

sandeepkhai

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN'S GROUPS  
VIA  
ECO-RESTORATION  
OF  
NORTHERN KUTCH  
( GUJARAT STATE )

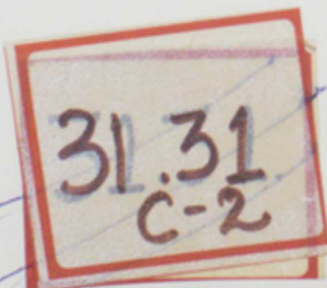
FOR  
MAIN PHASE I  
APRIL 1996 TO MARCH 1999



SUBMITTED BY  
JANVIKAS  
AHMEDABAD



SUBMITTED TO  
SWISS DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION  
NEW DELHI



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## Chapter 1

# BACKGROUND

### 1.1 PROGRAMME

This programme is an ongoing collaboration between the following agencies being implemented in Kutch district of Gujarat State since June 1991.

- 1) Swiss Development Co-operation
- 2) Janvikas, Ahmedabad

Janvikas, has set up another organization, Janvikas Ecology Cell in Kutch which collaborates closely with another agency Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan to implement this programme. It is envisaged that, in the near future SDC will officially link up directly with Janvikas Ecology Cell after it registers as a separate organization.

The programme has gone through the following stages and time frames to come to the Main Phase of the programme.

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| I The Pre Pilot Phase | June 1991 to August 1993  |
| II The Pilot Phase    | Sept. 1993 to August 1995 |

At the end of the pilot phase an independent review was called by the NGO's that went through the following stages.

1. A three member review team made up of a social scientist, a technical expert and an OD expert studied the various documents of the programme and visited the project area, met the village committees and the collaborating agencies for ten days. At the end of their visit a workshop was organized in which they presented their findings before the agencies and some invited experts.
2. A first draft of the review report was prepared and circulated to the agencies, other experts and SDC.
3. A two day workshop was called in Kutch to discuss the review report that was attended by the agencies, invited experts and SDC. Various recommendations were made and further data was compiled by the agencies and given to the review team to be incorporated into the final document. A presentation of the concept of the Main Phase was also presented by the field agencies.
4. The final Review document was prepared and circulated to all the partners.

5. A meeting was organized by SDC in Delhi in Nov. 1995 in which the Main Phase proposal along with budgets was presented by the NGO's to members of SDC Delhi and Berne. It was agreed that a three year Main Phase proposal be submitted to SDC.

6. A Pilot Extension Phase was sanctioned for a period of seven months upto April 1996 to initiate planning at the grassroots level and upgrade capability of the NGO's for the Main Phase.

The objectives and results of the Pre Pilot Phase and Pilot Phase have been detailed extensively in the review report. Presented below are some of the highlights of the Pre Pilot and Pilot Phase that lead into the Main Phase of the programme.

### The Pre Pilot Phase

- To initiate the setting up of field support institutions (JVEC and project office of the Government).
- To initiate the field work in the villages.
- To give time to the agencies to sign a bilateral (SDC, GOG, Janvikas)

Where as the NGO institution was set up (JVEC) and field processes were started, the bilateral was not signed due to a lack of political will on the GOI's part. SDC and Janvikas agreed to go ahead with the programme in an independent collaboration without the Government as a partner.

### The Pilot Phase

This phase was to throw up several experiences so that the process of standardizing systems, methodologies etc. based on these experiences could be started in the Main Phase. There were two broad main areas under which these experiences were to be gained.

#### Socially :

To understand and develop structures, where women can control decision making; training needs be identified and various training methodologies developed to empower women and men of the area.

#### Technically :

Develop an action research methodology to find solutions to the problems of this difficult area; throw up a viable set of technologies to be used in the main phase on a larger scale.

The pilot phase also looked at financial systems, and undertook an environment awareness programme in all of KMVS villages.

### The Main Phase

The main phase is to :

- 1 - See the expansion of the programme from the initial mandated six villages to several villages of Pachchham and Nakhatrana specifically, and other villages of KMVS.
- 2 - The standardization of some systems based on the experiences from the pilot phase
- 3 - The opening up of JVEC as a district support and network agency.

This phase has been envisaged to last five years.

Main Phase I - April 1996 to March 1999

Main Phase II- April 1999 to March 2002

### 1.2 JVEC/KMVS

#### JVEC

It was recognized that technical projects in the country have not had a good track record of involving people and least of all have a gender perspective. In Kutch the technical situation was further complicated, in the sense, that traditional technical packages developed for these parts of the country could not be offered to the people because of its unique problems like salinity etc. and with the emerging dissatisfaction with some of the ill effects of green resolution technologies, which too mainly catered to high rainfall areas was not applicable.

JVEC was not an institution set in Kutch to provide technical services along preconceived ideas of development. Therefore it did not have a preconceived structure of operation. JVEC was envisaged as a strategic support organization that will over the Pilot Phase put itself through various programmed experiences to develop into an institution that can address the above issues for the people and ecology of Kutch. Therefore JVEC had the task of:

1. developing a technical understanding of the area with the people.
2. develop the organizational structure identity and capability to be an effective support organization for Kutch.
3. at the same time use the pilot phase to impact the environment and set the base for a large scale programme in the Main Phase.

To achieve this certain strategic decisions were taken at the onset. JVEC will link up with KMVS women groups; KMVS and JVEC personnel will work together as a single unit for at least three years; JVEC will not take technical personnel for one to two years; JVEC will work intensively in one village of each agro eco zone, but take up small projects in the entire sangathan of 50 villages.

#### KMVS

KMVS's agenda was expressively to empower women by involving them in decision making and skill upgradation in all spheres of life. Therefore before this programme began the women had been organized into Mahila Mandals and were members of the KMVS Sangathan with representation on its board and later each region set up the Taluka Samitis. They had worked on various activities like handicrafts, health, literacy, Savings and Credit, legal aid.

KMVS was increasingly realizing that without the women taking decisions for the village on core issues like land, water, farming and animal husbandry the patriarchal structure was not going to yield and equal representation on all political bodies would continue to elude. Also the depleting natural resource base was a human issue that regularly arose as a primary concern in the sangathans meetings that finally translated as increasing hardship and burden for women.

Whereas the earlier issues taken up by women did break patriarchal structures they largely were restricted to a tacit approval by men, however, this was an issue that would require the equal involvement of men in their programmes where the men would have to recognize the involvement of women. There were also questions like,

- how much was it possible to disturb the patriarchal structures at this time in history ?
- how much did the women want to empower themselves and how much did they want their natural resources upgraded even if they did not control it ?
- how much skill and knowledge upgrading of women on local resource and its management issues, will be necessary ?
- what implementation systems could be evolved to empower women ?

The Pilot phase objective for KMVS were :

- a) identify the natural resource related issues the women wanted to work on
- b) assess their knowledge and skill levels on those issues
- c) develop a model of implementation that could empower them
- d) KMVS wanted to develop its capability to plan and implement such projects.

## Chapter 2

### EMERGING TRENDS AFTER PILOT PHASE

Some of the important trends in the programme have been enunciated below that become the 'take off' point for the next three years. These trends have been grouped under the following heads

- 1 Technical
- 2 Unit of development
- 3 Structure & Roles
- 4 Area and their focus
- 5 Funding systems

#### 2.1 TECHNICAL

JVEC over the last four years has worked on various technologies ranging from the field of water resources, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, energy, etc. Two important areas have been its main focus.

- (i) What should be the technical concept of development
- (ii) Developing an 'action research methodology' with the people

#### A Watershed Management to Integrated Resource Management (IRM):

Treating the watershed from ridge to valley has come to be accepted as an ecologically sound, cheap, locally manageable technology that provides distributive justice at the same time. This was the unit that the programme explored with the people initially. Whereas there were several features of this approach that has become, and continues to become a part of the methodology here the watershed as a unit could not be incorporated for the following reasons:

1. The geology here poses a variety of problems.
  - The ridge to valley approach needs to avoid the saline rocks that can often be found on top of the catchment.
  - The highly disturbed geology does not allow percolation of water to be harvested downstream in several cases.
  - Clay layers impede percolation
2. Secondly, the density of population is very low and often a village of 600-1000 persons has 50 to 100 sq.km. of land. Attempts of treating rivers from ridge to valley can be extremely expensive and not viable.

Various aspects of watershed are being incorporated like sub surface checks, small dams, percolation dams, terracing but most of all the tenet of watershed of increasing groundwater and landuse based on capability is being realized wherever possible.

Traditional household economics in arid ecologies has relied on integrating various resources, and their byproducts being recycled or becoming inputs for other income sources as against monosystemic intensive farming systems. Most rural economics capitalise on economic potential of by-products but due to the uncertainty of regular rainfall arid economies have a more diverse income base.

Whereas 'user groups' will still follow a catchment or caste or familial grouping pattern the model of development will try and develop a multiple income base or an **Integrated Resource Management approach**. (also refer IRM stages in chapter- 5)

#### ✓ B Action Research Methodology :

At the beginning of the pilot phase our precept was that people identify their own research needs and JVEC supports them with both finance and technical information. JVEC's work is beginning to identify and work has been done on various water harvesting and agriculture technologies. Work is now beginning on animal husbandry as well. The concept works on two understandings,

- there is vast knowledge base with several experts in the villages,
- modern scientific technologies should be made available to peoples plans for their village and not that the technologies determine the village plan.

This experience has helped develop a method of **rural experts, peoples demo farms and regional service centres** that is going to be institutionalised in the Main Phase. This has been explained in great detail in chapter no. 5.

## 2.2 UNIT OF DEVELOPMENT

The programme began keeping the Mahila Mandal and village as the unit of development. It was envisaged that the Mahila Mandal become the official body of implementation for the village. It further evolved to the Mahila Mandal sponsoring a watershed committee of men and women that implements schemes while the accounts are maintained by the Mahila Mandal. The attempt consistently has been to develop a methodology of work with the men whereby the women enjoy legitimacy and control. In the meanwhile during the Pilot Phase the Taluka Samiti has come to become the nodal agency for the region. From women empowerment point of view this unit of development, the village, is facing certain limitations in its effectiveness.

The watershed committee tends to become more powerful than the Mahila Mandal, the Mahila Mandal does not remain accountable to the Taluka Samiti. This intensive approach in a few villages was also a departure from the KMVS approach, that is mass membership based sangathan and draws its strength from mass action as against empowering a few women in a few villages.

Whereas this intensive work will continue to demonstrate technical and social methods of development for the region, Taluka Samitis will be strengthened to service its members, on the basis of carefully planned micro plans for each village. This will also help the Mahila Mandals draw support from the Taluka body to strengthen its position vis-a-vis men in their own village. Therefore the approach will be **member based** and not village based for implementation through it will follow a plan that is prepared at the village level.

### 2.3 STRUCTURE AND ROLES

- (i) Taluka Samitis & KMVS
- (ii) JVEC

#### A Taluka Samiti & KMVS

The **5 Taluka Samitis** of KMVS are being strengthened as regional organizations capable of planning all their activities and implementing them. KMVS at Bhuj is divided into resource units based on subject specialization. They service the Taluka Samitis. So whereas committees like Pani Samiti, Watershed committee, Savings Committee, etc. are set up to perform a task and then dissolve, the Taluka Samitis are the long term bodies of the Sangathan. The Taluka Samiti is made up of women specialized to work on various subjects like savings and credit, handicraft or environment.

