

**Dossier of the Project “Development of Research Center (Nodal centre) for activities on Ecological Restoration and Socio-economic Empowerment of Rural Community for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Pratapnagar Block, Tehri Garhwal.**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Remarks if any</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Name of Project	Development of Research Center (Nodal Centre) for activities on Ecological Restoration and Socio-economic Empowerment of Rural Community for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Pratapnagar Block, Tehri Garhwal	1 <sup>st</sup> phase
2.	Project Code	0220/2010-11/Department of Geography, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi /Pratapnagar /Income Generation /(58.00)	
3.	Name of Implementing Unit and Unit Code	CSR Unit, Tehri (T)	
4.	Name of Implementing Agency	Department of Geography, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi (Delhi)	
5.	Project Cost	Rs. 58,00,000 (Fifty Eight Lac Only)	
6.	Date of Start	16/02/2011	
7.	Date of Completion	15/02/2012	
8.	Location/Area of operation of the Project	Eight Villages of Pratapnagar Block, Tehri	
9.	Activity covered in the Project and Activity Code	Income Generation (IG)	
10.	Targeted Group	Project affected people (PAPs) of Pratapnagar Block, (District- Tehri)	
11.	Number of people benefitted from the project	Peoples of 08 villages of Pratapnagar block, Tehri	
12.	Quantification of benefit accrued from the project, as derived from the Impact Assessment Report/evaluation report by independent agency. If any	The Project is evaluated by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) , Mumbai	
13.	Documentary proof like Photo\video\news items etc. If any	As detailed below	

### ***Benefits / outcome of the Project:***

#### ***Project at a Glance:-***

The basic concept of the project is to establish Research and Development centre for activities on ecological restoration and socio-economic empowerment of rural community for sustainable livelihood in villages of Pratapnagar Block, District Tehri Garhwal. Ecological restoration is the practice of renewing and restoring degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystems and habitats in the environment by active human intervention and action. The practice of ecological restoration includes wide scope of projects such as erosion control, reforestation, usage of genetically local native species, removal of non-native species and weeds, revegetation of disturbed areas, daylighting streams, reintroduction of native species, as well as habitat and range improvement for targeted species.

Initially 08 villages i.e. Ghandiyal Gaon, Hiral Gaon, Deen Gaon, Burkot Gaon, Chenyali Saur Gaon, Baidogi Gaon, Molya Gaon and Onal Gaon are identified because of their extreme social, economic and ecological conditions and scarcity of livelihood and survivability. Upli Ramoli area of Pratapnagar block, Distt. Tehri Garhwal has become remote location due to reservoir of Tehri Dam and socio-economic condition of the area is not good. A huge area has been affected due to reservoir of Tehri Dam.

The project is carried out through Department of Geography, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi.

#### ***Objective of Nodal Centre:-***

1. Establishing Research and Development Centre at Deengoan to carry out CSR activities of THDCIL.
2. This Centre, will work as a Nodal Centre for CSR activities in the area. In the initial stage it will cover 8 (Eight) villages of the Naugura Gad, and shall be extended to other nearby villages in a phased manner.
3. The centre is carrying out activities of ecological and socio-economic empowerment.
4. The Research and Development centre is focused on all social development activities undertaken by SEWA-THDC in the area.
5. The centre would carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc from time to time.

6. The infrastructure created would help/strengthen the local communities/Panchyati Raj Institution through e-governance.
7. It is proposed that Centre would provide scientific input to the farmers in agriculture/horticulture activities to increase production to increase income.
8. The centre will carry out activities related to Women and Child health and hygiene.
9. The centre would prepare the training programme for empowering youth-male and female through various primary activities for job/business.
10. Centre would provide suggestive measures in livestock management for milk production, fodder development to raise production/income.
11. Centre would develop Progeny-cum-Demonstration-Farms related to Horticulture (Fruits), Food Crops, Herbs, Medicinal Plants, Ginger, Off-season vegetables etc as educative centre for other farmer to adopt such techniques.
12. Centre would explore mechanism for market channels for quick disposal of produce.
13. Centre would keep evaluating the activities for empowerment from time to time with the help of experts and local communities.
14. Centre would promote improved method of cooking, clean drinking water, soil management.
15. The centre would try to check the penance of social evils in the society.
16. The centre would promote Eco-tourism and Village Tourism.
17. Ecological Restoration programme would develop strategies on Water-Management, Forest Development, Wasteland Management, Water Harvesting, Fodder Development, Slope Management, Stream Ecology.

