

Microplan

Gram - Sauryana



Panchayat- Laar Khas

District- Tikamgarh

Facilitated By- Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Chotrakoot (U.P.)

Supported By- Sir Dorab Ji Tata Trust, Mumbai

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Preface

Every time we look to the village, we found the small cottage, the children playing in the streets with long hairs, wearing dirty and torn cloths, a group of youth sitting in the corner playing cards and smoking, women on the hand pump in a que fighting with each other to get water first, a father abusing his son for not going to Delhi to earn money etc.

But how many times we tried to know the reason behind all these problems?

*This document belongs to one of the same village of Adivasi families namely **Saur Adivasi**. To prepare this document exercise was done by the community and the organization, in which we have tried to show the mirror image of the village. Different type of maps has been used to analyze the actual situation of the village. By doing these exercise we have identified several problems of the village. Micro planning of the village is done to address their problems. In which we have shown the root cause of their problems and also given their remedies that these problems can be sorted out*

*With the financial and kind support of **SDTT, Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan (ABSSS)** is working in the Tikamgarh district of Bundelkhand region. Here organization is making its intervention in 40 villages. Out of these 40 villages here is a village called Sauryana comes under Laar Khas Panchayat, facing the critical situation in terms of migration, education, feudalism, irrigation facilities, agriculture productivity etc.*

Organization has supported them to improve irrigation facility and installed a DBI (diversion based irrigation) system. Its length is 570 meters. Through this DBI 70 acres of land become irrigated. We have brought a little smile on the face of 40 families. But there is still too much for which these people are looking for your help. Because -----

Helping hands are much better than praying lips....

Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge and extend our heartfelt gratitude to the following organization/persons for their support and cooperation in making completion of this document without their kind support and cooperation this MLP is not possible.

We appreciate the cooperation of District administration, Tikamgarh, Block administration, Tikamgarh, Zilla Panchayat, Tikamgarh and Panchayat functionaries for their cooperation in providing information.

Village level worker and village level key informants have organized interviews and focus group discussion for sourcing information. Periodic documents prepared simultaneously during implementation of the project activities have provided valuable inputs to this document.

Our special thanks to Mr. Bhaskar Mittra and Mr. Dinbandhu Karmakar providing guidance for preparing documentation.

Finally our sincere thanks to SDTT and Allied Trust for their financial and kind support which was the prime need of this MLP

With Warm Regards

Villagers of Sauryana

&

Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan (ABSSS) Team

MLP of Sauryana-

Sauryana is a very backward village of Adivasi community. We have started our intervention in this village from September 2011. The socio economic conditions of the village are very poor. People are having cultivable land but they took crops only of Kharif season, they have not taken Rabi Crops from last 3 years, because the irrigation facilities are not available and if available they are in the hands of empowered people. The conditions people are facing are forcing the people to migrate to the other cities. People are not getting job through MNREGs. We conducted meetings to organize them and tried to identify the issues. From November 19-2011 we have started conducting PRA in Sauryana village. in which we have gone through a process of participation of the villages and prepared maps like social map, resource map, seasonality map, problem ranking, etc. the whole process was done after the transect walk of the village through which observation

The MLP exercise was carried out at the village level over a period of five days at Sauryana village, where different participatory tools were employed to help the villagers to articulate their problems they face, and their preferred solution. The whole exercise was lead by the ABSSS staff and other informants of the community in the village.

The entire team stayed in this village for conducting this exercise. Preparation work preceded each exercise in the form of review of secondary data, so that the village can be facilitated in more systematic and comprehensive manner. The following tools were used during the process of MLP-

Tools	What We Want to know	tools	What We Want to know
Time Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of Village • Development stage of village • Events emerged in village 	Social Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household and living pattern • Caste and category • Caste wise Population • Government schemes , beneficiaries • Occupation • Educational Status • Migration
Resource Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-Landholding pattern, Types of land, ownership, production and problems • Water sources-well, pond, irrigation facilities, and problems. • Forest-Area, ownership • Cropping Pattern 	Well being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranking indicators of relative poverty. • Categories of poor with number of House hold.

Transact	Observation of the physical and social landscape	Venn diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committees/Institutions • Relationship with communities • Functions • Importance • Accountability
Seasonality	Migration Food availability Livelihood sources Labour/wages Work structure Disease Rainfall	Pair-ranking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the most important problem. • Find out the people's preference. • Compare and rank similar options in order to make choices.
Problem tree Analysis	Identify core problem Direct cause and effect of the problem	Planning	Analysis the Problems Set Aim, objective and activities Develop strategies Estimate budget Sources for mobilization of resources, linkages Specify the role of villagers, organizations and departments

Background of the village-

Sauryana village is a hamlet village of Lar Khas, which came into existence from 1941. According to Darua Adivasi and Moti Lal Adivasi (elder one among all the villagers), Halku Adivasi was the first person, who came to this place for the very first time and started, living here with his family. Previously he was living in "Pichhar" which was the hamlet of Lar (pichar means area behind the pond). After that other families from the same place came and started living here. The main habitants of the village are Saur Adivasi.

According to list of STs (Census of India 2001), Saur Adivasi occupies 44th place among all STs.

Previously Sauryana village was surrounded by dense forest and wild animals, so NTFP was the main source of the earning for all the villagers. But as time goes conditions has been changed, animals were got killed and forests turned into cropping fields. According to Motilal, Darua & Nathuram Adivasi, erratic rainfall, degradation of natural resource, poor irrigation facilities, low agriculture productivity, lack of alternate livelihood opportunities young mass of the village used to migrate to Bhopal, Delhi and other places.

Geographical status of the Village-

The Sauryana village comes under Lar khas Panchayat of Tikamgarh Block of Tikamgarh District in Madhya Pradesh. From west it is connected with Lar and from south it is connected with Nagara (Dari Panchayat). In Tikamgarh Block its position is in north east direction. Ramnagar, Badmadai, Jamuniya Khera are the nearest villages of the Sauryana.

Distance from different institutions-

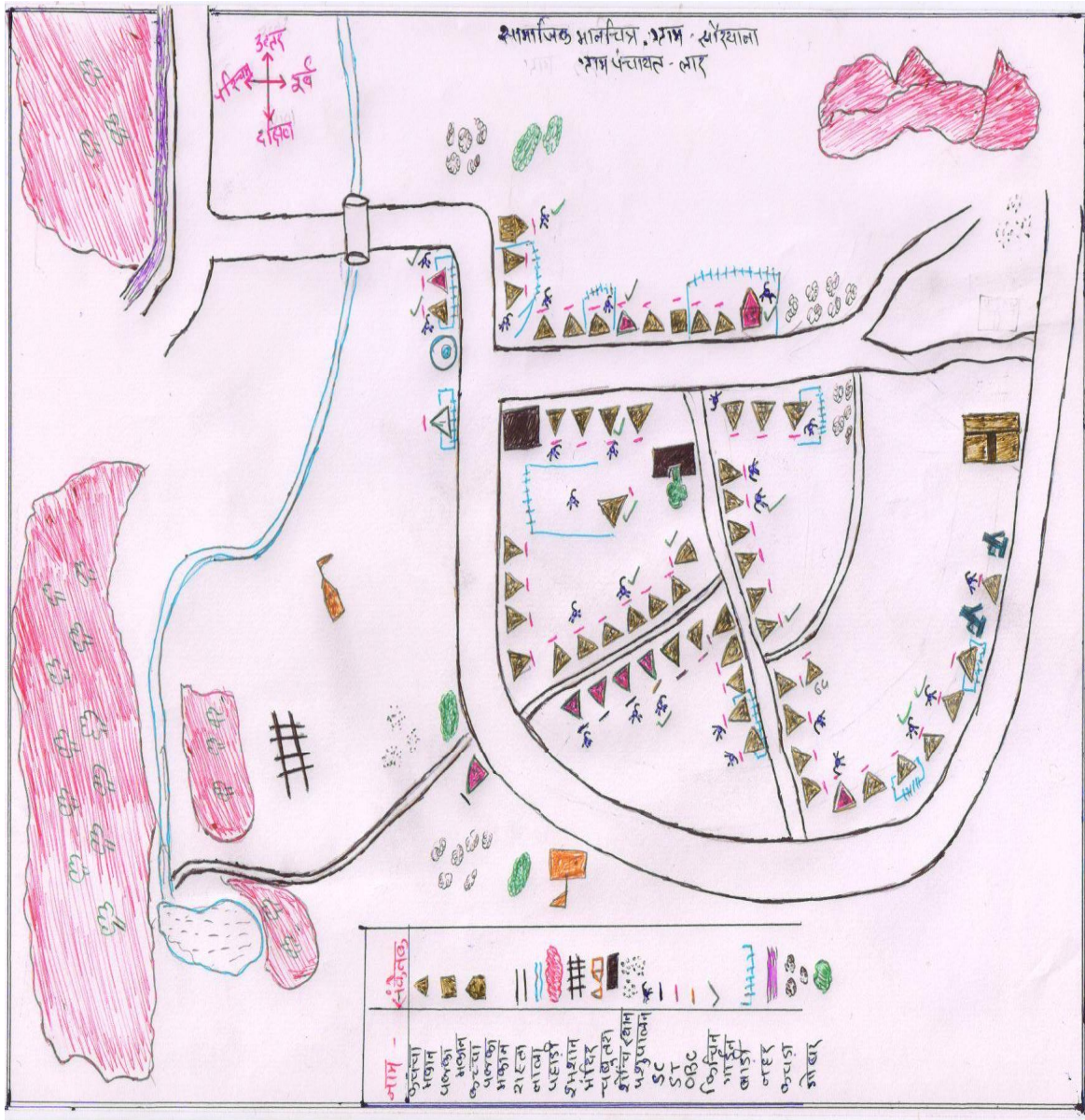
S.no.	Name of the Institution	Distance in KM
1	Gram Panchayat- Lar	2 Km
2	Block Panchayat- Tikamgarh	26 Km
3	Tehsil- Tikamgarh	26 Km
4	Zilla Panchayat- Tikamgarh	26 Km
5	District Head Quarter	26 Km

Livelihood source of the villagers-

Agriculture is the main source of income of the villagers. Most of the people depend on rain fed agriculture for their livelihood, but erratic rainfall and continuous drought declining the economic conditions of the villagers.

Social Phenomenon-

Social Map-



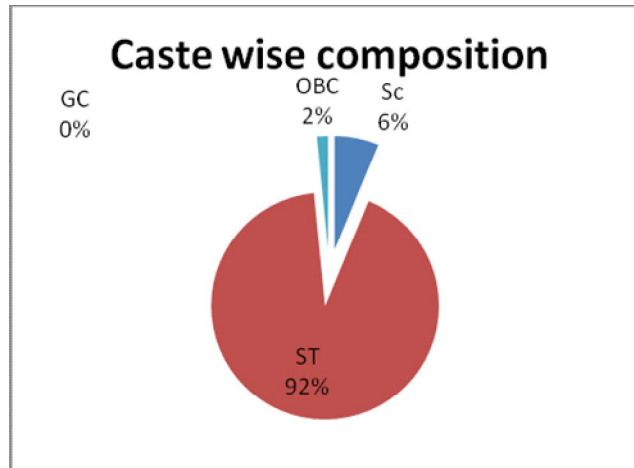
Major community which is residing in Sauryana is Saur Adivasi. The village is having two HPs and 1 well for drinking water purpose. Apart from this village is not having and defecation and sanitation facilities. All the families are using open defecation practices. There is only one primary school in the village. no transportation facility is available in the village.

