

**DETAILED PROJECT REPORT**  
**For**  
**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)**

-:: Submitted By ::-



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>Project Title:</b>	Enhancing status of small and marginal women farmers by improving their strategic role in agriculture through building two tier women led collectives, by increasing the agriculture productivity and production ensuring efficient backward & forward market linkage systems.
<b>Proposed Area of Action:</b>	Dahod, Dhanpur and Garbada taluka of Dahod District

### (a) Project Description

1. The main objective of the project is to collectivize women farmers at various levels for creating strategic role for them in agriculture and creating sustainable agriculture based livelihood for them. The major components of the project are as under,
  - (a) Building and nurturing women farmers' groups at the primary and apex level,
  - (b) Planning and implementation of agriculture based livelihood initiatives,
  - (c) Formation and development of Mahila Kisan federations at block level for market linkage and obtaining extension and knowledge services
2. The project will be implemented with 9000 small and marginal women farmers spread over in 120 villages of three blocks i.e. Dahod, Dhanpur and Garbada of Dahod District. There will be in total 15 Clusters of villages (five clusters in each block and one block level federation), each with 8 villages and 600 women farmers in each cluster.
3. The villages / areas are those whereas Sadguru has been working in water resources and agricultural productivity enhancement programme since last forty years and where Sadguru has promoted SHG groups as well as block level federations like lift irrigation cooperative society, block level SHG federation and women horticulture cooperative society etc.
4. Since these existing block level federations are already into the agriculture sector their core functioning will remain same however will be further strengthened by providing inputs in regard to organizational development and agriculture based livelihood interventions. Among these federations, one existing federation shall be the pivotal point for planning and implementation of the initiatives planned in the project and remaining block level new federations would be promoted.
5. Once the group are stabilized at cluster level and afterward they will be federated at block level. All the Mahial Kisan at cluster level federation would be the members of the block level federation have become equity holder. About 9000 women farmers are envisaged to be under three block level federation as members. The Block level federation will eventually become the formalized/ registered local institution of women farmers to address the issues of agribusiness and agriculture extension service. A trained team of para worker and community resources person recruited and they shall help the block level federations and their BoDs (Board of Directors) to plan and implement the MKSP project.

6. Community resource person as well as para worker from the same villages or nearby villages, men and women, will be groomed on institutional and technical aspects of agriculture with a view that they will be serving as service providers in the local area.
7. Training, exposure and constant handholding support to the Women's institutions and community resources person and para worker will be the key strategy of the project. The block level federation and the CRP and para worker are expected to be leading the project implementation with facilitation support by the project staff of implementing agency.
8. Agriculture based technology introduction, validation and adoption will be the key to bring in positive change in the livelihood status of women and change in asset base. For introduction and validation of agriculture technologies there will be (a localized version of the farmer's field school, in each village in which the members from the group will participate. The method of PTD (Participatory Technology Development) will be the key approach while conducting MKSP.

### **(b) Key Activities**

**There are three main set of activities;**

- (a) Training, exposure and several capacity building interventions for the Mahila Kisan , para worker, community resource person and village leaders,
- (b) Agriculture based livelihood interventions such as – trial and demonstration of good agriculture practices (replacement of varieties, use of bio-fertilizer, crop spacing, kitchen vegetable garden, seed production and dissemination, INM, IPM, etc.),
- (c) Formation and development of block level Mahila Kisan federation for which activities will include awareness building, federate the cluster level federations into block level federation, drafting constitution, registration of the federation, develop and establish system and procedures related to admin, accounts, HR, develop business plan and implementation, statutory compliance, etc.

### **(c) Rationale for support under MKSP:**

The proposed project addresses the issues of –

- (a) Unorganized and poorly recognized status of women farmers despite their significant contribution in agriculture,
- (b) Low productivity in agriculture due to insignificant extension activities and poor status of resource base (poor soil health, high dependency on rainfall, etc.),
- (c) Poor market linkages for forward and backward linkages,
- (d) Poor extension system, and
- (e) Disadvantaged areas in terms of incidence of poverty and backwardness.



The proposed project addresses the above issues by –

- (a) Organizing women farmers at village level (Group) and subsequently at the apex level to ensure sustenance,
- (b) Invest heavily on the capacity building of the federation members, para workers and community resource person to put them in leadership role and building social capital in the villages,
- (c) Introducing, validating and disseminating various agriculture based livelihood initiatives to create asset base at the family level to enhance their income and food security,
- (d) Cluster level federation with support to block level federation integrates small holders with the market and knowledge resources to obtain farm inputs and services of high quality and fair price for their produce. The block level federations would be an effective platform to carry out an alternative system of extension mechanism.

#### **(d) Budget**

The total project cost is Rs **538.69 Lacs** , out of this cost **75 % of MKSP share ( 404.02 Lacks)** and **25 % of GLPC share ( 134.67 lackhs )**.The project would try best to leverage/ converge fund from the government sources mainly, agriculture and horticulture department , NABARD & other donor agencies such as Sir Dorabji Tata Trust for selective and specific elements.

Expenditure on capacity building and organizational development of women farmers is approximately **50 %** of the budget.

#### **(d) Project Results**

##### **Economic**

- Increased agriculture productivity just double of the present level. In other words per hectare net return per year would be at least Rs.12000/- from the current level of 4-5000/- **per year**.
- Food security will be ensured to the target families
- Market linkage for the backward and forward integration will be ensured with competitive market and as a result there will be at least 30-40% savings / gain at the farmer's level.
- There will be additional employment generated due to increased intensity of farming.
- There will be sub-sector development for agriculture such as seed production, organic fertilizer production, aggregation of produce and primary processing, etc.. All these will contribute to energize the local economy for multiplier effect.

## **Social**

There will be significant impact on the social front ;

- Firstly, there will be social capital built in the form of women's groups in the village who will lead the project initiatives.
- Further, there will be block level federation which will weave the primary groups together and therefore will carry a lot of collective bargaining power.
- There will be lot of women leadership emerge which will be the key for the development of the area. Most importantly the women will find a place in the mainstream political system and recognition as farmers.
- The benefits of project in terms of reduction in migration, food security, nutritional security, etc. will reduce drudgery of women and contribute to improve their strategic role in agriculture.

## **Environmental**

The environmental impact of the project would be many. Firstly, due to adoption of appropriate farming practices there will be reduction of negative impact on environment. For instance, the adoption of bio-fertilizer, cakes, recommended doses of fertilizers and chemicals will have positive impact on soils and environment, promotion of INM and IPM will help in improving the health of soil, testing of soil will help farmers to use only those fertilizers which are required. There will be biological control measures for pests and diseases. So, there will be numerous benefits of following appropriate agronomy. Secondly, the soil and water conservation measures will reduce soil erosion and increase ground water level. On the contrary, none of the technologies will have any negative impact on environment.

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## Chapter -1

### Project Background, Context and Rationale

District Dahod is among the most backward districts of Gujarat. It is predominated by the tribals mostly depending upon rain fed agriculture on their small and marginal land holdings.

In the tribal area entire family is engaged in Agriculture and women in most cases contribute more than male members of the family. However, as prevalent in our country, in this area also women do not get due recognition and empowerment through this activity as they are not recognized as farmer and so never given benefit.

Rural poverty in general and backwardness of women in particular could be attributed to lower income from agriculture crops due to very poor yields and virtually no sustainability in agriculture activities compounded by very poor irrigation facilities , lack of technical scientific Knowledge and awareness .

Government of Gujarat has massively promoted self help groups of women named Sakhi Mandal. In the district in which nearly 10000 women are the members in Dahod district. This is a very favourable opportunity to link these women members of Sakhi Mandals of Dahod district with agriculture based livelihood activities. Hence, the present proposal addresses the issue of women's' participation in sustainable agricultural development to enhance their livelihood in the proposed project area. With the promotion of proposed programmes by women and improve the yields of the crops by intensification cropping pattern through the skilled women farmers.

The soil health improvement is another important aspect of the proposal.

Agriculture Para worker and Community Resource Person, men and women, will be groomed on institutional and technical aspects with a view that they will be serving as service providers in the local area.

Training, exposure and constant handholding to the Women's institutions and Agriculture Para workers will be the key strategy of the project. The Women Institutes and the Local Resource Persons are expected to be leading the project implementation with facilitation support by the project staff.

The project will be implemented with 9000 small and marginal women farmers spread over in 120 villages. There will be in total 15 Clusters of villages, each cluster having 8 villages and 600 women farmers in each cluster. In Dhanpur, Garbada and Dahod there would be five clusters in each taluka. It is planned that 70-80 women farmers representing from each village in the project.

The villages are those where Sadguru has been working in agricultural productivity enhancement programme more than ten years.

## Major Activities

### There are three main set of activities:

- (a) Organisational development and strengthening - through training, exposure and several capacity building interventions for the women farmers groups, SHGs, Para worker & CRPs,
- (b) Sustainable agriculture based livelihood interventions such as – demonstration trial of good agriculture practices, kitchen gardening for nutritional vegetables, demonstration of various crop including INM, IPM, and vegetable seedling nursery etc.
- (c) Formation and development of Mahila Kisan Federation at cluster and block level, for which activities will include awareness building, federate the groups into federation, drafting constitution, develop and establish system and procedures related to administration, accounts, human resource, develop business plan and implementation, statutory compliance, etc.

### Rationale of the project

Women's role is crucial in the agriculture despite having no recognition as farmer. Hence the present proposal focuses on women organisational institute development, highly profitable low cost agriculture activities through Mahila Kisan . The most important aspect of such activity would be the full participation of the women from the membership of self help group called Sakhi Mandals culminating in the total management of the assets by the women farmers and their groups.

However, there is one serious problem in recognizing women as direct beneficiaries of such programme because they are not holding lands in their names, and therefore, to make their payment or recognize them as direct beneficiaries is a serious constraint, which the government has to address when such programme is expected to be implemented by women farmers. One way could be that along with women beneficiary, name of husband or father may also be mentioned in all documents.

### 1.1. Demographic profile of the area

The project is proposed to be implemented in the Gujarat state and would cover one of the most backward districts Dahod. Gujarat is recognised as one of the fast developing state in the country still there are lot of areas where special concentration is needed in regards to socio economic development of the poorest of the poor of the society.

### Glimpse of the State

On May 1, 1960, Gujarat was created out of 17 northern districts of the former state of Bombay. As per the census of 2011, the total population of Gujarat state is 6,04,39,692 and the population density is calculated to be roughly 308 per km square, which is lower in comparison to the others. The ratio of male and females are decent, with 918 girls per 1000 boys, which again one of the lowest among all others. Literacy rate in Gujarat has seen upward trend and is 79.31% as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 87.23% while female literacy is at 70.73%.

Urban Population of the State is 42.6%, which used to be at 37.4% in 2001. Rural population in the state in 2011 fell to 57.4% from 62.6% in 2001.

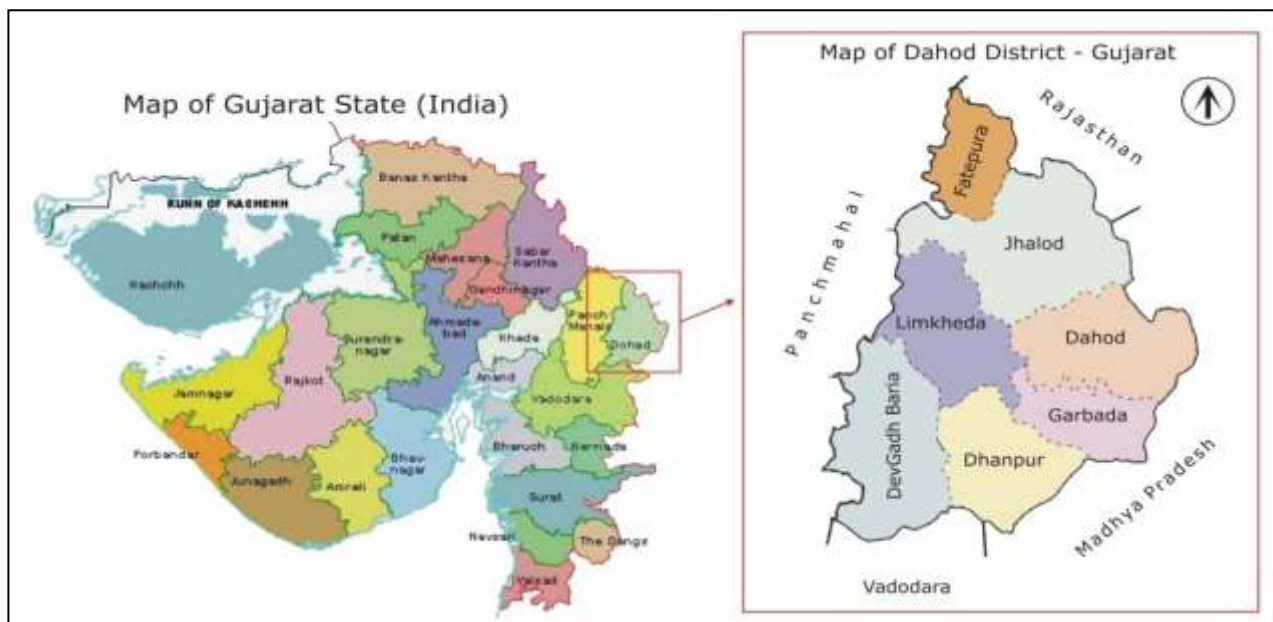
**Table - 1 : Quick facts of the State**

Latitudinal Location	23.00 N
Longitudinal Location	72.00 E
Total Area	1,96,027 square kilometres
The temperature varies between	80 °C to 450 °C.
Density of Population (per Sq. Km.) by residence	308
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>6,04,39,692</b>
Total male population	3,14,91,260
Total female population	2,89,48,432
Total Rural Population and Percentage	3,46,94,609 (57.4%)
Total Urban Population and Percentage	2,57,45,083 (42.6%)
<b>Total ST Population</b>	<b>89,17,174</b>
Percentage of ST Population to total population	14.8 %
ST Population Male	45,01,389
ST Population Female	44,15,785
<b>Total SC population</b>	<b>40,74,447</b>
Percentage of SC Population to total population	6.7 %
SC Population Male	21,10,331
SC Population Female	19,64,116
<b>Total Literate Population</b>	<b>4,10,93,358</b>
Total Literate Population (Rural )	2,14,20,842
Total Literate Population (Urban )	1,96,72,516

## About Project District

### District Dahod

The Dahod district was originally known as Dohad, meaning border of two states. In earlier years Dahod was situated on the border of Gujarat and erstwhile Malwa region. Later on when Indian states were



reorganized, Dahod is sharing borders of two states viz., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. According to history, Moghul emperor Aurangzeb was born in Dahod on 3rd November 1618, when his parents, emperor Shahjahan and his wife were camping at Dahod on way to south India. Thus the city has some historical importance. Earlier, present seven talukas of Dahod district were part of nearby Panchmahal district, since the times of British rule till 2nd October 1997 when Dahod was made a separate district. It is also one of the 150 most backward districts of India, identified under the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), now National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA), by the Planning Commission, GOI.

The district is situated between 22° 31' to 23° 05' N and 73° 04' E to 74° 09' E. It is bounded by Panchmahal District of Gujarat to the west, Vadodara District of Gujarat to the south, Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh to the east, and Banswara District of Rajasthan to the north.

### Demography

According to population census 2011, the total population of Dahod district is 21, 27,086 and out of which 90.99 % people are living in rural areas while only 9.01 % people are urbanites.

Humans are the most important resource for development, if this resource is used properly, it could be an asset otherwise it is a burden. In Dahod district, vulnerability of human resource is more, compared to productivity. If the quantity is turned into quality, the district would raise its rank in terms of human development index in state.

Strength of the human resource of this district is that, people are very hard working and can perform very well in very harsh climatic conditions also. On other hand, the big lacuna for development is illiteracy and unskilled humans.

**Table – 2 - Total population of Dahod District and State**

Category		Dahod	Gujarat
Total	Total	21,27,086	6,04,39,692
	Male	10,68,651	3,14,91,260
	Female	10,58,435	2,89,48,432
Rural	Total	19,35,461	3,46,94,609
	Male	9,70,963	1,77,99,159
	Female	9,64,498	1,68,95,450
Urban	Total	1,91,625	2,57,45,083
	Male	97,688	1,36,92,101
	Female	93,937	1,20,52,982

Source : Population census of India 2011

**Table 3 – Total Schedule Tribes Population of Dahod District and State**

Category		Dahod	Gujarat
Total	Total	15,80,850	89,17,174
	Male	7,93,305	45,01,389
	Female	7,87,545	44,15,785
Rural	Total	15,22,008	80,21,848
	Male	7,63,671	40,42,691
	Female	7,58,337	39,79,157
Urban	Total	58,842	8,95,326
	Male	29,634	4,58,698
	Female	29,208	4,36,628

Source : Population census of India 2011

Dahod is predominantly inhabited by tribal community. In all 74.3 % population belongs to schedule tribe. Dahod ranks 3rd in the state after Dang and Narmada district with respect to population of tribal community.

**Table 4 – Total Schedule Cast Population of Dahod District and state**

Category		Dahod	Gujarat
Total	Total	41,444	40,74,447
	Male	20,680	21,10,331
	Female	20,764	19,64,116
Rural	Total	31,647	22,81,573
	Male	15,751	11,76,107
	Female	15,896	11,05,466
Urban	Total	9,797	17,92,874
	Male	4,929	9,34,224
	Female	4,868	8,58,650

Source : Population census of India 2011

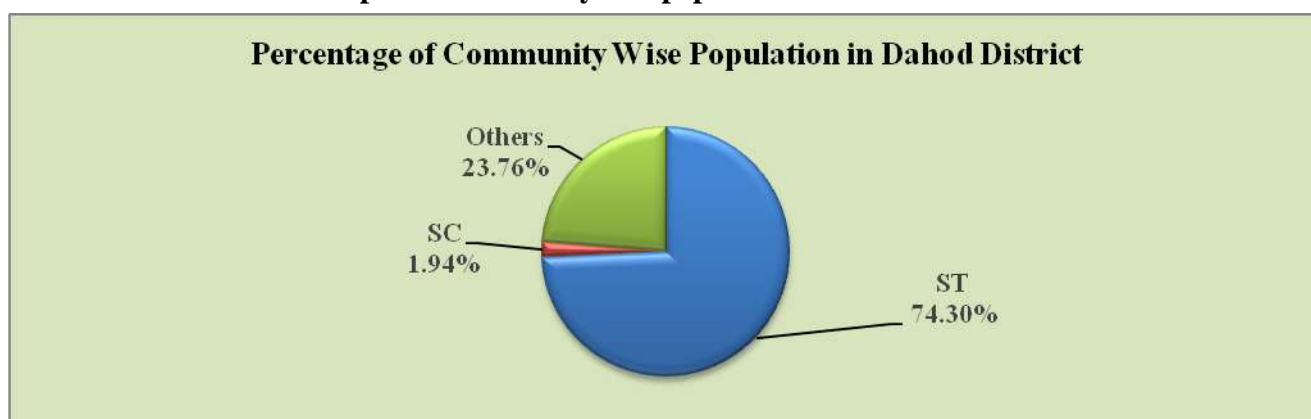
As narrated in earlier table Dahod is predominantly inhabited by tribal community, only 1.94% population belongs to schedule castes and remaining to other communities.

**Table 5 – Community wise population in Dahod District**

Category	Dahod			Gujarat		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Schedule Cast	31,647	9,797	41,444	22,81,573	17,92,874	40,74,447
Percentage	(1.63 %)	(5.11 %)	(1.94%)	(6.58%)	(6.96%)	(6.74%)
Schedule Tribe	15,22,008	58,842	15,80,850	80,21,848	8,95,326	89,17,174
Percentage	(78.6%)	(30.71%)	(74.3%)	(23.12%)	(3.48%)	(14.7%)

*Source : Population census of India 2011*

**Graph 1 – Community wise population in Dahod District**



**Table No. 6 - Literacy status of the district**

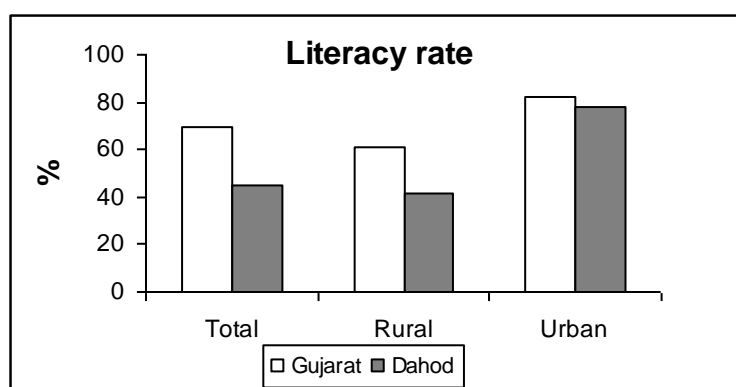
Taluka	Total Population	Literate		Illiterate	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Dahod	368484	89716	53397	96442	128929
Devgadbaria	208198	56947	26107	47675	77419
Dhanpur	131974	23007	10241	43677	55049
Fatepura	185419	45145	23851	47905	68518
Garbada	142448	27693	12815	43992	57948
Jhalod	360553	83406	47036	98661	131450
Limkheda	239357	59376	29287	60516	90178
Total	1636433	385290	202734	438868	609491
	%	23.5445	12.38877	26.81857	37.24509

*Source: Population Census of India 2001*

**Table 7 - Literacy rate in Gujarat and Dahod**

Literacy rate			
Particulars	Total	Rural	Urban
Gujarat	69.14	61.29	81.84
Dahod	45.15	41.42	77.87

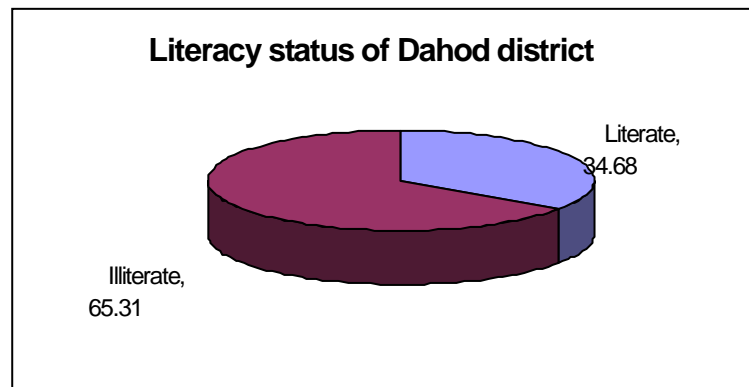
*Source: Statistical abstract of Gujarat State -2007*

**Graph 2 – Literacy rate in Dahod and Gujarat**

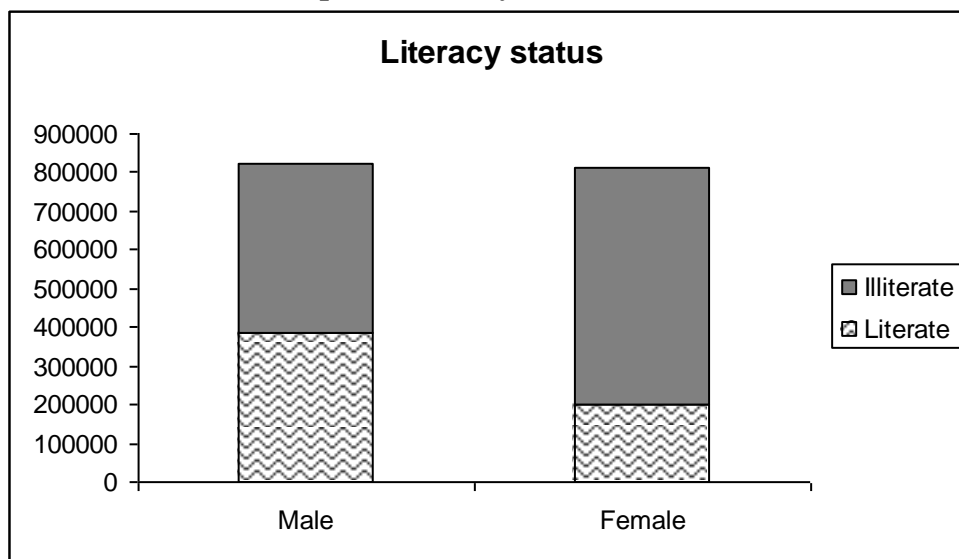
Rural literacy percentage in Gujarat is 61.29% while in Dahod it is 41.42%. The gender gap in literacy is 28.7 in Dahod.



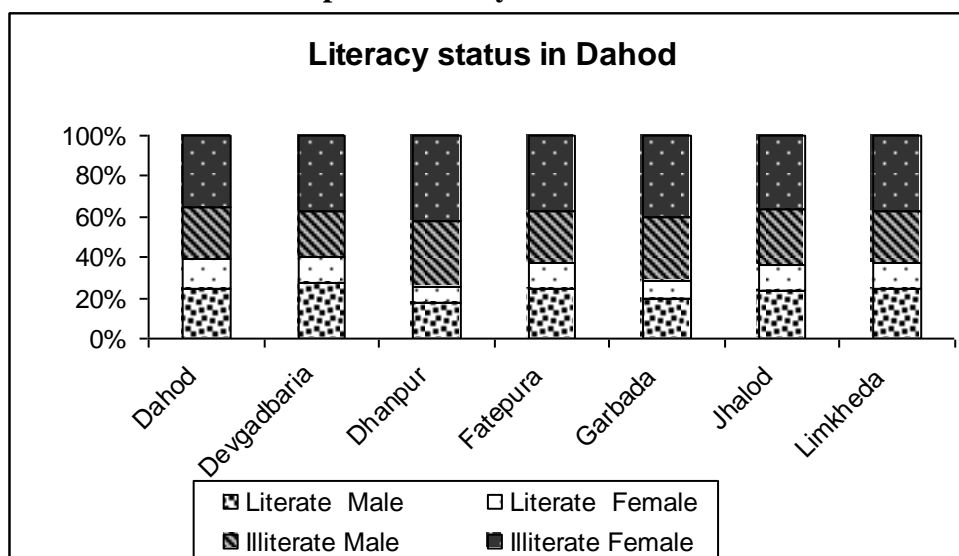
**Graph 3 – Literacy status of Dahod**



**Graph 4 – Literacy status in Dahod**

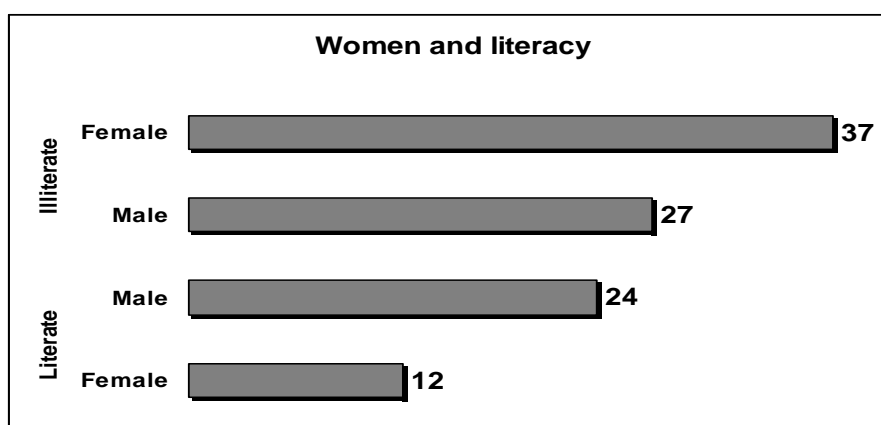


**Graph 5 – Literacy status in Dahod**



Literacy rate of Dahod district is 35.9% which is much less than the state literacy rate (58.95%) but literacy in women is only 12%. In this district 37% women are illiterate.

Graph 6 – Women and Literacy in Dahod



### About Project Area

The project is planned to be implemented in three backward blocks, namely Dahod, Garbada and Dhanpur of Dahod District. All three blocks are predominating by tribal community. Total seven blocks and 696 villages are covered in Dahod district.

Table 8 - Taluka wise Population

Demography: Taluka wise Population				
Taluka	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Dahod	368484	186158	182326	979
Devgadbaria	208198	104672	103526	989
Dhanpur	131974	66684	65290	979
Fatepura	185419	93050	92369	993
Garbada	142448	71685	70763	987
Jhalod	360553	182067	178486	980
Limkheda	239357	119892	119465	996
<b>Total</b>	<b>1636433</b>	<b>824208</b>	<b>812225</b>	<b>986.14</b>

Source : Population census of India 2001

Table 9- Taluka wise villages in Dahod

Taluka	Villages		No of Revenue Villages	Area (ha)	No of Gram Panchayats
	In habitated	Un inhabited			
Dahod	89	0	89	60300	76
Garbada	39	0	39	27173	37
Zalod	160	0	160	79820	91
Fatepura	102	0	102	32805	55
Devgadhbaria	91	0	91	64720	76
Dhanpur	90	0	90	44957	57
Limkheda	152	0	152	61400	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>371175</b>	<b>479</b>

Source : Population census of India 2001

**Dahod Block (Taluka)**

Dahod taluka is situated between 22°44' to 22°58' north latitude and 74°07' to 74°27' east longitude. The taluka is spread over on an area of 69369.69 ha. The taluka head quarter is Dahod. This taluka comprises of 85 villages and 72 Panchayats.

Rural population of this taluka is 256458 or 17% of its total population, out of which males constitute 50.11% and females 49.89%. The average family size is 7 and sex ratio is 996. Caste wise classification of population shows that percentage of schedule tribe is 94.34 and schedule caste is 1.15. The percentage of literacy is 25.75 %, out of which literate males are 46452 and females 19593.

List of project villages is given in annexure no. 01 to 16

**Dhanpur Block (Taluka)**

Dhanpur taluka is situated between 22°44' to 22°58' north latitude and 74°07' to 74°27' east longitude. The taluka is spread over on an area of 49220.67 ha. The taluka head quarter is Dhanpur. This taluka comprises of 90 villages and 57 Panchayats.

Rural population of this taluka is 131974 or 8.92 % of total population, out of which males constitute 50.53% and females 49.47%. The average family size is 7 and sex ratio is 979. Caste wise classification of population shows that percentage of schedule tribe is 67.65 and of schedule caste is 1.05. The percentage of literacy is 25.19%, out of which literate males are 23007 and females 10241.

List of project villages is given in annexure no. 17 to 30

**Garbada Block (Taluka)**

Garbada taluka is situated between 22°38' to 22°48' north latitude and 74°08' to 74°22' east longitude. The taluka is spread over on an area of 24984.41 ha. The taluka head quarter is Garbada. This taluka comprises of 34 villages and 32 Panchayats.

Rural population of this taluka is 142448 or 9.62% of total population, out of which males constitute 50.32% and females 49.68%. The average family size is 7 and sex ratio is 987. Caste wise classification of population shows that percentage of schedule tribe is 94.33 and of schedule caste is 1.85. The percentage literacy is 28.44%, out of which literate males are 40508 and females 27693.

List of project villages is given in annexure no. 31 to 43

**Table No. 10- Area Profile Summary of project area**

Sr. No	Particulars	Name of Blocks		
		Dahod	Garbada	Dhanpur
1	Geographic Area ( ha )	69369.69 ha	24984.41 ha	49220.67 ha
2	Total villages	85	34	90
3	Total Panchyat	72	32	57
4	Total rural Population	256458	142448	131974
5	% of rural population	17%	9.62%	8.92 %
6	% of Male of population	50.11%	50.32%	50.53%
7	% female population	49.89%	49.68%	49.47%
8	Average family size	7	7	7
9	Sex ratio	996	987	979
10	% of ST	94.34	94.33	67.65
11	% of SC	1.15	1.85	1.05
12	Population of male literacy	46452	40508	23007
13	Population of female literacy	19593	27693	10241
14	% of total literacy	25.75 %	28.44%	25.19%

*Source : BRGF District Plan - 2007*

## 1.2 Rural Poverty Context in the area

### a. Poverty and Human Development

#### Dahod – Socio –Economically deprived families

There are 15031 (40.55%) families which fulfil criteria for socio-economically backwardness (BPL), out of these, families belonging to schedule tribes are 95.77%, schedule caste 3.10% and the rest belong to OBC and others. This taluka ranks second in the district on the scale of socioeconomic backwardness. There are 1164 landless families, 12012 have less than one hectare land, 382 families are houseless and 12968 families are living in kuchha houses since they cannot afford pucca house. In all, 259 families depend totally upon women's earning. The economic status of 3178 families is very poor since the family earning is less than Rs.250 per month. Families earning between Rs.250 to Rs.499 per month are 1070.

#### Garbada - Socio –Economically deprived families

There are 6982 (32.80%) families which fulfil criteria for socio-economically backwardness (BPL), out of these, families belonging to schedule tribes are 94.50%, schedule caste 3.92% and the rest belong to OBC and others. This taluka ranks fourth in the district on the scale of socioeconomic backwardness. There are 457 landless families, 6342 families have less than one hectare land, 332 families are houseless and 6215 families are living in kuchha houses since they cannot afford pucca house. In all, 455 families depend totally upon women's earning. The economic status of 2685 families is very poor since the family earning is less than Rs.250 per month. Families earning between Rs.250 to Rs.499 per month are 3242.

### Dhanpur- Socio –Economically deprived families

There are 9943 (52.52%) families which fulfil criteria for socio-economically backwardness (BPL), out of these, families belonging to schedule tribes are 76.46%, schedule caste 3.07% and the rest belong to OBC and others. This taluka ranks first in the scale of socioeconomic backwardness. There are 394 landless families, 8904 families have less than one hectare land, 244 families are houseless and 9376 families are living in kuchha houses since they cannot afford pucca house. In all, 491 families depend totally upon women's earning. The economic status of 7308 families is very poor since the family earning is less than Rs.250 per month. Families earning between Rs.250 to Rs.499 per month are 2346.

**Table No. 11 - Backwardness summary of Talukas**

Sr. No.	Particular	Name of Block		
		Dahod	Garbada	Dhanpur
1	Total BPL Families	15031	6982	9943
2	% of BPL families belongs to ST Community	95.77%,	94.50%	76.46%
3	% of BPL families belongs to SC Community	3.10%	3.92%	3.07%
4	Rank of Taluka in Backwardness in the District	2 <sup>nd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>
5	Total Landless Families	1164	457	394
6	Families having less than one hectare land	12012	6342	8904
7	No. of Houseless Families	382	332	244
8	Families having <i>Kuccha</i> house	12968	6215	9376
9	Family depend upon Women Earning	259	455	491
10	Family earning less than Rs. 250 per month	3178	2685	7308
11	Families earning between Rs.250 to Rs.499 per month	1070	3242	2346

*Source : BRGF District Plan - 2007*

The above table depicts that the project talukas are backward in various parameters, where 75-95% population falls under BPL category, 350-1200 families are landless in project talukas, in total more than 6000 families are having less than one hectare land ( marginal Farmers ) in three blocks.

**Table No. 12 -Dropout Rate Gujarat State**

Dropout Rate in Primary Education						
	Std I to V			Std I to VII		
Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>2009-10</b>	2.18	2.23	2.20	8.33	8.97	8.66
<b>2010-11</b>	2.08	2.11	2.09	7.87	8.12	7.95
<b>2011-12</b>	2.05	2.08	2.07	7.35	7.82	7.56

*Source : Socio Economic Review of Gujarat State- 2011-12*

**Table No. 13 - Dropout Rate Dahod District**

Dropout Rate in Primary Education						
	Std I to V			Std I to VII		
Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>2010-11</b>	2.27	2.06	2.17	2.20	2.42	2.22
<b>2011-12</b>	1.56	1.88	1.72	1.54	2.04	1.32
<b>2012-13</b>	4.81	3.34	4.09	6.68	3.66	5.21

*Source : Sarva Sikshka Abhiyan, Dahod, Monthly Progress Report- 2012-13*

**Migration - Existing Condition (Source: BRGF District Plan, 2007)**

Distress migration is an obligation of marginal farmers. They migrate either as individuals or as a family, depending upon the quantum of work available at other places.

**Dahod Taluka**

The number of villagers migrating for the duration of 3 months is 26740, for 6 months it is 21002 and for more than 6 months the number is 16407.

**Table No. 14 - Existing Migration**

Duration 3 months	Duration 6 months	Duration more than 6 months	Average income (Rs./person/day)
26,740	21,002	16,407	73

*Source : District BRGF Plan- 2007*

Apart from migration for different duration, 14573 villagers from this taluka migrate as agriculture labour, 8174 work as farm labour, 44510 for construction work, 4 work as plumbers and 100 are engaged in other work.

**Table No. 15 -Existing Category of Work**

Type of Work done	Agriculture labour	Farming on Other Land	Construction work	Plumbing	Railway	Others
<b>Villagers</b>	14,573	8,174	44,510	4	100	<b>10,146</b>

*Source : District BRGF Plan- 2007*

The main places where villagers migrate are Surat, Vadodara and Ahmedabad

### **Garbada Taluka**

The number of villagers migrating for the duration of 3 months is 18648, for 6 months it is 13555 and for more than 6 months the number is 7592.

