

Dossier of the project “Implementation of development works Collaboration with NABARD in PAA Distt.Tehri Garhwal ”(UTTRAKHAND)

Sl.No.	Description	Details	Remarks if any
1	Name of project	Implementation of development works Collaboration with NABARD in PAA Distt.Tehri Garhwal Uttarakhand	
2	Project Code	23/2019-20/Implementationof Development/NABARD/L&P/Tehri/13.82	
3	Name of Implementing Unit and Unit Code	CSR Unit Tehri	
4	Name of Implementing Agency	Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram P.O. Anjanisain, Tehri Garhwal	
5	Project cost	Rs.5.46 Lakh	
6	Date of Start	01/04/2019	
7	Date of Completion	31/07/2020	Work Completed
8	Location area of Operation of the Project	Project Affected Area of Tehri Sandna Water shed.	
9	Activity Covered in the project and activity code	Livelihood Promotion	
10	Target Group	Village- Patudi (Sandna Watershed)	
11	Number of People benefited from the project	45 Families	
12	Quantification of benefits accrued from the project, as derived from the impact Assessment Report/evaluation report by independent agency. If any	Impact assessment yet to be done	
13	Document proof like photo/video/news, if any	Details are given below	

Project Completion Report (SBMA), 2019-2020



SANADANA WATERSHED PROJECT (NABARD/SEWA-THDC), JAKHANIDHAR (TEHRI GARHWAL)



Submitted to:

- 1- National Bank for Agriculture And Rural Development (Dehradun)
- 2- Sewa-THDC

Prepared by:

Shri Bhuneshwari Mahila Ashram

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SBMA's Background

About Organization/Agency	
Name & registered address of implementing agency	<p>Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA)</p> <p>Head office- Post – Anjanisain, Tehri Garhwal –249121</p> <p>Field Office- Gairsain , Chamoli 346428</p>
Goals and objectives of the agency as per Memorandum of Association/Bylaws/Articles of Association	<p>SBMA's Vision: To see Happy Children from happy families and happy communities. We firmly believe that economic and material development alone cannot make a fruitful change in the society and that children must be involved with the development process.</p> <p>SBMA's Mission: To work with children and communities, its institutions, government, and its academic and technical institutions and also other civil society groups, to create a society where every child is happy and its well being assured. Naturally, happy children need to be in happy families and happy families need happy communities in which to flourish.</p>
Legal status of agency and date of Registration	<p>Registered under Society Registration act Registration no.- No.2426/1978-79 dated 23 September 1978 Renewal date- 23 September 2019 and valid up to 23 September 2024</p>
Contact details (office no., mobile no. and e-mail)	<p>Head office- Shri Gyan Singh Rawat, Secretary-SBMA Mobile – 9412076420, phone- email- gyanu@sbmahimalaya.org,</p>

Organization Details

Brief description of the organization/agency

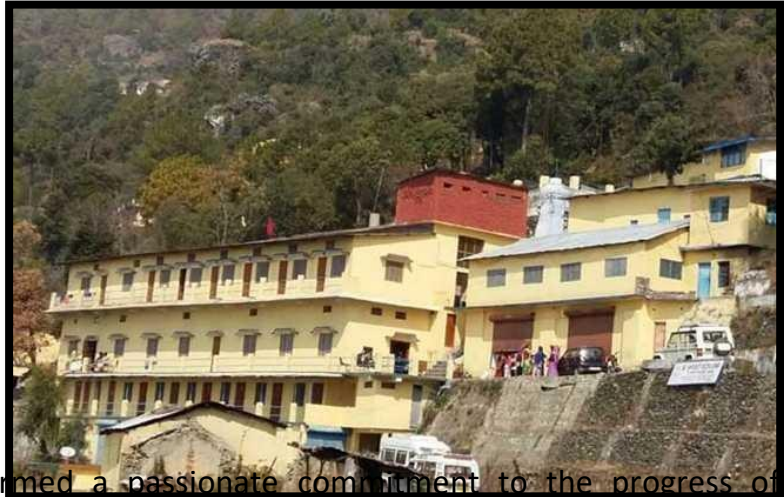
❖ History of SBMA:

SHRI BHUVANESHWARI MAHILA ASHRAM (SBMA) is a non-profit organization that is working in Uttarakhand since 1977 and registered under UP Societies Act No.2426/1978-79). The Ashram evolved out of years of community struggle led by the late Swami Manmathan, a

crusader from Kerala who formed a passionate commitment to the progress of Uttarakhand. In the activist tumult of the 1960's and 70's, the people of Garhwal, especially women, raised their voices against ghastly governance and superstition. As a platform for their struggle, Swami Manmathan founded SBMA in 1977-78. His dedication to the dignity, empowerment and community welfare of his adopted home continued until his martyrdom in 1990.

SBMA has always believed that development cannot be forced; nor acquisitive and patronizing, taking endlessly from nature and handing down small benefits to people. Organizations like SBMA are important catalysts. We can help by easing the merciless pressure on people and nature and by doing our best to raise awareness and responsibility in the community. As we see it, growth begins with self-respect and self-reliance, where people

Actively and innovatively shape their own future. In practical terms, this means that more than 90% of the approximately six hundred people who are members of the organization are also members of the local community. The Ashram also raises its own family of children. Rather than seeing them as "orphans" who are



“our duty”, we believe that these children are the vital heart of our organization, who keep us in touch with the

reality of what growth means and how lives unfold.

By placing Women and children at the centre of its concerns, (presently working with over 500 Children groups (Bal Panchayats), 300 Mahila Mangal Dals, 300 Adolescence Girl's Groups, 600 self help groups, more than 300 farmer's groups and federations, SBMA



necessarily addresses most aspects of this society. At the same time, the organization serves people in times of sudden crises, for example through unstinting relief work during the Uttarkashi earthquake of 1991, Okhimath landslide tragedy, and Buda Kedar Cloudburst tragedy, massive flash flood in Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri & Rudraprayag in 2010, 2012 & 2013. The organization has actively conducted the disaster relief & reconstruction programs in the affected areas and reach-out to more than 24 thousand people during the 2013 disaster by serving relief kits, repairing of schools, water line, houses and also recovered agriculture land through cash for work program. Our effort to bring drinking water to villages embodies our philosophy of sharing responsibility with the community, since it rests on village participation. SBMA is also concerned with building bridges between voluntary organizations, government and the community.

Since 2009, SBMA is implementing model school for quality education with more than 300 government schools of district Chamoli and Uttarkashi. The program was mainly focused to increased children participation in school's activities, strengthening of school management, pedagogy improvement and infrastructure development. Under the infrastructure development, SBMA has supported to the selected schools for furniture, water filter, Teaching Learning Materials, library books and materials, science lab establishment and improvement of water and sanitation facilities.

None of SBMA's work would be possible without partnership, in the richest sense of the word. Apart from a number of global partners in our plans and our activities, we have concentrated on building a true synergy with the people of

these hills. During the coming years, SBMA hopes to turn its organization even more into a dynamic web of activities directed across the state where decisions and planning take place locally and independently, controlled by the communities they will affect. We are working more and more in tandem with the village Panchayat. Our initiatives in education are growing radically, to be even more focused on local needs and problems, so that the next generation of Uttarakhand will have the power and knowledge to speak and plan for them. The organization is also exploring ways to strengthen the community's traditional responsibility for their forests: we believe that it is only with the participation of people, particularly of women, that our natural resources can be properly conserved.

❖ **Working Area:**

SBMA is currently working in Tehri, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar, Dehradun, Rudraprayag directly and in Haridwar, Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Uddham Singh Nagar, Pauri, and Champawat districts with Partner NGOs.

❖ **Core Programs:**

Child rights & Protection, Quality Education, Early Childhood Care & Development, Agriculture based livelihood promotion, Community Managed Micro Finance, Vocational training for enterprise promotion, Livestock promotion, Reproductive and Child Health, Water, Hygiene & Sanitation at school & village level, Community Governance, Disaster Risk Reduction & Response, Gender awareness, Watershed Management etc.

❖ **Major Partners:**

Plan International India, Uttarakhand Health Department, THDC Limited, Himmotthan Society, Tata Uttarakhand Program, Integrated Livelihood Support Program, Child line foundation India Foundation,, Brooke India, WIPRO cares, , Usha International, NABARD, and ITC etc.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Farm Sector Development Department
NABARD
HO, Mumbai Watershed

Development Concept and Elements

❖ What is a watershed?

Watershed is synonymous to catchment area and it is an independent Hydrological unit. It can be defined as the drainage basin or catchment area of a Particular stream or river. Simply stated it refers to the area from where the water to a Particular drainage system, like a river or stream, comes from. A watershed may be small consisting of a few hectares or huge, covering several thousands of hectares.

❖ What is watershed development all about?

Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration, and the judicious use of human and natural (like land, water, plants, animals) resources within a Particular watershed. Development attempts to bring about the best possible balance in the environment between natural resources on one side and man and grazing animals on the other. It requires participation. Conservation is possible only through the whole hearted involvement of the entire community.

❖ What are the components / sectors of watershed development?

Watershed development involves the following components / sectors:

- i) Human Resource Development (community development);
- ii) Soil and land management (conservation and use);
- iii) Water management (conservation and use);
- iv) Afforestation;
- v) Pasture (Fodder) development;
- vi) Agricultural development;
- vii) Livestock management; and
- viii) Rural energy management

The development of all the above sectors is crucially dependent on the development and education of the human population inhabiting that watershed. When the environment gets degraded, the quality of life of the human community within that region also deteriorates. Watershed development thus aims at the rejuvenation of the environment in an integrated and comprehensive manner.

❖ Why Watershed Development?

The consequences of environmental degradation are all too well known. Activities of man like deforestation, wrong farming techniques, livestock over-grazing and faulty land use lead to destruction of plant and tree cover exposing the earth to the natural forces like heavy rains, direct sunshine and high velocity winds. These in turn lead to environmental problems such as soil erosion, floods, or water scarcity.

Further,

agricultural yields are lowered resulting in decline in the income levels of the community

and eventually leading to migration of labor from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood.

Watershed development, therefore, involves not only regeneration of the environment, but also the management of needs of the human community in such a

Way that their demands match the resources via land, water and vegetation available

Within that particular watershed this equilibrium between need and availability of Resources will lead to a better and increased resistance to drought and increased Agricultural production augmenting food supply, fodder, fuel and, timber Thus The standard of living improves leading to reduction in poverty-induced migration.

❖ Why People's Involvement?