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Demography of the Village-

House Hold and Categorical composition-

Sc	ST	GC	OBC	Total
4	59	0	1	64



Drinking Water Sources-

S. No.	Source	Numbers	Current Status
1	Wells	1	Functioning
2	HPs	2	Functioning

Age group composition-

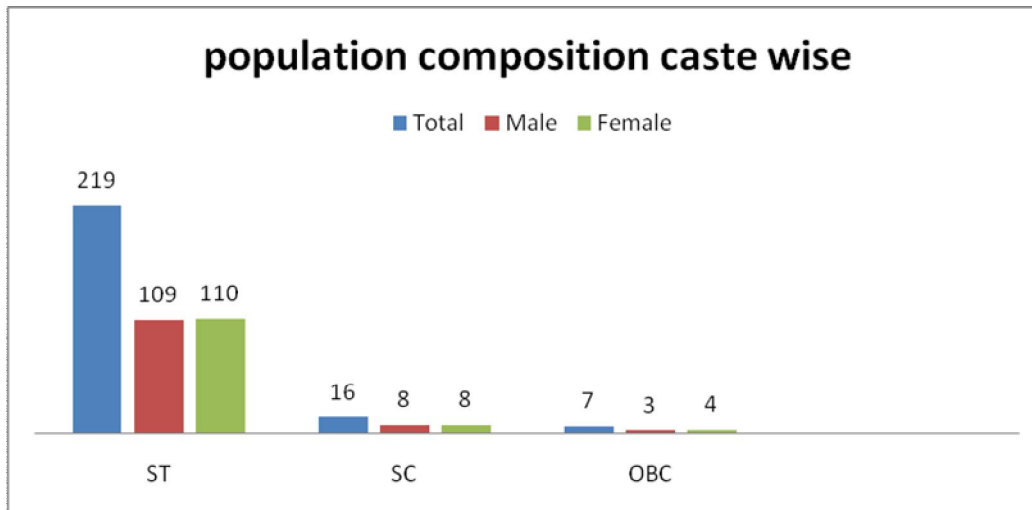
0-6 yrs	7-14 yrs	15-18 yrs	19-35 yrs	36-60 yrs	60 & above
31	59	12	86	34	20

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Population details (Caste wise and age wise)

Caego ry	0-6 yrs			7-14 years			15-18 yrs			19-35			36-60 yrs			Above-60			Total		GT
	M	F	Tot	M	F	To t	M	F	To t	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	
ST	18	11	29	23	30	53	6	6	12	40	40	80	15	13	28	7	10	17	109	110	219
SC	2	0	2	2	4	6	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	8	8	16
OBC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	4	7
GT	20	11	31	25	34	59	6	6	12	43	43	86	18	16	34	8	12	20	120	122	242



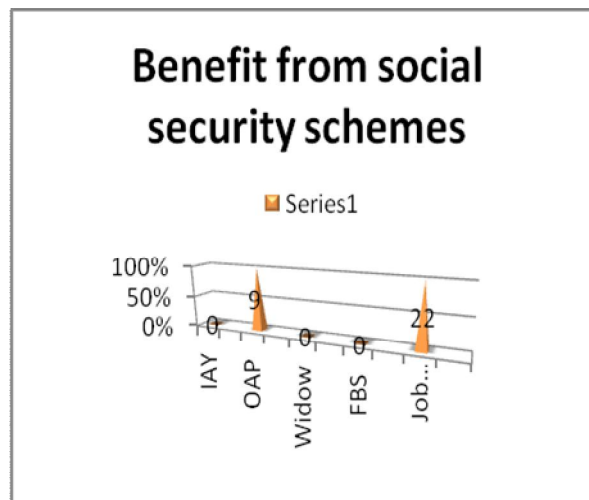
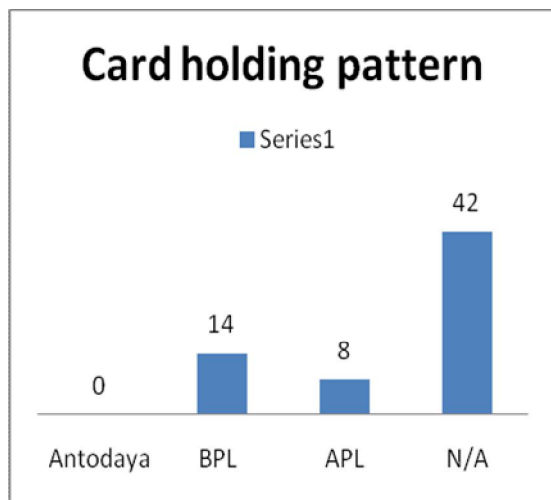
Educational Analysis

Category	6-18 Years						Total		18 years above						Total		Grand Total	
	School going		Non Going		Dropout		M	F	Literate			Illiterate			M	F		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	3	3	M		F	M		F				
SC	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	2		1	1		4	3		5	8
ST	22	28	0	0	11	13	33	41	15		5	28		36	43		41	84
OBC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	1		4	3		4	7
Total	25	31	0	0	11	13	39	47	19		6	30		44	49		50	99

Family covered under social security schemes

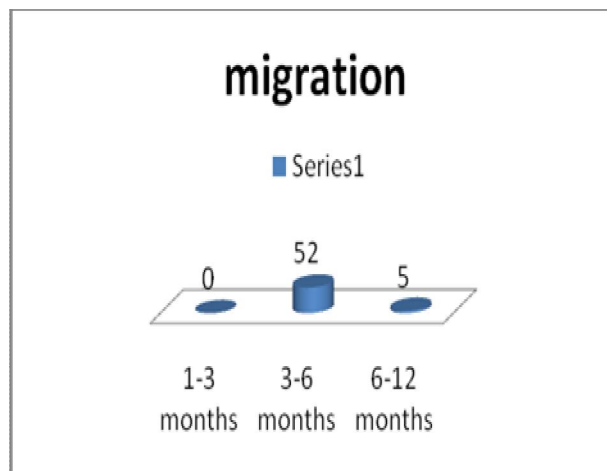
Category	Antodaya	BPL	APL	N/A	IAY	OAP	Widow	FBS	Job card holder
SC	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	2
ST	0	13	6	40	0	6	0	0	19
OBC	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	14	8	42	0	9	0	0	22

In the whole village there are 64 families and out of them, 22 families are getting PDS. In which 14 families are having BPL card and 8 families are having APL card. Antodaya card holding families are 0. Only 22 families are getting benefits from government schemes like MNREGs and 42 families are untouched from govt. schemes. Under OAP schemes out of 20 people only 9 are getting benefit. Although all the families are from ST but none of them is getting benefit from IAY.



Migration of the families-

Category	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Grand Total
SC	0	0	0	0
ST	0	52	5	57
OBC	0	0	0	0
Total	0	52	5	57



In the village there are limited opportunities of livelihood. In agriculture activities lack of irrigation facilities adversely affect the food security of people. Migration is a major issue in this village, out of 64 families 57 families used to migrate in the search of livelihood. Time period of migration varies, 52 used to migrate for 3-4 months and 5 families migrate for 6-12 months. Their migration places and kind of work also varies. Last year 26 families migrated to Bhopal and 22 families went to Delhi.

Families migrate to Bhopal- These people engaged in brick making work and get Rs- 300 for making 1000 bricks. These families leave their houses in Oct and returned back on June. According to elders of the village the process of migration started from 1971. The working days in brick making work are 5 days a week. In this work they get medicinal support of Rs 5000 to 25000 in case of any accident or disease. These families bring advance money for the purpose of cropping in Kharif Season.

Families Migrate to Delhi- these families engaged in work of Masala Making, Masson work. Their daily wage is Rs-120. The payment made on weekly basis. These are not bonded labors.

Problems-

1. People are forced to migrate as they bring advance Money from the contractor.
2. Education of children discontinued.
3. Living condition in the cities and polluted environment causes Health related problem and diseases also occur.
4. Unskilled labor do not get right wage rate.
5. Physical and mental harassment of the worker also give negative mark to migration.
6. In some cases people become under debt because of migration.

Well being of the Families-

S. no.	Category	Criteria	No. of families
1	Good	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having 5 acres of land 2. Irrigation facilities available 3. More than two earning members 4. Do not take debt (loan) 5. Do not migrate 6. Food availability for the whole year 7. Having assets like Bike, Cycle. 	4
2	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having up to 3 acres of land 2. Partly irrigated 3. Take debt but return it on time 4. Any one member of the family migrate 5. Food availability up to 10 months 6. Having two earning members 7. Having assets like cycle, livestock 	20
3	Poor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having land up to 2 acres 2. Un-irrigated land 3. One earning member 4. More than two people migrate 5. Take debt but do not return it on the time. 	16
4	Very poor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having land 0-1 acres 2. Un-irrigated land 3. Migrate with families. 4. Only one earning member 5. Food availability for only 6 months. 6. Remain under debt for the whole year. 	24

