

**Summer Training at  
Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP)- India, Gujarat**

**Study to Analysis Watershed in Dagdiamba Village Dang, District, Gujarat**

**By  
Vidyutama Tigga**

**Under the guidance of  
Mrs. Ratan Verma**

**MBA Rural Management  
2017-2019**

 **IIHMR UNIVERSITY**  
*School of Development Studies*  
**The IIHMR University, Jaipur**  
**2018**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that **Vidyutama Tigga** has undergone summer training in **Watershed at Aga Khan Rural Support Program (India), Gujrat** from **3<sup>rd</sup> April 2018 to 24 June 2018**.

The candidate herself completed the project assigned to her summer training. Her approach to the 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. Rama Varma**  
**Professor (School of Development Studies)**  
**IIHMR University, Jaipur**



**Col. (Dr.) Ashok Kaushik (Retd.)**  
**Proctor and Dean (Academic)**  
**IIHMR University, Jaipur**

*Free*



## AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (INDIA)

Date: 04<sup>th</sup> August, 2018

### TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms. Vidyutama Tigga from IIHMR University, Jaipur has completed Rural/Summer Internship placement with us on the topic "*To Understanding Benefit of Soil and Water Conservation Works in Dagdiamba Village and Suggest Potential of other Land Development Work*" at Waghai Taluka of The Dangs district in Gujarat from 3<sup>rd</sup> April to 24<sup>th</sup> May'18.

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

  
Area Manager  
Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India)  
Dangs

*( A Programme of the Aga Khan Development Network )*

Chandu P. Gavli's House, Shramjivi Vasahat, Rani Faliya, Opp. Forest Check Post, Ta. - Ahwa, Di.- Dang  
Ph. 02631-220269

---

Ahmedabad Office : 9th-10th Floor, Corporate House, Opp. Dinesh Hall, Off Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380 009 Gujarat, India.  
Registered Office : Sarojini House, 2nd Floor, 6-Bhagavandas Marg, New Delhi - 110 001.

## Acknowledgements

The preparation of this project has been made possible through the direct and indirect-operation of various persons for whom we wish to express our appreciation and gratitude. Before we get into thick of the things, we would like to add few heartfelt words for the people who were the part of making this report and helped us in numerous ways. Our heartiest thanks to **IIHMR University, MBA Rural Management** and Director to **Prof. Goutam Sadhu**, AKRSP Cluster Manager **Rajendra Patel** and faculty guide **Prof. Ratna Varma** for their throughout support during our field study segment.

We are grateful AKRSP, Waghi for giving us an opportunity to do a study on “Watershed planning in village dagdiana, Waghi block of Dang district” and give us necessary support.

We would like to thank **Mr. Arun Adhikari**, Reporting Officer and **Mr. Shantanu Dubey** Area manager of AKRSP for their support and assistance throughout the study period which helped us a lot. We would also like to extend our thanks to Ashish Bhoje, Sanjay Thalkar, Anil Thorat, Aarvind Patel, Niruben Ganvit, Jaymati Patel, Nayna Vasva, Hardik Parmar And Aruna Vasava the AKRSP for their active co-operation during the whole study period at field. At last the least we would like to thank all the villagers for their support and love.

Place: Jaipur

Vidyutama Tigga

Date

## **Executive Summary**

**Project Title:** Watershed in Dagdiamba

**Name:** Vidyutama Tigga

**Organization:** Aga Khan Rural Support Program

**Area of working:** Village - Dagdiamba, Block – Waghi, District – Dangs.

### **Converge Area:**

The study is done in 1 village (Dagdiamba) of dangs district, Block waghai.

### **Objective of the study:**

- i. To understanding Benefit of SWC works in dagdiamba.
- ii. To Suggest potential of other land development work in dagdiamba.

### **Methodology of study:**

Data collected on demography, social structure, infrastructure facilities, agro-climatic resources, village economy, village organizations and peoples institutions and the issues of development. Both Quantitative and Qualitative data was collected. The quantitative data were on population, land holding, literacy rate. The qualitative data on quality of water Level, quality of the road, housing pattern, sanitation, food habit which were obtained from the village after the interaction with the villagers.

### **Source of data:**

#### **Primary Data:**

House hold survey was conducted in the study area under HHs survey, 60 individual household covered from dagdiamba village.

Sample size - 30 % of the HHs under SWC project i.e 60 HHs in 1 village.

## **Data Analysis:**

A statistical methods and tools we used analysis data. Statistical tools like tables, graphs, bar charts, averages, percentages etc. were used to analyze the data collected on various things like, caste, Type of activity, Benefits Activity, Water Level, Income Source, Crop, New Activity, land pattern etc

## **Important findings of Dagdiamba Village:**

- People came to this village before 1800 years in Dagdiamba village. And initially there were 15 houses in this village and in the entire forest, those people used to cultivate zoom. There was a mango tree in this village, the same tree used to have different types of fruits, hence the name of this village was Dagdiamba.
- There are 216 HHs residing at the village which consist of 3 caste (kunbhi, varli and bhil) Total population 1226 of male 592 and female is 634.
- 201 farmers have land and 15 farmers land less.
- The literacy rate of the village is 71.41%.
- Decrease of water and bore, wells dry up during the summer season.
- Agriculture is not so profitable.
- Basic infrastructure (road, drainage, anganwadi, health center, water tanks) are in good condition But there is no water supply from the water tank.

## **Recommendations:**

On the basis of the problems found in the village we understood the root cause and we have framed some possible recommendations to solve out those problems.

- The work of SCT and CCT will increase the water level of the ground.
- Sprinkler and drip for irrigation may be taken from PMKSY.
- Youth Committees and women SHGs may be formed and skill development training may be given.
- To make women aware of the village and train skill development of SHG.
- Recommended to practice some water conservation techniques like soak pit, rain water harvesting, etc. and instructed to follow any cheap measure to filter the drinking water.
- Recommended to practice kitchen garden and integrated farming
- They can take the benefit from the I khedut portal and improve the income.

## **List of Abbreviations**

**AKRSP:** Aga Khan Rural Support Program  
**HH:** House Hold  
**SHG:** Self Help Groups  
**PDS:** Public Distribution System  
**SWC:** Soil Water Conservation  
**WRD:** Water Resources Development  
**SCT:** Stager Counter Trench  
**CCT:** Continue Counter Trench  
**CCR:** Cement Concrete Road  
**NH:** National Highway  
**DO:** Development Officer  
**PS:** Problem Solution  
**NGO:** Non Government Organization  
**HUF:** Hindu Undivided Family  
**BRLF:** Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation  
**UPL:** United Phosphorous Ltd.  
**GOG:** Government of Government  
**SBM:** Swachh Bharat Mission  
**LNG:** Liquefied Natural Gas  
**CINI:** Child in Need Institute  
**WASMO:** Water And Sanitation Management Organization  
**BAIF:** Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation  
**IWMP:** Integrated Watershed Management Programme

## CONTENTS

| Chapter               | Description                                     | Page No. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Introduction       | 1.1 Mission Statement (AKRSP)                   | 8        |
|                       | 1.2 Major interventions in Gujarat include      | 8        |
|                       | 1.3 Particular Work / Activities                | 9        |
|                       | 1.4 Watershed                                   | 9        |
|                       | 1.5 Farm Bunding                                | 9        |
|                       | 1.6 Nala Plugging                               | 9        |
|                       | 1.7 Gabion                                      | 10       |
| 2. Objective of study |                                                 | 10       |
| 3. Study Area         |                                                 | 10       |
| 4. Study Area Profile | 4.1 Dang District                               | 10       |
|                       | 4.2 Waghi Block                                 | 11       |
|                       | 4.3 Dagdiamba Gram Panchayat                    | 11       |
| 5. Methodology        | Primary data                                    | 11       |
| 6. Findings           | Data Analysis                                   | 12 - 20  |
| 7. Village Profile    | 7.1 Demography of village                       | 21 - 22  |
|                       | 7.2 Infrastructure of village                   | 23 - 26  |
|                       | 7.3 Work in the village                         | 26 - 27  |
|                       | 7.4 Socio – economic infrastructure institution | 28       |
| 8. Problem Identify   | Village Problem                                 | 28 - 29  |
| 9. Conclusion         |                                                 | 29       |
| 10. Recommendations   |                                                 | 29       |
| 11. Reference         |                                                 | 30       |

