing of time.	Only 6 HHs benefited In this activity
Nala plug	**13**	We were visited by us and 9 Were in good Conditionand 4 are damaged	Due to unbound flow of the rainy water has displaced the construction which is need to rejuvenated.	Only 9 HHs benefited in this activity
Minilift irrigation	**8**	All 8 are working but there are some technical problem releated pipe or motar.	In rainy season when there is cloud if fails to serve the requirement in hilly area.	
Farm Bunding	**42**	All farm bunding are good condition.	Nothing	Only 34 benefited in this activity

Income Sources

No of migreated HHs before activity	Duration	Worked from migration	Income from migration per HHs	Income from migrate d HHs after activity	Duration	Worked from migration	Income from migrati on per HHs
20 H Hs	4 month	Bamboo cuting	4000-5000rs	12HHs	6 month	Sugarcane	50-60 thousan

							d (6 month)
35 HHs	6 month	Surgarcane	8000-10000rs	30HHs	5-10 days	Onion	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	45	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 (Acer)	Production in kg	Income from sale of crops
Nagali	50	0.3 Acre	200-300 kg	Self use
Tuwar	35	0.2 Acre	5-10 kg	Self use
Urad	50	0.2 Acre	5-10 kg	1 thousand
Warai	50	0.3 Acre	40-50 kg	5-6 thousand
	25	0.1 Acre	20 kg	500 Rs

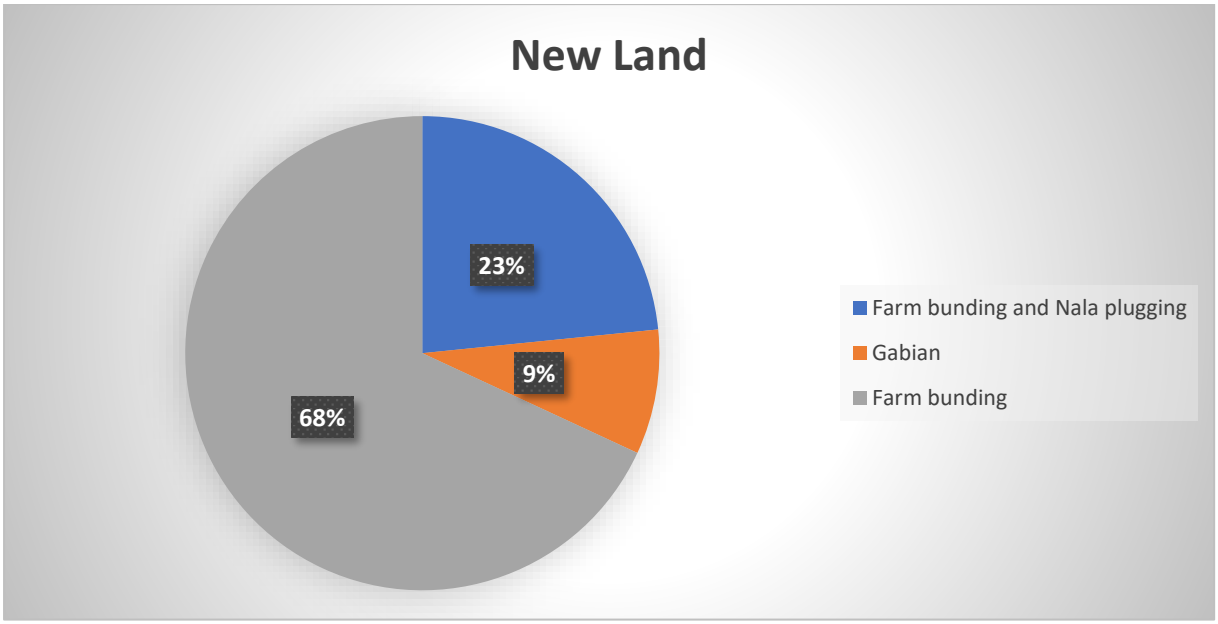
Soyabeen				
Paddy	50	1Acre	100-200 kg	5-10 Thousand

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

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.