**Table No. 16 - Existing Migration**

Taluka Names	Duration 3 months	Duration 6 months	Duration more than 6 months	Average income
Garbada	18648	13555	7592	21

*Source : District BRGF Plan, 2007*

Apart from migration for different duration, 10900 villagers from this taluka migrate as agriculture labour, 6425 working as farm labour, 19264 for construction work and 9030 are engaged in other work.

**Table No. 17 -Existing Category of Work**

Type of Work done	Agriculture labour	Farming on Other Land	Construction work	Others
<b>Villagers</b>	10900	6425	19264	<b>9030</b>

*Source : District BRGF Plan, 2007*

The main places where villagers migrate are Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad.



## Dhanpur Taluka

Distress migration is an obligation of marginal farmers. They either migrate as individuals or as a whole family, depending upon the quantum of work available at other places.

The number of villagers migrating for the duration of 3 months is 13151, for 6 months it is 10296 and for more than 6 months the number is 6660.

### EXISTING MIGRATION

**Table No. 18**

Taluka Names	Duration 3 months	Duration 6 months	Duration more than 6 months	Average income
Dhanpur	13151	10296	6660	364

Apart from migration for different duration, 16634 villagers from this taluka migrate as agriculture labour, 5183 working as farm labour, 8505 for construction work and 33821 are engaged in other work.

### EXISTING CATEGORY OF WORK

**Table No. 19**

Type of Work done	Agriculture labour	Farming on Other Land	Construction work	Others
<b>Villagers</b>	<b>16634</b>	<b>5183</b>	<b>8505</b>	<b>33821</b>

The main places where villagers migrate are Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad

## B. Vulnerability

### Household Level Vulnerability

#### Health Status of the State

**Table No . 20**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Gujarat State
<b>01</b>	MMR (Per Lakh Live Birth )	148
<b>02</b>	IMR(Per '000 live births )	44
<b>03</b>	Crude birth rate (per 1000 population )	21.8 (SRS 2010)
<b>04</b>	Crude death rate (per 1000 population )	6.7 (SRS 2010)

**Socio economic status:****Ranking of district on the scale of development in the state:**

Dahod district is backward in all aspects viz., its income index is 0.018, ranking third from the bottom, education index is 0.502, ranking second from bottom, health index is 0.406 at the bottom. This can be seen from table given below:

**Socio economic backwardness of the district among 25 districts of the state****Ranks in district****Table No. 21**

Particulars	Ranks in district (among 25 districts of the state)
<b>Income rank</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Education rank</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Health rank</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Housing rank</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Participation rank</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>HDM1</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>HDI</b>	<b>25</b>

**Source: Gujarat Human Development Report 2004**

In four out of seven indicators it ranks last at the bottom, in one, last but one from the bottom and in one, 22 out of 25. This is an indication of serious nature of backwardness.

HDI of this district (see table above) is an indication of its gross backwardness, which is due to financial status, basic infrastructure facilities or even level of education. In all, 77,230 (35.38%) families conform to the criteria of socio economic backwardness i.e. BPL affected. Looking to the existing scenario, this figure seems to be unrealistic and it could be around 50 %. **Percentages given below pertain to the poor people of the district only, and not for the whole population.**

- 5.67 % families are landless
- 88.96 % farmers with less than one ha land ; irrigated land below 0.5 ha
- 2.5 % are shelterless
- 92.39 % live in kachha houses
- 6.2 % are deprived of even one square meal per day
- 97 % people are forced to opt for open defecation:
- 6.3 % bonded labour
- 64.44 % casual labour
- 34.22 % cultivators
- 53.03 % debt for daily purpose
- 7.57 % households with no debt

- 83.29 % tribals
- 7.03 % families where bread earners are ladies
- 58.95 % families with average income less than Rs 250/- month

(source: socio economic survey 2003 conducted by Government of Gujarat)

### 1.3 Context of Social Inclusion and Social Mobilisation

District-wise number of SHGs and federation information is as under

Sr. No.	Name of the block	No. of Cluster	No. of SHG	No. of SHG in A Category	No. of SHG in B Category	No. of SHG in C Category
1	Zalod	19	1678	590	530	497
2	Limkheda	20	1270	279	582	410
3	Dahod	11	1531	440	602	489
4	Dhanpur	11	866	343	255	268
5	Garbada	04	1335	398	593	341

### 1.4 Context of Financial Inclusion

No. of branches of nationalised banks mentioned in table no. 31

### 1.5 Livelihood Context

#### A. Agriculture and Allied Activities (Horticulture)

##### Agriculture based livelihood

Rainfed farming is prominent, as this district is a part of semi arid zone where rainfall is unpredictable and the quantum is approximately 781 mm per annum. In this district, irrigation facility is restricted to only 29.91% of cultivable land. Maize is most popular food crop, as 58.86 % of cultivable area in Kharif season is covered under this crop. It is followed by paddy with 21.21% area. Sorghum is not popular as it covers only 0.28% area.

Pulses are occupying 17.62 % of area under cultivation in monsoon. Among the pulses grown during kharif, pigeon pea is the first choice.

Winter crop is fully dependent on irrigation, either by surface water or ground water. As mentioned earlier, land under irrigation is only 29.91%. In spite of this, coverage under wheat is very low. Of course, in good monsoon and good rains in September non irrigated wheat and gram are also taken though with sub standard yields.

In all crops, production is very low as compared to other dryland areas.

In Dahod district, marginal farmers are 1,07,784 (60.14%), this means land holding of majority of farmers is less than one hectare.

The 5 % house holds survey covering 10,682 households reveals that, average land holding of marginal farmer is 0.53 ha, that of small farmer is 1.3 and 2.45 ha of medium farmer.

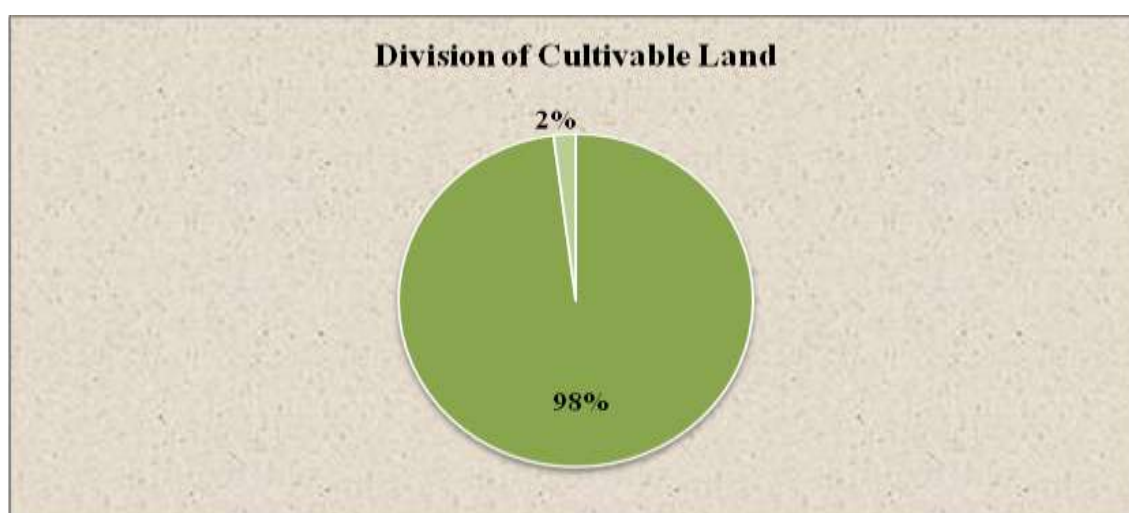
#### **Major constraints in development in agriculture sector:**

- Use of traditional seeds
- No seed treatment
- Inadequate fertilizers
- Improper plant density
- Lodging problems in tall varieties
- Poor weed management
- Improper use of pesticides
- Lack of IPM
- Lack of proper cultural practices
- Financial constraints for farm inputs

#### **Horticulture based livelihood**

Horticulture program inclusive of diversified wadi (3,510.6 ha), floriculture (962.8 ha) vegetable plots (1029.9 ha), spices plot (312.1 ha) is spread over 5815.4 ha . Out of this, diversified wadi is productive only after 3 - 4 years, while cultivation of flowers either permanent or seasonal are economically much more viable as well as productive as compared to other crops. The numbers mentioned above are dynamic as seasonal interventions like vegetable cultivation and seasonal floriculture is not a permanent intervention on the cultivable land so this diversification may change to traditional agriculture. Presently approximately 2% land is under horticulture activities.

**Graph No. 7**



### Type of soil in Dahod District

The distribution of the soils in middle Gujarat zone is presented in below mentioned **Table No. 22**

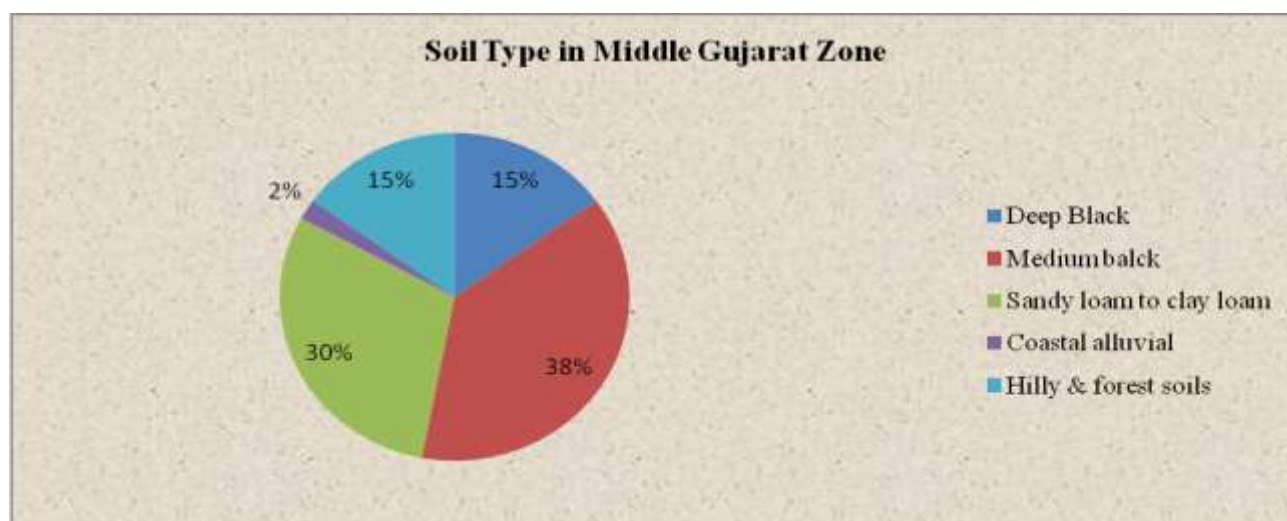
Zone (Influential districts)	Type of soil	Approximate area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total area
<b>Vadodara, Dahod, Panchmahals and Kheda</b>	* Black Cotton soils		
	a. Deep Black	326.9	<b>15</b>
	b. Medium balck	845.3	<b>38</b>
	* Alluvial soils		
	a. Sandy loam to clay loam	659.5	<b>30</b>
	b. Coastal alluvial	035.8	<b>02</b>
	* Salime / alkali soils	009.1	<b>-</b>
	* Hilly & forest soils	354.6	<b>15</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2231.2</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Natural Resources of Gujarat, SWMP PUB. 11, Soil and Water Management Research Unit, GAU, Navasari (June - 2000)

The medium black soils are derived from basaltic trap parent materials in Dahod district with medium depth of 30-60 cm. It is taxonomically classified as Ustochrepts.

Alluvial soils of Dahod district are deep with undifferentiated horizon indicating their recent origin. These soils are coarse in texture, non-calcareous and neutral to mildly alkaline in reaction. The soils have good drainage but underground water is brackish. These are classified us Ustifluvents, Haplaquents and Ustorhents of Entisols order and Ustochrepts of Inceptisols order.

**Graph No. 8**



The Hilly soils of Dahod district are depth and composed of rock fragments.

This district possesses different type of soil which is depicted in Table 23 and Fig. 9. The highest area (65.41 per cent) is covered under loamy type soil followed by medium black soil (16.44 per cent) and black soil (13.26 per cent) respectively.

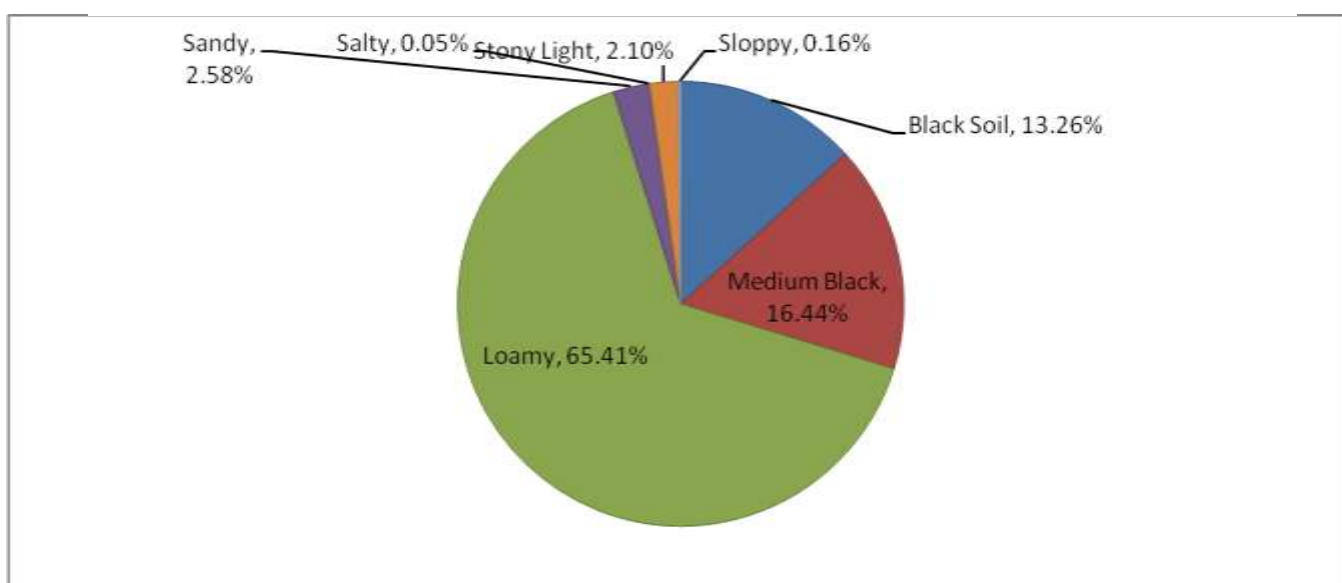
**TABLE : 23**

**AREA COVERED UNDER DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOIL IN VARIOUS TALUKAS OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Taluka	Black soil	Medium Black	Loamy	Sandy	Salty	Stony Light	Sloppy	Total Land (ha)
1.	Dahod	-	2046	35455	-	49	-	-	37550
2.	Devgadh Baria	1765	3652	28816	750	25	-	-	35008
3.	Dhanpur	10050	19000	19800	40	8	-	-	48898
4.	Fatepura	10	502	23107	5	5	-	-	23629
5.	Garbada	1000	29	10505	75	25	5000	381	17015
6.	Limkheda	2375	5137	20889	625	1	-	-	29027
7.	Zalod	16400	8805	17315	4657	-	-	-	47177
	Total	31600	39171	155887	6152	113	5000	381	238304
	Percent	13.26	16.44	65.41	2.58	0.05	2.10	0.16	100.00

Source : Talukas Model Action Plans for Agricultural Production, District Panchayat Dahod. (2005)

**Graph No. 9**



- **SOIL FERTILITY STATUS**

The soil fertility status of Dahod district is given in Table No. 24

**Table No - 24**

- **SOIL FERTILITY STATUS OF DIFFERENT TALUKAS OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Taluka	Available Nitrogen Kg/ha	Proportion	Available Phosphorus Kg. / ha.	Proportion Low	Available Potash Kg/ha	Proportion	PH
1.	Dahod	51 to 75	Medium	0 to 25	Medium	0 to 50	Medium	<b>6.9</b>
2.	Devgadha Baria	205	Medium	11.5	Low	277	High	<b>6.5</b>
3.	Dhanpur	230	Medium	21	Low	290	High	<b>7.0</b>
4.	Fatepura	182	Medium	14.2	Low	210	High	<b>7.3</b>
5.	Garbada	209	Medium	12.5	Low	252	High	<b>7.0</b>
6.	Limkheda	205	Medium	11.5	Low	277	High	<b>7.2</b>
7.	<b>Zalod</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>7.0</b>

Source : Talukas Model Action Plans for Agricultural Production, District Panchayat Dahod. (2005)

In all the talukas the high proportion of potash, medium proportion of Nitrogen and low proportion of phosphorus fertility states was seen.

- **Land Utilisation**

Out of total geographical area of the district (206282 ha. land comes under cultivated area. The unirrigated area is more (143375 ha) than irrigated area (94817 ha.). The land use data was presented in Table 25

**Table No – 25**

- **TALUKAWISE LAND USE CLASSIFICATION OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Taluka	Geographical Area (in ha)	Cultivated Area (ha)	Irrigation Area (ha)	Unirrigated Area (ha)	Pasture Land (ha)	Forest Land (ha)	Barren land (ha)
1.	Dahod	60300	37550	12646	23860	12505	9240	<b>1005</b>
2.	Devgadha Baria	58512	33521	12615	16589	13879	7265	<b>1439</b>
3.	Dhanpur	48899	18447	11742	6702	13244	1403	<b>3046</b>
4.	Fatepura	32342	23629	11797	11832	874	4807	<b>3031</b>
5.	Garbada	26038	16915	4454	12486	4772	109	<b>922</b>
6.	Limkheda	59180	29043	13003	16040	17410	19819	<b>2908</b>
7.	Zalod	79820	47177	28560	55866	15715	5987	<b>2856</b>
	Total	365091	206282	94817	143375	78399	48630	<b>15207</b>

Source : Talukas Model Action Plans for Agricultural Production, District Panchayat Dahod. (2005)



- **Irrigation**

### A. IRRIGATION SOURCES

The different irrigation sources of various talukas like well, tube well ponds etc. are given in below Table – 26 which shows that majority of sources is well followed by canal and ponds.

TABLE : 26

- **IRRIGATION FACILITIES EXIST IN DIFFERENT TALUKAS OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Service	Dahod	D. Baria	Dhanpur	Fatepura	Garbada	Limkheda	Zalod	Total
1	Pucca Well	2501	758	821	6799	695	9594	3317	<b>24485</b>
2	Kachha Well	1221	289	1054	703	259	311	3330	<b>7167</b>
3	Oil Engine	581	40	686	537	260	1617	1490	<b>5211</b>
4	Electric Engine	101	20	02	175	25	107	380	<b>810</b>
5	Jivan Dhara Well	1972	680	149	1027	681	645	2647	<b>7801</b>
6	Canal	18	00	07	00	03	02	01	<b>31</b>
7	Hand pump	2821	2228	1888	2396	1853	2605	4131	<b>17922</b>
8	<b>Water supply project</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>

Source : Information of Dahod District, Collector Officer, Dahod

The irrigated area covered under different irrigation sources in various Talukas are given in Table : 27 and Fig. 3.7. It shows that 46.49 percent irrigated area covered under well irrigation followed by 19.23 percent through canal. It means majority of the cultivated area is under rainfed condition.

- **TABLE 27**

- **TALUKAWISE AREA COVERED UNDER VARIOUS IRRIGATION SOURCES IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Irrigation source	Irrigation area covered (ha.)							Total	Percent
		Dahod	D.Baria	Dhanpur	Fatepura	Garbada	Limkheda	Zalod		
1	Well	5011	3680	3300	7437	2500	7425	1715	31068	<b>40.92</b>
2	Borewell	1325	-	750	550	180	-	1420	4225	<b>5.57</b>
3	Canal	2250	3050	2050	1950	1000	593	3705	14598	<b>19.23</b>
4	Pond	2710	1850	1392	650	425	-	1325	8352	<b>11.00</b>
5	Other	1350	4500	-	1210	349	8018	2250	17677	<b>23.28</b>
	Total	12646	13080	7492	11797	4454	16036	10415	75920	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Talukas Model Action Plans for Agricultural Production, District Panchayat Dahod.

The irrigation facilities exist in various talukas shows that pucca well and hand pump are the most important for irrigation purpose. The talukawise information regarding irrigation of Dahod district is presented in Table 28

- **TABLE – 28**
- **TALUKAWISE INFORMATION REGARDING IRRIGATION OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Information	Dahod	D. Baria	Dhanpur	Fatepura	Garbada	Limkheda	Zalod
1	Irrigation Section – I Area in ha.	08 1843	06 1789	00 00	00 -	03 693	02 293	13 1704
2	Irrigation Section – II Area in ha.	27 5321	04 124	04 -	05 1637	19 771	02 100	08 188
3	No. of Irrigation Scheme	34	08	00	00	06	05	21
4	No. of Pond	13	08	00	00	06	02	32
5	No. of Check dam	36	29	00	00	13	69	91
6	No. of Medium size checkdam	36	01	02	00	13	01	01
7	No. of Big Dam	00	00	00	00	01	02	00

Source : Information of Dahod District, Collector Officer, Dahod

The seven minor irrigation projects are working in dahod district for irrigation purpose which is given in Table 29 with the depth of Dam.

- **TABLE NO – 29**
- **MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Dam	Taluka	Depth of Dam mt.(feet)
1	Vankeshvar – Bhe	Devgadh Baria	223.57 (633.50)
2	Adalvada	Dhanpur	236.40 (775.63)
3	Umaria	Dhanpur	280.00 (918.68)
4	Patadungari	Garbada	170.84 (560.50)
5	Hadaf	Limkheda	160.20 (545.30)
6	Kabutari	Limkheda	186.30 (911.25)
7	Machhannala	Zalod	277.64 (910.94)

Source : Information of Dahod District, Collector Officer, Dahod

- **Land Holding Pattern**

According to land holding, the farmers of Dahod district are classified in to 3 groups viz., marginal, small and big farmers. Majority of the farmers (60.14 per cent) of the district possess less than 1 ha. of land. The details of land holding of the district are given in Table 30.

- **TABLE NO – 30**

- **DISTRIBUTION OF FARMERS ACCORDING TO LAND HOLDING IN DIFFERENT TALUKAS OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Taluka	Marginal Farmers		Small Farmers		Large farmers		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
<b>Dahod</b>	4501	2353	3814	5547	6488	28397	14893	36296
<b>Garbada</b>	2913	1421	2182	3193	2945	14330	8040	18944
<b>Limkheda</b>	5895	3356	5190	7346	5749	20682	16834	31385
<b>Devgadhbaria</b>	3990	2200	3325	4713	5722	25770	13037	32683
<b>Dhanpur</b>	2605	1440	2404	3440	3499	14159	8508	19028
<b>Zalod</b>	3993	2239	4689	6834	9331	39729	18013	48802
<b>Fatepura</b>	2186	1195	2197	3229	4544	18526	8927	22950
<b>Total</b>	<b>26083</b>	<b>14204</b>	<b>23801</b>	<b>34302</b>	<b>38278</b>	<b>161593</b>	<b>88252</b>	<b>210088</b>
Source Agriculture census 2005-06 Gujarat State								

- **Credit Facility**

Finance is the basic need for any economic activity concerned with agriculture. Due to rising costs of agricultural inputs and poor socio-economic condition of the farmers, agricultural credit assumes more importance for agricultural development. Various credit institutions are functioning in the district for agriculture finance.

The 8587 farmers of Dahod district are benefited through agricultural credit given by banks, cooperative institutes and DRDA etc. The list of banks and the type of credit was given to the farmers are shown in Table 31 and Table 32.

- **Table No – 31**

- **NUMBER OF BANKS IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Name of Bank	Dahod	D. Baria	Dhanpur	Fatepura	Garbada	Limkheda	Zalod	Total
1	State Bank of India	02	01	00	00	01	00	01	<b>05</b>
2	Bank of Baroda	01	01	02	01	00	04	03	<b>12</b>
3	Dena Bank	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	<b>02</b>
4	Gramin Bank	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	<b>03</b>
5	Central Bank of India	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	<b>02</b>
6	Jamin Vikas Bank	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	<b>01</b>
7	Union Bank of India	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	<b>01</b>
8	State Bank of Saurashtra	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	<b>01</b>
9	Panch. District Co-Operative Bank	01	03	01	00	03	02	00	<b>10</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>

Source : Information of Dahod District, Collector Officer, Dahod

- **Table No- 32**

**FARMERS BENEFITTED THROUGH AGRICULTURE CREDIT IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Type of Credit	Source of Credit	Credit Rs. (Crore)	No. of beneficiary farmers
1	Agriculture	Co-operative institutes and Bank	19.05	<b>6644</b>
2	Animal Husbandry	Bank and DRDA	4.42	<b>1651</b>
3	Village industries	Bank and DRDA	1.63	<b>223</b>
4	Vahicle	Bank	3.98	<b>62</b>
5	Other	Bank	0.43	<b>7</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>29.51</b>	<b>8587</b>

Source : Model Action Plan for Agricultural Production, District Panchayat Dahod.

- **Marketing**

For the benefit of farming community, the 12 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) are exist in the Dahod district which is depicted in Table 33. .

- **Table – 33**

- **APMC IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of APMC
1.	Dahod	3
2.	Devgadh Baria	1
3.	Dhanpur	-
4.	Fatepura	2
5.	Garbada	2
6.	Limkheda	1
7.	Zalod	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

Source : Information of Dahod District, Collector Officer, Dahod

- **Cropping System**

The various crops are grown in Dahod district. The season wise major crops grown under present cropping system in the district is given in Table 34.

- **Table - 34**

- **SEASON WISE CROPS GROWN UNDER PRESENT CROPPING SYSTEM IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
1	Maize	Gram	<b>Green Gram</b>
2	Paddy	Wheat	<b>Groundnut</b>
3	Pigeon pea	Maize	<b>Vegetable crops</b>
4	Black Gram	Mustard	
5	Soybean	Vegetable crops	
6	Sesamum	Forage	
7	Cotton		
8	Groundnut		
9	Horticultural crops		

Source : Model Action Plan for Agricultural Production, District Panchayat Dahod.

The percent adoption of recommended cropping system in the district is shown in Table 35 which shows that 65 percent farmers adopted Paddy – Gram- Green gram cropping system followed by 62 per cent were adopted Maize-Gram- vegetables cropping system.

• **TABLE - 35**

**ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED CROPPING SEQUENCE BY FARMERS IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Adoption of Cropping sequence			Recommended of cropping sequence			Adoption of recommended cropping System (%)
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	
1.	Maize-Wheat-			Maize-Gram-Vegetable			62
2.	Maize – Gram -			Cotton			2
3.	Paddy – Wheat -			Paddy- Gram- Green gram			65
4.	Maize – Pigeon pea -			Maize – Soybean – Wheat			14
5.	Black gram – Wheat –			Black gram – Mustard – groundnut			8
6.	Maize – Pigeon pea			Black gram – Castor			5

Source : Model Action Plan for Agricultural Production, District Panchayat Dahod.

• **TABLE – 36**

• **IDENTIFIED SUITABLE VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT CROPS FOR DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Crops	Suitable Varieties
1.	Maize	Hybrid Ganga-2, Gujarat Maize 1, 2, 4 and 6 Narmada Moti
2.	Paddy	GR-11, GR-4, Gurjari
3.	Jowar Fodder	Sundhiya Jowar
4.	Pegeon pea	ICPL – 87, T-15-15, GT-100, BDN-2
5.	Gram	Dahod Yellow, Gujarat, Gram – 1 and 2
6.	Black Gram	T-9, TPU-4
7.	Green gram	K-851, Gujarat Maize 2, 3 & 4
8.	Groundnut	GG-20, GG-2
9.	Cotton	Hybrid cotton 6, 8 and 10 Gujcot - 23
10.	Soybean	JS-335, Gujarat Soybean -1 and 2
11.	Sesamum	Gujarat Sesamum 1 and 2
12.	Wheat	GW – 496, GW – 273, GW – 190, Lok – 1, GW – 173, GW. 322
13.	Mustard	T – 59, Gujarat – 1, Varuna
14.	Castor	GCH-4 and GCH-6

- **Crop wise area (Production and Productivity)**

The crop area, crop production and crop productivity of the Dahod district is shown in Table 37.

- **TABLE – 37**

- **CROP WISE AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg./ha)
<b>A</b>	<b>Kharif</b>			
1	Paddy (Transplanting)	10495	20465	1950
2	Paddy (Drill)	31788	38464	1210
3	Pearl millet	340	305	898
4	Jowar	843	719	853
5	Maize	110880	204684	1646
6	Pigeon pea	21563	20226	938
7	Green gram	927	655	707
8	Black gram	18802	13819	735
9	Cowpea	65	32	500
10	Groundnut	2889	4059	1405
11	Sesamum	1978	1278	646
12	Castor	430	712	1655
13	Soybean	4975	4676	940
14	Cotton (irrigated)	673	487	725
15	Cotton (un irrigated)	305	130	425
16	Vegetables & Horticultural	10655	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>217608</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Rabi</b>			
1	Wheat (irrigated)	53815	142018	2639
2	Wheat (un irrigated)	6640	4648	700
3	Jowar	1862	1862	1000
4	Gram	46780	45704	977
5	Mustard	856	749	875
6	Maize	28200	68723	2437
	<b>Total</b>	<b>138421</b>	<b>263845</b>	
<b>C</b>	<b>Vegetable crops</b>			
1	Brinjal	556	8340	15000
2	Lady's finger	420	2940	7000
3	Cowpea	200	1400	7000
4	Cluster bean	60	300	5000
5	Bottle gourd	30	360	12000



Sr. No.	Name of crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg./ha)
6	Tomato	170	3400	20000
7	Onion	510	7650	15000
8	Others	400	2000	5000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>26390</b>	-
<b>D</b>	<b>Spices</b>			
1	Chillies	380	380	1000
2	Garlic	670	3350	7000
3	Fenugreek	160	198	1200
4	Fennel	50	23	400
5	Others	165	330	2000
	Total	1425	4281	-
	Total	142192	294516	
<b>E</b>	<b>Floriculture</b>			
1	Rose	15	75	5000
2	Marigold	70	350	5000
3	Daisy	5	20	4000
4	Others	20	40	2000
	Total	110	485	-
<b>C</b>	Summer			
1	Groundnut	1664	2330	1400
2	Green gram	2604	1841	707
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4268</b>	<b>4171</b>	-
<b>Source : District Action Plan for Agricultural Production, District Panchayat Dahod.</b>				

- **Horticulture**

This district has less area under horticultural crops. The data regarding area and production of fruit crops, vegetable crops, floriculture, spices, medicinal and aromatic crops in Dahod district during year 2005-06 are presented in Table 38.

- **TABLE - 38**

- **AREA AND PRODUCTION OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Crop	Area (ha.)	Production (Metric Tonne)	Income (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Fruit crops	4832	9683	483
2.	Vegetable crops	6894	92698	2780
3.	Floriculture	265	1329	265
4.	Spices	3230	22720	4544
5.	Medicinal and Aromatic crops	75.6	482.80	-

Source : Information on various schemes of Horticultural Department, Office of Dy. Director of Horticulture (2006)

The area, production and productivity of horticultural crops during year 2005-06 is given in Table : 39 which shows the picture of horticultural crops grown in Dahod district.

**TABLE NO - 39**

**AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS IN DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg./ha)
<b>A</b>	<b>Fruit crops</b>			
1	Mango	1485	3119	2100
2	Sapota	34	51	1500
3	Lime	862	1517	1760
4	Aonla	983	1966	2000
5	Guava	225	338	1502
6	Cashew nut	146	-	-
7	Banana	21	-	-
8	Papaya	4	85	21250
9	Custard apple	400	1600	4000
10	Other	672	1008	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4832</b>	<b>9683</b>	
<b>B.</b>	<b>Kharif Vegetable Crops</b>			
1	Lady's finger	250	2350	9400
2	Tomato	400	6728	16820
3	Brinjal	800	10896	13620

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg./ha)
4	Cow pea	300	1857	6190
5	Cluster bean	100	493	4930
6	Bottle gourd	100	1483	14830
7	Bitter gourd	100	1249	12490
8	Smooth gourd	100	988	9880
9	Ridge gourd	100	988	9880
10	other	600	8490	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>35522</b>	
<b>C</b>	<b>Rabi Vegetable Crops</b>			
1	Lady's finger	100	940	9400
2	Tomato	325	6113	18809
3	Brinjal	300	4476	14920
4	Cow pea	200	1988	9940
5	Cluster bean	100	493	4930
6	Bottle gourd	50	742	14840
7	Cabbage	600	9732	16220
8	Cauliflower	750	9495	12660
9	Potato	200	2976	14880
10	Carrot	50	1010	20200
11	Raddish	54	864	16000
12	Onion	408	8364	20500
13	Other	200	2800	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3337</b>	<b>49993</b>	
<b>D</b>	<b>Summer Vegetable Crops</b>			
1	Lady's finger	30	282	9400
2	Tomato	60	889	14817
3	Brinjal	111	1646	14829
4	Cow pea	180	1053	5850
5	Cluster bean gourd	85	419	42929
6	Bottle gourd	60	890	14833
7	Bitter gourd	51	632	12392
8	Smooth gourd	65	642	9877
9	Ridge gourd	45	445	9889
10	other	20	283	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>7181</b>	
<b>E</b>	<b>Spices</b>			
1	Chillies	680	1020	1500
2	Garlic	1100	3300	3000
3	Zinger	996	14139	14196
4	Turmeric	90	1440	16000
5	Fenugreek	200	600	3000
6	Fennel	55	41	745
7	Other	109	2180	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3230</b>	<b>22720</b>	

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg./ha)
<b>F</b>	<b>Floriculture</b>			
<b>1</b>	Rose (Deshi)	115	460	<b>4000</b>
<b>2</b>	Marigold	33	198	<b>6000</b>
<b>3</b>	Lily	49	245	<b>5000</b>
<b>4</b>	Daisy	9	72	<b>8000</b>
<b>5</b>	Other	59	354	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1329</b>	
<b>G</b>	<b>Medicinal &amp; Aromatic Crops</b>			
<b>1</b>	Safed Musli	25	25	<b>1000</b>
<b>2</b>	Aloe	30	156	<b>5200</b>
<b>3</b>	Stevia	3	-	-
<b>4</b>	Ashvagandha	1.8	1.8	<b>1000</b>
<b>5</b>	Gugal (Liquorice)	0.8	-	-
<b>6</b>	Lemon grass	15	300	<b>20000</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>482.8</b>	

**Source : Information on various schemes of Horticultural Department, Office of Dy. Director of Horticulture**

**Table No. - 40**

Average rain fall (mm) in the last 25 years in the district

Average rain fall (mm) in last 25 years in the district	
Taluka	Rainfall (mm)
Dahod	723.12
Devgarh Baria	810.72
Dhanpur	851.88
Fatepura	778.28
Garbada	678.28
Jhalod	814.4
Limkheda	810.48
<b>District Average</b>	<b>781.02</b>

The quantum of rainfall in the district is enough for the agriculture development. Dhanpur taluka receives the highest rainfall and yet ranking very low on the scale of development, indicating non utilization of natural resources, such as rains, water, land, forests, etc.

Graph 10 – Rainfall in Dahod District

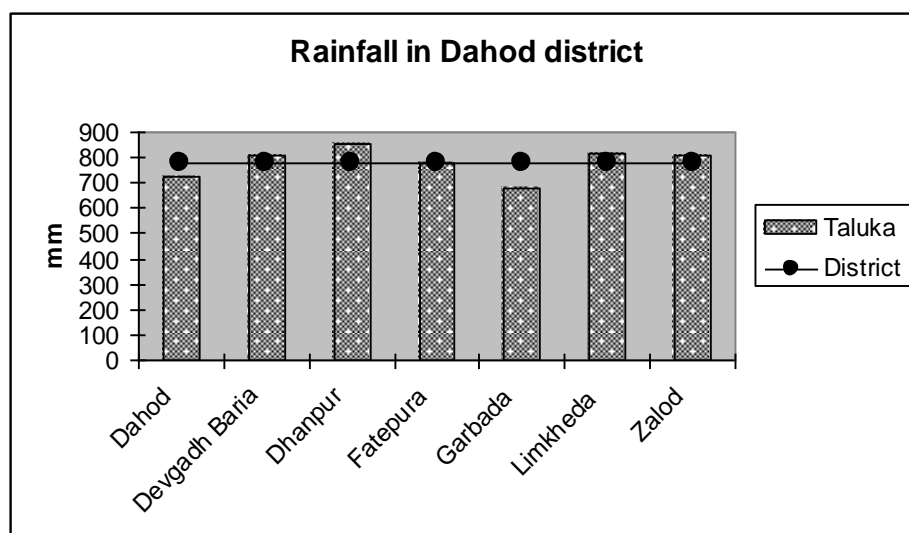


Table No - 41 (a) - Minimum and Maximum Rainfall in Dahod District

Minimum Rainfall	Maximum rainfall
271 mm (Year 2000)	1159 (Year 2006)

## B. Livestock

In Dahod district, the number of live stock is large, but very low in terms of production. Milk production per indigenous cow is 0.84 Kg/day while for local buffalo it is 1.56 Kg/day (Source: District Director, Animal Husbandry, District Dahod).