So far KMVS had deputed personal to JVEC and earlier JVEC had deputed to KMVS and the joint bodies had worked together on all projects. This was done to ensure that both organizations work together to come up with a women and environment programme. Thereby imbibing the skills and understanding of the other. Now that an initial model of operation has been created together KMVS will begin its **environment unit** that will support the Taluka Samitis planning and implementation.

## B JVEC

JVEC was an organization that was set up to initiate the programme along with KMVS. At the same time this was to help JVEC develop its understanding on the type of intervention required to help restore the Kutch ecosystem. To begin with, through the Pilot Phase JVEC was supported by Janvikas, Ahmedabad. And as JVEC now opens itself up to becoming a support organization for other groups in Kutch it is simultaneously registering itself as a separate organization with its identity distinct from that of Janvikas in Ahmedabad. JVEC has also studied the present support environment in Kutch and has realized that there are effective implementation organizations along with funding support and effective technical research institutions coming up in Kutch. However, other than KMVS they are not people centered, least of all gender sensitive and therefore lack an ecological vision that will truly empower the people of Kutch. They also do not have the skills and methodologies to work with people. They however recognize this. JVEC is slowly moving towards filling this gap in the district. JVEC's role has been detailed in chapter no. 4.

### 2.4 AREA AND THEIR FOCUS

- (i) Expanding IRM impact from 6 villages to 57 villages
- (ii) Macro planning by Taluka Samitis

A loose environment agenda for the entire Sangathan in the Pilot Phase has given time and space to the five talukas to bring forth their issues and even implement some programmes to understand the social and technical dynamics at play. In a process of prioritization the Taluka Samitis have listed the issues they would focus on in the future:

Pachchham	Soil and Water Conservation
Nakhatrana	Soil and Water Conservation
Mundra	Small Scheme
Lakhpat	Drinking Water
Banni	Animal Husbandry
Abdasa	Animal Husbandry

Another issue that is going to feature in almost all the Talukas is industrialization. As the country liberalizes its economy the immediate effect is the setting up of mega projects. Just as the country is reworking its relationships with the world, the local populace will go through a similar process with new neighbours and partners on their soil. In the following 5 years 36 major industries in the fields of cement, power, economic plantations and marine chemicals will come to share the resources of Kutch district.

During the Main Phase the effect of the programme will spread from 6 villages to 57 villages. The list of villages and the activities to be undertaken are given in tables in the maps of the respective talukas. So far villages have planned their resources to make village plans, in the main phase at least 2 of the Taluka Samitis will mobilize and plan for their talukas along the prioritization listed above.

## 2.5 FUNDING SYSTEMS

All empowerment is finally linked to the control of funds. And when a certain ideology (in this case women and environment) is able to utilize its district funds in its direction, is the empowerment process complete. During the Pilot Phase the women groups accessed some of the districts funds in this programme to :

- develop its credibility with the Govt.
- influence burocracy
- understand the limitations and opportunities of existing government funds in environment related areas.

Besides the influence of the programme on the Government, the overall scenario in the country too has had its influence on government schemes. A pro people, environment and gender movement in the country is helping the institutions of KMVS and JVEC demonstrate and sensitize the government here.

The SDC allocated funds have been used in the approximate ration of 75:25 in the Pilot Phase. In the Main Phase the programme will use more government funds raising the ratio to 50:50. The Taluka Samitis will submit projects for sanctioning to the government. and JVEC. JVEC will implement projects in partnership with the Taluka Samitis. For old groups and some technologies the budgeting, sanctioning and monitoring process will also be standardized.

The process of bottom - up proposals has been initiated. Besides the villages preparing their plans the Mundra Taluka Samiti too interacted with the sanctioning committee, that has evolved from being a completely internal committee of JVEC to include experts from the outside and government as well. The TOR and systems for such sanctioning and review are being developed.

## 2.6 SUMMARIZING TRENDS

### 1. TECHNICAL

- Watershed Management to Integrated Resources Management approach.
- Action Research Methodology.

### 2. UNIT OF DEVELOPMENT

- Approach to be Member based and not Village based but implementation to follow a Micro Plan prepared for the each village.

### 3. STRUCTURE & ROLES

- Setting up of KMVS Environment Unit.
- Taluka Samiti long term planning and implementation body.
- Registration of JVEC.
- JVEC opens up to the intervention \ support in Kutch.
- JVEC to be responsible to IRM Village.
- JVEC to give Technical, Training and Planning support to KMVS.
- KMVS to be responsible for Planning and implementation.

### 4. AREA & THEIR FOCUS

- Expanding IRM impact from 6 villages to atleast 57 villages.
- Macro Planning by Taluka Samiti.
- Soil and Water Conservation focus on Nakhatrana and Pachchham.
- Small Scheme and Drinking Water in Mundra and Lakhpat.
- Animal Husbandry in Banni and Abdasa.

### 5. FUNDING SYSTEMS

- Implementation of Project, 50 : 50 SDC : Govt. Scheme.
- JVEC to directly fund Taluka Samities.

## 2.7 STANDARDIZATION FOR MAIN PHASE

### ✓ 1. SOME TECHNOLOGIES

ALREADY STANDARDIZED	TO BE STANDARDIZED
Earthen Dam Gabian Subsurface Check Dam Farm Land Treatment Toilet Gobar Gas Vermi Compost Pit Compost (Prosopis)	Check Dam Forestry Horticulture Pasture Land Development Draught Proof Drinking Water Plan

### 2. CRITEREA AND METHOD FOR FUNDING WOMEN GROUPS

### 3. ACTION RESEARCH APPROACH

ALREADY STANDARDIZED	TO BE STANDARDIZED
Aquifer Identification (Subsurface Geology) Agricultural Practices Small Technology (Vermi Compost)	Animal Husbandry Economic Activity

### 4. TRAINING

ALREADY STANDARDIZED	TO BE STANDARDIZED
Syllabus Management Skill Animators	Issue Based Scientific Concepts

### 5. PLANNING

ALREADY STANDARDIZED	TO BE STANDARDIZED
Micro Planning	Macro Planning

## 6. IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM THROUGH TALUKA SAMITI

ALREADY STANDARDIZED	TO BE STANDARDIZED
Planning for Small Schemes Soil and Water Conservation	Planning For IRM Economic Activity

## 7. CO-ORDINATION

ALREADY STANDARDIZED	TO BE STANDARDIZED
JVEC - KMVS	How to support other than KMVS

## 8. FINANCE SYSTEM

ALREADY STANDARDIZED	TO BE STANDARDIZED
50 % SDC & 50 % Govt. With IRMs The Scheme Guidelines Accounting System Sanctioning Committee	With Taluka Samitis Region wise modifications

## 9. DOCUMENTATION

ALREADY STANDARDIZED	TO BE STANDARDIZED
Tools Photographs Levels Individual Unit Organization Village	Systems

## Chapter 3

### JVEC IDEOLOGY

JVEC agrees that human beings have the largest influence on nature's balance. It also believes that the root cause of discrimination between human beings centres around how natural resources are used and by whom. Human beings begin to disturb nature's balance either due to greed or insecurity. JVEC strongly believes that the greed of the rich and powerful sections of society causes insecurity in the poor, resulting in both exploiting their livelihood base. Security in a community automatically develops population control systems in consonance with the carrying capacity of their natural resources.

JVEC believes that the local people must take the decision for their future by making informed choices. Therefore it believes in strengthening local communities, their systems and knowledge base. This results in strengthened community management systems to improve function, multi use and sustainable technologies being developed which are cheap. This also results in both the increase of cultural diversity and biodiversity. It believes that in spite of the fact that women are responsible for 80 % of the production and handling of natural resources they do not control any decision making on the use of natural resources. JVEC has a strong gender bias and will work towards empowering women through control of natural resources.

JVEC will work only with the poorer and marginalized sections of society. Therefore it emphasizes the development of Northern Kutch district as a priority as it has been marginalised from all types of development and its fragile ecosystem is fast degrading.

JVEC is developing its capacity to become a support organization to participate in giving direction to the development of Kutch along sustainable and humane lines.

## Chapter 4

# JVEC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

### 4.1 OBJECTIVES

#### 1. OBJECTIVE 1

To demonstrate IRM in each eco zone.

Activities :

1. Identify or select villages with certain criterion
2. Prepare village micro plan
3. Soil and water conservation implementation
4. Strengthen diverse economic activities such as animal husbandry, agriculture etc.
5. Train eco workers

#### 2. OBJECTIVE 2

To effectively support Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan's environment programme by

- (i) Helping their Environment Unit to become largely self sufficient to become an effective facilitator for planning resources and implementing projects.
- (ii) Help Taluka Samitis (atleast 2) to become powerful recognized organizations for their region.

Activities :

- 1.1 Technically upgrade the environment unit
- 1.2 Support the environment unit develop a vision for their programme that is both ecologically and technically sound
- 1.3 Help in technical designing and planning of projects
  
- 2.1 Develop micro and macro plans for action
- 2.2 Training the taluka samiti eco planners in both information and skills
- 2.3 Enable the taluka samiti to become a service centre for animal husbandry and farm inputs
- 2.4 Financially support the environment projects put up by Taluka Samitis
- 2.5 Initiate and develop systems for economic empowerment through natural resource management. Activities related to food processing, composting and dairying etc

### 3. OBJECTIVE 3



Develop appropriate technologies for the regions in the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry and water harvesting with the help of rural experts.

Activities :

1. Carry out studies of each sector in each region to understand the problems and research needs
2. Identifying and thereafter sponsoring the rural experts on their agendas
3. Set up research and demonstration farms with rural experts and taluka samitis
4. Link technical research groups with rural experts

### 4. OBJECTIVE 4

To support other organizations and sponsor local groups in Kutch in ecological planning and skill upgradation for IRM.

Activities :

1. Hold training on socio technical understanding and methodologies and skill training in various technical and management areas.
2. Prepare technically viable plans for implementation

### 5. OBJECTIVE 5

To impact various environment related government policies and schemes at the district level.

Activities :

1. Hold seminars and workshops for government functionaries
2. To enable the government to develop effective monitoring evaluation mechanisms.

## 4.2 ACTIVITIES

From the above, to reiterate, JVEC's range of activities will include the following :

1. Preparing sectoral (like animal husbandry, agriculture etc.) policy papers
2. Prepare village and regional plans for action
3. Strengthening peoples research
4. Strengthening local institutions
5. Developing a cadre of ecoworkers
6. Preparing systems for bottom up schemes and funding
7. Demonstrating model villages and farms
8. Strengthening NGO's / Local Organisation and government bodies

### 4.2.1. PREPARING SECTORAL POLICY PAPERS

All action plans are developed based on the understanding of a situation. So far studies and surveys have been carried out by 'outside' bodies of a region on the state of a particular sector say water resource potential, agriculture, etc. Based on that understanding the policy and action plan is prepared as to what is good for the people of that region. We have seen time and again that what the state or outside agencies think is development of a region is not necessarily what the people of that region think is progress. The situation of *prosopis juliflora* in Banni region is a case in point.

Under this section JVEC plans to prepare a peoples statement of the status of their resource base and move towards a policy of utilization for their region. It is likely that this position will change as people get more organized, aware and their research bears results. However, this will help them monitor their own development. This document will also be an effective lobbying document for the people.