Learnings

In the watershed program I have learned 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.I have learned how the gabion structure,firm bunding or nala plugging has work in the watershed programme and

Suggestion

- Need more villages to be covered
- Left People needs awareness about watershed
- Organization need to follow up time to time of the village
- Give some training of the villagers people how to save the water and their maintance.
- Need to involve female officials to intract with the villagers.

Conclusion

Almost the migration has been stopped due to inclusion of watershed development program.People are going through the ather activities like fisheries and gardening which is bringing the change in the income generation. It is found that that the water bodies are containing the water for longer period. The new land have been formed due to different structures of watershed, the change of crop pattern can seen after this. But there are still many calleneges for watershed program as many of the people are unaware of the benefits so they need to be given training for awareness. Due to passing of time many structures have been

damaged so they need to be followed up to rejuvenate. Although there the laborers in female category but none of the CRP are female to directly interact with them, so female CRP is need to be appointed to make the program more effective.

References:

https://dangs.gujarat.gov.in/about-dang

https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-a-watershed-definition-facts-protection.html

https://dangs.gujarat.gov.in/about-dang

Appendix

Survey Questionnaires for watershed management and soil water conservation

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. Varity 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. Varity 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?

_____

Project-2

Study topic- To find the problems through Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques

PRA Introduction:

Participatory-Means that people are involved in the process -a bottom -up" approach that requires good communication skills and attitude of project staff.

Rural-The finding out of information about problem need, and potential in a village. It is the first stage in any project.

Appraisal-The finding out of information about problem, need, and potential in a village. It is the first stage in any project.

An approach (and family of methodologies) for shard learning between local people and outsider to enable development practitioners, government officials, and local people to plan together appropriate intervention, also know as participatory learning and action (PLA).

Participatory rural appraisal is an approach used by Nongovernmental organization and other Agencies involved in international development the approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development project and program.

Methodology

The PRA methodology is concerned with the transformation of existing activities and practices to improve the livelihoods of local people. The role of the external expert, researcher, extension agent is the that of a facilitator helping people to carry out their own surveys and information gathering, thus preparing the ground for action and change.

PRA tools:

The following tools were used by AKRSP team in the exercise.

- Informal meeting
- Social mapping
- Resource mapping
- Daily routine
- Seasonal diagram
- Chapatti diagram
- Transect walk
- Wealth ranking

Results and Findings:

Basic Information:

Village name	Sadarwihir
District	Daang
Taluka	Awha
Distance from taluka office	50
Distance from district headquarter	50
Gram panchayat	**Harpada**
total area of the village in hectare	
Irrigated land	0
Gochar land	
Forest land	
Total land	
Plain/hilly/mountains/else	hilly
Total household	70
Total population	200
Most castes/tribe	Bhil/kunbi
School	Primary 1/5
Post office	No
Aganwadi	1
RCC road	2
Kaccha road	1

Mahila sanchalit milk mandali	0
Bus stand	0
Hawada	1
Drinking water (Bore)	1
Drinking water (Well)	
Ration shop	2
Mandir	1
Church	1

Sadarwihir village:

Harpada village of sadarwihir panchayat is 40 km far from Ahwa block of dang district. Bheel, kunbi are the main communities of the village. Mostly the laborers are involved in agricultural activities like grapes farming and rest are working in sugar factory of Gujarat.

The land is craggy and flat, there is rainy farming here. Paddy, Urad, Nagali, makka, varai are cultivated in rainy season,and gram and peas are cultivated in the winter season.Mostly people sell these crops in Gharkari market.

In the village there is temple for Hindus and church for Christian.There are Anganwadi and primary school for education in the village. The well ,pipeline and tubewell have been made for drinking and for irrigation the well and Doodad are used.

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,at home etc.

Holi – Thing are used to celebrate : itra,woods,papadi,nariyal,gol,dana,harda,bati,khajoor

in celebration people gives greetings to each other of holi.

Aakhateej – Make kaccha house renovate with cow dunk, they use topli and put the beej 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 vegetable 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 fieshes in the river on the name of god.

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

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.