### **List of Tables**

| <b>TABLE NO.</b> | <b>DESCRIPTION</b> | <b>PAGE NO.</b> |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 6.1              | Types of Activity  | 12              |
| 6.2              | Benefits Activity  | 13              |
| 6.3              | Water Level        | 14 - 15         |
| 6.4              | Income Source      | 16              |
| 6.5              | Crop               | 17 - 18         |
| 6.6              | New Land           | 19              |
| 6.7              | New Activity       | 20              |

# 1. Introduction

**1.1 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.”

AKRSP(I) started its operations in Gujarat in 1986 in the then districts of Surendranagar, 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.

## 1.2 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.

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. First financial support is Axis bank. And they have 10 employees, we have 1 cluster manager, 1 DO forestry, 5 DO social, 1 DO agriculture, 1 problem solution (village label), 1 technical staff, in the morning cluster manager planning every day, What is the work and which is to go to the village? Accordingly, all go to their own field. And now the funding agency does this in financial support here. HUF, Axis bank, BRLF, UPL, GoG, Narega, SBM, Hazira LNG, CInI, WASMO etc.

### **1.3 Particular Work / Activities**

- Community based institutions (SHGs, Federations, FPOs, PRIs) - Mobilization, group formation, trainings, exposure, workshops, financial literacy, village level micro – planning etc.
- Irrigation Development - check dams (new and repairs), drip Irrigation, water lifting devices etc.
- Agriculture productivity enhancement - Land development, knowledge dissemination, SRI in paddy and millets, improved equipment.
- Agriculture diversification – vegetable cultivation, other high value crops.
- Market linkages for agriculture and livestock – Farmers group formation, collective input supply, market linkages.
- Dairy – New animal introduction, trainings on husbandry practices, strengthening milk cooperatives.
- Poultry - Integrated work preventive veterinary care, shelters, feeding market linkages etc.
- Micro-enterprise development (Bamboo) – Supporting bamboo artisans through skills development, improved machineries, financial linkages and market linkages.

### **1.4 Watershed**

A watershed describes an area of land that contains a common set of streams and rivers that all drain into a single larger body of water, such as a larger river, a lake or an ocean.

### **1.5 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 block and contour bunding. Block bunding is done via construction of big bunds (usually of earth or stone or both) across large blocks of sloping lands to enclose water and seize soil washed from the fields lying above. The bunding is made to withstand the force of water from the catchment. Water is let out at the end of the rainy season and land, which has received fertile silt, is planted with crops.

### **1.6 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.

## **1.7 Gabion**

A gabion is a welded wire basket or cage filled with earth or rocks. It is typically used to build a support or abutment.

## **2. Objective of the study:**

- To learn how organization works.
- To understand community with special focus on women and children.
- To correlate classroom learnings into field.
- To develop employability skills.
  - a) Communication
  - b) Behavior changes
  - c) Participation
  - d) Working in team

## **3. Study Area:**

Village - Dagdiamba

Gram Panchayat - Dagdiamba

Block - Waghi

District - Dang

State - Gujrat

## **4. Study Area Profile:**

### **4.1 Dang District**

According to the 2011 census Dang district has a population of 226,769, This gives it a ranking of 587th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 129 inhabitants per square kilometre (330/sq mi) Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 21.44%. Dang has a sex ratio of 1007 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 76.8%.

## **4.2 Waghi Block**

waghi is a Block placed dang district in gujrat . Situated in rural part of gujrat, it is one of the 3 blocks of dang district. The total population of Waghai is 6,715 out of which 3,403 are males and 3,312 are females here. Total population, 2,178 were engaged in work activities. 81.2% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 18.8% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2,178 workers engaged in Main Work, 25 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 51 were Agricultural labourer.

## **4.3 Dagdiamba Gram Panchayat**

Dagadiamba is a medium size village located in The Dangs Taluka of The Dangs district, Gujarat with total 223 families residing. The Dagadiamba village has population of 1135 of which 560 are males while 575 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Dagadiamba village population of children with age 0-6 is 229 which makes up 20.18 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Dagadiamba village is 1027 which is higher than Gujarat state average of 919. Child Sex Ratio for the Dagadiamba as per census is 924, higher than Gujarat average of 890. Dagadiamba village has lower literacy rate compared to Gujarat. In 2011, literacy rate of Dagadiamba village was 71.41 % compared to 78.03 % of Gujarat. In Dagadiamba Male literacy stands at 80.95 % while female literacy rate was 62.37 %.

Data collected on demography, social structure, infrastructure facilities, agro-climatic resources, village economy, village organizations and peoples institutions and the issues of development. Both Quantitative and Qualitative data was collected. The quantitative data was on population, land holding, literacy rate. The qualitative data was on quality of water level, quality of the road, housing pattern, sanitation, food habit which were obtained from the village after the interaction with the villagers and Focused Group discussion, informal meetings.

## **5. Methodology:**

### **Primary Data:**

House hold survey was conducted in the study area. Under HHs survey, 60 individual household were covered from dagdiamba village.

Sample size - 30 % of the HHs under SWC project i.e 60 HHs in 1 village.

## 6. Findings:

A statistical methods and tools and were used for analysis of data. Statistical tools like tables, graphs, bar charts, averages, percentages etc. were used to represent the data collected on various topics like, caste, Type of activity, Benefits Activity, Water Level, Income Source, Crop, New Activity, land pattern etc.

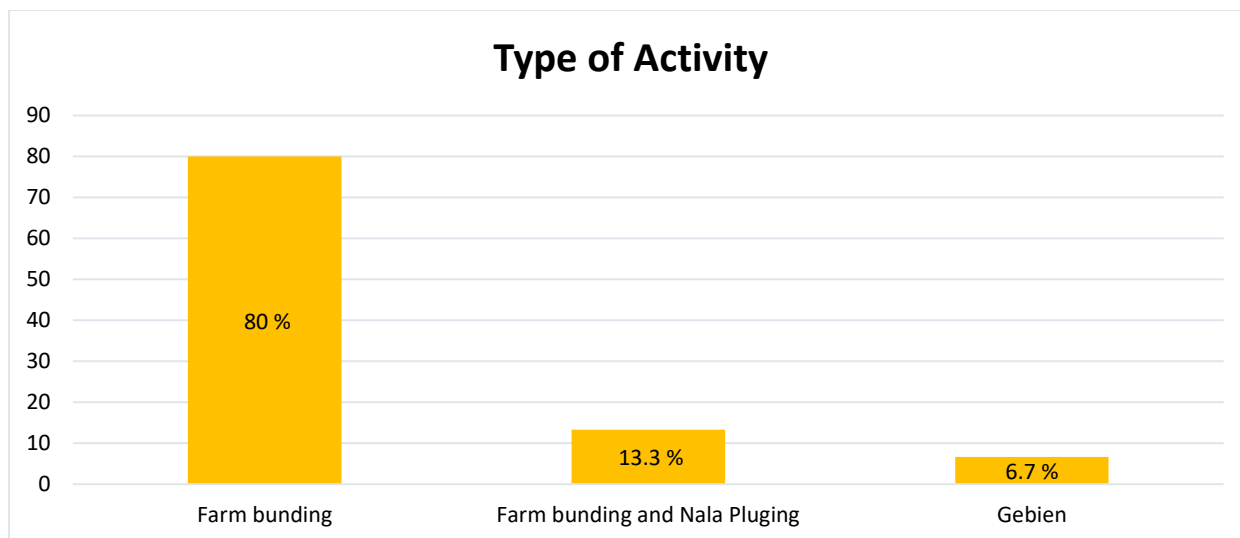
### 6.1 Type of Activities on HHs

Total house hold is 216 in this village and Total Population is 1226, out of which 592 are male and 634 are females. The community belong to the caste, Kunbhi, varli, Bhil.

