

PATNA KALA - A STUDY OF A SELF-RELIANT VILLAGE

The Village of Patna Kala - A Study

People's participation has been identified as a **necessary condition** for the successful implementation of the Self-Reliance Campaign. Villagers are encouraged to learn and educate themselves in all aspects of the campaign. People's participation is actively sought in the preparation of the action plan, fixing the priorities for work, and the execution of the work planned within the programme.

Since Independence, rural development schemes were discussed and formulated at the District, State and National level without the participation of rural people. This ignored core local issues and the requirements of the particular area. As a result, these cost-intensive rural development schemes were unable to achieve their objectives. After planners and policy-makers realised the shortcomings of this type of planning, they resolved to compulsorily enlist the participation of the people involved in the developmental schemes being carried out in their villages through a **Participatory Rural Appraisal** (PRA). This procedure, that has now become the key document for any rural developmental work, ensures the people's understanding of their problems and helps in devising solutions that can be implemented by them. People's participation in rural projects increases their scope, stability and success rate.

Rural participatory programmes succeed in bringing all sections of society - including women and landless labourers - to a common meeting ground, where villagers are apprised of their problems; educated about the rural development project, and their need for the project to alleviate their problems. This further ensures a surge of voluntary participation by them. The objective of the PRA is to gain the confidence of the villagers, who will then divulge basic information regarding local conditions relating to farming, schools, wells, ponds, flora & fauna, roads, forests, and a variety of other data that can help in devising solutions to their problems.

Basic information about the village, Patna Kala, was collected from the Agriculture Department, Panchayat Office, the *Patwari* of the Revenue Department, the Veterinary Officer, and Gyan Singh, the most recognized person in the village. The information on geographical coordinates, demographic pattern, community categorization, occupational distribution of each family, agricultural scenario, water resources, animal husbandry, etc., were collected.

The village of Patna Kala is a tribal village located in the Patna Khurd Panchayat and situated in the ravines near Majhgawan, a little known block in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh. The village of Patna Kala is said to be over 500 years old. It is believed that the village was earlier located 4 km north of its current location in a place called Amhe that no longer exists. It is said that a cholera epidemic swept the village and forced the villagers to abandon its old location and shift to its current location. Due to the availability of water, a core group of Amhe villagers decided to settle at the current location and thus the village of Patna Kala came into existence. Many villagers from surrounding villages, whose ancestors fled the epidemic but settled elsewhere, also claim ancestry from the village of Amhe.



Village Profile

Village	Patna Kala
Block And Tehsil	Majhgawan
Location	10 Km Southwest of KVK
Population	480
Scheduled Castes (SC)	41
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	433
Other Backward Classes (OBC)	06
Total farm families	83
Farm families Below Poverty Line	68
Big farmers	00
Small farmers	35
Marginal farmers	35
Landless farmers	03

The total population of the village is 480 and average family size 5.78 members.

FARM FAMILIES AND THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION IN THE SELECTED VILLAGE

No. of Male (nos.) Female (no		Female (nos.)	Children (nos.)	Total	Av. Members
families					/family
83	141	127	212	480	5.78

Village Transect

After collecting the basic information about the village, the transect walk of the village with all the socially recognized people in the village, was conducted to identify, understand and study the village in its entirety. This includes major land use, topography studies, mapping of water resources, soil type, crops grown, trees and shrubs, livestock, as well as the problems and opportunities for development in the village. The village transect is presented below:

Soil type : Red Sandy Loam to Loam
 Water Resources : Seasonal Nalas and wells

• Crops : Sorghum + Pigeon Pea, Kodo Paddy, Wheat, Barley + Gram

• Vegetables : Nil

• Trees and Shrubs : Neem Babul, Mahua, Ber, Peepal, Mango

Animals : Cattle, Buffalo and Goat
 Land Use Pattern : Houses, crops and animals

• Problems : **Health**

: Poor sanitary system : Unsafe drinking water

: Malnutrition and under-nutrition

: High mortality rates

: Anaemia : Education

: Children not attending School

: High adult illiteracy leading to superstitions

: Social

: Child marriages

: Child labour

: Open grazing (Arra Partha)

: Income Generation

: Rain-fed farming

: Poor quality Seed

: Traditional farming practices

: No value addition to forest/farm produce

: Lack of non-farm sector Income

: Poor genetic potential of livestock

: Poor management practices

: No veterinary aid centre

Opportunities

: Health

: Sanitary programmes

: Awareness and motivation programmes

: Nutritional Kitchen Gardens

: Knowledge of locally available herbs for minor ailments

: Waste utilization

: Education

: Motivation of parents

: Social

: Motivation and education of villagers

: Income Generation

: Rainwater harvesting and recycling

: Crop diversification

: Quality seed production

: Up-gradation of livestock

: Formation of SHGs

: Skill development for income generation

Soil and Hydrology of village:

The soil in the village is mostly sandy loam. Seasonal *nalas* flow on the two sides of the village, opening the scope for water harvesting through construction of check dams and diverting the flow of water towards cultivable land through channels. The villagers also admitted that if the water in the seasonal *nalas* is diverted towards the village through construction of an irrigation channel, most of the land in the village can be brought under irrigation. Thus, the villagers were made to realize that the water scarcity in the village is the root cause of their poor economic condition.

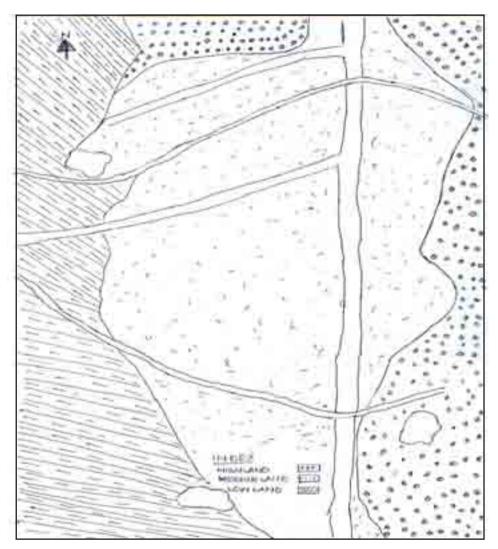
Agro-ecosystem map

To understand and study the micro-ecological features in the village, the information on meteorological parameters like rainfall, temperature, major flora & fauna of the village; basic land use patterns, such as cropping, forest cover, wasteland, livestock; other natural resources like soil type, water sources (wells, water channels, ponds); and other public amenities and their use in the village are required. All this information is depicted in a map made by the villagers. This map helps in the preparation of perspective planning for the village's development.

The maximum rainfall occurs during July-September which amounts to around 830 mm. Average temperatures range from 3°C - 45°C. The household areas, agricultural fields and pasture cover the maximum portion of the village. Water remains in the seasonal *Nalas* from August to mid-October.

Wheat is the major crop cultivated during *Rabi* season and it covers around 129.5 acres. Paddy is the main crop of *Kharif* season. Cows, buffalo and goats are the main animals reared by villagers. Farmyard manure (FYM) is heaped in one place without proper scientific practices.

According to survey, the total cultivated area was 200.0 acres, of which 26.5 acres was irrigated. Most of the farming community were marginal and small landholders. The major crops of the village were sorghum, pigeon pea, paddy, wheat and gram.