This process will also be used as a method of mobilizing people to think and come to consensus on various issues.

It will also be an effective method for JVEC to learn about these issues and therefore prepare methods of facilitation. In the following 3 years JVEC will help develop status reports on 3 issues in two regions. Reports will be prepared in the sectors of animal husbandry, water resources and biomass.

#### 4.2.2. PREPARE VILLAGE AND REGIONAL PLANS FOR ACTION

##### Village action plans

Based on the demonstration of the IRM villages of the pilot phase several villages have got inspired to take up similar work in their own villages. A methodology has been evolved during the pilot phase whereby the village can come together to prepare a village level action plan in a year or two (refer IRM stages chapter 5 ). The Taluka Samitis of KMVS will support villages to prepare their village plans along the conditions and ideology developed by the pilot phase demonstration villages. In the next 3 years other than the JVEC's IRM villages (5villages) at least 6 to 8 villages in Pachcham and Nakhatrana will prepare their micro plans for action.

##### Regional plans for action

All the Taluka Samitis have in their prioritization given the issue they will work on. Each Taluka's prioritization is given below :

Pachchham	Soil and Water Conservation
Nakhatrana	Soil and Water Conservation
Mundra	Small Scheme
Lakhpat	Drinking Water
Banni	Animal Husbandry
Abdasa	Animal Husbandry

Each Taluka Samiti will be supported to prepare a regional action plan for their issue specified. This will mean an appreciation of the social and ecological consequences of various technologies used, a survey, both technical and social of the villages for which the plan is to be prepared, and preparing a scheme based on their ideology. Even if the choice of implementation of works takes place based on social considerations like what women can control or which villages can be mobilised faster, the implementation should take place according to a well conceived technical plan prepared both at the village level by the village committees and at the regional level by the taluka samitis. Once the entry point activity has taken place, which is not necessarily to a plan but a well considered demand from the village, the village will be motivated to move towards a permanent committee and a village plan for action.

The prioritised issue by each Taluka is the entry point issue on which the taluka will give emphasis, however, each taluka will move towards Integrated Resource Management, all be it, with a focus on their primary occupation which is their traditional occupation of animal husbandry or agriculture.

Helping the taluka samiti prepare their regional plans will also serve another purpose, it will become a tool with which the region can lobby that all government or private funds be expended according to their plan. Especially, with regard to drought relief funds that is normally wasted on unplanned activities.

#### 4.2.3. STRENGTHENING PEOPLE'S RESEARCH

During the Pilot Phase the programme has initiated the conception that innovative farmers can be sponsored and IRM villages (model villages) should have common research plots managed by the village committee or Mahila Mandal. Three such farms are being developed. The best talent of a region is encouraged to find solutions for the widespread problems of a region on their own farms or on the donated farms of the village or Taluka Samiti. To identify the problems of a region JVEC will carry out studies and discussions with the rural experts. Other than problem solving, the other objectives of the rural experts are :

- develop cultivation practices that give better yields.
- demonstrate appropriate integrated farm management practices.
- introduction of alternative crops which are economically and ecologically beneficial.
- demonstrate effective on farm water management practices and technologies.
- demonstrate the use of organic cultivation practices and IPM.
- dryland farming practices
- fodder crops

In the next 3 years the programme will work with 15-20 such experts in the project area, and will try to develop and introduce 15 to 20 new technologies or practices.

In both Nakhatrana and Pachcham the soil and water conservation programme is going to generate a water potential. If viable irrigated agriculture practices in consonance with the ecosystem are not demonstrated, the water will be used for prevalent cash crop production. Therefore this programme will demonstrate the alternative farming systems before the water potential is developed.

The programme has not standardized any systems for the selection of rural experts, or the funding norms, or the choice of research agendas. However the next phase experience will help us develop these systems. This programme will later be linked up to the Taluka Samitis agendas.

Efforts are also being made to link up scientific research institutions to the rural experts and their farms, so that modern scientific technologies are also available for the rural experts to consider. We have so far made linkages with three institutions in this direction.

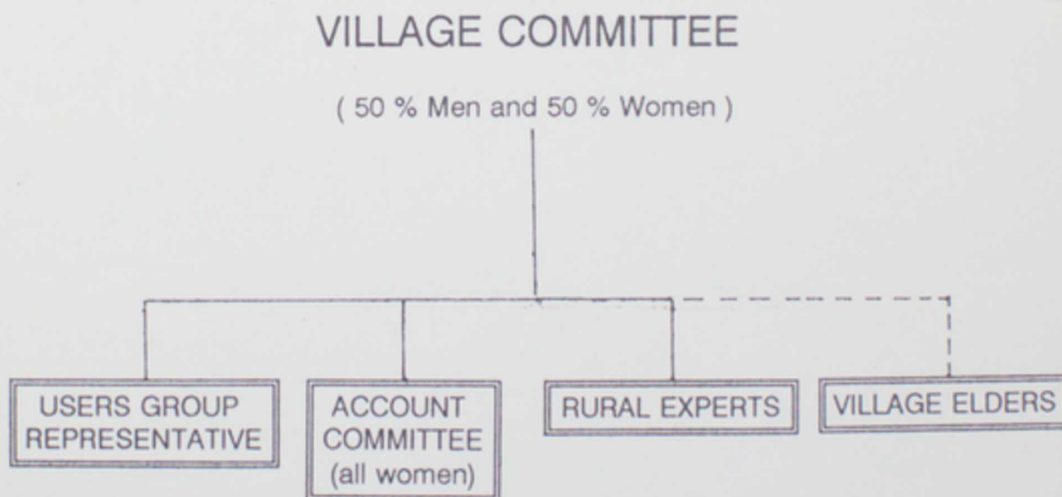
#### 4.2.4. STRENGTHENING LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

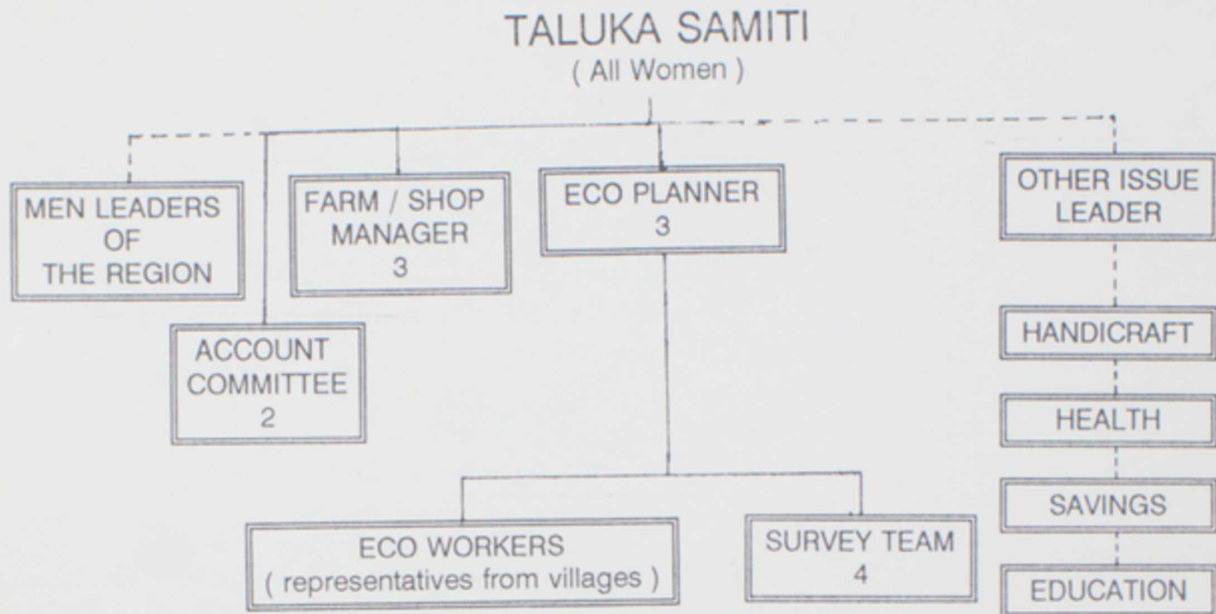
The Pilot Phase was used to demonstrate effectively not only the technologies for water and farm management but also the type of institution that will emerge at the village level with special emphasis on women equal participation and the concept of user groups and rural experts.

It is also clear the roles, activities and process that will set up these effective village level institutions. For it is this village institution that is the backbone of effective and equitable use of resources.

The next phase is going to be used to strengthen the Taluka Samitis to be able to replicate such village level institutions. The strong women members of the IRM villages alongwith the social workers from the JVEC and KMVS are now linked up with the Taluka Samiti. The Taluka Samitis that have developed their credibility in the region working on various programmes like Savings and Credit, handicrafts, health etc. will now increase their staff strength to include women who will work exclusively on the various environment related issues. They will in the next phase take up various activities in four to fifteen villages each. The programme will work with five taluka samitis and in the next phase help two taluka samiti's Pachcham and Nakhatrana set up effective models for others to emulate. The adjoining diagram shows the structure of the village samiti and taluka samiti.

Work will also be initiated in Banni area and an institutional model for the area will be developed at the village and regional level.





#### 4.2.5. DEVELOPING A CADRE OF ECOWORKERS

These institutions at the village and taluka level will, in the Main Phase, have a strength of about 100 workers and planners. These people will be working in various capacities such as :

- Taluka Samiti environment planners
- IRM and village samitis
- Village and taluka accountants
- Rural experts on farms
- Economic activities, entrepreneurs

More than 75% of these workers will be women. The taluka samiti planners, accountants and entrepreneurs will all be women. The following types of training will be given to the workers in various combinations :

- Water management
- Management of projects incl., accounts, material and labour
- Planning both at the village and regional level
- Scientific concepts
- Issue based understanding
- Budgeting and project making

During the pilot phase some of these have been standardized and others will be developed during the Main Phase.

#### 4.2.6. PREPARING SYSTEMS FOR BOTTOM UP SCHEMES AND FUNDING

Another important attitudinal shift that is being developed and demonstrated in the programme area is that people (villages and Taluka Samitis) prepare their own schemes. The pilot phase has developed several systems in the following areas:

- Scheme guidelines for the area, based on which committees prepare their projects
- Training to do budgeting, monitoring and project making
- Sanctioning committees formats and procedures
- Reviews and evaluation systems

So far JVEC has helped train village committees in the IRM villages to prepare and defend their projects. KMVS has trained the Taluka Samitis. At this juncture it is being envisaged that a team is trained at the taluka level who can do surveys, data collection and mapping to help the village committees prepare their project proposals.

So far the committee for sanctioning has been members of JVEC, KMVS, invited experts from the private and government departments. The Main Phase will review this experience and develop a standard system for sanctioning and review of projects.

The Rural Development Ministry, through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA's) has prepared a radical scheme for watershed development. In this scheme too the villages would have to prepare their projects and get them sanctioned from a government sanctioning authority. This training with JVEC and KMVS will help the villages access the government resources as well.

SDC funds will be used in the villages on a 50:50 ratio with the government. But only after the village has prepared its village plan or in case of Taluka Samitis when they implement various small technologies. All research, demo farms, trainings, entry point activities and JVEC funds will be 100% SDC contribution.