***Activities undertaken during 1st phase of the project:-***

1. Micro-planning of the villages covered in the project.
2. Establishing the Nodal Centre at Deengoan.
3. Establishing Women Empowerment centre through Tailoring Training.
4. Establishing Computer Training centre to provide computer application knowledge.
5. Open meetings with farmers/villagers.
6. Exposure visit of farmers/villagers to know the traditional farming, water & forest resources management, Horticulture Knowledge study on management of waste and barren land.
7. Promotion of poultry for income generation
8. Promotion of Napier Grass for fodder

## **1. *Micro-planning of the villages***

For better implementation and for achieving the targeted goals focused group discussions & general meetings were held. A detailed Questioner was prepared and a detailed baseline survey of the area was conducted to study major socioeconomic and Bio-physical constraints to sustainable livelihood. The following information was collected. Socioeconomic status of the farmers and landless people (household and demographic characteristics, land ownership, Time spent in activities, social ills, resource use, agriculture and allied activities, land use, livestock and other assets), crop production, cropping patterns, yields, markets and livelihood opportunities, livestock, horticulture production, primary and secondary products, medicinal plants, handicraft and handloom, financial and agricultural societies, infrastructure facilities-medical, transport, electricity, government schemes, employment preferences, etc.

During Micro-planning following Socio-economic Empowerment Activates activities were proposed / planned:

- Agriculture development
- Horticulture Development
- Livestock Development
- Explore mechanism for market channels
- Awareness Camps
- Training Programmes (Skill Development)
- Strengthen the local communities/Panchayats
- Women Empowerment
- Education Development Programme
- Health
- Sanitation
- Hygiene
- Youth Empowerment (Male/Female)
- Social Awakening
- Tourism
- Ecological Restoration Programme
- Fodder Development
- Forest Development

- Water Management
- Energy Development
- Strengthening Local NGO's
- Culture Development Programme
- Disaster Management Activities (School activities)

## ***2. Establishment of woman empowerment centre- Tailoring & Silai Kadai***

To empower the women community especially from weaker sections and to develop their skills Cutting, tailoring & stitching centre have been established at Deengoan village of Pratap nagar Block. The centre is established for women who belong to financially weak families in order to strengthen their income flow and also provide empowerment to the women to act as a strong channel of growth and development. The centre is run free of cost.

Women and girls of the surrounding villages of Deen Gaon came to the center to learn tailoring/ Silai-Kadai. Mainly poor women have got benefitted from this Centre. They have become capable to earn money for their livelihood and become empowered. Some of them are earning approx. Rs. 1000.00 in a month.



## ***3. Establishing Computer training centre***

Due to revolution in education system, use of computer has become more important and essential for students and community at large. A single machine allows students to calculate, to write grammatical corrections, editing & networking and use in all official works.

During the year a computer center is established at Deengoan village of Pratapnagar block for poor, deprived and needy students for enhancing their computer skill. The

center is common for boys & girls and is run free of cost. Students use to learn MS word, MS Excel, MS power point, internet etc through this center. The main objective of this center is to upgrade skills and to enable the attendees to start income generation activities on their own or get gainful employment. Initially students of Deen Gaon, Herwal goan, Mukhem, Sadar and Ghandiyal villages are benefited through this centre.



#### **4. Meeting with Farmers & Exposure Visits**

A trip for 20 farmers was organized for an exposure visit to learn on new and appropriate technology to alleviate hunger and poverty & to uplift their livelihood. The visit drew participants from Deengoan, Hirwalgoan, Pokhari, Onalgaon, Kudiyal goan of Pratap nagar block. The group also consisted of community members, representatives from community based organizations and opinion leaders.

During the exposure visit, participants had an opportunity to learn about value addition on farm produce, Study of improvement of waste & barren land, Vermin Compost, Improvement of Gharats, Commercial farming, Study of mixed forest –grass-agriculture system, Study of water & forest resources management etc. The exposure visit enlightened farmers on maximizing production even in small portion of land, organic farming, natural resource management etc

List of beneficiaries is as below:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Village</b>
Virender Singh Kantura	Deengaon
Prem Singh Rana	Deengaon
Sonpal Singh Pokhriyal	Pokhri
Mangal Singh Rana	Onalgaon
Kripal Singh Knatura	Deengaon

Karan Singh Bisht	Kudiyalgaon
Dyal Singh Rawat	Herwalgaon
Balam Singh Kantura	Deengoan
Dhanpal Chauhan	Deengaon
Mandan Singh	Deengaon
Kripal Singh Rana	Deengaon
Chain Singh	Deengaon
Shurveer Singh Rawat	Herwalgaon
Nathi Singh	Herwalgaon
Shakla Devi	Herwalgaon
Makushi Devi	Herwalgaon
Haridas	Herwalgaon
Suman Singh	Deengaon
Jai Singh	Deengaon
Nathi Singh	Deengaon

The details of exposure visits are as below.