Agro-ecosystem Map



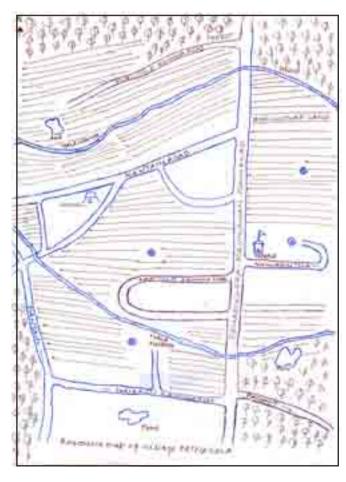
Agricultural Scenario of the Village (2002)

Year	2002
Total land (acre)	324.5
Agricultural land (acre)	285.75
Cultivated land (acre)	200.0
Fallow Land (acre)	43
Cultural Wasteland (acre)	38.75
Irrigated (acre)	26.5

Livestock wealth

S.No.	Type of Animal		
		No.	Av. Productivity (l/day)
1.	Buffalo	33	1.5 - 2.0
2.	Cow	232	0.75 - 1.25
3.	Goat	142	0.25 - 0.5
4	Sheep	02	
5	Bullock	122	

Resource map



Thereafter, the resource map was drawn by the villagers depicting land resources, crop and crop based resources, trees, fruit trees, livestock, public amenities, water resources, types of houses, farm implements that were available, communication equipment, etc.

a) Land Resources

The total geographical area of the village is 324.5 acres of which the residential area covers only 34.5 acres and cultivated area is around 200 acres. In the cultivated area, irrigation facilities are available in 26.5 acres.

b) Crops and crop-based resources

Wheat is the main crop grown during *Rabi* season and it covers around 129.5 acres. However, wheat productivity at 4.20 q/acre, is very low (National Average: 11.2 q/acre). The next most important *Rabi* crop is



chickpea, with 31 acres of land under cultivation. Paddy is the main crop grown during *Kharif* covering around 82 acres. However, productivity is only 3.35 q/ acre (National Average: 10 q/acre).

Area and Productivity of crops grown in the villages

Стор	Area (acre)	Av. Productivity (Q/acre)
Paddy	82	3.35
Pigeon Pea + Sorghum	5.5	2.0
Wheat	129.5	4.20
Barley	13.5	2.96
Chickpea	31	2.61
Mustard	6.5	1.46

c) Trees with economic value

Mahua, Babul, Neem, Arjun grow in the village.

d) Fruit Trees

Ber. Mango, Guava and Lemon were found growing near village homes. No fruit orchards were seen in the village.

e) Animal Resources

The village has 232 *desi* cows, 33 buffaloes, 122 bullocks and 142 goats. Scientific management of livestock is completely lacking. The milk productivity is also quite low.

f) Public Amenities

There is pasture land on two sides of the village covering about 10.5 acres. The other public amenities include a temple and water harvesting bund constructed by the forest department.

g) Government Institutions

There is one 5th standard school and a post office.

h) Water Sources

The only source of irrigation is wells. There are three wells from which the water is drawn by pumps. There are also seasonal *nalas* flowing on two sides of the village that provide water from August to October.

Village Enterprises

Farming in the village is rain-fed. The production from the land was insufficient to meet family requirements. So, to supplement their family income they engage in seasonal labour work - collection and selling of firewood and forest produce. As labourers, each family earns about Rs 400-500 per month. 68 farm families were below the poverty line (having family income less than Rs. 18,000 per annum). Only 15 farm families with an alternate source of income in addition to agriculture - through government jobs and remittances receiving through relatives who have migrated - were above the poverty line.

By and large each family has 4-5 livestock (cows, buffaloes, bullocks and goats). Milk production is very low in the village as most of the cows and buffaloes are of traditional breeds, with unproductive yields and poor health.

Main crops of the *Kharif* (July-November) season were paddy, sorghum and kodo; and during the *Rabi* (November-March) season were gram, barley and wheat. Farmers were following Paddy-Wheat; Fallow-Wheat; Fallow-Gram; Paddy-Fallow; Sorghum + Kodo + Paddy mixed cropping.

Livestock is totally dependent on grazing in nearby forest areas and wastelands round the year. There is also a great social constraint which is known locally as *Arra Pratha* (free grazing of animals)like other villages of the region .

Income-Generating Enterprises

A majority of the farm families in the village are marginal farmers, having less than 2.5 acre land. These farm families derive their subsistence through agriculture, labour and forest produce collection. Landless families are generally daily wage labourers. Small farmers have agriculture and livestock as their enterprises.

Seasonal Calendar

PARTICULARS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC
AGRICULTURE												
LIVESTOCK												
FOREST PRODUCE COLLECTION												
MIGRATION OF FAMILIES												

SEASONAL CALENDAR OF LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

Thereafter, the seasonal calendar of the activities performed by the villagers through the year was prepared. It shows the seasonal work flow of the villagers.

Gender Segregated Seasonal Calendar

The information pertains to specific tasks performed by men and women in the village. This helps in establishing the participatory level of men and women in various activities and village level programmes.

Seasonal Analysis

To discover if the village suffers from cyclical diseases and other related problems, seasonal analysis of information when diseases occur was collected, for both humans and livestock. Conditions and problems with farming were also gathered.

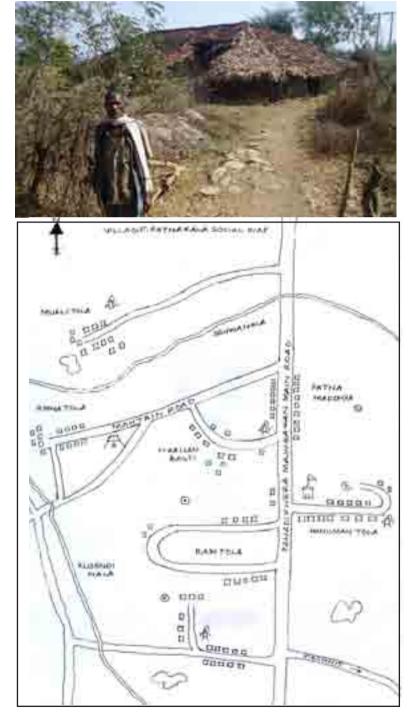
Social Map

83 farm families live in 81 houses made of stone, wood, earthen materials and thatch. The village is spread over an area of 1.5 km in length and 1 km in breadth. The village is divided into 6 hamlets, namely Amha Tola, Murli Tola, Patna Madhya, Harijan Basti, Ram Tola and Hanuman Tola. The farm families are mainly from the tribal community. Out of 83 farm families, 75 are of scheduled tribes (ST), 6 are of scheduled caste (ST) and two of other backward classes (OBC). The village has electric supply but due to the poor economic condition of people, the facility is used by only 3-4 resourceful families.

The village has one 5th standard school for boys and girls. The temple is located on one side of the village. The village has a network of trails approaching the main road and inside the village. Most of the women in the village are engaged in collection of fire wood from the forest, and selling in the nearby Majhgawan market.

The village is connected with a *kachha* pathway, which gets washed away whenever it rains. When this occurs, the villagers are forced to take an alternate route - a walk through the hills for 10 km to reach the nearest weekly *haat*, Majhgawan, as the weekly markets is known. The Payaswini River is located 15 km away, and Chitrakoot, Lord Rama's place of exile and '*Karma Bhoomi*', is at a distance of 45 km. The main deity of the village is 'Badhe Dev Baba', and his main temple is 24 kms away. The villagers often go on pilgrimages to these 3 places.

On the North of the village is the village of Patni, a distance of 6 km, and 7



km to the South is Village Kelhaura, another village selected as a *Swavlamban* Kendra (Self-Reliant Village). The village has degraded forest cover on its East and West sides.

Timeline and Trend

A timeline of the development of the village is given below.

1500s : Establishment of Patna Kala village

1927 : Establishment of temple1968 : 1st Bicycle in the village

1970 : Severe Drought

1972 : 1st Radio in the village1978 : 1st Primary School started

1985 : 1st Hand pump

: Electricity connected to the village

1997 : 1st Bore well in the village

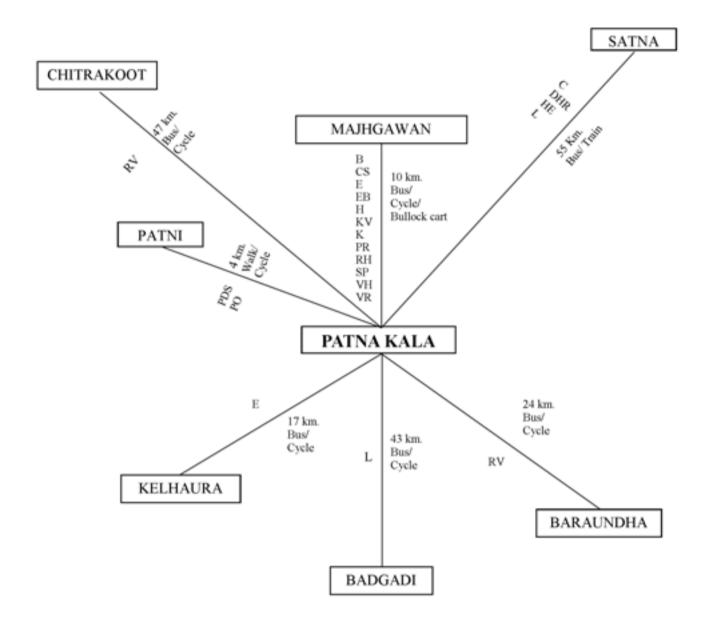
2000 : 1st TV in the village
2001 : 1st Tractor in the village
2002 : 1st Thresher in the village
2002 : 1st Seed drill in the village

Mobility Map

The mobility map prepared by villagers indicates that all the villagers frequently visit Maghgawan to purchase household goods, medicines and agricultural inputs; and Satna (the district headquarters) for administrative work and medical treatment. They also go Maghgawan for higher studies.