There is a pervading influence of the environment on the human community living Within that region, as they depend on it for food, water, etc. When the economic Condition of a community deteriorates; it leads to over-exploitation resulting in Degradation of natural resources People, for whom agriculture is a low return and Risky activity, expand their cattle herds for financial security. This leads to overgrazing And in turn to soil deterioration and erosion, especially in ecologically sensitive upper

Reaches of the watershed

It is necessary for people to understand the relationship between their poverty and The degraded environment in which they live in They must also be provided with an Equally good, if not better, economic alternative only then they will willingly let go Their claims on the environment in favor of possible benefits that will accumulate in The long run from environmental regeneration through appropriate management Environmental regeneration is therefore, possible only when the local community Feels the need for it and they are fully in control of all aspects of resource mobilization, Management and conservation

Human beings and their activities are the root cause of environmental destruction, And hence restoring of the health of the environment is their responsibility and only

They can do it. There can be no sustainable natural resources management unless it involves the participation of all residents of the concerned environment / area in an Active manner

❖ PROGRAM PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACH

Genesis

The Union Finance Minister, in his budget speech during 1999-2000 had Announced creation of a watershed development fund (wdf) in national bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with broad objectives of unification of Multiplicity of watershed development programmes into a single national initiative Through involvement of village level institutions and PFAs In pursuance thereof WDF has been created with a contribution of Rs.100 crore Each by MoA, Government of India (Gol) and NABARD

Objectives of WDF

The objective of the Fund is to spread the message of participatory watershed Development The Fund will be utilized to create the necessary framework conditions To replicate and consolidate the isolated successful initiatives under different Programmes in the government, semi-government, and NGO sectors Thereby, all the Partners involved viz., watershed community, central and state government Departments, banks, agricultural research institutions, NGOs and NABARD can act in Concert to make a breakthrough in participatory watershed development WDF is Proposed to be operational zed in close coordination with the Central and State Ministries as a continuum of their efforts but with a distinct identity **Importance of**

Participatory Approach

The Watershed Development Program to be successful must involve the Participation of the concerned people and must be related to the environment in which

They live, and on which they depend for their needs. This involves the following:

a. It has to be focused on the regeneration and equitable use of the resources in the Particular environment on which the village depends for its needs a watershed Provides a naturally occurring hydrological unit and is also the area on which the Residents depend for survival. It thus becomes a common issue drawing the people Together, giving rise to a common interest, and fostering a common purpose.

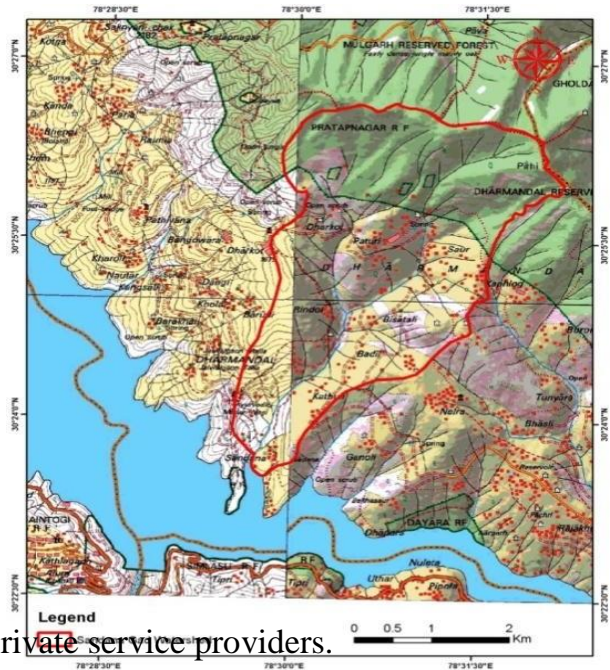
b. The people voluntarily must come together and accept full responsibility for Regenerating their environment from concept to planning, implementation, Supervision, maintenance of project measures and associated practices this would Imply consensus in arriving at a common understanding regarding rules and Regulations and the setting up of mechanisms for organization of works, sharing of Benefits and resolution of conflicts

c. To make the project sustainable, it is necessary for all the key actors, like the Watershed Community, NGOs, Banks, Government Institutions, and Technical Service Organizations, to participate actively and in close coordination with each Other **Participatory watershed development must be implemented on a “large enough Scale at different places to create many success stories, each of which can act as nuclei, Becoming a source of inspiration and demonstration for neighboring villages this**

Would provide a major impetus for the unfolding of a “increased movement” for

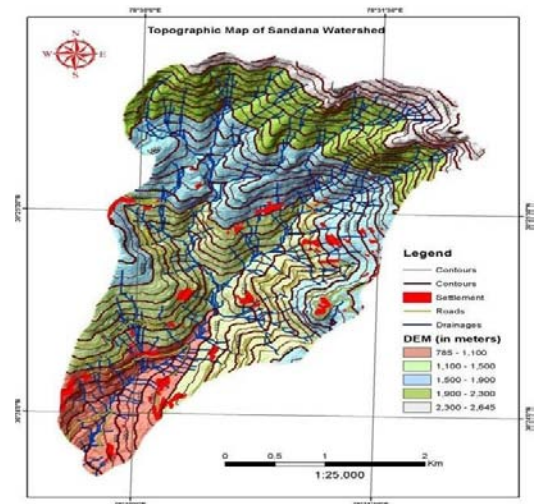
❖ Project Area

The Sandana watershed is situated at situated in Jakhanidhar block Block of the district Tehri Garhwal, lies between latitudes $30^{\circ} 25.293$ and longitudes $78^{\circ} 30.533$. This micro-watershed is part of the Sandana Watershed which is a tributary of the Bhagirathi river meeting at village Sandana, the last village in the Sandana watershed. The areas are linked by motor road and are the important medium of reach the villages of the selected watershed areas. All the villages in this watershed area are electrified and have accessibility to the communication facilities through BSNL and private service providers.



❖ Map: Topographic map of the Sandana watershed

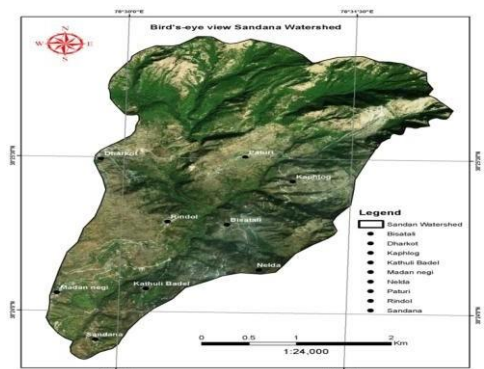
The motor able Rajakhet-Lambgaon link road passes through the Paturi village which also the main connecting road to the Sandana watershed. This watershed consists of ten villages listed below:



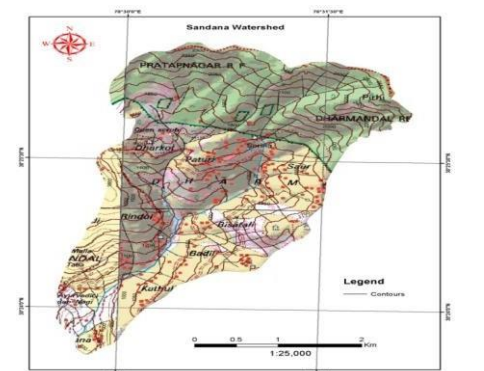
Name(s) of village(s) from the Sandana watershed:

S.No.	Name
1	Kathuli
2	Khola
3	Sandana
4	Bisatali
5	Kaflog
6	Paturi
7	Rindol
8	Dharkot
9	Jalwal Gaon Malla
10	Jalwal Gaon Talla

The watershed is drained by numerous small streams and nalas (locally known as Gads or Gadheras). The streams and rivulets are perennial flowing southward and merge with Sandana Gadhera which then flows down to Bhagirathi River. The medium dense forests in steep slopes form the catchment for these streams and rivulets.



In watershed elevation ranges from 700m to little more than 2650m above mean sea level and highest point within watershed boundary is Nagole peak (Danda), falling within Pratapnagar Range and partly under Dharkot Range Reserve Forest .



The upper part of the watershed, the catchment area is covered under forest (reserve forest and civil/ soyam forest). While, the lower part of watershed boundary consist

of cultivated area. The cultivated area comprises of the ten named villages.

❖ DEMOGRAPHY

The watershed boundary consists of ten villages. The human population, which lives in the watershed, consists of 1177 household with a total population 6457. The total male population is 3547 and female are 3049. The village Paturi which is the populist in the watershed currently consists of 108 families, while the smallest village Sandana has 57 families. The region is also affected by large scale migration. Village Paturi is worst effected in terms of migration, that is, about 62 families have migrated in past three decades.

The watershed area is officially declared as OBC area. There are 777 OBC household with total population of 4401 persons. Other notable community group is SC with total 400 household residing in the area. The detail population details are given below:

Table: Population Data

S. N o.	Name of Village	Total Population				SC/ST Population				OBC Population			
		HH	F	M	Total	HH	F	M	Total	HH	F	M	Total
1	Kathuli	170	372	391	763	103	226	237	463	67	154	146	300
2	Jalwalgon Malla	46	180	198	378	1	3	2	5	45	196	177	373
3	Patudi	108	349	364	713	40	116	114	230	68	250	233	483
4	Bisatali	57	148	139	287	36	101	89	190	21	50	47	97
5	Rindol	127	326	376	702	3	9	5	14	124	371	317	688
6	Jalwalgao Talla	55	175	225	400	0	0	0	0	55	225	175	400
7	Dharkoat	104	211	151	362	13	35	29	64	91	122	176	298
8	Khola	273	604	768	1372	84	207	225	432	189	543	397	940
9	Kaflong	180	550	652	1202	120	294	364	658	60	288	256	544
10	Sandana	57	134	144	278	0	0	0	0	57	144	134	278
11	Total	1177	3049	3408	6457	400	991	1065	2056	777	2343	2058	4401

❖ **PRE-CBP INITIATIVE**

SBMA (PFA) has taken up pre CBP initiatives starting with village level visits in the watershed area, mobilizing community, conducting community group meetings and interacting with community elders, Panchayat officials, van Panchayat Serpent & members. The job became easier as PFA was already active in the region. JICA based forest area intervention has already been initiated with primary focus on forest land management through community involvement. During the process of community interaction, larger intervention in the region considering holistic development approach was highlighted repeatedly by the community members. Thus a larger programme such as community based watershed based development initiative has been taken up and community consultation was initiated. The outcome of past year long focused intervention in the area is the proposal to NABARD under WDF support for the Sandan Watershed. The following activities have been taken up as pre-CBP initiatives –

