

**Summer Training at
Foundation for Ecological Security, Madhya Pradesh**

**Assessment to Outcomes of PSPS (Prakriti Sansadhan Pradhandhan
Samitti) in Village of Niwas Block, Mandla**

**By
Monika Dodray**

**Under the guidance of
Dr. Goutam Sadhu**

**MBA Rural Management
2017-2019**


School of Development Studies
The IIHMR University, Jaipur
2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Monika Dodray** has undergone summer training in **Role of Prakritik Sansadhan Prabandhan Samiti (PSPS)** at **Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Madhya Pradesh** from **3rd 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.



Dr. Goutam Sadhu
Dean
(School of Development Studies)
IIHMR University, Jaipur



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

Preeti



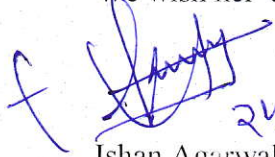
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To whom so ever it may concern

This is to certify that Miss Monika Dodray, a first year student of MBA from IIHMR University, Jaipur joined Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) Mandla, as a student intern on 3rd of April and completed her assignment on 25th of May 2018. She worked with our block team based at Niwas block of Mandla district. During her stay she spent considerable amount of time in project villages, held discussion with different stake holders to understand the rural realities, the way FES works with the community and submitted her report.

Monika, during her short association with us has shown remarkable understanding of the rural realities. She was sincere towards the task assigned to her. She was comfortable in carrying out her job in a difficult location like Niwas and adjusted well with the rural communities as well as with our team.

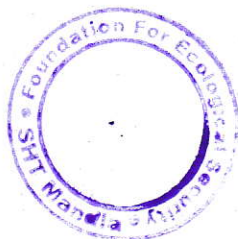
We wish her all success for her future endeavors.

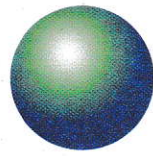
 24/07/2018

Ishan Agarwal

Team Leader

FES, Mandla





FES

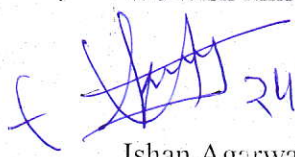
FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL SECURITY

To whom so ever it may concern

This is to certify that Mr Rohit Lakra, a first year student of MBA from IIHMR University Jaipur, joined Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) Mandla, as a student intern on 3rd of April and completed his assignment on 25th of May 2018. He worked with our block team based at Niwas block of Mandla district. During his stay he spent considerable amount of time in project villages, held discussion with different stake holders to understand the rural realities, the way FES works with the community and submitted his report.

Rohit, during his short association with us has shown remarkable understanding of the rural realities. He was sincere towards the task assigned to him. He was comfortable in carrying out his job in a difficult location like Niwas and adjusted well with the rural communities as well as with our team.

We wish him all success for all future endeavors.


Ishan Agarwal
Team Leader
FES, Mandla



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As part of our MBA- Rural Management course, the summer internship project has been a unique experience. This project has enabled me to put knowledge gained so far into practice and gave an opportunity to learn from those who work on the ground. A study like this is never the outcome of the efforts of a single person. So, I acknowledge the contribution of all those who motivated me, interactions with whom guided me in carrying out this organizational training.

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty God for the support & blessing given by him to complete this internship project successfully. I thank Dr. Goutam Sadhu (Dean School of Development Studies) and Prof. Rahul Ghai who help guided me during the summer training and report writing.

I would like to express our sincere gratitude to Mr. Ishan Agarwal (Team Leader) of FES, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh, for providing us the opportunity to do Summer Internship in Foundation for Ecological Security, Niwas Block

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Suryasing Soren (Niwas Block, Co-ordinator), Foundation for Ecological Security, Institutional Process around commons for their orderly supervision & sparing their valuable time out of their busy schedules for discussions and kind co-operation.

Lastly, we would like to thank all the supporting staff Ganesh sir, Amar sir, Alok sir, Sachin sir, Rahul sir, Jaya ma'am, Lakhan bhaiya, Nidhesh bhaiya, CRP, all village Samiti's president & Secretary Manish Maravi, Ram Lal, Fagu Lal Ji, Saroj di, villagers, team members & everyone who have helped us directly or indirectly for the support given by them to complete this internship project successfully and making this a distinct learning experience.

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1. Introduction

Organisation Mission

“As ‘ecological security’ is the foundation of sustainable and equitable development, the Foundation for Ecological (FES) is committed to strengthening, reviving, or restoring, where necessary, the process of ecological succession and the conservation of land, forest, and water resources in the country.”

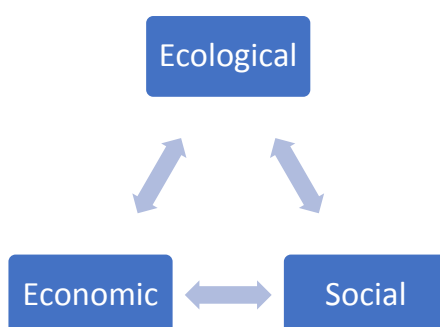
Work

Work towards the ecological restoration and conservation of land and water resources in the uplands and other eco-fragile, degraded, and marginalised zones of the country, and to this end to set in place the processes of coordinated human effort and governance, and provide relief to the poor, in particular.

Works eight directly, or with and through a range of democratic village institutions their federal bodies, and civil society organisation, set up through initiatives that are ecologically sustainable, socially and economically equitable.

Ensures the ecological integrity of all efforts by working, as far as possible, with entire landscapes and with all the inter-related communities within it, through a range of arrangements on their land and aquatic resources, whether Commons, Public, or Private.

Collaborates with Panchayat Raj and other democratic village institutions, as well as appropriate civil society organisations, in their efforts to fulfil the objectives of the society, and to provide technical assistance to them.



Registered under the societies Registration Act XXI 1860, the foundation for Ecological Security was set up in 2001 to reinforce the massive and critical task of ecological restoration in the country.

The FES Signature

FES repositions the dominant views of ‘rural development’ by embedding ‘nature and natural processes’ as fundamental elements to rural infrastructure and, secondly. Community led collection action as a critical space in the governance of shared natural resources such as forests, pastures, and water bodies.

Ecological Restoration

Rapid loss of biodiversity, acute water scarcities, failing soil health, and receding natural forests are some of the most critical problems facing the world.

Ecological security is the bedrock of sustainable development and is also fundamental to economic and social well-being.

Restoration of India’s 74 million acres of so-called “wastelands” could significantly contribute to our NDCs for Climate Action, besides serving critical ecological functions.

FES predominantly works in areas where there is a preponderance of common lands, operating across diverse landscapes such as forests, scrublands, grasslands, farm fields, and water bodies. You work in areas where there is widespread degradation of natural resources, which adds distress and instability to vulnerable rural livelihoods.

Local Governance

Across the globe, widespread degradation of shared natural resources negatively impacts about 1.2 billion people who depend on them.

Decentralised governance of shared resources with secure tenure and robust village institutions frees governments to focus on land-use planning and regulatory functions.’

FES builds on existing social infrastructure to strengthen local self-governance institution, whose key features are representation of all residents, including marginalised groups such as women and the poor, in managing and benefiting from shared resources, collective decision making, and define roles and responsibilities as a community. To ensure constitutional recognition, these institutions are nested within the elected Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.

Enhanced Livelihoods

FES focus is on making livelihoods more secure and resilient by reviving the natural processes of ecosystem, thus bringing a range of benefits to villagers, such as improved food production, reduced expenditure, and multiple sources of income generation.

FES Approach

Farming and Farming Systems

Mandla (Madhya Pradesh): Instead of constructing new dams, repairing the defunct dams by providing sluice gates and helping draw rules for sharing and maintenance have resulted in bringing in 785 acres of farmland under assured irrigation at minimal costs.