MOBILITY MAP: VILLAGE PATNA KALA



В	-	Bank	PR	-	Provisions
C	-	Court	P	-	Panchayat
CS	-	Co-operative Society	PDS	-	Public distribution system
DHQ	-	Distt. Headquarter	RH	-	Referral Hospital
EB	-	Electricity Board	SP	-	Selling of Produce
H	-	Health	VH	-	Veterinary Hospital
KVK	-	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	VR	-	Vehicle Repair
L	-	Labour	RV	-	Religious Visit

VENN DIAGRAM - VILLAGE PATNA KALA



A Venn diagram was prepared to understand the relationship of villagers with local institutions and enterprises in the area.

Wealth Ranking



The villagers were placed in different categories - namely, 'above the poverty line' and 'below the poverty line' on the basis of the perception of the villagers. This assumed that they have some knowledge regarding their neighbour's financial condition. The common criteria identified for wealth ranking in Patna Kala village were landholdings, livestock, and other sources of income (i.e. remittances received from relatives that had migrated for government or private jobs).

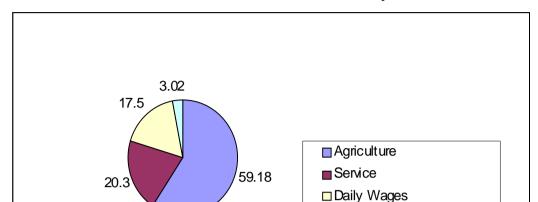
DISTRIBUTION OF FARM FAMILIES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDINGS (Acre)

Landless (nos.)	Marginal (nos.)	Small (nos.)	Big (nos.)	Total	
13	35	35	0	83	

Landless - 0 acre; Marginal - less than 2.5 acre; Small - 2.5-12.5 acre; Big - above 12.5 acre

Livelihood Analysis

A livelihood analysis of the village was conducted to find out the degree to which the pattern of life differs in terms of family size, size of landholdings, type of house, annual income, type of farming, etc.



Percent Contribution of Source of Income to Family Livelihood

Problem identification

The problem identification exercise is done to identify the real problems faced by the villagers. During the PRA, the villagers identified the following problems/constraints affecting the development of the village.

□ Forest Produce Collection

- Rain-fed farming (Lack of irrigation facilities).
- Fallow/cultural wastelands.
- No alternate source of income (Migration of farm families to towns/cities).
- Low productivity of crops.
- 70% land mortgage.
- Uneconomic land holding.
- Low livestock productivity.
- Lack of economic enterprises.
- Lack of motivation for self-employment.
- No value-addition to farm or forest produce.
- Lack of skill and knowledge.
- Unhygienic living conditions.
- Unsafe drinking water.
- Malnutrition and under-nutrition.
- No birth control Constant pregnancies as high infant mortality rate.
- Unhealthy habits.
- Seasonal migration of farm families.
- Unreliable schools.
- Child marriages.
- Open defecation in public areas.
- Unhygienic conditions near drinking water source.
- Lack of awareness of health/hygiene issues.
- Arra Pratha.
- Immature behavior and jealousy.
- Self-centered and superstitious behavior.

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3. Land Holdings (In Acres)	2.00
ii. Irrigated area	2.00
b. Cultivable area	2000
c. Orchard No of plants & type	Lemon -1 Ber-1
Irrigation Facilities a. Canal b. Tube well c. Ponds	

5. Crop Productivity & Its area

Sr No.	Сгор	Area In Acre	Productivity (Quintal per- acre)	Total production	Quantity consumed	(q1	old old ointal d Rs)
1	Paddy	_	_	_		_	-
2	Jwar	_	-	7		-	-
3.	171	_		-		_	-
4	Pegioopea		-			-	
5.	Wheat	1,00	6.00	6.00	3.00		4800
6	Barley	1.00	2.00	2:00			1360
7	Grany		2000		_	-	-
8.	Mustard	-		_			-
9.	Lin Seed	-	-	-	_		in.
10.	Vegutable/Spices	-	_	_	_	=	-
11.	Others	118		-		=	E

I. No of Animaba:

Sr No.	Animals	No of Animals	Breed	Production per animal	Qty consumed	Quantity
1	Cattle	3		0.500	///	
2.	Buffalo	-	-		_	-
3.	Goat	-		-	_	-
4.	Sheep	_	_	_	_	-
5.	Pig	_			-	-
ñ	Poultry Birds		-	_		_
7.	Bullock	10		_	-	
8	- X-					

2	Agri	cultural Equipments			
	11.		Yes E	No El	
	b.	Thresnor	Yes II	No ®	
	¢	Seed Drill	Yes D	No ₽	
	st.	Sprayer	Yes 🗆	No D	
	0.	Duster	Yes 🖂	No fier	
	- 19	Diesel engine	Yes C	No SI	
		Any others	Yes R	No D	If yes Specify the
		name	Bull Pl	ough	in yes opposity me
3.	Enfer	rtainment Facilities			
		The state of the s	Yes 🖾	No D	
	la.	Radio	Yes 🗆	No ST	
	C.	Tape recorder	Yes 🗆	No III	
	d,	Games	Yes D	No D	
	e.	Any others (specify)	Yes 🗆	No D	
4	Trans	port Facilities			
		Car / Jeep	W 77	St. 100	
		Motor Cycle/Scooter	Yes 🗆	No E	
		Cycle		No Er	
		The state of the s	Yes D	No las	
				No ₽	
5,	Source	e of Drinking Water	and it's distr	ince from house	
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6.	Metho	ds of Medical Treatm	ent		
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7. Disnutes:

Type of Disputes	Yes	No	Registered	Not Registered	Period of
Family Disputes		V		-	suspine.
Revenue Disputes		V.	-		-
Fouj Dari		10	-		
Any others:		V			

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Malnutrition Data of children radult

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23. Taken Training details

Seasonal

a) According to need

Sr no.	Family Members Name	Type of Training / Skill	Training Institute	Passing year
	_	-		

2

Village Survey done on 21/05/2002

1. Name of village			a Madhya,Harijan Basti,Amha Tola,
\ .	Hanuman Tola	, Ram tola)	
Panchayat	: Patna Khurd		
Block	: Majhgawan		
Tehsil	: Majhgawan		
District	: Satna		
> State	: Madhya Prade	sh	
2. Population	: 480		
Total Family	: Patna Kala -83	}	
➤ Total member			
	a. Men :	141	
	b. Women :	127	
	c. Male child :	109	
	d. Female child :	103	
	e. S.C. :	6 (41)	
	f. S.T. :	75 (433)	
	g. O.B.C. :	2 (6)	
	f. General :	0 (0)	
	i. Religion		
	i. Hindu :	All	
	ii. Muslim :		
	iii. Christian :		
	iv. ———		
	v. ———		
3. No. of Farm Families	:	83	
	a. Big :	00	
	b. Small :	35	
	c. Marginal :	35	
	d. Landless :	13	
4. No. of families possess	sing		
	a. Huts	:	02
	i. Normal	:	01
	ii. Critical	:	01
	b. Mud House (Kach	ncha) :	81
	c. Brick House (Pak	<i>ka</i>) :	0
	d. Kacha-Pakka both	:	01
5. Availability of approac	ch roads and internal lanes and	its condition	
	Approach road	:	Yes
	Condition	:	Not Good
	Internal Lanes	:	Yes
	Condition	:	Poor (Murli Tola in Patnakala)
6. Availability of infrastrum. School	ucture		
i. Primary School	ol Yes	In the village	