❖ **Community meetings**

PFA initiated community meetings in the watershed villages as part of the pre CBP activities. RRA and PRA based activities have been taken up to collect and collate village level information related to land area & land use, natural, human & livestock resource inventory, socio-economic & demographic profile, issues related to natural resource & human resource management, development, income

generation profile & future prospect etc. community group meetings & discussions based on RRA and PRA tools were carried out to understand the area specific issues, community needs related to management & development paradigm currently prevailing in the region and also the future intervention prospect within the holistic development framework most suitable, adoptable, replicable and acceptable in the area. To fulfill the Pre-CBP project requirements following activities were taken up in the watershed area –



❖ Village level meetings

In all the villages in the Sandana watershed, community meetings and group discussions were held to discuss and formalize the pre-CBP requirement as per NABARD guideline. RRA/PRA exercise in watershed villages and in more detail in CBP area, village census detail, natural resource mapping, land use planning, present land use & natural resource use, community



expectations in terms of local area development with respect to watershed development planning. Following step by step activities has been taken up -

- a) Formation of Village Watershed Committees (VWC) by the community members representing every section of the society and social groups for overlooking the watershed development programme in the watershed. Initial meetings were conducted and VWC committees have been formed in villages. (Annexure)
- b) Two days orientation of VWC members in watershed concept and community based planning was organized for Paturi village members. PFA and VWC members then taken up the watershed planning for the CBP area.
- c) A formal agreement in the prescribed format has been approved and signed by the community members for agreeing the NABARD supported initiative in the villages ensuring full community participation. Again, the net planning process initiated by the PFA with community participation, based on watershed principals, has been discussed and ratified by the community members for implementation. (Annexure)
- d) It has also been agreed upon that at least 16% amount against the unskilled labour cost in any component of the project decided will be contributed by the community as shramdan. Community has even agreed upon & extended their commitment for more shramdan if needed to fulfill the development and management initiatives under the programme.

❖ 4 days Shramdan

As per pre CBP activity, the community had taken up 4 days shramdan in watershed area. Under the initiative, community did plantation in common land of the Paturi village, clean up the water tank and gul from the village spring (Kedar Dhara) and reaired the village path/track. These activities were also decided by the community members under mutual consent. Villagers from watershed area participated in the shramdan activities.



❖ Exposure visit



A two days exposure trip for watershed community members were organized for orienting and getting better understanding about watershed based approach in holistic development in a defined area.

The beneficiaries of the Sandana watershed were taken to the Agrakhal Narendra Nagar watershed area and the

information of the watershed was given so that the people of the village could understand the watershed well. For the Exposure Visit, 32 people from 10 villages of the watershed were included in the visit.

❖ Summary of area treatment

Sl.	Proposed land use	Proposed Treatments	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants
1	Grass land with Trees	Percolation tank (chal)	1.659	
2	Grass land with Trees	Gabion structure(Crate wire)	1.89	
3	Drainage line	RR dry masonry wall	2.93	-
4	Agri -Horti Promotion	Plantation(ringal)	11.58	1984
5	Horti culture (promotion)	Fruit Plantation	46.24	1620
6	Agro Horticulture	Plantation (Napier)	15.084	1516
7	Grass land with Trees	Contour Trenches	13.33	-
8	Horti culture	Nursery development	0.87	-
9	Afforestation	Poly-house (Backyard farming propagation)	0.742	-
10	Agri -Horti Promotion	Vermin compost pits	6.044	-
	Total Area for intervention		100.369	
ADDITIONAL THDC SUPPORT PROGRAM				
1	Horti culture (promotion)	Vermin compost pit (size 10*3*2)		
2	Horti culture (promotion)	Poly house		
3	Horti culture (promotion)	LDPE TANK		
4	Drainage line	Tank repair of existing water storage tank @ Kedar dhara		
5	Drainage line	Construction of multipurpose platform @Kedar dhara		
6	Water conservation	Rain Water Harvesting Tank		
7	Horti culture (promotion)	Farm machinery		
8	Community mobilisation and strengthening of community groups	Development of farmers producer groups		
9	Community mobilisation and strengthening of community groups	Support to farmer producer groups for quality seeds.		
10	Community mobilisation and strengthening of community groups	Exposure visit		
Man power support				
11	One field supervisor	One field supervisor @10000*12 months		
12	Travel support	travel support for field supervisor		
13	Administrative support to PIA @10% of total THDC support	Administrative cost@10% of total project cost		

SANDANA WATERSHED
Executive Summary

Total CBP Area: 198 ha		Total CBP Treatable Area: 100 ha (approx)	
Sr No	Particulars	Amount in Rs	
A	NABARD Supported Activities		
1	Area Treatment	824247	
2	Drainage Line Treatment	270700	
3	Total Project Measures (1+2)		1094947
4	Project Mangement Cost (D= 25% of Total Project Measures including Shramdan)		285167
5	Pre CBP Expenses	25000	
6	Maintenance Fund @50% of Shramdaan	22860	
7	Supervision Cost (8% of Unskilled labour cost)	22860	
8	Training and Awareness	49000	
9	Total NABARD Grant Amount (3+4+5+6+7+8)		1499834
10	Net Grant per Ha	14998	
11	Shramdaan @16% of unskilled labour Cost	45720	
12	Total NABARD Supported Project Cost (9+11)		1545554
B	SEWA - THDC Supported Activities		
1	Project Measures	395900	
2	Mangement Cost	257600	
3	Total SEWA-THDC Grant Amount		653500
4	Total Government of Uttarakhand Support	661800	
5	Total Beneficiary Contribution	66300	
6	Total SEWA-THDC Supported Project Cost (3+4+5)		1381600
C	Total Grant Support (A.9 + B.3)		2153334
D	Total Project Cost (A.12 + B.6)		2927154

TOTAL PROJECT COST BREAKUP Qtr. WISE

Sl.	Proposed Use	Proposed Treatments	Qtr. Wise Breakup								
			Budget Apr'2019 to Mar'2020	Apr'19 to Jun'2019	Jul'19 to Sep'2019	Oct'19 to Dec'2019	Jan'20 to Mar'2020	Total Apr'19 to Mar'2020	Comm. Contribution	Govt. Cont.	Total Budget with Cont.
1	Grass Land with Trees	Percolation Tank (chal)	45410	22705		22705		45410	1852		47262
2	Grass land with Trees	Gabion structure(waier mess)	98730	27018		49365	22347	98730	4028		102758
3	Drainage line	RR dry masonry wall	171970			85985	85985	171970	7017		178987
4	Agri -Horti Promotion	plantation(ringal)	28173		28173			28173	1587		29760
5	Horticulture (promotion)	Fruit Plant Propogation	261792		261792			261792	1296		263088
6	Agro Horticulture	plantation (Napier)	21527		21527			21527	1213		22740
7	Grass land with Trees	Contour Trenches	48867	48867				48867	9308		58175
8a	Horticulture	Nursery development	126616		126616			126616	6384		133000
8b	Afforestation	Plantation(plant) Poly House	117096			117096		117096	5904		123000
9	Agri -Horti Promotion	Vermi Compost	174766	43691		87384	43691	174766	7131		181897
	Total Project Measures		1094947	142281	438108	362535	152023	1094947	45720	0	1140667
10	Project Mangment Cost @ 25% of Total Project Measures including Shramdan		285167	71292	71292	71292	71291	285167			285167
11	Supervision Cost (8% of Unskilled labour cost)		22860	5715	5715	5715	5715	22860			22860
12	Maintenance Fund @50% of Shramdaan		22860	5715	5715	5715	5715	22860			22860
13	Training and Awareness		49000	49000				49000			49000
14	Pre CBP Expenses		25000	25000				25000			25000
	Total		404887	156722	82722	82722	82721	404887	0	0	404887
	Sub total		1499834	299003	520830	445257	234744	1499834	45720	0	1545554

B.	ADDITIONAL SEWA THDC SUPPORT PROGRAME										
1	Horticulture promotion	Vermi compost pit (size 10*3*2)	60000	15000	15000	15000	15000	60000	20000	80000	160000
2	Horticulture (promotion)	Poly house	36900		18450	18450		36900	12300	196800	246000
3	Horticulture (promotion)	LDPE TANK	15000		7500	7500		15000	6000	45000	66000
4	Drainage line	Tank repair water storage tank @ kedar dhara	20000	20000				20000	2000		22000
5	Drainage line	Repair of multipurpose platform @kedar dhara	4000	4000				4000	1000		5000
6	Water Conservation	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	125000	62500		62500		125000	25000	100000	250000
7	Horticulture promotion	Farm machinery	60000		60000			60000		240000	300000
8	Community mobilisation & strengthening of community groups	Development of farmers producer groups by organizing their quarterly meeting	10000	2500	2500	2500	2500	10000			10000
9	Community mobilisation & strengthening of community groups	Support to farmer producer groups for quality seeds.	50000	12500	12500	12500	12500	50000			50000
10	Community mobilisation & strengthening of community groups	Exposure visit	15000	15000				15000			15000
	Total		395900	131500	115950	118450	30000	395900	66300	661800	1124000
Man Power Support											
11	One field supervisor	One field supervisor @10000*1 2 months	120000	30000	30000	30000	30000	120000			120000

FUNDING AGENCY :		NABARD DEHRADUN		
NGO NAME :		SHRI BHUVNESHWARI MAHILA ASHRAM		
TITLE OF PROJECT:		SADNA WATERSHED PROJECT - PATURI RAJAKHET		
PROJECT PERIOD : APR'2019 TO MAR'2020				
GRANT RECD. UPTO 7TH JUL'2020		1191807		
INTEREST		16570		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE UPTO 7TH JUL'2020		859571.1		
BALANCE UPTO 7TH JUL'2020		348805.9		
SI NO.	ACTIVITIES	BUDGET	EXP. APR'19 TO 6TH JUL'2020	BALANCE
1	Percolation Tank (Chal)	45410	44550	860
2	Gabion Structure (Waire mess)	98730	97111	1619
3	RR dry masonry wall	171970	169228	2742
4	Plantation (Ringal)	28173	28126	47
5	Fruit Plant Propagations	261792	174452.1	87339.9
6	Plantation (Napier)	21527	15767	5760
7	Contour Trenches	48867	48866	1
8	Nursery development	126616	26765	99851
9	Plantation (plant) Poly House	117096	18450	98646
10	Vermi Compost	174766	172536	2230
11	Supervision Cost (8%of Unskilled labour cost)	22860	0	22860
12	Maintenance fund @50% of Shramdaan	22860	0	22860
13	Training and Awareness	49000	38720	10280
14	Pre CBP Expenses	25815	25000	815
	Total	1215482	859571.1	355910.9

