

DETAIL PROJECT REPORT
OF
INTERGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

SECOND
(2010-11)

DISTRICT AMBEDKAR NAGAR (UP)



DEPARTMENT OF LAND DEVELOPMENT AND WATER RESOURCES

AMBEDKAR NAGAR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ambedkar Nagar district comprises with total 263 no of water sheds with 35950.00 ha area while in 2010-11 four watershed viz., , 2B2A6e1a, 2B2A6e1b, 2B2A8a2b selected for detail project report. These Watersheds comprises of sixty six villages in Bheti and Katehri block of Ambedkar Nagar District of Uttar Pradesh. All these watersheds has been identified by the Land development and water resources by IWMP scheme proper prioritization of different parameter for watershed selection criteria Ambedkar Nagar. The watershed is located in the North East of Ambedkar Nagar District. Its lives between 25°44',39" to 25°38',24" latitude and 82°58',25" to 83°11',19" longitude (Code No. 2B2A6d1d, 2B2A6e1a, 2B2A6e1b, 2B2A8a2b) Its altitude 65 to 70 M above the mean sea Level (MSL) The total area of watershed is 6628.00 ha. It is surrounded to river Ganga & Ghaghara.., All these watershed are surrounded by the 22 grampanchayat. A watershed is the entire land areas which drain into a stream from its mouth. The watershed of a steam has not only area, but also depth extending from the top of the vegetation to the confining geologic strata beneath. It is a hydrologic unit. There is an infinite relationship between land & water. In simple words it can be refused to the divide separating one drainage basin from other. It is also used a synonym for catchments over or a drainage basin.

The intensification of land use in to traditional agricultural sifting is self depleting because it is exploitive the present agricultures practice greatly increase runoff is soil erosion, reduce ground water recharge, cause flood & sedimentation of reservoirs etc. As a result, the cultivated land resource base is shirking and its productive co capacity is diminishing.

The climate of the region is characterized as arid to semi arid with average annual rainfall ranges 800 mm annually with an average of 85 rainy days. Out of which above 85% is received during the monsoon season from July to September. The area received very less rainfall in the winter season. How ever temperature ranges from as high as 42°C in the May- June to as low as 5°C during December January the pattern of rainfall is highly erratic & maximum water goes as run off.

Run off, erosion & drainage represent serious problems in may areas of semiarid tropics. These problems can be solved by evolving developmental programmers which take into consideration natural topography and drainage pattern of the land. The collection of excess water and its utilization to provide greater stability to rainfed agriculture appears to be a variable developmental alternative. The watershed is the natural frame work for resource development in relation to crop production.

The most soils of targeted area are sodic in nature, where productivity is very low. PH of these soils ranges from 8.5 to 10. These soils are deficient in organic matter, water holding capacity & micronutrients. Improved greed's of animal & high yielding varieties of different crops, which have sodieness tolerance capacity like Usar Dhan 1 & 3 Daincha, Wheat, Barley, Ber, Bal & Anola, Guava have need to introduce, In spite of that 33% area of sandy clay loam in nature, which have good soil characteristics along with productivity.

Farming is the main occupation of the dwellers of the watershed. The major crops over Rice Wheat Bajra, Archer, Mustard, Sugarcane etc. raised most of the lands kept fallow during khariff because of irregular & uncertain rainfall during the rainy season; Rice & Wheat are the most pre dominant cropping system in the area. A tune off 42 % area under agricultural crop is covered during khariff season in the watershed. Among them various crops like race. Shares maximum area (28%) followed by Arhar (5%) Jowar (4%), Maize (3%) & sugarcane (2%).

Natural vegetation of watershed is not very scientific way. The Forest vegetation is far-dominant with shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*) Karanj (*Dongamain global*), Mango (*Manjifera indica*) Babul (*Acacia lilotica*) Golar, Neem (*Azadirchta indica*) etc. There is no proper pasture in the watershed. Grass patches are seen only on the bunds, road side & other such palaces, the principal grasses are serpat, dub (*Cynolon ducty bin*) Kans.