Junior School	No	10 km from the village
High School	No	10 km from the village
Intermediate School	No	10 km from the village
Others		
b. No of students	79	
i. Boys	48	
ii. Girls	31	
c. Playground	No	
d. Panchayat Bhavan	Yes	3 Km from Patna kala
e. Shradha Kendra	Yes	
f. Post office	Yes	
g. PHC./Health facility	No No	In Majhgawan (10 Km)
h. Bank	No	In Majhgawan (10 Km)
 Electrical facilities 	Yes	
j. Wells	Yes	2
k. Ponds	No	
 Hand pumps 	Yes	2
m. Tube wells	No	

7. Other Educational facilities and types (like anganwadi, etc.)

Yes

8. Type of drainage system

ii. iii. iv. v.

a. Earthen drain
b. Masonry drain
c. No of soak pits
Yes
Nil
Nil

9. Cultivable Land - 200.00 acre Irrigated - 26.5 acre Rain-fed - 173.5 acre

Average crop productivity

S.No.	Crops	Area under	Production (Quintal/acre)
		crops (acre)	
1.	Jowar + Pigeon pea	5.2	2.35 +2.0
2.	Paddy	82	3.35
3.	Wheat	129.5	4.20
4.	Gram	31	2.61
5.	Barley	13.5	2.96
6.	Mustard	6.5	1.46

- 10. No. of BPL families (income less than Rs. 1500 per month)- 68
- 11. No. of traditional occupations

a. Barber : Nil
b. Pottery : Nil
c. Leather worker : Nil
d. Carpentry : 05
c. Folklore medicine : 02

12. No of boys and girls (5 to 14 years) don't go to school: 28

a. Boys : 08 b. Girls : 20

13. No. of Fruit Trees

 Ber
 :
 13

 Lemon
 :
 03

 Guava
 :
 05

 Banana
 :
 00

 Mango
 :
 09

 Jack Fruit
 :
 02

14. Kitchen Gardens

a. No. of nutritional kitchen gardensb. No. of kitchen gardens24

15. Irrigation facilities available

a. Canal : 0
b. Tube well / Bore well : Nil
c. Ponds : 0
d. Seasonal Nala : 2
e. Wells : 2

16. No of animals

Sr.No.	Animals	Number	Breed	Average production
1.	Cow	232	Deshi	0.41
2.	Buffalo	33	"	0.78
3.	Goat	142	,,	0.25
4.	Sheep	02	-	-
5.	Pig	00	-	-
6.	Poultry	0	Deshi	-
7.	Bullock	122	"	-
8.	Fisheries	-	-	-
9.	Others	-	-	-

17. Transportation facility

a. Tractor : 02
b. Car/Jeep : Nil
c. Motor cycle/Scooter : 02
d. Cycle : 29
e. Bullock cart : 08
f. Truck : Nil

18. Availability of panchavati

Yes

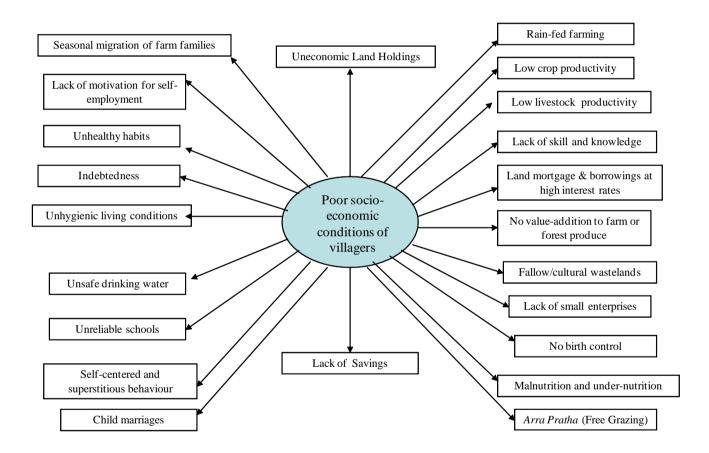
Trees

i. Pipal

ii. Banyan							
iii. Mango							
iv.Ao	iv.Aonla						
v. Be	el						
19. No. of families using organic manure							
a. Fully	:	26					
b. Partially	:	57					
20. No. of seed clubs	:	0					
21. No. of families using agricultural technol	ogy						
a. Traditional	:	55					
b. (ITK)	:	4					
c. New	:	11					
22. Availability of improved agricultural imp	lements						
a. Tractor	:	2					
b. Duster	:	Nil					
c. Sprayer	:	Nil					
d. Thresher	:	5					
e. Seed drill	:	2					
f. Diesel Pump	:	6					
23. Availability of signboards, information b	oards a	nd wall writing:					
Signboards	:	Yes					
Information boards	:	Nil					
24. No. of unemployed rural people	:	46					
25. No. of Disputes	:	6					
Civil (Revenue)	:	2					
Criminal (Fauzdari)	:	1					
26. No. of Patients (chronic disease)	:	10					

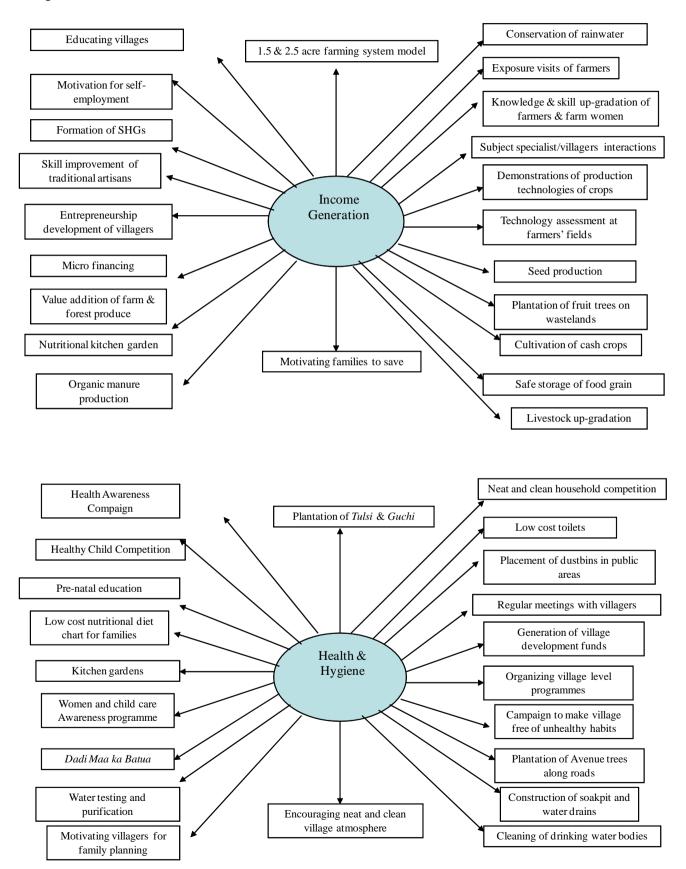
Problem/Cause Diagram

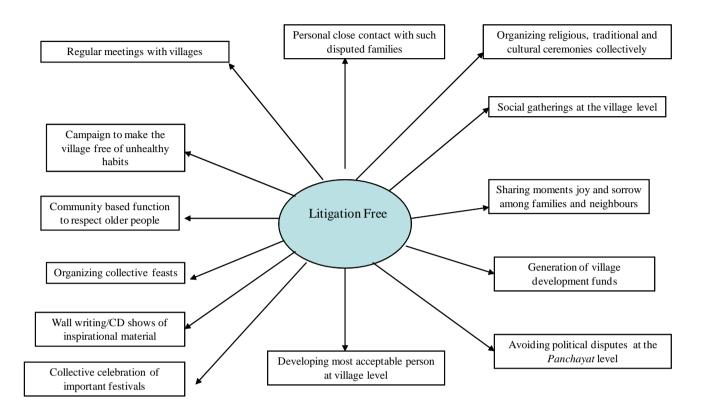
After identifying the problems in the village, the problem/cause diagram depicting the logical reason of the causal factors was drawn.



Solution Tree

Finally, the solution tree for addressing the root cause of the problem was developed in consultation with the villagers.