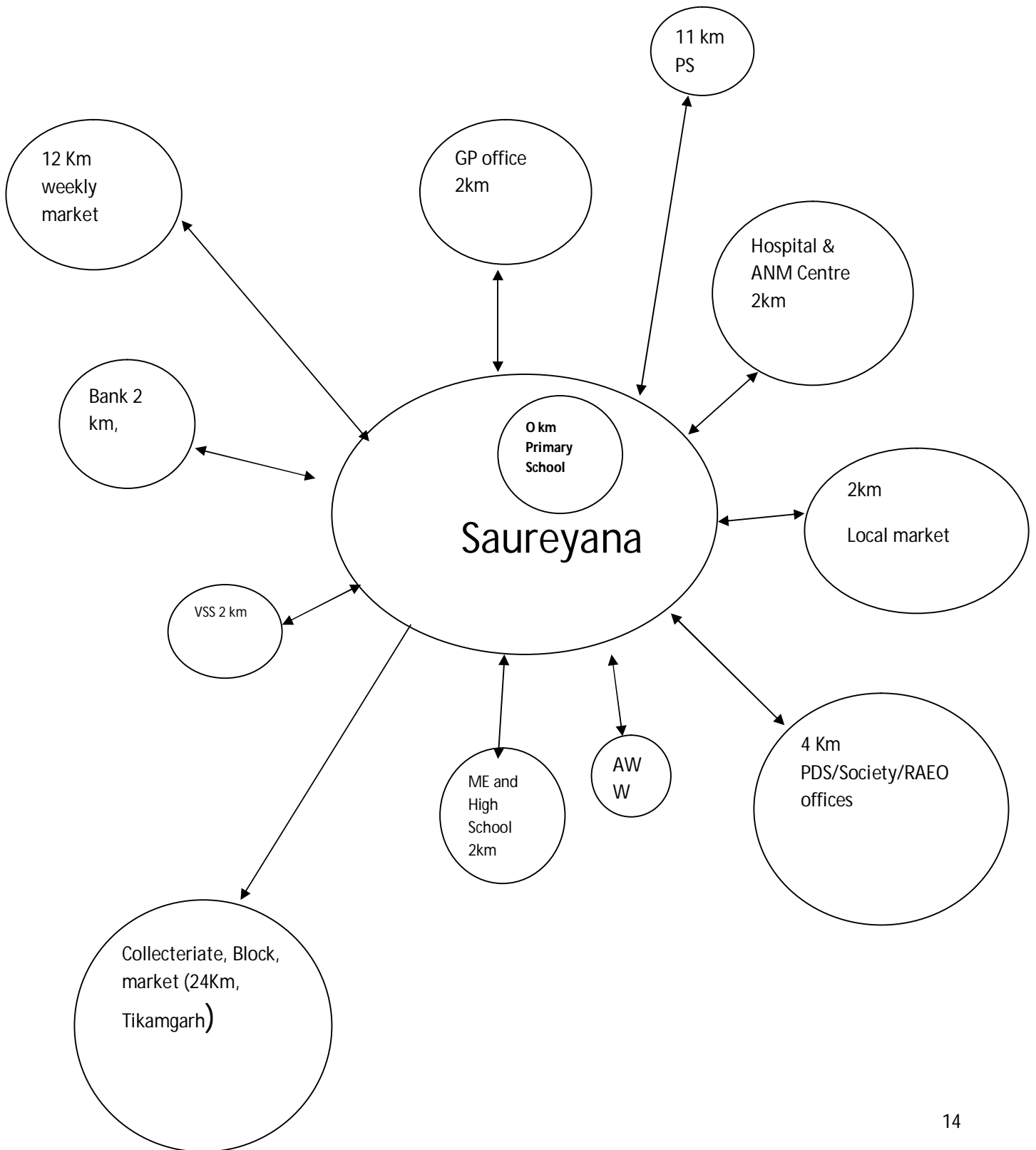
More than half of the community is falling under the very poor category but none of them is getting benefit from Antyodaya Yojana.

Food Security-

S. no.	Source	Time Duration		
		1-4 months	5-8 months	9-12 months
1	Agriculture	15	05	05
2	Share Cropping	06	03	00
3	Wage	07	00	00
4	Migration	00	18	5

Inside the village agriculture is the major source of income but only 5 families are getting 12 months food security from it. In terms of migration 18 families are getting food for more than 5 months.

Venn diagram-



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Sl.No	Name of the Institutions	Ranking	Distance	Why they are giving importance
01	Janapada Panchayat, Collecteriate and market	01	24km (Tikamgarh)	Community people executing their official work, Meet with Govt. officials, collecting their essential commodities from market
02	Society/PDS/RAEO office	02	2km	Community people are getting chemicals, pesticides, seeds, agri inputs and technical assistance Rations (Rice, wheat and Sugar) from fair price shop.
03	Local Market(Lar)	03	2 Km	Fulfill their daily needs Getting medicinal and other health facilities
04	Hospital/ANM centre	04	2 Km	Access health facilities
05	Weekly Market	05	12km(Badagaon)	Collecting household commodities
06	Gram Panchayat	06	2km	Collection information/data on different schemes, gathering, attending Gramsabha
07	Bank	07	2 km	Opening account, loan collection and saving deposit
08	ME and High school	08	2 km	21 nos of Boys and girls are studying there
09	Primary School	08	0km	163 nos of children are studying there Attendance of teachers and children are very poor. Result of the school is not good
10	Bana Surakshya Samiti	9	2 Km	Meeting not organizing regularly
11	Anganwadi centre	10	2 Km	Not functioning properly.
12	Police station	11	10 km	Mindset of the people is not good towards the police station

During the discussion following problems were identified-

1. Irregularity in the distribution of PDS
2. Problem in getting seed and fertilizers from society.
3. Unavailability of vaccines and medicine from ANM and hospital
4. Unavailability of teacher in school etc.
5. Children of 3-6 years are 20 but 2 km distance of Anganwadi is leaving them untouched.

Basic Facilities Available-

Facilities-	yes or no	nearest in KM
Primary School	Yes	0 Km (in village)
Govt. Middle School	NO	2 Km (laar)
Govt. HiGH. Scr. School	NO	2 Km (laar)
Govt. health centre	NO	2 Km (laar)
Private Doctors	NO	2 Km (laar)
Pakka Road	NO	2 Km (laar)
Bus forTransportation	NO	2 Km (laar)
Bank	NO	2Km(laar)
Post Office	NO	2 Km (laar)
Fair Price Shop	NO	3 Km(Bidiyatora)
Anganwadi	NO	2 Km (laar)
Weekly Market	NO	2Km(laar)
shop for seed and fertilizers	NO	3 Km(Bidiyatora)
Electricity	Yes	
Functioning HP	2	
Public wells	1	
Public pond	0	
River	NO	water scarcity in summer
Nala	Yes	
Check Dam	NO	
Canal	NO	

Transect Walk and command area mapping-

Under the process of micro planning staff from the organization and the villagers went on Transect walk to know the actual situation of the village, the kind of land, irrigation facilities. About 20 villagers were with us while the whole transect. During this transect we have tried to understand the untold condition of the village. The village is having low depth of soil and the availability of organic carbon is also low in the soil. The whole village is situated on sloppy land, no drainage and sanitary system is available in the village water holding capacity of soil is low. There is a community reserve forest in the village. of land is also The same transect was also done during the visit of Mr. Bhaskar Mitra (SDTT), Mr. Dinabandhu Karmakar (Pradan), & Mr. Prabhat Pandey (Pradan) of Sauryana on 17-11-2011. Both sides of the main road were identified for the installation of pipeline During the transect command area mapping was also done and it was tried to

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understand that if the DBI will be feasible to install than how many farmers will be benefited and how much area of land will be made irrigated. Revenue map was used to know the land holding. The area that was estimated and identified for the command area of DBI is 68 acre (27.40 hectares). This land is belonging to 40 families residing in Sauryana, few families are from Lar and Nagara also. During this transect we have also tried to understand the traditional way of bringing water from the pond in previous years. Technical feasible study was also conducted by the technical persons with the active participation of the villagers. Two places were identified to install the DBI but as per the recommendation of the villagers the old place (Beside Kammu's house) was found more feasible. Under the command area following families will be covered-

Laar khas gram- Sauryana				
Khasra no.	Familes name	Head of the HH	caste	Area in acre
1676	1. Heera lal s/o Dharma	Dharma	Aadivasi	1.75
	2. Dayaram s/o Dharma			
	3. Ramkishor s/o Dharma			
1677	Kasiram s/o manua	Manua	Aadivasi	4
	Heera s/o Bijja	Heera		
1675, 1674, 1678, 1679	Ramratan	Ramratan	Bramahin	6
1680	Kanchedi s/o Darua	Darua	Aadivasi	1.75
	Dasharth s/o Darua			
	Gobardhan s/o Darua			
1641	Swami s/o chidama	chidama	Aadivasi	2.5
	Punua s/o chidama			
	Mukesh s/o Punua			
1639	Darua s/o Halka	Darua	Aadivasi	2
	Piyarelal S/o Ramua	Ramua	Aadivasi	1.5
	KashiramS/o Ramua			
	BihariS/o Ramua			
1681	Nandalala S/o Khuman	Khumna	Aadivasi	4
	Ramakishan S/o Khuman			
	Piyarelal S/o Ramua			
1682, 1683	Himmat s/o Chakki	Chakki	Rajpoot	1
	Janki s/o Chakki			
	Lakshman s/o Chakki			
	RoopSingh s/o Chakki			
1682, 1683	Rakesh	Rakesh	Bramhin	1

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1684	Ratan s/o Ganpat			
	Bhagwandas s/o Ganpat			
	Dharamdas s/o Ganpat			
	Raju s/o Ganpat	Ganpat	Aadicasi	2.5
1636	Ramkishor s/o Gumna	Gumna	Bunkar	2.5
	Nandlal s/o Gumna			
	Rajkumar s/o Kalla	Kalla	Bunkar	
1632	DhaniRam s/o Kashiram	Kashibai	Bunkar	2
1633	"	"	"	2
1634	"	"	"	1
Total-	Families- 37			44.5
Nagara village-				
(1/1)	Jashoda bai w/o Lakhan	Lakhan	Vishwakarma	1.75
(1/2)	Kamal Babu s/o Punnu		Vishwakarma	1.5
(2/2)	Rabi s/o Kamal		Vishwakarma	5
(2/4)	Kamal babu		Vishwakarma	2.25
	Lakhan		Vishwakarma	
505, 506, 507, 508	Himmat s/o chakki		Aadivasi	6
	Janki s/o Chakki			
	Lakshman s/o Chakki			
	Roopsingh s/o Chakki	Chakki		
	Motilal		Aadivasi	5
	Kashi Bai		Aadivasi	2.5
Total	Families- 3			24
GT	Families 40			68.5

Estimation of the cost involved in installation of DBI-

Pipeline Excavation & Filling	23609
Pipe Materials & Accessories	123888
Pipes -	121612
Iron material -	2276

Rs- 147497

Historical Transect of the Village

Village Sauriyana	year	Status of house hold	Status of The forest	Animals	Agriculture	Rainfall	Disease	Medicine (Ayurbedic)	Death
	1941						Fever, Pox, Diarrhea, Cholera		
	1951						Fever, Haizra, Pox, Cholera		
	1961						Fever, Haizra, Pox, Cholera		
	1971						Fever, Haizra, Pox, Cholera		
	1981								
	1991								
	2001								
	2011								

By analyzing the historical transect we have tried to identify the changes occur from the establishment of the village to 2011 in various aspects. When the village was established community was depending on NTFP and other forest product but gradually they learnt agriculture practices and started cropping. At the initial level productivity was good but it is declining with time.

Major Problems

By doing all these exercise with the community analysis of all the map was done and several problems were identified. Following are the Major problems of the village.