The erosion is main problem of the watersheds is to be locked by harvesting additional water is existing water harvesting structure, which have lost most of their capacity due to siltation & creating new water bodies. Water stored in the water harvesting structures shall be properly recycled to provide supplemental irrigation of critical growth stages of crops & for the establishment of fruit orchards and forest trees.

In agricultural land will treat with bunding along with minor leveling. Waste land will be treated with the engineering measures like staggered trenches and a forestation etc.

Budget for the various components is given as below –

S.No.	Budge Component	Percentage	Total (Lakhs)
1	Management Cost		
	a) Administration Cost	10%	56.496
	b) Monitoring Cost	1%	5.6496
	c) Evaluation	1%	5.6496
	Sub Total	12%	67.7952
2	Preparatory Phase		
	a) Entry Point Activities	4%	22.5984
	b) Capacity building	5%	28.248
	c) Preparation of DPR	1%	5.6496
	Sub Total	10%	56.496
3	Watershed Works	50%	282.48
4	Livelihood Activities	10%	56.496
5	Production System and Micro-enterprises	13%	73.4448
6	Consolidation Phase	5%	28.248
	Sub Total	-	440.669
	Grant Total		564.960

PROJECT AT GLANCE

1	Name of Project	IWMP-II nd , Ambedkar Nagar
2	Name of Block	Bheti & Katheri
3	Name of District	Ambedkar Nagar
4	Name of State	Utter Pradesh
5	Name Of Gram Panchayats	Ramnagar Karre, Jalalpur Sahara, Dara Deha, Matane, Subakharpur, Vaharpur, Rampur, Nersila, Narsinghpur, Kasanda, Raghunathpur, Hamagapur, Pante.
6	Name of village under micro- watershed	Rampur, Janatpur, Chhapra, Udaipur, Sharampur, Mukundipur, Jalalpur Sahar, Dara, Shilvat, Abhaycha, Biharipur, Maharuve, Narsinghpur, Loknathpur, Vaharpur, Kasanda, Sarkhane Kisumpur, Semre, Khandra, Rampur nersila, Pante, Meekamansa, Prannathpur, Pakhanpur Pakdapur, Matane, Milai, Naserpur Pakadepur, Nasade, Balaipur, Pitambarpur, Subhakarapur, Mansapur, Varamadpur Lohra, Gangapur, Raghunathpur, Samaspur, Raghunathpur, Hamjapur, Pandey, Parmanadapur, Gosarpur,
7	Micro watershed code selected	2B2A6d1d, 2B2A6e1a, 2B2A6e1b, 2B2A8a2b
8	Total area of project	4955 ha.
9	Proposed area for treatment	4708 ha.
10	Cost per Hectare	12000.00 per ha.
11	Project period	2010-11 to 2014-15
12	Total cost of project	564.96 lakhs

1. INTRODUCTION and BACKGROUND

1.1 Project Background

IWMP-IInd Ambedkar Nagar district UP watershed with code No. 2B2A6d1d, 2B2A6e1a, 2B2A6e1b, 2B2A8a2b respectively having area 6628.00 ha. located in North-East part of Ambedkar Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh has been taken up by Department of Integrated watershed management programme District –Ambedkar Nagar.U.P. Under funded Ministry of rural development, GOI. The afare said watershed has also been taken up programme implementation comprising of development & management plan during next five years 2010-11 to 2014-15).. The total area of watershed is 4955 ha and treatable area is 4708 ha

Table no.1: Basic Project information

Name of Project	District	Block	No of Village	No of MWS	Geographical Area	Proposed Area	Treatable Area	Cost (Rs in Lacs)
IWMP-II	Ambedkar Nagar	Bheti & Katheri	66	4	6628	4708	4708	564.96