Trees in the forest nearest to the village :

Tree name	Count	use
Sag	5000	For sell,to make house, crafts
Sadad	5000	For sell
Tadas	200	For sell,to make bullock cart
Shisham	100	For sell,to make house
		In making aadar
Beeyo	500	In making aadar
Kosim	200	
Mohudo	3	In making house,oil,caps
Waas	2000	In making oil/caps
Kher	200	In making crafts
Bedra	400	In malaki
Kudi	1000	Use as medicine
Aamba	400	As fruit
Kaju	100	As fruit
Sitaphal	400	As fruit
Jamrukh	500	As fruit
Aamli	3000	As fruit
Sevan	500	In making house,mandir
Khakhra	500	In making food disposable plates
Bore	500	As fruit
Paangra	100	fuel
Badva	400	fuel
Wad	200	In paan
Karav	100	To make house
Karanj	100	fuel
Jamdo	100	As fruit
Umro	100	fuel
Goradu	300	fuel
Arith	100	fuel
Katis	400	Fuel

Agriculture :

Crop	Farmer	Total area (in acre)	Production /acre	Market price /kg	Season	Total production	Market selling	
Dangar	65	65	600	16	mansoon	39000	Gharkadi	Die/uria
Nagali	65	25	100	20-30	"	20000	"	Yuriya
Varai	65		150	30-35	"	56000	"	gobar
Urad	65		100	40-50	"	3000	"	

Tuwar	65		100	70	"	750	"	
Choudi				60	"	2800	"	
kardandi	65		100	50	"	1000	"	
Soyabeen	65			80	"	70000	"	
Samur	7	3	80	240	Winter	0	"	
Choudi	7	3	80	150	"	0	"	
Chana	7	15	200	3000	"	1000	"	

other crops are vegetables (brinjal,tomatoes,chilli,onion etc.) which are used mostly in houses itself for own consumption.

Rainfall in the village :

Month	**Distribution in percentage**
June	15% - 20%
July	30%
August	35%
September	10%
October	5%

Sadarwihir Month Activity

Month	Activity parcentage
January	40%
February	30%

Name	Activity
Laman jivni Ahir	Carpenter
Sampath padhu bagul	Carpenter
Deelip Laxman Ahir	Carpenter
Meeraj Nurjiya Gamit	carpenter
Santhram vikiya Gayekwad	kadiya
Uttam Rogiya Mahala	kadiya
Somnath vikya Gayekwad	kadiya
Gulab baburav takre	Kadiya
Betkiya kagda kuwar	lohaar
Baburav mehru boiye	lohaar
Surendra dubhash mahla	tailor
Bimal Shankar choudary	tailor
Rajiram mahru boiye	tailor
Nirmala lasiya pvar	tailor
Ribhubhai ukediya pvar	diver
Ravidas dongriya bagul	diver
Murch	30%
April	30%
May	30%
June	20%
July	50%
August	20%
September	10%
October	20%
November	30%
December	10%

Village Artisan:

Types of grass in the village:

there are various types of grass can be found in the forests and farms these are the following :

Goghe,polada,kathara,gadadi,guradu,hariyali, katabhaji, kardu bhaji, vasna pan, valna pan, jwar na thod, bajna thod, serdi, makka na thod, bhaat ni pudi, varai na sod, tuwar palo, shisham na paan, chawna patara, patra,bhindi na sod etc.

Water resources in the village:

Well	5
Bore	7
Kotar	1
River(purwa)	1
Check dam	6

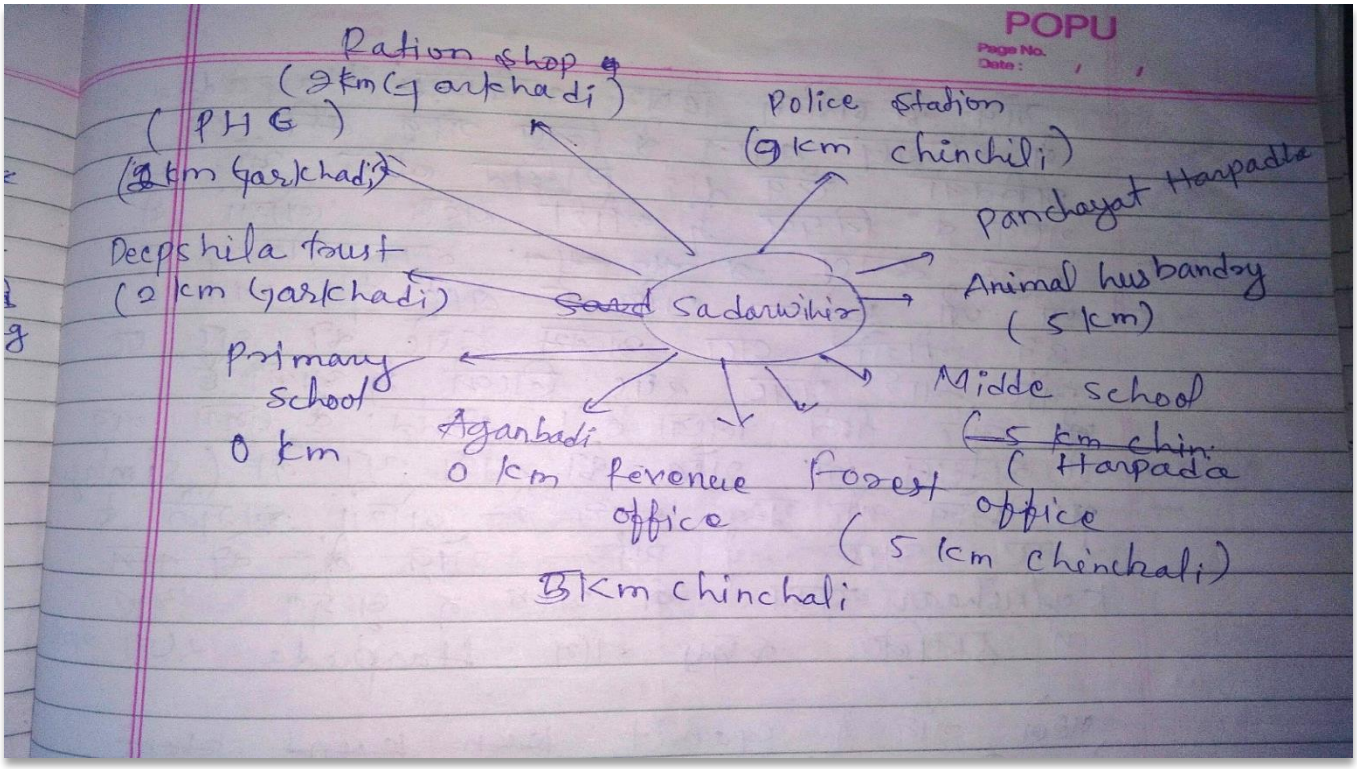
Available facilities in the village :

s.no.	Existing facilities	No.	In village
1.	Police station	1	Chinchali(12km)
2.	PHC	1	Garkadi(2km)
3.	Dipsila trust	1	Garkadi(2km)
4.	Panchayat office	1	Harpada(2km)
5.	Forest office	1	Chinchali(5km)
6.	Post office	1	Chinchali(5km)
7.	Animal husbandry	1	Chinchali(5km)
8.	Primary school	1	Sadarwihir(0km)
9.	Secondary school	1	Harpada(5km)
10.	Aanganbadi	1	Sadarwihir(0km)
11.	PDS shop	1	Garkadi(2km)
12.			

Facilities ouside the village :

S.no.	Services	location
1.	Police station	Ahwa (45km)
2.	Taluka office	Ahwa
3.	Railway station	Valsaad
4.	CHC	Waghai
5.	Court	Waghai
6	Collectrate	Ahwa (40km)

7	Civil hospital	Ahwa
8	Aayurvedik hospital	Ahwa
9	Samaj utthan office	Ahwa
10	College	Wasda(40km)
11	Hospital	Wasda
12	Fruits/Vegetable market	Wasda



Chapati Diagram Sadarvihir village

Opinion Leaders in the village:

Name	**Occupation/post**
Sonia tulsiya takre	Tvillage patel
Manjulaben pravenbhai mahla	Sarpanch
Jayushubhai bagul	Panchayat member
Silpath padu bagul	Panchayat member
Rekha denesh takur	Asha worker
Vanita deelipbhai mahla	Aanaganbadi worker
Induben	Helper