**Table: -1**

| Type of activity               |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Activity Name                  | No of HHs |
| Farm bunding                   | 48        |
| Farm bunding and Nala Plugging | 8         |
| Gebien                         | 4         |

**Graph:-1**



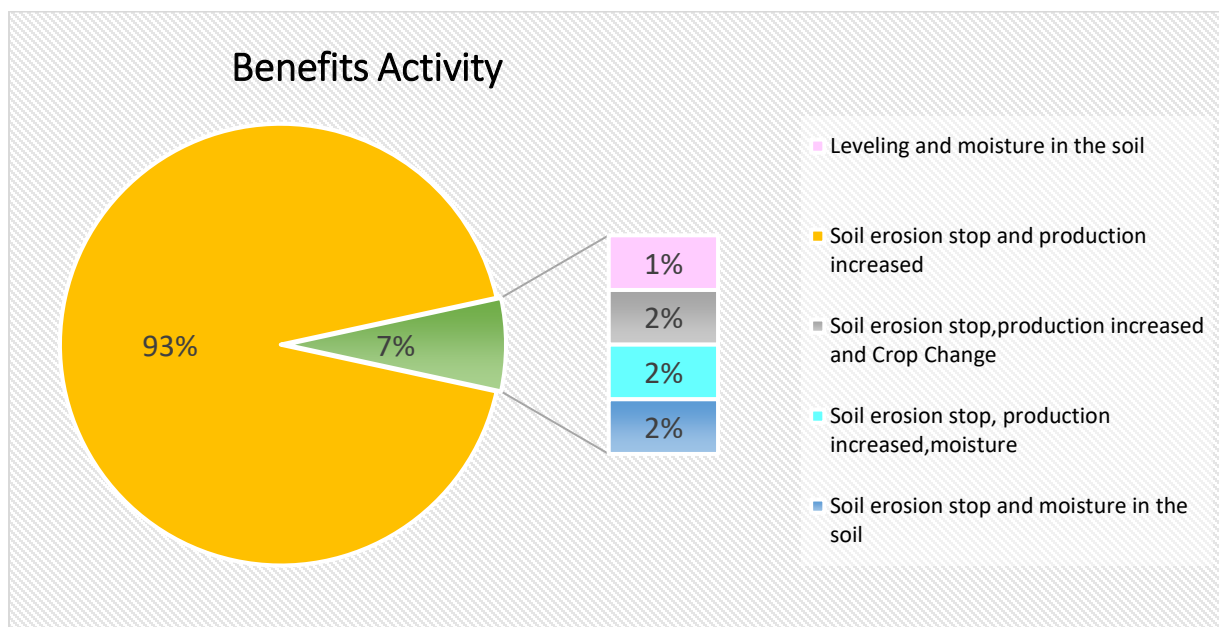
Among the type of the activities done under SWC on individual household level, 80% of them covered for Farm bunding, 13.3% for farm bunding and nail plugging and only 6.7% for Gebien.

## 6.2 Benefits to the HHs

**Table: - 2**

| Benefits Activity                                       | No of HHs |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Leveling and moisture in the soil                       | 1         |
| Soil erosion stop and production increased              | 56        |
| Soil erosion stop, production increased and Crop Change | 1         |
| Soil erosion stop, production increased, moisture       | 1         |
| Soil erosion stop and moisture in the soil              | 1         |

**Graph: - 2**



The highest number of HHs get benefitted from the activities are 93.3% HHs. The HHs observed that after the activities, the soil erosion stopped and the production has increased on their land.

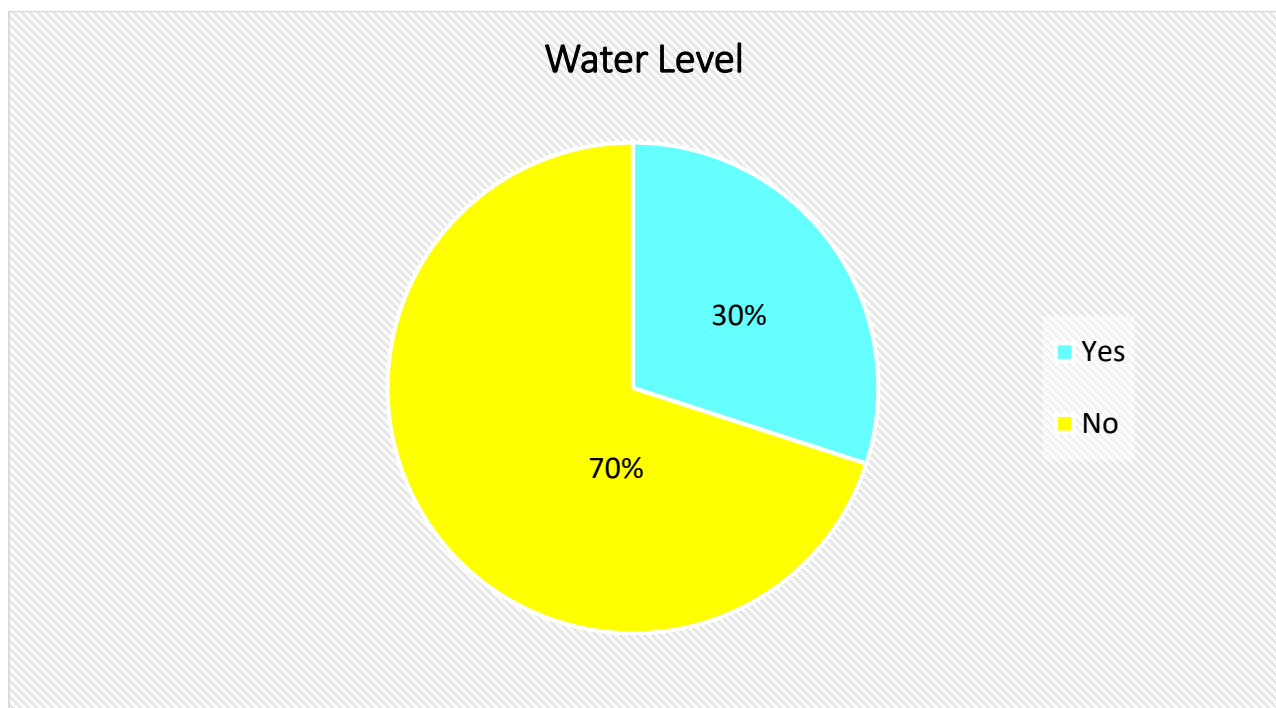
Rest 7 % observed benefit with little variation. Almost 1 % of the HHs have levelled land and humidity in the soil. And all 2% of the HHs have realized that soil erosion stopped, production increased. They have also changed the crop. Now they have started growing paddy instead *Nagli, Varai, Tuwar*. For 2% HHs soil erosion stopped and production increased. Another 2% observed increased moisture in their fields.