1.2 Need and Scope for Watershed Development

Watershed Development Programme is prioritised on the basis of thirteen parameters namely Poverty Index, Percentage of SC/ST, Actual wages, Percentage of small and marginal farmers, Ground water status, Moisture index, Area under rainfed agriculture, Drinking water situation in the area, Percentage of the degraded land, Productivity potential of the land, Continuity of another watershed that has already developed/treated, cluster approach for plain or for hilly terrain. Based on these thirteen parameters a composite ranking was given to Eval Watershed project as given in Table no. 2 The total number of families under BPL is above 50 percent of the total households of the village. Hence a score of 7.5 is allotted. The percentage of schedule castes in the village is about 35 percent to the total population; hence a score of 10 was allotted. Rainfed agriculture for is the primary occupation of the village due to the fact that ground water is saline and hence unfit for usage. More than 80 percent of the farmers are small and marginal by natural and the actual wages earned by the labour is less than the minimum wages hence a composite rank of 5, and 10 are allotted respected.

Since the rainfall received is erratic and irregular. Drinking water is problematic in the village. The soil is very permeable and production of the land can be significantly enriched with the availability of timely irrigation. All watershed falls in continuity with other watershed. Cluster approach was followed taking into consideration four micro-watersheds covering a total area of 6628.00 Ha. Thus a cumulative score of 84.5.All the parameters taken together give a cumulative score of 90 to the watershed (reference Table below).

Table no. 2: Weight age of the project

Project Name	Project Type	Weightage													Total
		i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	
IWMP-I	Eastern plain														
		7.5	5	5	10	0	0	10	8	10	5	0	5	0	65.5

Table no 2.1: Criteria and weightage for selection of watershed

S. No.	Criteria	Maximum score	Ranges & scores			
i	Poverty index (% of poor to population)	10	Above 80 % (10)	80 to 50 % (7.5)	50 to 20 % (5)	Below 20 % (2.5)
ii	% of SC/ ST population	10	More than 40 % (10)	20 to 40 % (5)	Less than 20 % (3)	
iii	Actual wages	5	Actual wages are significantly lower than minimum wages (5)	Actual wages are equal to or higher than minimum wages (0)		
iv	% of small and marginal farmers	10	More than 80 % (10)	50 to 80 % (5)	Less than 50 % (3)	
v	Ground water status	5	Over exploited (5)	Critical (3)	Sub critical (2)	Safe (0)
vi	Moisture index/ DPAP/ DDP Block	15	-66.7 & below (15) DDP Block	-33.3 to -66.6 (10) DPAP Block	0 to -33.2 (0) Non DPAP/ DDP Block	
vii	Area under rain-fed agriculture	15	More than 90 % (15)	80 to 90 % (10)	70 to 80% (5)	Above 70 % (Reject)
viii	Drinking water	10	No source (10)	Problematic village (7.5)	Partially covered (5)	Fully covered (0)
ix	Degraded land	15	High – above 20 % (15)	Medium – 10 to 20 % (10)	Low- less than 10 % of TGA (5)	
x	Productivity potential of the land	15	Lands with low production & where productivity can be significantly enhanced with reasonable efforts (15)	Lands with moderate production & where productivity can be enhanced with reasonable efforts (10)	Lands with high production & where productivity can be marginally enhanced with reasonable efforts (5)	
xi	Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/ treated	10	Contiguous to previously treated watershed & contiguity within the microwatersheds in the project (10)	Contiguity within the microwatersheds in the project but non contiguous to previously treated watershed (5)	Neither contiguous to previously treated watershed nor contiguity within the microwatersheds in the project (0)	
xii	Cluster approach in the plains (more than one contiguous micro-watersheds in the project)	15	Above 6 micro-watersheds in cluster (15)	4 to 6 microwatersheds in cluster (10)	2 to 4 microwatersheds in cluster (5)	
xiii	Cluster approach in the hills (more than one contiguous micro-watersheds in the project)	15	Above 5 micro-watersheds in cluster (15)	3 to 5 microwatersheds in cluster (10)	2 to 3 microwatersheds in cluster (5)	
	Total	150	150	90	41	2.5

1.3 Objectives and Scope of Project

- a. Conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources including their use
- b. Enhancement of agriculture production and productivity in a sustainable manner.
- c. Restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rain-fed ecosystem.
- d. Reduction in regional disparity between rain-fed and irrigated areas.
- e. Creation of sustainable employment opportunities for the rural community for livelihood security.