Gulabbhai ramdasbhai bagul	Van samity(Head)
Praveen jipar Mahla	-

Seasonal diagram of the village

Month /particulars	Jan.	Feb	march	april	may	june	july	Aug.	sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Loan/borrowing	•	•	••••	•••• •	•••	•••	•••	•	••	••••	•••	•
Income	••••	•••• •	••	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•••
Expense	••	•••	•••• •	••	•••	•••• •	•••	••	-	•••	••	•
Employeement	•••••	•••• •	•••	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	••• •
Migration	••	••	-	-	•••	•••	-	-	-	-	••	••
Diseases	-	-	•	••	•••	-	-	-	-	••	•••	•
Rainfall	-	-	-	-	-	•	••••	••••	•••	•	-	-
Grass	•••	-	-	-	-	-	•	••	•••	•••• •	••••	•

Sources: census

Migration:

Location	No. of persons migrate	Work type	Season /months
Surat	20	In company	Throughout the year
Bilimora	30	Kadiya work	Winters(dec.,jan)

Valsad	30	Labour in mango farms	May-june
Maharastra	120	labour	Winter/summer

Sources: census

Live stock :

Type of livestock	No.	Household
Cow(desi)	150	35
Buffalo	195	95
Bullock	70	45
Cow(foreign)	2	2
Buffalo(foreign)	10	10
Bakra/goat	30	5
Murga /poultry	500	110

Daily routine of the villagers of both men and women

Time	Men's routine	time	Women's routine
5.00-7.00 am	Wake up,toilet,brush,bath,breakfast	5.00-6.30am	Wakeup,toilet,brush,bath
7.00-12.00 pm	Goes to fields and do agriculture activities	6.30-8.00 am	Clean the house,gives grass/food to animals, cook food
12.00-3.00pm	Return to home, have lunch Talk with gathered people and family and take rest	8.00-11.00am	Work in the field with family members, collect waste in the field
3.00 – 6.00pm	Again go to fields/to cut woods in the forest	11.00-12.00pm	Return to home, gives lunch to every one and then they have lunch
6.00-8.00pm	Return to home, have dinner,planning for next day work	1.00-3.00pm	Make and clean up crop to eat like daal/rice/wheat

8.00-9.00pm	Watch Tv//use mobile and then go to bed	3.00-5.00pm	Again go to fields
		5.00-7.00pm	Clean up the bartan,cook food
		7.00-9.00pm	After having dinner watch tv and go to sleep

Wealth ranking :

Wealth ranking is used to understand the people's perceptions of wealth and welfare in their own village. Most research agencies use social map of the village as a basic for the sample selection, but in the village where we have the advantage of having the census of the entire village, this makes the process tighter and randomness is accurate.

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.

Objective of Wealth Ranking:

- To investigate perception of wealth difference and inegualities in a community
- To identify and understand local indicators and criteria of wealth and well-being
- To map the relative,Boxes to keep the piles of slip by category