#### 4.2.7. DEMONSTRATING MODEL VILLAGES AND FARMS

No extension system works better than demonstration. Therefore JVEC will work independently in each of the ecozones to demonstrate in one village the concept of Integrated Resource Management (IRM). It will also work independently with rural experts to set up technical solutions. These will be open for the programme, the government, the local people to emulate. In this way it will attempt to guide the districts development along its stated ideology. In the Main Phase JVEC will carefully demarcate the different ecozones and select a total of 3 more IRM villages (besides Khari & Laiyari being demonstrated during the pilot phase) JVEC will also work with 15 to 20 rural experts.

#### 4.2.8. STRENGTHENING NGO's/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & GOVT. BODIES

As discussed in chapter II though there are several NGO's now operating in Kutch, besides the government, they have all been mainly service delivery organizations. With the introduction of the Rural development ministry's watershed scheme two positive trends have begun

- Many new NGO's have come up to implement the scheme.
- The existing NGO's and the government are struggling with developing a bottom up methodology that the watershed scheme emphasizes.

Both KMVS and JVEC have a reputation of being effective people centered organizations. JVEC is going to use this opportunity to help some NGO's develop such bottom up methodologies. JVEC has also been nominated by the government on to the DRDA advisory body to help guide the watershed scheme at the district level.

Besides supporting existing NGO's and government bodies, JVEC also plans to sponsor local small NGO's to take up their environment related issues. In the Main Phase I JVEC will help atleast one group to become operational.

#### 4.3. JVEC ACTIVITIES AT GLANCE

##### 1. STUDIES

Based on Agro Eco Zone Study of the 3 Sector

- Water Harvesting
- Agriculture
- Animal Husbandry

##### 2. ACTION PLANNING

- Micro Planning for IRM villages - KMVS
- Macro Planning for Pachchham and Banni
- Macro Planning of Drinking Water for Lakhpat Taluka - KMVS

##### 3. TECHNICAL DESIGNING AND MONITORING

- Farm Land Treatment - KMVS
- Drinking Water - KMVS

#### 4. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

##### Training Women and Men

Taluka Samitis - 5	20 persons
IRM Samitis - 5	25 persons
Village Finance Planner - 10	20 persons
Demonstration Farms - 5	15 persons
Economic Activities Functionaries - 2	20 persons
Total	100 persons

#### 5. FIVE DEMONSTRATION IRM VILLAGES

- One IRM village in each eco zone
- Besides Demonstration Farms in IRM villages, demonstrate and develop atleast eco specific cropping practices.

#### 6. FUNDING SYSTEM

- There will be
  - 5 Taluka Samiti Accounts
  - 5 IRM Village Accounts
  - 3 Other Accounts
- Develop funding criterion
- Develop sanctioning system
- Develop monitoring system

#### 7. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- 2 to 3 Sangathan (taluka) level economic activities to be developed
- Possible areas
  - Milk marketing
  - Agro processing
  - Composting

## 8. RURAL EXPERTS

- Group of 10 to 15 experts in the sectors of animal husbandry and agriculture for planning and traditional knowledge building
- Group of 10 to 15 experts for opinion leaders in their own areas

## 9. NETWORKING

- District Rural Development Agency
- DRDA advisory body function
- Krushi Vigyan Kendra
- Vivekanand Research and Training Institute
- Other agencies

## Chapter 5

# CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS FOR ECO RESTORATION

### 5.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK -1 IRM STAGES IN A VILLAGE

The base assumptions of IRM is that all the components of IRM already exist in the village and the people. As long as a community takes decisions in a secure environment the development interventions in the village will be sustainable. The methodology of the programme is to constantly provide a platform for decision making which is secure and accountable. We have discussed earlier that the traditional occupations of people have emerged out of what the natural resources could provide. They also extended based on the carrying capacities of the ecosystem, that now stands disturbed. We have also seen that arid economics tend to rely on several sources thereby cycling and integrating products and byproducts.

The training methodology of JVEC also emphasizes that market information and influences are applied to the people's plan and not that they determine the nature of the plan. For eg. the use of a water harvesting technology must be based on the geological and water dynamics and water distribution plan of the village and not that a big dam technology exists so a relevant site for the dam is found.

If the stages through which the village passes are guided according to this approach the development naturally follows an IRM direction that results in increase of biomass, biodiversity and sustainability.

In the pilot phase we worked with 3 occupational groups Agriculturists, Animal breeders (cows, buffalos) and leather workers. The IRM stages have been grouped keeping these groups in mind. In the Main Phase work will also be done with three other occupational groups. Animal keepers(sheep\goats), forest produce workers, and fishermen(sea) the IRM framework will be added to, again at that stage.

COMMUNITY	OCCUPATION
Meghwals	By Produce Users - Leather Workers Service Skills - Masons, Carpenters
Jats, Bhias	Animal Husbandry
Ahirs	Agriculturists
Kolis	Forest Produce Users

Given the prioritization of a typical village with the above communities, they would follow a pattern across stages of IRM. Where as the primary produce utilizer like Ahirs and Jats would invariably initiate the programme the Meghwals can only join at a later stage. This normally happen because the Meghwals are dependent, as they use by-produce or provide service to the dominant group. The Kolis can be mobilized earlier, however, being in the minority they too join the programme a little later.

The IRM stages have been illustrated in the adjoining diagram and explained below.

THEORETICAL DIAGRAM 1

I. R. M. STAGES SECTORS	1 Necessity Services	2 Primary Resource Management (Water)	3 Primary Production Utilization Grain \ Milk	4 Primary Resource Management II (Soil)	5 Primary Resource Management III (Trees) By Products Services I	6 Value Added Surplus Market Services II
Water Resources	- Drinking Water (Human) - Drinking Water (Cattle)	- Irrigation Water - Harvesting				
Bio Mass			- Soil Conservation - Farm Bands	- Farm Infrastructures - Composting - Nursery	- Trees on Bunds - Forestry - Horticulture	- Marketing - Food Processing
Animal Husbandry			- Milk Marketing	- Fodder Development - Fodder Storage	- Controll Grazing - Silvi Pasture	- Milk Products - Dairying - Artificial Insemination - Veterinary Services
Services	- Chulas - Biogas - Toilets			- Credit - Poultry - Leather Processing	- Housing - Apiculture - Aquaculture - Shops - School	- Transport - Clinic

### 5.1.1. IRM 1 NECESSITY SERVICES SATISFACTION

This is normally the entry stage of the programme and involves satisfying their non-irrigation needs of drinking water for humans and cattle. Upgrading the quality of life at home too are activities normally taken up like gobargas plants, toilets, chulas etc. These activities are used mainly to develop a relationship for further work. This stage normally lasts 6 months to 1 year.

### 5.1.2. IRM 2 PRIMARY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT I - Water

In all the villages there is a water potential that is lying unused or minimally used. If a viable strategy is developed to harvest water for irrigation for atleast some land for 80% of the village, then the village is willing to go into further development areas. This stage is divided into the research stage when the village water situation is studied and the technology for harvesting is successfully implemented on one rivulet. After this a plan for water harvesting is developed for the whole village. While the village is implementing this plan the IRM three stage can be begun. The research phase lasts one year or one rainfall season and the implementation of the village plan can take one to three years depending on size of village, availability of funds and social dynamics.

### 5.1.3. IRM 3 PRIMARY PRODUCE UTILIZATION - Grain \ Milk

This is a stage that can sometimes proceed IRM 2 as well. It involves maximizing gains from their existing activities. Farmers can increase yields from dryland farming by soil and water conservation measures on their farms. This can increase yields by 20 to 50%. Maldharis can organize to get cheaper/better fodder. Transporting milk and getting good prices in the monsoon period is their main concern. This period can last between 6 months to 1 year.

5.1.4. IRM 4  
PRIMARY RESOURCE UPGRADATION II - Soil  
SECONDARY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - Straw  
BY - PRODUCE PROCESSING - Leather

This is a period of intensive development. Other than water the other natural resource inputs of soil and fodder are managed. Individuals need a credit facility to develop their farms and cattle holding. Wells, engines, tractors, drip irrigation facilities farm houses are developed on individual farms and Maldharies develop fodder banks. For the Meghwals leather tanneries become possible with water availability. Leather work over the past 10 years has reduced drastically due to increasing cost of importing leather. The Kolis also do poultry business which can be developed at this stage. This period can last for one year.

5.1.5. IRM 5  
PRIMARY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT III - Trees  
BY - PRODUCE UTILIZATION  
SERVICES DEVELOPMENT - I

In this phase the focus shifts from private land to wastelands, and grazing lands. Economic, medicinal and fodder trees are planted on revenue and panchayat land and on farm bunds, composting and nurseries would be developed in IRM 4 stage itself. This is also a period when Maldharies start developing controlled grazing practices and upgrading their grazing lands. This is also a period when they stop importing cattle from outside and reduce or increase their cattle holdings according to the carrying capacity of their land.

This is also a period of increasing their income based on by- produce utilization. Bees, fishery in dams, sale of animals and compost are some methods. The service industry too picks up in the form of post harvest facilities like threshing and storing facilities. Quality of life is upgraded with housing, individual vehicles, shops and schools. This phase can last from one to three years.

5.1.6. IRM 6  
VALUE ADDITION, SURPLUS MARKETING  
SERVICES DEVELOPMENT - II

This phase sees the development of value added farm and milk products, organized marketing systems like co-operatives and dairies, and more services like improved seeds, artificial insemination, fodder concentrates, pest control agents, grain banks, veterinary and health clinics.

Several of these services and farm inputs will be developed at the regional level as several IRM villages start developing in the region.

## 5.2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK - 2 VILLAGE \ REGIONAL \ DISTRICT LEVEL FUNCTION

JVEC's objective is to intervene in strategic areas to be able to set into motion a people movement on the regeneration of the districts ecosystem. People and groups will be supported at the District, Regional and Village level to get organized to perform the tasks described in the schematic diagram below :

### THEORETICAL DIAGRAM 2

VILLAGE LEVEL BODIES	Forming User Groups and Village Level Committees
	Micro Planning
	Research and Demonstration
	Implementation
REGIONAL LEVEL BODIES	Sector Studies for Region
	Data Building Technical and Social
	Macro Planning for Region
	Implementing Schemes for Members
	Service Centre for Farming \ Animal Husbandry Input
	Marketing Linkups
	Lobbing
DISTRICT NETWORK	Co-ordinate Studies
	Co-ordinate Research
	Co-ordinate Planning
	Co-ordinate Funding
	Co-ordinate Lobbing

The objective of the programme will be to see that in each of the regions, based on their prioritization efforts more towards this model.

## Chapter 6

### STRUCTURE OF JVEC

Before the first year of the Main Phase commences JVEC will register as a society and trust in Kutch. After registration it will operate as illustrated in the adjoining venn diagram. It will be made up of four units, Water Resources, Animal husbandry, Biomass and HRD. As its experience base increases in other areas other units will be added. All the units, besides provided their technical skills will perform the following common tasks.