FUNDING AGENCY :		NABARD DEHRADUN						
NGO NAME :		SHRI BHUVNESHWARI MAHILA ASHRAM						
TITLE OF PROJECT:		SADNA WATERSHED PROJECT - PATURI RAJAKHET						
PROJECT PERIOD : APR'2019 TO MAR'2020								
GRANT RECD. UPTO 7TH JUL'2020		249167.00						
TOTAL EXPENDITURE UPTO 7TH JUL'2020		285166.24						
BALANCE UPTO 7TH JUL'2020		-35999.24						
SI NO.	ACTIVITIES	BUDG ET	EXP. APR' 19 TO JUN' 19	EXP. JUL' 19 TO SEP' 19	EXP. OCT' 19 TO DEC' 19	EXP. JAN'2 0 6TH Jul'20 20	EXP. APR'19 TO 6TH JUL'202 0	BALANCE
1	Office Rent	7200					7200	0
2	Office Stationery	12000					12000	0
3	Communication	7200					7200	0
4	Salary J.E.	96000					96000	0
5	Honorarium F.Staff	42000					42000	0
6	Accountant Part Time	60000					60000	0
7	Geologist Visit	12000					12000	0
8	Management Exp.	14800					14800	0
9	Staff Travel	13500					13500	0
10	Miscellaneous Exp.	12967					12966.24	0.76
11	Audit Fee	7500					7500	0
	Total	285167	0	0	0	0	285166.24	0.76

1. Percolation tank

The downward movement of the water through the soil due to force of gravity is termed as percolation. The percolation water goes deep into the soil until it meets the free water table. On the one hand, due to rapid percolation, there is practically no danger of soil suffering from bed drainage, but on the other hand, there is a possibility of the dissolved plant nutrients like calcium and magnesium being carried deep into lower layers and depositing beyond the reach of the roots of common field crops. In sandy or open textured soils there is a rapid loss of water through percolation. The flow of water due to gravity is very marked when the soil is in a saturated condition, and generally the direction of such flow is downward, although a little lateral flow also takes place. The larger pores i.e., the macro-pores serve as the main channels for this gravitational flow.



Percolation losses: When rainfall is high and water holding capacity of soil is less, the losses due to percolation are very great. Such losses are very rapid particularly when the soils are sandy and porous e.g., in case of lateritic soil in Konkan region, the soil is quite workable within a few hours even after a heavy rainfall. Besides rapid percolation of water there is also a



heavy loss of plant nutrients viz., Ca, Mg, S, K, etc., resulting in soil becoming acidic.

Percolation tanks are the structures for recharging ground water. These are generally constructed across streams and bigger gullies in order to impound a

part of the run-off water. This water, in due course, finds its way into subsoil and recharges the found water. This leads to better recuperation of wells in the downstream areas. Such ponds have become popular in many a place.



In Maharashtra there is legislation to cover percolation tanks. The water is not used for surface irrigation. In Tamil Nadu, where there is over-exploitation of ground water, farmers are now volunteering to spare land for percolation tanks. In the Saurashtra region of Gujarat these tanks are constructed for recharging wells that support peanut production.

1. PERCOLATION TANK DETAIL

Under the Sandana Watershed Project, 2 percolation tanks were approved by NABARD in CBP area Patudi Gram Sabha. Which was made by the men and women of



Patudi village and 16% shramdaan was also done

A Percolation tank was built in Sirpani Naam e Tok which is $(7.5+7)/2$ meter in length and $(4.6+4)/2$ meter in width and depth 1.25 meter in total and costing Rs.18,600/- to build this tank. This tank was built by the 12 Labor of Patudi villages.

Labour Payment

S#	Name	Father/Husband	Aadhar Card No	Bank Name	IFSC Code	Account No.	Amount
1	Abhilesh	S/o Parveen Singh	491994631462	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100088263	2400
2	Nivesh Singh	S/o Harjeet Singh	424009230045	Doiwala	PUNB0060900	069001500006298	1800
3	Laxmi	W/o Basant Singh	882873527912	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700002606	1750
4	sholla Devi	W/o Jeet Singh	577585787525	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100058147	1500
5	Basanta Devi	W/o Gopal Singh	245514107716	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063857	1500
6	Nouma Devi	W/o Praveen Singh	631302612040	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100054947	1500
7	Preeti Devi	W/o Jeetendra Singh	861712087611	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100065138	1250
8	Seeta Devi	W/o Ajay Singh	257851617362	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100070705	1500
9	Bhwani Devi	W/o Mohan Singh	752408628705	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100060577	1500
10	Ku. Aarti	D/o Shab Singh	915081360817	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100011005	1500
11	Jeet Singh	S/o Ratan Singh	365613783296	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100058147	600
12	Dhyanu Mistri	S/o Shatru Mistri	886048900442	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100067914	1800
						TOTAL	18600

2. PERCOLATION TANK

Under the Sandana Watershed Project, 2 percolation tanks were approved by NABARD in CBP area Patudi village. Which was made by the men and women of Patudi village and 16% shramdaan was also



done A percolation tank was built in

Kanda (Rahuu) Naame Tok which $(10.6+10)/2$ is in length and $(4.6+4)/2$ in width and depth 1.25 in total and costing Rs.18600 to build this tank. This tank was built by the 12 Labor of Patudi villages.



First Stage Photo



Second Stage Photo



Final Stage Photo

Work Name- Labour Payment -Percolation Tank @ Rahu Nam Tok

Sl.no	Name	Father/Husband	Bank Name	IFSC Code	Account No.	Grant Amount
1	Mahaveer Singh	S/o Padam Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003415	2775
2	Syam Singh	S/o Bhuriya Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100053407	2048
3	Purn Singh	S/o Chatt Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100057546	2048
4	Shabbl Lal	S/o Gamdu Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100030415	2775
5	Ashadi Devi	W/O Dharam Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100078992	510
6	Pingla Devi	W/o Aanad Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003822	512
7	Sangeeta Devi	W/o Ranjeet Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100005796	512
8	Sona Devi	W/o Hukkum Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004070	512
9	Mangoshi Devi	W/O DALEB SINGH	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063972	512
10	Seela Devi	W/o Kamal Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063945	512
11	Sobati Devi	W/O Bhagwan Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004380	512
12	Sushila Devi	W/o Shoban Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003549	512
13	Surma Devi	Sundar Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100049778	512
14	Neelam Devi	D/o Ranveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700000248	512
15	Eilma Devi	W/o Jitendra Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003600	512
16	Sunita Devi	W/o Raghuvveer Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100002966	768
17	Sona Devi	W/o Vinod Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064111	512
18	Sankuntla Devi	W/o Mahaveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064014	1280
19	Makani Devi	W/o Shurveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064324	512
20	Parbha Devi	W/o Rajesh Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100050048	512
21	Beena Devi	W/o Share Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875401	8754000100010343	512
22	Shita Devi	W/o Kundan Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100046115	512
23	Beshakhi Devi	W/o Vipin Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003576	512
24	Vimla Devi	W/o Arjun Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003831	512
25	Chamna Devi	W/O Dheeraj Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100065651	1280
26	ku.Neeta	D/o Puran Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	87540001500000622	512
27	Aila Devi	W/o Jagveer Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003804	512
28	Parbha Devi	W/o Jalam Das	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	87540001400004414	1458
29	Kusla Devi	W/O Khushi Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100043482	1280
Total						25950

Details of total expenditure in making two percolation tanks

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount	Expenditure	Balance
1	Percolation Tanks	2 No	45410	44550	860

2. Gabion Check Dam

Gabion check dams are small barriers constructed of a series of gabion baskets bound together to form a flexible row that acts to slow down the water flow in drainage ditches or storm water runoff channels.

Advantages-

Inexpensive and easy to install Reduce velocity and may provide aeration of the water. Check dams prevent gully erosion from occurring before vegetation is established, and also cause a high proportion of the sediment load in runoff to settle out



Check dams reduce the speed of the flowing water in the river system on which it is built. The reduced speed of water gives enough time for water to infiltrate or seep into the ground, thus increasing the ground water level in that particular area

GABION CHECK DAM DETAIL



Under the Sandana Watershed Project, 4 gabion check dam were approved by NABARD in CBP area Patudi village. Which was made by the men and women of Patudi village and 16% shramdaan was also done The 4 Gabion check dam was built at Rajwari Gad (Silur Gad) Nam Tok, which is 2 check



dams of 1- (4.5x1x1.2) meters and 2 check dams of 2- (5x1x1.2) meters. The total cost to build this gabion check dam is Rs. 97111.

Gabion Check Dam Labour Detail

S#	Name	Father/Husband	Aadhar Card No	Bank Name	IFSC Code	Account No.	Grant Amount
1	Shita Devi	W/o Kundan Singh	364505015940	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100046115	513
2	Laxmi Devi	W/o Basant Singh	882873527912	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	22660001700002606	513
3	Ku. Aarti	D/o Shab Singh	915081360817	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100011005	513
4	Bijora Devi	W/o Dinesh Lal	817806266391	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100052462	1282
5	Chandni Devi	W/o Kundan Lal	760755016375	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100062803	1026
6	Asrufi Devi	W/o Prushotam	530660584060	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100066809	769
7	Susha devi	W/o Shohan Lal	278867694889	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100030336	513
8	Guddi devi	W/o Govind Singh	858441396776	Rajakhet	PUNB0226601	2266000100064333	769
9	Seela Devi	W/o Kamal Singh	705015338272	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063945	256
10	Vimla Devi	W/o Arjun Singh	467689272652	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003831	513
11	Sunita Devi	W/o Raghuv eer Singh	316684551163	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100002966	513
12	Pingla Devi	W/o Aanad Singh	785123884062	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003822	513
13	Sangeeta Devi	W/o Ranjeet Singh	380176093140	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100005796	256
14	Chamna Devi	W/O Dheeraj Singh	524336246485	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100065651	3590
15	Ashadi Devi	W/O Dhram Singh	278159932051	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100078992	513
16	Sankuntla Devi	Wo Mahaveer Singh	896462048946	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064014	513
17	Jagbeer Singh	S/o Narayan Singh	526386831043	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064397	2051
18	Soban Singh	S/o Bacchan Singh	425617805139	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100047150	3263
19	Bhim Singh	S/o Dham Singh	607756630680	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100071421	1538
20	Shuruti Devi	W/o Diwan Singh	592992370811	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100008207	513
21	Neelam Devi	D/o Ranveer Singh	391508862998	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	22660001700000248	256
22	Eilma Devi	Jeetendra Singh	377843389081	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003600	256

23	Abhilekh Negi	S/o Parveen Singh	491994631462	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100088263	3077
24	Niwesh Negi	S/o Harjeet Singh	424009230045	Doiwala	PUNB0060900	069001500006298	513
25	MahaveerSingh	S/o Padam Singh	760230079381	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003415	1865
26	Dhiraj Singh	S/o Nathi Singh	860204348550	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700004312	3077
27	Sampati Devi	Manvendra Singh	911956580524	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003150	256
28	Beena Devi	W/o Share Singh	534743361015	Dharkot	PUNB0875401	8754000100010343	256
29	Gomati Devi	bharat Singh	786715297583	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064342	256
30	Beshakhi Devi	W/o Vipin Singh	664183159194	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003576	256
31	Kusla Devi	W/O Kushi Lal	394138046789	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100043482	2564
32	Ku.Anjali	D/o Kushi lal	854389549847	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001500000321	2564
33	Parbha Devi	W/o Jalam Das	542112087950	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	87540001400004414	2564
34	Ku.Sankuntala	D/o Jalam Das	890742774620	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001500048222	2564
TOTAL							40256

REGIONAL BANK
TEHRI GARHWAL

Dear Sir,

Please transfer the amount of Rs.39983 /- agt. Chq# 176505 on Dt.20/12/2019.As per below list.