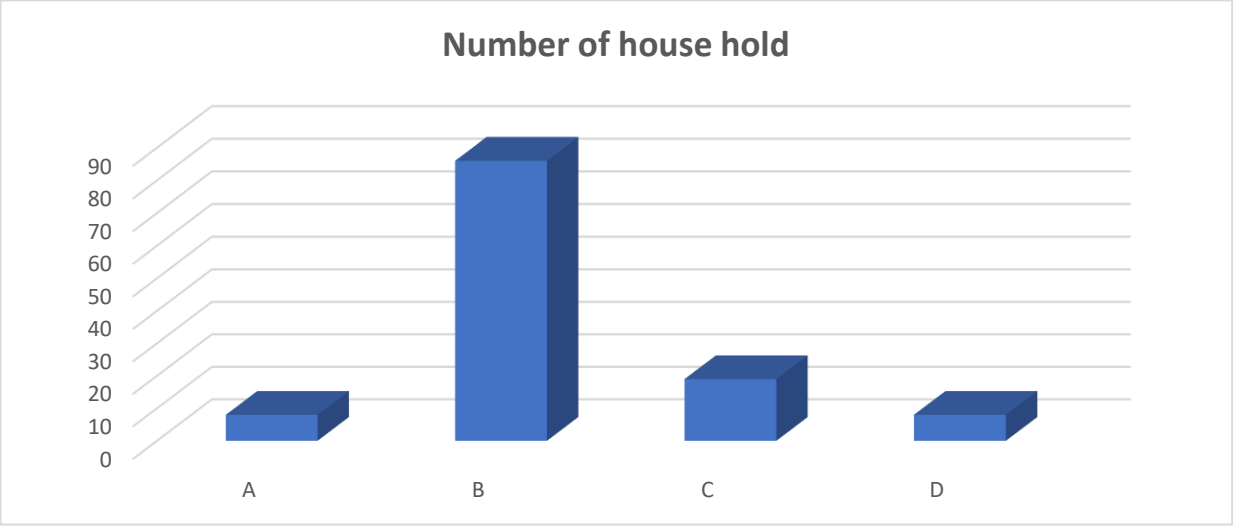
A table were prepared for wealth categorization, there were 4 categories identified by the villagers. And by the villagers themselves HH was classified in to following categories.

Criteria for well off HH(A)	**Criteria for medium HH(B)**	**Criteria for poor HH(C)**	**Criteria for extremely poor HH(D)**
Those HH have more than 2 acre agriculture land/ pakka house/irrigated land/tractor/four wheeler/family members have education till graduation /govt/pvt. Job/assets like	Those HH have land between 1-2 acre/kaccha cum pakka house/members have education till 12th / have poultry/goats/shop/gas connection/toilet/assets like TV/Fan/cooler/2 wheeler	Those HH have land less than 1 acre/kaccha house/works as laborers'/gas connection/toilet/assets like TV/Fan	Those HH doesn't have land and works as agriculture laborers/assets like TV/fan/kaccha house/toilet

AC/TV/Fridge/Cooler/milky cow/gas connection/toilet/well/bore/			

Classification of HH in to mentioned categories :

Category	Number of house hold
A	8
B	86
C	19
D	8



Institutions	numbers
Manila mandal	11
Pani samiti	1
Van samiti	1
SMC	1
Gram vikas mandal	1
Forest mandal	1

Village Development Plan

The purpose of preparing VDP is to identify and prioritize development issues of the village and develop such mechanisms which encourage active community participation and effective utilization of local resources in resolving the development issues in short, medium, and long term perspectives. The VDPs are mainly based on the physical, social, economic, and livelihood analysis of a village community leading toward the identification and prioritization of development problem and preparation of 5 year based development plan of a village. The VDP identifies both community and external level action require for implementing identified development activities. The VDP is largely helping the village community in developing a future vision and road map for their overall socio-economic well being and prosperity The VDP is encouraging a lead role of community institution in the efficient delivery of development services at household , neighborhood, and village levels.

Methodology :