Tenure over Common Lands

Mandla(M.P): As rights over water are usually manifested in terms of access and use at local level, and as local arrangements are mostly eroded, rules and regulation for equitable sharing of common water bodies for irrigation and fishing are being evolved by villages.

This study is an outcome of two month stay from April to June at Niwas block operational area of FES.

2. Objectives:

The following are the objectives of this study.

- Understanding roles of institutions- FES, Gram Sabha, Panchayat and PSPS for protection and conservation of commons.
- Understand closely the processes and workings of PSPS
- Analysis on improvement of Income Status of villagers
- Document the Success story of village institution

3. Methodology:

Tools Used:

Interview schedule;

Observation

Sampling Method: Purposive Sampling

Process:

- Old intervention villages of FES
- Selected four villages- 1. Meharasivni 2.Singpur 3.Padarpani 4.Kusmi
- According to the wealth ranking of total households 10% from most vulnerable (landless and women headed households) were chosen for data collection. A total of 55 HH were surveyed.

Village	Total HHs	10% of total HHs
Maharasivni	178	17
Singhpur	150	15
Padarpani	70	7
Kusmi	161	16
Total	559	55

Source of Data:

Both Primary & Secondary Data in Qualitative & Quantitative from were collected for research work.

a. Primary Data Collection

The primary data has been gathered from farmers and villagers of the selected 4 villages through personal interviews, focus group discussions and observations.

b. Secondary Data Collection

The secondary data were collected from organization, Prakritik Sansadhan Prabandhan Samiti, State Government website.

Method of Data Analysis:

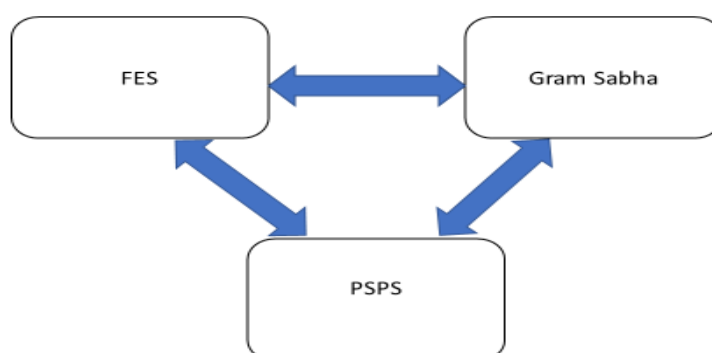
The data is analysed by using MS excel for Graphical and use of the SPSS.

4. Findings and Analysis

Village Profile

Villages	Population	Total Household	Male	Female
Kusmi	754	161	372	382
Padarpani	500	70	154	160
Maharasivni	894	178	425	424
Singpur	702	150	355	347

Institutional Structure



Role of Institutions

“Prakriti Sansadhan Pradandhan samitti” (PSPS)

- To identify and plan for protection of commons of the village and present it to the people of the village.
- To make bye-laws for protection of natural resources, to advise law enforcement and its promotion.
- Take accountability to implement and run project with the permission of the Gram Sabha.

Gram Sabha

- Constitutes committees in village and decentralize responsibilities.
- Maintains a robust system of protection and maintenance of community natural resources

FES

- Helps in planning for protection of commons of the village.
- Technical Support.
- Resource Mobilization and Financial Management

Institutional process around commons in 4 village

Singhpur Village

Singhpur village committee was formed in 2008. The villagers identify the village common land. After identifying the revenue land for commons of this village, the scheme was ~~is~~ formed. The scheme included works like work on pasture development, planting of trees, making community dams, siltation, lantana eradication, - construction of farm bund , stone bund (on private land and common land). In all these works collective interest of all villagers is kept in consideration. This scheme is written in the committee's meeting register. This plan is proposed in a meeting of the Gram Sabha. Works is started after the permission of the Gram Sabha. In which the village council and the committee select the workers. Monitoring of the work is done by the CRP (common resource person). Bank Account is opened in the name of the committee. The chairman and secretary are joint signatories of the bank account. Farmers are trained in organic farming. The CRP monitors the training given to farmers.

To manage community resources continuously, according to the work, the committee rules form which is called byelaws.

a. **Lantana eradication:** - The work of Lantana eradication has been done under the village committee. In the first year, the FES organization gives wages for the labour of the community in eradication of Lantana. In the following two years the community does it by contributing their labour. Lantana is a wild plant, and its thick bushes are hiding places for ns wild boar, that ruins the crops. After the first rain in the first year, the work of cleaning begins. Lantana are strong, after the rain moisture comes in the soil, due to which it is easy to extract the plant from the root. By which the plant cannot grow again.

b. **Management of Stop Dam Gate:** - The rule of opening and closing the gate of stop dam have been made. The farmer near the stop dam has been given the responsibility of looking after the gate. Gate is managed by people in the village.

Dams have less water due to less rainfall for the past 3 years. Seeing this situation, the village committee decided that Dam would not be used for irrigation this year. Water is reserved for the animals of the village. If a person uses water for irrigation, his motor would be seized by the committee.

Maharasivni

The committee of Maharasivni village was built in 2008. The villagers identified the village common land. After identifying the revenue land for commons of this village, the scheme was formed. The scheme included works like work on pasture development, planting of trees, making community dams, siltation, lantana eradication, construction of farm bund, stone bund (on private land and common land). In all these works collective interest of all villages is kept in consideration. This scheme is written in the committee's meeting register. This plan is proposed in a meeting of the Gram Sabha. Monitoring of the work is done by the CRP (common resource person). Bank accounting is open in the name of the committee. The chairman and joint signatories of the bank account. Farmers are trained in organic farming. Training periodically monitors the given farmers.

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Pasture Development: - In the common land, fodder and tree plants were planted for animals. In which the Village Committee made rules that those who feed animals in the open grazing , they will take 500 rupees and they will be given a reward of 50 rupees.

Padarpani Village

Padarpani village committee was formed in 2008. The villagers identified the village common land. After identifying the revenue land for commons of this village, the scheme was formed. The scheme included works like work on pasture development, planting of trees, making community dams, siltation, lantana eradication, construction of farm bund , stone bund (on private land and common land). In all these works collective interest of all villagers is kept in consideration. This scheme is written in the committee's meeting register. This plan is proposed in a meeting of the Gram Sabha. Works is started after the permission of the Gram Sabha. In which the village council and the committee select the workers. Monitoring of the work is done by the CRP (common resource person). Bank Account is opened in the name of the committee. The chairman and secretary are joint signatories of the bank account. Farmers are trained in organic farming. The CRP monitors the training given to farmers.

In order to manage community resources continuously, according to the work, the committee rules form which is called byelaws.

a) **In relation to bringing wood from the forest:** - The rules have been made to preserve the trees which have been planted in the common land of the village.

Those who are caught on cutting raw wood, they will have to pay 500 rupees as fines and those who report the information of the woodcutters will be given a reward of 100 rupees.

b) **Nal-Jal Yojana:** - This yojana was launched on 5th of 2010. This plan was closed due to non-payment of electricity bill in the middle. In 2017 the electricity bill was paid by the PSPS committee and this scheme was under the committee. Instead of paying the amount of electricity bill, the people of the village had done lantana eradicated from labour wages. Water is supplied with tap water in 50 houses. In which 30 houses take water from tank, which is given in 30 rupees a month. In 20 houses the use tap water supply, which is given in 50 rupees a month.

c. **Lantana eradication:** - The work of Lantana eradication has been done under the village committee. In the first year, the FES organization gives wages for the labour of the community in eradication of Lantana. In the following two years the community does it by contributing their labour. Lantana is a wild plant, and its thick bushes are hiding places for ns wild boar, that ruins the crops. After the first rain in the first year, the work of cleaning begins. Lantana are strong, after the rain moisture comes in the soil, due to which it is easy to extract the plant from the root. By which the plant cannot grow again.