### 6.3 Water level to the HHs

**Table: - 3**

| Water Level | No of HHs |
|-------------|-----------|
| Yes         | 18        |
| No          | 42        |

**Graph: - 3**

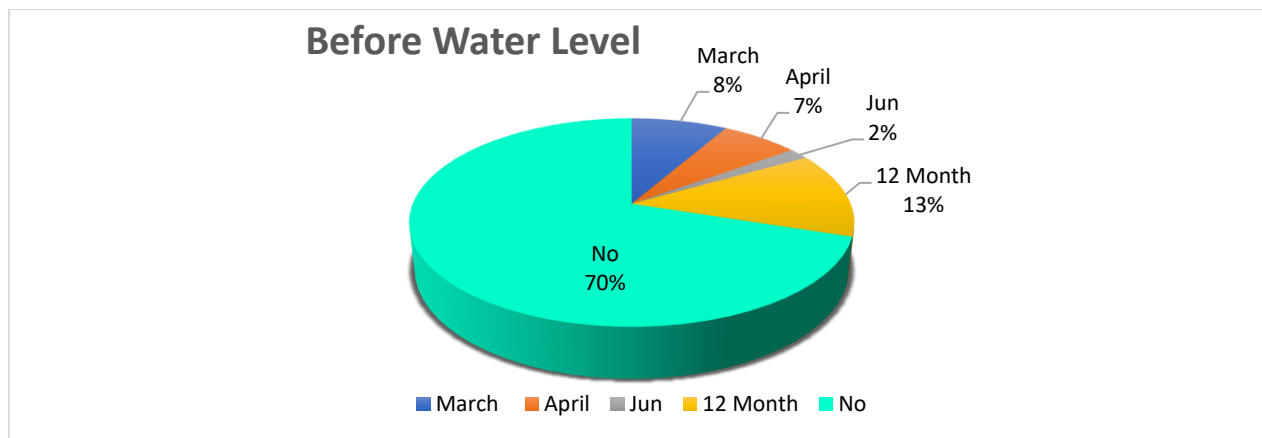


Out of 60 house holds, 30% HHs shared that the water level has increased after the activities undertaken on their land and rest 70% HH shown no increase in water level. The major reason for the same is breakdown of bonds and alck of manintenance.

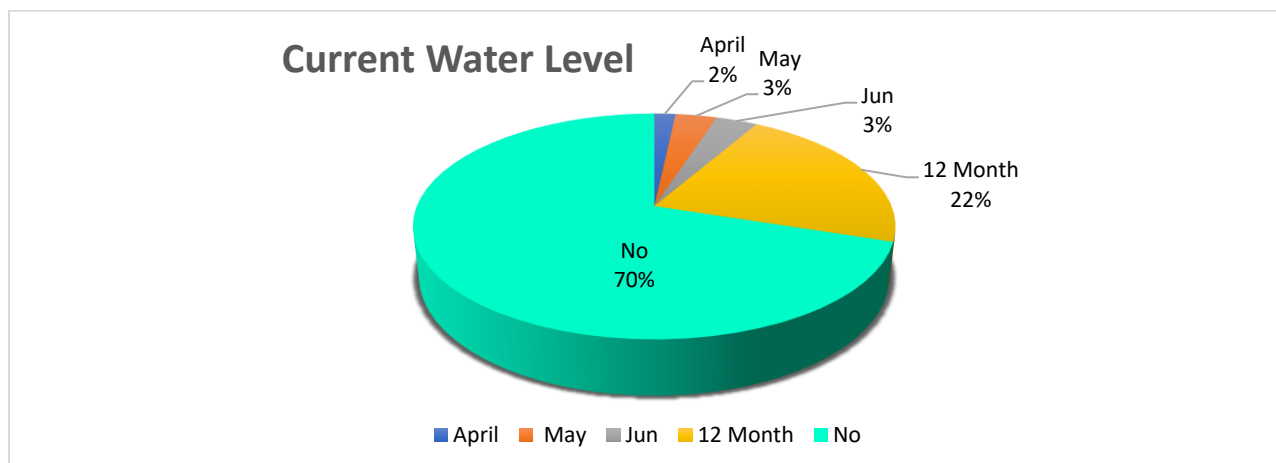
**Table: - 4**

| Before Water level | No of HHs | Current Water level | No of HHs |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| March              | 5         | May                 | 2         |
| April              | 4         | April               | 1         |
| Jun                | 1         | Jun                 | 2         |
| 12 Month           | 8         | 12 Month            | 13        |
| No                 | 42        | No                  | 42        |

**Graph: - 4**



**Graph: - 5**



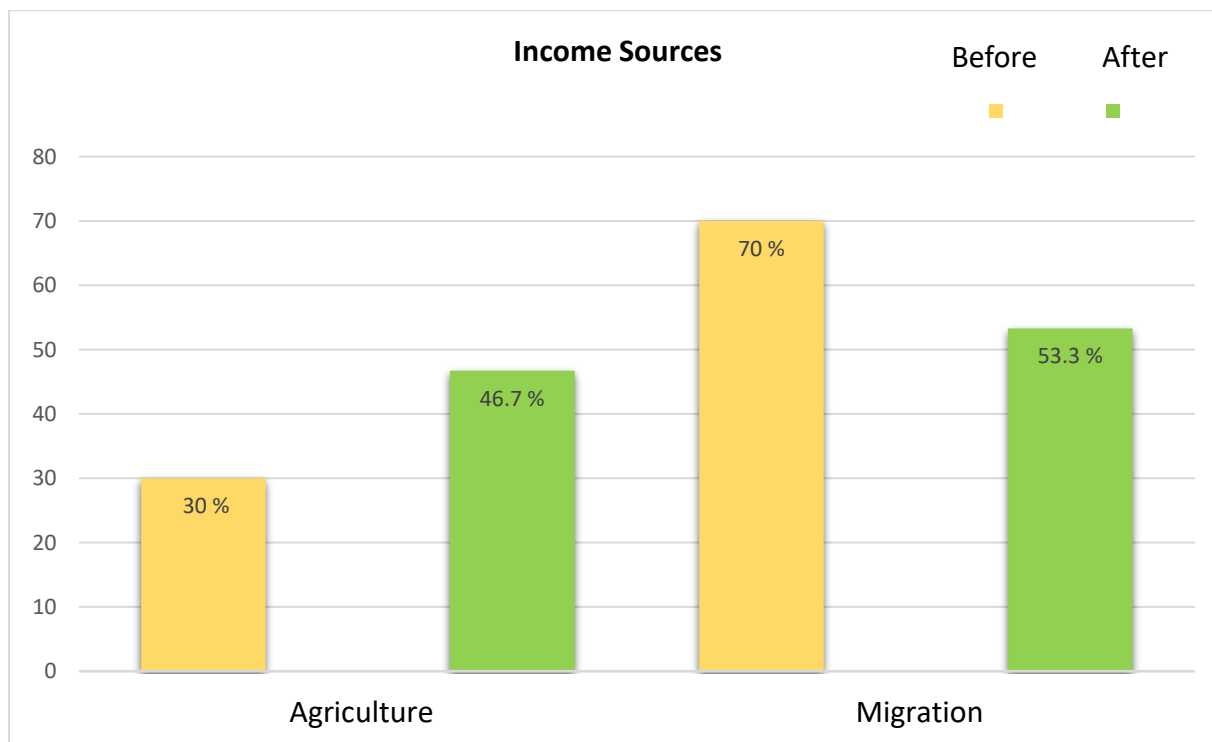
At first it was observed that the water was stored in the months of march, April, June and only 13% households have the facility of water for the whole year. But at present the availability of water has increased as 22% HHs have the facility of water for the whole year. It is also been observed that 70% of HHs does not have the availability of water.