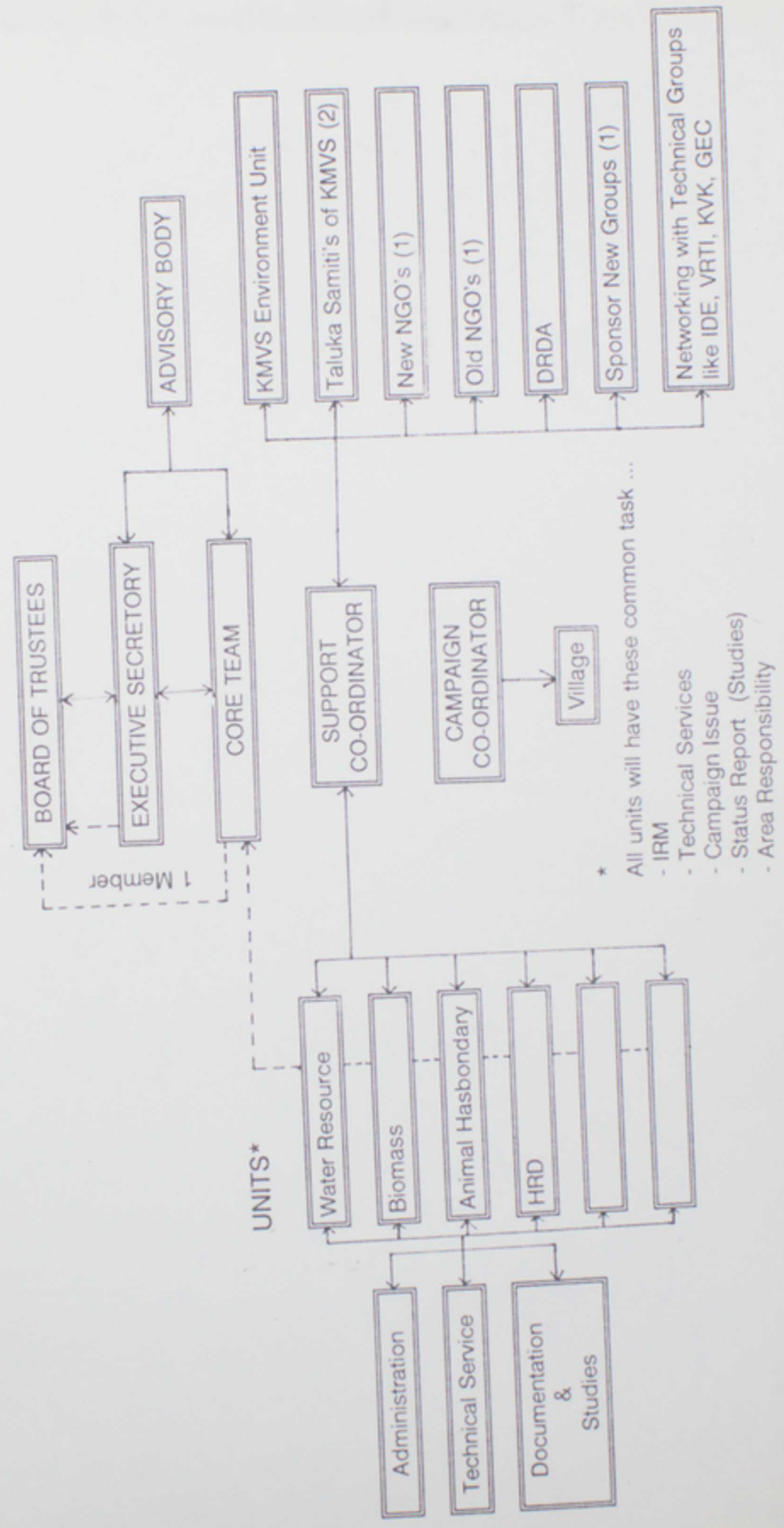
- Based on the focus of various IRM villages each unit will be responsible for some village. The social mobilizing tasks too will be performed by that group and will link up with other units for their expertise.
- Each unit will prepare status repotes of various regions of Kutch, for their sector specialization. This they will prepare with the rural experts of the different regions.
- Based in the focus of a Taluka Samiti for the region each unit will also be responsible for one area and will interact with the taluka samiti.
- Campaign issues - There are issues that will involve mobilizing people over controversies arising on various natural resources like Prosopis in Banni, or wasteland (grassland) acquired by an industry etc. It will be the responsibility of each unit to mobilize and prepare impact assessments related to their issue. The unit will support the Campaign co-ordinator in this way. During the Main Phase the organization will develop its capability to perform this task.

The units will turn be supported by the Administration, Technical services and Documentation and studies units. Technical services is a group that carries out surveys, studies tests etc. for various units. The documentation and studies group will be developed during the Main Phase.

At the moment the units generally relate with the outside groups directly. As the work increases a support co-ordinator will mediate between the groups and the units.

The Core Team is the thinking and planning arm of the organization made up of the unit heads. One member of the Core team is also represented in the General Body of the society.

# STRUCTURE OF JVEC FOR MAIN PHASE



\* All units will have these common task ...

- IRM
- Technical Services
- Campaign Issue
- Status Report (Studies)
- Area Responsibility

## Chapter 7

# KMVS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

### 7.1 FUTURE PLANS & STRATEGIES FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH ECO - RESTORATION

Since its inception in 1989, empowerment of women has been the overall goal of KMVS. However, the ecological agenda of the sangathan in the Pilot Phase of the on-going programme for eco-restoration, provided the platform for empowering processes to take place. Two, mutually reinforcing processes have evolved in the Pilot Phase.

1. The opportunities and space provided to articulate, organize and act upon water needs, expanded the overall sphere of decision making for the sangathan members. It made it possible for the concept of 'Taluka' Sangathan (met just village Mahila Mandal) to become a reality. And taluka sangathan (members of different villages Mahila Mandals) nominated a Samiti who began to administer an office, prioritize and plan activities at a macro level.
2. With the emergence of the taluka samitis and a clear relationship and outreach system with the members, the scope and scale of the eco-restoration programme altered to accommodate different levels of women's preparedness, and ecological problems. Thus KMVS is now able to plan out the various stages of eco-restoration and women's empowerment.

The experience of developing the three watersheds - Ludia, Khari and Laiyari have made KMVS re-strategize their future plans. The pace of the three watershed, was often not in tune with the preparedness and capacity of women. At the same time, there was a tendency to underutilise women's potential and capacity. It has been KMVS' learning that watershed development, which is now phased as Integrated Resource Management (IRM) must be gradual and progressive and cannot conform to any universal models. To develop integrated resource management, it is necessary to develop its potential in Sangathan villages. This can be brought about through interventions in small technologies such as toilets, biogas etc, developing drinking water projects, promoting land regeneration activities, some of which may eventually result in IRM. Equally important is to develop IRM village models in each eco-zone. Also the positioning of Taluka Samitis and their scope it become nodal agencies makes them ideal bodies to implement IRM programme. Once the IRM

# KMVS ACTIVITIES IRM STAGES AND PROCESSES



### ACTIVITIES & LOCATIONS

**A SMALL TECHNOLOGIES SCHEME**  
Mudra, Nakhatrana Lakhpat, Abdasa Pachcham

IRM 1 & 2

**B DRINKING WATER**  
Lakhpat

IRM 1 & 2

**C LAND REGENERATION**  
Nakhatrana

IRM 3

**A+B+C** One village each in 3 eco zones

**Collective Management of Natural Produce**  
(MILK, AGRO PROCESSING ETC)

Abdasa, Mudra

### PROCESSES/ACTORS

- 1 Women develop facilities, minimal information regarding natural resource, confidence through implementation processes.
  - 2 Individual mahila mandal members involved.
  - 3 Micromanagement of water (Moisture conservation) increase in biomass, soil improvement, decreasing soil erosion.
- 1 Women develop facilities for themselves, increase in decision making power in village, develop skills to implement.
  - 2 Core team of mahila mandal for village samiti, with key men
  - 3 Preparing drought-proof local technologies and increasing non-irrigation water potential.
- 1 Increase in economic base, information and knowledge regarding natural resource substantially. Increase in self-confidence and self-image of mahila mandal as an organisation.
  - 2 Mahila mandal members involved as an organisation.
  - 3 Increasing water potential for irrigation with demo. and farmland treatment, bringing wetland into productive use developing drought specific cropping practices.
- 1 Use of information, knowledge and skill to increase economic base, facilities, confidence self-esteem of mahila mandal members in the village.
  - 2 Improvement of entire mahila mandal with village at large
  - 3 Products and by-products of all productive assets in a village, inter linked and recycled.
- 1 Increase in economic power and political strength of Sangathan.
  - 2 Mahila mandals and Taluka Sangathan

Source : KMVS

process develops the entire village, JVEC should take charge of the programme. The emerging agenda of KMVS in ecological restoration is phrased as Natural Resource Management. Under the new scheme, watershed development (Integrated Resource Management) is preceded by development of small technologies, drinking water and land regeneration etc. The adjoining chart depicts the dialectics of NRM strategy.

## 7.2 EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### 1. SMALL TECHNOLOGIES SCHEMES (LIKE BIOGAS, TOILETS etc.)

Location : MUNDRA, NAKHATRANA, LAKHPAT, ABDASA, PACHCHHAM

- Women develop facilities, minimal information regarding natural resource, confidence through implementation process.
- Individual mahila members involved
- Micro management of water (moisture conservation), increase in biomass, soil improvement and decreasing soil erosion

### 2.. DRINKING WATER

Location : LAKHPAT

- Women develop facilities for themselves, increase in decision making power in village, develop skill to implement
- Core team of mahila mandal for village samiti, with key men.
- Preparing drought proof local technologies and increasing non-irrigation water potential

### 3. LAND REGENERATION

Location : NAKHATRANA

- Increase economic base, information and knowledge regarding natural resource substantially; increase in self-confidence and self-image of mahila mandal organization
- Mahila mandal members involved as an organization
- Increasing water potential (irrigation) with dams and farm land treatment, bringing waste land into productive use; developing drought specific cropping practices.