- **Migration-** out of 64, 57 families are migrating to Delhi and Bhopal. Due to lack of employment opportunities, the youth are going to outside of the village for searching of livelihood. Due to lack of proper monitoring, MNREGs also not implementing properly. 44 families having job cards but they are getting only 10-15 man-days in whole year.
- **Food scarcity-** Due to lack of irrigation facilities, undulated land, unavailability of seed, fertilizer, and agri. Accessories, the production has been affected. Most of the families are depending on daily wage and other work to meet their basic needs. 42 families are not having ration cards. They are not getting any benefit from govt. scheme.
- In education dropout rate is high. Migration, irregularity in mid-day meal, shortages of teacher, and lack of child friendly environment the pupil is left out the school during the education session.
- Sufficient drinking water facilities (64 House hold, only two Hand pump) are not available in the village.
- Lack of irrigation facilities. 159.25 acre of land is non-irrigated. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, Farmers have not taken Rabi crops from last 3 years.
- IMR is very high. Vaccinations of children are not conducting properly. Pregnant women, mother, and children are not getting proper health care from the health centre.
- Anganwadi centre is not functioning properly. The Anganwadi centre is situated at Lar, which is 2kms away from the village. Though there are 80 eligible children whom should be covered under ICDS but they are not getting any benefit from department.
- No C.C. road is in the village.
- No strong institution in the village.
- Out of 20, only 9 beneficiaries are covered under OAP.

Pair Wise Ranking

After analyzing all the problems it was necessary to pair the one problem with another to know that which problem is having highest intensity. For this purpose pair wise ranking was done among all the problems.

Pair wise Ranking of issues identified by Villagers		Name of the Village-Saureyana		Date-6-11-2011							
Mig rati on	Food Scarc ity	Lack of irrigati on facilitie s	Dropou t	No drinkin g water facilitie s	Vaccin ation	Anganwa di centre not functioni ng properly	No strong Institution	No electricity	No CC road	OAP/9 beneficiaries not covered under the Scheme	Gramsabha meeting have not conducted Properly.
Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration
Food Scarcity		Food Scarcit y	Food Scarcit y	Food Scarcit y	Food Scarcit y	Food Scarcity	Food Scarcity	Food Scarcity	Food Scarcity	Food Scarcity	Food Scarcity
Lack of irrigation facilities		Lack of irrigati on facilitie s	Lack of irrigati on facilitie s	Lack of irrigati on facilitie s	Lack of irrigati on facilitie s	Lack of irrigation facilities	Lack of irrigation facilities	Lack of irrigation facilities	Lack of irrigation facilities	Lack of irrigation facilities	Lack of irrigation facilities
Dropout				Dropou t	Vaccin ation	Anganwa di centre not functioni ng properly	No strong Institution	Dropout	Dropout	OAP/9 not covered	Gramsabha meeting have not conducted Properly.
No drinking water facilities					Vaccin ation	Anganwa di centre not functioni ng properly	No strong Institution	No drinking water facilities	No drinking water facilities	OAP/9 not covered	Gramsabha meeting have not conducted Properly.
Vaccination							Vaccinatio n	Vaccinati on	Vaccination	Vaccination	Vaccination

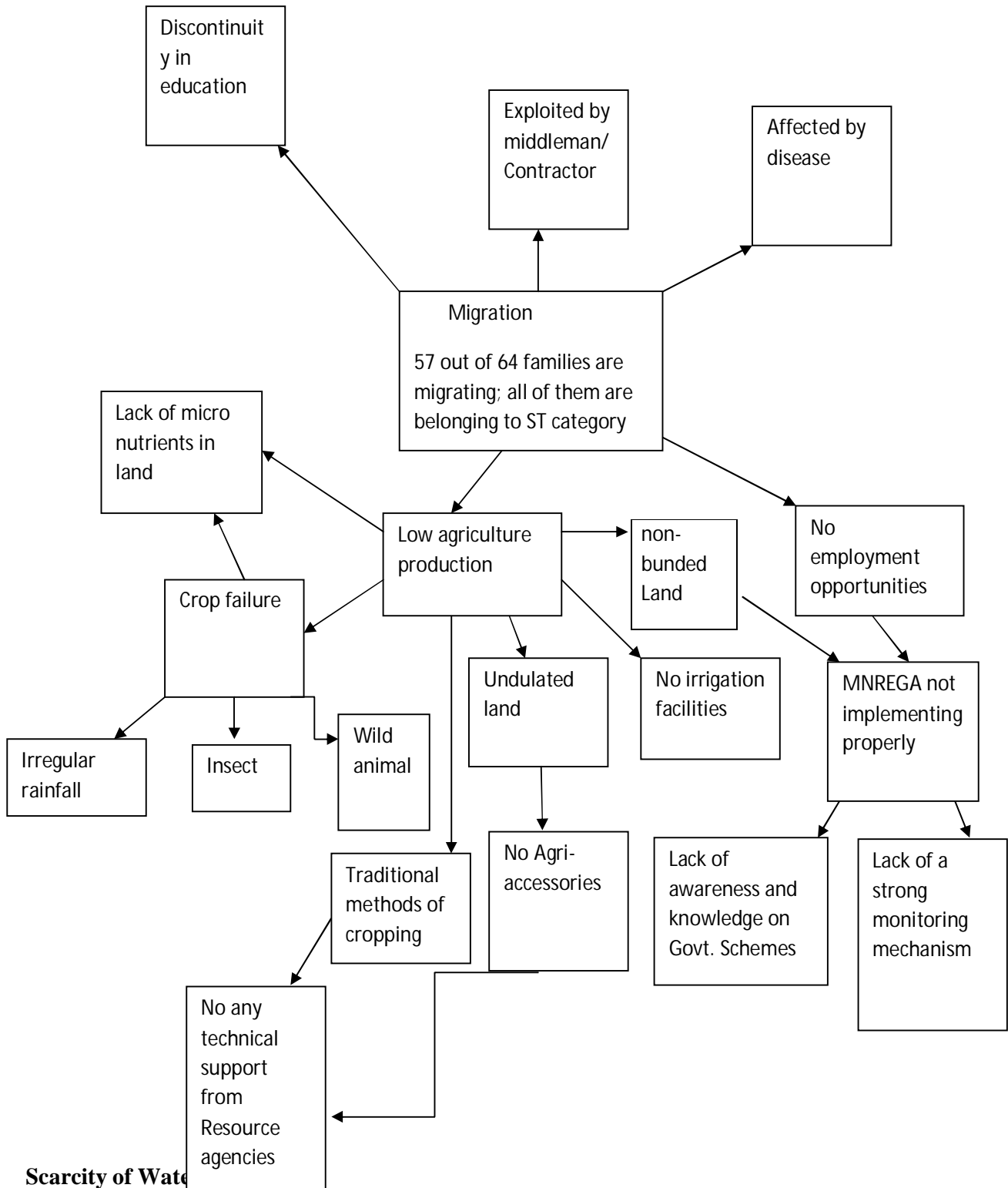
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Rank	Issues	No. of time occurring
01	Migration	11
02	Food scarcity	10
03	Lack of Irrigation facilities	09
04	Vaccination	08
05	Anganwadicentre	07
06	No strong Institution	06
07	Beneficiaries not getting OAP	04
08	Dropout	03
09	No drinking water facilities	02
10	Gramsabha	3
11	No C.C. Road	0

After the analysis of the Pair wise ranking of identified problem, above given problems were found the main problem of the community and it has been found that Migration is major problem among all.