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Kusmi Village

Kusmi village committee was formed in 2009. The villagers identified the village common land. After identifying the revenue land for commons of this village, the scheme was formed. The scheme included works like work on pasture development, planting of trees, making community dams, siltation, lantana eradication, construction of farm bund, stone bund (on private

land and common land). In all these works collective interest of all villagers is kept in consideration. This scheme is written in the committee's meeting register. This plan is proposed in a meeting of the Gram Sabha. Works is started after the permission of the Gram Sabha. In which the village council and the committee select the workers. Monitoring of the work is done by the CRP (common resource person). Bank Account is opened in the name of the committee. The chairman and secretary are joint signatories of the bank account. Farmers are trained in organic farming. The CRP monitors the training given to farmers.

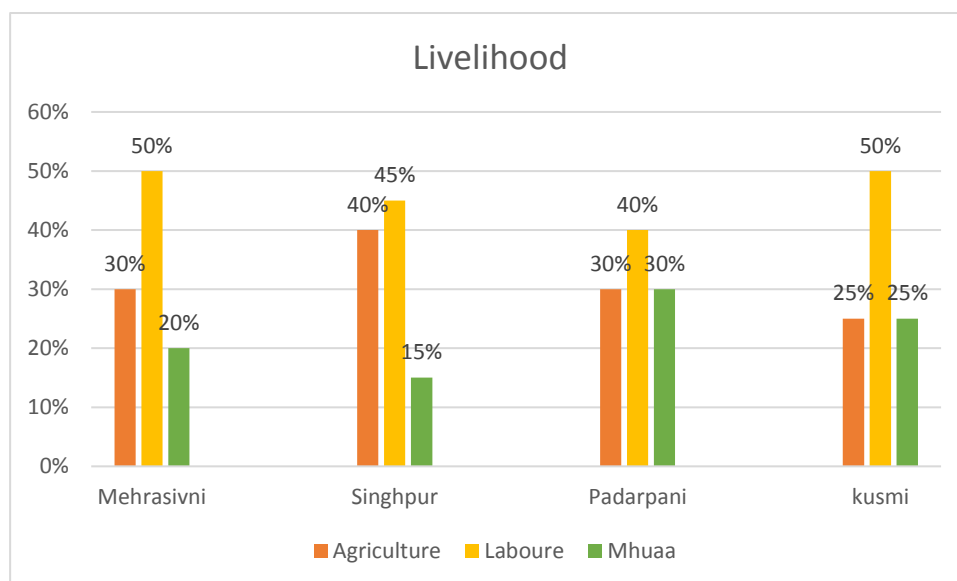
In order to manage community resources continuously, according to the work, the committee rules form which is called byelaws.

(a) Management of Stop Dam Gate: - The rule of opening and closing the gate of stop dam has been made. In which every house in the village takes the responsibility of looking after the stop dam gate. Villagers manage the stop dam gate by rotating the responsibility among the households.

(b) Regarding bringing wood from the forest: - The rules have been made to preserve the trees which have been planted in the common land of the village. Those who are caught on cutting raw wood, they will have to pay 500 rupees as fines and those who report the information of the woodcutters will be given a reward of 100 rupees.

Income Sources

The livelihood of these villages depends on the crops, wages and the Forest.



The livelihood of the people of these villages depends on agriculture, Labour wages and forest production (Mahua). Most of the people work as labour wages. Agriculture and mahua are seasonal products as they are based on rainfall.

Due to the decrease in rainfall since last 3 years, the incidence of agriculture and mahua product has decreased.

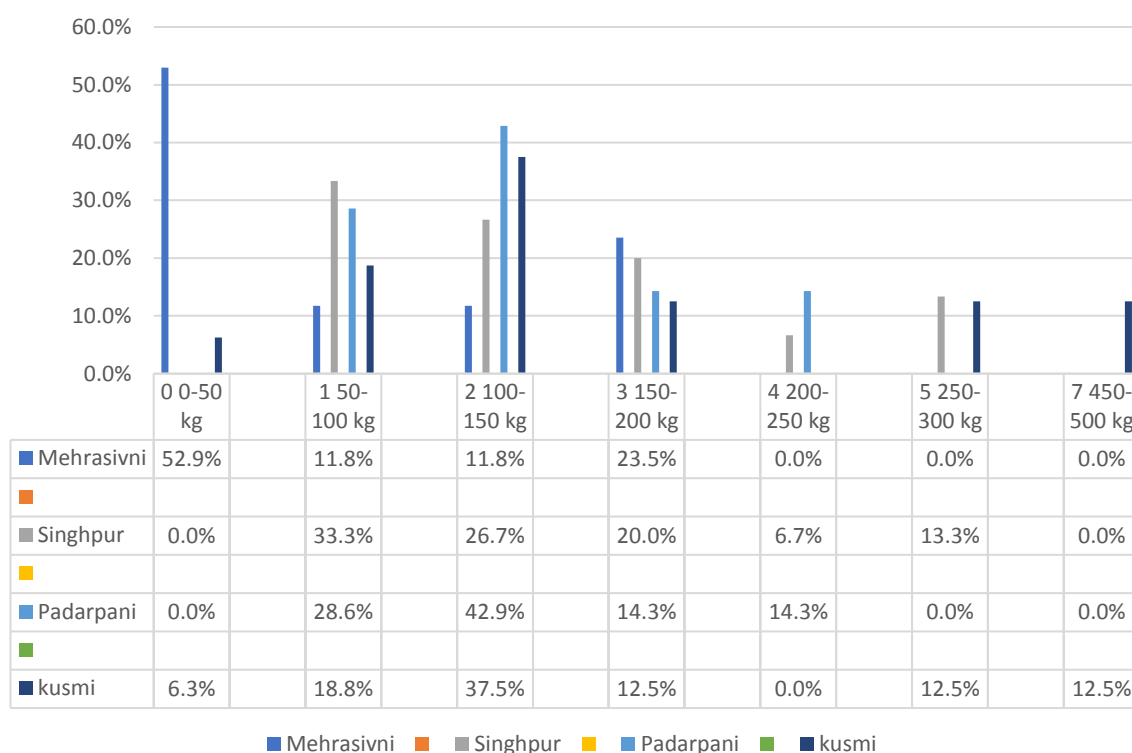
Benefit from forest

The livelihood of all these households is based on crops, wages, forest products such as: -hare, bahera, tendu lefe, mahua, char- chironji.