## 6.4 Income sources to the HHs

Table: - 5

| Before Activity Income Source | No of HHs | Present Income Source | No of HHs |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Agriculture                   | 18        | Agriculture           | 28        |
| Migration                     | 42        | Migration             | 32        |

Graph:- 6



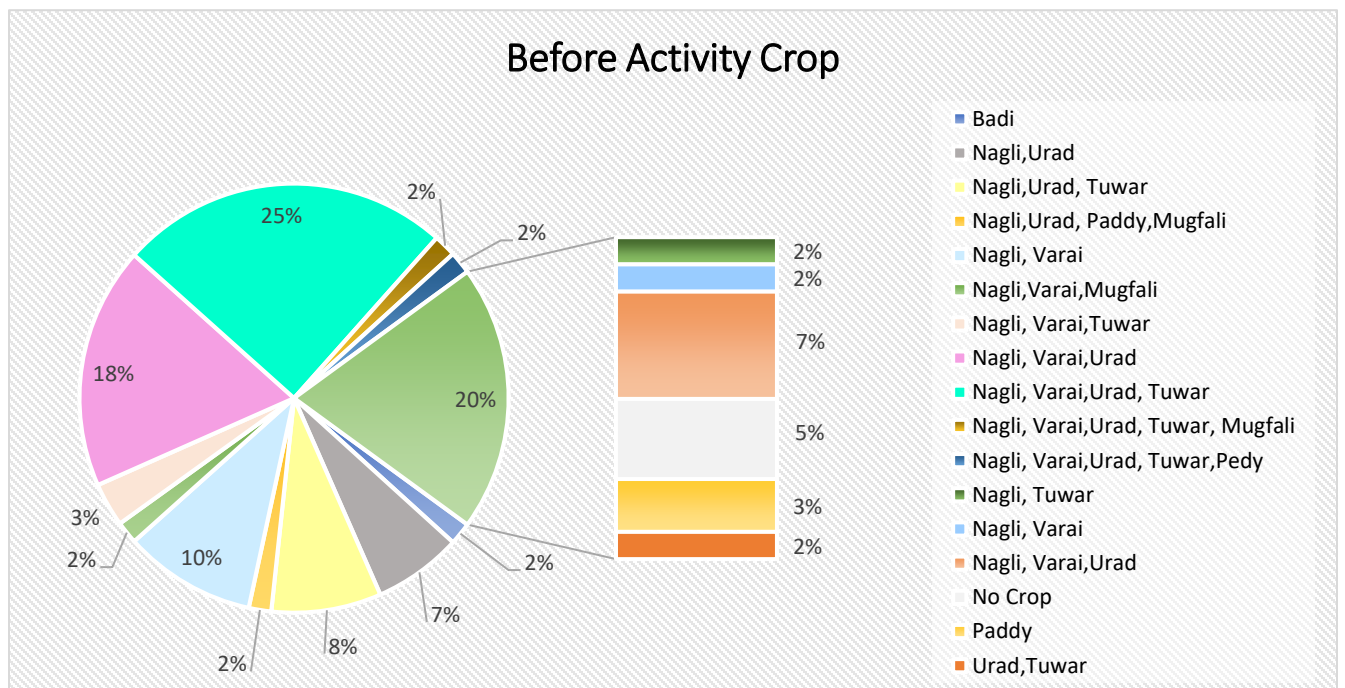
Before the activity, the source of income for 30% HHs was agriculture and now it is the source of income for 46.7% HHs. Now there is an increase of 16.7% HHs. Those HHs who used to migrate were 70% HHs and now it is reduced to 53.3% HHs. Therefore, the number of migrant HHs has decreased by 16.7%.

## 6.5 Crop pattern to the HHs

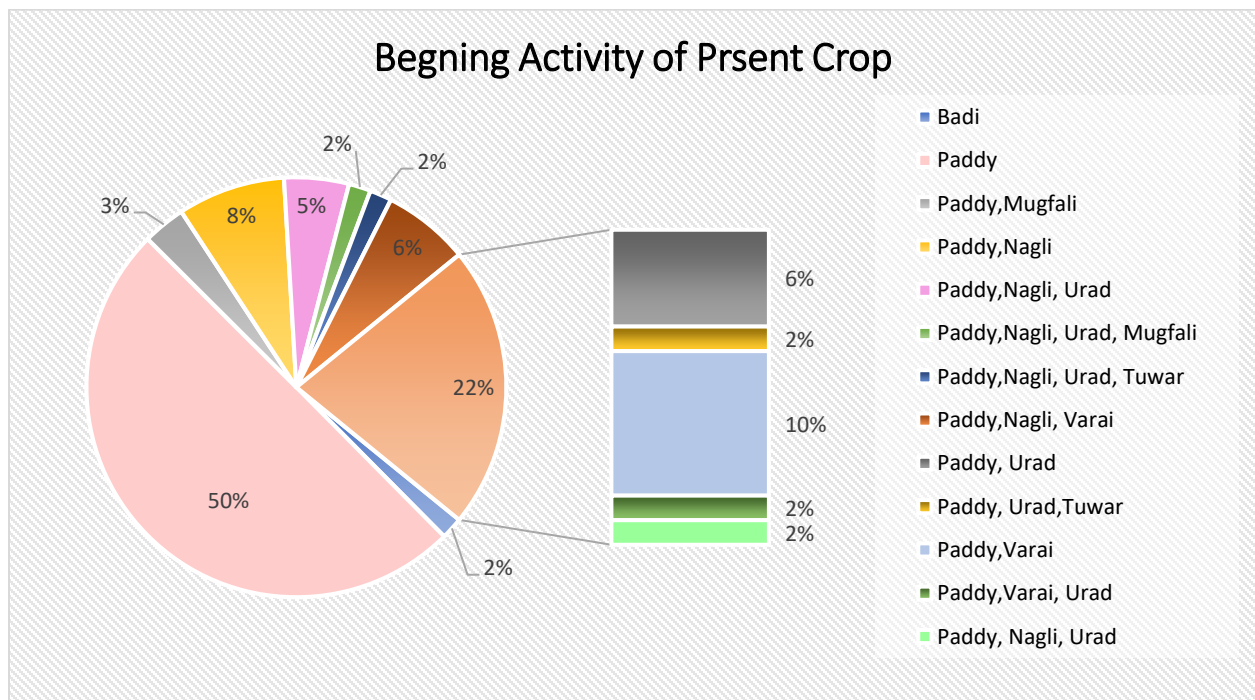
**Table: - 6**

| Before Activity Crop              | No of HHs | Begning Activity of Prsent Corp | No of HHs |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Badi                              | 1         | Badi                            | 1         |
| Nagli,Urad                        | 4         | Paddy                           | 30        |
| Nagli,Urad, Tuwar                 | 5         | Paddy,Mugfali                   | 2         |
| Nagli,Urad, Paddy,Mugfali         | 1         | Paddy,Nagli                     | 5         |
| Nagli, Varai                      | 6         | Paddy,Nagli, Urad               | 3         |
| Nagli,Varai,Mugfali               | 1         | Paddy,Nagli, Urad, Mugfali      | 1         |
| Nagli, Varai,Tuwar                | 2         | Paddy,Nagli, Urad, Tuwar        | 1         |
| Nagli, Varai,Urad                 | 11        | Paddy,Nagli, Varai              | 4         |
| Nagli, Varai,Urad, Tuwar          | 15        | Paddy, Urad                     | 4         |
| Nagli, Varai,Urad, Tuwar, Mugfali | 1         | Paddy, Urad,Tuwar               | 1         |
| Nagli, Varai,Urad, Tuwar,Paddy    | 1         | Paddy,Varai                     | 6         |
| Nagli, Tuwar                      | 1         | Paddy,Varai, Urad               | 1         |
| Nagli, Varai                      | 1         | Paddy, Nagli, Urad              | 1         |
| Nagli, Varai,Urad                 | 4         |                                 |           |
| No Crop                           | 3         |                                 |           |
| Paddy                             | 2         |                                 |           |
| Urad,Tuwar                        | 1         |                                 |           |