Location	Date of visit	Training contents	Name of Experts
Mallopani (situated b/w New Tehri and Srinagar)	11.12.2011	Study of improvement of waste & barren land, Vermin Compost, Improvement of Gharat, Self Help group and Goods Collection and Sell centre by Dr. M.S.Panwar.	Dr. M.S.Panwar.
Ratura village (situated around 25 km away from Rudraprayag NH 58)	12.12.2011	Study of Commercial farming & vermin composed by Mr. Murli Singh	Mr. Murli Singh
Kot Malla (situated away from Rudraprayag)	12.12.2011	Study of mixed forest –grass-agriculture system developed by Mr. Jagat Singh “Junglee”	Mr. Jagat Singh Chaudhary “renowned name Junglee”

NH 58)			
Uffrainkhal (At border of Almora in Distt. Pauri Garhwal)	13.12.2011 14.12.2011	Study of water & forest resources management by Mr. Sacchidanand Bharti ji	Mr. Sacchidanand Bharti ji
Bharsar (situated b/w New Tehri and Srinagar)	15.12.2011	Visit of VCSG Horticulture University	Dr. P.S. Bisht, Dean of VCSG Horticulture University
Srinagar	16.12.2011 17.12.2011	Participation in Seminar	-





A meeting with Gram Pradhan and panchayat of Deen Gaon, Herwal Gaon, Onal Gaon and Ghandiyal Gaon was also held and discussed the matter with Experts regarding rural development. It was observed that lack of awareness, education, health, sanitation, forest/water management, agriculture & horticulture development, market linkage, etc are the issues to be taken care off. The main target was to meet the locals at their own village and to know about the real problems of the villages.

### ***5. Distribution of High yield variety seeds for increased produce***

During the project to promote commercial farming, 30 farmers were selected to adopt high yielding variety of seeds on sample basis and each selected farmer was given 500 grams seeds of tomato and chilly, 1 Kg seeds of maize, soyabean, mandua, jhungora, vegetables, chaulai etc. Seeds were distributed through KMC, Delhi University. The idea behind this was to find out the best cash crops to be promoted in the area and to identify the farmers for cultivating individual crop.

The initial result indicates that few seed of crops like Maize and Tomato has given good produce and seeds of other crop have not shown good result. On enquiry, some of the farmers informed that result of the seeds provided by DRC is very good and many other farmers had also shown their interest to produce vegetables. Among the varieties of seeds, the result was very good of the maize, brinjal (Bingan), pumpkin (Kaddu), and brassica-campestrice (pattagaubhi) and the output of the seeds of cauliflower (Phoolgaubhi) and capsicum (shimla mirch) was not satisfactory. For low production of these vegetables excessive rainfall may be one cause. Agriculture farming was developed in the villages by forming farmers self help groups among the farmers. In self help group, mainly women have shown their interest to cultivate vegetables in their field.





6.

### **7. Identification of farmers for Apple/Potato Cultivation.**

During the project, initial survey of apple cultivation and other produce was undertaken in the area. The staff members visited all the eight selected villages of the area and met the farmers regarding the subject matter. The progressive farmer planted more than hundred fruit trees mainly apple, but it was found that apple plants have not grown because of lack of knowledge & interest. The farmers were then advised to grow cash crop like potato in their fields. Farmers have grown potato and found good result. According to one of the farmer Treppan Singh, he has grown approx 07 Quintal potato in his field and by selling the potato he earned Rs. 14,000/- in a season.



Mr. Treppan Singh with their Potato

### **8. Identification/ Renovation of Gharats (Water Flour Mill)**

Gharat plays vital role in the Hilly region. The design of traditional water mills is centuries old. Because of having extremely low output these mills do not provide enough profit to the mill owners. Increasing the output of these mills by developing efficient mill design would undoubtedly bring significant increase and end use applications. This feeling has encouraged the technologists to improve the existing design of the *gharat*. There are potentially two kinds of improvement that can be worked

upon the *gharats*. The first involves whereby the efficiency of the present *gharats* can be improved. The second, which is more important in the present times, is whereby power may be generated from these *gharats*. Traditionally people were using the Gharats as a flour mill but today it has observed that most of the Gharats which have sufficient water round the year & can also be used as a mini hydro projects.

In view of above, 20-25 Gharats of Naugura gad region were identified to be renovated and modernized by the Project Implementing agency.