In this district 5,35,884 cattle are documented, out of which only 1,376 are crossed animals, i.e., only 0.25 %. Having a buffalo is a sign of prosperity. Total number of buffalos is 2,19,352, out of which 1,82,332 animals are of high yielding varieties. Raring practices are not up to the mark hence milk production is less than expected.

Goats are known as *poor peoples cow* and people in this area are keeping them either for milking or sale or both. The total number of the goats in this district is 3,79,780. This number is obviously not stable. (source: Seventeenth quinquennial census of Livestock, poultry, farm equipments and fishery 2003)

Fowl is another essential food supplement of most of the tribals of this area, although the number is not constant. Live stock census indicates that 4,17,568 fowls were documented at that time, out of which 28,323 (6.7%) are of improved variety.

## A. Animal Population

The total animal population of Gujarat state is 67, 84, 555. Out of which, Dahod district is second largest in indigenous cattle and third largest in goat population. The total livestock population of Dahod district is 1164800. Poultry population of Dahod district is 426197. The livestock population of Dahod as compare to Guajrat and talukawise livestock population are given in Table 42 and 43

- **TABLE NO. – 42**
- **LIVESTOCK POPULATION OF DAHOD DISTRICT AS COMPARE TO GUJARAT**

Sr. No.	Animals	Dahod	Gujarat	Rank
1	Cross Breed Animal	2,386	6,38,965	21
2	Indigenous Cattle	5,10,442	67,84,555	2
3	Buffalo	2,13,771	71,40,223	18
4	Sheep	5,239	20,61,752	18
5	Goat	3,83,050	45,40,597	3
6	Horses & Ponies	83	18,109	
7	Camel	108	53,246	
8	Others (Mules, Donkey, Dogs)	45,885	12,40,552	
9	Pig	1,281	3,51,230	
10	Rabbit	309	16,753	
11	Fowls (Indigenous)	3,91,749	33,62,264	
	(Improved)	25,512	47,37,318	
12	<b>Ducks</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>29,260</b>	

Source: Office of the Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry, Dahod. (2006)

- **TABLE No. - 43**
- **TALUKAWISE LIVESTOCK POPULATION OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Taluka	Cow	Cross breed cow	Bedfellow	Goat	Sheep
1.	Dahod	44377	601	10332	25526	1712
2.	Devgadh Baria	71798	725	30814	62616	5
3.	Dhanpur	54905	-	23167	48700	-
4.	Fatepura	64488	154	29372	53731	113
5.	Garbada	35122	138	14457	24259	1065
6.	Limkheda	100275	-	43822	83705	72
7.	Zalod	141743	768	52497	84513	2272

Source : Office of the Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry, Dahod.

## B. MILK PRODUCTION :

The present average daily milk production of the Dahod district with compare to Gujarat state is depicted in Table 44 which shows that average daily milk production is less due to more indigenous cattle population. It shows the low productivity of indigenous cattle in Dahod district.

- **TABLE NO. - 44**
- **AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION OF ANIMALS OF DAHOD DISTRICT AS COMPARISION OF GUJARAT**

Sr.No.	Animal	Dahod	Gujarat
1.	Cow (Deshi)	0.849 Lit/Day	<b>2.11 Lit/Day</b>
2.	Cow (Cross Breed)	4.694 Lit/Day	<b>6.07 Lit/Day</b>
3.	Buffalo	1.568 Lit/Day	<b>2.79 Lit/Day</b>
4.	<b>Goat</b>	<b>0.196 Lit/Day</b>	<b>0.231 Lit/Day</b>

Source : Office of the Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry, Dahod. (2006)

The data regarding estimated production of animals of Dahod district as compare to Gujarat state in the year 2006-07 is given in Table 3.51 which shows that average milk production of indigenous cows, crossbreed cows, buffaloes and goat is nearly less than 1.5, 0.5, 0.5 and 0.25 times of Gujarat state, respectively.

## C. Non-farm /NTFPs/ MFPs

Minor forest produce is one of the livelihood of tribals especially residing in the vicinity of forest. Mahua is termed as *Kalpavriksh of tribals* and it is the main minor forest produce of this district. In all, 74,548 households are involved in collection of minor forest produce, out of which 66,502 (89.20%) are involved in mahua collection. Temru leaves are used in making *bidi* and 7,257(10%) households are involved in collection of temru leaves.

However, there is no data to show, how much supplementary or substantial income is generated for households from MFP on regular basis.

The Dahod district has 80555.39 ha. of forest area which is shown in Table 45.

**TABLE NO - 45**  
**TALUKAWISE FOREST AREA OF DAHOD DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Taluka	Forest Area (ha.)
1.	Dahod	<b>11123.89</b>
2.	Devgadh Baria	<b>11716.99</b>
3.	Dhanpur	<b>17407.88</b>
4.	Fatepura	<b>4032.71</b>
5.	Garbada	<b>4643.12</b>
6.	Limkheda	<b>17410.00</b>
7.	Zalod	<b>14220.80</b>
Total		80555.39

Source : Information of Dahod District, Collector Officer, Dahod (2006)

## 1.6 Performance of NREGA in the State and District

TABLE NO. - 46

Status of MNREGA in Gujarat State :

<b>Employment provided to households</b>	<b>2.54724 Lakhs</b>
<b>Person days [in Lakh]</b>	76.21 Lakhs
<b>SCs</b>	8.63 [11.32%]
<b>STs</b>	18.19 [23.87%]
<b>Women</b>	36.77 [48.24%]
<b>Others</b>	49.4 [64.81%]
<b>Total works taken up</b>	66553
<b>Works completed:</b>	3471
<b>Works in progress</b>	63082

Source : MNREGA official website –progress 2012-13



## Employment Generated During The financial Year 2012-2013

TABLE NO . 47

STATE : GUJARAT

District	No. of Registered		Job Card Issued	Employment demanded		Employment offered		Employment Provided			No. of filled Muster Roll	No. of Families Completed 100 days	On Going works
	Household	Persons		Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Persondays			
AHMADABAD	131643	350909	131631	7987	21260	7987	21260	7474	19653	328359	3973	422	312
AMRELI	120386	325168	120330	17642	46876	17642	46875	15093	38817	623360	9376	754	1663
ANAND	138316	286884	138308	7089	17028	7089	17028	6413	15338	291005	4951	676	1571
BANAS KANTHA	283577	635928	283536	79007	138206	79007	138206	73475	127511	3669613	45927	12021	3291
BHARUCH	124913	278321	124821	10181	15801	10181	15801	9676	14665	375701	8175	708	3013
BHAVNAGAR	103319	309318	102910	12103	35780	12103	35779	10064	28851	469649	6003	913	960
DANG	46234	116360	46230	21970	46224	21970	46224	21268	44369	649080	6533	501	4865
DOHAD	262369	751870	262305	65671	146578	65671	146577	56533	123246	2448618	26619	6035	5082
GANDHINAGAR	47739	113641	47729	8774	15323	8774	15323	8137	13743	380468	5160	417	486
JAMNAGAR	78959	216969	78922	15013	40697	15013	40697	13973	37423	666183	8744	1836	371
JUNAGADH	175245	510494	175152	48247	129571	48247	129571	40428	103651	1997589	23305	4253	967
KACHCHH	95873	234992	95294	11569	23325	11569	23325	8713	17893	339264	5377	316	2552
KHEDA	176428	491183	176428	19440	67529	19440	67529	18523	62668	806214	25785	911	5979
MAHESANA	57844	127123	57785	8704	13976	8704	13976	8174	13012	341799	5521	732	963
NARMADA	109744	309159	107647	50801	82370	50801	82370	49197	79069	1928276	14816	2704	5687
NAVSARI	119822	219524	119774	25747	31673	25747	31673	24147	29566	990830	8904	1455	1329

District	No. of Registered		Job Card Issued	Employment demanded		Employment offered		Employment Provided			No. of filled Muster Roll	No. of Families Completed 100 days	On Going works
	Household	Persons		Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Persondays			
PANCH MAHALS	314005	792343	313910	60154	96967	60154	96967	56746	90204	2699092	28363	5625	4186
PATAN	192227	485422	192225	35392	57970	35392	57970	33270	54172	1221245	6721	1944	251
PORBANDAR	38106	93209	38073	7418	13748	7418	13748	6422	11407	336198	4639	1017	199
RAJKOT	142352	430402	142273	20398	56385	20398	56385	17218	46205	752164	12298	982	296
SABAR KANTHA	189581	537411	189533	53597	108607	53597	108607	46516	91258	1523314	15900	1097	1147
SURAT	136327	321227	136327	15780	24018	15780	24018	15137	22966	450553	5884	399	1559
SURENDRANAGAR	166812	473594	165813	25788	50234	25788	50234	19642	40465	779754	9393	1304	532
TAPI	153206	403175	153204	64282	118983	64282	118983	61007	112826	2024888	46237	2048	2887
VADODARA	245530	600512	244965	38871	70026	38871	70026	36838	66252	1607268	20329	2982	8140
VALSAD	184711	463512	184710	18234	22740	18234	22740	16926	20713	489073	4422	263	1355
<b>Total</b>	<b>3835268</b>	<b>9878650</b>	<b>3829835</b>	<b>749859</b>	<b>1491895</b>	<b>749859</b>	<b>1491892</b>	<b>681010</b>	<b>1325943</b>	<b>28189557</b>	<b>363355</b>	<b>52315</b>	<b>59643</b>

Source : MNREGA official website –progress 2012-13

## Community wise presentation of Employment Generated During The financial Year 2012-2013

TABLE NO - 48  
STATE : GUJARAT

1	2	3				4					5					6
		a	b			c	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	a
S. No	District	HH issued job cards				No. of HH Provided Employment					No. of Persondays generated					Wage Expenditure (In Lakhs)
		SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	AHMADABAD	17729	5763	108139	131631	601	131	6742	7474	9495	28377	6095	293887	328359	157508	369.968
2	AMRELI	23778	359	96193	120330	3613	58	11422	15093	19093	161089	2339	459932	623360	309604	657.817
3	ANAND	10742	3624	123942	138308	750	171	5492	6413	6560	35125	7743	248137	291005	118964	324.293
4	BANAS KANTHA	39821	29707	214008	283536	9567	8621	55287	73475	54803	469850	432703	2767060	3669613	1499044	4667.276
5	BHARUCH	6979	85685	32157	124821	488	7506	1682	9676	5459	22983	278462	74256	375701	131060	462.261
6	BHAVNAGAR	6236	840	95834	102910	694	40	9330	10064	14881	29401	1663	438585	469649	244971	357.62
7	DANG	97	45068	1065	46230	24	20893	351	21268	21690	655	637798	10627	649080	311025	727.996
8	DOHAD	2887	173445	85973	262305	484	36172	19877	56533	57814	19778	1497038	931802	2448618	1137723	2490.464
9	GANDHINAGAR	3059	289	44381	47729	508	14	7615	8137	5952	28741	798	350929	380468	163771	483.029
10	JAMNAGAR	15182	2105	61635	78922	1418	150	12405	13973	16710	73354	6492	586337	666183	292105	758.143
11	JUNAGADH	30644	8806	135702	175152	9507	1798	29123	40428	51586	520869	90083	1386637	1997589	1009459	2206.086
12	KACHCHH	11645	703	82946	95294	782	19	7912	8713	9142	31391	626	307247	339264	174510	280.893
13	KHEDA	7608	2952	165868	176428	676	191	17656	18523	26839	28339	6872	771003	806214	307698	901.79
14	MAHESANA	10205	6	47574	57785	1189	0	6985	8174	4697	38549	0	303250	341799	102368	438.994
15	NARMADA	3329	91999	12319	107647	1334	45014	2849	49197	30838	58756	1764614	104906	1928276	671608	2450.9
16	NAVSARI	2081	92550	25143	119774	204	16503	7440	24147	17338	10121	714956	265753	990830	594686	1252.732
17	PANCH MAHALS	20307	78289	215314	313910	2818	16997	36931	56746	37088	130947	765077	1803068	2699092	1004842	3397.513
18	PATAN	21420	5991	164814	192225	3592	971	28707	33270	20031	147330	40013	1033902	1221245	409448	1440.394

1	2	3				4					5					6
		a	b			c	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	a
S. No	District	HH issued job cards				No. of HH Provided Employment					No. of Persondays generated					Wage Expenditure (In Lakhs)
		SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
19	PORBANDAR	4508	1285	32280	38073	1645	225	4552	6422	6005	100664	8943	226591	336198	196052	362.141
20	RAJKOT	9617	902	131754	142273	1324	193	15701	17218	22673	55702	9494	686968	752164	363319	725.937
21	SABAR KANTHA	23241	66033	100259	189533	6289	14369	25858	46516	42607	220748	469691	832875	1523314	710051	1681.701
22	SURAT	3625	119603	13099	136327	85	14173	879	15137	9482	3222	421375	25956	450553	171945	592.036
23	SURENDRA NAGAR	14961	3724	147128	165813	2778	376	16488	19642	17027	97628	15704	666422	779754	313490	814.476
24	TAPI	2088	141588	9528	153204	641	57722	2644	61007	52761	43328	1857176	124384	2024888	914387	2561.133
25	VADODARA	19555	152045	73365	244965	1190	30209	5439	36838	26275	52064	1327609	227595	1607268	593751	1898.118
26	VALSAD	4358	160135	20217	184710	83	15451	1392	16926	7641	2054	449975	37044	489073	179239	622.17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>315702</b>	<b>1273496</b>	<b>2240637</b>	<b>3829835</b>	<b>52284</b>	<b>287967</b>	<b>340759</b>	<b>681010</b>	<b>594487</b>	<b>2411065</b>	<b>10813339</b>	<b>14965153</b>	<b>28189557</b>	<b>12082628</b>	<b>32925.881</b>

Source : MNREGA official website –progress 2012-13

Table No - 49

## Status of MGNREGA in Dahod District

<b>Employment provided to households</b>	<b>0.5612 Lakh</b>
<b>Person days [in Lakh]:</b>	
<b>Total:</b>	24.27 Lakhs
<b>SCs:</b>	0.2 [0.84%]
<b>STs:</b>	14.8 [60.98%]
<b>Women:</b>	11.27 [46.46%]
<b>Others:</b>	9.26 [38.18%]
<b>Total works taken up:</b>	18215
<b>Works completed:</b>	11628
<b>Works in progress</b>	6587

Source : MNREGA official website –progress 2012-13

## Employment Generated during the year 2012-2013

Table No. 50

District : DOHAD

1	2	3				4					5					6
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a
S.No	Block	HH issued jobcards				No. of HH Provided Employment					No. of Person days generated					Wage Expenditure (In Lakhs)
		SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	Dahod	392	31650	6802	38844	42	6802	1663	8507	8048	2076	271404	67831	341311	164589	388.089
2	Devgad Bariya	231	2150	24516	26897	31	801	7254	8086	8493	1200	42846	372122	416168	198393	291.504
3	Dhanpur	386	14850	13297	28533	91	3575	3301	6967	7798	4788	180868	167048	352704	165153	348.114
4	Fatepura	334	33613	9087	43034	30	6489	855	7374	7607	1337	287196	37375	325908	138537	361.008
5	Garbada	229	27218	5081	32528	95	8126	665	8886	9764	2584	344751	28665	376000	176667	419.884
6	Jhalod	322	46903	2307	49532	28	6205	291	6524	5577	646	205795	10279	216720	95178	228.815
7	Limkheda	993	17061	24883	42937	167	4174	5848	10189	10527	7147	164178	248482	419807	199206	448.558
	<b>Total</b>	2887	173445	85973	262305	484	36172	19877	56533	57814	19778	1497038	931802	2448618	1137723	2485.972

Source : MNREGA official website –progress 2012-13

## Community wise presentation of Employment Generated during the year 2012-2013

Table No - 51

District : DOHAD

State : GUJARAT District : DOHAD													
Block	No. of Registered		Job Card Issued	Employment demanded		Employment offered		Employment Provided			No. of filled Muster Roll	No. of Families Completed 100 days	On Going works
	Household	Persons		Household	Persons	Household	Persons	House hold	Persons	Person days			
Dahod	38846	94608	38844	9333	18082	9333	18082	8507	16575	341311	4187	636	909
Devgad Bariya	26905	82368	26897	9217	20339	9217	20338	8086	17307	416168	5058	1668	932
Dhanpur	28533	95889	28533	7508	18265	7508	18265	6967	16636	352704	3984	963	445
Fatepura	43035	128019	43034	9471	23980	9471	23980	7374	18176	325908	2856	720	627
Garbada	32529	105809	32528	9889	23300	9889	23300	8886	20278	376000	3949	813	635
Jhalod	49532	129559	49532	9010	17979	9010	17979	6524	12224	216720	2502	356	437
Limkheda	42989	115618	42937	11243	24633	11243	24633	10189	22050	419807	4083	879	1097
Total	262369	751870	262305	65671	146578	65671	146577	56533	123246	2448618	26619	6035	5082

Source : MNREGA official website –progress 2012-13

**1,7 Existing livelihood initiatives and social sector initiatives in the selected area. ( state government , Ngo 's and externally aided project )**

**Table No. - 52**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the livelihood /Agriculture Schemes</b>	<b>Sponsored by</b>	<b>Implementing By</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Development of Organic Wadi	NABARD	NGO	Dahod District
2	RKVY stream -1 (Ginger, Turmeric, Garlic and Onion cultivation)	Agriculture Deptt- Gandhinagar	N M Sadguru Water & Development Foundation	Dahod District
3	Net house	Horticulture Department, Dahod	NGO and Horticulture Department	Dahod District
4	Polly house	Horticulture Department, Dahod	NGO and Horticulture Department	Dahod District
5	Sun Shine Project for Maize	Tribal Sub Plan, Dahod	Bio Seed Company	Dahod District
6	ATMA Project	Agriculture Department	Agriculture Department	Dahod District
7	Drip Irrigation Development	Gujarat Green Revolution Company	N M Sadguru Water & Development Foundation and Horticulture Department	Dahod District
8	Integrated Watershed Development Project	Rural Development Department	District Watershed Development Unit	Dahod District
9	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Act	District Rural Development Agency	District Rural Development Agency	Dahod District



### 1.8 Past Experience of PIA

The Project Implementing Agency, has massive experience of implementing various government programmes including RKVY , SGSY( Special),RSVY,NFFWP, Tribal Development Program; Watershed Development and many others at good scale very successfully for nearly 40 years in three states; Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The PIA is very actively implementing various agriculture and allied activities with the participation of Women Self help groups/ Women Horticulture co operatives and federations in the district. Agriculture Extension works is carried out specially by Manad Sevikas who are women farmers having agriculture knowledge acquired through various trainings and exposures to the KVKs, Agriculture Research Centres and agriculture universities and trainings by agriculture scientists.

#### Cumulatively, the numbers of various village institutions set up till 2011-12

Table No - 53

Sr. No.	Nature of Institution	VIs and VIs set up during the period	Total No. of members
1.	Registered irrigation cooperatives	342	25,712
2.	Women horticulture cooperatives	07	6,947
3.	Watershed associations	43	14484
4.	Informal women groups under various programmes (SHGs and others)	1467	16835
5.	Youth clubs and farmers groups under different activities	149	1,852
6.	Women horticulture groups (without savings and credit)	322	16,835
7.	Informal check dam management groups	239	1,912
8.	Drinking water committee	61	3355
9.	Milk Producers Cooperatives ( 28 women cooperatives & 33 mixed cooperatives of men & women)	61	4,191
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>92,084</b>

Table No. - 54

Basic PIA Information		
1	Name of PIA	N.M. Sadguru Water and Development Foundation Post Box No.71, Near, Dahod, District Dahod, Gujarat
2	Legal Status ( <i>NGO / Network NGO / CBO / Producer Co. / Section-25 Co. / Pvt. Co/ Other – Please specify</i> )	NGO
3	If Network NGO, number of partners being supported?	No applicable
4	Registration No. & Date of Registration	The organization has been duly registered under various statutes such as ;  Registered under Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 - No. F/113 Panchmahals dated 21.02.1986  Registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 - No. GUJ/124 Panchmahal dated 21.02.1986  Registered under Foreign Registration (Regulation) Act (FCRA) 1976 - No. 042070038 dated 31 <sup>st</sup> July 1987  Registered under Income Tax Act, 1961 under Section 12(A) (a) No. BRD/SIB110-9-S/86-87 dated 18.08.1986  Registered under Income Tax Act 1961 under Section 80G (5) No. BRD/AA-AA-III/Tech/104-140-N/2008-2009 dated 16.06.2009 valid till 31.03.2012  Approval under Sub clause (iv) of clause (23C) of section 10 of the Income Tax Act 1961 certificate No. BRD/CC/Tech/10(23C)(iv)10-11 dated 12.05.2010 valid till financial year 31.03.2011.
5	Name of Donors in the past 3 years, if any (give max3)	1. NABARD and Govt. Of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and GOI; 2. Sir Ratan Tata Trust- Mumbai 3. Jamsetji Tata Trust- Mumbai-
6	Name with Size (Budget in INR) of relevant projects handled in the past 3 years (give max 3)	1. Community managed Water resources development under Tribal Area Development including big check dam on Mahi (Budget-11.90 crore) 2. Water Resources development programmes integrated with horticulture in Dahod, Gujarat. (Budget 10.00 crore(rounded up 3. Centrally assisted Horticulture programme in Gujarat (Budget 5.40 crore)
7	Annual Revenue of PIA for the most recent audited financial year <b>Last Year (2011-2012 )</b>	Rs. <b>34.03</b> crore ( expenditure during the year 2011-12

8	List ongoing projects (max 3.) and their Size (INR)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Lift Irrigation Schemes, Water harvesting Structure (Budget- 40 Crore)</li> <li>Community Lift Irrigation Schemes, Water harvesting Structure, Forestry and Horticulture Prog. Watershed Development, Rural Sanitation Prog., Advocacy and Net Working, Support to NGO, Training &amp; Managerial cost. (Budget- 15.8 Crore)</li> <li>Wadi Development Prog., Rural Sanitation Prog.,and community capacity building, SHGs – (Budget- 5.96 Crore)</li> </ol>						
9	Completion of last project (MM/YY)	Rural Livelihood Programme, Supported by- Sir Ratan Tata Trust (December,2011)						
10	Total value of assets available with the PIA?	Sadguru possesses movable and immovable assets worth about Rs. Fifteen crores at the present market rates, which includes its premises and training institute of state of arts situated on 12 acres of the land of its own. Besides, it has corpus fund of its own worth about Rs. 10.84 crores to date, which is being increased every year.						
11	Experience of working with  (i) Women SHGs/Groups (Y/N)- 1(a) in Appraisal Sheet (ii) Agriculture based livelihoods with existing women groups (Y/N)- 1 (b) in Appraisal Sheet	<p><i>If YES, please elaborate in section B.1</i></p> <p><i>Yes</i></p> <p><b>Total 1406 SHGs formed by PIA. Total members 15997</b></p>						
11A	<i>No.of SHGs</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Villages</i>	<i>Total Saving in lakh</i>	<i>Total internal loan in lakh</i>	<i>Total recover internal loan in lakh</i>	<i>Total Bank loan in lakh</i>	<i>Total recovery in lakh</i>
	1406	15997	282	242.40	62.94	32.27	233.40	157.23
<p>Our organization formed total 1603 SHGs. The present most of SHGs are engaged with sustainable agriculture based on livelihood- vegetable cultivation, fruit orchard development, floriculture activities, seed multiplication programme, vermin-compost making activities, agriculture input supply to SHGs members. The Sadguru Foundation is actively involved to more participation of women in agriculture based activities. Presently we are promoting different type agriculture based women institute- SHGs, Women Horticulture Cooperatives, Women federation for agriculture saving and credit. We have lot of experiences on NRM, SMC, village institute development, promotion capacity development and sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Many of the project are fully managed by women' beneficiaries and their village level institutions including their own federations such as horticulture federation, SHG federation at cluster / taluka level.</p>								

	Nature of Institution till March, 2012	VIs and VIs set up during the period
a	Registered irrigation cooperatives	342
b	Women horticulture cooperatives	07
c	Watershed associations	43
d	Informal women groups under various programmes (SHGs and others)	1467
e	Youth clubs and farmers groups under different activities	149
f	Women horticulture groups (without savings and credit)	322
g	Informal check dam management groups	239
h	Drinking water committee	61
I	Milk Producers Cooperatives ( 28 women cooperatives & 33 mixed cooperatives of men & women)	61
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,691</b>
12	In the proposed project, what % of the implementation will be undertaken by existing capacities and what % will be leveraged from external community based organizations in the project area? – 1 (d) in Appraisal Sheet	Existing - ____%  External - ____%
12A	<i>At a glance about project area- of Dahod district</i>	
	<b>Annexure-4</b>	

**Table No. - 55**  
**13. Human Resources**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Educational Qualification</b>	<b>Relevant experience ( year + sectors )</b>
Mr. Radheshyam Yadav	M	Project Coordinator	M. Phil. (Applied Social Science)	12 years experience in NGO Sector
Mr. Rajendra Prajapati	M	Assistant Coordinator, Dahod	Graduate of Social Science	10 years experience in NGO Sector
Mr. Naresh Parmar	M	Assistant Coordinator, Garbada	Master of Social Work	5 years experience in NGO Sector
Mr. Mahesh Tadvi	M	Assistant Coordinator, Dhanpur	Graduate of Social Science	5 years experience in NGO Sector
Mr. Deepak Mehta	M	Accountant	B. Com	15 years experience in NGO Sector

**14. Annexure –**

**i. Last three years audit report – Income and Expenditure - enclosed**

## ii. Training Resources and Infrastructure Available:

### Training Facilities and Services

The institute has excellent physical infrastructure and facilities. It has well equipped classrooms, conference halls, syndicate rooms, a board room, an auditorium, a library, a common room for recreation and a hall for indoor games.

### RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Details of accommodation available in its residential buildings are presented in Table 2 and a glimpse in the Pictures below.



**TATA- VILLA HOSTEL**



**NORWAY VILLA – HOSTEL**



**DINNING HALL**



Table - 56

## Type and capacity of residential accommodation available at the Institute

Sr. No.	Name of hostel building	Rooms available	Total capacity (persons)	Type of occupancy	Type of facility
01	International Guest House	04	08	Double Occupancy	AC
02	Tata Villa	35	66	Single and Double Occupancy	AC
03	Norway Villa	13	49	Three and Four Beds Occupancy	Non AC
04	Dormitory	04	60	15 Beds Room	Non AC
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>183</b>		

There is a large well equipped kitchen-cum-dinning hall complex with a capacity of accommodating some 150 persons for breakfast, lunch and dinner. An experienced caterer serves on demand wholesome healthy vegetarian meals, snacks, and tea / Coffee.

**CLASS ROOMS**

A glimpse of class rooms could be had from the pictures and details of their type and capacity of class rooms are presented in Table 3.



Class Room Session

Table 57

## Type and capacity of class rooms at the Institute

FACILITIES	NUMBERS	TOTAL CAPACITY	STATUS
Training Rooms	03	135	Non AC
Seminar Rooms	02	120	Ac
Board Room	01	20	AC
Auditorium	01	120	Non AC
Community Hall	01	200	Non AC
Total	08	595	

## LIBRARY AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Sadguru has a reasonably well-stocked library for catering to the needs of training programmes participants and its own faculty and staff. It subscribes to most of the popular magazines and journals relating to rural development. Besides it has all important publications brought out by Sadguru and various reports of State and Center Governments. The accession list of all the documents available in the library is computerized and easily available. The library has also a spacious reading room.



View of training participant using the Library Facilities



An inside view of Recreation Hall



## Chapter - 2 Detailed Intervention Strategy and Phasing

### 2.1 Objectives of the Project

#### a. Vision of Success

The vision of success can be narrated as – that woman's institutions led agriculture extension system would be established and livelihood of women would be improved and secured. The model could be replicable in similar socio-economic and agro-climatic context.

#### b. Goal and Objectives

##### Goal of the Project

To empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to significantly enhance their participation and productivity thereby creating and sustaining agriculture based livelihoods of rural farm women, most of them being small and marginal farmers.

##### Objectives of the Project

The objectives of this project proposal are in line commensurating with the specific objectives of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana, a sub component of National Livelihood Rural Mission. The objectives could be broadly states as ;

The specific objectives of present proposal on MKSP are ;

- i. To enhance the participation of women in agriculture,
- ii. To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture,
- iii. To improve the skill and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm based activities,
- iv. To enable women to have better access to input, market and services of the government and other agencies

#### c. Key outputs:

The broad overall output of the programme included in the proposal would be as follows;

- a. Net increase in income of farm women in agriculture on a sustainable basis.
- b. Increasing productivity 80% of the present level and in term of money would be Rs 20000 to 25000 per hector, present is Rs 10000 to 13000 per hector.
- c. Decreasing cost of cultivation by adopting low cost input up to 20% (Rs 800 to 1200 per hector).
- d. Improvement in food and nutritional security of women and children thereby increasing the health and nutrition status.
- e. Improvement in Soil health and overall ecology.
- f. Increased level of skills and performance by women in agriculture.
- g. Improved market access for women's produce/product.
- h. Socio-economic empowerment of women and their grass root level institutions.
- i. Emergence of new and active women leadership

## 2.2 Project Strategy

The organization has been working in the field of community led rural development activities since 1974. In the journey of development, the organization has been promoted 357 registered lift irrigation cooperative societies, 7 women horticulture cooperatives and 76 milk cooperative society. Besides this, 1466 Self Help Groups has been formed and managed under various Government Programmes like, SGSY, Sakhi Mandal, Swa Shakti and Watershed.

Above all the village level institutions have been federated at block level, which are being managed by the community leaders. Such 23 registered federations have been promoted by the organization in more than 35 years of journey.

Based on above field based experience, through this project the organization is planning to extend its reach to 9000 farm women and strategy to provide them opportunity to adopt best agriculture practices and sustain their livelihood.

## 2.3 Community Institutions Architecture

### a. Past experience of PIA

#### 1. Past experience in forming / nurturing Village Institutions

The Project Implementing Agency has massive experience of implementing various government programmes including RKVY , SGSY( Special),RSVY, NFFWP, Tribal Development Program; Watershed Development and many others at good scale very successfully for nearly 40 years in three states; Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The PIA is very actively implementing various agriculture and allied activities with the participation of Women Self help groups/ Women Horticulture co-operatives and federations in the district. Agriculture Extension works is carried out specially by Manad Sevikas who are women farmers having agriculture knowledge acquired through various trainings and exposures to the KVKs, Agriculture Research Centers and agriculture universities and trainings by agriculture scientists.

**Table No. - 58**  
**Cumulatively, the numbers of various village institutions set up till 2011-12**

Sr. No.	Nature of Institution	VIs and VIs set up during the period	Total No. of members
1.	Registered irrigation cooperatives	342	25,712
2.	Women horticulture cooperatives	07	6,947
3.	Watershed associations	43	14484
4.	Informal women groups under various programmes (SHGs and others)	1467	16835
5.	Youth clubs and farmers groups under different activities	149	1,852
6.	Women horticulture groups (without savings and credit)	322	16,835
7.	Informal check dam management groups	239	1,912
8.	Drinking water committee	61	3355
9.	Milk Producers Cooperatives ( 28 women cooperatives & 33 mixed cooperatives of men & women)	61	4,191
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>92,084</b>

## **2. Best practices adopted by the village institution promoted by PIA**

The approach of Sadguru is to promote livelihoods and development opportunity for the rural and tribal people in the region through formation of various groups and village institution around natural resources. The table presented in previous chapter shows that the nature and number of groups promoted by Sadguru. Best practices adopted by various village institution, as per their constitution and nature of activities, are narrated as under;

### **Lift Irrigation Cooperative**

Lift irrigation co-operatives are the village institutions which came into being to manage, maintain and run the lift irrigation systems based on principle of co-operation. These cooperatives are formed to maximize the benefits and earning from irrigation systems. These cooperative are essentially decentralized entities in water management in water user group primarily look into the management, distribution and maintenance of irrigation system. In order to make them sustainable, new activities related to agriculture and irrigation, the co-operatives formed their own apex body the Lift Irrigation Federation. Sadguru has been promoted such 342 lift irrigation cooperatives with membership of 25,712 rural tribal people.

### **Lift Irrigation Federation**

Till the date Sadguru has been promoted 7 Lift Irrigation Federations. Respective federation provides necessary support to primary lift irrigation cooperatives and help primary cooperative in their functioning.

Lift irrigation federation in Dahod and Banswara contributes significantly in agriculture improvements, particularly in the production of improved seeds and ensuring use of these improved seeds by large number of farmers.

These lift irrigation federations also become nodal agency in providing farm inputs and providing package of practices under the support and collaboration of CInI and its experts.

These federations also took up demonstration plots of new variety of wheat successfully. Jhalawar (Rajasthan) federation took up demonstration of Soyabean which is an important crop in this region. Similarly Limkheda (Gujarat) federation took up vegetable programme through its members.

Jhalod (Gujarat) federation, which has been involved in business activities, installed sprinkler system in 2000 hectares of 1200 farmers. This federation has installed sprinkler and drip irrigation system in the fields of 7000 tribal farmers, a unique activity by tribal irrigation federation.

### **Women SHGs and their federation**

There are 1471 (as on June 2013) very strong women SHG with membership of 16033 members. These SHGs have been federated into five taluka level (block level) federations in Dahod. All SHGs and their members have been very actively involved in livelihood activities around NRM. The major activities that the members of these SHG groups are involved are wadi, floriculture, vegetable cultivation, vegetable under trellis system, drip irrigation, net houses, seeds production, nursery raising, vermin compost, milk production, etc. Their federations have been very actively involved as nodal and supervising organization for different scientific agriculture activities involving the members of SHGs. For example, entire programme of Department of Horticulture is routed through Horticulture Federations and SHGs with financial support for different activities given to federation. It was a massive activity involving more than 10000 farmers and mobilizing about Rs 11 crore during the financial 2012-13. The specific major activities

are vegetable cultivation and spices cultivation. These federations are also involved in package practices and distribution of inputs. One federation also got licensee for selling certified seeds.

One SHG federation of Dhanpur Taluka (Gujarat) has been managing agriculture mechanization programme having 18 tractors at their disposal and serving thousands of farmers through this activity.

To assess the effectiveness of SHGs and Federations Sadguru regularly conducts impact studies with support of external researchers to understand the functioning, management and growth of SHGs in certain period of time. One of the case studies of successful SHG is being presented in the box.