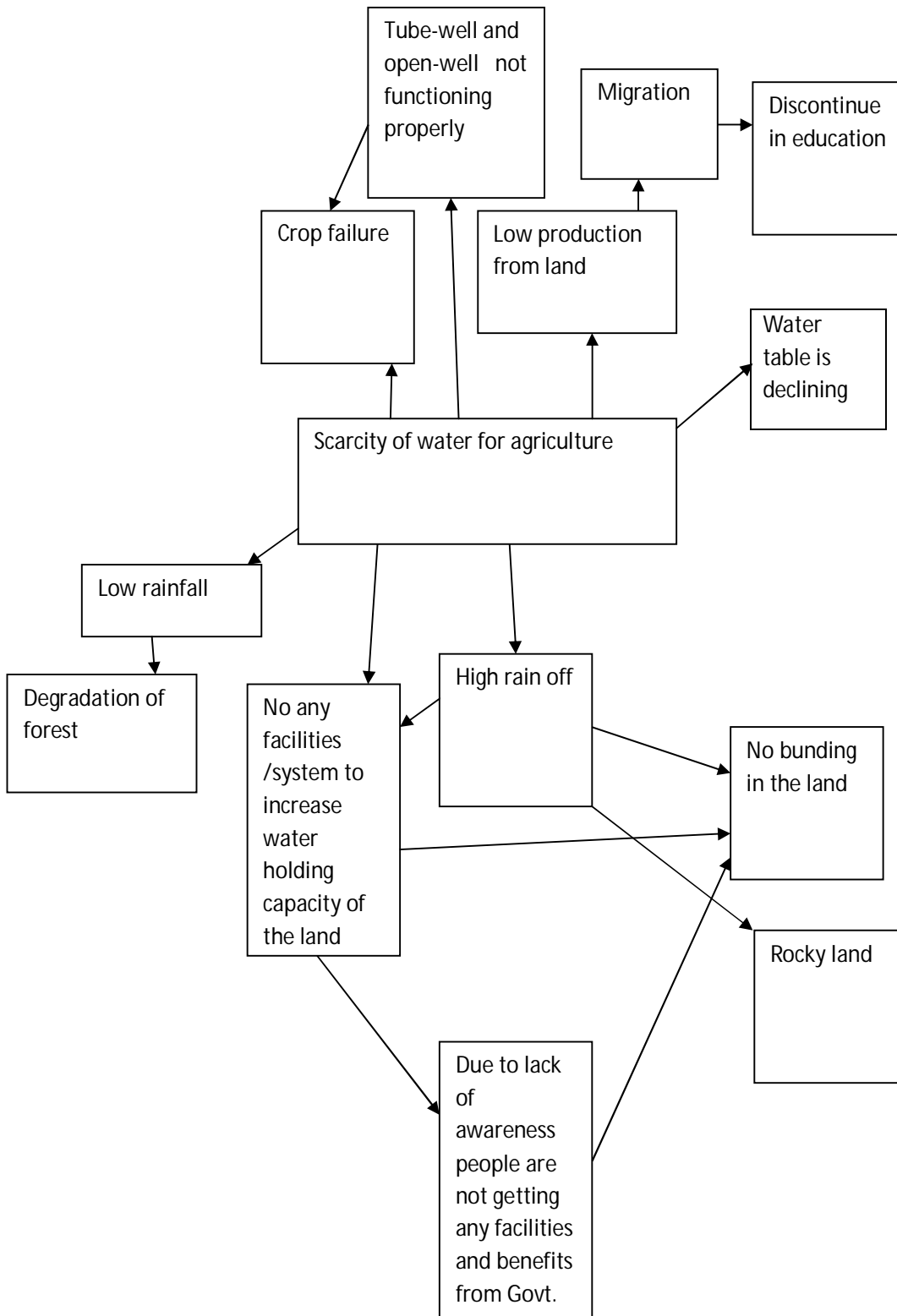
Problem Tree Analysis-

Migration-

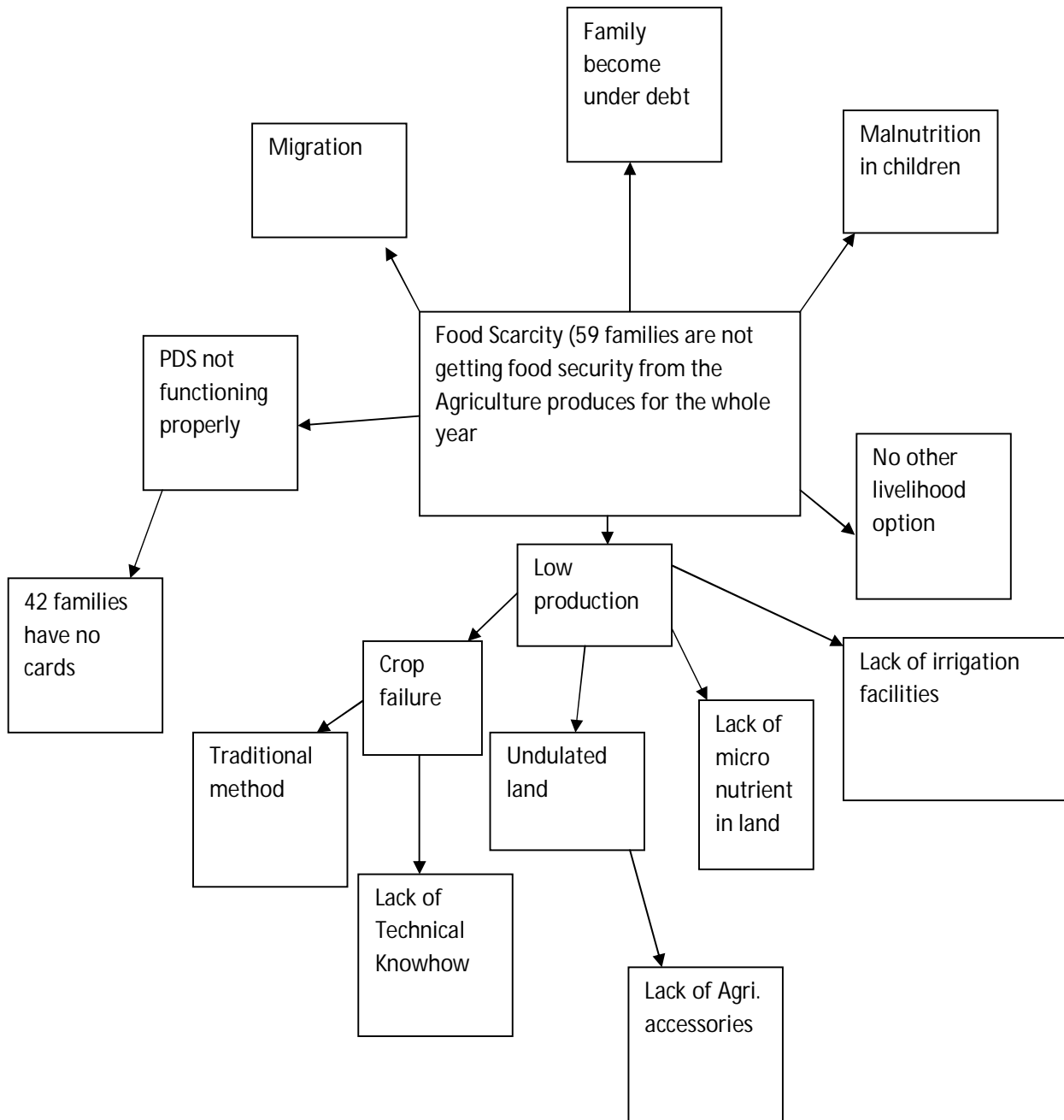


Scarcity of Water

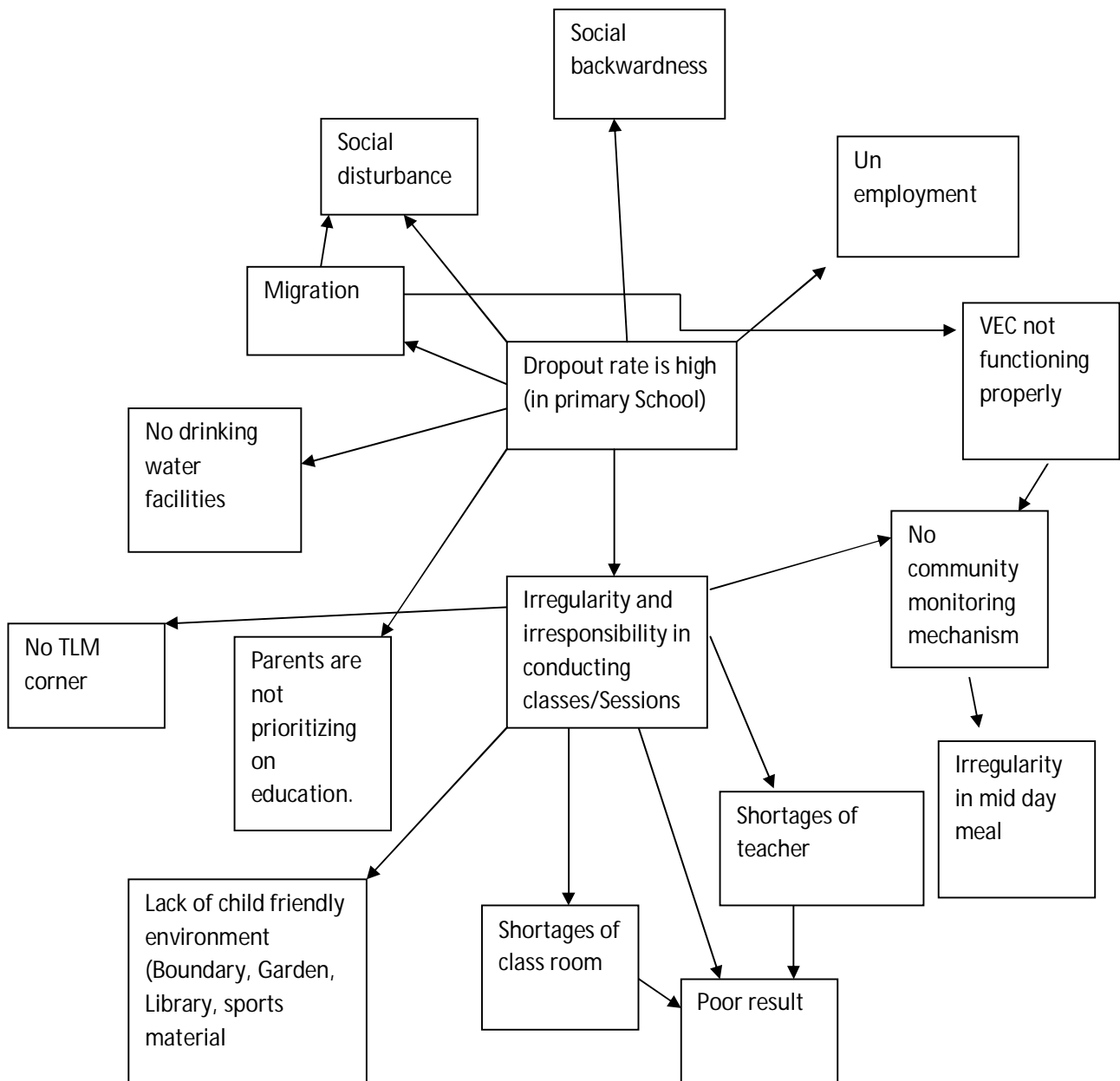
Microplan Sauryana



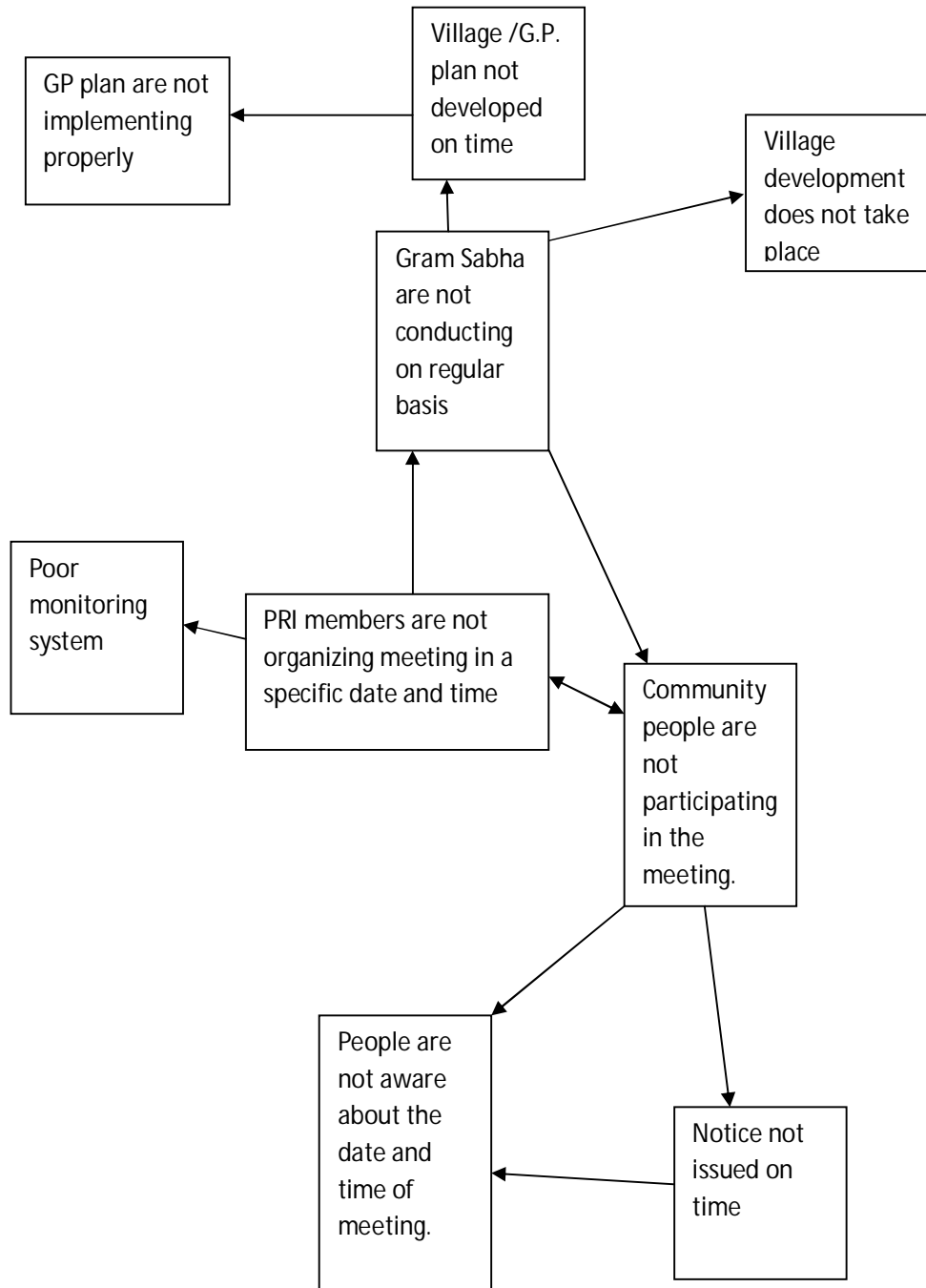
Food Scarcity-



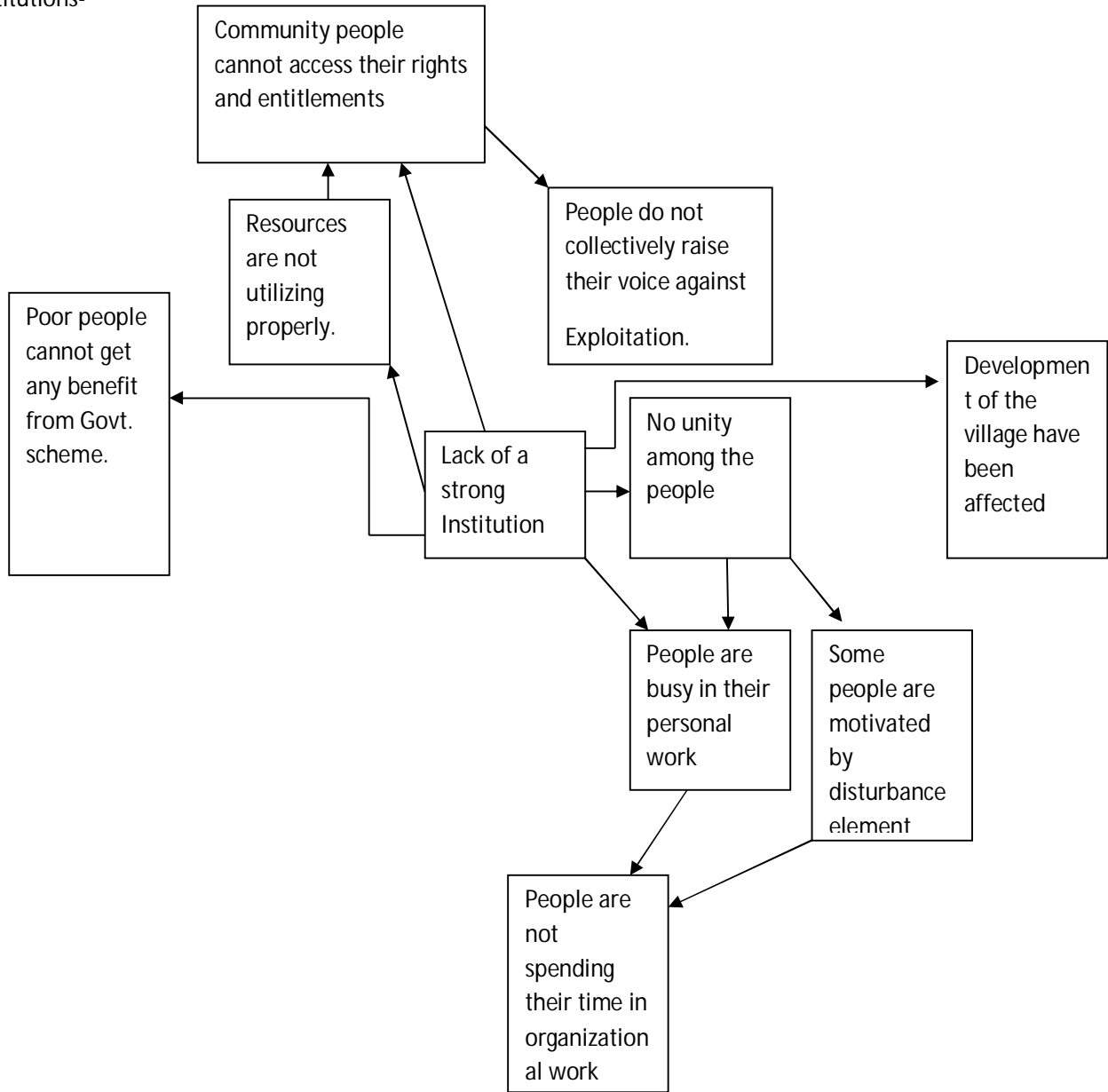
Dropout:-



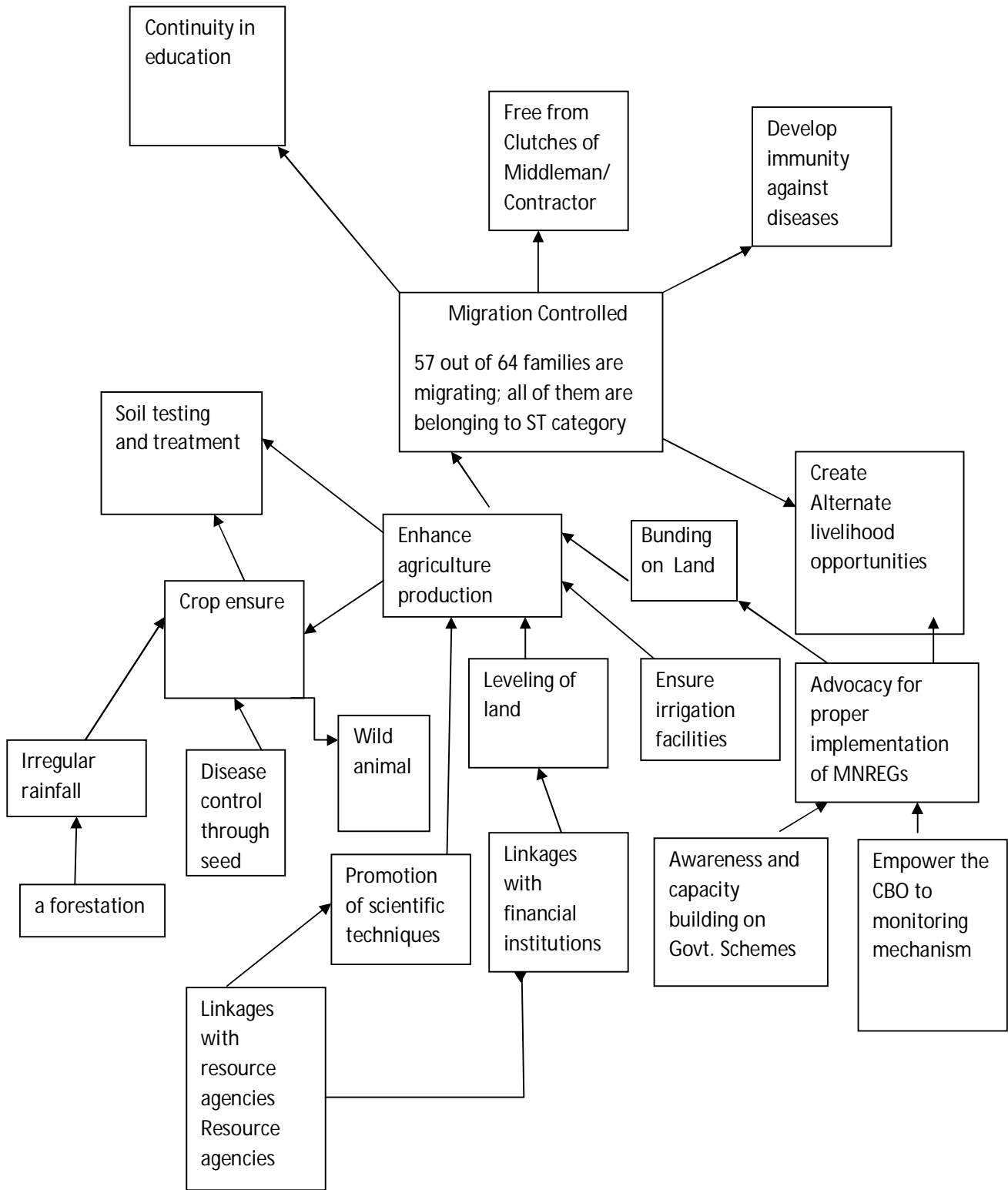
Gram Sabha Meeting-



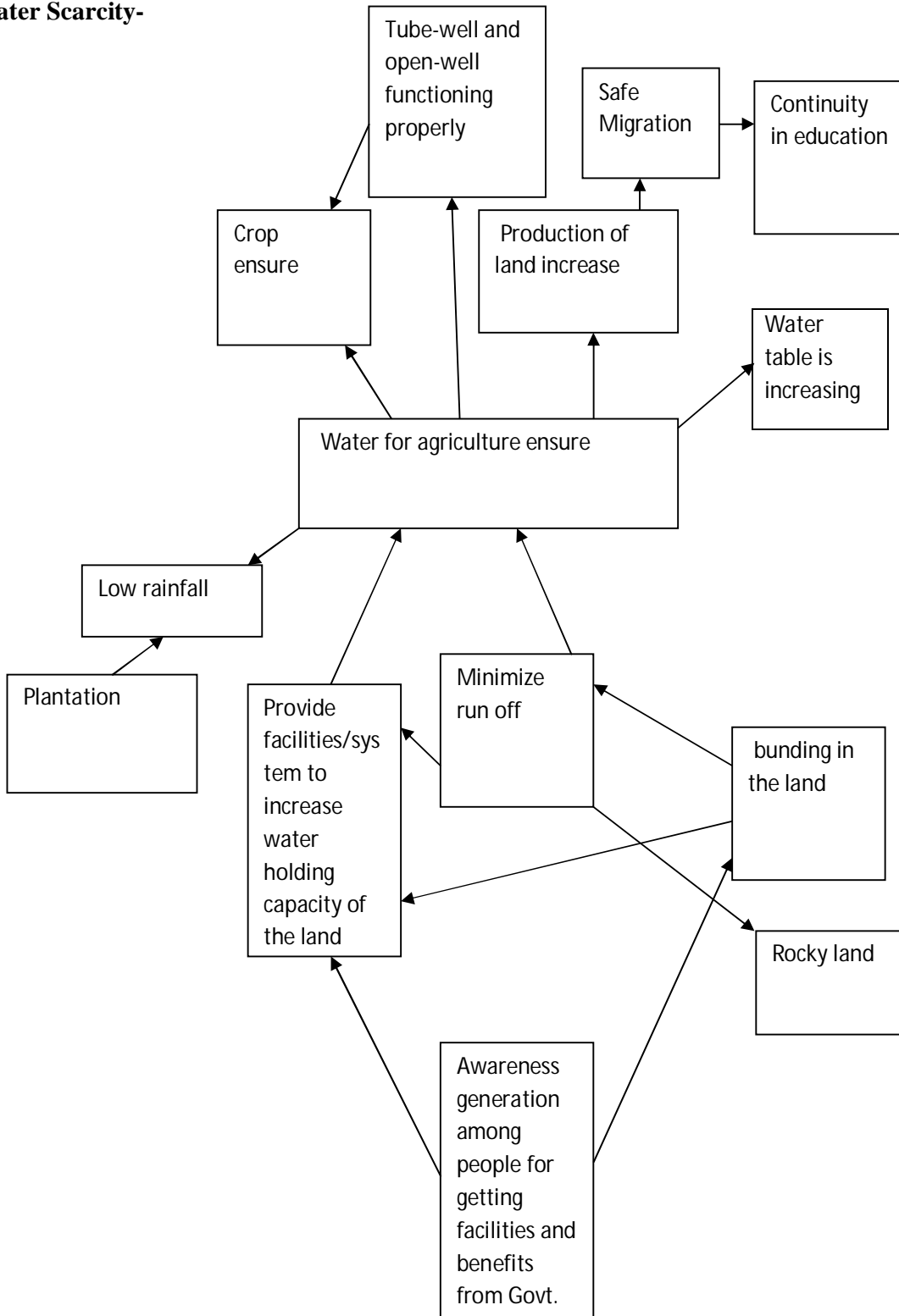
Institutions-



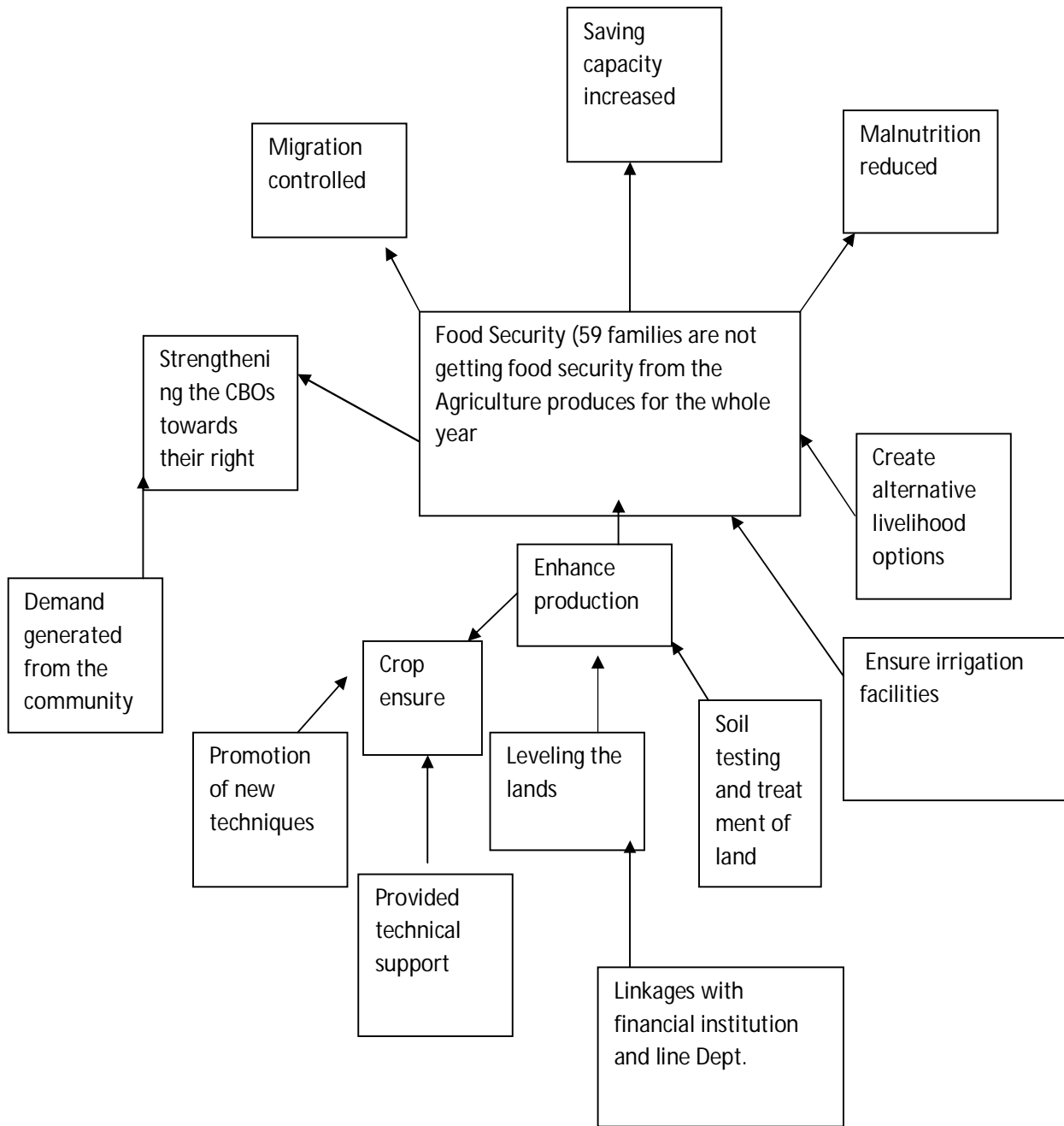
Resolution- Migration



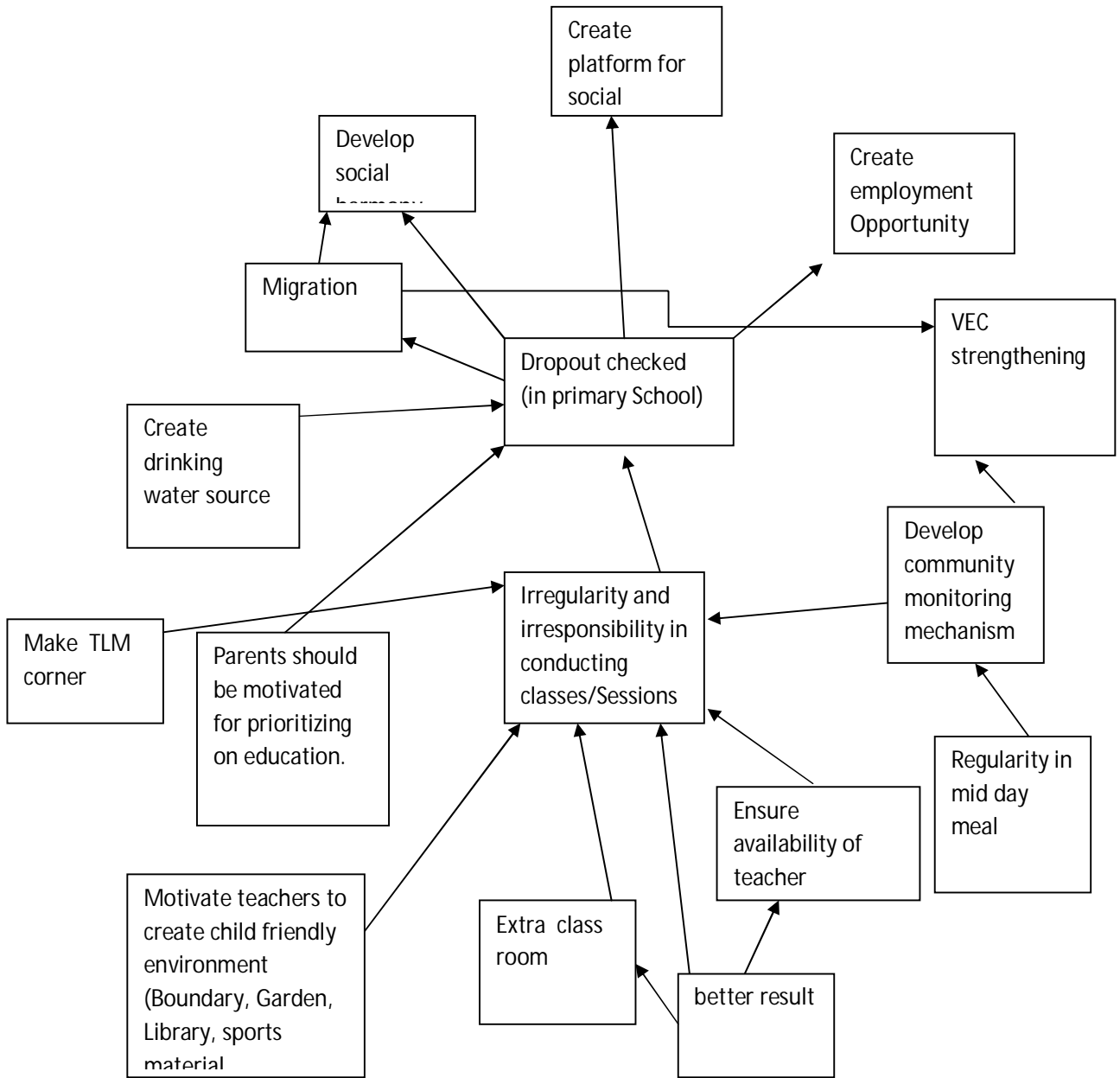
Water Scarcity-



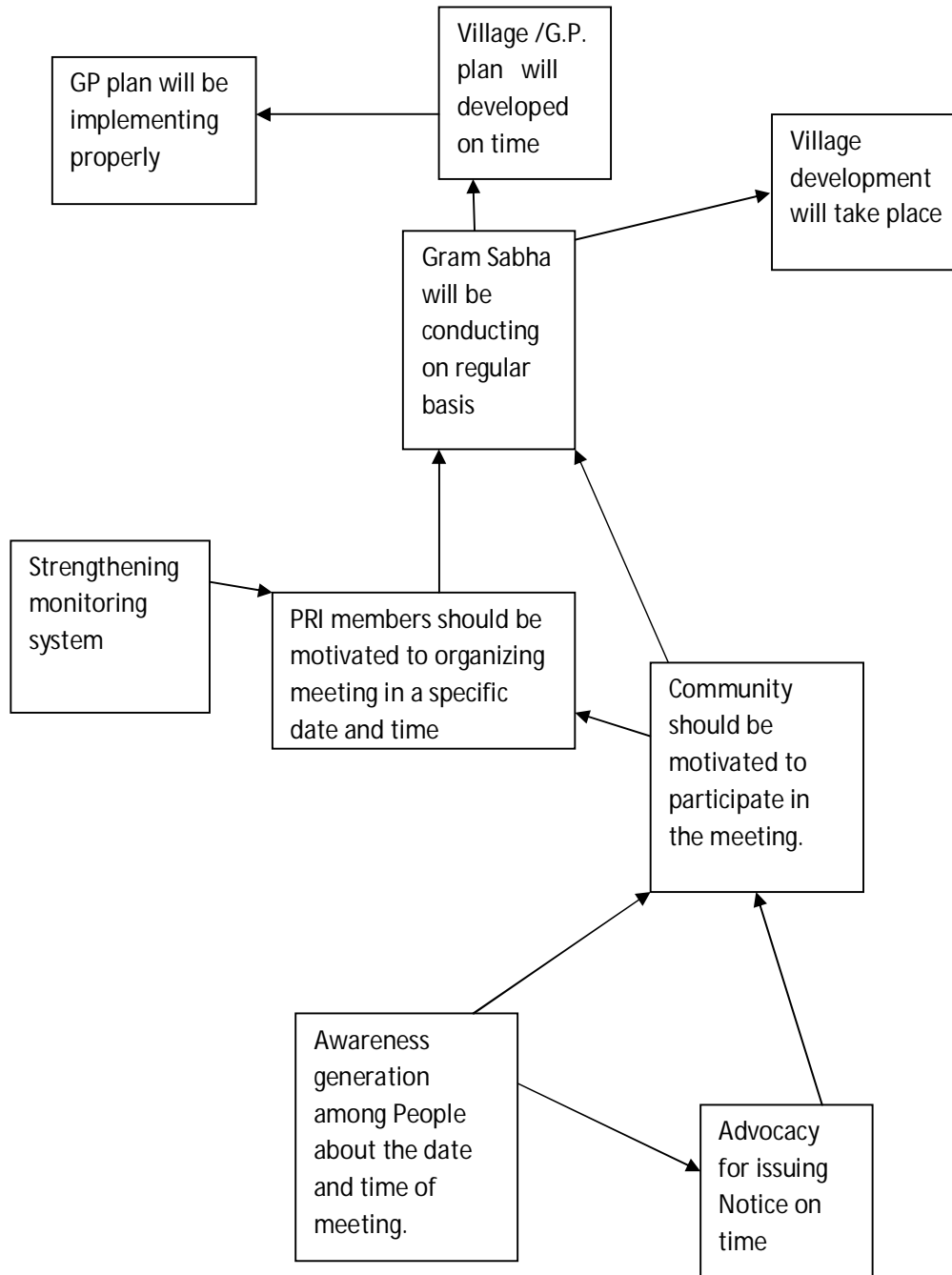
Food Insecurity-



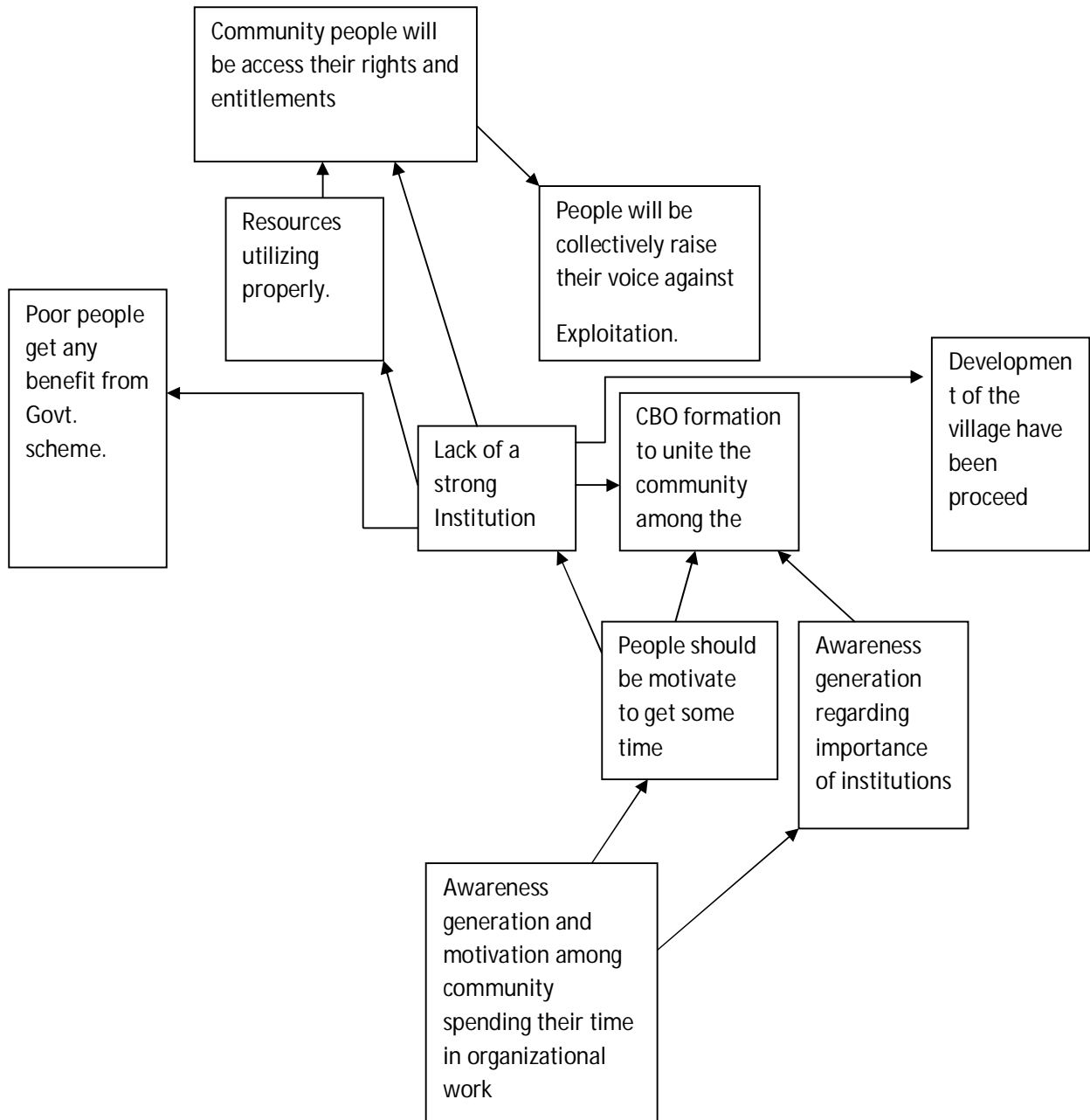
Dropout-



Gram Sabha-



Institution-



Micro Planning

Village –Saureyana

Date-06-12-2012

S l. No	Component/Activities	Process	Timeframe	Responsibility				
1	Enhance Agriculture practices			ABSSS	Community	PRI (MNREGs)	Bundelkhand Package	Line Dept.
a	Bunding of land	Selection of farmer Selection of patch Feasibility study Construction	March-May	Selection of farmer Selection of patch Feasibility study	Labour work	Financial support	Financial support	Technical support from Irrigation and soil conservation Department.
b	Land leveling	Selection of farmer Selection of patch Leveling	March-May	Selection of farmer Selection of patch Feasibility study	Labour work		Financial support	-----
c	Ensure Irrigation Facilities Construction	Selection of farmer Selection of land Identification of water	December -2011	Technical support Financial support Beneficiary	Labour and material contribution	-----	-----	Secondary information from Agriculture and Revenue Dept.

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	DBI in 70 Acre	sources		selection patch selection				