Work Name- Labour Payment Gabion Check Dam @ Mule Nama Tok

S#	Name	Father/Husband	Bank Name	IFSC Code	Account No.	Grant Amount
1	Mahaveer Singh	S/o Padam Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003415	5550
2	Shabli Lal	S/o Gamdu Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100030415	1110
3	Kushi Lal	S/o Kaalu Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100072509	555
4	Purn Singh	S/o Chatt Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100057546	3328
5	Syam Singh	S/o Bhuriya Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100053407	2560
6	Sankuntla Devi	W/o Mahaveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064014	512
7	Chamna Devi	W/o Dheeraj Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100065651	1536
8	Vimla Devi	W/o Arjun Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003831	512
9	Sarjgeeta Devi	W/o Ranjeet Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100005796	512
10	Nectam Devi	D/o Manveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100000248	2560
11	Shuruti Devi	W/o Diwan Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100008207	512
12	Eilma Devi	W/o Jeetendra Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003600	512
13	Ashadi Devi	W/O DHARAM SINGH	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100078992	512
14	Sarswati Devi	W/o Shyam Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004681	512
15	Sushila Devi	W/o Shoban Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003549	512
16	Aila Devi	W/o Jagveer Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003804	512
17	Mangoshi Devi	W/O DALEB SINGH	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063972	512
18	Sona Devi	W/o Hukum Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004070	512
19	Sona Devi	W/o Vinod Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064111	512
20	Guddi devi	W/o Govind Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064333	768
21	Geeta Devi	W/o Ramesh Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100005255	2560
22	Meena Devi	W/o Sudama Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004450	512
23	Kamli Devi	W/o Aikam Das	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100011449	512
24	Parbha Devi	W/o Jalam Das	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	87540001400004414	2560
25	Sarita Devi	W/o Phul Das	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064254	512
26	Kusla Devi	W/O KHUSI LAL	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100043482	2560
27	Mishra Devi	W/O RAJU LAL	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004760	512
28	Beena Devi	W/o Share Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875401	8754000100010343	512
29	Makani Devi	W/o Shurveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064324	512
30	Parbha Devi	W/o Rajesh Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100050048	512
31	Sampati Devi	Manvendra Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003150	256
32	Shita Devi	W/o Kundan Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100046115	512
33	Sobati Devi	W/O Bhagwan Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004380	512
34	Beshakhi Devi	W/o Vipin Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003576	512
35	Gomati Devi	bharat Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064342	2560
36	Ku.Anjali	D/o Kushi lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001500000321	2564
Total						39983

Regard

1. President/Secretary VWC
Sandana Watershed Proj.

PAID
SECRETARY
SBMA
No. 473

Amip Jalagam Prabhandhan Samit
(Sandana Watershed Project)
(NABARD & THD C)
Secretary
SBMA

2. Project Manager
Sandana Watershed Proj.

Scanned with CamScanner

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TOTAL BUDGET EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	Gabion Check Dam Labour Payment	4 No	98730	80,239.00	
2	Material			16,872.00	
TOTAL			98730	97,111.00	1,619.00

3. RR dry masonry wall

What is a dry stone wall?

A Dry Stone Wall is one that has been built using ONLY stone, without the use of any mortar or concrete.

What stone is used for dry stone walls?

Dry stone walls use earth as a mortar. Dry stone walls can be made from slate, granite or other types of stone. Hammered granite is supplied as roughly broken blocks. The shapes vary and there is a degree of skill required to fit the stones together neatly when only earth is being used to bind them together.

How long do dry stone walls last?

How long will a dry stone wall last? Above: A dry stone wall, if it's built well in the first place, can last hundreds of years. But it does depend on the stone. In the Cotswold where a oolitic limestone is used, it will perish sooner, perhaps after 100 years.

RR DRY WALL MASNORY DETAIL

Under the Sandana Watershed Project, 81R.m RR dry walls were approved by NABARD in CBP area Patudi village. Which was made by the men and women of Patudi village and 16% shramdaan was also done

RR Dry Masonry Protection Wall - A total of 81 meters dry RR wall with Rajwadi gad completed in private land at Gheru Tok in CBC village.



First Stage Photo



Second Stage Photo



Complete Stage Photo

Work Name- RR Dry Wall Paturi Village Labour Payment @ Gheeru Name Tok

Sl#	Name	Father/Husband	Bank Name	IFSC code	Account No.	Total Amount
1	Sangeeta Devi	Vikram Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100001958	1792
2	Surma Devi	Sundar Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100062539	1024
3	Kamli Devi	Alam Dass	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100011449	1024
4	Aila Devi	Amar Dass	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100065606	1024
5	Sarita Devi	Naresh Dass	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700005490	768
6	Kushla Devi	Kushi Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100043482	1280
7	Alka Devi	Bhagat Das	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100066599	768
8	Meena Devi	Shudama Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004450	1024
9	Heema Devi	Mahaveer Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063954	512
10	Mishra Devi	Raju Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004760	1024
11	Sarita Devi	Phul Dass	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064254	1024
12	Surma Devi	Indar Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100060805	3328
13	Surma Devi	Sundar Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	226600062539	1024
14	Basanti Devi	Vijay Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100002531	1536
15	Sampata devi	Bulku	Rajakhet	IBKL0070T23	002334024100095	1536
16	Madhu Devi	Mamraj	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004973	1280
17	Neelm Devi	Ranveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700000248	1024
18	Aila Devi	Jagveer Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003804	1024
19	Sushila Devi	Shoban Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003549	1024
20	Elama Devi	Jeetendra Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003600	768
21	Sona Devi	Vindo Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064111	1024

22	Ashadi Devi	Dhram Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100078992	512
23	Aasha Devi	Chandra Lal	Rudraprayag	PUNB0665900	6659000100044519	1536
24	Seeta Devi	Mukesh Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004690	1536
25	Basanti Devi	Purushu Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004140	1792
26	Babali Devi	Vikram Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700002129	2816
27	Aasha Devi	Mohan Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004797	1024
28	Rekha Devi	Narendra Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100010820	1024
29	Parbha Devi	Jelam Dass	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	87540001400004414	768
30	Parbha Devi	Rajesh Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100050048	1280
31	Sita Devi	Kundan Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100046115	1024
32	Sunita Devi	Raghuveer Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100002966	1024
33	Baisakhi Devi	Vipin Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003576	1024
34	Mangoshi Devi	Daleb Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063972	768
35	Sheela Devi	Kalam Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063945	1024
36	Sangeeta Devi	Ranjeet Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100005796	1024
37	Vimla Devi	Arjun Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003831	1024
38	Pingla Devi	Aanand Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003822	1024
39	Sona Devi	Hukum Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004070	1024
40	Gomati Devi	Bharat Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064342	1024
41	Sampati Devi	Manvendra Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003150	1024
42	Shakuntla Devi	Mahaveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064014	1536
43	Chamna Devi	Dheeraj Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100065651	3328
44	Ku. Neeta Negi	Puran Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	87540001500000622	1024
45	Ku. Priti Negi	Bheem Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001500000534	1024
46	Guddi Devi	Govind Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064333	1024
47	Beena Devi	Sher Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875401	8754000100010343	1024
48	Geeta Devi	Ramesh Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100005255	1024
49	Godambari Devi	Jagveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100047053	512
50	Naresh Dass	Ram Daas	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700005490	1024
51	Rakesh Dass	Nathu Dass	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100066599	512
52	kushi Lal	Kalu Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100072509	6105
53	Raju Lal	Kalu Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004760	512
54	Mukhesh Lal	Bulku Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004690	4995
55	Ramesh Singh	Jagat Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100039531	8880
56	Jaghveer Singh	Narayan Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064397	6144
57	Arjun Lal	Bharosa Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064236	2560
58	Vimla Devi	Bheem Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100059146	768
59	Makani Devi	Laxman Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064324	1280
60	Vikram Lal	Masandu Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100047470	1024

TOTAL AMOUNT

92428

TOTAL BUDGET EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	RR Dry Wall Masonry	81 RM	171970.00	92428.00	
2	Material			76800.00	
TOTAL			171970	1,69,228.00	2,742.00

4. Plantation Ringal (Bamboo)

Planting bamboo on wastelands: Naked hillsides, landslides or potential areas can be protected by planting bamboo. For this, bamboo is applied to the trenches. Trenches have been found to be very effective for soil and moisture conservation. The service period of the Khatis is about 3-4 years. During this time, bamboo is established and starts conserving soil and water. After this, the bamboo forms a herd and its umbrella also becomes large. After 3-4 years, bamboo roots also develop well and all together conserve water and soil. In the developed state, bamboo acts as a shield for the soil. It protects the land from the impact of the raindrops and the energy of flowing water.





In Paturi Gram Sabha, the watershed project run by NABARD THDC was an activity ringal (bamboo) plantation planted in the valley side of the Contour Trench. And a total of 1200 plants of bamboo have been planted in Paturi village.