1.4 Watershed Information

S. No.	Name of the Project	Type of watershed	Micro watershed Name	Code	Area (ha)
1	IWMP II	Micro watershed	SEMARI	2B2A6d1d	2052.00
2	AMBEDKAR	Micro watershed	MAHARUWA	2B2A6e1a	1028.00
3	NAGAR	Micro watershed	JAITUPUR	2B2A6e1b	1258.00
4		Micro watershed	REUNA	2B2A8a2b	370.00
	Total				4708.00

Source: secondary data

1.5 Status of previous watershed programmes & other development project/scheme in the watershed area

The IWMP 1st watershed area being very backward, has been on top priority of a number of development project. These programmes are mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY), Indra Awas Yojna etc.

Table no. 4 Developmental Programmes running in the project area

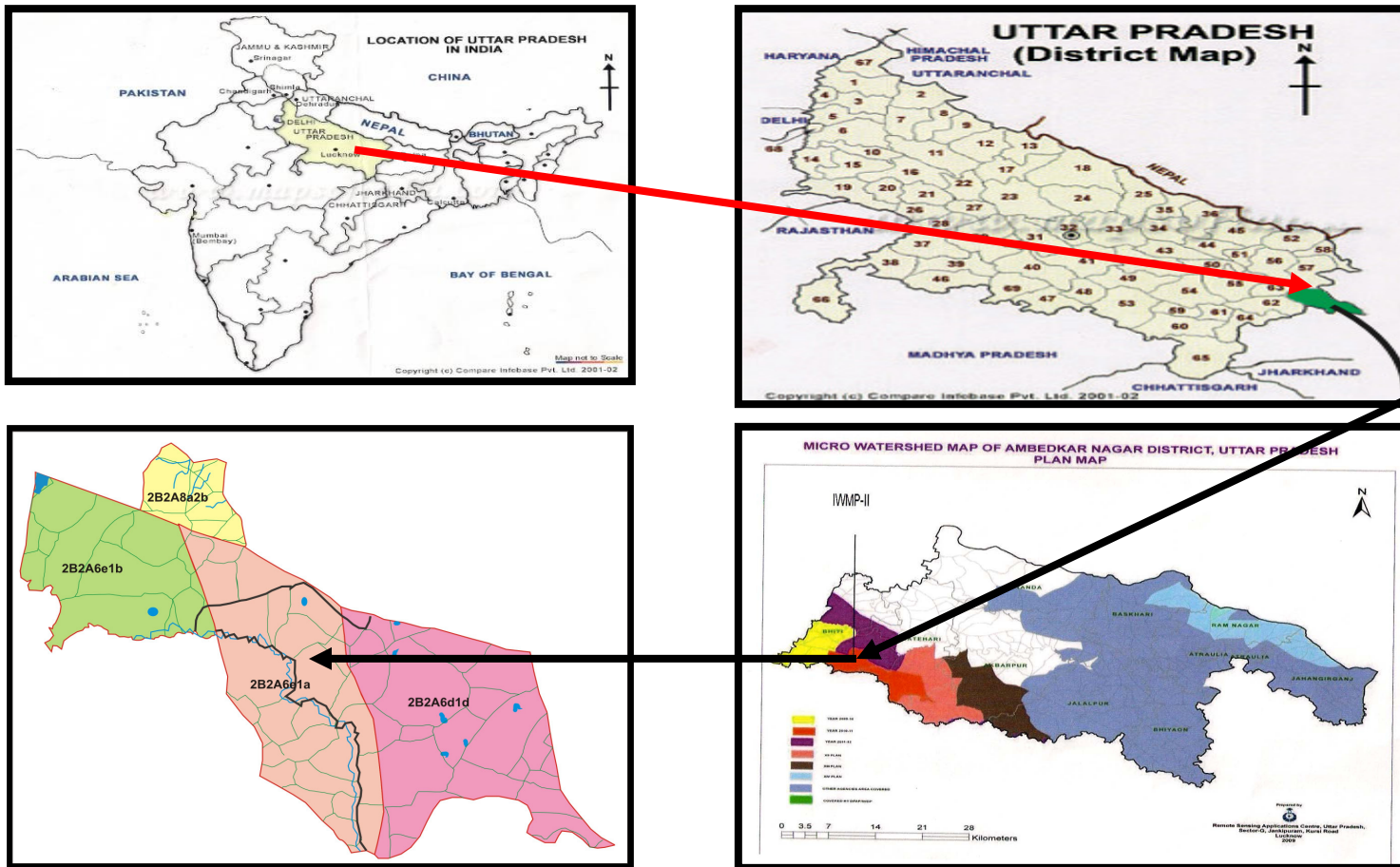
S. No.	Name of Programmes/Scheme	Sponsored Agencies	Objectives	Commencement (year)	Village Covered
1	MGNREGS	Rural Development Dept.	Employment	2009	54
2	IAY	Rural Development Dept.	Housing	2005	50
3	SGSY	Rural Development Dept.	Self employment	1999	52