d	Construction of well, well-deepening, Farm pond for irrigation of 90 Acres	<p>Selection of farmer</p> <p>Selection of land</p> <p>Identification of water sources</p> <p>Micro plan and application submitted in Gram Sabha</p> <p>Submitted to line Department ensuring financial support from Bundelkhand package, Bidh ayak Nidhi and other resource agencies</p>	May-2012	<p>Facilitate the process</p> <p>Technical support</p>	Labour	Financial support	Financial support	Technical support from Irrigation and Soil Conservation Dept.
e	Disease control through seed replacement and seed treatment	<p>Awareness generation</p> <p>Linkages with resource agencies</p> <p>Seed replacement</p>	Before sowing (Rabi, Kharif and Jayed)	<p>Awareness generation</p> <p>Linkages with line Department and</p>	Adoption of practices	Supply seed, necessary material and guidance through co-	-----	Technical support and guidance from Agriculture Department and K.B.K

Microplan Sauryana

	nt	Seed treatment		KBK		operative /Societies		
f	Soil testing and treatment	Collection of soil sample, soil testing Application of mandatory deficient input	April-June		Collection soil sample and as per recommendation of resource agencies treatment the soil	-----	-----	Soil testing through ATMA
2	Alternative Livelihood Opportunities							
g	Demand generation and advocacy for proper implementation of MNREGA	Awareness generation on MNREGA Demand generation Application submission Decide nature of work	Before 26 th January-2012	Awareness generation, Facilitate the whole process	Submitted Proposal	Approved the proposal through Gram Sabha	-----	-----