Work Name- 1 Ringal (Bamboo) Plant Labour Payment

S#	Name	Father/Husband	Bank Name	IFSC Code	Account No.	Amount
1	Beena Devi	Sher Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875401	8754000100010343	256
2	Parbha Devi	Rajesh Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100050048	256
3	Sushila Devi	Shoban Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003549	256
4	Aila Devi	Jagveer Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003804	256
5	Babali Devi	Vikram Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700002129	256
6	Sampati Devi	Manvendra Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003150	256
7	Baisakhi Devi	Vipin Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003576	256
8	Alka Devi	Bhagat Das	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100066599	256
9	Basanti Devi	Purushu Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004140	256
10	Aila Devi	Amar Dass	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100065606	256
11	Neelm Devi	Ranveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700000248	256
12	Sita Devi	Kundan Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100046115	256
13	Madhu Devi	Mamraj	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004973	256
14	Gomati Devi	Bharat Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064342	256
15	Vimla Devi	Arjun Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003831	256
16	Sunita Devi	Raghuveer Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100002966	256
17	Pingla Devi	Aanand Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003822	256
18	Rekha Devi	Narendra Lal	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100010820	256
19	Sangeeta Devi	Ranjeet Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100005796	256

20	Shakuntla Devi	Mahaveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064014	256
21	Sheela Devi	Kalam Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063945	256
22	Kushla Devi	Kushi Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100043482	256
23	Heema Devi	Mahaveer Lal	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063954	256
24	Ramesh Singh	Jagat Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100039531	256
25	Godambari Devi	Jagveer Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100047053	256
26	Rukamni Devi	Jitendra Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003220	256
27	Aasha Devi	Vijay Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001700000075	256
28	Parmila Devi	Makan Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100043020	256
29	Sona Devi	Baag Singh	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001700000107	256
30	Hansha Devi	Soban Singh	Rajakhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100047150	256
31	Babita Sajawan	Virendra Singh	New Tehri	PUNB0330200	3302000105055602	256
32	Prakash Lal		Tehri	SBIN008981	20058024185	350
TOTAL AMOUNT						8286

TOTAL BUDGET EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
	Bamboo Labour Payment	1200 NO	28173.00	8286.00	
2	Material (Plant)			19840.00	
TOTAL			28173	28126.00	47.00

5. Fruit Plant Propagations

Amla Planting

General information

Amla is commonly known as Indian Gooseberry and Nellie. It is also known for its medicinal properties. Its fruits are used to prepare various medicines. Anemia, diarrhea, toothache, fever and wounds are treated with medicines made from amla. Various types of shampoos, hair oil, dye, tooth powder, and cream applied to the mouth are prepared from amla. It is a soft and equally branched tree, with an average height of 8–18 m. Its flowers are greenish-yellow and are of two varieties, male flower and female flower. Its fruits are light yellow; having a diameter of 1.3–1.6 cm. Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are the main producing states of amla in India.



Soil- Due to its hardening, it can be grown in every variety of soil. It can be grown in mild acid and salty and lime soil. If it is cultivated in well drained and fertile loam soil, it gives good yield. It is also supportive of saline soil. The soil pH for cultivation of this crop should be 6.5-9.5. Avoid cultivating it in heavy lands

Bull Nut Planting

Walnut cultivation or horticulture is done mainly in hilly areas in India. It is most commonly used in the confectionery industry. The brain nut is very beneficial for the health of the brain. English or Persian varieties are important for the cultivation of walnuts at the commercial level. It is a fruit of the north-western Himalayas and its plants grow from 1200 to 2150 meters above sea level.



Walnuts are the main source of protein, fat and mineral salts. Vitamin B6 is found in it compared to other nuts. The half-baked fruit and green nuts are the main sources of ascorbic acid. Walnut kernel contains 14.8 grams of protein, 64 grams of fat, 15.80 grams of carbohydrate, 2.1 grams of fiber, 1.9 grams of ash, 99 mg of calcium, 380 mg of phosphorus, 450 mg of potassium per 100 grams. The half-baked fruits of walnuts are used in making pickles, chutneys, marmalade, juice and syrup. Walnut oil is used in food, varnish and soap making. Due to its good aroma, its dried fruits are used in food.

Suitable climate

Places for nut cultivation where there is frost, hot summer and cold hours are short in winter, are not suitable for nut production. In early winter, new branches get damaged due to frost, which leaves no leaves on them in the next spring season. If the temperature exceeds 40 ° C in summer and the humidity is low, the fruits are damaged by sun burn. If this outbreak occurs in early summer, the fruit does not fall and if it is later, the fall will be fluffy, dark black and stick to the skin.

Land selection

Appropriate drainage in which nutritious water level does not increase, 2 to 3 meters deep and very organic matter silt loam soil is suitable for planting nut gardening. Sandy and hard-surface soil is not good for walnuts. Walnut is very sensitive to soil with alkaline properties, so it should not be applied in alkaline soil.

Advanced varieties

Among the improved varieties for walnut cultivation, Gobind, Kashmir Badid, Eureka, Placentia, Wilson, Franquet, Pratap, Solding Selection and Kotkhai Selection are the main ones. These are mostly used as commercial horticulture.

Banana tree-

First of all, the banana tree is not there because it does not have wood in its stem but it is wrapped with leaves. The life of these plants lasts as long as there are fruits on them. And they end their life after giving fruits. Every part of this tree is useful. Its leaves are used to serve food in the South. Its fruits and flowers are used for food, and its dry ingredients are used to make handicrafts



The correct way to grow a banana tree:

To grow it, you do not need any kind of seeds; they have to be planted directly with plants. It can be re-grown on banana trees that have been damaged.

To grow them, you have to plant them in many numbers, not just one plant. They need shade, which provides another plant.

These plants need a warm environment to grow, along with plenty of water. They like hot air and soft environment only.

Banana tree requires shade. They cannot bear the sun's light. Sometimes you will see that the banana trees on the road side get burnt due to hard sunlight, besides they do not get water there.

You will need good soil to grow it. Soil that is fertile, black and full of organic matter if the land is sandy or full of stones, then these plants will not grow easily there. It is not that they will not grow at that

place but they will not be green.

Kagzi Lemon Planting

Lemon has many medicinal properties, everyone is familiar with it, but lemon crop is also beneficial for farmers. Farmers can earn better by cultivating lemon. Different species of lemon are grown in India. Acid lime (a species of lemon) scientific name *Citrus aurifolia* swing cultivation is more prevalent in India. This species is grown in different states of India.



Preparation of soil:

Lemons can be grown in many types of soil. Soil properties such as soil response, soil fertility, drainage, free lime and salt concentrations, etc. are some of the important factors that determine the success of citrus plantations. Lemon fruits thrive well on light soils with good drainage. Soils between pH ranges 5.5 to 7.5 are considered good for citrus crops. However, lemon yields can also be good in the pH range of 4 to 9.



To promote horticultural activity in the CBP area, a total of 2160 plants were given to 4 plant species to presently living families. (Kalaria Lemon, Narendra Seven Amla and G9 Banana, Balloot Biju (PB)) were given, the villagers planted in their land.



Fruit Plant Distribution Beneficiary List

S.No.	Beneficiary Name	F/H Name	Distribution Unit				Total
			Kalkariya Lemon	Narendra Sewan Awla	G9 Banana	Ballnut Biju (PB)	
1	Mishra Devi	Rahu Lal	5	5	5	2	17
2	Kushla Devi	Kushi Lal	5	5	5	10	25
3	Meena Devi	Shudama Lal	5	5	5	5	20
4	Himma Devi	Mahaveer Lal	5	5	5	5	20
5	Prabha Devi	Jailam Das	5	5	5	3	18
6	Alka Devi	Rakesh Das	5	5	5	5	20
7	Rekha Devi	Narendra Pal	5	5	5	5	20
8	Kamli Devi	Ailam Das	5	5	5	5	20
9	Aasha Devi	Mohan lal	5	5	5	5	20
10	Shushila Devi	Shoban Singh	5	5	5	5	20
11	Sangeeta Devi	Vikram Lal	5	5	5	5	20
12	baisakhi Devi	Pal Singh	5	5	5	5	20
13	Seeta Devi	Deepak Singh	5	5	5	5	20
14	Syama Devi	Sangrandma	5	5	5	5	20
15	Prem Singh	Kalyan Singh	5	5	5	5	20
16	Neelam Devi	Ranveer singh	5	5	5	5	20
17	Rinki Devi	Arjun Singh	5	5	5	5	20
18	Surma Devi	Sundar Lal	5	5	5	5	20
19	Seeta Devi	Mukesh Lal	5	5	5	5	20
20	Sarita Devi	Naresh Das	5	5	5	5	20
21	Bisla Devi	Baraf Singh	5	5	6	5	21
22	Pyari Devi	G.P.S	5	5	0	5	15
23	Madhu Devi	Mamraj	5	5	6	5	21
24	Geeta Devi	Ramesh Singh	5	5	5	5	20
25	Guddi Devi	Govind Singh	5	7	5	5	22
26	Shushila Devi	Bheem Singh	5	6	5	5	21
27	Chandra Devi	Sarof Singh	5	5	7	5	22
28	Bichana Devi	Shanker Chandra	5	7	6	5	23
29	Aila Devi	Jagveer Singh	5	5	5	5	20
30	Aila Devi	Amar Das	5	0	5	5	15
31	Kasri Devi	Kamal Singh	5	5	5	5	20
32	Sona Devi	Vinod Singh	5	5	5	5	20

33	Ujala Devi	Bhagwan Singh	5	5	5	5	20
34	Godambari Devi	Jagveer Singh	5	5	5	5	20
35	Sawatri Devi	Natthi Singh	5	5	5	5	20
36	Foundi Devi	jabbr Singh	5	5	5	5	20
37	Bachna Devi	Kushal Singh	5	5	5	5	20
38	Ashadi Devi	Kuldeep Singh	5	5	5	5	20
39	Pulma Devi	Dhum Singh	5	5	5	5	20
40	Bijla Devi	mohan Singh	5	5	5	5	20
41	Bhwani Devi	Mohan Singh	5	5	5	5	20
42	Bala Devi	Harjeet Singh	5	5	5	5	20
43	Bijora Devi	Shab Singh	5	5	5	5	20
44	Geeta Devi	Verendra Singh	5	5	5	5	20
45	Preeti Devi	Jitendra Singh	5	5	5	5	20
46	Kushla Devi	Bindu Mistri	5	5	5	5	20
47	Rajani Devi	Makan Lal	5	5	5	5	20
48	Kanta Devi	Shumedu Lal	5	5	5	5	20
49	Mishra Devi	Jagdish Lal	5	5	5	5	20
50	Prakash Lal	Natthi Lal	6	6	6	6	24
51	Sangeeta Devi	Ranjeet Singh	5	5	5	5	20
52	Payal Devi	Anil Sajwan	5	5	5	5	20
53	Shiddi Lal	Makkhn Lal	5	5	5	5	20
54	Shobti Devi	Bhagwan Singh	5	5	5	5	20
55	Satta Devi	Kushi Ram	5	5	5	5	20
56	Laxmi Devi	Shumedu Lal	5	5	5	5	20
57	Shabbl Singh	Kaira Singh	5	5	5	5	20
58	Bashanta Devi	Gopal Singh	5	5	5	5	20
59	Shola Devi	Jeet Singh	5	5	5	5	20
60	Laxmi Devi	Bashant Negi	5	5	5	5	20
61	Shawatri Devi	Khapa Lal	6	6	6	6	24
62	Vimla Devi	Arjun Singh	8	8	8	8	32
63	Ushma Devi	Bheem Singh	8	8	8	8	32
64	Rajani Devi	Guddu Lal	8	8	8	8	32
65	Nomi Devi	Praveen Singh	8	8	8	8	32
66	Babita Devi	Virendra Singh	8	8	8	8	32
67	Hansha Devi	Shoban Singh	8	8	8	8	32
68	Pramila Devi	jabbr Singh	8	8	8	8	32
69	Vimla Devi	Bheem Singh	8	8	8	8	32
70	Rukmani Devi	Jitendra Singh	8	8	8	8	32
71	Purna Devi	Kukru Lal	8	8	8	8	32
72	Sona Devi	Hukkam Singh	8	8	8	8	32
73	Mangoshi Devi	Dalib Singh	8	9	8	8	33