**Graph:- 7**



**Graph: - 8**



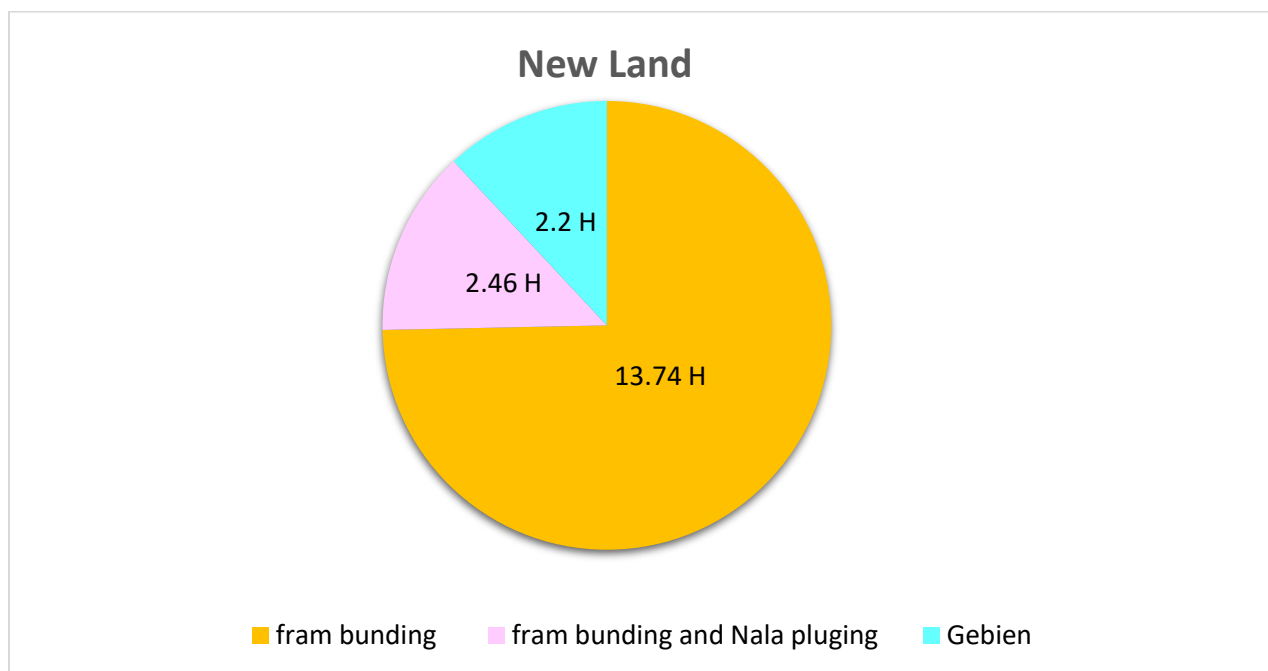
Earlier, 25% of the HHS used to grow Nagli, Varai, Urad and Tuwar and now 50% HHs started growing paddy crop.

## 6.6 New land to the HHs

**Table: - 7**

| New Land                       | No of HHs |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Fram bunding                   | 48        |
| Fram bunding and Nala plugging | 8         |
| Gebien                         | 4         |

**Graph: - 9**



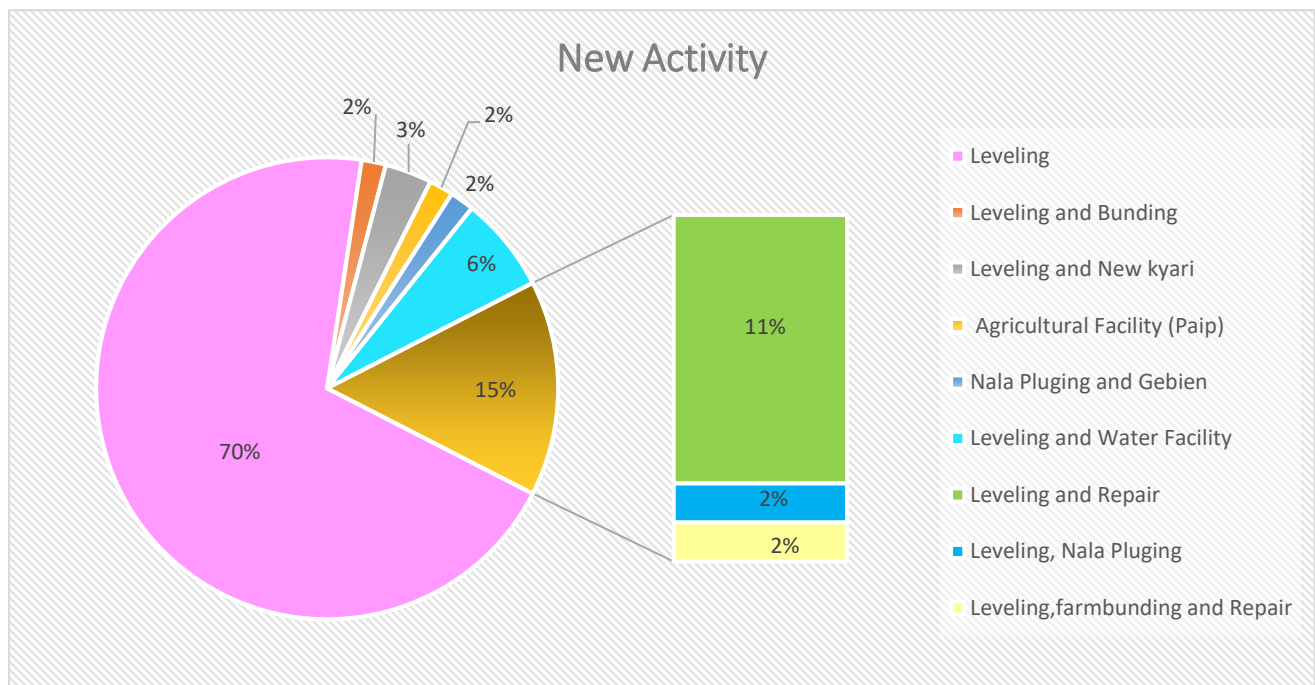
According to the SWC activities in 2015 – 2016, there are 92.47 hector of farm bunding and 0.71 hector of gebien in 180 HHs. For the HHs covered under the study i.e 60 HHs, there are 13.74 hector of farm bunding, 2.46 hector of farm bunding and nala plugging and 2.2 hector of gebien new land has increased.

## 6.7 New activity to the HHs

**Table: - 8**

| New Activity                      | No of HHs |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Leveling                          | 42        |
| Leveling and Bunding              | 1         |
| Leveling and New kyari            | 2         |
| Agricultural Facility (Paip)      | 1         |
| Nala Plugging and Gebien          | 1         |
| Leveling and Water Facility       | 4         |
| Leveling and Repair               | 7         |
| Leveling, Nala Plugging           | 1         |
| Leveling, farm bunding and Repair | 1         |

**Graph: - 10**



The new activities suggested by the sample HHs are shown in the graph above. Almost 70 % HHs suggested for leveling, 11 %HHs for leveling and repair and 6 % HHs want water facility.