h	Promotion of Horticulture Activities (Vegetable cultivation, Kitchen garden and plantation)	Selection of farmer Selection of Patch Selection of plant	Rainy and summer season	Facilitate to the process	Adoption and implementation the process	---	-----	Seed, Technical and Financial support provided by Horticulture and Agri. Dept.

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	Enhance Livestock Productivity							
i	Fodder cultivation	Motivate farmer Linkages with Veterinary and Agriculture Department	Continuous process	Motivate farmer	Adopt the process	-----	-----	Technical support, Seed support by Agriculture Department
j	Vaccination	Motivate farmer Linkages with Veterinary Department	Season based	Motivate farmer	Support to proper implementation of the program	-----	-----	Vaccination by veterinary Department
3	Strengthening CBOs							
k	Awareness generation on Govt. schemes (OAP, IAY, MNREGA, PDS, FBS)	Organizing awareness generation programme (Training, Orientation, wall writing, information dissemination through IEC material)	Continuous process	Organizing awareness generation programme, Facilitate the whole process	Active participation	Information by PRIS		IEC material and information provide by respective Dept.
l	Demand generation (OAP, PDS, MNREGS)	Application submission, Support for approval and implementation	Continuous process	Motivate the community, Facilitation the whole	Demand generation, Application submission	Beneficiary finalization, Approved the applicati	-	Support the process

Microplan Sauryana

				process, beneficiary selection through CBOs		on		
m	Strengthening community monitoring system(Regularize VEC, Regularizing in conduction of classes, Regularizing mid-day meal, Ensure attendance)	Capacity building of community on "Community monitoring tool" Develop tool	Continuous process	Organizing training programme, develop monitoring tool	Implement the process	Support the process	-----	Support the process
n	Demand generation(Teacher shortages, TLM, Regularize mid-day meal, ensure basic	Application submission	Continuous process	Facilitation the whole process	Submit application and follow up the process	Support the process		Education Department

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	facilities							
o	Orientat ion PRI member s(Regula rize gram Sabha, planning and proper impleme ntation of Govt. scheme	Contact with PRI members Approval of CEO, Identified the resource person Conduction of orientation	Continuou s process	Contact with PRI members Approval of CEO, Identified the resource person Conducti on of orientati on		Active participat ion and support the process		

The whole plan is made by the community under the facilitation of ABSSS. We will approve the plan in Panchayat through the Gram Sabha. Apart from this we will also ask for different government department to help us for their respective schemes to develop our village.

Process of DBI (Diversion Based Irrigation) System Installation



Village level meeting with the community



Transect walk to the village



cultivable unirrigated land of the Adivasi Farm possibilities



organizational staff with community looking for

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Technical (Dumpy Level) Survey



Microplanning of the village



Digging work by the farmers of the village (volunteer)



Inlet Construction

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Pipeline Installation



Water User Group Formation



Outlet and flow of water to the field