74	Sheela Devi	Kalam Singh	8	8	9	8	33
75	Neeta	Puran Singh	8	8	8	8	32
76	Shakuntala Devi	Mahaveer Singh	8	8	8	9	33
77	Sunita Devi	Raghuveer Singh	8	8	8	8	32
78	Chamna Devi	Dheeraj Singh	8	8	8	8	32
79	Beena Devi	Sher Singh	9	8	8	8	33
80	baisakhi Devi	Vipin Sajwan	8	8	8	8	32
81	Sona Devi	Balveer	8	8	8	8	32
82	Ailma Devi	Jitendra Singh	8	8	8	8	32
83	Babli Devi	Vikram Lal	8	8	8	8	32
84	Prabha Devi	Rajesh Singh	8	8	8	8	32
85	Makani Devi	Laximan Singh	8	8	8	8	32
86	Gomti Devi	Bhrat Singh	8	8	8	8	32
87	Vimla Devi	Arjun Singh	8	8	8	8	32
88	Basanti Devi	Purshotam	8	8	8	8	32
89	Gomti Devi	Laximan Singh	8	8	8	8	32
90	Vimla Devi	Bulku Lal	8	8	8	8	32
TOTAL			540	540	540	540	2160

TOTAL BUDGET EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	Fruit Plant Propagation	2160 N0	261792.00	174452.1.00	87339.9
TOTAL			261792.00	174452.00	87339.00

6. Plantation (Naiper)

Cultivation and utilization of Napier grass

Species: Pennisetum purpureum

Common Name: Napier grass

Varieties: Bana grass, French Cameroon, clone 13 and Kaka mega 1

Benefits in a smallholder farming system

Gives high herbage yields throughout the year compared to other grasses.

Controls maize stalk borer by trapping the ovipositing moths if planted round the maize

Moths

Protects the maize from strong winds if planted round a maize field Napier rass can also be sold as green fodder.

Holds soil together and prevents run off and erosion if planted round the maize



The method of planting this grass is the same as planting of paddy. The root of the hybrid Napier is planted at a distance of 3–3 feet. Before this, grass is planted after plowing and leveling the land and water is irrigated immediately after.

Distribution and planting of Napier grass was done in Paturi village in which 2000 plants were given to 51 beneficiaries.



The people of Pataudi village are now giving Napier grass as fodder to their cattle, which the animals are giving good milk.



The people of Napier grass have been planted by the people of the village of Patudi on the ridges of their fields so that the meds of their fields are protected and the fertile soil of the fields should not flow.

Napier Grass Beneficiary Distribution List

S.No	Beneficiary Name	F/H Name	Unit/Plant
1	Sona Devi	Vinod Singh	50
2	Neelam Devi	Ranveer Singh	80
3	Kamli Devi	Ailam Das	25
4	Sarita Devi	Naresh Das	25
5	Kushla Devi	Kushi Lal	25
6	Sarita Devi	Phil Das	25
7	Sangeeta Devi	Vikram Lal	25
8	Meena Devi	Sudama Ram	25
9	Himma Devi	Mahaveer Lal	25
10	Sangeeta Devi	Ranjeet Singh	25
11	Vishla Devi	Braf Singh	30
12	Pulma Devi	Dhum Singh	30
13	Shushila Devi	Shoban Singh	30
14	Vimla Devi	Bheem Singh	30
15	Shushila Devi	Bheem Singh	80
16	Godambari Devi	Jagveer Negi	100
17	Geeta Devi	Ramesh Singh	100
18	Guddi Devi	Goving Singh	80
19	Sampati Devi	Manvendra Singh	30
20	Prabha Devi	Rajesh Singh	30
21	Seeta Devi	Kundan Singh	30
22	Beena Devi	Sher Singh	30
23	Makani Devi	Laxman Singh	30
24	Sakshi Devi	Sachin	30
25	Payal Devi	Anil Singh	30
26	Baisakhi Devi	Vipin Singh	30
27	Sunita Devi	Vijay	40
28	Hansha Devi	Shoban Singh	30
29	Sakuntala Devi	Mahaveer Singh	50
30	Vimla Devi	Arjun Singh	50
31	Chamna Devi	Dheeraj Singh	20
32	Sangeeta Devi	Ranjeet Singh	30
33	Sunita Devi	Raghuveer Singh	30
34	Ashadi Devi	Dhrm Singh	30
35	Ailma Devi	Jeet Singh	30
36	Pingla Devi	Aanand Singh	30
37	Neelam Devi	Ranveer Singh	30
38	Shurutu Devi	Diwan Singh	30

39	Rukmani Devi	Jitendra Singh	30
40	Pramila Devi	Jabber Singh	30
41	Babita Devi	Virendra Singh	20
42	Vimla Devi	Basant Singh	20
43	Shushila Devi	Shoban Singh	100
44	Aila Devi	Jagveer Negi	50
45	Mangoshi Devi	Daleb Singh	50
46	Aila Devi	Amar Das	30
47	Phuldey Devi	Purn Singh	30
48	Sona Devi	Hukkam Singh	50
49	Sona Devi	Beena Singh	50
50	Swarswati Devi	Syam Singh	50
51	Sobati Devi	Bhagwan Singh	40
TOTAL			2000

TOTAL BUDGET EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	Plantation Napier	2000 NO	21527.00	15767.00	
TOTAL			21527.00	15767.00	5760.00

7. Contour Trenches

Description: At its simplest, contour trench construction is an extension of the practice of plowing fields at a right angle to the slope. Contour trenches are ditches dug along a hillside in such a way that they follow a contour and run perpendicular to the flow of water. The soil excavated from the ditch is used to form a berm on the downhill edge of the ditch. The berm is planted with permanent vegetation (native grasses, legumes) to stabilize the soil and for the roots and foliage in order to trap any sediment that would overflow from the trench in heavy rainfall events.

Purpose: Reduce surface water flow velocity, promote infiltration, and prevent pollutants from draining into water bodies (suspended sediments, nitrogen, and phosphorus).



992 RM contour trenches were sanctioned by NABARD in CBP area Patudi, which was made by the women of the gram sabha whose women were also paid full wages and women also gave



shramdaan so a total of 992 contour trenches have been made in the Patauri Gram Sabha and inspected by DDM NABARD, Done by the VWC committee and SBMA.

WORK NAME-CONTOUR TRENCHES LABOUR PAYMENT LIST CBP (PATURI VILLAGE)

S#	Name	Father/Husband	Aadhar Card No.	Bank Name	IFSC code	Account No.	Total Amount
1	Sona Devi	W/o Baag Singh	221769889100	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001700000107	1478
2	Ashadi Devi	W/o Jagveer Singh	507780801139	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001700000125	1478
3	Aasha Devi	W/o Vijay Singh	215207856947	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001700000075	1478
4	Parmila Devi	W/o Makan Singh	651587679496	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100043020	1478
5	Hansha Devi	W/o Soban Singh	626173400157	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100047150	1478
6	Vimla Devi	W/o Bhim Singh	515802310088	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100059146	1478
7	Sakuntala Devi	W/o Mahaveer Singh	896462048946	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064014	1182
8	Vimla Devi	W/o Arjun Singh	467689272652	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003831	1182
9	Neelam Devi	D/o Ranveer Singh	391508862998	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266001700000248	887
10	Sunita Devi	W/o Raghuvveer Singh	316684551163	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100002966	887
11	Elama Devi	W/o Jeetendra Singh	377843389081	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003600	1182
12	Sona Devi	W/o Vinod Singh	393516150603	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100064111	1182
13	Sushila Devi	W/o Shoban Singh	638401628078	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003549	887
14	Aila Devi	W/o Jagveer Singh	243329040703	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003804	1182
15	Pingla Devi	W/o Aanad Singh	785123884062	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003822	1182
16	Sheela devi	W/o Kamal Singh	705015338272	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063945	1182
17	Swarswati Devi	W/o Shyam Singh	889623056573	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004681	1182
18	Ashadi Devi	W/O Dharam Singh	278159932051	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100078992	1182
19	Kusla Devi	W/O Kushi Lal	394138046789	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100043482	4089
20	Mishra devi	W/O Raju Lal	724995295482	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004760	591
21	Sangeeta Devi	W/O Vikram Lal	596777929685	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100072138	788
22	Rekha Devi	W/o Kushal Kumar	526709611409	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100010820	788
23	Mangoshi Devi	W/O Daleb Singh	678637684197	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100063972	640
24	Beshakhi Devi	W/o Vipin Singh	664183159194	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100003576	542
25	Sona Devi	W/o Hukkum Singh	832247510521	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004070	542
26	Sangeeta Devi	W/o Ranjeet Singh	380176093140	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100005796	542
27	Parbha Devi	W/o Jalam Das	542112087950	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	87540001400004414	3990
28	Sobati Devi	W/O Bhagwan Singh	436973808569	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004380	837
29	Ku.Anjali	D/o Kushi lal	854389549847	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754001500000321	4039
30	ku.Neeta	D/o Puran Singh	595172428067	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	87540001500000622	542
31	ku.Shakuntala	D/o Jalam Das	890742774620	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266001500048222	3695
32	Parbha Devi	W/o Rajesh Singh	507484915249	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100050048	542
33	Seeta Devi	W/o Kundan Singh	364505015940	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100046115	197
34	Chamna Devi	W/O Dheeraj Singh	524336246485	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100065651	542
35	Godambari Devi	W/o Jagveer Singh	871419032633	Rajakhhet	PUNB0226600	2266000100047053	3202
37	Meena Devi	W/o Sudama Lal	910333067594	Dharkot	PUNB0875400	8754000100004450	345
38	Hima Devi	W/o Mahaveer Lal	626105075553	Dharkot	PUNB0226600	2266000100063954	246
						TOTAL	48866

TOTAL BUDGET EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	Contour Trenches	992 RM	48867	48866	
TOTAL			48867.00	48866.00	1.00

8. Nursery Development

Poly-house or a greenhouse is a house or a structure made of translucent material like glass or polyethylene where the plants grow and develop under controlled climatic conditions. The size of structure can differ from small shacks to big-size buildings as per the need. Above all, a greenhouse is a glass house whose interiors become warm when exposed to sunbeams as the house stops the greenhouse gas to leave. So when it is cold outside, the temperature inside is survival friendly and warm for the plants.