### ***SHG in Chilakota Village***

#### ***The Group***

*The SHG started 3 years ago with 12 members. The group has been doing a regular saving of Rs. 50/ month and was taking loans within SHG at 2% interest as compared to 10% outside from moneylender. The money saved is deposited in the bank and the interest so generated is added to the money pool. Currently, Rs. 2,30,000 is rotated amongst 10 groups as the revolving fund which has been sanctioned by the state government. Women take loans for buying high-quality agri inputs or for her child's education as compared to what as a family they used to borrow for buying food and household necessities.*

#### ***New Activities***

*The group has gradually started venturing into new activities which generate off- form and on-form income. They attended capacity building sessions at Sadguru and by other developmental organization like NABARD in*

## 3. Access to credit through the women groups /federations

**Table No. - 59**  
**Programme wise Women Self Help Groups and Credit Linkages**  
**(Progress as on June 2013)**

Sr. No.	Nature of the Group	Total No. of Group	Total Member	Total Saving	Total Internal Loan	Internal Loan Recovery	Total Bank Loan	Bank Loan Recovery	Bank Linkage	Revolving Fund
1	Women SHG – Watershed Programme	186	2172	4615018	1778783	166764	2306862	648586	112	730000
2	Women SHG – Horticulture (NABARD)	50	601	763436	15000	0	0	0	0	0
3	SHG- Sadguru General (Swa Shakti, Horticulture, Lift Irrigation, Check Dam, Agriculture, Swayam Sidha) – Gujarat State	72	793	2067238	138750	121000	1304000	750149	75	0
4	SHG- Tractor Programme Dhanpur	49	490	389400	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	SHG- Sakhi Mandal (ADB, RSVY, NABARD)	986	10473	19130816	2075100	1121400	8921000	5855008	689	3340000
6	Women SHG- Banswara Rajasthan	95	1123	595994	123900	44230	0	0	0	0
7	Women SHG- Chomehla Rajasthan	33	381	1093092	747656	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>16033</b>	<b>28654994</b>	<b>4879189</b>	<b>1453394</b>	<b>12531862</b>	<b>7253743</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>4070000</b>

## b. Proposed Plans/Strategies as part of the Project

### 1. Proposed strategies to ensure implementation of the project community processes including use of community resource persons and enhancement of their capacities

1. The project will be implemented with 9000 small and marginal women farmers spread over in 120 villages of three blocks i.e. Dahod, Dhanpur and Garbada of Dahod District. There will be in total 15 Clusters of villages (five clusters in each block and one block level federation), each with 8 villages and 600 women farmers in each cluster.
2. The villages / areas are those where Sadguru has been working in water resources and agricultural productivity enhancement programme since last forty years and where Sadguru has promoted SHG groups as well as block level federations like lift irrigation federation, block level SHG federation and women horticulture cooperative society etc.
3. Since these existing block level federations are already into the agriculture sector their core functioning will remain same however will be further strengthened by providing inputs in regard to organizational development and agriculture based livelihood interventions. Among these federations, one existing federation shall be the pivotal point for planning and implementation of the initiatives planned in the project and remaining block level new federations would be promoted.
4. Once the group are stabilized at cluster level and afterward they will be federated at block level. All the mahial Kisan at cluster level federation would be the member of the block level federation has become equity holder. About 9000 women farmers are envisaged to be under three block level federation as members. The Block level federation will eventually become the formalized/ registered local institution of women farmers to address the issues of agribusiness and agriculture extension service. A trained team of para –professionals and community resources person recruited and they shall help the block level federations and their BoDs (Board of Directors) to plan and implement the MKSP project.
5. Community resource person as well as para –professionals from the same villages or nearby villages , men and women, will be groomed on institutional and technical aspects of agriculture with a view that they will be serving as service providers in the local area. Training, exposure and constant handholding support to the Women’s institutions and community resources person and Para –Professional will be the key strategy of the project. The block level federation and the CRP and Para-professionals are expected to be leading the project implementation with facilitation support by the project staff of implementing agency.
6. Agriculture based technology introduction, validation and adoption will be the key to bring in positive change in the livelihood status of women and change in asset base. For introduction and validation of agriculture technologies there will be (a localized version of the farmer’s field school, in each village in which the members from the group will participate. The method of PTD (Participatory Technology Development) will be the key approach while conducting MKP.

## **2. Systems and checks put in place to ensure that the local resource persons are accountable to / managed by the women institutions.**

The Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and Para Worker would be the backbone of these interventions. It is envisaged that CRPs and Para Workers along with the project staff will provide the technical services to the Mahila Kisan and CRPs and Para Workers will become professional service providers.

To ensure that the CRPs and Para Workers have accountability to the Mahila Kisan group the proposed project would take following steps:

- (i) From the beginning the CRPs and Para Workers would be oriented in such way to give them an impression that they are for the women farmers and not for the PIA. Repeating orientation would be one of the key strategies.
- (ii) Identification of CRPs and Para Workers would be done with active involvement of the Mahila Kisan and project staff of PIA. The project would involve the Mahila Kisan to know about a person for her/his suitability, different characteristics of an CRPs and Para Workers, job descriptions, time requirement, reporting, payment system, etc.
- (iii) The payment to the CRPs and Para Workers would be based on work performance. As soon as the block level federations are in place the contract agreement of the CRPs and Para Workers will be with the block level federation.
- (iv) The skill building of the CRPs and Para Workers would be an important strategy through which they will gain confidence about their employability as service providers in the local area. This is very crucial. Once they reach this level they will view the women's institutions as potential employer for their services.
- (v) For the three years of the project, the cost of the services of the CRPs and Para Workers would be met by the project and it is envisaged that from the third years onward CRPs and Para Workers cost would be borne by the Block Level Federation, based on performance of CRPs and Para Workers and their delivered services.

## **3. Plans to enable women institutions to put in place a transparent self monitoring and review mechanism internally for program improvement.**

At every level i.e Block level and Cluster level Federation, would help women's institutions to develop deliverable matrix and the tasks and sub-tasks associated with it. Tasks would be like the number of meetings and trainings conducted, financial transactions, crop demonstration, kitchen gardening, nursery of vegetable seedlings, details of crops sown, yield and profit at farmers' level, etc. Further the project team would help federations for preparing job chart for CRPs and Para Workers, clearly specifying tasks to be performed, timeliness, expected output and payment. This deliverable matrix would be the basis of monitoring in the meetings of the block level federation, at least once a month facilitated by the project staff.

The method of social audit, peer group review will be adopted by the block level federations to establish a transparent process of implementation.

At the block level federation, the Executive Body would review the progress of the federation against the target on a monthly basis. The professional staff of the project at block would facilitate the process. The Annual General body meeting, once in a year, will review the performance of the Block level Federation, finances and statutory compliances. There will be an internal audit system and activity process audit mechanisms in place.



#### 4. Briefly elaborate on systems/ and procedures that you propose to put in place for adoption of best practices by the women institutions

At the block level federation, the systems and procedures (S&Ps) related to administration, accounting, human resource management, internal audit, etc. would be put in place right from the beginning. A standard S&Ps for all the above mentioned areas would be developed by Sadguru. The institution specific customization of these S&P will be done for better adoptability.

Annual accounts audit would take place of each of the block level federation by the recognized CA firm.

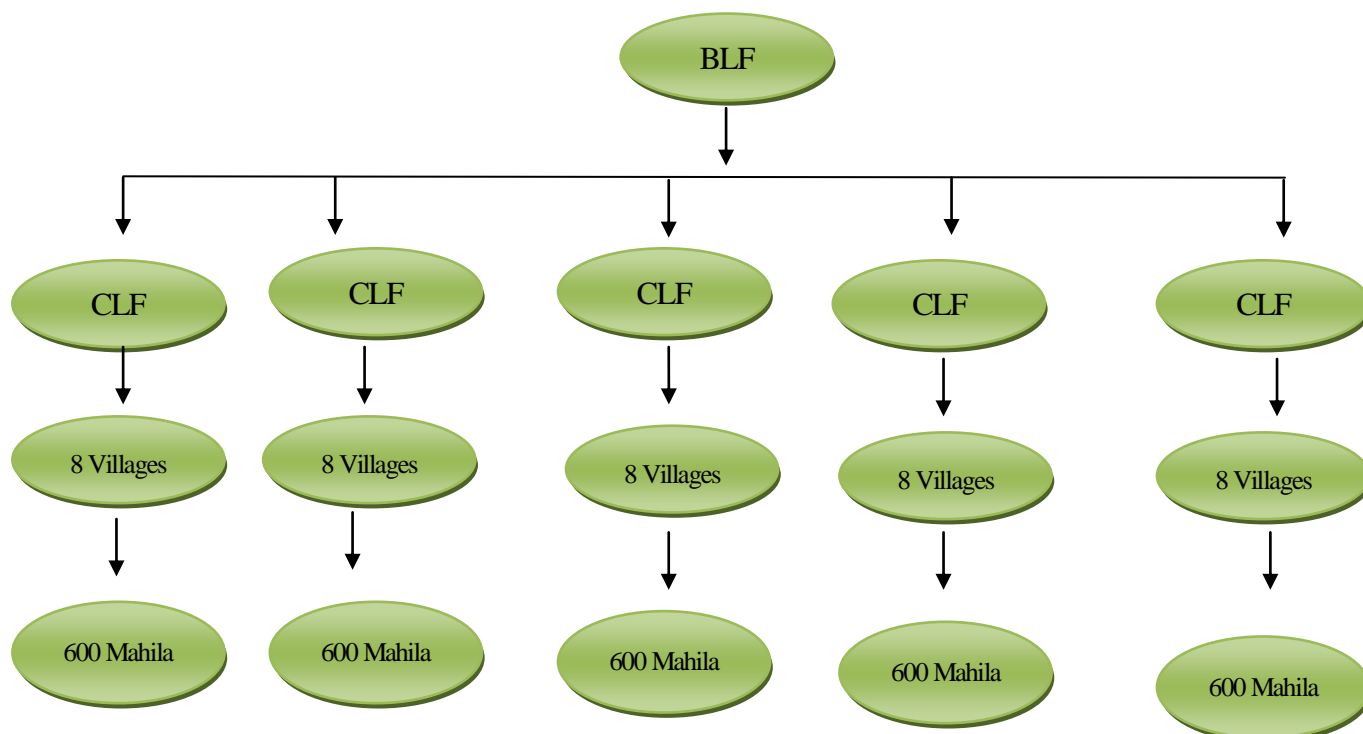
At the block level federation the basic requirement of S&Ps eg. protocol for Mahila Kisan group, membership, meeting, functioning, authority, delegation, records keeping, financial accounting (in case the groups deal with finances), etc. will be adopted.

For adoption of best practices of agriculture based livelihood initiatives the approach of intra/inter village exposure visit to the Front Line Demonstrations, peer review, video enabled extension methods, cost-benefit analysis of the interventions will be some of the approaches that will be adopted in the project.

#### 5. Building federations at different levels for sustaining collective action

( what will be the levels and locations of federations- village, GP, cluster, block etc.- to be guided by the federating logic and best practices and experiences)

Based on experience of the organization, in the process of village institution development, under this project, in each block the below depicted structure of various level of federations would be established ;



BLF – Block Level Federation, CLF – Cluster level Federation, Per Village Member 70-80



## 6. Role of Community Professional and Community Resource Person

- **Identification and selection of Para Workers and CRPs:**

- A. CRP will be best practitioner in the village on sustainable agriculture.
- B. Minimum educational qualification of para worker should be 12<sup>th</sup> and above and CRP should be 10<sup>th</sup> pass and above
- C. Preference would be given to experienced and trained person on sustainable agriculture practices.
- D. Preference would be given to person belongs to marginal farmers community.
- E. Should having knowledge or skill about agriculture or allied activities.
- F. Candidate must be from local or project area.

- **Role and Responsibility of Community Resource Person**

1. CRPs will work under the supervision of block level coordinator and para workers.
2. CRPs must participate in entire training programmes organized by PIA throughout the project duration.
3. CRPs would be responsible to provide training to Mahila Kisan and conduct field level meetings and keep records accordingly.
4. CRPs would be given specific targets for preparing plan of each farm family according to sustainable agriculture cropping season.
5. CRPs have to motivate the farmers to adopt Sustainable Agriculture methods in their fields.
6. CRPs have to establish nutritional vegetable garden, crop demonstration, vegetable seedling nursery, collection of crop productivity data of each mahila Kisan , disbursement and recovery of revolving fund, registration fee collection. etc., or work assign by para worker or block level coordinator.
7. CRPs will give information to women farmers on weather, insurance and market process.
8. CRPs will keep all record at village level related to MKSP.

- **Role and Responsibility of Para Worker**

1. Para Worker would lead the activities at village level under the guidance of PIA Project staff.
2. Para Worker must participate in entire training programmes organized by PIA throughout the project duration.
3. Para worker would plan and organize meetings and trainings at village level with the assistance of Community Resource Person.
4. Para worker would collect the information related to the work progress from CRP and monitor them.
5. Para worker would guide and support to CRPs in implementation of activities.

- **Training to Para Workers and CRPs**

The CRPs and Para Workers would undergo with various kind of capacity and skill development training being organized by PIA under the project. The major contents of the training programmes would include;

1. Non – pesticide management and botanical extraction

1. Soil fertility management – Vermin Compost, Composting method and soil micro organism and INM
2. Crop demonstration
3. Preparation of vegetable seedling nurseries.
4. Concept of kitchen gardening and application
5. Integrated Farming systems
6. Effective utilization of inputs such as seed, water, organic fertilizers, etc
7. Conservation of renewable natural resources and genetic biodiversity
8. Program management – Guidelines
9. Concepts of Self help groups and their federations
10. Project activity scheduling, implementation & follow up strategy, progress monitoring, etc.
11. Report writing

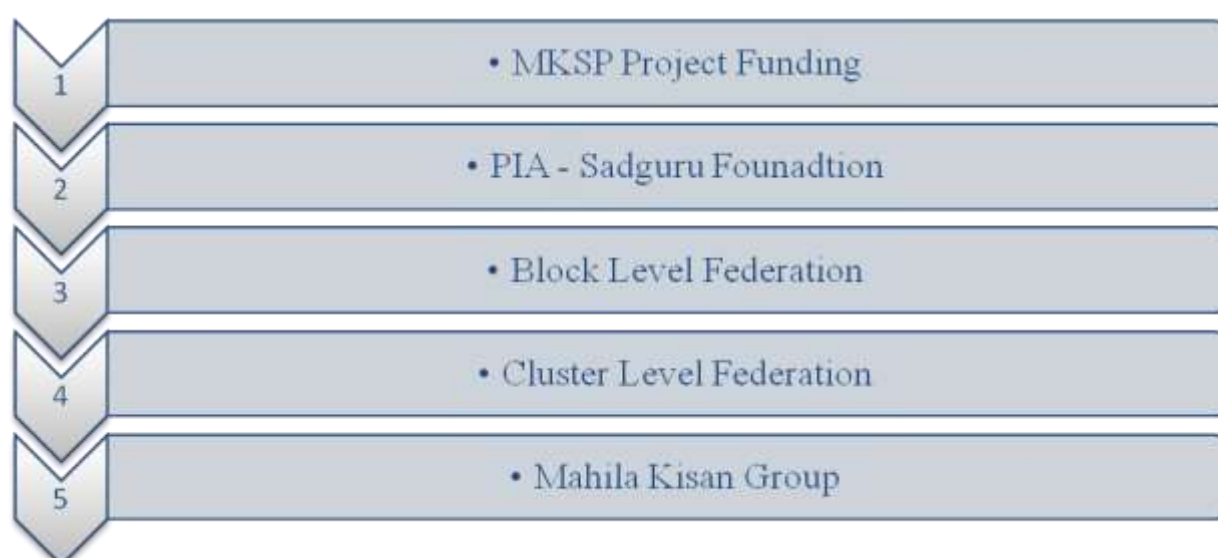
- **Monitoring of Para Workers and CRPs Progress**

Under the project a strong monitoring mechanism would be developed and followed to check the progress of CRPs and Para Workers activities, such mechanism would be as under;

12. CRPs and Para Worker would be monitored on given target vs achievements, on regular basis.
13. Monthly progress review meeting would be organized by PIA.
14. Day to day activities reporting by CRPs and Para Workers to block coordinator or project staff of PIA.
15. Visits of PIA project staffs in the field to assess the progress of activities as well as performance of CRPs and Para Workers.
16. Reporting of best practices and results record documented by CRPs and Para Workers.

## 7. Control of CBOs over the fund flow mechanism

For smooth implementation of project activities a transparent and adoptable fund flow mechanism would be practiced, which would be clear and documented in each and every level. The fund flow chart is depicted as under ;



## Chapter 03

### Detail Programme Component

#### 3.1 Details of Proposed Action

##### 1. Plans for promoting and enhancing food and nutritional security for women farmers?

Following are the activities implemented in the project which will ensure food and nutritional security of not only women farmers but also their families.

Table No - 60

Activities to promote sustainable agriculture	Description	Outputs/Verification Indicator	Target
<b>Organize Mahila Kisan Pathshala (MKP) for Front Line Demonstration</b>	FLDs of agriculture technologies will be done for main crops through Farmer Field school mode.	At least 60-65% of Mahila Kisan has adopted technologies demonstrated through FLDs	450 FLDs
<b>Demonstration on INM &amp; IPM (on Major crops )</b>	INM & IPM demonstration trial will be conducted	At least 50-60% of Mahila Kisan has adopted INM & IPM	450 trials
<b>Trial on Participatory Selection of varieties &amp; dissemination</b>	Farmers' preferred varieties would be selected through participatory process and once selected they will be disseminated through localized seed production and dissemination of seeds	At least 70-80 of Mahila Kisan has adopted farmers' preferred varieties	6500 introductory & dissemination trial
<b>Trial on small kitchen Garden</b>	Small kitchen garden in the backyard of house	Majority of Mahila Kisan has adopted the practices of kitchen garden	9000 kitchen garden trial

##### 2. Strategies addressing sustainable/evergreen/regenerative agriculture; may include (all /any) of the following strategies

###### a. Soil Health improvement

Soil testing will be an important activity in the project. Application of recommended doses of chemical fertilizers and use of azotobactor, rhizobium and phosphate culture and various types of cakes like castor and neem cakes will be introduced and promoted through the FLDs and through active dissemination.

***b. Soil & water conservation and ground water recharging***

Soil conservation (field bund, land levelling, drainage line treatment) and rain water harvesting will be the key components of the project. For this component a large chunk of the resources will be mobilized from the NREGS and other Government and Foundation's programme as Sadguru is already having those programmes in the project area. There is also a possibility of leveraging resources from the Gram Panchayat for those components.

***c. Low cost sustainable practices such as NPM/ IPM/ Integrated Nutrient Management***

IPM and INM both will be demonstrated and disseminated through various means viz. Mahila Kisan Pathshala, training, meetings, video enabled extension methods, through CRPs and Para Workers, etc.

***d. Management and control of seeds (identification & adoption of suitable farmer preferred varieties from a basket of choices)***

Farmers' preferred varieties would be selected through participatory process and once selected they will be disseminated through localized seed production and dissemination of seeds. Sadguru is the pioneer of PVSP (Participatory Varietal Selection and Promotion) process and has been doing it for nearly 4 years. In the proposed project areas there are already few farmer preferred varieties identified which will be disseminated under the project. Simultaneously, selection of new varieties will continue.

***e. Mitigation of risk of exposure to hazardous farm practices***

Demonstration on balanced and safe use of agrochemicals to reduce hazardous impact on health will be taken up through demonstration trial in the villages. This is already being done in limited scale wherein field demonstration is done on balanced use of agro-chemicals, handling of chemicals (gloves and mask), safe disposal of empty containers, etc. Besides demonstration there will be video shows in the villages to promote safe practices. This will also include discouraging use of internationally banned pesticides.

***f. Bio-diversity enhancement***

Promotion of varietal diversity, mixed cropping, crop rotation, minimum tillage will be some of the key strategies for maintaining and augmenting bio-diversity in the project area.

***g. Use of indigenous knowledge***

As already stated that the project will promote the method of Participatory Technology Development, which will ensure that due care is given using indigenous technologies such as mixed cropping as risk averse method, seed preservation, etc. and several other unique practices that the farmers have evolved over a period of time.

***h. Suitability of technology to the local agro-ecology***

Through the participatory method the technologies will be validated and local customization will be done to suit to the requirement of all section of farmers. So there will be always a basket of choice of technologies to suit to the requirement of farmers of the area.

### **3. Targeting : Approach and Details on landless, small and marginal farmers as project participants**

This Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Project aims to work with 9000 Mahila Kisan in three talukas of Dahod district of Gujarat. Nearly 90 % of the Mahila Kisan to be covered under MKSP are tribals and rest of 10 % includes OBCs and SCs. Most of the farmers are small and marginal farmers having less than one ha of the land. So, general economic condition of the farmers is more or less similar.

80 % Mahila Kisan to be covered will be from 0-20 BPL list of the government and 10 % may be from others. As per experience of NGO working in the project since many years, it is envisaged that out of these farmers, nearly 10 % farmers may be categorised as poorest of poor.

Poorest of poor may be identified from the 0-5 BPL list, widows, farmers having only 0.5 acre of land and without irrigation facility or landless if any.

These poorest of poor farmers will be given specific interventions like Vegetable seedlings nursery raising etc as per their available resources. For poorest of poor farmers, from the total outlay for inputs to mahila Kisan , a 10 % of fund would be provisioned as subsidy/grant for these farmers.

### **4. Phasing**

Duration of the project would be of three-year and the whole activities of the project are divided into three phases. Phase wise implementation plan of activities are given below;

#### **Phase 1 (First Year )**

The first year of the project would be crucial in regards to information collection through base line survey, village identification, identification and selection of Para Workers and CRPs, selection of Mahila Kisan , etc. In the first year of the project total 4000 women would be selected.

#### **First year : Implementation Strategy**

- Base Line Survey
- Identification and selection of 90 Community Resource Person
- Orientation training to Community Resource Person on sustainable agriculture and rabi crop
- Identification and selection of 30 Para Worker
- Orientation training to Para Worker on Sustainable agriculture and Rabi crop
- Profiling of 4000 Mahila Kisan
- Preparation of DPR
- Promotion of 200 groups (20 members in each group)
- Mobilisation of federation members
- Promotion of Cluster Level Federation – 06 Nos.
- Provision for revolving fund to 06 federation
- Support in federation management
- Training module development of kharif and rabi crop
- Preparation of technical protocol
- Training to cluster level federation members

- Training to Community (4000 Mahila Kisan )
- Exposure visit to para worker and community resource person
- Exposure visit to selected Mahila Kisan

### **Phase II (Second Year) - Implementation Strategy**

- Identification and selection of 90 Community Resource Person
- Orientation training to Community Resource Person on sustainable agriculture and Rabi crop
- Orientation training to Para Worker on Sustainable agriculture and Rabi crop
- Profiling of 4000 Mahila Kisan
- Promotion of 200 group (20 members in each group)
- Promotion of Cluster Level Federation – 06 Nos.
- Provision for revolving to federation to 06 federation
- Support in federation management
- Training to cluster level federation members
- Training to Community (4000 Mahila Kisan )
- Exposure visit to para worker and community resource person
- Exposure visit to selected Mahila Kisan
- Value Change Study

### **Phase III ( Third Year ) - Implementation Strategy**

- Orientation training to Community Resource Person on sustainable agriculture and Rabi crop
- Orientation training to Para Worker on Sustainable agriculture and Rabi crop
- Profiling of 1000 Mahila Kisan
- Promotion of 50 group (20 members in each group)
- Promotion of Cluster Level Federation – 03 Nos.
- Provision for revolving to federation to 03 federation
- Support in federation management
- Training to cluster level federation members
- Training to Community (4000 Mahila Kisan )
- Exposure visit to para worker and community resource person
- Exposure visit to selected Mahila Kisan

## **5. Plan for post project sustainability and scaling up strategy**

After completion of the project, the promoted cluster level federations and block level federation would look after the women groups and provide technical support on charges basis. The federation will receive service charge from Mahila Kisan . The accumulated amount would be used by federation in post project management to meet out salary part of Para Workers and CRPs. After three years the federation will decide the amount of service charge.

## **6. Plan for drudgery reduction for women farmer**

The benefits of project in terms of reduction in migration, food security, nutritional security, etc. will reduce drudgery of women and contribute to improve their strategic role in agriculture. For drudgery reduction of women the project would promote and provide technical herbicide application for control of weeds and also provide equipment like Maize Sheller (Each Federation 01 Maize Sheller).

**7. Plans for awareness generation with regard to “women farmers” rights entitlements under different schemes related to her identity as “women farmer”. Any plans towards enhancing accessibility of land to women farmers.**

Within the awareness generation module “women farmers” rights entitlement will be addressed through providing information on various government schemes, etc. However, there is no plan to enhance accessibility of land to women farmers at the family level as this may lead to a confrontation.

**8. Value Change Development**

Under the project, linkage of block level federations with various Government institutes would be done so that improved seeds are procured/ made available, latest information are available from them and produce are sold directly in the established market for better return to the farmers.

The block level federations would be linked with Agriculture university, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Agro service centre, Seed Corporation, District level Farmer Training Center, Government Horticulture and Agriculture Department, etc., for Inputs Procurement and latest information.

For selling the agriculture produce the project would facilitate to producer group federation with Agriculture Produce Market Committee, local agriculture market committee and distance available market (out side the district).

**9. Strategy for disseminating knowledge and enhancing skills**

Knowledge and skill enhancement process would go through in three stages, initially the CRPs and para workers would receive technical training from experts of the organization about the project knowhow, in second stage the trained para worker and CRPs would percolate technical knowledge to mahila kisan through training and regular follow-up meeting/visit, at the third stage the selected Mahila Kisan would be exposed to various successful agriculture practices through exposure visits.

Apart from above, the Mahila Kisan would also get opportunity to learn about proven crop production technology through the demonstration plots.

Besides above the project would also provide literature to all 9000 Mahila Kisan regarding improved crop production technology of major kharif and rabi crop.

**10. Plan for increasing access of credit to women farmer and women group**

**A) Provision of Interest free Credit - Revolving capital for undertaking sustainable agriculture including seed production, vermi compost etc. by farmers)**

The project would provide capital investment fund to Farmers’ Producer Group/ Federation of Producer Groups as a revolving fund. From this fund, interest free loan to individual Mahila Kisan will be provided for procuring improved seeds, bio fertiliser, bio pesticides, herbicide, chemical fertilizer etc., or seed and fertiliser inputs may be provided to farmers on loan basis. This loan will be repaid by farmers after the completion of crop season (three-four months) or before taking loan for the next crop season. A risk fund of 20 % will be considered in case of crop failure due to climatic condition. A nominal service charge will be taken from farmers for this loan support.



A 10 % of total fund under this head will be made available for poorest of poor farmers may be as subsidy for specific interventions.

**B) Provision of Nominal Interest Credit - Revolving fund to CLF/FPG for availing loan to individual women farmers for irrigation machine, vegetable cultivation under Trellis (Mandava), well development and entrepreneurship**

This capital investment will be used by Producer Group/ Federation of Producer Groups as a revolving fund. From this fund Federation will provide loan for irrigation machines, vegetable cultivation under trellis, well development and other entrepreneurship loan to individual Mahila Kisan at nominal interest rate.

**11. Direct Incremental Income to women farmers**

**Benefit- Cost Ratio:**

**Present Cropping Pattern of Dahod District, Gujarat:**

**Kharif Season:** Majority of Dahod district farmers are small and marginal farmers having a less than one ha. land.

During the Kharif season, majority of the farmers are growing the maize crop (Traditional variety) and pigeon pea etc. Some of the farmers starting to grow the soyabean crop. The productivity of maize crop is 6-7 quintal per acre as per district agriculture department, Dahod. Generally famers are growing the pegionpea as intercrop of Maize.

**Rabi Season:** During the winter season (Rabi), if the soil moisture is available then farmers are cultivation gram crop without irrigation. If irrigation is available, then some of the farmers are growing the wheat crop as well as vegetables.

**Summer Season:** Most of the farmers are not cultivating any crop during the summer season because lack of irrigation. Some of the farmers growing green gram during this season.

**Benefit- Cost ratio**

The cost benefit ratio is calculated considering cultivation of crop in one acre per family.

**Table No. 61**

Category	Description of Farmer	MKSP Cost per Family (Rs)	Net Income (Rs)	Benefit – Cost Ratio
Category-1	Farmer family doing Maize in kharif and Gram in Rabi season in one acre with improved seeds but in rainfed condition	5995	18250.00	3.05
Category-2	Farmer Family doing vegetable crop in one acre of land with irrigation facility	5995	30000.00	5.01
Category-3	Farmer Family doing seed production in one acre of land with irrigation facility in Rabi season	5995	25000.00	4.17



## The details of Cost of cultivation

**Table No - 62**  
**COST AND INCOME OF CULTIVATION OF MAIZE CROP**

Sr. No.	Cost of Cultivation per acre Pre Project		Cost of Cultivation per acre Post Project	
	Particulars	Cost in Rs	Particulars	Cost in Rs
1	Field preparation cost	3000	Field preparation cost	3000
2	Seed cost 20 kg / acre @ Rs 10 per kg	200	Seed cost 10 kg / acre @ Rs 25 per kg	250
3	Seed Treatment	0	Seed Treatment fungicide/insecticide and bio-fertilizer	50
4	Fertilizer cost (25 kg DAP + 50 kg Urea)	1000	Manure and Vermicompost )	2000
5	Pesticide cost	100	Bio- pesticide	100
6	Total cost (Rs)	4300	Total cost (Rs)	5400
7	Production / acre	6 quintal	Production / acre	12 Quintal
8	Gross income @Cost per quintal Rs 1200.00	7200		14400
9	Net income	2900		9000

**Table No - 63**  
**COST AND INCOME OF CULTIVATION OF GRAM CROP**

Sr. No.	Cost of Cultivation Pre – operation MKSP		Cost of Cultivation Operation Project per acre	
	Particulars	Cost in Rs	Particulars	Cost in Rs
1	Field preparation cost	3000	Field preparation cost	3000
2	Seed cost 40 kg / acre @ Rs 30 per kg	1200	Seed cost 25 kg / acre @ Rs 40 per kg	1000
3	Seed Treatment	0	Seed Treatment fungicide/insecticide and bio-fertilizer	50
4	Fertilizer cost	00	Manure and fertilizer ( 50 kg DAP )	1200
5	Pesticide cost	300	Bio- pesticide	500
6	Total cost (Rs)	4500	Total cost (Rs)	5750
7	Production / acre	3 quintal	Production / acre	5 Quintal
8	Gross income @Cost per quintal Rs 3000.00	9000	Gross income @Cost per quintal Rs 3000.00	15000
9	Net income	4500	Net income	9250

**Table No - 64**  
**COST OF VEGETABLE NURSERY RAISING IN 0.25 ACRE AND INCOME**

<b>Cost of Vegetable Nursery Raising</b>	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Cost in Rs</b>
Field preparation cost	1000
Seed cost 1 kg @ Rs 2000 per kg	2000
Seed and soil treatment fungicide / insecticide and bio-fertilizer	1000
Manure	1000
Plant protection Measures	1000
Intercultural operations, irrigation and others	2000
<b>Total cost (Rs)</b>	<b>8000</b>
<b>No. of healthy seedlings raised</b>	<b>40000</b>
<b>Gross income @ sell price per seedling, Rs 0.50</b>	<b>20000</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>12000</b>

## **12. Plan for community contribution**

On the part of community contribution, the community (mahila Kisan ) will provide their contribution by providing free land for demonstration plots, 50% of total input cost including labour component.

### **3.2 Convergence with MGNREGA and other line department**

For the integrated development, including land and water resources development, the project would make every possible attempt to leverage funds from ongoing MGNREGA and link with various line departments programmes.

### **3.3 Training and Capacity Building of Community**

The trained para worker and CRPs would provide training to community at village level as well as block level as per the need of trainings and training subject. The detail regarding training topic, duration and no. of batches presented in table no – 65

Detail of crop wise training module alongwith methodology is attached.

### **3.4 Training and Capacity Building of Community Professionals**

After selection of the community professional (Para workers and CRPs) the implementing agency would organise three training programme in a year. The duration of each training programme would be five days. The nature of training would be residential and organised at institute level.

Detail of training programme would be conducted in whole project duration for community professional (Para workers and CRPs) is elaborated in next table.

Table No. 65

S. No	Theme	Name & Description of training module (Book keeping/ food security/ marketing etc.,)	Location of training (If village / cluster / block / district /out-station)	Type of Trainee (Community / CRP/ Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert/ Project staff/ Para-professional/ CRP)	No. of batches				No. of training-days/ batch	Optimum No .of trainees for each batch
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Village Institution building	Mobilisation & Promotion of Producer groups	Village level	Community	Project staff	225	220	0	445	1	20
		Mobilisation & Promotion of Producer groups	Village level	Community	Project staff	225	220	0	445	1	20
		Mobilisation ,strengthen of federation as Mahila Kisan producer	Training centre	Community	Project staff	15	0	0	15	1	30
		Management training to governing body of Mahila Kisan	Training centre	Community	Project staff	15	0	0	15	1	30
		Registration & incorporation of Mahila Kisan Producer federation	Training centre	Community	Project staff	15	0	0	15	1	30
		Development of record , book keeping registration and processing fees stationeries	Training centre	Community	Project staff	15	0		15	1	30

S. No	Theme	Name & Description of training module (Book keeping/ food security/ marketing etc.,)	Location of training (If village / cluster / block / district /out-station)	Type of Trainee (Community / CRP/ Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert/ Project staff/ Para-professional/ CRP)	No. of batches				No. of training-days/ batch	Optimum No .of trainees for each batch
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2	Development of Cader ( CRP & Para - Worker	Training programme on Sustainable Agriculture	Training centre	CRP	External expert & Project staff	3	3	6	12	5	30
		Package of practices of Kharif crop like Maize , Pigeion pea , soyaben etc.	Training centre	CRP	External expert & Project staff	3	3	6	12	5	30
		Package of practices of Rabi crop like Maize , Gram , Wheat & vegetable etc.	Training centre	CRP	External expert & Project staff	3	3	6	12	5	30
		Training programme on Sustainable Agriculture	Training centre	Para - Professinals	External expert & Project staff	1	1	1	3	5	30
		Package of practices of Kharif crop like Maize , Pigeion pea , soyaben etc.	Training centre	Para - professinals	External expert & Project staff	1	1	1	3	5	30
		Package of practices of Rabi crop like Maize , Gram , Wheat & vegetable etc.	Training centre	Para - professinals	External expert & Project staff	1	1	1	3	5	30

S. No	Theme	Name & Description of training module (Book keeping/ food security/ marketing etc.,)	Location of training (If village / cluster / block / district /out-station)	Type of Trainee (Community / CRP/ Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert/ Project staff/ Para-professional/ CRP)	No. of batches				No. of training-days/ batch	Optimum No .of trainees for each batch
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
3	Community Development	Package of practices of Kharif crop like Maize , Pigeon pea , soyaben etc.	Village level	Community	CRP & Para - professional & Project staff	150	150	0	300	1	30
		Package of practices of Rabi crop like Maize , Gram , Wheat & vegetable etc.	Village level	Community	CRP & Para - professional & Project staff	150	150	0	300	1	30
		Training to leaders & PRI	Training centre	Community	CRP & Para - professional & Project staff	20	20	0	40	1	30
		Exposure cum Learning visit by Community resource person	District level	CRP	Project staff	3	3	0	6	1	30
		Exposure cum Learning visit by para - Professionals	Out of district	Para - professionals	CRP & Para - professional & Project staff	1	1	0	2	3	30

S. No	Theme	Name & Description of training module (Book keeping/ food security/ marketing etc.,)	Location of training (If village / cluster / block / district /out-station)	Type of Trainee (Community / CRP/ Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert/ Project staff/ Para-professional/ CRP)	No. of batches				No. of training-days/ batch	Optimum No .of trainees for each batch
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
		Exposure cum learning visit by community leaders during kharif season	District level	Community	CRP & Para - professional & Project staff	10	15	20	45	1	30
		Exposure cum learning visit by community leaders during Rabi season	District level	Community	CRP & Para - professional & Project staff	10	15	20	45	1	30

**Detailed Training Module  
for  
Community including Mahila Kisan and Federation Members**

**MODULE – 1**

**Title of Training:** Training on Mobilization, strengthening of federation as Mahila Kisan Producer federation.

**Objectives of the Training:**

- To make them understand about concept of mobilization and strategy for strengthening of federation as Mahila Kisan producer federation
- To make the participants aware about federation and its management
- To orient them about roles and responsibilities of President and Secretary.
- To orient them about on various income generating activities
- **To orient them about concept of Networking with Government and NGOs.**

**Contents of the Training:**

- Objectives of federation and
- Needs for mobilization and strategy of strengthening of federation.
- Orientation about management of federation.
- Need , importance and function of federation
- Exposure visit and dialogues with successful President and Secretaries of federation and learning from visit.

**Methodology of the Training:**

- Lecture followed by discussion
- Field visits and audio visual presentation
- Games, Role play , Group discussion and Recall session
- Practical exercise and Demonstration
- Question and answer session

**Duration of Training :** **One day**  
**Venue :** Field level  
**Target Group :** Women farmer and leaders  
**Types of Training :** Residential course  
**Resource Person :** Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

**Outcome of the training:**

- Participants will learn about process of mobilization and strategy of strengthening federation.
- Participants will get insight and clarity about how to start strengthens of federation as Mahila Kishan producer federation.

**Feed Back and Evaluation:** Formal & Informal Feed Back Mechanism

**MODULE -2**

**Title of Training :** Management training on Governing body of Mahila Kishan Producer Federation

**Objectives of the training**

- To orient participants about rules and regulations and functions of Governing body and roles and responsibilities of them in it.
- To orient participants about characteristics of good leaders.
- To provide them knowledge and skills of conducting Governing body meeting and documentation skills for keeping records of it.

**Contents of the training**

- Roles and responsibilities of Governing body in strengthening Mahila Kishan producer federation
- Characteristics of good leaders
- By laws of Federation
- Accounts and Record Keeping

**Methodology of the training**

- Lecture followed by discussion
- Games and Role play
- Group discussion & Recall session and Question and answer.

**Duration of Training :** One day  
**Venue :** Cluster level  
**Target Group :** Leaders of federation  
**Resource Person :** Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

**Outcome of the training**

1. Participants will acquire knowledge about management of Governing body of Mahila Kishan producer federation.

**Feed back and evaluation :** Formal & Informal Feed Back Mechanism



**MODULE -3**

**Title of the Training :** Registration & Incorporation of Mahila Kishan Producer Federation

**Objectives of the training**

- To orient participants about process of registration.
- To orient participants about importance of rules and regulations and audit.
- Functions of leaders and responsibilities of them in it.
- To provide an opportunity to have dialogues with successful Mahila Kishan Producer federation.