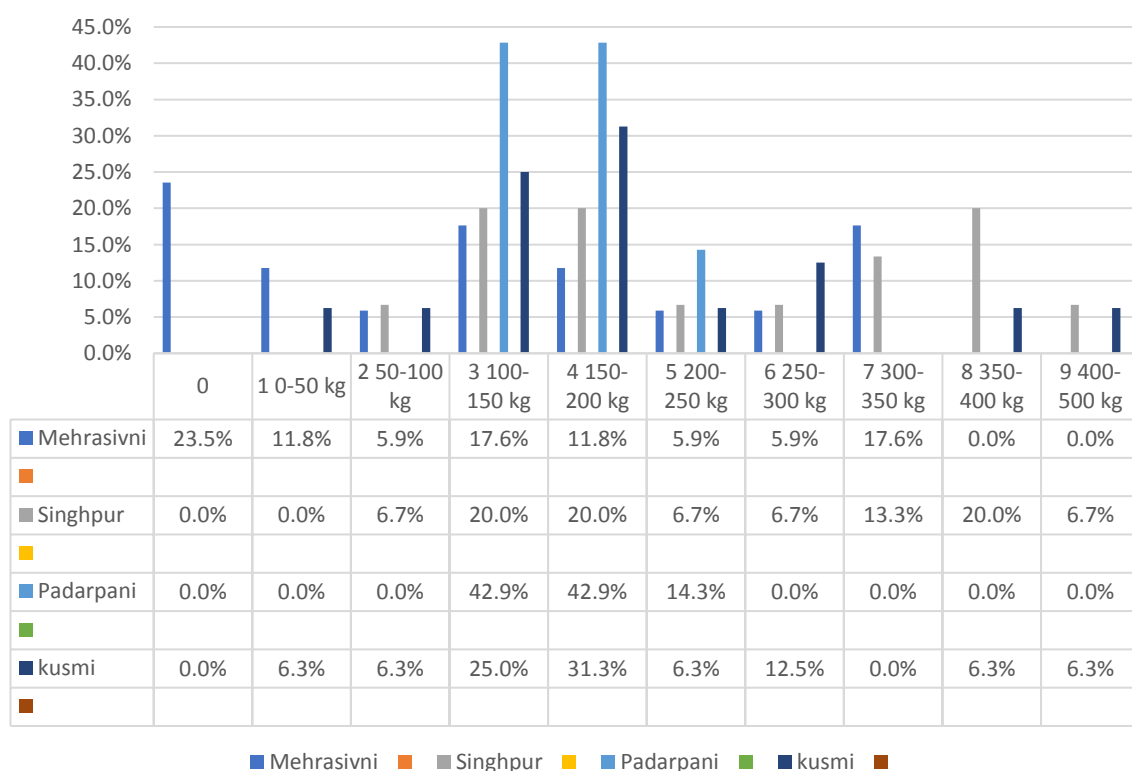
41.2 % from Maharasivni, 60 % from Singhpur and 68.8% of Kusmi villagers depend on the forest product for their livelihood. They collect the forestry products as firewood/ cooking wood, timber items for farming, wood for making home. 42.9% of Padarpani mainly collect the product like wood for making home, firewood, the tendu leaves, the char chironji, and the farming materials.

Mahua is one of the most important forestry product for the villagers. It is also one of the seasonal product which depends on the rainfall. Due to the unsupported season for mahua, the price of the mahua spike high i.e. Rs. 20.00 per Kg.

Mahua production in 2018



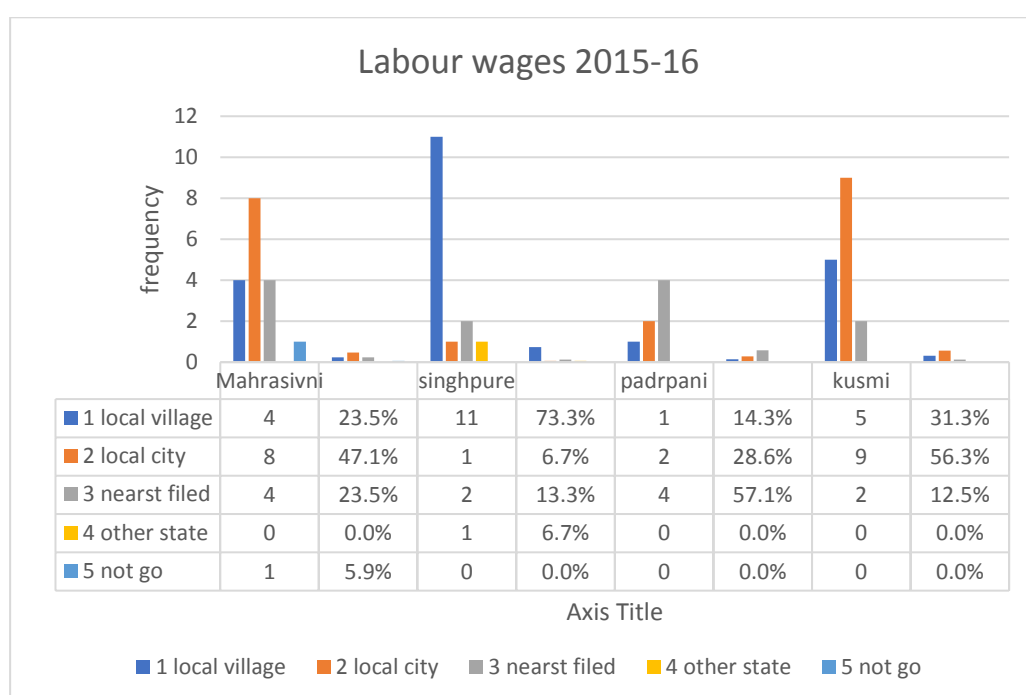
Mahua production in 2015

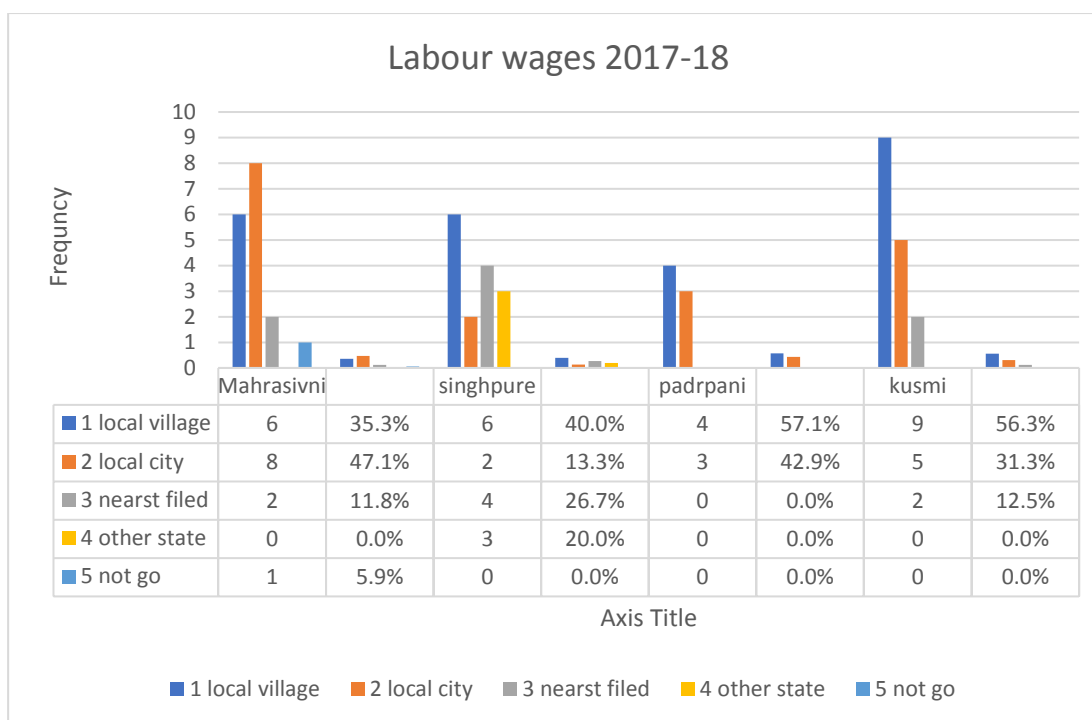


Previously (three years ago) villagers were collecting around -of 400-500 kg of mahua per year. But this year, they were able to collect the same only of 150-200 kg. Thus, their economic condition became poor and pulled them into the sorrowful condition. Mahua is collected by all villagers. It is the major source of income for women headed families. There is high demand for mahua in the market. Last three years due to low production of mahua the prices have increased from Rs 10 per kg to as much 20 to 25 per kg.