Mr. Ramesh Singh was chosen for nursery development whose poly-house has been made



Mini Kit

Ramesh Singh's group was selected by NABARD for nursery development for which they have been given mini kits such as Sickle, Cultivator, Spade, Pickaxe, Cartoon, Cultivator Black Steel, Agriculture Hand Tool shovel, tap, tapas, pipes, foil for plants, mousetrap , Rope, etc.



TOTAL BUDGET EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	Poly-House	1	116616	18450	98166
2	Mini Kit	1	10000	8315	1685
TOTAL			126616	26765	99851

Note- The poly-house was built through conversion with the horticulture department, by depositing 15% 18450 rupees to the horticulture department, to make this poly-house.

9. Poly-House

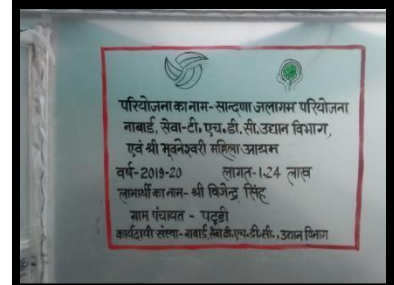
What is a poly-house?

Poly-house or a greenhouse is a house or a structure made of translucent material like glass or polyethylene where the plants grow and develop under controlled climatic conditions. The size of structure can differ from small shacks to big-size buildings as per the need. Above all, a greenhouse is a glass house whose interiors become warm when exposed to sunbeams as the house stops the greenhouse gas to leave. So when it is cold outside, the temperature inside is survival friendly and warm for the plants.



❖ Benefits of Poly-house Farming

- Poly-house is very beneficial for the farmers especially those who prefer organic farming. Here are few of the benefits of a poly-house:
- Your plants are grown under controlled temperature thus there are less chances of crop loss or damage.
- You can grow crops throughout the year and will not have to wait for any particular season.
- There are less pests and insects in a poly-house.
- External climate will not have any impact of the growth of crops.
- Quality of produce is obviously higher in poly- house.
- Good drainage and aeration
- Propagation of Ornamental Crops can also be done effortlessly in a poly-house.
- Poly House gives the right environmental facilities to your plants in any season.
- It also increases yield for about 5 to 10 times.
- Less cropping period
- Fertilizer application is easier and is controlled automatically with the help of drip irrigation.



TOTAL BUDGET EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	Poly-House	1	117096	18450	98646
TOTAL			117096	18450	98646

10. Vermin Compost Pit

Vermin compost (vermin-compost) is the product of the decomposition process using various species of worms, usually red wigglers, white worms, and other earthworms, to create a mixture of decomposing vegetable or food waste, bedding materials, and vermin. This process is called vermin composting, while the rearing of worms for this purpose is called vermin culture.

Vermin (also called worm castings, worm humus, worm manure and worm feces) is the end-product of the breakdown of organic matter by earthworms. These



castings have been shown to contain reduced levels of contaminants and a higher saturation of nutrients than the organic materials before vermin composting.

Vermin compost contains water-soluble nutrients and is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner. It is used in farming and small scale sustainable, organic farming.

A great number of terms are in use to describe vermin filters, including for example the words digester, composting, vermin-trickling filters or vermin composting. Further alternative names for this process include aerobic or biological filter with earthworms.

Beneficiary List

S.No	Beneficiary Name	F/H Name	Account No	ISFC Code	Bank Name	Amount
1	Praveen Singh	Nathi Singh	2266000100064306	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7443
2	Gopal Singh	Kishan Singh	45880203009234	UBIN0540200	MadanNegi	7443
3	Kushla Devi	Kushi Lal	2266000100043482	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7443
4	Bhawani Devi	Mohan singh	2266000100060577	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7443
5	Shwarswati Devi	Syam singh	8754000100004681	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	7443
6	Masantu Lal	Arthi Lal	8754000100007819	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	7443
7	Makani Devi	Laxman Singh	2266000100064324	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7443
8	Ghungra Devi	Puran Singh	8754000100003840	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	7443
9	Santi Devi	Abbal Dass	2266000100049848	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7443
10	Bishla Devi	Natthi Singh	8754000100009604	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	7443
11	Kamli Devi	Ailam Dass	8754000100004098	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	7443
12	Shawtri Devi	Natthi Singh	2266000100056963	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7443
13	Sushila Devi	Shoban Singh	8754000100003549	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	7444
14	Mahaveer Lal	Kallu Lal	2266000100063954	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7444
15	Godambari Devi	Jagveer Singh	2266000100047053	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7444
16	Geeta Devi	Ramesh Singh	8754000100005255	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	7444
17	Neelam Devi	Ranveer Singh	2266001700000248	PUNB0226600	Rajakhet	7444
18	Parwati Devi	Gyanchand	2266000100040087	PUNB0226600	Rajaket	2500
19	Sobati Devi	Bhagwan Singh	8754000100004380	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	2500
20	Parmila Devi	Jabar Singh	2266000100063796	PUNB0226600	Rajaket	2500
21	Sushila Devi	Bheem Singh	8754000100005130	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	2500
22	Sudama Lal	Masand Lal	002334023100064	IBKL0070T23	Rajaket	2500
23	Raghuveer Singh	Sundar Singh	8754000100002966	PUNB0875400	Dharkot	2500
24	Chamna Devi	Dheeraj Singh	2266000100065651	PUNB0226600	Rajaket	2500
25	Basant Singh	Ratan Singh	2266001700002606	PUNB0226600	Rajaket	2500
26	Jeet Singh	Ratan Singh	2266000100058147	PUNB0226600	Rajaket	2500
TOTAL						149036

TOTAL BUDGUT EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	Vermin Compost Pit	26 No	174766	149036	
2	Wall Writing			23500	
TOTAL			174766	172536	2230.00

A total of 46 vermin compost pits have been constructed by us under the Sandana Watershed Project in Patudi village, of which 26 vermin compost pits have been constructed with financial support from NABARD and 20 vermin compost pits have been constructed with financial support from SEWA-THDC.

A total of 22 Vermin compost pits were approved by NABARD for the village, but others in the village were willing to get the vermin compost so we along with the horticulture department benefited other people through conversion. Total Patudi village NABARD 26 vermin compost pit was made by us.

11. Training and Awareness



From 11/02/2020 to 13/02/2020, a three-day agricultural and awareness training program was organized at Patudi Gram Sabha, in which Mr. Sabal Lal Ji, A.D.O of the Horticulture Department was invited. And the incoming beneficiaries took training from Sabal Lal ji and gave the following information by the instructor and taught grafting in the field-



Right way to grow and grow income-enhancing vegetables -
Capsicum, Brinjal, Tomato, Pumpkin, Peas



1 tree plants have been told about grafting, pruning of fruit trees and diseases caused by tree plants.

2 gave information about the benefits of drip irrigation and wastewater



conservation.

Explain the advantages of 3 LDPE tanks

Benefits of 4 vermin compost pit

5 Explain the ways of farming in poly houses

Information about

6 Pesticide medicines were also mentioned



Earthworm manure or vermin compost is an excellent bio fertilizer rich in nutrition. This earthworm is made by decomposing vegetation and food waste etc. by insects etc.

Vermin

compost does not smell and fly and

mosquitoes do not grow and the environment is not polluted. By keeping the temperature controlled, the bacteria remain active and active.

Vermin compost is ready within one to two and a half months. It contains 2.5 to 3% nitrogen, 1.5 to 2% sulphur and 1.5 to 2% potash. Characteristics of earthworm manure: This manure does not smell, and fly, mosquito also does not

grow, which keeps the environment healthy. It gives nitrogen 2 to 3 percent, phosphorus 1 to 2 percent, and potash 1 to 2 percent along with micronutrients.

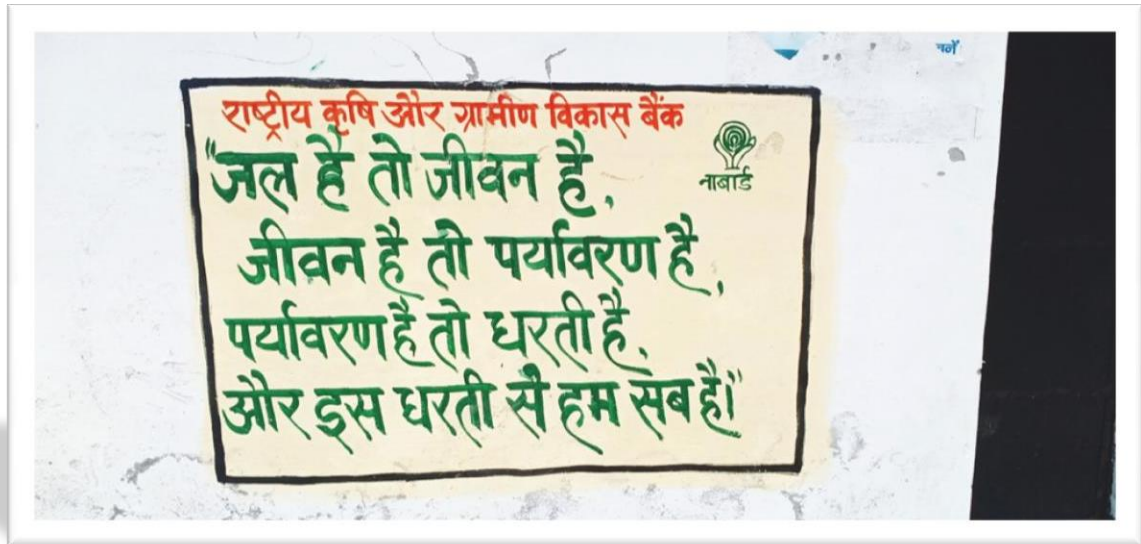
It takes one to one and a half months after the process is established to prepare this manure.

100 square feet nursery beds are sufficient to get one tone of fertilizer every month.

Only 2 tons per hectare of earthworm fertilizer is required.



Wall Writing & Slogan



TOTAL BUDGUT EXPENTITURE

S.No.	Activity Name	Unit	Sanction Amount (A)	Total Expenditure(B)	Balance (A-B)
1	Training and Awareness	1	49000	38720	10280