## 7. Village profile:

### 7.1 Demography of Village



- Total Households - 216
- Population - 1226 (Male – 592, Female – 634)
- Caste - Kunbhi, Bhil, Varli
- Total land - 550.02 Hectare
- Forest land - 213.89 Hectare
- Unirrigated land - 290.77 Hectare
- Waste land - 16.19 Hectare
- Nonagricultural Cultivable land - 29.17 Hectare

### **7.1.1 Farmers Details:**

- Larger Farmers - 20 (Land holding more than 3.25 hector)
- Medium Farmers - 111 (Land holding more than 2 hector and less than 3.25 hector)
- Small Farmers - 10 (Land holding more than 1 hector and less than 2 hector)
- Migration - 60 (Land holding less than 1 hector)
- Land Less - 15 (No land holding)

### **7.1.2 Village administrative system:**

The sarpanch of the village is elected by a voting system of the villagers. The villagers decide one person to be elected as sarpanch for 5 years. There is also influence of women in the meeting. During last 25 years 5 sarpanches have been changed and the last sarpanch was for 5 years. The sarpanch is elected from kunbhi caste only till now. Other castes do not be elected.

### **7.1.3 Cultivation Practice:**

Villagers cultivate 3 times in a year in Kharif (monsoon), Rabi (winter) and summer seasons. The cultivated crops in Kharif are paddy, nagli, varai, urad, tuvar, mugfali. in Rabi the crops are chana and makai and in Summer are ringan.

They cultivate mugfali at large scale as cash crop. They also practice some vegetable cultivation like Chilli, Brinjal, Vendi (Little finger) and bean in Kharif and Cauliflower, Cabbage, Tomato, chouli, in Rabi season at a small scale.

### **7.1.4 Market Facilitation:**

The nearest market of the village is 10 Kms away from the village. The villagers buy their general need and grocery. The farmers sell their productions at the regulated market and they buy cloths from waghi. To buy agricultural inputs like fertilizers, pesticide and seeds and equipment they access waghi market.

## **7.2 Infrastructure of Village**

The condition of basic infrastructures of the village like road, electricity, transportation, drainage and sanitation are found from our non-participatory observation.

### **7.2.1 Village road:**

The road to the village was king made by the Kacha road during the year 1935 and 2016, the taluka panchayat made up of PMGSY and the road is very good.

### **7.2.2 Transportation:**

There is a government bus coming from Waghi to bhendmar. But it does not go away every day and it returns from dagdiamba. The people of the village use the motorcycle more often and every day Jeep takes people to the village.

### **7.2.3 Electricity:**

Electricity is available from 1980 and electricity always lasts 24 hours.

### **7.2.4 Sanitation:**

100 sanitation has been made by the government and 21 is made by AKRSP, there is enough 121 sanitation in this village. The rest goes into the open.

### **7.2.5 Primary School:**

The School started in 1960, it has 1 to 8 classes, the total child is 159 and teacher is 8th class room is 8, 1 is the staff room, and the cook 2, 1 warden. And in this school, Mid Day Milk has been built.

### **7.2.6 Anganwadi center:**

Anganwadi center has been built in 2015, it has 1 Asha Worker and 1 assistant and total child is 15. It is open from 7:30 am to 1:30 pm in the morning.



According to the menu made from Monday to Saturday every day meal is made. And every day milk is given in Anganwadi for 3 years to 6 years of age, and for children's toys, small cycle, painting, color etc. dal 1kg, oil 500gm and wheats 3 kg 360 gm for the girl and the dhatri women dal is 1 kg, oil is 1 kg and the wheat 3 kg and the children of 0 to 6 months are measured. Weight is measured 1 time in 1 month and the child who weighs less, sent to the arogya center turns out there is arranged to be in the free eat and get Rs 14000 for 14 days.

### 7.2.7 SHG:

SHG Group is 12 in this village, it has 132 members, 1 group is running well and 11 groups do not meet regularly, and money is not saving. Records are not routine mentions. And meeting is not a good time at the right time.

### 7.2.8 Village Temples:

The village has 1 temple. In 1960, Mahadev Temple was built by the village people. It is here that marriage and worship are performed.

### 7.2.9 Gram vikas mandal:

This is done in 2014, the total number of members in it is 234, in which The male is 162 and female is 72. This committee looks. After the work of the work of the village and whatever decision the village takes.



### 7.2.10 Dairy:

Dairy started in the village in 2009 and initially used to take milk from 4 people and now 85 beneficiaries and he got 3.5 feet of milk from 10 ken (45 kg) of dairy, and they get 40,000 shares from the bank. There are 10 % of BPL in them and they have to pay 50% of the APL amount.



The dairy 1000 or 2000 cuts the money in a month and puts the money in the beneficiary account and animal feed is also available in the dairy, all take away from it.

### **7.2.11 Health Facility:**

In the village there is 1 nurse in weak and there is no primary health center here and everyone reads being out of treatment.

## **7.3 Work in the village is made by the NGO, Government, Gram Panchayat**

### **7.3.1 Watershed Development(AKRSP):**

- Total farm bunding - 95.89 Hecter
- Nala Plaguing - 0.71 Hecter
- SWC - 183 Beneficiary
- WRD - 34 Beneficiary
- Irrigation - 20 Farmers / 20 Acers

### **7.3.2 Government:**

- Farm Pound - 12
- Land leveling - 50 Farmers (0.04 Hecter)
- Toilets - 100
- Honda Machine - 5

### **7.3.3 Gram panchayat:**

- Kacha Road - 3
- CC Road - 1
- Power block Road - 1
- Nala - 1
- Aganbadi Paved - 1
- Trough (Havada) - 1