ACTION PLAN OF PATNA KALA VILLAGE

Sn.	Vision		DRIC	DRI Output	_	Activities	.00	8	Respon	sibility	1957	Res	ource r	Resource required						
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2004										2005									
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		planning.			
		Use of improved seed			
		varieties &			
		demonstrating			
		production and			
		management			
		technology of Oilseeds			
		(Sesame, Groundnut			
		and Mustard)			
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Beneficiaries - 45 (Small - 21 Maroinal - 24)

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ciaries -		-	7	nentatio		APR	
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9 Poverty Higher crop production Knowledge and skill production KVK Beneficiaries - 64 (Small - 32, Marginal 2003 2004 2004 2004 2005 Big Small Marginal Landless Big Sma	Sn.	Visio	a	DRI	Output		Acti	vities			Respon	nsibilit	y	Re	Resource required	requi	pa				
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11 Poverty Livestock up- gradation (Cattle, gradation (Cattle, male/A.) facility, Buffalo & Goat Animal health camp Frozen Semen Provide improved KVK & Goshala Improved bull (Potent Buffalo & Goat Sout - 142 Sout -	Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	ities		Responsibility		Reso	Resource required	ired
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13 Poverty Para vet training Training on primary KVK & Goshala Training Material Fund- Rs. 10,000d-	Sn.	Vision	DRI Output		Activities			(esponsibili	ty	Resourc	Resource required	P			
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Respo	Formation of Self Help KVK Groups (SHGs). Motivating farmers toward small savings. Value addition of farm and forest produce, and improving skills of traditional artisans						880
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	Formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). Motivating farmers oward small savings. Value addition of farm and forest produce, and improving skills o raditional artisans						100
7,40	Formation of Self He Groups (SHGs). Motivating farmers oward small savings Value addition of far and forest produce, and improving skills raditional artisans						il il
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uo	Poverty	Beneficiaries - All families			mplementation schedule		AVIS.
Vision		Sciari			ment		4.00
Sn.	4	Bene	2003	25	Imple	2003	3448

15 Poverty Create model house for the housing Low cost L	Sn.	Visio	=	200	DRI Output	=			Ş	Activities Responsibility	Se.	sponsit	ollity		A S	Resource	.				
Small Marginal Landless Big Small Marginal Landless Big Small Marginal Landless Big Small Marginal Landless Go	15	Pover	â.	Crea	the mod	el hous	e for t	pe	Low	v cost	3										
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Resource required	Fraining material						ADD
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	Motivating villagers use family planning techniques and creat awareness of the illectrost of unhealthy habits					П	1860
ities	Motivating villa se family plant echniques and o wareness of the effects of unhea tabits		2004			H	2000
Activities	Motiva use fin technis awarer effects habits		20	35			NC1
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diston	overty	uries -			inplementation schedule	1	847
Sn.	9	Beneficiaries -	2003	52	Implem	2003	MAR

	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
13	Unemployment	Employment generation	Organizing cmployment awareness campaigns, motivational camps, rural youths/expert interactions and unemployed rural youth fairs	UV & SSD	

#WW.							22	3							200	5						ì
Big	S	Imali	M	arginal	2	ndless	B	Big	Sm	Small	M	Marginal Lundless	III	dless	Big		Small	7	Marginal	Jam.	Landless	2
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ployment Employment Formation of taral UV & SSD	istoliny hesparice required
generation youth committees & Formation of SHGs	dss

Small 2005 Big Landless Marginal Small 2004 Big Lindless All rural youths Small 2003 Big

Landless

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5									2004											2005	
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One village one product UV (Wheat Flour) through SHGs 2004 andless Big Small Marginal Landless 3 2004 are see see see see the tree are the tree	Sn.	Vision		DRIC	Output		Activities	ties		*	Responsibili	ibilit	, A	~	Resource required	e requ	ired			
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SIL	Vision	DRIO	that	Activities			Respons	ibility	Reso	Resource required	duine	2.0				
20	Unemployment	generati	ment	Skill deve Vahue add available resources	lition (3	aft UV									
Ben	eficiaries - 05 (1 SH	(0)														
200		90			2004					200	35					
Big	Small	Margini	1 1.00	adless	Big	Smal	単	Minginal	Landless	Big		Small		Margi	lati	Landle
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Imple	mentation schedu	ie-						2								
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ty Resource required		
Responsibili	KVK	
Activities	Need based income generation training programmes (Vegetable cultivation, goatsy, carpentry, tailoring, cycle repairing, forest produce collection, dary, bricks making, visadkhana, leather work, Diesel engine, Poultry, Threshing, General Store, Tent House, Refreshment centry, entrepreneurship development, micro finacing.	
DRI Output	Employment generation	
Vision	Unemployment	The state of the s
Su.	21	D-mark

	-	1																			
2003							2004							2005	50						
Big		Small	Ma	Riginal	Lan	dless	Big	75	Small	N	Aurginal	Lan	dless	Big		Small		Marg	inni	Land	582
		10	01		13				10	#						15		01			
fmple	nentation	schedule										30		5						7	
2003								N	200	**										2005	
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Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities		Responsibility	Resourc	e required		
22	Illiteracy	Awareness creation	Organizing		SSD ERC	Audio vi banners, books eta	sual, posters, religiou c.	92	
Bene	ficiaries -	i.		-					
2003				2004			2005		
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big Sma	II Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal
	CONTRACTOR COMPANIES CONTRACTOR		The second second						

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hedule		MAXY	
ntion sc			
menta		APR	1000
Imple	2003	MAS	

To me going drope drope	Output Activities Resour	vate children not Motivation, classes during villagets SSD leisure time, balsanskar Kendra, balodyan, organizing Parent and Teacher Interaction, holding Classes for Illiterate Children Adult literacy Classes, Organizing Cultural and sports Competitions. Development of better teaching techniques.	
iter iter	Vision DR	iteracy To r goin droj	Beneficiaries -80

2003	13					200	*	(2)				2,5		2005					15		П
Big	80	Small	Margina	11.	sangless.	Big		Small		Margina	tinal	Landless	889	Big		Small		Margi	nal	Landless	П
28 chill	dren and	80 Illiterate	adults					9					2								
Implem	pentation	schedule -																			П
2003			173	1	75				2004	1	1		2	1	W 18	1	- 23	172	ŀ	2005	Н
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	Landless		Thursday.	2005	TANK	
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	Marginal	00076000			ADM	
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2005	Bis	0.00000			Ď	
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2003	Big	COSTA	Implement	2003	MAN A	

Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
25	Good Health	Health awareness	Awareness Camps,	AD	Audio visual, posters, banners,
		programmes	Motivation, healthy		life saving drugs & books, etc.
			child competition,		
			women and child care		
			awareness programmes		

Landless Marginal Small 2005 Big Landless Marginal Small 2004 Big Landless Marginal Beneficiaries 2003
Big Small
villagers
Implementation schedule 2003
MAR APR MAY JUN

03										2004												2005	
AAR	APR	MAY	JUN	IUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	ınr	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB

2	17:00	npr 044	~			_
Sn.	VISION	DKI Output	Activities	Kesponsibility K	Resource required	
26	Good health	· •	Formation of health	AD		
		programmes	group, motivating	SSD		
			villagers towards			
			family planning,			
			educating villagers to			
			keep neet and clean			
			atmosphere in the			
			village			
Ben	eneficiaries -					•

2003				2004				2005				
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	
1 group				1 group								
Implementat	ion schedule -											
2003					2004						2005	ĺ

TOTOTION	TOTION	nipicinement seneam	2																				
2003										2004											2	2005	
MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	IOL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NON	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	TOL	AUG	SEP (OCT	AON	DEC 1	IAN	FEB

Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
27	Good health	Treatment of	Dadi Maa ka Batua,	AD	
		common ailments	locally available herbs		
		and Chronic			
		diseases			

Delicite ian re-	- c										
2003				2004				2005			
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless
All needy pe	rsons										

l neec	ly perso.	su																				
nplem	entation	schedul	le -																			
03										2004										2	2005	
AR	APR	MAY	NOI	IUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	AON	DEC	JAN	ÆB	MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	JUL AUG	AUG	SEP OCT	NOV	DEC JAN	Н	FEB
																				_		

Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
28	Good health	Purification of	Water testing and	AD	Water purifying
		water	purification	SSD	materials

Beneficiaries -	- S										
2003				2004				2005			
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal Landless	Landless
All villagers											
Implementai	mplementation schedule -	, .									
2000					7000						3000

HIGH THE	Helitation	ocilcani	- 2																				
2003										2004											2	2005	
MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	IUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	TOL	AUG	SEP	OCT	AON	DEC	JAN	FEB

	4	Al Cutput	7	Activ	lties			Respon	nsibilit		~	esourc	e requ	ired						
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Resource requi		20000000	2005				MAN III	
esponsibility	D entification of edicinal plants adi Ma Ka Bana, D					1	100 MAR 489	
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	developri tritional con ood secur den,regul	191	10				ALC: INCOME.	
tivities	Design and low cost mu household f kitchen gan vaccination	408.6	20				000	
Act	De hou						4110	
utput	g health nmes			#			att.	
DRIO	Lifelonghea			d children	- 9		N.Ts	
100	health			All pregnant women and el	n schedule -		MAS	
Vision	Good	Beneficiaries -		egnant w	mplementation		449	
Sm.	30	Bene	2003	Allp	Imple	2003	1000	

	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
Green willage carvironment	t in Rallies, neat and clean household competitions, village level programmes at regular intervals, cleaning of water bodies at regular interval	AD KVK SSD	

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			2000	
			400 10 Oct 100	
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	hedule		MAKE	
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milies	ements		7	
83 fit	Impl	2003	MAKE	

32 Clean & Improvement in Plantation of avenues KVK Rs.20,000 Green village roads, construction of soak pits and water drains, placement of dustbins in public areas, construction of low cost toilets Beneficiaries - 12003 33 families (1000 plants) 1003 1004 1006 1007 1008 1	Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
ficiaries - milles (1000 plants)	32	Clean & Green	Improvement in village environment	Plantation of avenues trees along village roads, construction of soak pits and water drains, placement of dustbins in public ureas, construction of low cost toilets	SSD	Rs.20,000
milles (1000 g	Berne	ficuries -		2 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		
unilles (1000)	2003	2011		2004		2005
Terral assumptions on Parish in	83 fa	ies (1000 g	antis)			
	Imml	ementation who	squile -			

Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
33	Clean &	Establishment of	Awareness creation &	KVK	Rs.10,000
	Green	nutritional kitchen	providing seedlings of		
		garden	vegetables & fruit		
			plants		

			prants								
Beneficiaries -	s -37 (Small-20	and marginal -17	17)								
2003				2004				2005			
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless
	5	7	-		5	2			10	5	-

Implementation schedule -

2003										2004												2005	
MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	lur	AUG	SEP	LOO	AON	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	nor	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB

Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
34	No Dispute	Litigation free	Personal close contact	SSD	Audio visual, posters,
		village	regular meetings of	НО	banners, religious
			villagers, organizing	Ram darshan	books etc.
			community base	ERC	
			ceremonies to respect		
			the aged persons, social		
			gatherings and Sahbhoj		
			sharing each others,		
			joy and sorrows,		
			making village free of		
			unhealthy habits		

			<u> </u>	unhealthy habits	' nabits											
Beneficiaries -	- Se															
2003					2004					2005	05					
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	less	Big	Small		Marginal Landless	Landle	ss Big		Small		Marginal Landless	Landless	
All families																
Implementa	mplementation schedule	le -														
2003							2004								2005	
MAR AP	'B MAY	APR MAY IIIN IIII AIIG SEP OCT	ATTG	SEP OC	H	DEC	IAN	NOV DEC IAN FEB MAR APR MAY HIN HII. AHG SEP OCT NOV DEC IAN FEB	APR	MAY	N.	AIIG	TOU di	VOV DEC	NAI	FFR

35	5 No Dispute	Litigation free	Generation of village	SSD	Audio visual, posters,
		village	development funds,	НО	banners, religious
			unanimous elections at	Ram darshan	books etc.
			the nench exist level	EDC	

			the panct	chayat level	EKC						
Beneficiaries -	- S								Ī		
2003				2004				2005			
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless
All families											

pleme	utation	schedul	e -																				
2003										2004												2005	
_	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	TOT	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB

Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
36	Prosperous	Motivate villagers	Awareness through	ERC	
	family	to go for higher	counselling		
		education			
Bene	Beneficiaries -				
2003			7007		5002

2002				2004				2002			
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless
	2	1			4	2			4	4	
Implementati	on schedule -										
2003					2004						2002

C _r	Vision	DPI Outmit	A ctivitios	Desmonsibility	Doginoog oog no so d
	V ISIOII	DIVI Output	ACLIVILES	responsibility	nesonice ichmica
37	Social	to maintain the	Ceremony based on	SSD,	Audio visual, posters,
	conscionsness	social harmony	Lord Shri Ram, group	Ram Darshan	banners, religious
		•	celebration of festival	Gramodava Park	books etc.
			and months and and		
			and weekly religious		
			gathering		

Beneficiaries -

2003							2002	4						.7	2002							
Big	Sm	mall	Mar	Aarginal	Lanc	andless	Big		Small	11	Marginal	nal	Landles	ss E	Big		Small		Marginal	al	Landless	
All villagers	ers																					
Impleme	ntation sa	mplementation schedule -	-																			
2003										2004											2005	
MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	JUL AUG SEP OCT	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	EB N	MAR APR		MAY	JUN	NL A	AUG	SEP O	OCT NOV	/ DEC	JAN	FEB

Sn.	Vision	DRI Output	Activities	Responsibility	Resource required
38	Social	To maintain	Organizing Sahbhoj,	SSD,	Audio visual, posters,
	consciousness	social harmony	demonstration of	Ram Darshan	banners, religious
			successful experiences	Gramodaya Park	books etc.
			through CD shows/		
			wall writing		

Beneficiaries -

3				2004				2005				
	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	
villagers												

2003 Big All vil

Impler	nentation	schedul	- e -																				
2003										2004												2005	
MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	IOL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NOL	TOL	AUG	SEP (OCT	NOV I	DEC	JAN	FEB

Resource required Volunteers Responsibility
SSD
HQ
ERC writing, notice board, village map, plantation, effort for avoiding enchroachment, formation of village development fund Cleanliness, wall Activities panchayat bĥavan, ghat, playgrounds, roads, etc. public places i.e. schools, temples, Maintenance of DRI Output amenities Public Vision Sn. 39

Beneficiaries -

2003				2004				2005			
Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless	Big	Small	Marginal	Landless
All the villac	70 10										

All the villagers
Implementation schedule -

indian	Tolling!	mipicinamicinamicanic	2																				
2003										2004												2005	
MAR	APR	MAY	NOI	ınr	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	M AR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB

The implentation of the Action Plan involves firstly installing the *Samaj Shilpi Dampati* (SSD) in the village to serve as a fulcrum for all the developmental activities outlined in the Action Plan. With the help of the SSD, the villagers elected a *Gram Vikas Samiti* (Village Development Committee) to help in its implementation. The SSD helped motivate and create a congenial atmopshere, so that all the villagers were ready to work together to improve their socio-economic condition.

Implementation of the Acton Plan

To solve the water problem in the village, DRI volunteers with the villager's initiative, involvement and commitment undertook two activities in the village. The first one was conservation of rainwater and the second was diversion of water from water bodies to farmers' fields.



Rain water harvesting

Details of treatments undertaken

Area (ha)			Detail	s of Type	e of Treat	ment		
	Contour trenches (No.)	Loose boulder dams (No.)	Nala bunds (No.)	Stone dykes (m)	Cattle proof trenches (m)	Farm bunding (ha)	Plantation (No. of trees)	SHGs (No.)
145	2680	78	2	234	67	7	5135	2

Diversion of water to farmers' field

The seasonal *nala* that was about 3 km away from the village became alive with the development of watershed work in the village. But the water available in the *nala* was of no application to the villagers except as drinking water for livestock. With the motivation of *Samaj Shilpi Dampati* (Social Architect Couple), the villagers constructed 2 water channels to take the water from the source to the village. One channel was 1.8 km long and the other 2.1 km. This effort made by villagers themselves, changed the mindset of the villagers towards agriculture, and taught them the benefits of co-operation.