#### 4. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IRM)

One Village in each Eco - Zone : A+B+C

- Use of information, knowledge and skill to increase economic base, facilities, confidence, self esteem of mahila mandal members in the village
- Involvement of entire mahila mandal with village at large
- Products and by-products of some productive assets in a village, interlinked and recycled

#### 5. COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL PRODUCE (MILK, AGRO-PROCESSING ETC.)

Location : ABDASA, MUNDRA

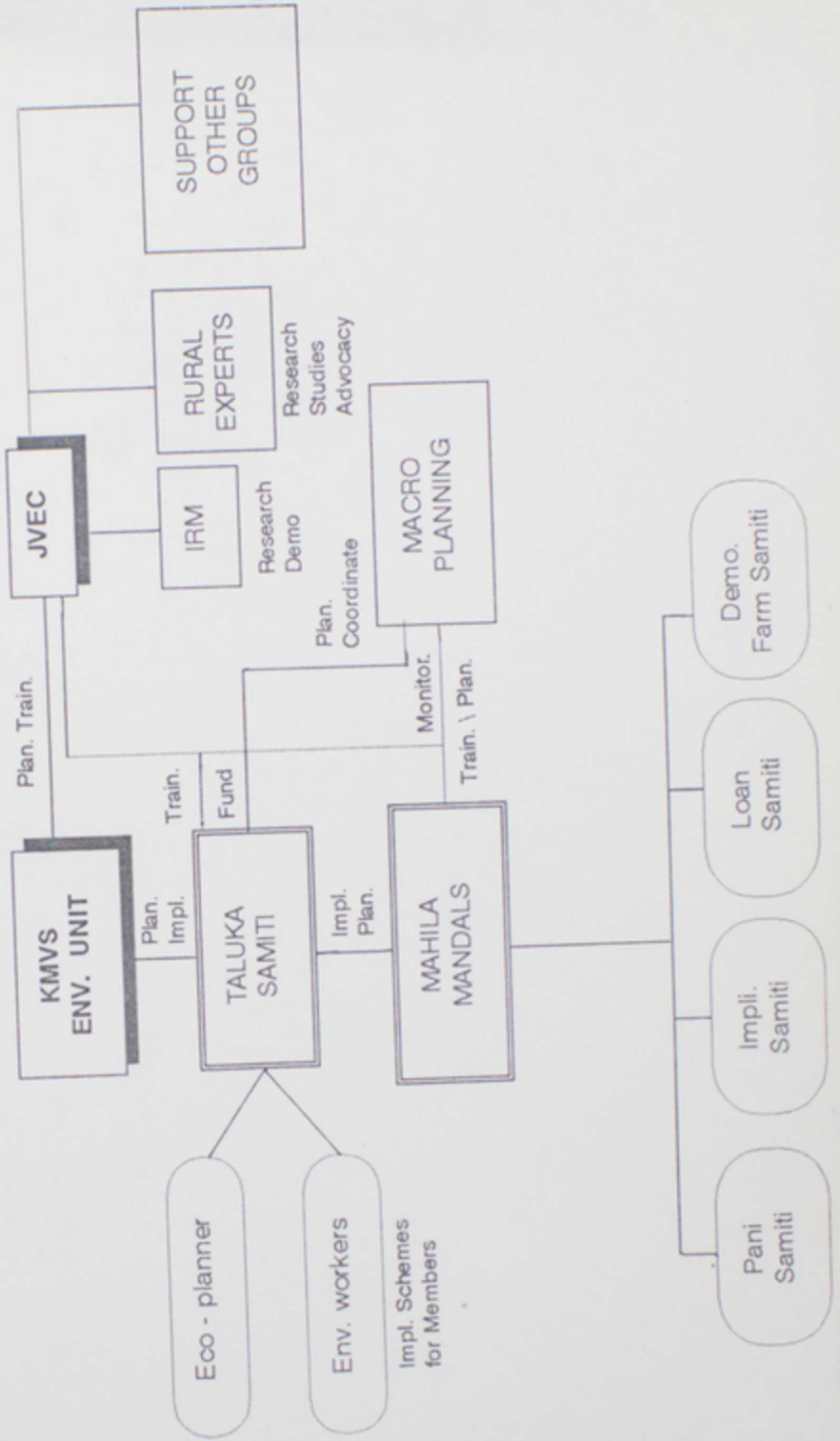
- Increase in economic power and political strength of the Sangathan
- Mahila mandals of Taluka Sangathan
- Making traditional sectors more viable through decentralized management, processing and marketing

Chapter 8

JVEC & KMVS CO-ORDINATION

The adjoining self explanatory diagram explain the linkages between JVEC & KMVS.

# JVEC & KMVS CO-ORDINATION



## SCALE AND PHASING OF MAIN PHASE I

### 9.1 SCALE OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme will operate in 57 villages of 5 talukas in main phase I. In the first year, the programme will cover 36 villages which will increase to 45 in the second year and 57 in third year. The programme will cover a total of 12 villages in Bhuj taluka, 10 villages in Nakhatrana taluka, 8 villages in Lakhpat taluka, 12 villages in Abdasa taluka and 15 villages in Mundra taluka.

- The small technology programme will cover 25 villages in first year, 35 villages in second year and 40 villages in third year.
- The drinking water programme will cover 5 villages in first year, 12 villages in second year and 19 villages in third year.
- The land regeneration programme will cover 6 villages in first year, 10 villages in second year and 13 villages in third year.
- The IRM programme will cover 2 villages in first year, 5 villages in second year and 8 villages in third year.
- The economic activity programme will cover 14 villages in first year, 20 villages in second year and 28 villages in third year.

### 9.2 PHASING OF THE PROGRAMME

Detail of taluka and year wise activities phasing has been given in the adjoining table.

# PHASING

TIME FRAME		YEAR 1996-97						YEAR 1997-98						YEAR 1998-99					
		B	N	A	Bh	L	M	B	N	A	Bh	L	M	B	N	A	Bh	L	M
IRM 1	Small Technologies	2	8		5	4	12	1	10		10	7	13				5	7	10
	Drinking Water				1	2	1	1	1		1	1	2				1	4	2
IRM 2	Land regeneration (Dam)		2		1			1	3		1	1	1				2	1	1
	Land regeneration (Farm Bunds)		2		1		1		3		1	1	1				4	1	1
IRM 3	Economic Activity		2	12	2		3	2	4	12	3		4	3	5	12	5		5
	TOTAL VILLAGES	2	14	12	10	6	17	5	21	12	16	10	21	5	17	12	13	11	19
IRM 4 & 5								1						1+1					
Demonstration Farms		4						4+5						4+5+4					
Trainings		50 Functionaries						50 + 25 Functionaries						50 + 25 + 25 Functionaries					

**KEY**

- B Banni
- N Nakhtrana
- A Abadasa
- Bh Ehuji
- L Lakhpat
- M Mundra

# GUJARAT DISTRICT KACHCHH



POLITICAL SIGNS	
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY	— — — — —
STATE BOUNDARY	— · — · — · —
DISTRICT BOUNDARY	— — — — —
TALUKA BOUNDARY	— · — · — · —
DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER	●
TALUKA HEAD QUARTER	○
IMPORTANT ROADS	— — — — —
RAILWAYS	— + — + — + —
RIVER & STREAM	~~~~~



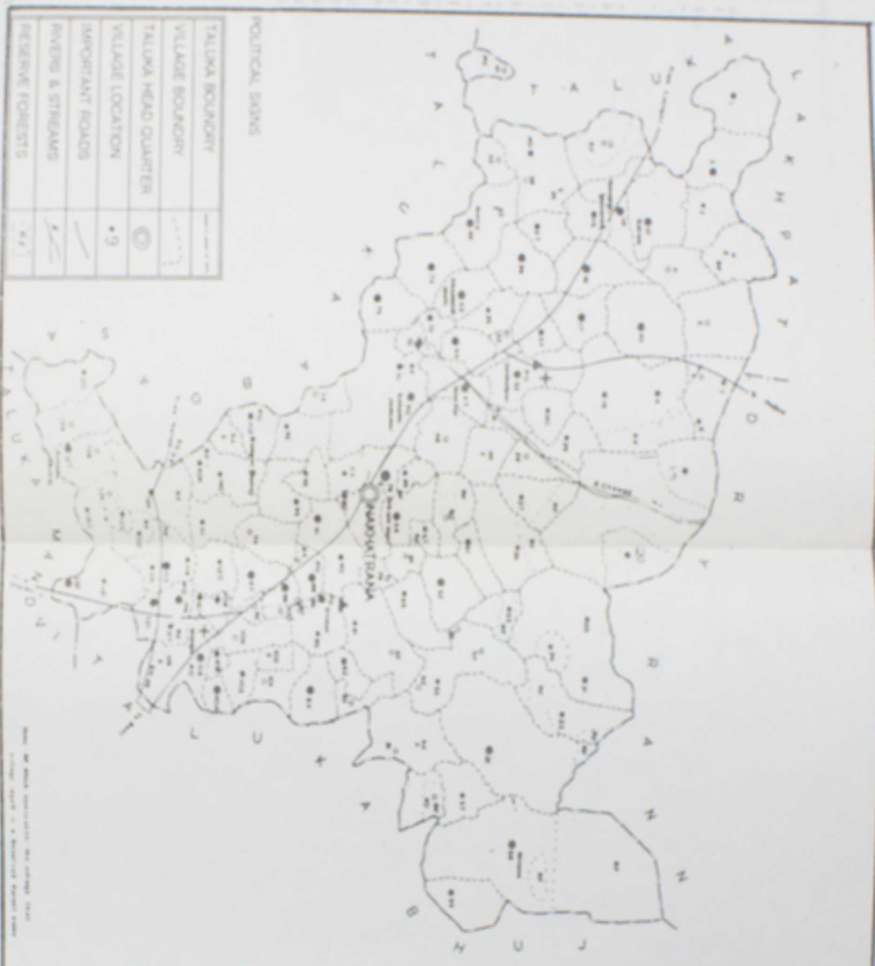
VILLAGES & ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME

Sr No	Code No	VILLAGES	S.T.S	D.W	L.R	IRM	E.A
1	2	BHATARA KOTA	V	V	V	V	V
2	5	UD-MAD	V	V	V	V	V
3	10	PATGAR	V	V	V	V	V
4	18	NAVAVAS	V	V	V	V	V
5	20	KHAWADA	V	V	V	V	V
6	23	DHROBANA	V	V	V	V	V
7	25	TUDA	V	V	V	V	V
8	25	JAMKUNARIYA	V	V	V	V	V
9	27	GOOPAR	V	V	V	V	V
10	28	KHARI	V	V	V	V	V
11	55	HABAY	V	V	V	V	V
12	56	JMADI	V	V	V	V	V

S.T.S : SMALL TECHNOLOGIES SCHEME  
 D.W : DRINKING WATER  
 L.R : LAND REGENERATION  
 IRM : INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
 E.A : ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

GUJARAT  
 TALUKA BHUJ  
 DISTRICT KACHCHH





VILLAGES & ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME

Sr No.	Code No.	VILLAGES	S.T.S.	D.W.	L.R.	IRM	E.A.
1	6	UTHOKADI	V	V	V	V	V
2	8	DHORA	V	V	V	V	V
3	10	PALLY	V	V	V	V	V
4	20	LAVARI	V	V	V	V	V
5	20	TAL.	V	V	V	V	V
6	24	DAOOR	V	V	V	V	V
7	51	ABUL NANI	V	V	V	V	V
8	51	GOCHADA	V	V	V	V	V
9	76	JADVI	V	V	V	V	V
10	81	CHAWADVA	V	V	V	V	V

S.T.S. SMALL TECHNOLOGIES SCHEME  
 D.W. DOMESTIC WATER  
 L.R. LAND REGENERATION  
 IRM INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
 E.A. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

GUJARAT  
 TALUKA NAKHATRANA  
 DISTRICT KACHCHH





POLITICAL SIGNS

TALUKA BOUNDARY	---
VILLAGE BOUNDARY	---
TALUKA HEAD QUARTER	◎
VILLAGE LOCATION	•
IMPORTANT ROADS	—
RIVERS & STREAMS	~
RESERVE FORESTS	▨

VILLAGES & ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME

Sr. No.	Code No.	VILLAGES	STS	D.W.	L.R.	IRM	E.A.
1	5	DHECHAPAR	V	V	V	V	
2	6	SABARIYA	V	V	V	V	
3	1	MUDHAN	V	V	V	V	
4	12	ATDO	V	V	V	V	
5	15	DHEBHI	V	V	V	V	
6	30	UMARSAR	V	V	V	V	
7	35	KHATTYA	V	V	V	V	
8	51	AMA	V	V	V	V	

STS : SMALL TECHNOLOGIES SCHEME  
 D.W. : DRINKING WATER  
 L.R. : LAND REGENERATION  
 IRM : INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
 E.A. : ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

GUJARAT  
 TALUKA LAKHPUR  
 DISTRICT KACHCHH



VILLAGES & ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME

Sr. No.	Code No.	VILLAGES	STS	D.W.	L.R.	IRM.	E.A.
1	5	DHECHAPAR	V	V	V	V	
2	6	SABARIYA	V	V	V	V	
3	1	MUDHAN	V	V	V	V	
4	12	ATDO	V	V	V	V	
5	15	DHEBHI	V	V	V	V	
6	30	UMARSAR	V	V	V	V	
7	35	KHATTVA	V	V	V	V	
8	51	AMA	V	V	V	V	

STS : SMALL TECHNOLOGIES SCHEME  
 D.W : DRINKING WATER  
 L.R : LAND REGENERATION  
 I.R.M : INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
 E.A : ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

POLITICAL SIGNS

TALUKA BOUNDARY	---
VILLAGE BOUNDARY	.....
TALUKA HEAD QUARTER	◎
VILLAGE LOCATION	•
IMPORTANT ROADS	==
RIVERS & STREAMS	~~~~
RESERVE FORESTS	

GUJARAT  
 TALUKA LAKHPUR  
 DISTRICT KACHH  
 1:50,000  
 1984

Chapter 10

EXPECTED RESULTS

The adjoining table explains impacts and users of the programme.

## EXPECTED RESULTS IN VILLAGES

Sr. No.	PROGRAMME	IMPACTS	USERS
1	<b>STUDIES</b> - Agriculture - Animal Husbandry - Water	- Economic Viability - Policy Statement	- 3 Studies in 2 Region and in 3 Sectors
2	<b>ACTION PLANNING</b> I. AREA LEVEL PLANNING (Pachchham) - Espousers - Camps - Sammelan - Entry Point Activity - Eco Planners & Workers - Village Level Planning II. DRINKING WATER PLANNING (Lakhpat)	- Macro Plan for Development - Village Level Planning - Entry Point Activity - Informal Group  - Drinking Water Action Plan - Drinking Water Action Group	- 40 Villages of Pachchham - 3 Villages - 3 Villages - 30 to 40 People  - 50 Villages of Lakhpat - 10 People
3	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b> - Taluka Samitis - 5 - IPM Samitis - 5 - Village Finance Planner - 10 - Economic Activity Functionaries - 20 - Rural Experts & Demonstrator - 15	- Cadre of Eco Planners	- 100 People of Pachchham Nakhtrana Mundra Lakhpat

4	<p><b>PROJECTS</b></p> <p><b>I. SMALL SCHEMES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biogas</li> <li>- Toilet</li> </ul> <p><b>II. SOIL &amp; WATER CONSERVATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farm Land Treatment</li> <li>- Land Regeneration (Nakhtrana)</li> </ul> <p><b>III. DRINKING WATER (LAKHPAT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drought Proofing Plan</li> <li>- Action Plan (50%)</li> </ul> <p><b>IV. IRM VILLAGES (50%)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Khari</li> <li>- Laiyari</li> <li>- 3rd Village</li> <li>- 4th Village</li> <li>- 5th Village</li> </ul> <p><b>V. DEMONSTRATION FARM</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide Services in the Area of Respected Schemes</li> <li>- Recognition of Taluka Samitis as Effective Organization</li> <li>- Increase in Economic Base, Information &amp; Knowledge Regarding Natural Resources &amp; its Sustainability</li> <li>- Drought Proof, Self Manage, Non Irrigation Model</li> <li>- Increase Decision Making Power of Women at Taluka Level</li> <li>- Women Develop Facilities for Themselves</li> <li>- Initiation of 5 IRM Model Villages in their Respective Regions</li> <li>- Appropriate Technology Demonstrated by Sponsoring Rural Experts in the Area of Water Use, Agriculture, Horticulture etc.</li> <li>- Spread of Small Economic Activity in Sangathan Area like Composting</li> <li>- Preparation of Taluka Level Activity to Manage One Major Resource like Milk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 450 Members of Mahila Mandal</li> <li>- 300 Members of Mahila Mandal</li> <li>- 1000 Acres of Land</li> <li>- 3 Villages</li> <li>- 2 Villages</li> <li>- 20 Villages</li> <li>- 1 Village of Pachchham</li> <li>- 1 Village of Nani Banni</li> <li>- 1 Village of Abdasa</li> <li>- 1 Village of Lakhpat</li> <li>- 1 Village of Banni</li> <li>- 13 Demonstration farms</li> <li>- 20 Alternative &amp; Appropriate Technologies</li> <li>- 25 Rural Experts Advocacy Group</li> <li>- Sangathan Area</li> </ul>
k.M.V.S			
k.M.V.S			
Dev. T.			
k.M.V.S			
IRM			
Dev. T.			
k.M.V.S			
k.M.V.S			
k.M.V.S			
k.M.V.S			
k.M.V.S			

## Chapter 11

# MONITORING EVALUATION & DOCUMENTATION

During the Pilot Phase several tools for MED were tried out and developed in the following areas :

- finance of projects implemented
- quality of work done
- how NRM empowering women
- technology efficiency.

Several people have been trained at all levels to monitor and document their individual and groups work both at the social and technical level.

Regular reflection sessions are organized at village, taluka KMVS unit and JVEC levels. These are subject village wise and a six monthly evaluation is carried out by JVEC & KMVS Environment Unit separately or with the help of facilitators like Janvikas Ahmedabad. This is also carried forward to set the prioritization for the next six months. JVEC has its internal monthly evaluation\planning meets and monthly that are regularly documented. With IRM village and Taluka Samitis three monthly or six monthly evaluations\planning are also carried out by KMVS and JVEC. Each technology being developed too is intermittently documented for its technical, socio technical developments by the JVEC units. The Photo monitoring technique is being introduced now in the IRM villages.

At the end of a year or two the document one compiled into a report with the help of outside experts.

Where as the above systems have evolved over the Pilot Phase, it is proposed that in the Main Phase they will be carefully reviewed and developed into systems for the Main Phase.

The staff and eco planners carrier paths and capability building too is being monitored for which a formal system will be developed.

Satellite  
pictures  
are  
for  
monitoring

## Chapter 12

### JANVIKAS AHMEDABAD

The Main Phase will begin with JVEC registering as SAHJEEV. However, Janvikas will continue to provide OD support, monitoring and co-ordination linkages through the Main Phase I for Sahjeev. Janvikas will also support Sahjeev design workshops and trainings with other NGO's and government. After the registration SDC will link up independently with Sahjeev in Kutch but will give the co-ordination funds directly to Janvikas Ahmedabad.

## Chapter 12

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**BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD OF 01.04.1996 TO 31.03.1999**

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	YEAR 1 1996-97	YEAR 2 1997-98	YEAR 3 1998-99	TOTAL RS.
I	ADMINISTRATION	12,75,000	15,25,000	15,35,000	43,35,000
II	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	5,65,000	7,45,000	7,65,000	20,75,000
III	PROJECTS	23,50,000	28,00,000	38,50,000	90,00,000
	<b>TOTAL RS.</b>	<b>40,50,000</b>	<b>49,30,000</b>	<b>60,10,000</b>	<b>1,54,10,000</b>
IV	JANVIKAS A,BAD	2,40,000	2,65,000	2,90,000	7,95,000
	<b>TOTAL RS.</b>	<b>42,90,000</b>	<b>51,95,000</b>	<b>63,00,000</b>	<b>1,62,05,000</b>
V	CONTINGENCY, AUDIT & CHARITY COMMISSION 3%				4,85,000
	<b>TOTAL RS.</b>				<b>1,66,90,000</b>

**BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD OF 01.04.1996 TO 31.03.1999**

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	YEAR 1 1996-97	YEAR 2 1997-98	YEAR 3 1998-99	TOTAL RS.
I	<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>	6,30,000	7,58,000		
	PERSONNEL	5,40,000	6,25,000	8,50,000	19,15,000
	RECURRING				
	Office Expenses	1,80,000	2,20,000	2,60,000	6,60,000
	Travel Expenses	2,40,000	2,90,000	3,50,000	8,80,000
	CAPITAL				
	Jeep (Renewing)	2,00,000	2,00,000		4,00,000
	Computer	40,000	40,000	40,000	1,20,000
	Instruments & Furniture	25,000	25,000	10,000	60,000
	M.E.D.	50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,00,000
	<b>TOTAL RS.</b>	<b>12,75,000</b>	<b>15,25,000</b>	<b>15,35,000</b>	<b>43,35,000</b>

**BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD OF 01.04.1996 TO 31.03.1999**

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	YEAR 1 1996-97	YEAR 2 1997-98	YEAR 3 1998-99	TOTAL RS.
II	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	TRAININGS	2,50,000	3,75,000	5,00,000	11,25,000
	EXPOSURES	40,000	45,000	15,000	1,00,000
	STAFF TRAININGS	1,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	5,00,000
	CONSULTANTS	75,000	75,000	50,000	2,00,000
	STUDY & EDUCATION MATERIAL	50,000	50,000	50,000	1,50,000
	<b>TOTAL RS.</b>	<b>5,65,000</b>	<b>7,45,000</b>	<b>7,65,000</b>	<b>20,75,000</b>

**BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD OF 01.04.1996 TO 31.03.1999**

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	YEAR 1 1996-97	YEAR 2 1997-98	YEAR 3 1998-99	TOTAL RS.
III	<b>PROJECTS</b>				
	IRM STAGE 1 - Small Schemes - Drinking Water - Area Planning - IRM Village (New)	10,00,000	10,00,000	14,00,000	34,00,000
	IRM STAGE 2 - Soil & Water (Dam) - New Village of Stage 1		2,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000
	IRM STAGE 3 - Soil & Water ( Farm Bund ) - Economic Activity	4,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000	16,00,000
	IRM STAGE 4 & 5 - Khari - Laiyari	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	18,00,000
	DEMONSTRATION FARM	3,50,000	4,00,000	4,50,000	12,00,000
	<b>TOTAL RS.</b>	<b>23,50,000</b>	<b>28,00,000</b>	<b>38,50,000</b>	<b>90,00,000</b>

## APPENDIX

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

1. MAHILA MANDAL

- informal women group at the village level belonging to KMVS

2. TALUKA SAMITI

- regional women body of KMVS made of nominated or elected members of the KMVS Sangathans. Each Taluka Samiti represents 15 to 35 Mahila Mandals.

3. VILLAGE COMMITTEE

- this is a representative body of men and women of a village that plans and implements watershed projects in the village.

4. USER GROUPS

- this is a group within a village that comes together along caste familial or catchment affiliations to plan and implement projects. They are represented on the village committee.

5. LOCAL INSTITUTION

- is with reference to group of rural local residents of an area who come together to work for their region. These are institutions that are coming together in regions where KMVS is not operating like Banni.

6. SANCTIONING COMMITTEE

- this is a committee set up by JVEC to sanction monitor and evaluate projects submitted by village committees, taluka samitis and local institutions. They are made up of eminent experts and government experts & KMVS and JVEC members.

7. RURAL EXPERT

- is an innovative and knowledgeable farmer, maldhari or other expert with no formal training

8. ECO PLANNER

- is a functionary of KMVS or other committee from the villages who has been trained by JVEC with skills for natural resource planning.