Finally 05 Gharat of Naugura Gad regions were selected during the year. Out of these 01 Gharat was selected at Deen Gaon, 01 Gharat at Onal Gaon and 03 Gharats at Harwal Gaon. Villagers of these villages were benefitted from these Gharats.

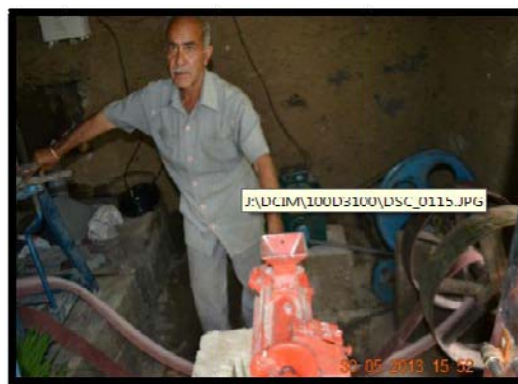
The details of these Gharat owners is as below.-

1. Sri. Kunwar Singh Rana- Onalgaon
2. Sri. Suraj Singh Kaintura- Deengoan
3. Sri. Kirti Singh Rawat- Herwalgaon
4. Sri. Surat Singh Rawat- Herwalgaon
5. Smt. Gaina Devi- Herwalgaon

After renovation and modernization of these Gharats by DRC through technical experts, the grinding capacity of Gharats have increased from 10 kg./hr to 35 Kg./hr. Owners are also producing electricity which is around 5KW.

Dr. D.C. Nainwal, Prof. P.G. College, Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli has visited and inspected the Gharats and shared his experience with the owners.





Renovation of Gharat in Naugura Gad

## 9. Poultry Farming

In India poultry farming under backyard system is as old as its civilization. Requirement of small space, low capital investment, quick return from outlay and well distributed turn over throughout the year make poultry farming remunerative in both rural and urban areas. The rearing of poultry provides an excellent opportunity for gainful employment to idle or unemployed members of rural communities. Additionally, chicken meat consumption is a significant protein source which helps to cover the nutritional needs of the rural population.

In view of above and to promote poultry a pilot project was started for the villagers of Deen Gaon. The baby chickens were purchased and distributed among the selected farmers. Technical knowledge was given to the beneficiaries regarding poultry farming. During the project it was seen that Poultry Farming is more effective than that of other income generation activities. The aim of this activity was to increase the employment and additional income to the farmers. Total 14 families were benefitted through this activity.

Details of beneficiaries are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Villager	Place
1.	Smt. Bhagwati Devi	Deen Gaon
2.	Smt. Jomala Devi	Deen Gaon
3.	Sh. Sonpal Singh	Deen Gaon
4.	Sh. Pawan Das	Deen Gaon
5.	Smt. Awla Devi	Deen Gaon
6.	Smt. Durga Devi	Deen Gaon
7.	Sh. Jagdamba Das	Deen Gaon

8.	Sh. Funna Lal	Deen Gaon
9.	Sh. Chain Singh	Deen Gaon
10	Sh. Balveer Singh	Deen Gaon
11	Sh. Dinesh Kentura	Deen Gaon
12	Sh. Verendra Kaintura	Deen Gaon
13	Vijay pal Kaintura	Deen Gaon
14	Sh. Shiv Singh Rana	Deen Gaon



### ***10. Distribution of Napier Grass***

Napier grass is best suited to high rainfall areas, but it is drought-tolerant and can also grow well in drier areas. It does not grow well in waterlogged areas. It can be grown along with fodder trees along field boundaries or along contour lines or terrace risers to help control erosion. The advantage of napier grass is that it propagates easily. It has a soft stem that is easy to cut. The tender, young leaves and stems are very palatable for livestock, rich in nutrition and grows very fast.

In view to promote good fodder quality in the area, Hybrid Napier grass was distributed to the farmers so that they have a good quality fodder for their livestock. It is expected that by feeding livestock with this napier grass there shall be increase in milk production. Suggestive measures in livestock management were also provided to the villagers. All this will definitely upgrade the livelihood of the local community.



### **11. Yoga Training**

Nowadays, yoga is one of the most used methods in the mind-body connection. Today, yoga has evolved almost as an alternative system of medicine. More and more people are learning and doing it regularly. By practicing yoga systematically they have gained a lot. Moreover it is not costly and has no side effects. It reduces stress, feels calmness in the body, increases flexibility, strength, and energy, enhances body-balance, reduces risks of injuries, infections or diseases, weight loss and higher fitness levels.

Keeping in view the benefits, Yoga Training programme was organized under the guidance of Yoga expert. Villagers & school children of the nearby area participated in yoga classes and appreciated the program. During the program yoga expert explained the necessity & benefits of yoga for healthy life style.