The 1.8 Km Channel built by the villagers' of Patna Kala to bring water to their fields.

Knowledge and skill up-gradation of farmers and farm women

Farmers and farm women of the village were given training on various aspects of crop production, horticulture, livestock production & management, and plant protection measures. Farmers were introduced to improved production technologies, such as selection of best seed variety, seed treatment, sowing techniques, balanced fertilization, weed management, plant protection measures, compost making, and the formulation of balanced rations for milch animals.

Trainings	given t	to improve 1	the skill	of f	armers
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Sr.	Particulars		No. of farmers	
No.		2003	2004	2005
1	Crop Production	12	16	13
2	Vegetable Production	26	47	30
3	Spice Production	0	5	8
4	Fruit Production	0	2	14
5	Plant Protection	0	12	08
6	Animal Science	12	20	18
7	Home Science	12	16	15
	Total	62	118	106

The various training programmes organized for the farmers and farm women on agriculture and allied vocations yielded a visible result. Every training programme led to a substantial change in income. It was interesting to note that the technologies that were economically attractive and involved less investment were adopted more than the technologies that were less economic.

Employment generation training programmes for rural youths

Rural youths were exposed to various income generating enterprises like Para vet, vegetable production, spice cultivation, seed production, goat rearing, raising of horticultural crops in nursery, collection of medicinal herbs, repairing and maintenance of diesel engine and motors, tailoring, value addition of farm & forest produce, etc. to develop entrepreneurship skills.



Training given to rural youth

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of Participants
1	Para vet	02
2	Gardener Training	01
3	Bio-Pesticides preparation	02
4	Tailoring	06
5	Vegetable Production	05
6	Spice Production	05
7	Identification and collection of herbs	05
8	Value addition of farm and forest produce	05
	Total	31

Substitution of improved varieties

Substitution of traditional seed with varieties that were tolerant/resistant to drought, disease and insects were the major interventions for enhancing the productivity of small and marginal farms as they were using seeds of local varieties and getting very low yields. A small investment on improved seed by the farmers has helped them to get substantial increments in yield over local varieties.

Sr. No	Crop	Varieties			
1.	Cereals				
	Paddy	JR-75,J R-201, JR-345			
	Wheat	HD-2329, HD-2285, JW-322. JW-17, JW-3020			
2.	Pulses				
	Black Gram	PU-30,PDU-1			
	Pigeon Pea	Asha, J.A.74, JKM-189			
	Chick Pea	Awarodhi, KGD-1168, JG-322, JG-74, JG-16, JG-14			
3.	Oil Seeds				
	Mustard	Urvashi, JM-1, Varuna, Vardan, NDR-8501			
4.	Vegetables	Pant bahar, Pant Samrat, Pant C-1, G-4, Surma, Barua Sagar, VRO-6,			
	& Spices	IPCRP-2,ADR.			

Demonstrations on production & managment technology for crops

The superiority of high yielding varieties and improved production technologies over the conventionally grown varieties and traditional methods of growing was demonstrated to the farmers through frontline demonstrations. 247 frontline demonstrations were conducted covering 70 farmers and 47.5 acres during the years 2003-2005. The frontline demonstration carried out on various crops resulted in a substantial increase in production and total income of the farmers. This was possible due to awareness among the farmers about improved production technologies, such as use of high yielding seed varieties, seed treatment, seeding techniques, balance fertilization, weed management practices, and timely adoption of plant protection measures



The first mustard crop in the village

Frontline Demonstrations conducted on various crops/enterprises

Sr. No	Crop	No. of Beneficiaries			Total	
		2003	2004	2005		
1.	Cereals (Paddy, Wheat)	13	13	16	42	
2.	Pulses (Black Gram, Pigeon Pea, Chickpea)	0	23	11	34	
3.	Oil Seeds (Mustard, Sesame)	09	17	19	45	
4.	Vegetable & Spices	06	40	18	64	
5.	Fruits (Papaya, Aonla, Lemon)	00	02	23	25	
6.	Kitchen Garden	12	10	15	37	
	Total	37	105	102	247	

Livestock up-gradation



To improve the genetic potential of local non-descript livestock in the village, 1 *Murrah* bull for buffaloes, one *Sahiwal* bull for cows and 1 *Barbari* buck for goats was made available to the villagers. The services of these males are available for all villagers on a payment basis.

Improved breeds of livestock supplied to the village

Sr. No.	Particulars	Breed	No.
1	Bull	Murrah	01
2	Bull	Sahiwal	01
3	Buck	Barbari	01
4	Cock	Cockrail	03

Animal Health Camp

To educate the farmers about the importance of vaccination in livestock, the KVK organized 3 animal health camps.

Animal Health	N	o. of Animal Vaccinat	ed
Camps	2003	2004	2005
3	200	277	288

Seed production programme

The KVK at Majhgawan educated the farmers on seed production technologies. These farmers produced seeds under the close supervision and guidance of the scientists. The farmers reserved the seeds for the next sowing in a larger area. Surplus seeds were sold, and provided a good income to the growers. To educate the farmers about the importance of vaccination in livestock, the KVK organized 3 animal health camps.

Sr. No.	Crop	Seed Production (Q	Area covered under ligh yielding varieties in the village(acre)
Ł	Gram	46	102.0
2.	Paddy	39	102
3.	Wheat	109	112.5
4.	Mustard	23	58.0
6.	Pigeon pea	14	35,0
7.	Spices	17.68	7.25
8.	Vegetable	3.80	11.00

1.5 & 2.5 acre farming system model

With a view to increased income from small holdings and to ensure a better standard of living, 1.5 and 2.5 acre models were successfully demonstrated on Shamser Singh Gond and Rajender Singh Gond's fields These farmers are now in a position to save Rs. 7,000.00 & 15,000.00 annually after meeting their family expenditure.

Self Help Groups (SHGs)

As migration of youth from the village was a major problem, Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed for rural youth to encourage entrepreneurship and income generation. Micro financing of Rs. 25,000.00 was provided to 24 rural youth.

Sr. No	Particulars	No.
Α.	Agricultural based	7
B.	Non-agricultural based	6
-2071	Grand total:	13

Activities undertaken for employment generation in the village

Activities	No. of Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries
'Employment Opportunity Awareness' campaign in the village.	1	59
Motivational camps for unemployed rural youths.	2	28
Interactions between rural youth/experts.	9	59
Unemployed rural youth <i>sammelan</i> (Fairs).	1	28
Formation of (<i>Tarun Mandal</i>) Rural Youth Committees.	1	10
Formation of SHGs.	13	65
Value addition skill development programmes.	3	15
Value addition of farm and forest produce.	13	83
Training to improve the skills of traditional artisans.	3	15
Need-based income generation training programmes for unemployed rural youths.	12	34
Entrepreneurial development of villagers.	2	7
Micro-financing.	24	24
Low cost housing.	2	2

Activities being performed by SHGs

- Value addition of farm and forest produce
- Flour mill
- Vegetable cultivation
- Spice cultivation
- Forest produce collection
- Herbal collection
- Goat rearing
- Tyre puncture and cycle repairing
- Visatkhana and refreshment centre
- Tent House
- Diesel engine
- Thresher
- Traditional artisans (Blacksmith)

Besides motivating farmers to adopt improved production technologies and rural youth to start income generating enterprises at the village level, they were exposed to production techniques at the KVK and Udyamita Vidyapeeth.