Labour wages Income

Labour wages are the source of economy for livelihood. The villagers work for 2/3 months as labourer per year. Previously, they were also used to migrate to nearer cities for their livelihood. In the last few years the proportion of migration in the village has reduced because of providing opportunities of labour work in the same village by the FES.

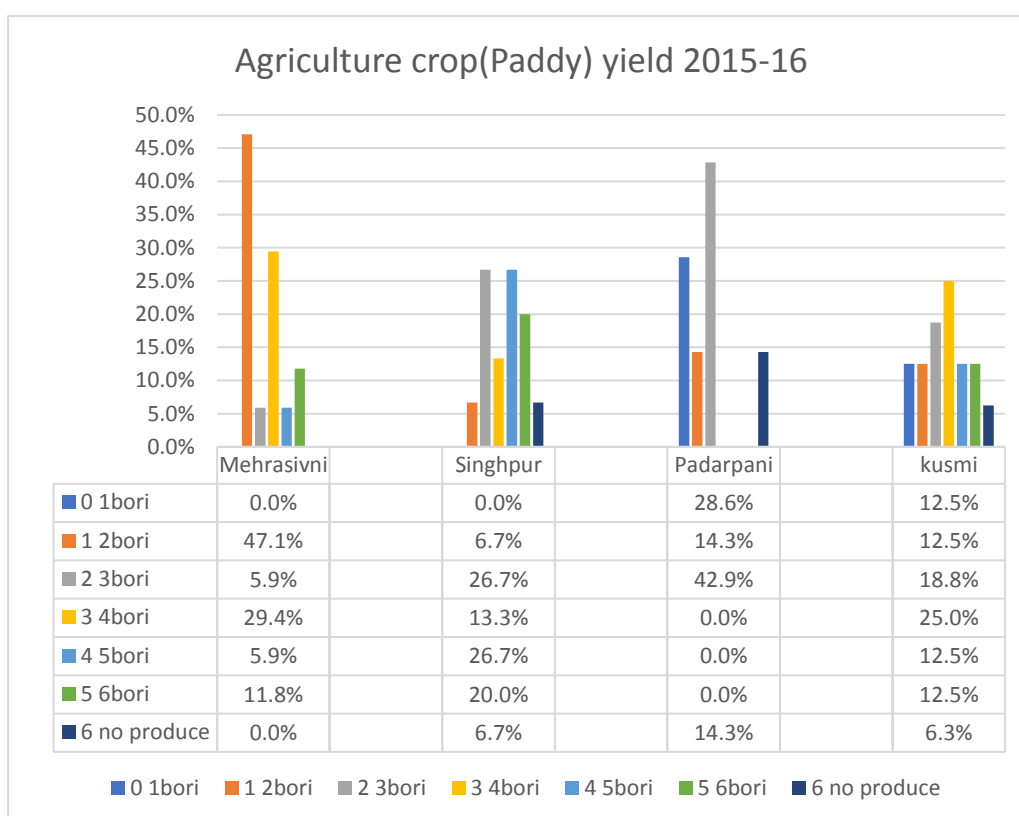
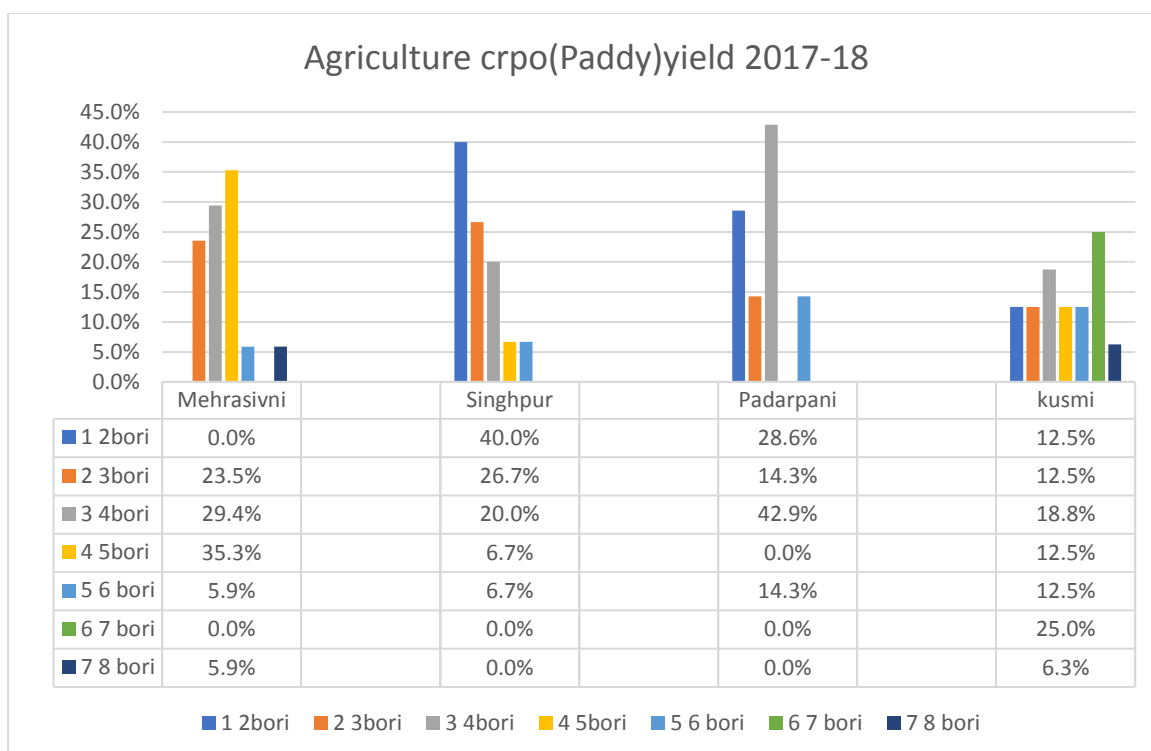




In Maharasivni, 23.5% of people were used to do labour wages in the village before 3 years. But currently 35.3% of people do wages in the same villages. It means there is an increase of 12% of people use the labour wages in the same village. Similarly, in Singhpur, 14.3%, in Padarpani, 41.8% and in Kusmi, 25% of increase in labour wages. This increased availability of labour opportunity in the villages has been made possible due to work generated by FES on watershed activities.

Agriculture income

In these four villages, paddy, wheat, maize, millets are harvested. The geographical part of all villages is different. There is a low layer of soil and some hill station.