**Contents of the training**

- Government procedures of registrations.
- Roles and responsibilities of leaders of federation for doing registration and importance of record keeping.
- Net working with Government and orientation about various departments of Government
- Communication skills to work with Government officials

**Methodology of the training**

- Lecture followed by discussion
- Games and Role play
- Group discussion & Recall session and Question and answer.

**Duration of Training :** One day  
**Venue :** Field level  
**Target Group :** Leaders and members of federation.  
**Resource Person :** Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

**Outcome of the training**

Participants will able to understand importance of registration and its process and roles and responsibilities of them in it.

**Feed back and evaluation**

- Formal & Informal Feed Back Mechanism

## MODULE -4

**Title of Training** : **Strengthening and capacity building of cluster members**

### **Objectives of the training**

- To provide knowledge and skills about working as leaders of cluster leaders.
- To provide an opportunity to participants to interact with successful cluster leaders and expose visit.
- To enhance their communication skills to function as leaders

### **Contents of the training**

- Definition of leaders and importance of leader's leadership qualities, leadership skills, leadership styles.
- Orientation about roles and responsibilities of leaders.
- How to conduct meeting and importance of monitoring.
- Communication skills and importance of monitoring.

### **Methodology of the training**

- Lecture followed by discussion
- Games and Role play
- Group discussion & Recall session and Question and answer.

**Duration of Training** : One day  
**Venue** : Cluster level  
**Target Group** : Federation members and leaders.  
**Resource Person** : Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

### **Outcome of the training**

Participants will able to describe definition of leader and what qualities make him or her leader and develop ability to function as cluster leaders.

Participants learn about monitoring and conducting meeting

### **Feed back and evaluation**

- Formal & Informal Feed Back Mechanism

**MODULE - 5**

**Title of Training:** Development of books and records, registers, registration and processing fees, stationary and other expenditure.

**Objectives of the Training :**

- To make the participants aware about types of records to be maintained at federation and importance of records, registers, account keeping and procedures and its importance for doing linkages with Governments and Banks.
- To orient them about roles and responsibilities of President and Secretary and members in maintaining records and registers.
- To develop their skills of maintaining records and registers through practical exercise.

**Contents of the Training :**

- Importance of Record keepings and account keeping ,
- Practical exercise on maintaining records and registers.

**Methodology of the Training :**

- Lecture followed by discussion
- Audio visual presentation , Games and Role play
- Group discussion and Recall session
- Practical exercise, Demonstration and Question and answer session

**Duration of Training :** one day  
**Venue :** Field level  
**Target Group :** Women farmer and leaders  
**Resource Person :** Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

**Outcome of the training :**

- Participants will learn about management about their roles in it and how to maintaining records and account keeping.
- Participants will get insight and clarity about how to do linkages with banks and Government programs and importance of records in it.

**Feed Back and Evaluation:** Formal & Informal Feed Back Mechanism

**Module-6**

**Title of the training : Scientific Package of practices on “Gram”**

**Objective of the training :**

1. To sensitize the participants regarding the importance of the Gram crop.
2. To supply knowledge of various varieties of the Gram and yield potential.
3. To aware the trainees regarding the fertilizer application and weed management
4. To give knowledge regarding the plant protection measures in the Gram crop
5. To develop skill among the participants regarding the post harvesting technology.

**Course Content :**

- Importance of Gram crop
- Gram crop production problem & situation in Dahod
- Various varieties of Gram and its characteristic
- Fertilizer application and Weed management
- Identification of pest and diseases and its management
- Integrated pest and Disease management

<b>Duration of the programme</b>	:	One day
<b>Number of Members in the Group</b>	:	30 members
<b>Types of the training</b>	:	Field level
<b>Training methodology</b>	:	Brain storming, lecture, field visit, video film, Interaction with university scientist
<b>Target Group</b>	:	Women farmer
<b>Venue</b>	:	Field level
<b>Feedback</b>	:	Written or Oral feedback
<b>Follow up</b>	:	Visiting/ record checking

**Module- 7**

**Title of the training : Scientific Package of practices on “Maize”**

**Objective of the Training :**

1. To sensitize the participants regarding the importance of the Maize crop.
2. To supply knowledge of various varieties of the Maize and yield potential.
3. To aware the trainees regarding the fertilizer application and weed management
4. To give knowledge regarding the plant protection measures in the Maize crop
5. To develop skill among the participants regarding the post harvesting technology.

**Course Content:**

- Importance of Maize crop
- Maize crop production problem & situation in Dahod district.
- Various varieties of Maize and its characteristic
- Fertilizer application and Weed management
- Identification of pest and diseases and its management
- Integrated pest and Disease management

<b>Duration of the programme</b>	:	One day
<b>Number of Members in the Group</b>	:	30 members
<b>Types of the training</b>	:	Non- Residential programme
<b>Training methodology</b>	:	Brain storming, lecture, field visit, video film
<b>Target Group</b>	:	Women farmer
<b>Venue</b>	:	Field level
<b>Feedback</b>	:	Written or Oral feedback
<b>Follow up</b>	:	Visiting/ record checking

**Module -8**

**Title of the training : Scientific Package of practices on “Kharif and Rabi Pulses Crop”**

**Objective of the training :**

- To sensitize the participants regarding the importance of the pulses crop.
- To supply knowledge of various varieties of the Soyabean and yield potential.
- To aware the trainees regarding the fertilizer application and weed management
- To give knowledge regarding the plant protection measures in the pulse crop
- To develop skill among the participants regarding the post harvesting technology.

**Course Content :**

- Importance of Soyabean crop
- Pulses crop production problem & situation in Dahod
- Various varieties of Soyabean and its characteristic
- Organic Fertilizer application and Weed management
- Identification of pest and diseases and its management
- Integrated pest and Disease management

<b>Duration of the programme</b>	:	One day
<b>Target Group</b>	:	Farmers (Women)
<b>Venue</b>	:	Field level
<b>Feedback</b>	:	Written or Oral feedback
<b>Follow up</b>	:	Visiting/ record checking

**Module-9**

**Title of the training : Scientific Package of practices on “Wheat Crop “**

**Objective of the training :**

- To sensitize the participants regarding the importance of the Wheat crop.
- To supply knowledge of various varieties of the Wheat and yield potential.
- To aware the trainees regarding the fertilizer application and weed management
- To give knowledge regarding the plant protection measures in the Wheat crop
- To develop skill among the participants regarding the post harvesting technology.

**Course Content :**

- Importance of Wheat crop
- Wheat crop production problem & situation in Dahod
- Various varieties of Wheat and its characteristic
- Fertilizer application and Weed management
- Identification of pest and diseases and its management
- Integrated pest and Disease management

<b>Duration of the programme</b>	:	One day
<b>Number of Members in the Group</b>	:	30 members
<b>Types of the training</b>	:	Non- Residential programme
<b>Training methodology</b>	:	Brain storming, lecture, field visit, video film
<b>Target Group</b>	:	Women farmer
<b>Venue</b>	:	Field level
<b>Feedback</b>	:	Written or Oral feedback
<b>Follow up</b>	:	Visiting/ record checking

## Module-10

## VERMI COMPOST TRAINING

**Title of Training** : **Promotion of Vermi Compost**

**Objectives** :

1. To make women aware about advantages of vermi compost ,
2. To build their skill regarding preparation and management of vermi bed through practical exercise,
3. To develop their communication skills for marketing their products and also to provide knowledge and skills to women regarding management of vermi culture unit,
4. To develop their knowledge and skill for use of vermi compost for improving their yield for crops and vegetable,

**Course contents** :

- Basic concept of vermi compost and its importance ,
- Types of earthworms and its life cycle of worms ,
- Practical training on preparation for vermi bed and vermi wash ,
- Uses of Vermi compost and communication skills,
- Practical exercise and dialogues with successful entrepreneur.
- Market linkages and communication skills and field visits of various villages and dialogues with women to study impact of vermi compost

**Methodology of the Training:**

- Lecture followed by discussion
- Field visits and audio visual presentation
- Games, Role play, Group discussion and Recall session
- Practical exercise and Demonstration
- Question and answer session
- 

**Duration of Training** : one day  
**Venue** : Field level  
**Target Group** : Women farmer and Leaders  
**Types of Training** : Non- Residential course  
**Resource Person** : Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

**Expected outcome**

- After participation of the training women will develop skill to establish vermi culture unit at their homes
- Women will be able to use vermi compost as manure in their field for making their soil more fertile and will also earn income by selling vermi compost and vermi,
- They will also develop communication skills for marketing their products.



**Module-12**

**Title of Training** : **Promotion of seed of production technology in Kharif and Rabi Crop**

**Objectives** :

1. To aware the women farmers on importance and scope of good seed and seed production
2. To develop the skill among the women farmers regarding scientifically approach on seed production

**Course Content** :

- Importance and scope of seed production and good seed
- Selection of crops with widely adoption varieties according to soil and climatic condition
- Integrated approach regarding to seed production technology.
- Maturity index, harvesting stages and method for harvesting.
- Seed certification and grading and packaging and marketing.

**Duration of Training** : **One day**

**Venue** : Field level

**Target Group** : Women farmer and Leaders

**Types of Training** : Non-Residential course

**Resource Person** : Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

**Methodology** : Brain storming, lecture, field visit, video film

**Outcome**

Women farmers produce good seed and crop production increased at least 25%. Timely available good seeds in the project area.

**Module-13****Title of Training** : **Promotion of Horticulture Crop****Objective** :

1. To aware the women farmers on importance and scope of horticultural crops
2. To develop the skill among the women farmers regarding scientifically approved package of practices.
3. To generate employment through adoption of horticultural crops cultivation.
4. To improve women and children nutrition.

**Course Content:**

1. Importance and scope of horticultural
2. Selection of crops with suitable varieties according to soil and climatic condition.
3. Integrated nutrient management.
4. Identification of insect and diseases and followed by their integrated management in specific crop.
5. Maturity index, harvesting stages and method for harvesting.
6. Grading and packaging and marketing.

**Duration of Training** : One day**Venue** : Field level**Target Group** : Women farmer and Leaders**Types of Training** : Non-Residential course**Resource Person** : Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.**Methodology** : Brain storming, lecture, field visit, video film**Out Come**

Women farmers produce good horticultural crop, increased production at least 25% and increasing income. Improved nutritional status of women and children.

**Detailed Training Module  
for  
Para Workers and Community Resource Person**

**Training Module – 01**

**Title of Training** : **Training on sustainable agriculture**

**Objective** :

1. To upgrade knowledge of Para Worker /CRPs regarding sustainable agriculture technology
2. To develop skill of Para Worker /CRPs about sustainable agriculture technology

**Course Content:**

- 1.
2. Preparation of compost pit
3. Development of vermin compost unit
4. Use of bio fertilizers
5. Integrated Nutrient Management
6. Integrated Pest and Disease Management
7. Use of bio pesticide
8. Exposure visit to GSFC

**Duration of Training** : Five-day

**Venue** : Institution Level (Sadguru Training institute)

**Target Group** : Para Worker / CRPs

**Types of Training** : Residential

**Resource Person** : Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

**Methodology** : Brain storming, lecture, field visit, video film

**Out Come**

Para Workers/CRPs would be well equipped with the knowledge of sustainable agriculture practices and at the same time after acquiring skill on the subject matter Para Workers/CRPs would help Mahila Kisan at the field level.

**Detailed Training Module**  
for  
**Para Workers and Community Resource Person**

**Training Module – 02**

**Title of Training** : **Training on scientific package of practices for Rabi Crop**

**Objective** :

1. To upgrade knowledge of Para Worker /CRPs regarding sustainable agriculture technology
2. To develop skill of Para Worker /CRPs about sustainable agriculture technology

**Course Content:**

1. Preparation of compost pit
2. Development of vermin compost unit
3. Use of bio fertilizers
4. Integrated Nutrient Management
5. Integrated Pest and Disease Management
6. Use of bio pesticide
7. Exposure visit to GSFC

**Duration of Training** : Five-day

**Venue** : Institution Level (Sadguru Training institute)

**Target Group** : Para Worker / CRPs

**Types of Training** : Residential

**Resource Person** : Trainers are highly qualified having 5- 20 years field experience in the field.

**Methodology** : Brain storming, lecture, field visit, video film

**Out Come**

Para Workers/CRPs would be well equipped with the knowledge of sustainable agriculture practices and at the same time after acquiring skill on the subject matter Para Workers/CRPs would help Mahila Kisan at the field level.

## Chapter-4

### Implementation Arrangement

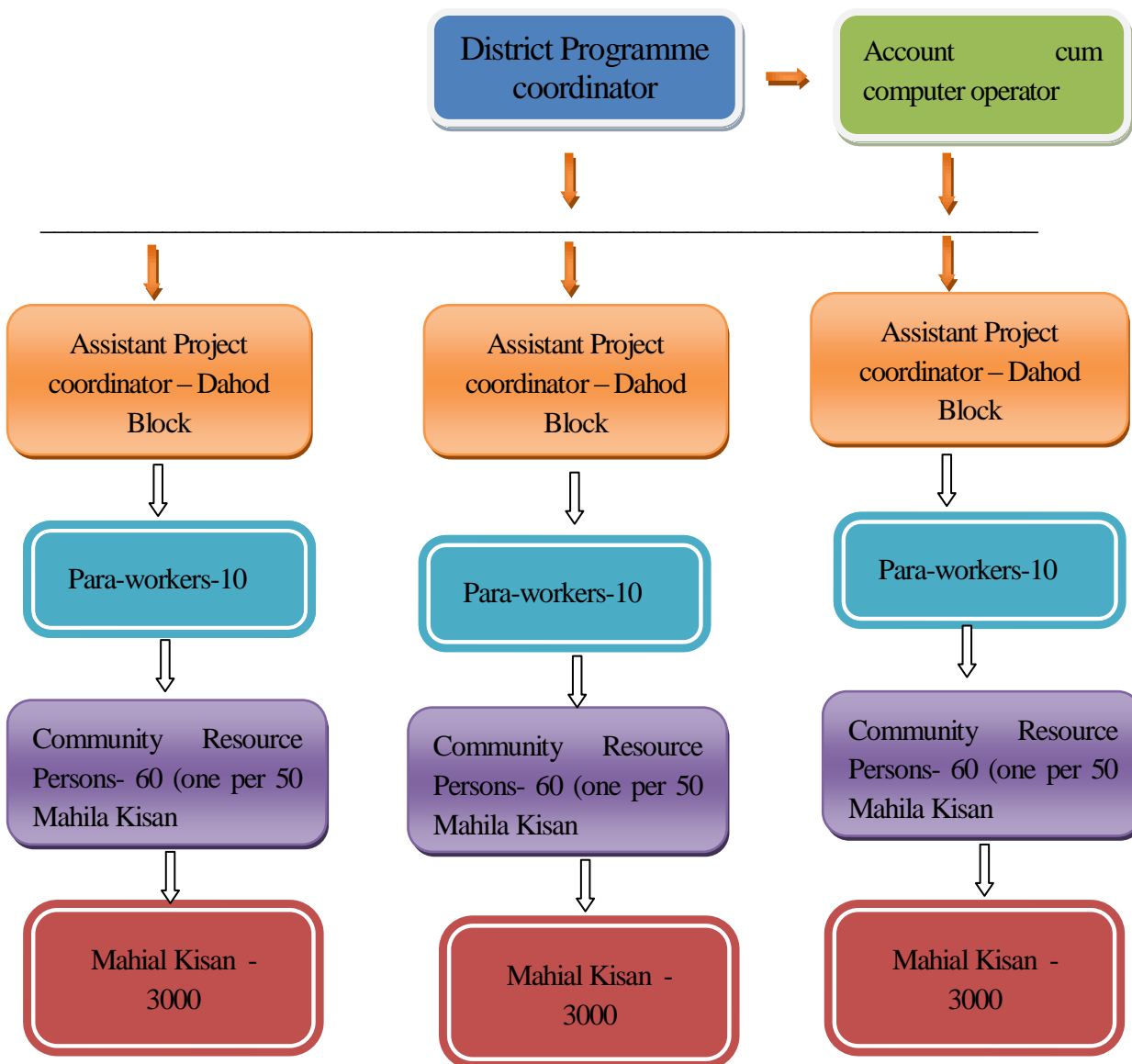
#### 4.1 Implementation Plan

##### a. Elements of implementation process

- Recruitment of the project staff
- Identification of villages- 120 villages in three blocks
- Preparation of Detailed Project Report
- Preparation of technical protocol- training materials for major crop of the project area.
- Identification of Mahila Kisan ( 9000 Mahila Kisan )
- Public information disclosure
- Identification of para-worker ( 30 ) and community resource person ( 180 )
- Preparation of training plan for para-worker ( 30 ) and community resource person ( 180 )
- Orientation Training to the para-worker and community resource person
- Baseline survey ( 10 % of total Mahila Kisan )
- Formation of Group ( 20 members in each group – 450 group )
- Formation of clusters ( 15 Cluster )
- Establishment of the low cost training centre/office at block level – three centres
- Preparation of training plan for cluster members
- Preparation of capacity building plan for Mahila Kisan ( 9000)
- Exposure visit plan for mahila Kisan / Community professionals
- Inputs distribution plan – Kitchen gardening , demonstration plot
- Plan for the Poorest of the poor ( 10 % of total Mahila Kisan )
- Plan for the revolving fund for sustainable agriculture including for the inputs of the major crop to the Mahila Kisan .
- Plan for the revolving fund for loan to individual Mahila Kisan for irrigation machine, vegetable cultivation through trallies, well development and vermicompost etc.
- Plan for Mahila Kisan drudgery
- Identification of the best practices by Staff and community professionals
- Documentation of the best practices
- Dissemination plan for the best practices
- Endline survey
- Preparation of the project report
- Social audit
- Independent evaluation studies

## b. Project implementation plan and flow

### i. Internal structure for implementation



**District Programme Coordinator** – would be overall responsible for the project implementation and managing project staff as well as community professionals.

**Block Level Coordinator** – would be responsible for block level project activities and each BLC would manage and monitor 10 Para Workers and 60 CRPs. In this project, three BLCs would be appointed.

**Para Worker** – In each block there would be 10 para workers. These para workers would be directly connected with 60 CRPs and 3000 Mahila Kisan . In whole project, total 30 para workers would be appointed for three blocks.

**Community Resource Person (CRP)** - In each block there would be 60 CRPs. These CRPs would be directly connected with 3000 Mahila Kisan . On an average, one CRP would monitor 50 Mahila Kisan . In whole project, total 180 CRPs would be appointed for three blocks.

## ii. Role of CRP- Including knowledge dissemination, monitoring and scaling up

### Role and Responsibility of Community Resource Person

1. CRPs will work under the supervision of block level coordinator and para workers.
2. CRPs must participate in entire training programmes organized by PIA throughout the project duration.
3. CRPs would be responsible to provide training to Mahila Kisan and conduct field level meetings and keep records accordingly.
4. CRPs would be given specific targets for preparing plan of each farm family according to sustainable agriculture cropping season.
5. CRPs have to motivate the farmers to adopt Sustainable Agriculture methods in their fields.
6. CRPs have to establish nutritional vegetable garden, crop demonstration, vegetable seedling nursery, collection of crop productivity data of each mahila Kisan , disbursement and recovery of revolving fund, registration fee collection. etc., or work assign by para worker or block level coordinator.
7. CRPs will give information to women farmers on weather, insurance and market process.
8. CRPs will keep all record at village level related to MKSP.

### • Role and Responsibility of Para Worker

1. Para Worker would lead the activities at village level under the guidance of PIA Project staff.
2. Para Worker must participate in entire training programmes organized by PIA throughout the project duration.
3. Para worker would plan and organize meetings and trainings at village level with the assistance of Community Resource Person.
4. Para worker would collect the information related to the work progress from CRP and monitor them.
5. Para worker would guide and support to CRPs in implementation of activities.

## iii. Role of Project staff

### District Programme Coordinator:

- ✓ Overall responsibility of the implementation of the project.
- ✓ To monitor and guide the staff at block level and para-worker and community resource person
- ✓ Preparation of training plan for the para-worker, community resource person and Mahila Kisan
- ✓ Submission of the monthly, quarterly and yearly report to concern department like district level and state level office.
- ✓ Liaisoning with the concerned department for convergence of the other government scheme
- ✓ Conduct the review meeting of the block level office staff
- ✓ To visit the project area.

**Assistant Programme Coordinator (Block Level)**

- ✓ Overall responsibility of the block level project
- ✓ To select the village and Mahila Kisan in consultation with district programme coordinator.
- ✓ To identify the community resource person and para-worker.
- ✓ To prepare the training plan for mahila Kisan .
- ✓ To monitor and guide the para-worker and Community resource person.
- ✓ To submit progress report to District level programme coordinator.
- ✓ To arrange the demonstration plot in consultation with district programme coordinator.
- ✓ To identify the poorest of the poor and make the plan for them in consultation with District programme coordinator.
- ✓ To prepare the plan for the revolving fund
- ✓ To collect the data base of the Mahila Kisan

- **Monitoring of Para Workers and CRPs Progress**

Under the project a strong monitoring mechanism would be developed and followed to check the progress of CRPs and Para Workers activities, such mechanism would be as under;

1. CRPs and Para Worker would be monitored on given target vs achievements, on regular basis.
2. Monthly progress review meeting would be organized by PIA.
3. Day to day activities reporting by CRPs and Para Workers to block coordinator or project staff of PIA.
4. Visits of PIA project staffs in the field to assess the progress of activities as well as performance of CRPs and Para Workers.
5. Reporting of best practices and results record documented by CRPs and Para Workers.



## iv. Geography and yearly distribution

Objective/Activities		Y1 (May-Mar)			Y2 (Apr-Mar)			Y3 (Apr-Mar)				
<b>1. Objective 1:</b> Training and Capacity building programme for women farmers,, Cluster member and Federation												
Activity 1.1:	Training and Capacity building programme for women farmers, Cluster and Federation member		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Activity 1.2:	Training on Sustainable agriculture development and allied activities		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Activity 1.3:	Training programme at village/ Cluster/ Block level - one day (20 person in each batch)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Objective 2:</b> To setup Community Managed Resource Centre and CPR (Para-workers) review meeting and trainings												
Activity 2.1:	CRP (Para- workers) trainings		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Activity 2.2:	Review meeting of para-worker and CRPs		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Objective 3:</b> To enhance crop productivity through appropriate agriculture technology introduction and adoption.												
Activity 3.1.	Demonstration on INM & IPM (on Major crops )		Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y
Activity 3.2:	Participatory Selection of varieties & dissemination		Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y
Activity 3.3:	Develop women Entrepreneurs by Maize Sheller activities			Y				Y			Y	
<b>Objective 4: To promote Mahila Kisan Producers Federation for delivery of agriculture extension services and linkage with competitive market.</b>												
Activity 4.1.	Awareness and mobilization of women farmers for Mahila Kisan Producers Federation			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Activity 4.2:	Registration or reorganized of Mahila Kisan Producers Federation			Y				Y				
Activity 4.3:	Development of Business plan & Implementation			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

## C: Schedule of activities

**Major activities: There are three main set of activities:**

### i. Formation and development of Block and Cluster Level Federation

For the sustainability of the programme and project would promote the cluster level federations and these federations linked up with block level federation. This federation would be registered under the society act. For the organisational development and strengthening of the cluster and block level federations, the project would organise the several training programmes on various aspects like management and record keeping, exposure visits to various government organisation / institutes.

### ii. Sustainable agriculture based livelihood interventions

For sustainable agriculture based livelihood interventions the project would organise seasonal training programmes on crop production technology incorporating sustainable agriculture technology like use of the bio-fertilizer, INM, improved seeds and IPM technology on various major crop of the block or district at villages as well block level.

Besides the regular training programme, the project would also arrange the demonstration trial of Good Agriculture Practices on field of Mahila Kisan (one demonstration plot in each group)

For the nutritional value, project would also promote the kitchen gardening to all Mahila Kisan in their backyard of the house according to the season.

### iii. Capacity building

The project would organise various crop wise seasonal training programmes, exposure visits, follow up and review meetings for Mahila Kisan and Community Professionals through the project duration.

## D. Social Audit

For assuring the transparency and quality implementation the PIA would conduct Social Audits to fulfill below objectives:

1. Accurate identification of requirements
2. Prioritization of activities as per requirements
3. Proper utilization of funds
4. Conformity of the activity with the stated goals
5. Quality of service

- **Strategy for social audit in MKSP:**

During the implementation of programme a multidisciplinary team will conduct the meeting in each village and audit the programme about its impact.

- **Process of Social Audit**
- **Empowerment of people :**

To conduct social audit, PIA would empower the beneficiaries regarding procedure and use of this process. The social audit would take place once in every year, where representative from PIA, Block and Cluster Level Federations, mahila Kisan , community professionals and leading members for village, would be involved.

- **Proper Documentation**

Every thing right from the requirement gathering to planning , implementation would be properly documented.

#### **e. Development communication strategy- Best Practices**

Block level coordinator with help of para-worker and community resource person indentify the best practices adopted by the Mahila Kisan in project area. This best practise documented by the concerned block level coordinator and this best practices disseminate through the on –going training programmes and exposure visits.

#### **f. Forward linkage initiatives**

For sustainability of the programme it is necessary to forward linkages with various government and semi-government institutes like Agriculture university, agro-service centre, Krushi Vigyan Kendra , government line department like horticulture, agriculture and irrigation department, farmer training centre for procurement of inputs , capacity building, up gradation of the knowledge and for improved inputs. During the span of the three years, project would support to develop capacity among the cluster level federations.

**Chapter -5**  
**Implementation Schedule**

**Implementation schedule – First year Gantt Chart - 2013 -14**

Sr. No.	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Deployment of project Staff												
2	Opening of Block Level Centre / Office												
3	Identification of Villages												
4	Identification of Para-worker												
5	Identification of Community Resource Person												
6	Training of Para Worker												
7	Training of Community Resource Person												
8	Selection of Mahila Kisan												
9	Profiling of Mahila Kisan												
10	Baseline Survey												
11	Preparation of DPR												
12	Preparation of Technical protocol												
13	Training Module development												
14	Purchasing of training equipment												
15	Printing of training material												
16	Formation of Group												
17	Formation of Clusters												
18	Training to Federation Members												
19	Training to community (Mahila Kisan )												
20	Public information disclosure												
21	Exposure visit to Para worker												
22	Exposure visit to Community resource person												

Sr. No.	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23	Inputs to Mahila Kisan – Kitchen Gardening ( all Mahila Kisan )												
24	Selection of Mahila Kisan for Demonstration												
25	Establishment of demonstration plot												
26	Identification of poorest of the poor ( 10 % of the total Mahila Kisan )												
27	Establishment of vegetable seedling Nursery for poorest of the poor												
28	Providing credit to Mahila Kisan for inputs during the rabi season												
29	Purchasing of Maize Sheller												
30	Identification of best practices												
31	Documentation of best practices												
32	Dissemination of the best practices												
33	Social audit												

## Implementation schedule – Second Year Gantt Chart – 2014-15

Sr. No.	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Deployment of project Staff												
2	Opening of Block Level Centre / Office												
3	Identification of Villages												
4	Identification of Para-worker												
5	Identification of Community Resource Person												
6	Training of Para Worker												
7	Training of Community Resource Person												
8	Selection of Mahila Kisan												
9	Profiling of Mahila Kisan												
10	Baseline Survey												
11	Preparation of DPR												
12	Preparation of Technical protocol												
13	Training Module development												
14	Purchasing of training equipment												
15	Printing of training material												
16	Formation of Group												
17	Formation of Clusters												
18	Training to Federation Members												
19	Training to community (Mahila Kisan )												
20	Public information disclosure												
21	Exposure visit to Para worker												
22	Exposure visit to Community resource person												
23	Inputs to Mahila Kisan – Kitchen Gardening ( all Mahila Kisan )												
24	Selection of Mahila Kisan for Demonstration												
25	Establishment of demonstration plot												

Sr. No.	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Identification of poorest of the poor ( 10 % of the total Mahila Kisan )												
27	Establishment of vegetable seedling Nursery for poorest of the poor												
28	Providing credit to Mahila Kisan for inputs during the rabi season												
29	Purchasing of Maize Sheller												
30	Identification of best practices												
31	Documentation of best practices												
32	Dissemination of the best practices												
33	Social audit												

## Implementation schedule – Third Year Gantt Chart – 2015-16

Sr. No.	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Deployment of project Staff												
2	Opening of Block Level Centre / Office												
3	Identification of Villages												
4	Identification of Para-worker												
5	Identification of Community Resource Person												
6	Training of Para Worker												
7	Training of Community Resource Person												
8	Selection of Mahila Kisan												
9	Profiling of Mahila Kisan												
10	Baseline Survey												
11	Preparation of DPR												
12	Preparation of Technical protocol												
13	Training Module development												
14	Purchasing of training equipment												
15	Printing of training material												
16	Formation of Group												
17	Formation of Clusters												
18	Training to Federation Members												
19	Training to community (Mahila Kisan )												
20	Public information disclosure												
21	Exposure visit to Para worker												
22	Exposure visit to Community resource person												
23	Inputs to Mahila Kisan – Kitchen Gardening ( all Mahila Kisan )												
24	Selection of Mahila Kisan for Demonstration												



Sr. No.	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25	Establishment of demonstration plot												
26	Identification of poorest of the poor ( 10 % of the total Mahila Kisan )												
27	Establishment of vegetable seedling Nursery for poorest of the poor												
28	Providing credit to Mahila Kisan for inputs during the rabi season												
29	Purchasing of Maize Sheller												
30	Identification of best practices												
31	Documentation of best practices												
32	Dissemination of the best practices												
33	Social audit												

**Chapter -6**  
**Results Frame work**  
**Logical Framework Analysis.**

Narrative Summary	Intervention Logic	Objectively Variable Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumption
Goal	To empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to significantly enhance their participation and productivity thereby creating and sustaining agriculture based livelihoods of rural farm women, most of them being small and marginal farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of small and marginal Mahila Kisan participating in the project</li> <li>• Formation of Mahila Kisan group</li> <li>• Formation of cluster level federation</li> <li>• Formation of block level federation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Profiling of Mahila Kisan</li> <li>• Records of mahil Kisan group formed</li> <li>• Registration of cluster and block level federation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingness of Mahil Kisan to work together in the project</li> <li>• Government Policies regarding federation registration</li> </ul>
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v. To enhance the participation of women in agriculture,</li> <li>vi. To improve the skill and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm based activities,</li> <li>vii. To enable women to have better access to input, market and services of the government and other agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 80% of Mahila Kisan directly involved in project activities</li> <li>• Representation of Mahila Kisan in planning, management and execution of project activities at various level viz. Group, cluster and block level institutions</li> <li>• No. of Mahila Kisan received knowledge as well as material inputs and linked with various services of line departments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records available at cluster and block level</li> <li>• Group, Cluster and Block level records of meetings</li> <li>• Records available at Block Level Federation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favourable socio-cultural environment at project villages</li> <li>• Favourable local political environment</li> </ul>

Narrative Summary	Intervention Logic	Objectively Variable Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumption
Output / Expected Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>j. Net increase in income of farm women in agriculture on a sustainable basis.</li> <li>k. Increasing productivity</li> <li>l. Decreasing cost of cultivation by adopting low cost input.</li> <li>m. Improvement in food and nutritional security of women and children thereby increasing the health and nutrition status.</li> <li>n. Improvement in Soil health and overall ecology.</li> <li>o. Increased level of skills and performance by women in agriculture.</li> <li>p. Improved market access for women's produce/product.</li> <li>q. Socio-economic empowerment of women and their grass root level institutions.</li> <li>r. Emergence of new and active women leadership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing productivity 80% of the present level and in term of money would be Rs 20000 to 25000 per hector, present is Rs 10000 to 13000 per hector.</li> <li>• Decreasing cost of cultivation up to 20% (Rs 800 to 1200 per hector).</li> <li>• 80% of Mahila Kisan adopted in kitchen garden and scientific crop practices.</li> <li>• 80% Mahila Kisan adopted bio fertilizers and judicious use of chemical fertilizers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field survey and reports</li> <li>• Records and registers at block level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favourable climatic condition</li> <li>• Market price of product.</li> <li>• Market price of inputs.</li> </ul>

Narrative Summary	Intervention Logic	Objectively Variable Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumption
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of Mahila Kisan Group</li> <li>• Formation of Cluster level Federation</li> <li>• Formation of Block Level Federation</li> <li>• Capacity building of community professionals</li> <li>• Capacity building of federation members .</li> <li>• Capacity building of community worker and Mahila Kisan</li> <li>• Establishment of demonstration plots</li> <li>• Promotion of kitchen garden</li> <li>• Establishment of vegetable seedling nursery</li> <li>• Disbursement and recovery of revolving fund</li> <li>• Distribution of Maize Sheller</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 450 Mahila Kisan Group</li> <li>• 15 Cluster Level Federation</li> <li>• 03 Block Level Federation</li> <li>• 30 para worker and 190 CRP trained</li> <li>• 9000 Mahila Kisan trained</li> <li>• Exposure to 2790 Mahila Kisan and community professionals</li> <li>• 9000 kitchen garden</li> <li>• 450 demonstration plot</li> <li>• 900 vegetable seedling</li> <li>• 15 Maize Sheller</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records and registers at PIA, Cluster and Block Level</li> </ul>	

## Chapter 7

### Monitoring Evaluation and Learning

#### **7.1 Web based MIS and real time Input Output Monitoring at various levels**

As per the project requirement and developed system by GLPC the PIA would set mechanism to collect data, entered and analyze it. To develop MIS based monitoring system, the PIA would use its existing monitoring system and also appoint MIS Coordinator to feed the data as per the MIS format. At the field level PIA project staffs and community professional would keep records of real time input and output. The data collected from various levels would be analyzed and outcome of the same would be use for the decision and future action.

#### **7.2 Review mechanism**

##### **Internal Review Mechanism**

For internal review of the programme the PIA would follow the below mentioned strategy ;

1. CRPs and Para Worker would be monitored on given target vs achievements, on regular basis.
2. Monthly progress review meeting would by organized by PIA.
3. Day to day activities reporting by CRPs and Para Workers to block coordinator or project staff of PIA.
4. Visits of PIA project staffs in the field to assess the progress of activities as well as performance of CRPs and Para Workers.
5. Reporting of best practices and results record documented by CRPs and Para Workers.

##### **External Review Mechanism**

The progress of the project would also be monitored by PIA by conducting independant studies by external experts during the project duration.

## Chapter -8

### Project Budget

#### Budget Narrative

##### a. Project Investments and Support Requested under MKSP

<b>Area of interventions</b>	<b>State - Gujarat District - Dahod Blocks - Dhanpur , Garbada &amp; Dahod</b>
<b>Total No. of Mahila Kisan s to be covered</b>	9000
<b>Project Period</b>	3 years (June 2013 - May 2016)
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Rs. 538.69 lakhs
<b>Central Share ( MKSP )</b>	Rs. 404.02 lakhs & 75 %
<b>State Share ( GLPC )</b>	Rs. 134.67 lakhs & 25 %

##### b. Rationale for the various line items related to Proposed Action

See budget sheet for rationale attached as table no. 01

##### c. Cost elements (natural heads of accounts) under each budget line item

Provided in the Budget sheet.

##### d. Plan for leverage other sources of fund in the proposed project e.g. NRLM/ NREGS/ RKVY/ NFSM/ NABARD/ NHM/ Donors

The PIA would make every possible efforts to leverage fund from the government sources mainly Tribal Sub Plan, Horticulture Department, Agriculture Department, NABARD, GLDC, District Rural Development Agency, etc.