Income generating SHGs in the village. Making Banana Chips (above), and tailoring (right)



Activities undertaken to improve the health and hygiene conditions in the village

Activities	No. of Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries
Awareness Programme for villagers about the ill-effects of unhealthy habits.	9	83 families
Health Awareness Campaign.	15	83 families
Treatment of common ailments and diseases through <i>Dadi Maa Ka Batua</i>	1	39
Organizing regular vaccination programmes for children and pregnant mothers	6	49
Motivational programmes for Family Planning.	7	34
Health and Dental camps.	5	184
Fruit tree plantations near houses, in wastelands and village community lands.	3	6089
Formation of <i>Gramin Vikas Samiti</i> (Village Development Committee).	1	15
Kitchen Gardens.	26	26
Motivational programme for families to start small savings.	83	83
Formation of <i>Tarunodaya Mandal</i> (Rural Youths Committee).	1	12
Healthy Child Competition Programme.	12	38
Garbhsth Shishu Sanskar (Pre-natal education) programme.	36	19
Women and childcare awareness programmes.	36	53
Motivational program for villagers for participation in keeping the village neat and clean.	17	83 families
Regular Vaccination programmes for children and pregnant mothers.	36	53
Educational programmes for villagers to keep a neat and clean atmosphere in the village.	3	83 families
Plantation of <i>Tulsi</i> and <i>Gudchi</i> plants in each and every house	3	83 families
Construction of soak pits and water drains	12	20
Plantation of avenue trees along village roads.	3	56
Wall writing & CD shows	6	83families
'Neat and clean' household competitions	6	83families
Construction of low cost toilets.		83 families
Village level programmes for health and hygiene issues at regular intervals in public areas.	15	83families
Cleaning of drinking water bodies at regular intervals.	9	83families

Activities undertaken to improve education, adult literacy and resolving disputes

Activities	No. of Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries
Separate classes for child labour.	1	15
Bal Sanskar Kendras (Children Education Centres).	1	25
Adult Literacy classes.	1	64
Motivational camps for children not going to school.	6	28
Cultural and sports competitions.	3	29
Close personal contact with families in dispute.	3	6
Regular meetings of villagers.	36	83families
Organizing Sahbhoj (Eating Together with Neighbours).	6	83families
Organizing social gatherings at the village level.	6	5670
Motivational programmes for villagers to collectively share each other's joy and sorrow.	45	83families
Campaign to make the village free of unhealthy habits.	3	83families
Village development funds.	1	Rs 35,000.00
Programmes for recognizing and celebrating the most exemplary person in the village.	6	24
Organizing community-based ceremonies to respect old people in the village.	6	38



An Adult Literacy Class being conducted in Patna Kala

The Bal Sanskar Kendra in Patna Kala

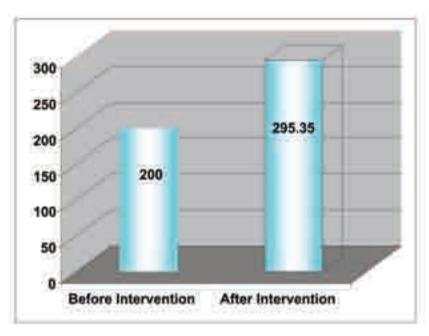
Output of Activities

The integrated approach adopted for the comprehensive development of the village has not only improved the socio-economic conditions of farm families, but changed the complete dynamic of the village. The villagers were cleaner, healthier, more aware of their rights and less inclined to be bullied by local toughs.

Prior to implementation agriculture was rain-fed, but with the implementation of watershed development activities, the groundwater level in the wells has shown a steady increase, and farmers who used to migrate to cities/towns have started farming.

Impact on Increase in Cultivable area (acre)

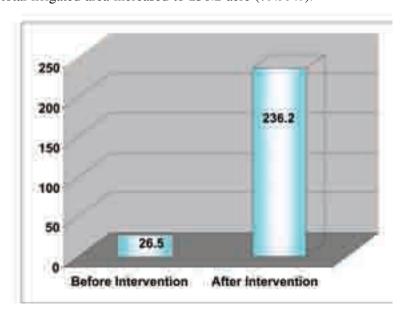
After the intervention of the KVK in the village, the area under cultivation has increased. Farmer not only brought fallow and 'culturable' wastelands under cultivation but also started taking 2 crop. This was mainly due to the introduction of short duration improved seed varieties and an increase in the irrigated area in the village.



Increase in Cultivable Area (acres)

Increase in irrigated area (acre)

Before intervention, only 26.50 acres (13.25 %) out of the total of 200 acre under cultivation was irrigated. The total irrigated area increased to 236.2 acre (79.99%).



Increase in Irrigated Area (acres)

Change in Cropping Pattern

The combined influence of on-field demonstrations in association with irrigation facilities and a change in the attitude of farmers towards the new production technologies, transformed the production scenario. By using improved and high yielding seed varieties the area under cash crops in the village increased significantly.

Crops	Before KVK	After KVK	Change (Acres)
	intervention (2002)	intervention (2006)	
Pigeon Pea + Sorghum	5.5	5.00	(-) 0.50
Paddy	82.0	130.50	48.50
Sesame	-	15.5	15.5
Black gram	-	9.8	9.8
Wheat	129.5	112.50	(-) 17.0
Barley + Chickpea	13.5	-	(-) 13.5
Pigeon Pea	-	22.00	22.00
Chickpea	31.0	104.25	73.25
Mustard	6.5	38.00	31.50
Vegetables	-	13.60	13.60



Chickpea emerging as a cash crop in the village

Increase in productivity

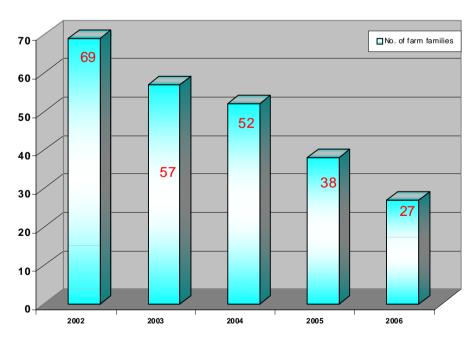
The implementation of various interventions to enhance agricultural productivity was very effective in altering the productive capacity of the land, as well as meeting the food requirements of farmers' families. A substantial increase in yield was recorded by discarding traditional farming practice. This increase in yield was due to intensive use of land and diversification of cropping pattern.

Increase in productivity (Quintal/acre) of various crops

Crops	Before KVK intervention (2002)	After KVK intervention (2006)	Increase
Pigeon Pea + Sorghum	2.0	3.98	1.98
Paddy	3.35	6.15	2.80
Wheat	4.20	8.45	4.25
Barley	2.96	-	-
Pigeon Pea	-	3.60	3.60
Chickpea	2.61	4.30	1.69
Mustard	1.46	2.95	1.49
Vegetables	-	65.50	65.50

Decrease in Mortagaged Farms

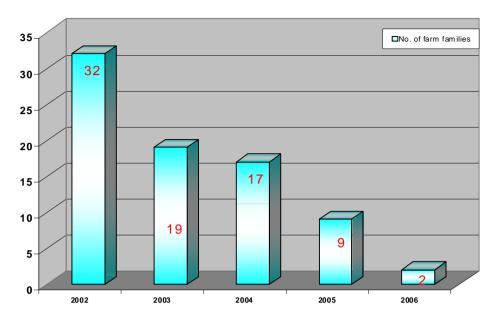
As the incomes of the farmers increased, 42 of the 69 farmers redeemed their farms from the local money lenders. The remaining 27 have partially cleared their loans.



Impact of activities on curtailing farm mortgages

Decrease in migration to towns/cities

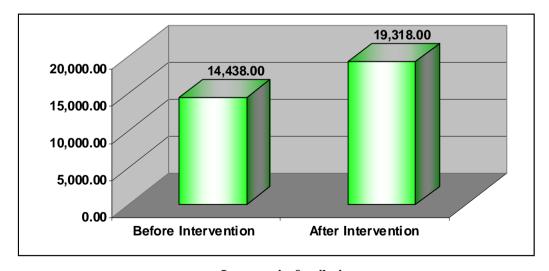
As incomes in the village, through both farming and value addition of farm and forest produce increased, villagers no longer needed to migrate to towns and cities for supplementary income.



Impact of activities on checking migration of farm families

Average increase in family incomes

The cumulative effect of various activities undertaken in the village for improving the socio-economic status of the villagers showed a marked influence on the income of farm families. The average family income has increased by 33.40% within a period of 4 years. This increase in income was mainly due to an increase in agriculture production.



Increase in family income

Change in Social Aspect

The activities undertaken for self-reliance in the village, not only improved the economic condition of the village but also brought basic change in the attitude of tribal families towards their education, health and self-confidence. The villagers have a sense of pride and are better geared for a fruitful and cooperative life. In the beginning of the campaign, 28 children in the village were not going to school. But with improvement in the lifestyle of the villagers, every family has started sending their children to school. Even most of the tribal families have started to send their children to Chitrakoot and Satna for better education. The villagers are living in harmony.

Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah