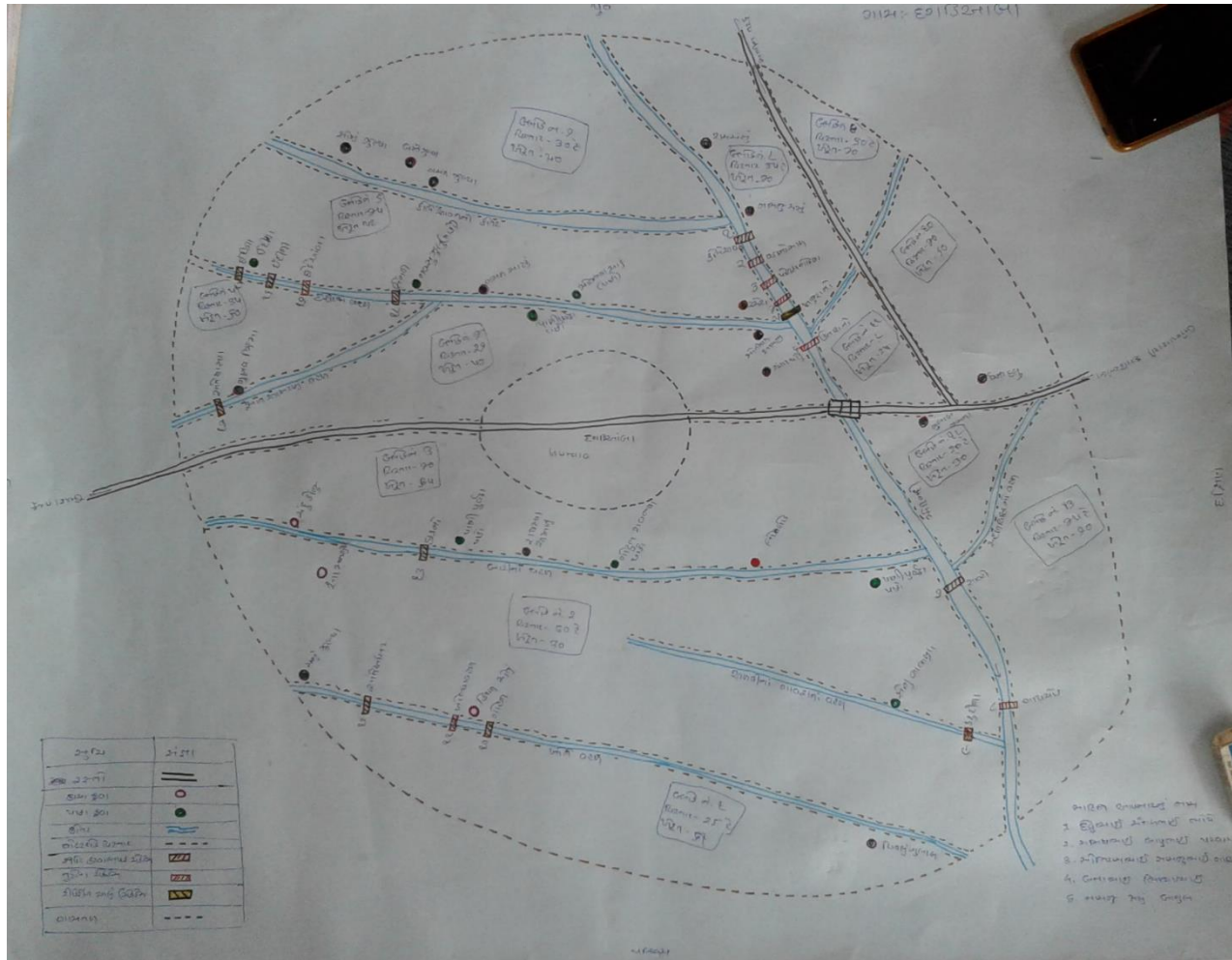
**7.3.4 BAIF** - Horti and Jalkund

**7.3.5 World Vision** - Children and women's health

**7.3.6 Deepshila** - vegetable seeds.

### 7.3.7 Watershed Social Map:

This map was created by the Village people in which it has been prepared for Watershed Planning. This map includes the Government Chekdem, Well, rivers, and watershed are depicted.



Total Chekdem 18, Sichai Vibhag 3, Sardar Patel sahbhagi jal sanchay yojana 9, Watershed (IWMP) 6, Big River1, Nala 8, Total Well 27, Government 3, Village Member 24 and Watershed new plot 13.

## 7.4 Socio-economic Infrastructure/ Institutions

| Sl. No. | Type of Infrastructure        | Within the village | Outside the village (KMs) | Place   |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1.      | Primary school                | Yes                |                           |         |
| 2.      | Middle school                 | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 3.      | High school                   | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 4.      | Collage (+2)                  | No                 | 33 km                     | Ahwa    |
| 5.      | Health sub center             | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 6.      | Nearest primary health center | No                 | 2 Km                      | Malin   |
| 7.      | Dairy                         | Yes                |                           |         |
| 8.      | Livestock center              | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 9.      | Veterinary surgeon office     | No                 | 11                        | Waghi   |
| 10.     | Gram panchayat                | Yes                |                           |         |
| 11.     | Block office                  | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 12.     | District headquarter          | No                 | 33 km                     | Ahwa    |
| 13.     | Post office                   | Yes                |                           |         |
| 14.     | Nearest commercial bank       | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 15.     | Co-operative bank             | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 16.     | SHG                           | Yes                |                           |         |
| 17.     | Youth club                    | No                 |                           |         |
| 18.     | Anganwadi center              | Yes                |                           |         |
| 19.     | PDS shop                      | Yes                |                           |         |
| 20.     | Local Market                  | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 21.     | Nearest bus shop              | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 22.     | Nearest Railway Station       | No                 | 11 km                     | Waghi   |
| 24.     | Nearest NH                    | No                 | 70 km                     | Chikhli |

## 8. Problem Identified

The major problems found from the participatory and non-participatory observation and village survey of all 1 villages are.

- There is a shortage of water in the village.
- The farmer has no system for irrigation in low water.
- The people of the village do not want to take their own responses.
- There is a gap between the people and the government.
- The different governmental or non- governmental bodies in the village are not effective enough to create awareness among the peoples related to different government schemes.
- There is lack of production due to not being a farm labels.

### **8.1 Drinking water:**

- No safe drinking water is one of the major problems for the entire village; people don't use to filter water.

### **8.2 Open defecation:**

- Same people are exposed to open defecation and behavior is not changed.

### **8.3 Health and Hygiene:**

- Receive water from water with dirty hands or glass.
- After defecation do not wash hands with soap and do not use slipper in the toilet and do not even clean regularly.
- The people do not about cleanliness.

## **9. Conclusion:**

There are 216 HHs residing at the village which consist of 3 caste (kunjhi, varli and bhil). Total population is 1226 including 592 male and 634 female. 201 farmers have land and 15 farmers are land less. The literacy rate of the village is 71.41%. Agriculture is not so profitable due to lack of adequate water. Basic infrastructure (road, drainage, anganwadi, health center, water tanks) are in good condition but there is no water supply from the water tank. Out of 216 HHs in village, 180 HHs were covered under SWC. 30 % of HHs have been surveyed under the study. Finding shows that after the activities large benefits include reduction in soil erosion and increase in production up to 93 %. The water level has also increased for 30 % HHs. Income has increased up to 46.7 % from agriculture, 50 % HHs started growing paddy crop. The activity also helped in developing in new land.

## **10. Recommendations**

The recommendations are framed based on the study and the understanding about the problems and the suggestions given by the villagers.

- The work of SCT and CCT will increase the water level of the ground.
- Sprinkler and drip for irrigation may be taken from PMKSY.
- Youth Committees and women SHGs may be formed and skill development training may be given.
- To make women aware of the village and train skill development of SHG.
- Recommended to practice some water conservation techniques like soak pit, rain water harvesting, etc. and instructed to follow any cheap measure to filter the drinking water.
- Recommended to practice kitchen garden and integrated farming
- They can take the benefit from the I khedut portal and improve the income.
- We recommended sarpanch of every Gram Panchayats to link villages with Swach Bharat Abhiyan.
- Spreading awareness about the fairness of the village people about the drama

## 11. References:

<http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/203-the-dangs.html>

<https://www.google.co.in/search?q=india+of+population+rank+in+district+dang+gujarat&rlz=>

<https://www.censusindia.co.in/towns/waghai-population-the-dangs-gujarat-522842>

<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/522684-dagadiamba-gujarat.html>

[http://www.akrspindia.org.in/home\\_homepage](http://www.akrspindia.org.in/home_homepage)

<https://bestbunding.com.au/pages/bunding-in-agriculture>

### Learning from organization

Waghi cluster office was started in 2010, earlier 3 staff worked in 10 villages. Now 78 villages are working, There are 10 staff in the organization working 7 staff from last 6 years and one staff 1 years and two staff joining recently. waghi cluster from Particular work mobilization, group formation, training, exposure, workshops, financial literacy, village level micro-planning, check dams (new and repairs), drip irrigation, land development, knowledge dissemination, SRI in paddy and millets, vegetable, Farming group formation, collective input supply, market linkages. Identify of new livestock (cow), training on dairy practices, strengthening milk cooperatives. Supporting bamboo in Integrated work preventive veterinary care, shelters, feeding market linkages in development (bamboo) artisans through skills development, improved machineries etc.

All cluster managers of Ahwa area office are planned and have a meeting with the cluster manager in 15 days. The cluster manager gives employees work per day and according to the same planning, the staff go to the village and monitoring the staff on the second day. Based on the manager's plan, all employees have their own area. The office hour is at 9 am to at 6 pm. And in the office, everyone is called by brother or sister to say that all employees are neither big nor small. And there is good cooperation with the people of the village. I got to learn this from AKRSP.