##### e. Explanation of Cost Elements including description of capital expenditure items/ with break-up and unit cost for all items/ components. Please also clearly indicate what % of budget goes in capacity building of the women farmers

Provided in the budget sheet

**f. Analysis and Benchmarks of proposed costs**

The cost analysis is as following:

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	Capacity building/training	45 %
<b>2</b>	Institution building	6 %
<b>3</b>	Capital investments	39 %
<b>4</b>	others	5 %
<b>5</b>	Admin cost	5 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table - 01**  
**Rational for the various line items related to proposed action**

Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
1	Project Inception			
1.1.1	Mahila Kisan profiling	No.of mahila Kisan		Women farmers data base profiling will be done. Preparation of the survey format, printing, filling of forms by staff and compiling computer data base by computer operator.
	Survey Format Develop work	1	2	
	Survey Format Xerox	1	3	
	Survey form data entry	1	3	
	Travelling cost for survey	1	2	
		Total (Rs)	10	
1.1.2	IT support	1	20	For MIS system and Mahila Kisan card
1.2	DPR Preparation	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	PIA will use services of expert (in house or outsourced) for nearly two to three months for preparation of one DPR comprising of three talukas, 10 persons will be appointed who will travel to 120 villages, organise 120 village level meetings and collect the required information for further analysis and preparation of DPR
	Expert hire for DPR preparation	1	100000	
	Field staff for data collection (10 person x Rs 10000)	10	100000	
	Travelling for field staff	10	30000	
	Meeting organized in 120 villages XRs 1000 each village	lumpsum	120000	
	Stationary and communication	lumpsum	30000	
	Computer operator	lumpsum	10000	
	Computer charge, electricity charge and other cost		10000	
	Total (Rs)	Total	400000	
1.3	Technical protocols documentation	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	PIA will use services of subject matter specialists (in house or outsourced) for preparing PoPs / technical manuals every Major crops of the project area. like maize, wheat, Gram, Soyabean, vegetable crops etc.
	Expert hire for developing Technical protocols	lumpsum	20000	
	Stationary	lumpsum	10000	
	Computer work for documentation	lumpsum	10000	
	Printing work	lumpsum	10000	
		Total	50000	



Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
1.4	Value-chain Studies	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	
	Expert hire for DPR preparation	lumpsum	50000	A study will be done by expert on input procurement, supply, production, marketing and value addition of project area. For value chain studies, 5 persons to be appointed for collecting the information through conducting the village level meeting, observations and market survey and for the value addition scope and potential.
	Field staff for data collection (5 person x Rs 5000)	lumpsum	25000	
	Travelling for field staff	lumpsum	10000	
	Meeting organised in 40 villages X Rs 1000 each village	lumpsum	40000	
	Stationary and communication	lumpsum	10000	
	Expert travel cost for marketing survey	lumpsum	15000	
		Total	150000	
2	Institution Building			
2.1	Mobilisation & Promotion of producer groups	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	
	Producer groups training cum meeting quarterly	2 training cum meeting x Rs 3000 per training	6000	Women farmers will be organized in group, motivated and imparted training to form producer groups and understand their role and responsibility
		Total	6000	
2.2	Promotion of federation of producer group	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	
	Mobilization ,Strengthening of Federation as Mahila Kisan Producer Federation	Training	8000	PIA will work with cluster Level federation (CLF) as per the strategy being developed by GLPC for formation of one CLF for each 8 villages. Thus a total of 15 CLF will be promoted in three taluka.  Organizational development based training will be done for formation and strengthening of Mahila Kisan Producer Federation/ CLF
	Management Training to Governing Body of Mahila Kisan Producer Federation	Training	8000	
	Registration & incorporation of Mahila Kisan Producer Federation	Training	8000	
	Development of record, book keeping , registration and processing fees, stationary and other expenditures		6000	
		Total	30000	

Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
2.3	Management support to federation of producer	No. of Infrastructure units	0	
3	Capacity Building			
3.1	Training module development : Print	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	For the capacity building of the community, training materials based as per training modules on various agriculture crops will be prepared and printed. Besides this, purchase of video-cassette on agriculture and horticulture development, animal husbandry development. and purchase of the training equipments like LCD and Laptop etc. will be done.
	Training modules development and printing of training literature	lump sum	100	
		Total	100	
3.2	Training module development : audio-visual	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	
	Audio-visual material development	lump sum	150000	
		Total	150000	
3.3	Training equipment & material	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	
	LCD and accessories equipment	lumpsum	50000	
	Seating arrangement at floor for women	lumpsum	10000	
	Electrical fitting equipment	lumpsum	10000	
		Total	70000	
3.4.1	Identification of CRPs ( for total 180 no of CRPs)	No.of CRP	Cost (Rs)	
	Identification and selection (180 persons x Rs 200)	180	200	Total of 180 CRPs will be identified for 9000 mahila Kisan ( 1 CRP for 50 Kisan s).
3.4.2	Training to CRP	No.of CRP	Cost (Rs)	
	Training of Sustainable agriculture	5 days training x Rs 300 (lodging, boarding and training material)	1500	In the first year 90 CRPs will be given capacity training. Training will comprise of three modules (crop specific). Each module will be covered in 5 days. In the second year remaining 90 CRPs will be identified and similar training for them also will organised. During third year refresher course for all the engaged CRPs will be organised. Each training will be residential training of five days each to be organised at three stages.
	Training of Kharif Crop cultivation POP	5 days training x Rs 300 (lodging, boarding and training material)	1500	
	Training of Rabi Crop cultivation POP	5 days training x Rs 300 (lodging, boarding and training material)	1500	
		Total 15 days in a year	4500	

Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
3.5.1	Identification of para-professionals ( for total 30 no of paraprofessionals)	No.of para-professionals	Cost (Rs)	
	Identification and selection (30 persons x Rs 300)	30	300	Total of 30 Para professionals will be identified (1 paraprofessional for six CRPs).
3.5.2	Trainings to para-professionals	No.of para-professionals	Cost (Rs)	
	Training of Sustainable agriculture	5 days training x Rs 400 (lodging, boarding and training material)	2000	These 30 paraprofessionals will be given capacity building training every year to acquire, update the knowledge of package of Practice of various crops. Training will comprise of three modules (crop specific). Each module will be covered in 5 days. Each training will be residential training of five days each to be organised at three stages.
	Training of Kharif Crop cultivation POP	5 days training x Rs 400 (lodging, boarding and training material)	2000	
	Training of Rabi Crop cultivation POP	5 days training x Rs 400 (lodging, boarding and training material)	2000	
		Total 15 days in a year	6000	
3.6	Training to Community	No. of community members	400	
	Training of Sustainable agriculture - POP Kharif crops( Maize, Soyabean, pigeon pea vegetables) and vegetable nursery raising for poorest of poor	one training ( training material and food charge	200	Two training cum knowledge sharing programme of one day each will be organised for Mahila Kisan s by CRPs and Para-workers.
	Training of Sustainable agriculture- POP rabi crops ( Gram, Wheat, maize, vegetables and seed production ) and vegetable nursery raising for poorest of poor	one training ( training material and food charge	200	
		Total	400	
3.7	Training to leaders & PRI	No. of leaders	Cost (Rs)	
	PRI role for women empower , PRI scheme and MKSP project	one training ( training material + food charge + resource person fee + Resource person travelling)	500	An one day training cum knowledge sharing programme will be organised for functionaries of local Panchayat Raj Institutions for awareness raising about MKSP and other government schemes of Gram Panchayat.

Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
3.8	Exposure visits of CRPs to immersion sites	Details	Cost (Rs)	
	Exposure visits of CRPs in project area per person cost	One day Exposure (food charge + travelling)	500	An One Day Exposure visit for CRPs to local crop research station will be organised to improve their skill and knowledge
3.9	Exposure visit of para-professional to immersion sites	Details	Cost (Rs)	
	Exposure visits of Para - professional at Anand Agriculture University- Anand and AMUL dairy federation per person cost	Three day Exposure (food charge + travelling+ boarding)	1500	An Three Days Exposure visit for Para professionals to Agriculture Universities, Dairy Institutes and other progressive farmers fields will be organised to improve their skill and knowledge
3.10	Exposure visit of Community to immersion sites	Details	Cost (Rs)	
	Exposure visits of women farmer on Kharif crop in project area per person cost	One day Exposure (food charge + travelling)	200	An One Day Exposure visit for selected Mahila Kisan s to good works within the project area will be organised to improve their skill and knowledge
	Exposure visits of Women Farmers on Rabi crop in project area per person cost	One day Exposure (food charge + travelling)	200	An One Day Exposure visit for selected Mahila Kisan s to good works within the project area will be organised to improve their skill and knowledge
		Total	400	
3.11	Service charge to CRP (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers)	Details	Cost (Rs)	
	Rs 100 per day resource fee and Total working 15 days = Rs 1500 per month	Rs 1500x 12 month	18000	Service charge paid to CRPs per year

Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
3.12	Service charge to para-professionals (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers)	Details	Cost (Rs)	
	Rs 150 per day resource fee and Total working 20 days = Rs 3000 per month and Rs 1000 traveling cost (Total Rs 4000)	Rs 4000x 12 month	48000	Service charge paid to Para workers per year
4	Community Investment Support			
4.1	Community Infrastructure	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	
	Low cost training centre charge Rs 5000 per month	Rs 4000 x 12 month	48000	For all the 15 CLF falling in three talukas, there will be three local centres, one in each taluka. Cost of infrastructure support for conducting trainings at local centres.
	Electricity	lumpsum	12000	
	Communication	lumpsum	12000	
	Stationary and other	lumpsum	6000	
		Total	78000	
4.2	Inputs to the Mahila Kisan (Revolving fund to producer group./ Cluster federation)	No. of Mahila Kisan	Cost (Rs)	
4.2.1	Kitchen garden (in 5 gunthas for two seasons)	1	500	All 9000 mahila Kisan s will be promoted to adopt kitchen garden in both Kharif and Rabi season
4.2.2	Vegetable seedling nursey raising (for poorest of poor; 10 % of total farmers; in 5 gunthas for two seasons)	1	2000	900 poorest of poor farmers would be promoted to raise nursery for the use of vegetable cultivation by all farmer
4.2.3	crop demonstration plots( 1 plot for one FPG/SHG; 1 acre)	1	2000	A crop demonstration plot with each of FPG/SHG will be developed with proper PoPs of sustainable agriculture
		Total	2000	

Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
4.3	Inputs to producer groups/ federation (grant/subsidy/full loan)	No.of producer groups	Cost (Rs)	
	Revolving capital for undertaking sustainable agriculture including seed production, vermi compost etc. by farmers)	1	720000	This capital investment will be used by Farmers' Producer Group/ Federation of Producer Groups as a revolving fund. From this fund interest free loan to individual Mahila Kisan will be provided for procuring improved seeds bio fertiliser and bio pesticides etc or Seed and fertiliser inputs may be provided to farmers on loan basis. This loan will be repaid by farmers after the completion of crop season and before taking loan for the next crop season. A risk fund of 20 % will be considered in case of crop failure due to climatic condition. A nominal service charge will be taken from farmers for this loan support. A 10 % of total fund under this head will be made available for poorest of poor farmers may be as subsidy for specific interventions.
4.4	Operational Fund of Producer federation	Details	Cost (Rs)	
	Revolving fund to CLF/FPG for availing loan to individual women farmers for irrigation machine, vegetable cultivation under Trellis (Mandava), well development and entrepreneurship	lumpsum	100000	This capital investment will be used by Producer Group/ Federation of Producer Groups as a revolving fund. From this fund Federation will provide loan for irrigation machines, vegetable cultivation under trellis, well development and other entrepreneurship loan to individual Mahila Kisan at nominal interest rate.
		Total	500000	
4.5.1	Development of women entrepreneurs by maize sheller activities ( One unit to each CLF)	lumpsum	50000	Maize seller equipment/ Thresher will be provided to Federation. / Producer group
5	Knowledge Management			
5.1	Identification of best practices	Lumpsum	2000	Visit to the farmer's field by expert for collecting data, documentation and dissemination on best practices.
5.2	Documentation of best practices	Lumpsum	4000	

Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
5.3	Dissemination of best practices	Lumpsum	300	
5.4	Other (Specify)			
	....			
E	Subtotal			
6	Monitoring & Evaluation			
6.1	Baseline survey	No. of HH to be covered	25	Expenditure to be incurred upon base line survey of 10 % of total no of Mahila Kisan .
6.2	Endline survey	No. of HH to be covered	25	Expenditure to be incurred upon end line survey of 10 % of total no of Mahila Kisan .
6.3	Independent evaluation studies	No. of Studies	59500	Expert will be hired for conducting evaluation of project on completion.
6.4	Public information disclosure	No.of information disclosure sites/places	Cost (Rs)	
	6X4 ft steel display board for project information	Lumpsum	5400	One Display board showing the info related to programme in each village will be placed
6.5	Social Audit	Details	Cost (Rs)	
	Village level meeting on MKSP for social audit	meeting arrangement + tea snaks + resource person travel cost	4500	During the implementation of programme a multidisciplinary team will conduct the meeting in each village and audit the programme about its impact.
7	Administration Expenditure (Maximum 5% of total project cost)			
	First Year			
7.1	Staff salaries	Rs/ Month	Rs /year	
	Project Coordinator (1)	18000	216000	
	Assistant Project Coordinator (2)	10000	240000	
	Account Officer	7000	84000	
	Total Staff salary		540000	
7.2	Travel & conveyance		60000	
7.3	Stationary		10000	
7.4	Communication		12000	

Sr. No.	Component	Unit Description	Cost (Rs)	Descriptive Note
	Project Cost			
7.5	Other (Specify)- computer charge		7700	
	Total		629700	
	Second Year			
7.1	Staff salaries	Rs Month	Rs year	
	Project Coordinator (1)	22000	264000	
	Assistant Project Coordinator (3)	12000	432000	
	Account Officer	8500	102000	
	Total Staff salary		798000	
7.2	Travel & conveyance		75000	
7.3	Stationary		17558	
7.4	Communication		18000	
7.5	Other (Specify)- computer charge		18000	
	Total		926558	
	Third Year			
7.1	Staff salaries	Rs Month	Rs year	
	Project Coordinator (1)	24000	288000	
	Assistant Project Coordinator (3)	13000	468000	
	Account Officer	9000	108000	
	Total Staff salary		864000	
7.2	Travel & conveyance		135000	
7.3	Stationary		30000	
7.4	Communication		25000	
7.5	Other (Specify)- computer charge		35967	
	Total		1089967	



**MKSP Standard Budget Template for Dahod district**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Total</b>
No .of Mahila Kisan	4000	4000	1000	9000
No. of producer groups	200	200	45	445
No. of villages	60	60	0	120
No. of Blocks	3	3	3	3
No. of Districts	1	1	1	1

## NARRATIVE BUDGET WORKSHEET

Sr. No	Component Project Cost	Unit Description	Physical Outlay (No. of units planned)				Unit Cost	Financial Outlay					
			Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)
<b>1</b>	<b>Project Inception</b>												
1.1.1	Mahila Kisan profiling	No. of mahila Kisan	9000	0	0	9000	10	90000	0	0	90000	67500	22500
1.1.2	MIS and Mahila Kisan Card		9000	0	0	9000	20	180000	0	0	180000	135000	45000
1.2	DPR Preparation	lumpsum	1	0	0	1	400000	400000	0	0	400000	300000	100000
1.3	Technical protocols documentation	lumpsum	1			1	50000	50000	0	0	50000	37500	12500
1.4	Value-chain Studies	lumpsum		3		3	150000	0	450000	0	450000	337500	112500
1.5	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	....							0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>720000</b>	<b>450000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1170000</b>	<b>877500</b>	<b>292500</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Institution Building</b>												
2.1	Mobilisation & Promotion of producer groups	No. of producer groups	225	220	0	445	6000	1350000	1320000	0	2670000	2002500	667500
2.2	Promotion of federation of producer group	No. of producer federations	15	0	0	15	30000	450000	0	0	450000	337500	112500
2.3	Management support to federation of producer	No. of Centres per taluka for producer federations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	....							0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B</b>	<b>Sub total</b>							<b>1800000</b>	<b>1320000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3120000</b>	<b>2340000</b>	<b>780000</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>												

Sr. No	Component Project Cost	Unit Description	Physical Outlay (No. of units planned)				Unit Cost	Financial Outlay					
			Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)
3.1	Training module development : Print	No. of training modules	4500	4500	0	9000	100	450000	450000	0	900000	675000	225000
3.2	Training module development : audio-visual	No. of training modules	3	0	0	3	150000	450000	0	0	450000	337500	112500
3.3	Training equipment & material	Nos	3	0	0	3	70000	210000	0	0	210000	157500	52500
3.4.1	Identification of CRP		90	90	0	180	200	18000	18000	0	36000	27000	9000
3.4.2	Training to CRP ( for total 180 no of CRPs)	No. of CRP	90	90	180	360	4500	405000	405000	810000	1620000	1215000	405000
3.5.1	Identification of Para Worker		30	0	0	30	300	9000	0	0	9000	6750	2250
3.5.2	Trainings to para-professionals ( for total 30 no of paraprofessionals)	No. of para-professionals	30	30	30	90	6000	180000	180000	180000	540000	405000	135000
3.6	Training to Community	No. of community members for two days	4500	4500	0	9000	400	1800000	1800000	0	3600000	2700000	900000
3.7	Training to leaders & PRI	No. of leaders	600	600	0	1200	500	300000	300000	0	600000	450000	150000
3.8	Exposure visits of CRPs to immersion sites	No. of CRPs	90	90	0	180	500	45000	45000	0	90000	67500	22500
3.9	Exposure visit of para-professional to immersion sites	No. of para-professionals	30	30	0	60	1500	45000	45000	0	90000	67500	22500
3.10	Exposure visit of Community to immersion sites	No. of Mahila Kisan for two days	300	450	600	1350	400	120000	180000	240000	540000	405000	135000
3.11	Service charge to CRP (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers)	No. of CRPs	90	180	180	450	18000	1620000	3240000	3240000	8100000	6075000	2025000

Sr. No	Component Project Cost	Unit Description	Physical Outlay (No.of units planned)				Unit Cost	Financial Outlay					
			Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)
3.12	Service charge to para-professionals (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers)	No.of para-professionals	30	60	60	150	48000	1440000	2880000	2880000	7200000	5400000	1800000
3.13	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	....							0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C</b>	<b>Sub total</b>							<b>7092000</b>	<b>9543000</b>	<b>7350000</b>	<b>23985000</b>	<b>17988750</b>	<b>5996250</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Community Investment Support</b>												
4.1	Community Infrastructure	No.of Infrastructure units	3	3	3	9	78000	234000	234000	234000	702000	526500	175500
4.2	Inputs to the Mahila Kisan	No.of mahila Kisan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.1	Kitchen Garden (5 Guntha for two season )	No. of Mahila Kisan	4000	4000	1000	9000	500	2000000	2000000	500000	4500000	3375000	1125000
4.2.2	Vegetable Seedling Nursery (for poorest of poor 10% of total farmer)	No. of Mahila Kisan	400	400	100	900	2000	800000	800000	200000	1800000	1350000	450000
4.2.3	Crop demonstration (1 plot for 1 group)	No. of plots	200	200	45	445	2000	400000	400000	90000	890000	667500	222500
4.3	Inputs to producer groups/ federation	No.of producer groups	15	0	0	15	720000	10800000	0	0	10800000	8100000	2700000
4.4	Operational Fund of Producer federation	No.of producer federations	15	0	0	15	100000	1500000	0	0	1500000	1125000	375000
4.5	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
4.5.1	Development of women entrepreneurs by maize sheller activities	No.of maize sheller/Thresher	5	5	5	15	50000	250000	250000	250000	750000	562500	187500

Sr. No	Component Project Cost	Unit Description	Physical Outlay (No.of units planned)				Unit Cost	Financial Outlay					
			Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/PIA Share/ Other funding agency (Rs)
<b>D</b>	<b>Sub total</b>							<b>15984000</b>	<b>3684000</b>	<b>1274000</b>	<b>20942000</b>	<b>15706500</b>	<b>5235500</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Knowledge Management</b>												
5.1	Identification of best practices	Lumpsum	35	50	35	120	2000	70000	100000	70000	240000	180000	60000
5.2	Documentation of best practices	Lumpsum	35	50	35	120	4000	140000	200000	140000	480000	360000	120000
5.3	Dissemination of best practices	Lumpsum	0	100	150	250	300	0	30000	45000	75000	56250	18750
<b>E</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>210000</b>	<b>330000</b>	<b>255000</b>	<b>795000</b>	<b>596250</b>	<b>198750</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>												
6.1	Baseline survey	No. of HH to be covered	900	0	0	900	25	22500	0	0	22500	16875	5625
6.2	Endline survey	No. of HH to be covered	203	345	352	900	25	5075	8625	8800	22500	16875	5625
6.3	Independent evaluation studies	No. of Studies	0	0	1	1	59500	0	0	59500	59500	44625	14875
6.4	Public information disclosure	No.of information disclosure sites/places	35	50	35	120	5400	189000	270000	189000	648000	486000	162000
6.5	Social Audit	No.of social audits	0	80	40	120	4500	0	360000	180000	540000	405000	135000
<b>F</b>	<b>Sub total</b>							<b>216575</b>	<b>638625</b>	<b>437300</b>	<b>1292500</b>	<b>969375</b>	<b>323125</b>
	<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)</b>							<b>26022575</b>	<b>15965625</b>	<b>9316300</b>	<b>51304500</b>	<b>38478375</b>	<b>12826125</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Administration Expenditure (Maximum 5% of total project cost)</b>							<b>1301129</b>	<b>798281</b>	<b>465815</b>	<b>2565225</b>	<b>1923919</b>	<b>641306</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)</b>							<b>27323704</b>	<b>16763906</b>	<b>9782115</b>	<b>53869725</b>	<b>40402294</b>	<b>13467431</b>

**Details of Administrative Expenses (5% of Total Budget )**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Unit Cost FY1</b>	<b>Unit Cost FY2</b>	<b>Unit Cost FY3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Project Coordinator (01)	216000	240000	264000	<b>720000</b>
Assistance Programme Coordinator (03)	360000	396000	432000	<b>1188000</b>
Accountant (01)	84000	96000	108000	<b>288000</b>
Travel & conveyance	70000	65000	65000	<b>200000</b>
Stationary	25000	25000	25000	<b>75000</b>
Communication	12000	12000	12000	<b>36000</b>
Other (Specify)- Computer work charge	20000	20000	18000	<b>58000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>787000</b>	<b>854000</b>	<b>924000</b>	<b>2565000</b>

**Salary Increment of Project Staff**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Salary Per Month for FY 1</b>	<b>Salary Per Month for FY 2</b>	<b>Salary Per Month for FY 3</b>
Project Coordinator (01)	18000	20000	22000
Assistance Programme Coordinator (03)	10000	11000	12000
<b>Accountant (01)</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>9000</b>

## Population Details of Villages of Dahod Block

Sr.No.	Name of the villages	Total Population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	Usravan	1770	886	884	1000:997
2	Dharmada	3753	1928	1825	1000:946
3	Sabrala	1047	526	521	1000:990
4	Dungarpur	2025	998	1027	1000:1029
5	Kharedi	6440	3274	3166	1000:967
6	Ukaradi	3579	1797	1782	1000:991
7	Delsar	4435	2262	2173	1000:960
8	Rajpur	2592	1304	1288	1000:987
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	2509	1256	1253	1000:997
10	Bhambhori	2033	1046	987	1000:943
11	Ranapur	3332	1659	1673	1000:1008
12	Himala	9000	5000	4000	1000:800
13	Bhilwada	5555	2718	2837	1000:1043
14	Motikhurj	4855	2370	2485	1000:1048
15	Chosala	5434	2757	2677	1000:970
16	Raliyati	6055	2755	3300	1000:1197
17	Kharoda	18645	10000	8645	10000:864
18	Chandawada	1779	867	912	1000:1050
19	Nagrala	6290	3192	3098	1000:970
20	Kotada Bujharg	1361	709	652	1000:919
21	Enami Bordi	2634	1329	1305	1000:980
22	Nimnaliya	2115	1016	1099	1000:1080
23	Rawlikhedi	748	372	376	1000:989
24	Navagram	5325	2661	2664	1000:1001
25	Kheng	6500	3400	3100	1000:705
26	Tanda	1683	855	828	1000:968
27	Jhari Khurd	3323	1686	1637	1000:970
28	undar	3700	1900	1800	1000:1055
29	Punsari	2404	1104	1300	1000:1177
30	Gamla	4958	2378	2580	1000:1084
31	Muwaliya	4564	2280	2284	1000:1001
32	Mandav	3764	1849	1915	1000:1035
33	Chhyan	616	307	309	1000:1006
34	Rabdai	3101	1544	1557	1000:1008
35	Bavka	7170	3627	3543	1000:976
36	Vanbhori	3660	1702	1958	1000:1150
37	Junapani	1206	601	605	1000:1006

## Annexure - 02

## Literacy Details of Dahod Block

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Literacy	Male Literacy	Female Literacy
1	Usravan		41	31
2	Dharmada		38	36
3	Sabrala		40	35
4	Dungarpur		40	35
5	Kharedi		38	36
6	Ukaradi		39	36
7	Delsar		39	38
8	Rajpur		40	32
9	Tarwadiya Himmat		40	35
10	Bhambhori		38	35
11	Ranapur		40	37
12	Himala		39	31
13	Bhilwada		39	35
14	Motikhurj		35	28
15	Chosala		40	37
16	Raliyati		43	37
17	Kharoda		35	30
18	Chandawada		50	30
19	Nagrala		37	35
20	Kotada Bujharg		45	25
21	Enami Bordi		37	31
22	Nimnaliya		25	17
23	Rawlikhedi		40	25
24	Navagram		50	25
25	Kheng		36	29
26	Tanda		35	29
27	Jhari Khurd		35	33
28	undar		45	20
29	Punsari		30	25
30	Gamla		32	32
31	Muwaliya		32	21
32	Mandav		41	36
33	Chhyan		36	32
34	Rabdal		35	31
35	Bavka		42	28
36	Vanbhor		40	30
37	Junapani		45	25



## Annexure -03

## Category Wise Information of Villages of Dahod Block

Sr. No	Name of the Villages	SC	ST	OBC	Genral	Total
1	Usravan	131	1549	90		1770
2	Dharmada	45	3690	18		3753
3	Sabrara		1047			1047
4	Dungarpur		1947	78		2025
5	Kharedi	227	5889	324		6440
6	Ukaradi	31	3417	131		3579
7	Delsar	15	4401	19		4435
8	Rajpur		2592			2592
9	Tarwadiya Himmat		2377	132		2509
10	Bhambhori		1833	200		2033
11	Ranapur	33	2099	1200		3332
12	Himala	100	8750	150		9000
13	Bhilwada	55	4000	1500		5555
14	Motikhurj		4855			4855
15	Chosala	75	5209	150		5434
16	Raliyati	55	5920	80		6055
17	Kharoda		18645			18645
18	Chandawada	27	1728	24		1779
19	Nagrara		6290			6290
20	Kotada Bujharg	21	1240	100		1361
21	Enami Bordi	34	2000	600		2634
22	Nimnaliya		2115			2115
23	Rawlikhedi		748			748
24	Navagram	245	4666	414		5325
25	Kheng		6500			6500
26	Tanda	140	1173	370		1680
27	Jhari Khurd		3323			3323
28	undar		3700			3700
29	Punsari		2404			2404
30	Gamla	1750	2928	200	80	4958
31	Muwaliya		4564			4564
32	Mandav		3471	6		3477
33	Chhyan	14	3750			3764
34	Rabdai	122	494			616
35	Bavka	35	3066			3101
36	Vanbhori		7170			7170
37	Junapani		3122	538		3660

## Annexure -04

## Category Wise Household Information of Villages of Dahod Block

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	SC Household	ST Household	OBC	General	Totaln HHs
1	Usravan	23	250	21		294
2	Dharmada	8	526	4		538
3	Sabrala		166			166
4	Dungarpur		290	9		299
5	Kharedi	33	889	44		966
6	Ukaradi	5	531	19		555
7	Delsar	3	728	4		735
8	Rajpur		415			415
9	Tarwadiya Himmat		432	21		453
10	Bhambhori		322	31		353
11	Ranapur	5	281	168		454
12	Himala	17	1210	23	1250	
13	Bhilwada	10	915	71		996
14	Motikhurj		690			690
15	Chosala	21	903	36		960
16	Raliyati	13	1470	17		1500
17	Kharoda		3500			3500
18	Chandawada	6	385	7		398
19	Nagrala		1118			1118
20	Kotada Bujharg	4	247	17		268
21	Enami Bordi	7	281	93		381
22	Nimnaliya		327			327
23	Rawlikhedi		189			189
24	Navagram	50	1276	104		1430
25	Kheng		993			993
26	Tanda	17	200	50		267
27	Jhari Khurd		558			558
28	undar		320			320
29	Punsari		208			208
30	Gamla	80	370	10	10	470
31	Muwaliya		915			915
32	Mandav		383	1		384
33	Chhyan	3	506			509
34	Rabdai	21	80			101
35	Bavka	7	815			822
36	Vanbhori		896			896
37	Junapani		364	68		432

## Annexure -05

## Land Information of Villages of Dahod Block

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Cultivable Land	Non Cultivable	Pasture Land	Forest Land	Waste Land	Total Land
1	Usravan	326	18				344
2	Dharmada	652	1	15		2	670
3	Sabrala	42	1	1			44
4	Dungarpur	161	14	8			183
5	Kharedi	214	68	680			962
6	Ukaradi	387	9	11	2	9	418
7	Delsar	625	5	12			642
8	Rajpur	82	7	260	34	7	390
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	483	24		200	10	717
10	Bhambhori	356	16	13			385
11	Ranapur	418	34.5	15.9	17.5	15.9	502.7
12	Himala	404.9	100.1	11.1		109.2	625
13	Bhilwada	756.1	25.1	366.9			1148.1
14	Motikhurj	488	125	125		70	808
15	Chosala	754	638				1392
16	Raliyati	753.4	42.5	22.2		42.5	860.6
17	Kharoda	1530	552	815	918		3815
18	Chandawada	138.58	17.84	5		3	164.42
19	Nagrala	522.8	14.34	53.08	45.97		636.8
20	Kotada Bujharg	297.97	11.87	46.89	15.31	8.23	380.27
21	Enami Bordi	158.55	10.81	23.83	15.03	1.09	209.31
22	Nimnaliya	99.36	2.3	9.7	92.51	0.4	204.27
23	Rawlikhedi	220.54	85.44	2.61	133.1		442
24	Navagram	999.61	51.3	25.1	548.45		1624.4
25	Kheng	303.91	90.95	9.1	13.26	104.24	525.49
26	Tanda	370.4	25.58	10.35	26.99		370
27	Jhari Khurd	458.95	49	13	26.05	4	551
28	undar	287.78	51.38	10.47	34.54	67.1	451
29	Punsari	1090	200	190	90	80	1650
30	Gamla	3500	100	50	10	50	3710
31	Muwaliya	429.59	332.69		48.34	217.67	1028.29
32	Mandav	491.1	66	15		33	605
33	Chhyan	53.7	24	12			89
34	Rabdai	172.82	48.34		150.44		371.6
35	Bavka	1438.73	117.98	119.15	401.24	279.55	2365.65
36	Vanbhori	371.61	19.2	8.7		74.42	473.95
37	Junapani	170.42	170.42	21.1	269.15		631.07

## Annexure - 06

**Irrigation Details of Villages of Dahod Block**

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Irrigated	Rainfed
1	Usravan	156	170
2	Dharmada	315	337
3	Sabrala	24	18
4	Dungarpur	90	71
5	Kharedi	150	64
6	Ukaradi	187	200
7	Delsar	325	300
8	Rajpur	40	42
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	183	200
10	Bhambhori	190	166
11	Ranapur	200	218
12	Himala	214.9	190
13	Bhilwada	450	306
14	Motikhurj	288	200
15	Chosala	254	500
16	Raliyati	376.1	377.3
17	Kharoda	1000	530
18	Chandawada	84	54.58
19	Nagrala	300	222.8
20	Kotada Bujharg	118.16	179.87
21	Enami Bordi	106	52.31
22	Nimnaliya	37.94	61.42
23	Rawlikheddi	120.5	100
24	Navagram	600	399.6
25	Kheng	193	110.91
26	Tanda	160	210
27	Jhari Khurd	250	301
28	undar	120.17	167
29	Punsari	340	750
30	Gamla	1700	1800
31	Muwaliya	212	217.59
32	Mandav	250	240
33	Chhyan	28	25.7
34	Rabdai	72	100
35	Bavka	911.13	527.25
36	Vanbhor	171.6	200
37	Junapani	100	70.4

## Annexure-07

**Cropping Pattern of Villages of Dahod Block ( Kharif ) (No. in HHs)**

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Maize	Soyabean	Rice	Pigeon	Others
1	Usravan	180	90	56		
2	Dharmada	300	300	22	30	
3	Sabrala	28	8	6		
4	Dungarpur	100	51	10		
5	Kharedi	150	30	34		
6	Ukaradi	230	57	100		
7	Delsar	400	100	100		
8	Rajpur	60	10	12		
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	300	80	100	3	
10	Bhambhori	200	140	13	3	
11	Ranapur	331	17	70		
12	Himala	240	64	100		
13	Bhilwada	510	146	100		
14	Motikhurj	288	100	80	80	20
15	Chosala	540	154	60		
16	Raliyati	600	53.4	100		
17	Kharoda	1300	100	130		
18	Chandawada	90	30	15	3.58	
19	Nagrala	215	196	93.8	3	5
20	Kotada Bujharg	240.97	29	26	2	
21	Enami Bordi	130	9	11	8	
22	Nimnaliya	70.36	10	13	6	
23	Rawlikheddi	158.58	30	30	2.5	
24	Navagram	8	10	9	6	
25	Kheng	215	71	10.91	4	3
26	Tanda	300	30	36	2	
27	Jhari Khurd	378	28	40	5	
28	undar	180	38.7	60	9	
29	Punsari	990	80	10	10	
30	Gamla	1500	1000	900	100	
31	Muwaliya	408.59	10	6	5	
32	Mandav	380	25	86		
33	Chhyan	31	12	10.7		
34	Rabdai	160	6	6		
35	Bavka	1101.7	21	315.68		
36	Vanbhori	209	100	60	2.6	
37	Junapani	130	30	10	0.4	

Annexure - 08

**Cropping Pattern of Villages of Dahod Block ( Rabi ) (No. in HHs)**

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Vegetables
1	Usravan	120	180	20	
2	Dharmada	183	400	60	9
3	Sabrala	16	10	6	
4	Dungarpur	85	70	6	
5	Kharedi	120	70	24	
6	Ukaradi	160	160	30	
7	Delsar	300	275	20	
8	Rajpur	40	30	10	
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	203	170	30	2
10	Bhambhori	166	120	40	10
11	Ranapur	210	191	17	
12	Himala	186	160	27	
13	Bhilwada	420	236	30	
14	Motikhurj	200	188	100	
15	Chosala	275	175		
16	Raliyati	300	200		
17	Kharoda	1000	300		
18	Chandawada	70	50	15	4
19	Nagrala	282	100	31.8	9
20	Kotada Bujharg	151.8	90.97	46.2	
21	Enami Bordi	100	50	6	
22	Nimnaliya	55.06	32.1	0.1	0.15
23	Rawlikhedhi	128	88	4.5	
24	Navagram	9	4	11	
25	Kheng	153	103	47.91	
26	Tanda	190	170	110.1	
27	Jhari Khurd	211	218	22	
28	undar	138	100.7	49	
29	Punsari	661	400	29	
30	Gamla	1500	1000	800	200
31	Muwaliya	263	156	10.19	
32	Mandav	350	110	20	
33	Chhyan	25	15	13.7	
34	Rabdai	91	71	8	
35	Bavka	651.73	738	46	3
36	Vanbhori	225	116	25.6	5
37	Junapani	110	50.4	10	

Annexure - 09

**Cropping Pattern of Villages of Dahod Block ( Rabi ) (No. in HHs)**

Sr.No.	Name of the villages	Moong	Vegetables	Others
1	Usravan	0	0	0
2	Dharmada	0	0	0
3	Sabralla	0	0	0
4	Dungarpur	0	0	0
5	Kharedi	0	0	0
6	Ukaradi	0	0	0
7	Delsar	0	0	0
8	Rajpur	0	0	0
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	0	0	0
10	Bhambhori	0	3	0
11	Ranapur	0	0	0
12	Himala	0	0	0
13	Bhilwada	0	0	0
14	Motikhurj	0	0	0
15	Chosala	0	0	0
16	Raliyati	0	0	0
17	Kharoda	0	0	0
18	Chandawada	3	3	0
19	Nagralla	6	2.5	0
20	Kotada Bujharg	1	0	0
21	Enami Bordi	5	0	0
22	Nimnaliya	0	0	0
23	Rawlikhedi	0	0	0
24	Navagram	3	0	0
25	Kheng	10	0	0
26	Tanda	0	0	0
27	Jhari Khurd	0	0	0
28	undar	0	0	0
29	Punsari	4	0	0
30	Gamla	85	0	0
31	Muwaliya	10	4	0
32	Mandav	0	0	0
33	Chhyan	0	0	0
34	Rabdal	0	0	0
35	Bavka	0	0	0
36	Vanbhorl	0	0	0
37	Junapani	10	5	0

**Farmer Details of Villages of Dahod Block**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Small Farmers</b>	<b>Marginal Farmers</b>	<b>Big Farmers</b>	<b>Landless</b>
1	Usravan	190	83	9	12
2	Dharmada	200	300	10	28
3	Sabrala	73	78	10	5
4	Dungarpur	199	90	10	
5	Kharedi	466	420	40	6
6	Ukaradi	240	260	39	16
7	Delsar	275	440	10	10
8	Rajpur	182	200	30	5
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	311	140	2	
10	Bhambhori	178	139	30	6
11	Ranapur	209	184	42	19
12	Himala	750	380	70	50
13	Bhilwada	540	400	35	21
14	Motikhurj	320	350	20	
15	Chosala	465	425	55	15
16	Raliyati	780	600	100	20
17	Kharoda	2000	1300	200	
18	Chandawada	160	185	53	
19	Nagrala	489	577	52	
20	Kotada Bujharg	131	61	39	37
21	Enami Bordi	195	136	32	18
22	Nimnaliya	126	131	36	34
23	Rawlikhedi	125	58	6	
24	Navagram	467	759	200	4
25	Kheng	325	550	31	87
26	Tanda	160	95	8	4
27	Jhari Khurd	351	183	4	20
28	undar	200	100	10	10
29	Punsari	112	83	8	
30	Gamla	300	150	10	10
31	Muwaliya	511	343	27	34
32	Mandav	230	250	20	9
33	Chhyan	57	40	4	
34	Rabdal	301	451	30	40
35	Bavka	529	219	131	17
36	Vanbhori	264	160	8	
37	Junapani	130	100		