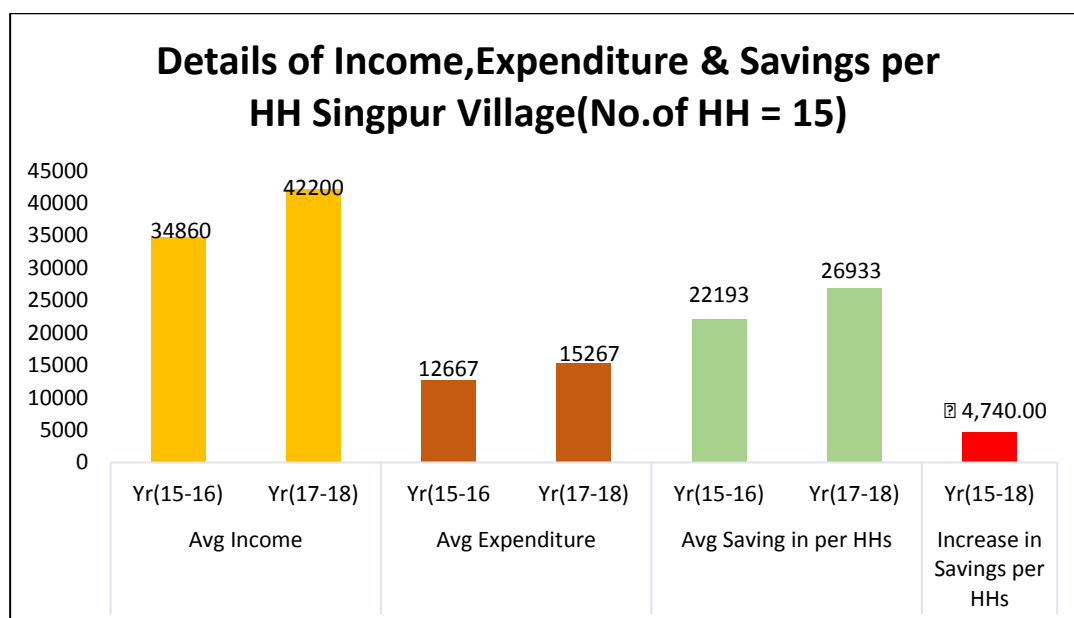


We surveyed the paddy crop. 1 bag(bori) i.e 100 kg. due to the decrease in rainfall since last 3 years, the crop production got decreased. In Mehraivni 3 years ago, has 600 kg of paddy (11.8), which is now only of 5.9%, in Singhpur has 600 kg i.e. 20%, and now only of 6.7%. Padarpani has 300 kg i.e. 42.9%,

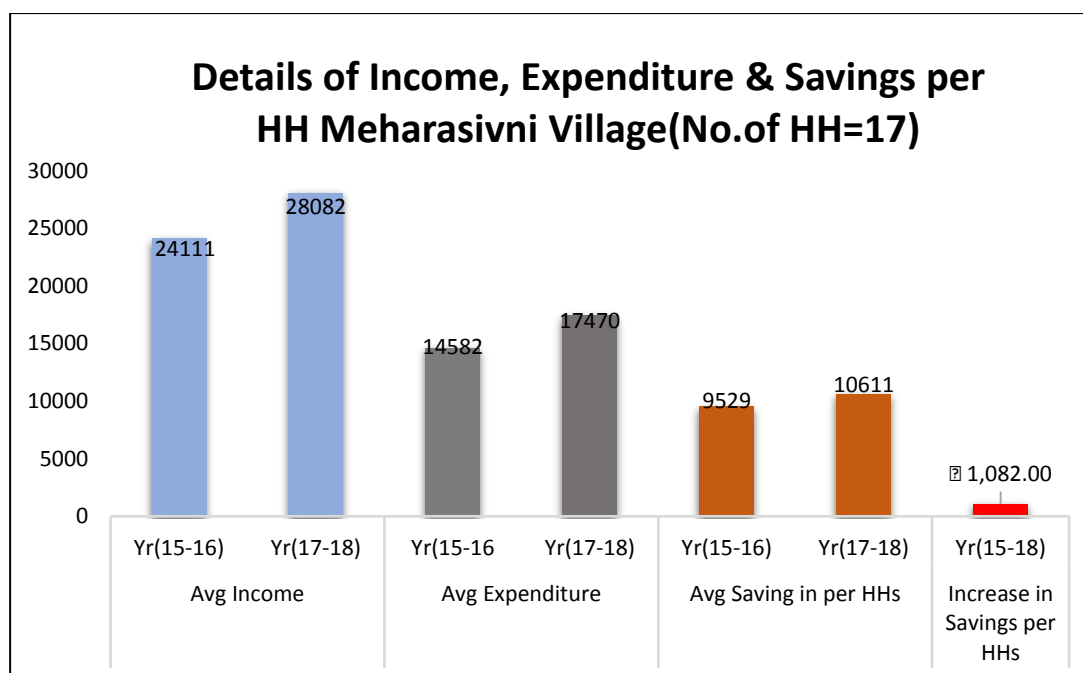
now only 14.3%. and Kusmi had 600 kg i.e. 12.5% and now only of 12.5%. it is due to hilly reason and low layer of soil.

Looking at the issue the FES worked on the organic farming which promoted people to use the organic fertilizers which led their economic situation well.

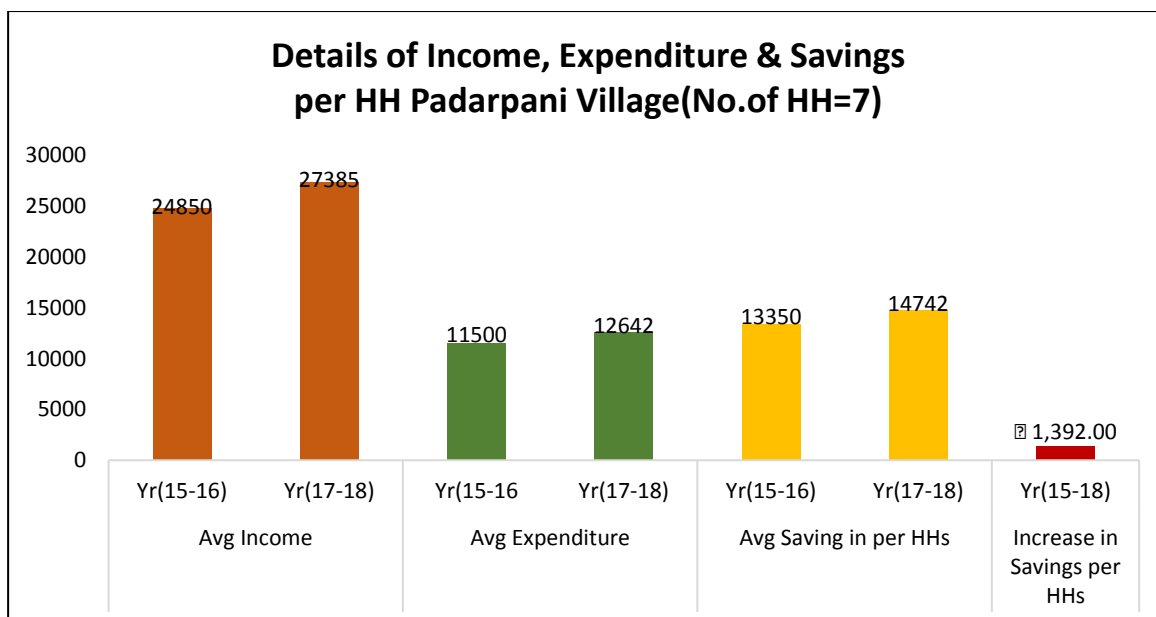
In this field study, we did not visit to the Ridge area.