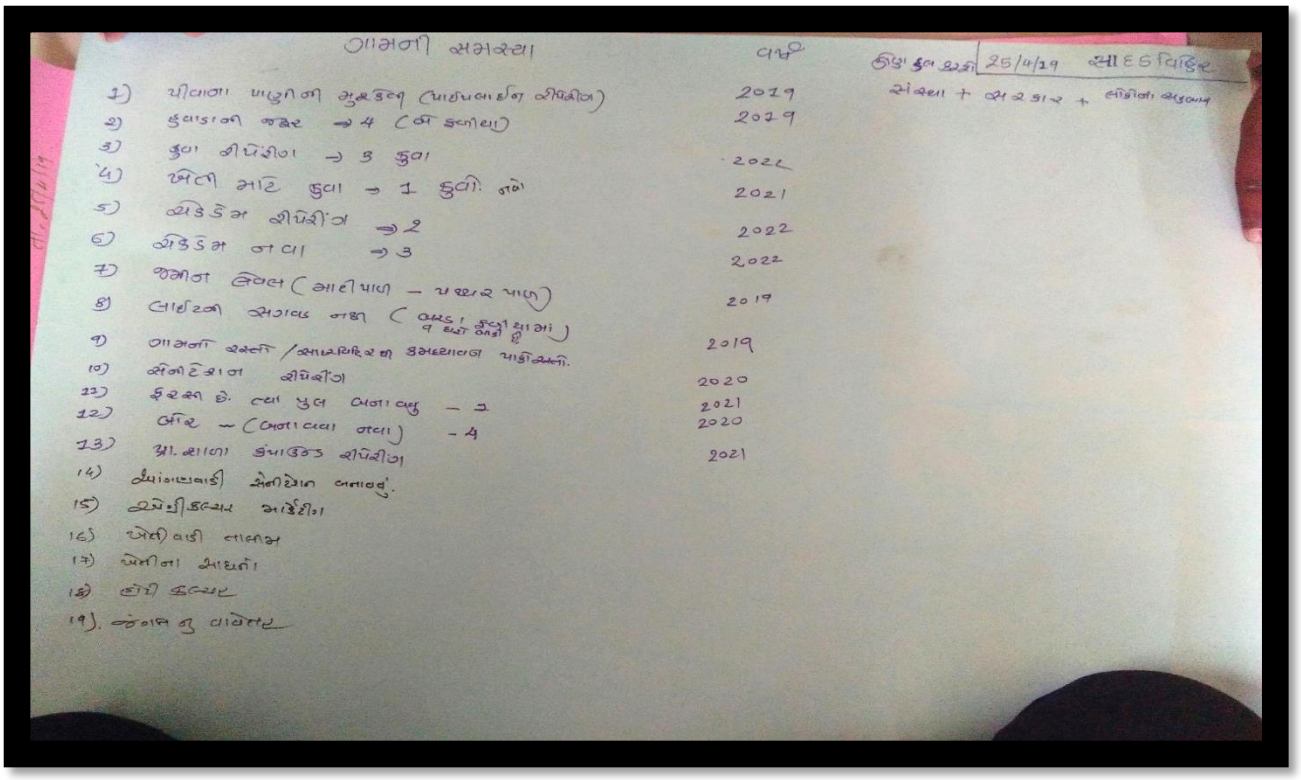
The participatory research mathodologies were employed in the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data concerning to the preparation of VDP. A comprehensive formate of VDP plan was prepared and finalized in consultation with the representative of the community institution. The active participation of concerned village community was ensured in all the stage of VDP process. Beside collection of quantitative data on baseline development indicators of a village, local community groups include women and youth were involved in deriving various level socio-economic and livelihood analysis and identifications and prioritization of required development interventions in their village. During village development plan making process, active participation of community institutions (C0s) highly contributed in developing the community ownerships of VDPs prepared itself by all segments of the village community. The different participatory research tools like social mapping, transect walk, time line, seasonal calendar, pie diagram, decision-making matrix, wealth ranking, problem identification and prioritization, and plan making exercises were fully employed in the collection and analysis of various level qualitative data concerning to the preparation of VDP.

Village development plan of village

Problem	solution	support	Time period	Responsible person	What people do
Drinking water	Make a tank inside the ground	WASMO	2019	Samiben, jagnath , jijaraju	___
Road	__	panchayat	2022	Sunitaben, somnathbhai, silpathbhai	
Employment	Training	BOB, Narega fund	2022	Manishaben, patubhai, suman	Make down list
Hospital	camp	Deepsila sahyog	2023	Pretty, mahendra,,sunita vijay	
Bus facility	Application in bus deepo		2020		
Bus stand		panchayat	2020	Wanita,kasiram,susila	
Ration shop		panchayat	2019	Somiben, sangita, sunita	
Water facility for farming	Well, check dam,motar facility	Panchayat/organization	2020	Sumitra, sakharam ,wanita, Gulab	
Land conservation	NAREGA	panchayat	2019	Villagers	
Dairy	-	Wshudra Dairy	2019	Chandra,khadi	
Plantation		Van smiti/forest smiti	2019	Tulsiben/panubhai	

ANNEXURE

Village Development Plan and estimated time



Sadar Vihir Village Resource Map