**Cropping Practices of Villages of Dahod Block ( Kharif )**

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Improved seed	Bio fertilizer	Chemical fertilizers	Use of Pesticides	Weedicide
1	Usravan	50	100	200		
2	Dharmada	80	300	500		
3	Sabrala	30	100	150		
4	Dungarpur	100	200	250	10	
5	Kharedi	147	300	800	20	
6	Ukaradi	50	100	300	30	
7	Delsar	150	250	600	25	
8	Rajpur	100	280	400	21	
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	100	280	400	20	
10	Bhambhori	130	250	300	21	
11	Ranapur	154	290	400		
12	Himala	350	300	275	75	
13	Bhilwada	160	630	800		
14	Motikhurj	140	400	600	10	
15	Chosala	100	500	800		
16	Raliyati	100	200	600		
17	Kharoda	240	600	1000		
18	Chandawada	20	50	120	20	
19	Nagrala	80	104	323	10	
20	Kotada Bujharg	70	100	79	21	19
21	Enami Bordi	51	59	91	20	
22	Nimnaliya	20	42	62	12	12
23	Rawlikhedi	21	39	130	13	
24	Navagram	150	320	800		
25	Kheng	59	41	310	10	
26	Tanda	30	50	100	38	
27	Jhari Khurd	40	91	108	8	
28	undar	30	60	200		
29	Punsari	30	151	200		
30	Gamla	159	190	400	70	
31	Muwaliya	34	36	101	6	
32	Mandav	40	105	450	30	
33	Chhyan	10	30	40		
34	Rabdai	40	30	80	3	
35	Bavka	231	201	603	103	
36	Vanbhori	40	70	200		
37	Junapani	30	45	200		

## Annexure - 12

## Cropping Practices in Villages of Dahod Block ( Rabi )

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Improved seed	Bio fertilizer	Chemical fertilizers	Use of Pesticides	Weedicide	Insecticide
1	Usravan	50	100	200			
2	Dharmada	100	300	500			
3	Sabrala	30	100	150			
4	Dungarpur	100	200	250			
5	Kharedi	200	310	800	16		
6	Ukaradi	85	100	300	20		
7	Delsar	150	200	600	21		
8	Rajpur	100	280	400	15		
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	101	280	400	21		
10	Bhambhori	153	200	300	28		
11	Ranapur	131	290	400	21		
12	Himala	350	300	250	50		
13	Bhilwada	250	430	800	10		
14	Motikhurj	140	400	600	10		
15	Chosala	100	200	400			
16	Raliyati	100	200	400			
17	Kharoda	200	600	1000			
18	Chandawada	21	30	122	10		
19	Nagralla	70	80	333	15		
20	Kotada Bujharg	55	100	101	13	23	11
21	Enami Bordi	38	51	73	2		
22	Nimnaliya	11	7	62			
23	Rawlikhedi	30	42	100			
24	Navagram	181	300	800			
25	Kheng	10	31	310	10		
26	Tanda	31	38	91	11		
27	Jhari Khurd	30	30	89			
28	undar	35	45	200			
29	Punsari	50	70	200	20		
30	Gamla	110	130	400	10		
31	Muwaliya	36	41	251	8		
32	Mandav	40	170	450	21		
33	Chhyan	20	37	25			
34	Rabdai	31	34	91	9		
35	Bavka	538	335	631	31		
36	Vanbhori	40	80	200			
37	Junapani	21	60	200			

**Productivity of Crops in Villages of Dahod ( Kharif )**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Maize	Soyabean	Rice	Pigeon
1	Usravan	14	9	10	
2	Dharmada	17	12	10	8
3	Sabrala	14	10	10	
4	Dungarpur	15	10	9	
5	Kharedi	16	10	11	
6	Ukaradi	15	10	12	
7	Delsar	15	10	10	
8	Rajpur	14	11	10	8
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	12	10	10	4
10	Bhambhori	13	10	11	3
11	Ranapur	16	13	12	5
12	Himala	13	8	10	4
13	Bhilwada	16	13	10	8
14	Motikhurj	13.5	10	9	5
15	Chosala	10	8	9	
16	Raliyati	12	9	9	
17	Kharoda	12	11	11	
18	Chandawada	11	9	10	3
19	Nagrala	11	9	8	4
20	Kotada Bujharg	10	5	4	2.5
21	Enami Bordi	10	8	7	2
22	Nimnaliya	13	8	6	3
23	Rawlikhedi	11	9	8	3
24	Navagram	13	11	10	
25	Kheng	11	8	9	3
26	Tanda	11	9	8	3
27	Jhari Khurd	11	8	7	3
28	undar	13	10	11	3
29	Punsari	11	9	7	3
30	Gamla	11	9	10	3
31	Muwaliya	9	8	8	3
32	Mandav	16	10	11	
33	Chhyan	14	10	10	
34	Rabdai	10	8	7	3
35	Bavka	12	8	10	3
36	Vanbhor	13	11	9	2
37	Junapani	13	11	9	3

## Annexure - 14

## Productivity of Crops in Villages of Dahod Block ( Rabi )

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Vegetables
1	Usravan	14	10	11	
2	Dharmada	16	10	14	2
3	Sabralla	16	10	13	
4	Dungarpur	14	10	13	
5	Kharedi	14	10	13	
6	Ukaradi	14	9	14	
7	Delsar	14	10	13	
8	Rajpur	14	10	14	
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	14	10	12	2
10	Bhambhori	16	12	14	3
11	Ranapur	13	10	13	
12	Himala	14	11	12	
13	Bhilwada	15	10	12	
14	Motikhurj	14	11	12	
15	Chosala	11	9		
16	Raliyati	13	10		
17	Kharoda	13	9		
18	Chandawada	10	8	8	1
19	Nagralla	13	8	9	
20	Kotada Bujharg	11	7.5	10	
21	Enami Bordi	9	9	10	
22	Nimnaliya	10	9	11	1
23	Rawlikhedi	12	10	9	
24	Navagram	11	7	9	
25	Kheng	10	9	10	
26	Tanda	10	9	10	
27	Jhari Khurd	10	9	9	
28	undar	12	11	11	
29	Punsari	12	10	9	
30	Gamla	10	7	12	
31	Muwaliya	10	9	9	
32	Mandav	15	10	13	
33	Chhyan	16	9	12	
34	Rabdal	11	7	8	1
35	Bavka	11	10	11	2
36	Vanbhori	12	10	11	3
37	Junapani	12	9	11	

Annexure - 15

**Productivity of Crops of different Villages of Dahod Block ( Summer )**

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	Moong	Vegetable
1	Usravan	0	0
2	Dharmada	0	0
3	Sabralla	0	0
4	Dungarpur	0	0
5	Kharedi	0	0
6	Ukaradi	0	0
7	Delsar	0	0
8	Rajpur	0	0
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	0	0
10	Bhambhori	0	0
11	Ranapur	0	0
12	Himala	0	0
13	Bhilwada	0	0
14	Motikhurj	0	0
15	Chosala	0	0
16	Raliyati	0	0
17	Kharoda	0	0
18	Chandawada	0.5	0.2
19	Nagralla	0	0
20	Kotada Bujharg	2	0
21	Enami Bordi	1	0
22	Nimnaliya	0	0
23	Rawlikhedi	0	0
24	Navagram	3	0
25	Kheng	3	0
26	Tanda	2	0
27	Jhari Khurd	0	0
28	undar	0	0
29	Punsari	2	0
30	Gamla	1	0
31	Muwaliya	1	0
32	Mandav	0	0
33	Chhyan	0	0
34	Rabdall	0	0
35	Bavka	0	0
36	Vanbhorl	0	0
37	Junapanl	2	3

## Annexure 16

## Source of Irrigation

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Well	Tube Well	Canal	Lift Irrigation
1	Usravan	11	0	0	
2	Dharmada	45	7	0	1
3	Sabrala	8	0	0	1
4	Dungarpur	11	6	0	1
5	Kharedi	2	0	0	0
6	Ukaradi	37	0	0	0
7	Delsar	5	0	0	0
8	Rajpur	40	5	0	0
9	Tarwadiya Himmat	17	14	1	0
10	Bhambhori	12	2	0	0
11	Ranapur	21	0	0	1
12	Himala	9	0	0	0
13	Bhilwada	28	0	1	0
14	Motikhurj	55	0	1	1
15	Chosala	20	5	1	3
16	Raliyati	19	100	1	1
17	Kharoda	85	0	1	3
18	Chandawada	28	0	0	0
19	Nagrala	35	9	0	0
20	Kotada Bujharg	3	0	1	0
21	Enami Bordi	3	0	1	0
22	Nimnaliya	12	0	1	0
23	Rawlikhedhi	3	0	0	0
24	Navagram	95	0	1	1
25	Kheng	14	0	0	3
26	Tanda	8	15	0	1
27	Jhari Khurd	12	0	0	0
28	undar	12	1	0	0
29	Punsari	12	0	0	0
30	Gamla	10	0	1	0
31	Muwaliya	22	27	0	0
32	Mandav	24	16	0	0
33	Chhyan	15	0	1	0
34	Rabdai	15	0	1	0
35	Bavka	85	0	1	0
36	Vanbhori	20	0	1	0
37	Junapani	6	0	0	0

## Population Details of Villages of Dhanpur Block

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Male population	Female Population	Total Population	Sex Ratio
1	Singawali	770	740	1510	1000:960
2	Pipariya	610	500	1110	1000:819
3	Kundawa	1000	900	1900	1000:900
4	Dungarpur	1400	1360	2760	1000:971
5	Aamli Menpur	1940	2050	3990	1000:1056
6	Kothariya	1240	1390	2630	1000:1120
7	Kanjar	832	850	1682	1000:1021
8	Umariya	635	525	1160	1000:835
9	Bor Dhanpur	695	755	1450	1000:1086
10	Khokhra	711	700	1411	1000:984
11	Dumka	1450	1500	2950	1000:1034
12	Tokarva	1300	1200	2500	1000:923
13	Lakhna Gojiya	922	941	1863	1000:1020
14	Bhindol	711	721	1432	1000:1014
15	Pipero	3080	2970	6050	1000:964
16	Taramkach	485	456	941	1000:940
17	Raiyawan	1345	1155	2500	1000:846
18	Sajoi	3825	3650	7475	1000:954
19	Bhanpur	2388	2172	4560	1000:909
20	Simamoi	949	901	1850	1000:949
21	Dabhva	1400	1000	2400	1000:714
22	Rampur	1500	1300	1800	1000:866
23	Gadhwel	1500	1230	2730	1000:820
24	Chari	800	600	1400	1000:750
25	Rachva	1004	976	1980	1000:972
26	Kotambi	830	835	1665	1000:1006
27	Anandpur	355	490	675	1000:1065
28	Pav	1525	1500	3025	1000:983
29	Ved	1640	1510	3150	1000:920
30	Mandav	2165	2100	4265	1000:969
31	Bhanpur	2388	2172	4560	1000:909
32	Khokhbed	390	300	690	1000:769
33	Kaneja	778	678	1456	1000:871
34	Limdi Mendri	1580	1420	3000	1000:898
35	Gumli	720	540	1260	1000:750
36	Mahunal	1700	2025	3752	1000:1911

## Category Wise Population of Villages of Dhanpur Block

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	SC	ST	OBC	Genral	Total
1	Singawali		380	1130		1510
2	Pipariya	20	100	990		1110
3	Kundawa		150	1750		1900
4	Dungarpur	18	882	1860		2760
5	Aamli Menpur	50	3540	400		3990
6	Kothariya	30	1200	1200	200	2630
7	Kanjar		1682			1682
8	Umariya		1000	150		1150
9	Bor Dhanpur		1450			1450
10	Khokhra		278	1133		1411
11	Dumka		2135	815		2950
12	Tokarva		200	2300		2500
13	Lakhna Gojiya	200	1050	613		1863
14	Bhindol	1026	406			1432
15	Pipero	50	1500	4500		6050
16	Taramkach		341	600		941
17	Raiyawan		2500			2500
18	Sajoi		7410	65		7475
19	Bhanpur		4560			4560
20	Simamoi		100	1750		1850
21	Dabhva		1500	900		2400
22	Rampur	150	100	2550		2880
23	Gadhwel	500	1500	730		2730
24	Chari		1400			1400
25	Rachva		1089	891		1980
26	Kotambi		1390	275		1665
27	Anandpur		340	335		675
28	Pav		3025			3025
29	Ved		1530	1620		3150
30	Mandav		4250	15		4265
31	Bhanpur		4560			4560
32	Khokhbed		320	370		690
33	Kaneja	66	990	400		1456
34	Limdi Mendri		500	2500		3000
35	Gumli		983	177	100	1260
36	Mahunal		3680		72	3752



## Annexure - 19

## Household Information of Villages of Dhanpur Block

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	SC Households	ST House holds	OBC Households	Genral Households	Total
1	Singawali		43	147		190
2	Pipariya	4	15	96		115
3	Kundawa		30	200		230
4	Dungarpur	3	89	185		277
5	Aamli Menpur	7	325	55		387
6	Kothariya	4	100	107	10	221
7	Kanjar		175			175
8	Umariya		130	35		165
9	Bor Dhanpur		213			213
10	Khokhra		33	242		275
11	Dumka		225	100		325
12	Tokarva		35	250		285
13	Lakhna Gojiya	29	165	81		275
14	Bhindol		175	180		355
15	Pipero	9	188	396		593
16	Taramkach		120	350		470
17	Raiyawan		315			315
18	Sajoi		942	8		950
19	Bhanpur		451			451
20	Simamoi			190		210
21	Dabhva		170	110		280
22	Rampur	20	11	249		280
23	Gadhwel	65	167	80		312
24	Chari		151			151
25	Rachva		222	182		404
26	Kotambi		129	80	5	214
27	Anandpur		41	39		80
28	Pav		301			301
29	Ved		145	152		297
30	Mandav		641		51	692
31	Bhanpur		451			451
32	Khokhbed		27	29		56
33	Kaneja	9	111	55		175
34	Limdi Mendri		45	385		430
35	Gumli		90	70		160
36	Mahunal		352		7	359

## Land Information about Villages of Dhanpur Block

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Cultivable Land	Non Cultivable Land	Pasture Land	Forest Land	Waste Land	Total
1	Singawali	430	70	60		2	562
2	Pipariya	124		4	56	5	189
3	Kundawa	150	50	200	200	35	635
4	Dungarpur	196	11	51	118	15	391
5	Aamli Menpur	652	251	41	260	89	1293
6	Kothariya	145	3	6	55	5	214
7	Kanjar	400	38	29	215	5	687
8	Umariya	165	23	13	75	3	279
9	Bor Dhanpur	113	41	8	76	1	239
10	Khokhra	19.24	35.25	16.58			70.09
11	Dumka	900	100	30	50	20	1100
12	Tokarva	256	9	5	57	27	354
13	Lakhna Gojiya	178	4	2	2	1	187
14	Bhindol	955	5	8	300	4	1272
15	Pipero	572	13	8		15	108
16	Taramkach	233.39		28.56	88.11		350
17	Raiyawan	74	48	46	28	38	234
18	Sajoi	55	6	3	37	4	105
19	Bhanpur	975	295	210	978	85	2543
20	Simamoi	320	15	103	143	15	596
21	Dabhva	80		10	60		150
22	Rampur	280	150	5	180	280	895
23	Gadhwel	150	120	130	210	2	612
24	Chari	200		10	100	8	318
25	Rachva	521.29	1049	1049	20.3	1042	3681
26	Kotambi	420.25	410	410	15.29	1040.3	2295
27	Anandpur	210	7	9	180	12	418
28	Pav	293	7	10	180		490
29	Ved	250	7	8	75		240
30	Mandav	453	31	18	93	10	605
31	Bhanpur	975	295	210	978	85	2543
32	Khokhbed	210	8	10	50	15	293
33	Kaneja	500	100	300	150	25	1075
34	Limdi Mendri	509		418	150	35	1112
35	Gumli	145	2	7	50	26	230
36	Mahunal	351	36	21	85	10	503

**Irrigation Information about Villages of Dhanpur Block**

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Irrigated	Rainfed
1	Singawali	211	219
2	Pipariya	90	14
3	Kundawa	50	100
4	Dungarpur	25	171
5	Aamli Menpur	131	522
6	Kothariya	55	90
7	Kanjar	165	235
8	Umariya	141	24
9	Bor Dhanpur	39	74
10	Khokhra	10	9
11	Dumka	550	350
12	Tokarva	146	110
13	Lakhna Gojiya	115	61
14	Bhindol	250	700
15	Pipero	371	201
16	Taramkach	133	100
17	Raiyawan	52	22
18	Sajoi	35	20
19	Bhanpur	475	500
20	Simamoi	102	218
21	Dabhva	50	30
22	Rampur	100	180
23	Gadhwel	80	70
24	Chari	150	50
25	Rachva	410	111
26	Kotambi	250	170
27	Anandpur	150	60
28	Pav	93	293
29	Ved	190	60
30	Mandav	200	153
31	Bhanpur	475	500
32	Khokhbed	26	184
33	Kaneja	260	240
34	Limdi Mendri	250	259
35	Gumli	65	80
36	Mahunal	100	251

## Cropping Pattern in Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Kharif )

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	Maize	Soyabean	Rice	Pigeon	Other
1	Singawali	280		140	10	
2	Pipariya	64		40	20	
3	Kundawa	95		45	10	
4	Dungarpur	105		25	35	31
5	Aamli Menpur	282	20	270	80	
6	Kothariya	85		30	30	
7	Kanjar	290	49	40	21	
8	Umariya	115		40	10	
9	Bor Dhanpur	73		30	10	
10	Khokhra	10		6	3	
11	Dumka	500		225	175	
12	Tokarva	180		70	6	
13	Lakhna Gojiya	100		70	8	
14	Bhindol	405		390	160	
15	Pipero	246		283	40	3
16	Taramkach	120		60	40	13
17	Raiyawan	34	17	16	7	
18	Sajoi	30		10	5	
19	Bhanpur	400		300	100	175
20	Simamoi	130		90	75	25
21	Dabhva	40	10	15	15	
22	Rampur	150		80	45	5
23	Gadhwel	80	5	50	15	
24	Chari	100		50	20	30
25	Rachva	250		240	20	10
26	Kotambi	250	8	157	5	
27	Anandpur	100		50	60	
28	Pav	160		103	30	
29	Ved	165		55	40	
30	Mandav	200		100	100	53
31	Bhanpur	400		300	100	175
32	Khokhbed	80	40	80	10	
33	Kaneja	225	50	95	75	55
34	Limdi Mendri	200		200	80	9
35	Gumli	95		30	15	5
36	Mahunal	210		51	45	5

**Cropping Pattern in Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Rabi )**

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Vegetable
1	Singawali	130	10	280	10
2	Pipariya	30	20	64	10
3	Kundawa	37	18	95	
4	Dungarpur	50	30	105	11
5	Aamli Menpur	240	20	382	10
6	Kothariya	30	30	85	
7	Kanjar	110	49	201	40
8	Umariya	50	13	100	2
9	Bor Dhanpur	40	10	60	5
10	Khokhra	7	4	8	
11	Dumka	350	50	475	25
12	Tokarva	50	50	150	6
13	Lakhna Gojiya	63	53	60	2
14	Bhindol	200	190	450	160
15	Pipero	183	100	246	43
16	Taramkach	80	20	120	13
17	Raiyawan	17	15	35	7
18	Sajoi	4	6	38	7
19	Bhanpur	90	102	300	9
20	Simamoi	90	65	130	35
21	Dabhva	25	10	40	5
22	Rampur	100	30	150	
23	Gadhwel	52	15	78	5
24	Chari	15	5	125	5
25	Rachva	230	30	250	10
26	Kotambi	155	15	250	
27	Anandpur	85	10	110	5
28	Pav	130	20	143	
29	Ved	85	10	165	
30	Mandav	80	180	200	5
31	Bhanpur	90	102	300	3
32	Khokhbed		2		
33	Kaneja	150	75	250	25
34	Limdi Mendri	160	50	260	39
35	Gumli	30	15	95	5
36	Mahunal	91	40	210	10

**Cropping Pattern of Crops in Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Summers )**

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	Moong	Vegetables	Others
1	Singawali			
2	Pipariya	10	5	4
3	Kundawa		3	
4	Dungarpur			
5	Aamli Menpur			
6	Kothariya		2	
7	Kanjar		1	
8	Umariya	3	1	
9	Bor Dhanpur			
10	Khokhra			
11	Dumka			
12	Tokarva			
13	Lakhna Gojiya			
14	Bhindol		10	10
15	Pipero		5	
16	Taramkach		15	
17	Raiyawan			
18	Sajoi	5	5	
19	Bhanpur			
20	Simamoi			
21	Dabhva			
22	Rampur		5	
23	Gadhwel			
24	Chari		3	
25	Rachva			
26	Kotambi			
27	Anandpur		5	
28	Pav		2	
29	Ved		8	
30	Mandav			
31	Bhanpur			
32	Khokhbed			
33	Kaneja			
34	Limdi Mendri			
35	Gumli			
36	Mahunal			

## Farmer Details of Villages of Dhanpur Block

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Big Farmers	Landless
1	Singawali	168			22
2	Pipariya	25	89		1
3	Kundawa	165	45	12	8
4	Dungarpur	186	76	12	3
5	Aamli Menpur	40	330	17	
6	Kothariya	121	100		
7	Kanjar	175			
8	Umariya	93	53	18	1
9	Bor Dhanpur	145	61	7	
10	Khokhra	120	80	75	
11	Dumka	225	98		2
12	Tokarva	134	134	17	
13	Lakhna Gojiya	174	91	10	
14	Bhindol	301	49	5	
15	Pipero	255	145	193	
16	Taramkach	330	70	67	3
17	Raiyawan	295	15	5	
18	Sajoi	934	12	4	
19	Bhanpur	351	100		
20	Simamoi	130	65	15	
21	Dabhva	200	65	15	
22	Rampur	250	30		
23	Gadhwel	280	32		
24	Chari		151		
25	Rachva	321	83		
26	Kotambi	129	80	5	
27	Anandpur	78	2		
28	Pav	112	19		1
29	Ved	340	267	7	23
30	Mandav	361	217	94	
31	Bhanpur	351	100		
32	Khokhbed	30	26		
33	Kaneja	112	44	9	10
34	Limdi Mendri	200	100	130	
35	Gumli	75	70	25	
36	Mahunal	159	178	22	

## Annexure- 26

## Cropping Practices in Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Kharif )

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Improved seed	Bio Fretilizers	Chemical Fertilizers	Use of Pesticides	Weedicide	Insecticide
1	Singawali	140	55	168	30	168	
2	Pipariya	105	110	95	30	1	
3	Kundawa	75	38	90			
4	Dungarpur	100	277	75	79		37
5	Aamli Menpur	210	300	290	110	50	
6	Kothariya	210	200				
7	Kanjar	21	131	141	7	47	
8	Umariya	87	101	143	18	65	13
9	Bor Dhanpur	18	181	41	9	181	5
10	Khokhra	200	275	195	150		100
11	Dumka	153	325	280	65		55
12	Tokarva	221	285	230	120	50	50
13	Lakhna Gojiya	51	107	41	48	8	5
14	Bhindol	210	300	290	510	50	50
15	Pipero	220	493	380	15		
16	Taramkach	200	220	220	50		
17	Raiyawan	15	20	29	2	3	
18	Sajoi	110	580	322			
19	Bhanpur	100	300	51			
20	Simamoi	15	120	139			
21	Dabhva	23	22	30			
22	Rampur	15	112	15			
23	Gadhwel	2	90	20	1		
24	Chari	40	130	150	47		
25	Rachva	30	95	90	2		
26	Kotambi	190	214	39	10		
27	Anandpur	15	45	18	2		
28	Pav	78	290	67	22		
29	Ved	139	250	77	3		
30	Mandav	92	500	100			
31	Bhanpur	100	300	51			
32	Khokhbed	21	56	17			
33	Kaneja	25	83	151	24	48	10
34	Limdi Mendri	100	330	200	223		7
35	Gumli	20	140	60	60		
36	Mahunal	24	86	151	23	48	



**Cropping Pattern in Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Rabi )**

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Improved seed	Bio Fretilizers	Chemical Fertilizers	Use of Pesticides	Weedicide	Insecticide
1	Singawali	140	55	168	30	168	
2	Pipariya	105	110	95	30	1	
3	Kundawa	70	81	80			
4	Dungarpur	100	277	75	79		37
5	Aamli Menpur	210	120	105	60	50	
6	Kothariya	21	100	100			
7	Kanjar	15	28	35	12	47	
8	Umariya	87	101	143	18	65	13
9	Bor Dhanpur	18	171	41	7	181	5
10	Khokhra	200	275	195	150		100
11	Dumka	80	125	175	40		55
12	Tokarva	221	285	230	120	50	50
13	Lakhna Gojiya	68	105	43	7	8	5
14	Bhindol	210	300	290	510	50	50
15	Pipero	40	9	340	8		
16	Taramkach	175	137	89	15		
17	Raiyawan	17	21	29	7	3	
18	Sajoi	110	581	322			
19	Bhanpur	100	300	51			
20	Simamoi	17	127	139			
21	Dabhva	23	30	20			
22	Rampur	15	80	35			
23	Gadhwel	5	90	2	3		
24	Chari	40	131	157	49		
25	Rachva	20	30	8			
26	Kotambi	190	214	39	10		
27	Anandpur	15	45	18	2		
28	Pav	78	290	67	22		
29	Ved	139	250	77	3		
30	Mandav	92	500	100			
31	Bhanpur	100	300	51			
32	Khokhbed	21	56	17			
33	Kaneja	16	38	54	12	48	10
34	Limdi Mendri	100	330	200	223		7
35	Gumli	20	141	63	67		
36	Mahunal	16	38	54	17	48	

## Productivity of Crops in Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Kharif )

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Maize	Soyabean	Rice	Pigeon	Others
1	Singawali	12		8	5	
2	Pipariya	12	10	8	5	
3	Kundawa	17		8	7	
4	Dungarpur	15		29	7	
5	Aamli Menpur	12	5	13	8	
6	Kothariya	14		12	10	
7	Kanjar	20	6	12	8	
8	Umariya	12		10	8	
9	Bor Dhanpur	14		15	9	
10	Khokhra	15		12	8	
11	Dumka	12		8	5	
12	Tokarva	20		12	8	
13	Lakhna Gojiya	13	21	13		
14	Bhindol	21		25	8	
15	Pipero	12		10	7	
16	Taramkach	19		29	7	
17	Raiyawan	21	5	27	7	
18	Sajoi	15	5	7	2	
19	Bhanpur	15		20	13	
20	Simamoi	12		5	3	
21	Dabhva	19	7	20	6	
22	Rampur	12		12	10	
23	Gadhwel	15	2	10	3	
24	Chari	10		8	2	
25	Rachva	10	2	8	4	
26	Kotambi	15	10	21		
27	Anandpur	18		28	8	
28	Pav	22		29	6	
29	Ved	22		29	6	
30	Mandav	13		15	12	
31	Bhanpur	15		20	13	
32	Khokhbed	15		27	8	
33	Kaneja	11	5	8	5	
34	Limdi Mendri	22		15	6	4
35	Gumli	12		7	6	
36	Mahunal	12		13	10	5

## Productivity of Crops in Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Rabi )

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Vegetables
1	Singawali	8	7	13	2
2	Pipariya	8	8	12	2
3	Kundawa	13	2	19	
4	Dungarpur	17	6	14	
5	Aamli Menpur	10	8	12	5
6	Kothariya	10	12	15	
7	Kanjar	21	7	20	3
8	Umariya	11	12	11	2
9	Bor Dhanpur	19	7	15	2
10	Khokhra	15	9	14	
11	Dumka	2	2	7	1
12	Tokarva	21	7	20	3
13	Lakhna Gojiya	17	4	13	2
14	Bhindol	15	6	21	
15	Pipero	8	7	8	2
16	Taramkach	15	3	20	2
17	Raiyawan	20	6	21	2
18	Sajoi	5	3	10	
19	Bhanpur	12	12	17	4
20	Simamoi	5	2	8	
21	Dabhva	19	7	17	2
22	Rampur	13	8	14	
23	Gadhwel	5	2	8	3
24	Chari	5	3	11	
25	Rachva	13	3	12	3
26	Kotambi	16	6	15	3
27	Anandpur	21	9	18	
28	Pav	18	7	23	
29	Ved	17	7	23	
30	Mandav	10	18	12	
31	Bhanpur	12	12	17	4
32	Khokhbed	19	8	20	2
33	Kaneja	14	3	8	1
34	Limdi Mendri	17	4	21	3
35	Gumli	6	8	10	2
36	Mahunal	8	9	10	5

## Annexure 30

**Productivity of Crops in Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Summer )**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Moong	Vegetable
1	Singawali		2
2	Pipariya		2
3	Kundawa		2
4	Dungarpur		
5	Aamli Menpur	3	4
6	Kothariya		2
7	Kanjar		1
8	Umariya	2	1
9	Bor Dhanpur		
10	Khokhra		
11	Dumka		5
12	Tokarva		
13	Lakhna Gojiya		
14	Bhindol		
15	Pipero	1	
16	Taramkach		2
17	Raiyawan		2
18	Sajoi		
19	Bhanpur	4	1
20	Simamoi		
21	Dabhva		
22	Rampur		
23	Gadhwel		1
24	Chari		
25	Rachva		3
26	Kotambi		
27	Anandpur		
28	Pav		
29	Ved		
30	Mandav		2
31	Bhanpur	4	1
32	Khokhbed		2
33	Kaneja	3	1
34	Limdi Mendri		1
35	Gumli		2
36	Mahunal	5	2

## Annexure - 31

## Population Details of Villages of Dhanpur Block ( Garbada )

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population	Sex Ratio
1	Tunki Anoop	954	993	1947	1000:1040
2	Sahada	1634	1588	3222	1000:971
3	Similiya Bujharg	3300	3200	6500	1000:969
4	Garbada	11309	11382	22691	1000:1006
5	Zhari Bujharg	7177	7152	14329	1000:996
6	Patiya Zol	2450	2130	4580	1000:00:00
7	Gulbar	2058	2083	4141	1000:1012
8	Bachwada	1391	1318	2709	1000:947
9	Abhlod	8060	7909	15969	1000:981
10	Chandala	1791	1830	3621	1000:1021
11	Minkyar	3123	3000	6123	1000:960
12	Vajelav	2617	2513	5130	1000:960
13	Nadhelav	5896	5951	11847	1000:1009
14	Nimach	1309	1408	2717	1000:1075
15	Tunki Vaju	2220	2225	4445	1000:1002
16	Pandadi	2533	2467	5000	1000:973
17	Bharsada	2390	1990	4380	1000:832
18	Gangardi	1441	1307	2748	1000:907
19	Bhe	4211	4213	8224	1000:1000.47
20	Vadva	2469	2326	4795	1000:942
21	Gangrada	2502	2455	4954	1000:981
22	Jambua	1540	1613	3153	1000:1047
23	Nalvai	1999	1978	3977	1000:989
24	Matva	2685	2405	5090	1000:895
25	Bhutardi	608	547	1155	1000:899
26	Boriyala	4004	3938	7942	1000:983
27	Dadur	1024	951	1975	1000:928
28	Nelsur	2494	2372	4866	1000:951
29	Charchoda	3081	2983	6064	1000:968
30	Ambali	2907	2864	5771	1000:985
31	Devdha	3057	3055	6112	1000:999
32	Patiya	3799	3777	7576	1000:994
33	Jesawada	2686	2443	5129	1000:909
34	Nandva	1500	1700	3200	1000:1133

## Annexure - 32

## Category Wise Population of Villages of Dhanpur Block

Sr. No.	Name of Village	SC	ST	OBC	Genral	Total
1	Tunki Anoop		1947			1947
2	Sahada	35	3187			3222
3	Similiya Bujharg		6500			6500
4	Garbada	1000	18951	1620	1120	22691
5	Zhari Bujharg		14329			14329
6	Patiya Zol		4580			4580
7	Gulbar		517			517
8	Bachwada	18	2691			2709
9	Abhlod	175	14594	1200		15969
10	Chandala	225	3296	100		3621
11	Minkyar		6213			6123
12	Vajelav	25	5105			5130
13	Nadhelav		11841	6		11847
14	Nimach	13	2704			2717
15	Tunki Vaju	160	4057	228		4445
16	Pandadi		5000			5000
17	Bharsada	75	4305			4380
18	Gangardi	70	2428	250		2748
19	Bhe	6	8179	235		8240
20	Vadva					4795
21	Gangrada	259	4960	8		4957
22	Jambua	116	2969	68		3153
23	Nalvai	30	3947			3977
24	Matva		5086	4		5090
25	Bhutardi		1155			1155
26	Boriyala	7699	5	243		7947
27	Dadur	1975				1975
28	Nelsur	18	4823	25		4866
29	Charchoda		6064			6064
30	Ambali	5749		22		5771
31	Devdha		6112			6112
32	Patiya	15	7561			7561
33	Jesawada	445	3989	650	45	5129
34	Nandva		3200			3200

## Household Information of Villages of Garbada Block

Sr.No.	Name of Village	SC Household	ST Household	OBC Households	Genral Households	Total
1	Tunki Anoop		278			278
2	Sahada	7	530			537
3	Similiya Bujharg		812.5			812.5
4	Garbada	200	1660	270	160	2290
5	Zhari Bujharg		2047			2047
6	Patiya Zol		794			794
7	Gulbar		517			517
8	Bachwada	5	283	2		290
9	Abhlod	35	1593	200		1774
10	Chandala	375	470.8	16.66	300	862.42
11	Minkyar		765			465
12	Vajelav	3	852			855
13	Nadhelav		1602	1		1609
14	Nimach	2	388			390
15	Tunki Vaju	32	712	38		782
16	Pandadi		1200			1200
17	Bharsada	15	620			635
18	Gangardi	28	800	102		930
19	Bhe	1		25	472	498
20	Vadva		515			515
21	Gangrada	15	283	2		290
22	Jambua	22	514	7		543
23	Nalvai	7	700			707
24	Matva		500	1		501
25	Bhutardi		135			135
26	Boriyala		591	39		630
27	Dadur		320			320
28	Nelsur	2	547	1		550
29	Charchoda		809			809
30	Ambali		934	3		937
31	Devdha		764			764
32	Patiya	3	1079			1082
33	Jesawada	150	488	100	15	750
34	Nandva		390			

## Annexure - 34

## Land holding Information about Villages of Garbada Block

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Cultivable Land	Non Cultivable land	Pasture Land	Forest Land	Waste Land	Total
1	Tunki Anoop	190.43	35	20	55	10	310.43
2	Sahada	286		50	235.59	164	685.89
3	Similiya Bujharg	1130.75	50	50	200	70	1500.75
4	Garbada	800.6	250	100		50	1200.6
5	Zhari Bujharg	1663.89	30	20	225	10	1948.89
6	Patiya Zol	1190.94	25	30	50	5	1300.95
7	Gulbar	258	58	18	35		359
8	Bachwada	300	5	10	150	5	470
9	Abhlod	1279.1	3	6	10	2	1300.1
10	Chandala	1190.75	30	30	300	50	1600.75
11	Minkyar	967.53	33	150	600		1750.53
12	Vajelav	250	25	5		35	315
13	Nadhelav	600	150	200.2	150		1100.2
14	Nimach	450	10	30	300	25	815
15	Tunki Vaju	532.91	58.04	78.82	54.88		724.65
16	Pandadi	438.55	326.19		326.19	326.19	1417.12
17	Bharsada	283		25	50		358
18	Gangardi	183.7	162	3			348.7
19	Bhe	569.15		29	517.62	20.14	1144.91
20	Vadva	324.84	7	6.56	206.19	6.56	551.68
21	Gangrada	1250	300	150	157	50	1907
22	Jambua	384		35.01	83.04	8.39	510.43
23	Nalvai	231.12	23.34	3.2		4.4	367.3
24	Matva	501	200	50.04	439	10	1200
25	Bhutardi	131.49	9.42	6		9.52	144.38
26	Boriyala	952.54	89.34	15.7		243.24	1300.82
27	Dadur	231.88	10.11	3.11		18.48	253.49
28	Nelsur	161.87	41.68	14.16			186.15
29	Charchoda	343.18		2.02	202.34		545.15
30	Ambali	402.45		25.17		348.58	776.2
31	Devdha	600	10	41	150	50	851
32	Patiya	430	50	23	300		803
33	Jesawada	300		13		87	400
34	Nandva	204	5	4	25	24.16	262.16