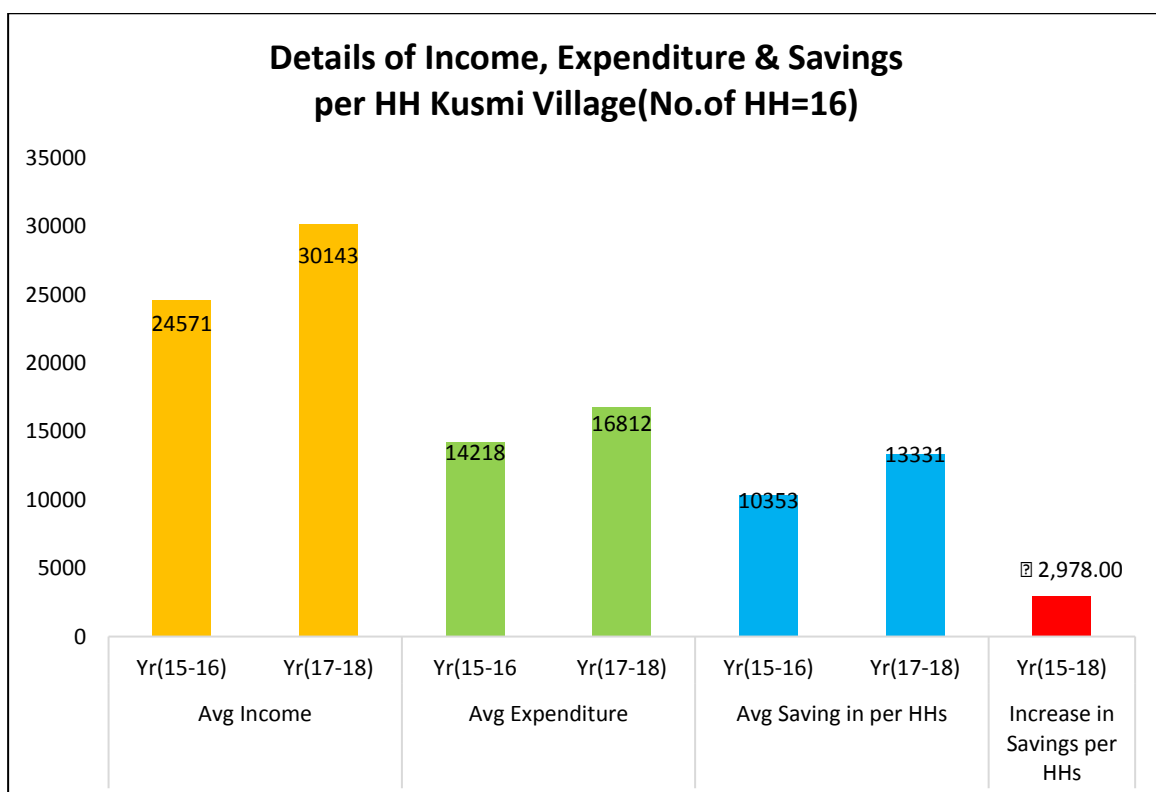
Income status in Singpur villages. 4740 Rs. Increase in saving per HHs.



Income status in Meharasivni villages 1082 Rs. Increase in saving per HHs.



Income status in Padarpani villages 1392 Rs. Increase in saving per HHs.



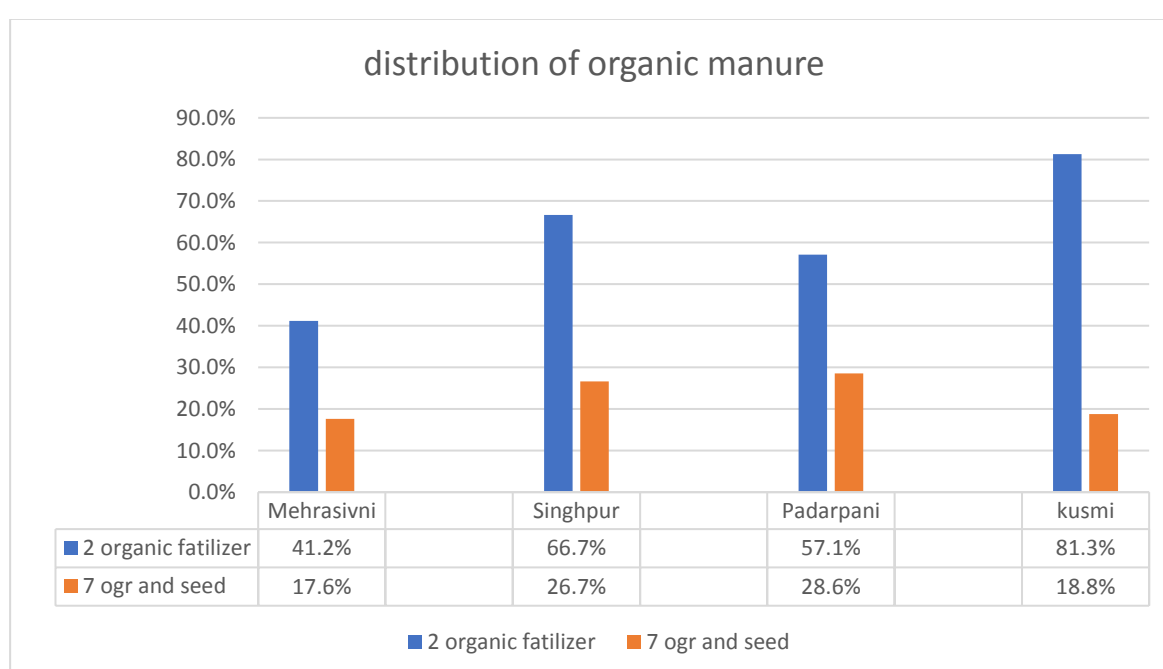
Income status in Kusmi villages 2978 Rs. Increase in saving per HHs.

Income status has increased. Major income source is from labour wages. Last three years have been of low rainfall so yields from agriculture(paddy) and mahua have been very low. So that villagers are going to nearest city Jabalpur for two months to do seasonal work. FES organisation

work in this villages on watershed activities though project (HUV, Nabard, GIZ). Watershed activities such as:- fram bunding, stone bunding, pond cleaning, Lantana eradication.

Labour work male and female both but some female labour worker in villages. After before labour wages was 80 Rs. Per day, present labour wages 100-150 Rs. Per day. Male and female are given the same wages.

Promotion of organic farming by FES: -



Along with the organic farming facilities by the FES, people started to use organic manure for farming and seed treatment in farmland, led them to reduce input costs in farming.

Benefits by government schemes.

29.4 percent of Maharasivni have been benefited from government scheme i.e. of Ration Card, LPG Gas, Toilet. Similarly in Singhpur 6.3% of Ration Card, LPG Gas in Padarpani 42.9% of ration card, lpg gas and toilet and in Kusme 63.8% of Ration Card, LPG Gas, Toilet .

Prior to all the villagers got the benefit of the ration card only.

Due to the availability of lpg gas from the government scheme, people have brought down wood from the forest.

Case story

In Padarpani village



This success story is about the committee. Village-Padarpani, block-Niwas, district - Mandla, State-Madhya Pradesh. This story is from Padarpani village and the population of this village is 500. In the village, the FES organization is working through the committee from 2008. The name of this committee is the “Prakritik Sansadhan Prabandhan sammitee”, which deals with water conservation in community land, community forest, watershed area. Most of the work in the land, which is also called the pastoral land. Including fodder for tree plantation and domestic animals. There are 12 members in this committee, in which the President and the Secretary handle the work. Land / pasture land which belongs to the village. Make rules to keep it safe. Which is called by-laws. —There are rules made by the people of the village and maintained in a register. Those who do not obey this rule are punished according to the same rules. This committee works on a sustainable basis. This will benefit all the people of the village. Whatever work it does, the contribution of the committee goes to the account of the committee. Lentana cleans once in 3 years. That happened on the ground floor. The construction of the farm bund was done in the common land and the private land. The person who was in charge of the work was as much as the work done, and 16% was deposited in the

committee, which would be used in the future. Whose wages are given by FES, work according to the project. Work of Lantana and farm bund is being done by GIZ and NABAD. Any work done in the village is by the committee. Rain has been done for 3 years. There is lack of water.

There are three water tanks in the village, and water is supplied to the village. In the summer of May, water comes to the house of the people of Padarpani. This was done by Panchayat in 2010 under the Nal-Jal Scheme. In which 20 people go to the house's and the rest take water from the tank. The water in the tank comes from the wells of the village. This Well is very old. A motor 1.50 HP, 3" inch plastic pipe, which is connected to the well. There is 1" inch plastic pipe going from door to door. It was first the sarpanch of Panchayat to conduct it. Which has run this water system by 2015. All the beneficial people of the village pay money in the month to run smoothly. In whose house the water goes by the pipes, 50 rupees and those who fill the tank with water, in 30 rupees a month. It runs through motor power. The machine operator is given 700 rupees.

By the year 2015 Sarpanch looked after this system. But at the right time did not pay the full electricity bill, in which supply of water was interrupted for a few days. The restarted of this scheme PSPS committee president, Fagu Lala Kruppe, and the water supply started again from 2017 onwards through the committee. 20000 rupees electricity bill was paid through the committee. The machine was damaged. With the consent of the villagers, the society was rectified by the contribution of the society. The money that was given in the electricity bill. The villagers did not take wages after lantana eradication on common land and paid all the wages in the electricity bills. Today water is being supplied again in the village. Women have the highest benefit of this scheme. Water does not have to go away, it saves time. Some water is found for animals. Women do other things of the house.

Participation

Talking to the beneficiaries of Nal jal Scheme named Parvati Bai, Narbadia Bai, Kausalya Bai, Lumia Bai, he said - do not have to go away for water. Some domestic animals get water. Home in work, wash dishes, cleaning clothes, and water for drinking, easily gets. It does not

require much physical effort. Time is also saved. The other can do the work. On the market day, come shopping from the market.

Case Story

In Singhpur Villages

This is the story of success by the face of the society in the village. Which is from Singhpur village of Niwas block. The population of this village is 702. Which is 8 km away from the Niwas block. The present is in April 2018.

There was a proposal to build a pond on the common land in village-Singhpur.

FES has been working in Singhpur since 2008, thereby changing the thinking of the people, people of all the villages have started thinking about common resources, which is why the whole village has decided to make the common pond bigger.

The land which was being discussed in the form of common pond is the common land of the village. Earlier there was a small pond. Thinking that rain is coming down from the year, the people of the village decided that the common pond should be bigger. common land in plot number is 469 and rakba is 0.46. The water storage area of this lake is less and is thought to increase the area. But there was a problem. The land next to the lake was a farmer. The name of which is Mr. Ramesh Lamm, the plot number of his land is 467, the rkba number is 0.46. The people of the village talked to Ramesh to give this land a common pond. There was also discussion in the Gram Sabha.

Process

Members of the Prakritik Sansadhan Prabandhan Samiti proposed a common pond to prevent rain water. This proposal was passed in the Gram Sabha. There was talk about this topic and all approved. The Committee performs collective work which will benefit all the people. The villagers were thinking of enlarging this pond. One problem was that the land adjacent to that pool was a farmer named Ramesh Lama whose plot number 467 of land, and the rkba number of land is 0.46. All the people of the Gram Sabha spoke to Ramesh ji and asked to give land in another place. It was decided to give land on the edge of the main road. The people present in the Gram Sabha have asked Mr. Ramesh to accompany the land papers. Mr. Ramesh also agreed on this and agreed to give land to common pond. All this process was written in the committee's meeting register. It is also written in the register of the Gram Sabha. So that there is

written evidence. All people present in the Gram Sabha were also signed. This work was done in the common ground by the committee in April 2018. This process is underway.

Challenges

If no one ever come, then that farmer Ramesh Lama had to take his land. Ramesh Lama to job in another place. But after the 6-7 month try then work is done.

Further improvement.

Rain water will be stored in the future, there will be water for the domestic animals of the people, recharge the ground water, facilitate irrigation, collective fish will be fodder, fodder will be expanded in the pasture land, plant trees on the banks of the lake will look like this. These will be the common pond of all the people, which will benefit the people of the village.

Outcomes of the work by the PSPS

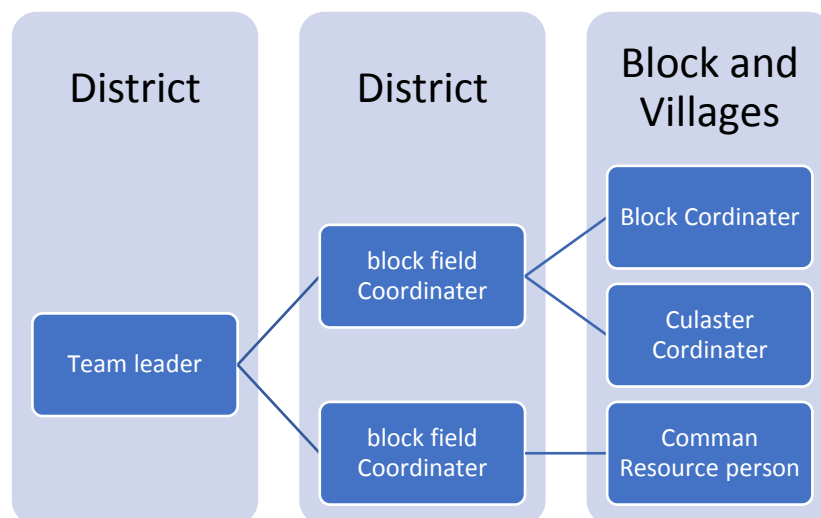
- Village people are concerned about their common resources.
- Initiatives to protect common consonants.
- Have a social decision.
- Confidence has increased among them.
- Looks at the social-unity.
- All the collective advances are discussed in the Gram Sabha.
- Aware about the development of natural resources.
- Women's participation in the Gram Sabha has been increased.

Observations

Gond and Baiga are two castes who are in majority in this area. They do collective work. Do not spend money in marriages. Help each other.. female and male both ae involved in decision making in family. Education is well. Male female ratio is good. Woman get a chance to keep their point of view. There is no discrimination between boys and girls. They think about community resources. People are beginning to know their rights. Has been protected by plantation in common land.

The amount of work done by the PSPS committee is credited to the committee. The person in the revenue land (agriculture field) work (farm bund, stone bund) done by PSPS committee those people given the “Anshdan”, total amount upon 100Rs per given 16% Anshdan. Similarly organic fertilizer, seed distribution to PSPS committee purchase those person given “Anshdan” some money. This will strengthen the committee even in economic condition.

5. Organisation Learning



FES is the Flat organisation. One Team Leader and two block field coordinator live in district office. One block coordinator, two assistant coordinator, two villages filed coordinator, villager Common Resource Person(CRP), PSPS committee Coordinator president and sectary was work in block office.

One CRP responsible three villages. 14 CRP work of this block. Monthly meeting is done in the first and the last week of the month and as per requirement. Federation meeting is done two- three month. In this meeting attend all member of PSPS committee. The problem of the committee is resolved. Whatever scheme comes into the institution, it is easily explained. If not understood, then shown by demonstrations.

CRP and PSPS member work demand from FES. After the approval of the FES block, the demand is send to the district office. Complete this work generated by mosterrol send the district office and then payment came to the PSPS committee Account after wages give the worker.

The organisation has two way communication that reduces chances of gaps in communication.

Self- Learning

- Simple organisation structure.
- Minimum staff for Planning level.
- Local language use in villages.
- Easy way to communicate the filed staff.
- Demonstrations in field.
- Two way communication.

- Working Committee and work in community participation.
- Transparency in all the work.
- Making the Committee Self-dependent.

6. Suggestion

- To organise training programs to motivate the members of the committees.
- Products to increase income from forest products.
- To collect all their products by the committee and sell them at the right price.
- Promotion of small industry or animal husbandry for the livelihood of single women.

7. Conclusion

- Better protection of Natural Resources through strengthened local governance, community participation in decision making regarding use and regeneration of commons
- Economic status of people has improved through regular work at village, reduction of migration and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices

References

Refence – (book) Annual Report 2015-2016

Community Institution (book)

Nilkanth Patrika (Article)

Agreement (Karar nama) of PSPS with FES

Annexure 1

PHOTOGRAP







Common Dam in Kusmi Village







Training of CRP for watershed activity



Survey of data collection in Kusmi village



Nal-Jal Shcem for common well



Commons land in Padarpani Village



Lantana Eradiation in Village Commons Land





Medbandhan work in private land of villagers