9. ECO WORKER

- is a functioning of KMVS or other committee from the villages, who has been trained to perform a task like farm management, implementation of projects, accounts etc. linked to natural resources.

#### 10. IRM VILLAGE

- refers to a representative village of each eco-zone of Kutch chosen by JVEC to demonstrate integrated resource management at a village level with the people of that village along equity and sustainable lines.

#### 11. SECTOR STUDIES

- refers to studies carried out with the people on various subjects like water, animal husbandry etc. These studies concentrate on peoples knowledge and practices and identification of problems within the sector for a region.

#### 12. ENTRY POINT ACTIVITY

- refers to a felt need activity of the people related to natural resources taken up in the first project related to environment. This includes activities such as drinking water, toilets, gobar gas etc. It is usually used as a faith building exercise.

#### 13. DEMONSTRATION FARM

- refers to a farm belonging to a Mahila Mandal, Taluka Samiti or rural expert that is being developed to do research and demonstrate to the village and region some alternate practices and technologies.

#### 14. MICRO or VILLAGE PLAN

- is a water resource and vegetation development action plan developed for the village with the village committee on a revenue map of the village.

#### 15. MACRO or REGIONAL PLAN

- is an action plan developed by the regional representatives to cover one or more sectors like water harvesting, grazing land, drinking water etc. It can cover 10 to 30 villages.

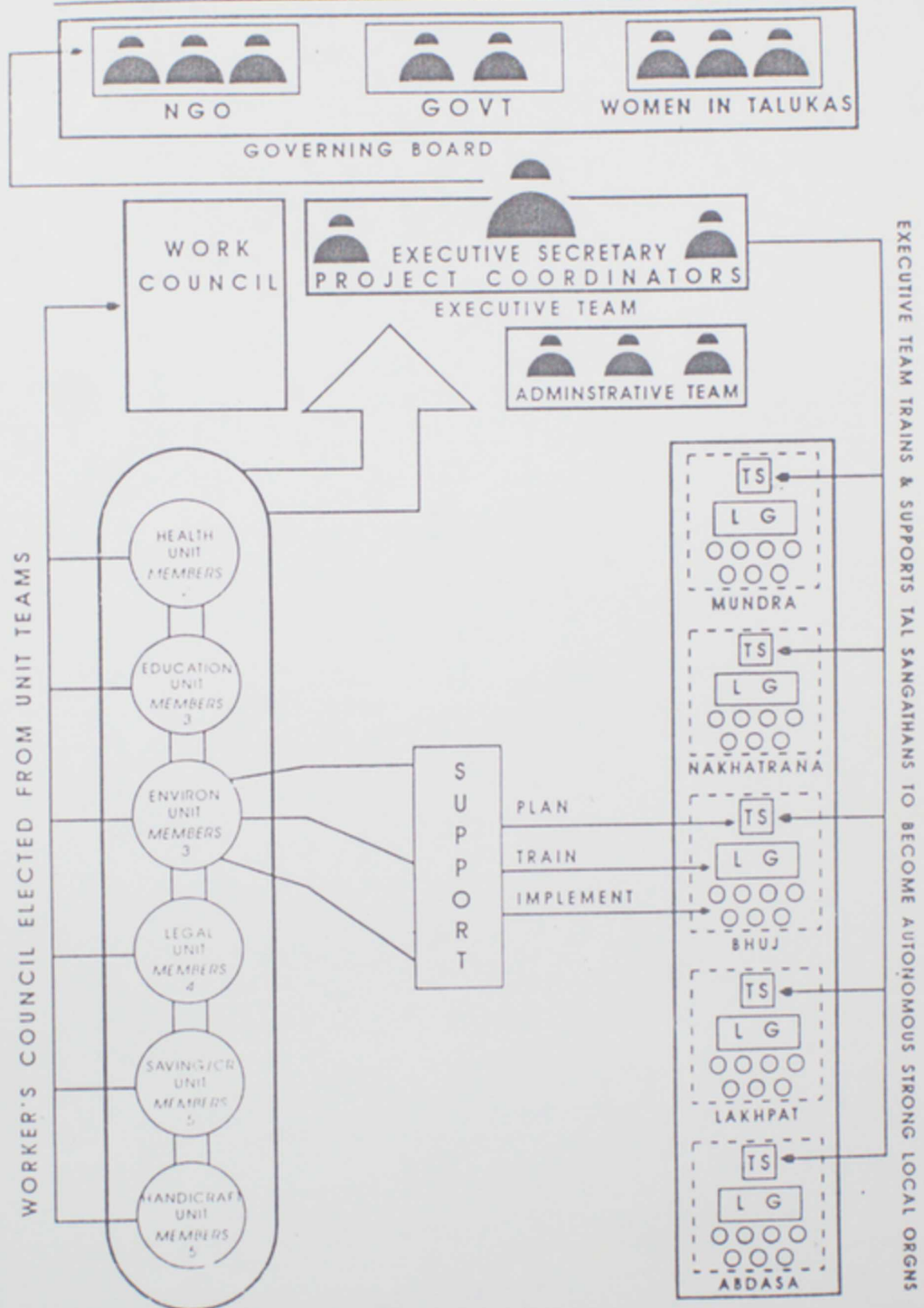
#### 16. SERVICE CENTRE

- is a regional centre to produce and provide farming or animal husbandry inputs like compost, fodder, technical surveys, saplings etc.

#### 17. SMALL TECHNOLOGIES

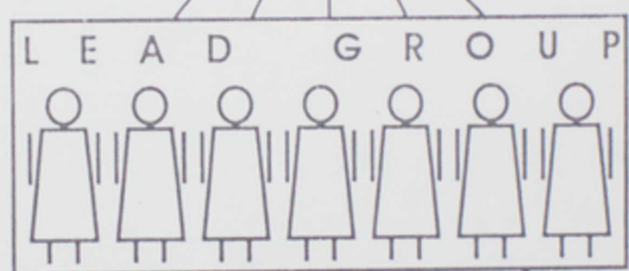
- includes technologies like gobar gas plants, toilets, chulas, water filters etc. that are linked with the environment programme.

# KUTCH MAHILA VIKAS SANGATHAN





IN KMVS BOARD



M A H I L A

M A N D A L S

T A L U K A  
S A N G A T H A N

## TALUKA SAMITI'S PRIORITIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

SANGATHAN TALUKA SAMITI	MAIN CONCERNS	PRIORITISATION OF ACTIVITIES - 1995-97
MUNDRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Violence against women</li> <li>- Lack of sustainable agro-based economic activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Accessing / implementing Environment schemes in a mass basis/schemes linked to specifically to women &amp; IRM</li> <li>+ Studying viability for long term collective agrobased activity.</li> <li>+ Education &amp; Information dissemination 'UJJAS'</li> <li>+ Savings &amp; Credit.</li> <li>+ Para legal trainings.</li> <li>+ Training of mid-wives; initiating one experimental 'DAI' run maternal clinic.</li> </ul>
NAKHTRANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land regeneration.</li> <li>- Handicraft become a viable secondary occupation.</li> <li>- Education (of girls especially).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Demo watershed/IRM programme.</li> <li>* Preparing three other villages for long term IRM.</li> <li>* Self managed Handicraft production - 350 artisans.</li> <li>+ Education - Literacy camps for 'Lead groups &amp; girls (to begin yet).</li> <li>+ Savings &amp; Credit.</li> </ul>
BHUJ (PACHCHHAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water (Drinking + IRR).</li> <li>- Handicraft - should be collective, viable secondary occupation exploitation by middlemen.</li> <li>- Status of women's health - high infant mortality rate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Developing a sangathan of artisans self managed craft production.</li> <li>+ Centralized maternal clinic run by a mid-wives/HWS (trained by KMVS) (covering 42 villages)</li> <li>+ Savings &amp; Credit.</li> <li>* Demo watershed.</li> <li>* Demo tapping/developing water harvesting structures/sources.</li> </ul>
LAKHPAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drinking water.</li> <li>- Handicraft.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Handicraft Production/Management</li> <li>+ Training of health workers/mid-wives</li> <li>+ Demo water harvesting.</li> <li>+ Building forum of Mahila Madals for Drinking water implementing / lobbying / pressure group.</li> </ul>
ABDASA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Livelihood - Animal husbandry.</li> <li>- Status of women's health - especially maternal mortality / morbidity.</li> <li>- Violence against women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Savings &amp; Credit.</li> <li>+ DAI trainings.</li> <li>+ Planning &amp; subsequently implementing economic activity linked to Animal Husbandry.</li> </ul>

### KEY:

- : Talukas where the vision-building exercises are not complete.
- \* : Village specific activities - need not be extended to all villages of the 'Sangathan'
- + : Mass - based activities - would be extended to all members / villages of the 'Sangathan'.

BUDGET EXPLANATION FOR THE PERIOD OF 01.04.1996 TO 31.03.1999

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	DETAILS	NO	UNIT COST	YEAR 1 1996-97	YEAR 2 1997-98	YEAR 3 1998-99	TOTAL RS.
I	ADMINISTRATION							
	PERSONNEL	- Proj. Co-ordi. - Prog. Co-ordi. (in 3rd year 1 P.C. increase) - Asst. Co-ordi. (in 2nd year 1 A.C. increases) - Peon & Drivers	1 4 9 3	4,000 3,500 2,500 1,500	5,40,000	6,25,000	7,50,000	19,15,000
	RECURRING							
	Office Expenses	- Rent, Telephone, Stationary etc.		15,000	1,80,000	2,20,000	2,60,000	6,60,000
	Travel Expenses	- T.A.D.A. & Vehical Charges		20,000	2,40,000	2,90,000	3,50,000	8,60,000
	CAPITAL							
	Jeep Computer	- Renewing Jeeps - Upgrading & Softwares	2		2,00,000 40,000	2,00,000 40,000	40,000	4,00,000 1,20,000
	Instruments & Furniture	- Laboratory & Surveying			25,000	25,000	10,000	60,000
	M-E-D.				50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,00,000
	TOTAL RS.				12,75,000	15,25,000	15,35,000	43,35,000

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BUDGET EXPLANATION FOR THE PERIOD OF 01.04.1996 TO 31.03.1999

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	DETAILS	NO	UNIT COST	YEAR 1 1996-97	YEAR 2 1997-98	YEAR 3 1998-99	TOTAL RS.
II	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>							
	TRAININGS	- Year 1 2 Tal. *10M - Year 2 3 Tal. *10M - Year 3 4 Tal. *10M - Economic Activity Trainee	50	500	2,50,000	3,75,000	5,00,000	11,25,000
		- Taluka Samiti - IRM Samiti - Accountants - Demonstrator - Rural Experts - Economic Activity Trainee	75	500				
		- Big Expo. - Small Expo.	2		40,000	45,000	15,000	1,00,000
	EXPOSURES	- Capacity Bldg. - Training Abroad	10		1,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	5,00,000
	STAFF TRAININGS	- Consulatancy - Retainership			75,000	75,000	50,000	2,00,000
	CONSULTANTS	- Books & Publications - Education Material			50,000	50,000	50,000	1,50,000
	STUDY & EDUCATION MATERIAL							
	TOTAL RS.	M. E. D.			5,65,000	7,45,000	7,65,000	20,75,000
					50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	