**Irrigation Information about Villages of Garbada Block**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Irrigated</b>	<b>Rainfed</b>
1	Tunki Anoop	40	150.43
2	Sahada	71.5	215
3	Similiya Bujharg	25	1105.75
4	Garbada	50	750.6
5	Zhari Bujharg	413	1250.54
6	Patiya Zol	300	1000.94
7	Gulbar	15	243
8	Bachwada	43	257
9	Abhlod	150.1	1129
10	Chandala	150	1040.75
11	Minkyar	150.53	812
12	Vajelav	30	218
13	Nadhelav	50	550
14	Nimach	50	400
15	Tunki Vaju	42.3	491.61
16	Pandadi	84	354.54
17	Bharsada	13	270
18	Gangardi	3	180.7
19	Bhe	20.4	525.39
20	Vadva	43	281.84
21	Gangrada	360	890
22	Jambua	110	274
23	Nalvai	6.67	224.44
24	Matva	200	301
25	Bhutardi	12	119.49
26	Boriyala	5	946.54
27	Dadur	173	59.97
28	Nelsur	80.93	80.93
29	Charchoda	10.11	333.06
30	Ambali	110	292.45
31	Devdha	400	200
32	Patiya	30	400
33	Jesawada	5	15
34	Nandva	20	184

**Cropping Pattern of different Crops in Villages of Grabada Block ( Kharif )**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Maize	Soyabean	Rice	Pigeon
1	Tunki Anoop	150		40.43	
2	Sahada	215	20	51	
3	Similiya Bujharg	900.75	70	150	10
4	Garbada	600	100	100.6	
5	Zhari Bujharg	1250.54	50	450	35
6	Patiya Zol	900.25	20.5	50.25	10.5
7	Gulbar	200		58	
8	Bachwada	250		50	
9	Abhlod	639.25	447.65	192	
10	Chandala	1070.75	50	50	20
11	Minkyar	726.53		241.75	
12	Vajelav	200		50	
13	Nadhelav	400		200	
14	Nimach	200	100	150	
15	Tunki Vaju	425		107.91	
16	Pandadi	400		38.55	
17	Bharsada	213	10	60	
18	Gangardi	133		50	
19	Bhe	525.39		43.76	
20	Vadva	224		100.84	
21	Gangrada	1100	50	100	
22	Jambua	192.2	96	96	
23	Nalvai	115.12	57.5	57.5	
24	Matva	300	50	100	50
25	Bhutardi	65.5	52.4	13.4	
26	Boriyala	476	238	240.54	
27	Dadur	131.88		100	
28	Nelsur	141.64		20.23	
29	Charchoda	254.95		88.22	
30	Ambali	120.59	5.66	36.42	
31	Devdha	300	100	200	
32	Patiya	300	4	100	30
33	Jesawada	269	22.44	27	
34	Nandva	132.6		51	

**Cropping Pattern of different Crops in Villages of Garbada Block ( Rabi )**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Vegetable
1	Tunki Anoop	150	40		
2	Sahada	215	51	10	
3	Similiya Bujharg	25	15	20	
4	Garbada	400	200	50	
5	Zhari Bujharg	400.35	50	50	
6	Patiya Zol	200	50	50	
7	Gulbar	100	50	10	
8	Bachwada	120	100	25	
9	Abhlod	800	100	50	
10	Chandala	80	30	40	
11	Minkyar	500	200	10	
12	Vajelav	150	50	5	
13	Nadhelav	300	100	50	
14	Nimach	150	200	25	
15	Tunki Vaju	300	180.91	20	
16	Pandadi	200.55	100	50	
17	Bharsada	100	130	10	
18	Gangardi	50.7	25	3	
19	Bhe	80.93	2.42	20.23	
20	Vadva	224	100.84		
21	Gangrada	240	60	60	
22	Jambua	80.1	40.2	15.6	
23	Nalvai	15.12	30		
24	Matva	150	70	3	2
25	Bhutardi	24.5	49.125	24.5	
26	Boriyala	18	270		
27	Dadur	131.88	50	50	
28	Nelsur	66.77	84.98	8.09	2.02
29	Charchoda	121.4	117.36		
30	Ambali	105.22	28.32	25.09	4.04
31	Devdha	300	100	100	
32	Patiya	200	180		
33	Jesawada	269	30		
34	Nandva	88.4	95.4	5	

**Farmer Details of Villages of Grabada Block**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Big Farmers	Landless
1	Tunki Anoop	200	178		
2	Sahada	300	190	3	8
3	Similiya Bujharg	550	200	50	
4	Garbada	800	900	10	510
5	Zhari Bujharg	1197	825	25	
6	Patiya Zol	450	250	64.2	
7	Gulbar	200	300	3	
8	Bachwada	90	200	3	6
9	Abhlod	450	390	20	35
10	Chandala	150.28	350	20	53
11	Minkyar	400	390	5	
12	Vajelav	350	225		3
13	Nadhelav	700	600	20	1
14	Nimach	300	200	6	2
15	Tunki Vaju	190	213	12	45
16	Pandadi	260	239	8	
17	Bharsada	300	150	3	12
18	Gangardi	346	435	6	150
19	Bhe	598	5		7
20	Vadva	121	156		
21	Gangrada	180	120		5
22	Jambua	301	16	18	29
23	Nalvai	775	35		10
24	Matva	550	150		7
25	Bhutardi	117	3		
26	Boriyala	400	50		12
27	Dadur	590			
28	Nelsur	650			
29	Charchoda	1203			
30	Ambali	110	69	18	7
31	Devdha	400	600		
32	Patiya	500	400	6	3
33	Jesawada	280	8		150
34	Nandva	250	50	3	

## Annexure - 39

## Cropping practices in Villages of Garbada Block ( Kharif )

Sr.No.	Name of Village	Improved Seed	Bio Fertilizers	Chemical Fertilizers	Use of Pesticides	Weedicide	Insecticide
1	Tunki Anoop	19	270	270	10	50	100
2	Sahada	200	500	500	50	200	300
3	Similiya Bujharg	50	750	6500	50	25	50
4	Garbada	400	1350	1400	200	400	800
5	Zhari Bujharg	80	2000	1500	200	50	25
6	Patiya Zol	30	750	650	20	5	20
7	Gulbar	10	500	500			10
8	Bachwada	50	300	300	50	100	150
9	Abhlod	400	1500	1600	300	800	800
10	Chandala	70	500.28	400	50	25	25
11	Minkyar	150	700	700	200	300	500
12	Vajelav	150	800	800	200	300	500
13	Nadhelav	300	1600	1600	150	300	500
14	Nimach	90	390	390	25	190	200
15	Tunki Vaju	110	700	712	110	200	300
16	Pandadi	200	1000	1100	50	300	500
17	Bharsada	35	600	635	10	80	200
18	Gangardi	39	930	930	39	39	200
19	Bhe	150	450	498	35	30	45
20	Vadva	35	390	490	20	50	100
21	Gangrada	210	300	294	215	250	100
22	Jambua	40	520	543	15	80	150
23	Nalvai	82	650	707	82	40	150
24	Matva	35	430	501	35	25	
25	Bhutardi	100	120	120	100	20	120
26	Boriyala	70	600	600	10	30	150
27	Dadur	70	320	320	70	70	70
28	Nelsur	300	500	550	40	300	340
29	Charchoda	25	755	809	25	8	80
30	Ambali	220	410	738	220	50	
31	Devdha	300	700	700	50	500	500
32	Patiya	100	900	900	25	200	300
33	Jesawada	270	210	500	270		270
34	Nandva	20	350	390	20	30	50

## Annexure - 40

## Cropping Practices in Villages of Garbada Block ( Rabi )

Sr.No.	Name of Village	Improved Seed	Bio Fertilizers	Chemical Fertilizers	Use of Pesticides	Weedicide	Insecticide
1	Tunki Anoop	30		200	30	50	100
2	Sahada	200		500	100	300	200
3	Similiya Bujharg	40		70	30	10	20
4	Garbada	500		1400	50	500	800
5	Zhari Bujharg	150		350	50	50	50
6	Patiya Zol	35		250	50	10	25
7	Gulbar	10		450		10	
8	Bachwada	100		100	50	100	200
9	Abhlod	600		1500	200	600	700
10	Chandala	70		100	25	25	15
11	Minkyar	200		500	200	500	200
12	Vajelav	250	750	800	250	300	300
13	Nadhelav	200		1500	200	300	500
14	Nimach	50		350	50	100	150
15	Tunki Vaju	100		712	100	200	300
16	Pandadi	300		950	150	300	400
17	Bharsada	80		400	100	300	300
18	Gangardi	45		800	100	100	200
19	Bhe	60		310	10	50	70
20	Vadva	100		515	100	200	200
21	Gangrada	210	300	250	215	150	100
22	Jambua	15		250	15	80	150
23	Nalvai	150		700	150	150	200
24	Matva	45		223	45	50	60
25	Bhutardi	100		120	100	50	50
26	Boriyala	40		90	10	40	40
27	Dadur	90		320	150	110	150
28	Nelsur	75		395	200	200	165
29	Charchoda	50		590	50	25	160
30	Ambali	200		738	250		
31	Devdha	300		500	30	200	300
32	Patiya	200		900	50	300	200
33	Jesawada	150		500	150	50	150
34	Nandva	120	198	200	88	45	15

**Productivity of Crops in Villages of Garbada Block ( Kharif )**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Maize	Soyabean	Rice	Pigeon
1	Tunki Anoop	13		15	
2	Sahada	39	32	42	
3	Similiya Bujharg	12	8	14	4
4	Garbada	14	16	18	
5	Zhari Bujharg	14	8	17	10
6	Patiya Zol	10	8	15	6
7	Gulbar	13		14	
8	Bachwada	14		16	
9	Abhlod	16	20	18	
10	Chandala	15	10	17	7
11	Minkyar	39		44	
12	Vajelav	34	32	24	
13	Nadhelav	39		46	
14	Nimach	14	15	16	
15	Tunki Vaju	37		44	
16	Pandadi	29		34	
17	Bharsada	37	34	37	
18	Gangardi	34		37	
19	Bhe	12		10	
20	Vadva	32		27	
21	Gangrada	16	9	18	3
22	Jambua	12	7	10	
23	Nalvai	12	10	12	
24	Matva	7	7	10	2.4
25	Bhutardi	17	22	12	
26	Boriyala	12	10	7	
27	Dadur	12	25	15	
28	Nelsur	15		10	
29	Charchoda	12		10	2.4
30	Ambali	14	5	10	5
31	Devdha	14	13	15	
32	Patiya	29		32	17
33	Jesawada	7	10	10	
34	Nandva	24	27	34	

## Productivity of Crops in Villages of Garbada Block ( Rabi )

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Vegetable
1	Tunki Anoop	42	10		
2	Sahada	49	22	44	
3	Similiya Bujharg	16	7	14	
4	Garbada	20	7	15	
5	Zhari Bujharg	20	9	18	
6	Patiya Zol	18	10	15	
7	Gulbar	14	7	15	
8	Bachwada	20	8	21	
9	Abhlod	49	29	44	
10	Chandala	14	10	13	
11	Minkyar	49	32	49	
12	Vajelav	44	24		
13	Nadhelav	46	24		
14	Nimach	19	11	20	
15	Tunki Vaju	39	29	49	
16	Pandadi	39	24		
17	Bharsada	44	34	42	
18	Gangardi	44	32		
19	Bhe	19	7	22	
20	Vadva	34	22		
21	Gangrada	18	3	20	
22	Jambua	14	7	15	
23	Nalvai	17	7		
24	Matva	19	5	15	
25	Bhutardi	19	10	22	
26	Boriyala	17	7.41		
27	Dadur	17	7	22	
28	Nelsur	22	7	19	
29	Charchoda	19	5	17	
30	Ambali	15	10	12	
31	Devdha	17	11	19	
32	Patiya	44	22.23		
33	Jesawada	14	0.6	12.35	
34	Nandva	44	22.23	34	



**Productivity of Crops in Villages of Garbada Block ( Summer )**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Moong	Vegetables
1	Tunki Anoop	0	0
2	Sahada	0	0
3	Similiya Bujharg	0	0
4	Garbada	0	0
5	Zhari Bujharg	0	0
6	Patiya Zol	0	0
7	Gulbar	0	0
8	Bachwada	0	0
9	Abhlod	0	0
10	Chandala	0	0
11	Minkyar	0	0
12	Vajelav	0	0
13	Nadhelav	0	0
14	Nimach	0	0
15	Tunki Vaju	0	0
16	Pandadi	0	0
17	Bharsada	0	0
18	Gangardi	0	0
19	Bhe	0	0
20	Vadva	0	0
21	Gangrada	0	0
22	Jambua	0	0
23	Nalvai	0	0
24	Matva	2	0
25	Bhutardi	0	0
26	Boriyala	0	0
27	Dadur	0	0
28	Nelsur	0.4	0.8
29	Charchoda	0	0
30	Ambali	0	0
31	Devdha	0	0
32	Patiya	0	0
33	Jesawada	0	0
34	Nandva	0	0

<b>Analysis of Data obtained from Dahod block</b>	
<b>Population Details</b>	In 20 villages of Dahod block the male population is more than female population. While in 17 villages female population is dominant over male population. Hence it can be concluded that male population is dominant in most villages but there is not clear cut majority of male dominance.
<b>Category wise population</b>	All villages of Dahod block are either dominated by tribals or completely tribal. After tribals OBC's are second most dominant social force in most of the villages, while SC's are dominant in 6 villages. It can be concluded that tribals have wide spread presence in villages of Dahod block while OBC's and SC's are second and third dominant social force in terms of numbers respectively. Genral people have their presence in just a single village with least dominance in Dahod block.
<b>House hold Information</b>	Since the tribals are most dominant and comparatively more widesread class in the villages of Dahod block therefore all villages of Dahod block are either dominated by tribal households or almost all households are tribals. Similarly OBC's being the second most dominant social force occupy the second position in terms of number of households. While Sc's Occupy least position in terms of number of households in villages of Dahod block. Genral people have their presence in just a single village with least dominance in Dahod block.
<b>Land Holding Information ( in Ha )</b>	It may be observed that in almost all villages fraction of cultivable land is more than other types of land i.e. Pasture land, forest land , non cultivable land. Hence cultivable land has a greater fraction of land than other types of land in Dahod block. Cultivable land has second largest fraction of land in 3 villages. Non Cultivable land has second greatest fraction of land in 12 villages, non cultivable land has third larger fraction of land in 13 village, fourth largest in 7 villages, Pasture land has second greatest fraction of land in 8 villages. Forest land has second highest fraction of land in 8 villages, third highest fraction of land in 6 villages, fourth largest fraction of land in 10 villages, fifth largest fraction of land in 2 villages, highest fraction of land in a single village and absent in single village. Waste land has third largest fraction of land in 7 villages, second largest fraction of land in 5 villages, absent in 16 village, fifth largest fraction of land in 5 villages. Overall cultivable land has largest fraction of land among all types of land followed by Non cultivable, forest land, pasture land and waste land respectively.
<b>Farmer Details</b>	In most of the villages of Dahaod block number of small farmers are more than big farmers and marginal farmers, hence small farmers constitute dominating class among farmers. While in remaining villages where small farmers are not dominating social force marginal farmers constitute dominating force. And in almost all villages big farmers and landless constitute third and fourth largest class in terms of numbers.
<b>Irrigation</b>	Out of 37 villages of Dahod block 19 villages have major fraction of irrigated land as compared to rainfed land. Hence most villages have major fraction of irrigated land as compared to rainfed land. Subsequently fraction of irrigated land in the total cultivable land is more than rainfed land.

<b>Cropping Pattern ( in Hactare ) -- Kharif</b>	Almost all villages of Dahod block have maize as most sown crop or it is the crop which occupy largest fraction of cultivable land. In 16 villages of Dahod block Soyabean is second largest crop while in 15 Villages of Dahod block rice is second largest crop in terms of land area in which it is sown. Pigeon is either least sown crop or not sown. Hence it can be concluded that Maize occupiess largest land area among all the crops of Kharif season and subsequently it must be the most produced crop. While Soyabean, Rice and pigeon are second, third and fourth most sown crop.
<b>Cropping Pattern ( in Hactare ) -- Rabi</b>	In almost all villages of Dahod block Wheat is most sown crop or it is the crop which occupy largest fraction of cultivable land in Rabi season. However in some villages Gram is most sown crop. While in most cases Gram occupiess second position and maize occupiess third position in terms of land area in which they are sown. Vegetables are either least sown as seen in most villages or not sown at all. Hence it can be concluded that Wheat is the chief crop of Rabi season while Gram, Maize and Vegetables are second, third and fourth most sown crop in Rabi season.
<b>Cropping Pattern ( in Hactare ) -- Summer</b>	In summer season the sowing rate of crops goes down as it is not the season of production. Moong is sown only in 10 villages, while vegetables are sown in only 6 villages. But overall the moong is most sow in summer season.
<b>Cropping Practices ( No. of HHs ) ( Kharif )</b>	In almost all villages of Dahod block most of the farmers are using chemical fertilizers while Bio fertilizers have second position in terms of practice and Improved seeds have third position in terms of practice in most of the villages. Insecticide are not in use even in a single village while Pesticides are in practice in a few villages with least following in terms of it's practice. Hence it can be concluded that Chemical fertilizers are being used mostly in almost all villages of Dahod block. While Bio fertilizers and Improved seeds have second and third largest following in terms of practice. Weedicide is used in just a single village.
<b>Cropping Practices ( No. of HHs ) ( Rabi )</b>	In Rabi season cemical fertilizers are in use more than Bio fertilizers and Improved seeds in most of the villages of Dahod block. In almost all villages the chemical fertilizers have greater following than Bio fertilizers and Improved seeds in terms of practice. In almost all villages of Dahod block Bio fertilizers have second largest following while Improved seeds have third largest following in almost all villages. Pesticides are in practice in a few villages.
<b>Productivity ( Quintile/ Hectare)-- Kharif</b>	In almost all villages of Dahod block maize has highest productivity with a marginal difference over soyabean and Rice. While soyabean has second largest productivity in 19 villages while Rice has second largest productivity in 17 villages. Pigeon pea either has no productivity at all as in most cases or has least productivity. Overall Maize has highest productivity while soyabean and Rice have second and third highest productivity.

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<b>Productivity ( Quintle/ Hectare)-- Rabi</b>	In Rabi season Wheat has highest productivity among all crops in almost all villages of Dahod block. Gram has least productivity in 29 village out which some have either just another crop except Gram or the productivity of Wheat and maize are equal so as to leses productivity of Gram. In 19 villages Maize has second highest productivity while Gram has second highest productivity in just 2 villges of Dahod block. While in 3 villages Wheat and Maize have equal productivity similarly Gram and Maize have equal productivity in 3 villages of Dahod block. Ovearall Wheat has highest productivity in almost all villages, Maize has second highest productivity and Gram third highest productivity. Vegetables have least productivity.
<b>Productivity ( Quintle/ Hectare)-- Summer</b>	Moong is sown in 10 villages while vegetables are sown in just 2 villages. Moong has higher productivity than vegetables.

<b>Analysis of Data Obtained from Dhanpur Block</b>	
<b>Population Details</b>	In most of the villages Males are dominant over Female in terms of numbers. While females are dominant over males only in 11 villages. Hence it may be concluded that males have overall majority over females in Dhanpur block.
<b>Category wise population</b>	In 13 villages OBC's are dominant over other classes while ST's are dominant in 21 villages in which 8 villages have only tribal population and no any other class exist there. In 13 villages ST's are dominant over other classes. While in just one villages SC's are dominant over other classes. SC population is absent in 27 villages, while OBC's are absent in 9 villages. ST population have their presence in every village. Genral class is present in a few villages. Overall ST's are most dominant class in villages of Dhanpur block over other classes. OBC's are the second most dominant class and SC's are the third most dominant class in the villages of Dhanpur block.
<b>House hold Information</b>	OBC households are domnating in 15 villages, second most dominating in 12 villages, while OBC households are absent in 6 villages. ST households are dominating class in 21 villages out of which 7 villages have only tribal population, in 13 villages ST's are second most dominating force. In 27 villages SC households are absent while genral households are absent in 32 villages. Overall ST households are dominating in most of the villages hence they are the most dominated class over households of other classes, while OBC and SC households are second and third most dominating social forces respectively.
<b>Land Holding Information ( in Ha )</b>	Cultivable land has highest fraction of land among all types of land in almost all villages of Dhanpur block. While cultivable land has second highest fraction of land among all types of land in just 6 villages and third highest fraction of land in just one village. Non cultivable land has highest fraction of land among all types of land in just one village while non cultivable land has second highest fraction of land in just four villages, no non culivable land in four villages, third highest fraction of land in 13 village, fifth highest fraction of land in 5 villages, fourth highest fraction of land in 7 villages and highest fraction of land in 2 villages. Pasture land has third highest fraction of land in 15 villages, fourth highest fraction of land in 14 villages, highest fraction of land in just 2 villages, fifth highest fraction of land in 3 villages and second highest fraction of land in 2 villages. Forest land has second highest fraction of land in 22 villages, highest fraction of land in four villages, third highest fraction of land in 4 villages, fourth highest fraction of land in 2 villages, fifth highest fraction of land in a single village and absent in 3 villages. Waste land has fifth highest fraction of land in 11 villages, in 5 villages waste land has third highest fraction of land, in two villages it has second highest fraction of land and there is no waste land in 5 villages.

<b>Farmer Details</b>	32 villages of Dhanpur block are dominated by Small farmers while they have second position in terms of numbers in 3 villages and they are absent in 2 villages. Marginal farmers are dominating in total 6 villages out of which 2 villages have only population of Marginal farmers. In 27 villages marginal farmers have second position in terms of number while they are absent in 2 villages and third highest numbers in 3 villages. In 18 villages Big farmers have third position in terms of numbers while they are absent in 13 villages. Big farmers have second position in terms of numbers in 3 villages while they have fourth position in terms of number in just one village. In 26 villages there is not a single landless farmer while in remaining villages they have lowest position in terms of numbers. Overall Small farmers are most dominating in almost all villages while Marginal farmers, Big farmers and landless have second, third and fourth position in terms of numbers.
<b>Irrigation</b>	In 19 villages Irrigated land has a greater fraction as compared to Rainfed land while in remaining 17 villages Rainfed land has greater fraction of land as compared to Irrigated land. But overall rainfed land has greater fraction of land as compared to irrigated land in the Dhanpur block.
<b>Source of Irrigation</b>	Well is most widely used source of irrigation marking it's presence in almost every village. In 18 villages well is the only source of irrigation while there is not a single well in 3 villages. In 28 villages Tube well is absent but it has second position in terms of numbers in 5 villages out of which in three villages there is just a single tube well. Canal is present in just 4 villages. Single lift irrigation is present in 4 villages. A single pond is present in one villages. Hence it may be concluded that well is most common source of irrigation while tube well, canal and lift irrigation are second, third and fourth most frequently used source of irrigation in terms of numbers.
<b>Cropping Pattern ( in Hactare )</b>	In almost all villages Maize is most sown crop in Kharif season in terms of land area. In 27 villages soyabean crop is not sown. Rice occupies second position in terms of land area in 30 villages while it has third highest fraction of land area in 2 villages and greatest fraction of land area in two villages. Pigeon has least land area in 22 villages while in 11 villages Pigeon has third greatest land area and second greatest fraction of land area in 3 villages. Overall Maize occupies greatest area of cultivable land while Rice, Pigeon and Soyabean occupy second, third and fourth greatest land area overall.

<b>Rabi</b>	In almost all villages Wheat occupies second largest area of land while it occupies largest area of land in just one village and third largest fraction of land in just four villages. Maize occupies greatest area of land in almost all village except two villages out of which in one village maize is not sown and in another it occupies second largest area of land. Gram occupies third greatest area of land in most of the villages while in four villages it occupies second largest land area and largest land area in just one village. Hence it may be concluded that Maize occupies largest area of land while Wheat, Gram and Vegetables are second, third and fourth largest area of land.
<b>Summer</b>	In only 3 villages Moong is sown, while Vegetables are sown in just 14 villages and other crops are sown in just two villages. Overall vegetables are most sown among all crops of summer and subsequently Moong and others occupy first and third position in terms of land area.
<b>Cropping Practices ( No. of HHs ) ( Kharif )</b>	In 26 villages Bio fertilizers are used mostly while in 3 villages it is third most widely used and in 7 villages it is second most widely used. In 16 villages Improved seeds are second most widely used, third most widely used in 15 villages and fourth most widely used in 5 villages. Chemical fertilizers are most widely used in 11 villages, third most widely used in 11 villages, second most widely used in 11 villages and fourth most widely used in 2 villages and absent in one village. Pesticides are least used in 15 villages, fourth most widely used in 5 villages, most widely used in one village, third most widely used in a single village, second most widely used in 2 villages, fifth most widely used in a single village and absent in 10 villages. Weedicide are least used in 6 villages, most used in 1 village, fourth most widely used in 3 village, second most widely used in 2 villages, fifth most widely used in 3 villages, third most widely used in 2 villages and not used in 20 villages. Insecticides are absent 23 villages, least used in 11 villages, fourth and fifth most widely used in just a single village. Overall Bio fertilizers are practiced mostly while Chemical fertilizers, Improved seeds, weedicide, insecticide and others have second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth position in terms of their practice.

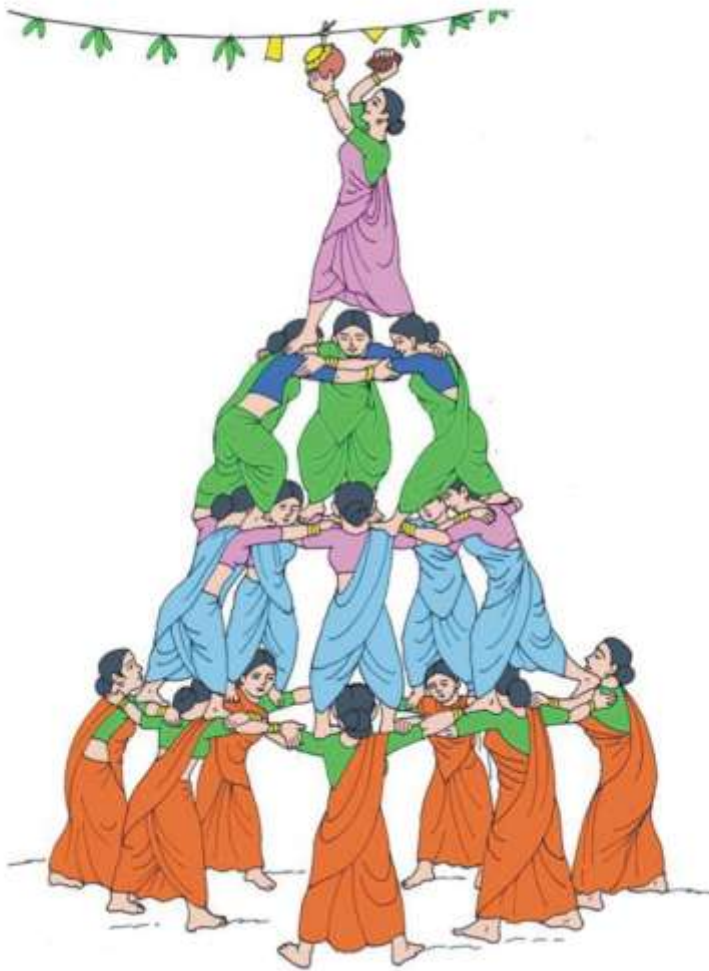
<b>Cropping Practices ( No. of HHs ) ( Rabi )</b>	Improved seeds are second most widely used in 16 villages, improved seeds are third most widely used in 10 villages, fourth most widely used in 7 villages. Bio fertilizers are most widely used in 23 villages, third most widely used in 5 villages, second most widely used in 7 villages, chemical fertilizers are third most widely used in 19 villages, second most widely used in 2 villages, fourth most widely used in a single village. Pesticides are fourth most widely used in 13 villages, fifth most widely used in 6 villages, third most widely used in 3 villages, second most widely used in 2 villages, not used in 9 villages and most practiced in just a single village. Weedicide are most widely used in 3 villages, least used in 5 villages, fourth most widely used in 2 villages, second most widely used in 2 villages and absent in 24 villages. Insecticides are fifth most widely used in 5 villages, sixth most widely used in 4 villages, fourth most widely used in 1 villages and absent in 26 villages. Overall Bio fertilizers are most widely used while Chemical fertilizers, Improved seeds, Pesticides, weedicide and Insecticides have second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth position in terms of practice.
<b>Productivity ( Quintile/ Hectare) -- Kharif</b>	Maize has highest productivity in 19 villages and second highest productivity in 17 villages. Soyabean has second highest productivity in 2 villages, least productivity in 6 villages, not produced in 26 villages, highest productivity in one village, third highest productivity in two villages. Rice has highest productivity in 17 villages, second highest productivity in 17 villages, least productivity in two villages. Pigeon pea has least productivity in 26 villages, it has third highest productivity 8 villages. Other crops are produced in just three villages. Over all Maize has highest productivity subsequently Rice, Pigeon pea and soyabean have second, third and fourth highest productivity.
<b>Productivity ( Quintile/ Hectare) -- Rabi</b>	Maize has highest productivity in 22 villages, second highest productivity in 13 villages, Wheat has second highest productivity in 21 villages, highest productivity in 12 villages and third highest productivity in 3 villages. Gram has third highest productivity in 26 villages, second highest productivity in 8 villages, least and highest productivity in one village. vegetables have least productivity in 15 villages, third highest productivity in 7 villages.
<b>Productivity ( Quintile/ Hectare) -- Summer</b>	In most of the cases where ever Moong is sown vegetables are not sown. Vegetables are sown in 20 villages while moong is sown in just 7 villages. Overall Vegetables have a greater productivity than Moong.



<b>Analysis of Data Obtained from Garbada Block</b>	
<b>Population Details</b>	In 24 villages male population has a greater size over female population while females are dominating in remaining 10 villages. Over all males are dominating over female in villages of Garbada block.
<b>Category wise population</b>	ST's have dominance in 29 villages out of 34 villages. 11 villages out of 29 ST dominant villages have only ST population. SC population is absent in 14 villages, in 10 villages have second largest population of SC's, 6 villages have third largest population of SC's, they have largest size of population in 3 villages and fourth largest size of population in just one village. In 20 villages OBC population is absent, 9 villages have second largest population of OBC's, 5 villages have least population of OBC's. Genral population is absent in 32 villages. Overall ST's have a clear cut majority in Garbada block. While SC, OBC and Genral have second, third and fourth position in terms of size of population.
<b>House hold Information</b>	33 villages are dominated by ST households out of which 13 villages have only ST households and in most of the remaining villages where ST households are dominating have either only SC or OBC households only. In 17 villages SC households are absent, in 12 villages it has second largest number of households, in 4 villages it has least number of household, and in just a single village it has third largest numbers of households. OBC households are absent in 19 villages, second largest number of households in 9 villages most of which had only two strata or classes, in 5 villages OBC's have third largest number of households and just a single village has fourth largest number of households. Just 4 villages have population of Genral strata. Overall ST have dominance in Garbada block while SC, OBC and Genral household occupy second, third and fourth position in terms of number of households.
<b>Land Holding Information ( in Ha )</b>	In all villages Cultivable land has highest fraction of land among all types of land. In 20 villages forest land has second highest fraction of land, in 3 villages it has third highest fraction of land, in 10 villages it is absent and just a single village it is fourth highest fraction of land. In 13 villages Non cultivable land has third highest fraction of land, in six villages non cultivable land has second highest fraction of land, in five villages it has fourth highest fraction of land, in two villages it has fifth highest fraction of land. In just a single village it has third highest land. Waste land holds least fraction of land holding in 13 villages out of which one village has, in 5 villages it holds third highest fraction of land, in a single village it has fourth largest land holding, in 5 villages it has second highest land holding. Overall cultivable land has highest fraction of land, while forest land, non cultivable land, waste land and pasture land holds second, third, fourth and fifth fraction of land. Cultivable land has greatest fraction of land among all types of land while forest land, Non cultivable land, waste land and pasture land have second, third, fourth and fifth position in terms of land area in which it is sown.

<b>Farmer Details</b>	In 27 villages small farmers are most dominant out of which 3 villages have only small farmers. Small farmers are the second most dominant force in 7 villages. Marginal farmers have second largest size in terms of population in 20 villages, in 8 villages marginal farmers have greatest size of population, third largest size of population in 2 villages, fourth largest size of population in just a single village and absent in 3 villages. In 15 village Big farmers have least size of population, in 4 villages marginal farmers have third largest size of population, in a single village marginal farmers have second largest size of population. In 11 villages landless farmers have third largest size of population while in 14 villages landless are absent.
<b>Irrigation</b>	In 31 villages Rainfed land occupies a greater fraction of land, just in 2 villages irrigated land occupies greater fraction of land and just in a single village both are equal.
<b>Source of Irrigation</b>	Well is the most common source of irrigation. In 24 villages number of well out number the other sources of irrigation out of which 4 villages have only wells. While in 10 villages wells are second most popular source of irrigation. In 9 villages Tube well is most popular source of irrigation, second most popular source of irrigation in 18 villages, absent in 6 villages and with least number in a single village. Canal is absent in 27 villages, with least numbers in 6 villages and with highest numbers in a single village. Lift irrigation is present in a single village. Ponds have a second largest size in terms of numbers in 18 villages, third largest size in terms of numbers in 3 villages, second largest in terms of numbers in 3 villages, largest numbers in just a single village and absent in 6 villages.
<b>Cropping Pattern ( in Hactare )- Kharif</b>	Maize is the most sown crop in Kharif season in almost all villages. In 32 villages Rice has second position in terms of land area in which it is sown. Rice has third largest fraction of land area in 2 villages. In 14 villages soyabean has third largest position in terms of area of land and second largest land area in 4 villages and absent in 4 villages. Pigeon has third highest position in terms of land area in 3 villages and fourth highest position also in 3 village. Overall Maize is most sown crop while Rice, Soyabean and pigeon occupy second, third and fourth position respectively in terms of land area in Kharif.
<b>Cropping Pattern ( in Hactare )- Rabi</b>	Wheat is most sown crop in Kharif season almost in all villages. Gram occupies second position in terms of land area in 24 villages while it occupuies first position in terms of land area in 7 villages while least position in terms of land area in 3 villages. Maize occupies third highest position in terms of land area in 18 villages, second position in 9 villages and absent in 7 villages. Vegetables are not sown in 31 villages and occupies least position in terms of land area in 3 villages.

<b>Cropping Practices ( No. of HHs ) ( Kharif )</b>	Bio fertilizers are most widely used since they are most widely used in 19 villages while they occupy second position in 14 villages in terms of their use. In 30 villages chemical fertilizers are most widely used and second most widely used in 4 villages. Pesticides are fourth most widely used in 11 villages, fifth most widely used in 10 villages, third most widely used in 5 villages, second most widely used in 3 villages, sixth most widely used in 3 villages. Weedicides are third most widely used in 15 villages, fourth most widely used in 10 villages, fifth most widely used in 3 villages, second most widely used in 2 villages, sixth most widely used in 2 villages. Insecticide are second most widely used in 15 villages, third most widely used in 11 villages, fourth most widely used in 2 villages, fifth most widely used in 1 village, sixth most widely used in 2 villages.
<b>Cropping Practices ( No. of HHs ) ( Rabi )</b>	Chemical fertilizers are most widely practiced in 33 villages, insecticides are second most widely used in 21 villages, third most widely used in 6 villages, Improved seeds are fourth most widely practiced in 14 villages, second most widely used in 10 villages, third most widely used in 10 villages. Bio fertilizers are absent in 31 villages. Pesticides are fourth most widely used in 13 villages, third most widely used in 11 villages, second most widely used in 7 villages. Weedicides are third most widely used in 18 villages, second most widely used in 7 villages. Chemical fertilizers are most widely used while Insecticide, weedicide, improved seeds and pesticide occupy second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth position in terms of practice.
<b>Productivity ( Quintile/ Hectare)-- Kharif</b>	In 19 villages maize has second highest productivity, highest productivity in 10 villages. In 26 villages Rice has highest productivity, second highest productivity in 7 villages. Soyabean has third highest productivity in 9 villages, second highest productivity in 8 villages, highest productivity in 4 villages and absent in 12 villages. In 6 villages pigeon has fourth position in terms of productivity and third position in terms productivity in 3 villages. Overall Rice has highest productivity while Maize, Soyabean and pigeon has second, third and fourth highest productivity.
<b>Productivity ( Quintile/ Hectare)-- Rabi</b>	In 24 villages wheat has highest productivity and second highest productivity in 10 villages. In 24 villages Gram has third highest productivity and second highest productivity in 10 villages. Maize has second highest productivity in 14 villages, highest productivity in 11 villages and absent in 9 villages. Overall wheat has highest productivity while Maize and Gram have second and third highest productivity. Vehetables are not sown at all.



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