Source: Primary data

2. GENERAL DISCRPTION OH THE WATERSHED

2.1 Location

The IWMP-II, Ambedkar Nagar watershed in Bhetiblocks of Ambedkar Nagar district is located on Azamgarh to Faizabad highway and 30 km. away from Ambedkar Nagar head quarter & 5 to 10 km. from said blocks, which is between $25^{\circ}33'$ to $26^{\circ}11'$ north latitudes and $83^{\circ}88'$ to $84^{\circ}39'$ longitude.



2.2 Area: Land use Pattern

The IWMP IInd watersheds has diversified land uses namely agriculture, waste land (open scrub), seasonal water bodies etc. The varied present land use and area under different categories in watershed is shown in Table 5. The mixed land use followed in the watershed is almost similar in other parts of the U.P. During PRA exercise, the villagers prepared land use. One such map of village of IWMP IInd watershed is shown in table5.

Table 5. Area under major land uses, irrigated and rain fed area, etc

S.N.	Name of Project	No of Micro Watershed	Geographical area	Forest Area	Agriculture land	Rain fed Area	Pasture land	Area in hectare		Treatable Area
								Cultivated	Uncultivable	
1	IWMP II	4	6628.00	8.00	4955.00	3850.00	14.50	1150.00	42.00	4708.00

Source: Primary data

Various agricultural land uses in the watershed are extended to diversified land capabilities starting from marginal to good class II lands. The watershed distinctly has three types of lands i.e. leveled, sloping and degraded and undulating. The agriculture is practiced on all these soil types though the productivity considerably varies. The total area under agriculture in the watershed is about 4955.00 ha out of which 1105.00 ha is irrigated while 3850.00 ha is under rain-fed agriculture. The water (both irrigated and drinking) is most scarce natural resource in the watershed. The problem of tube wells for irrigation of agricultural crops frequently leads to the drinking water problem to the farmers of watershed forcing them to carry drinking water from outside the watershed area. The agricultural field bunds are common in the watershed, however, they frequently breach on heavy rains adversely affecting the in situ percolation of rain water in the soils.

2.2 Physiography

Total area of the IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar is 6628.00 ha with treatable area 4708.00 ha. Elevation range and location of altogether five micro watershed shed are given below above

Table no. 6: Elevation range, longitude latitude, relief height difference etc

Location of watershed						Elevation of watershed from MSL		
District	Mandal	Micro watershed	Habitation	Longitude	Latitudes	Highest	Lowest	Relief height difference
Ambedkar Nagar	Azamgarh	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Chandapur, Reuna, Chaubepur, Manikpur, Ranipur Kodvaar, Sukhaipur, Kevtati	25 ^o .61' 44'' to 25 ^o 58'38'' East	83 ^o 58'30'' to 83 ^o 58'60'' North	152	145	6
Ambedkar Nagar	Azamgarh	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Gosarpur, Hamzapur, Parmanandpur, Raghunathpur	25 ^o .51' 57'' to 25 ^o 43'35'' East	83 ^o 55'30'' to 83 ^o 26'35'' North	138	158	6
Ambedkar Nagar	Azamgarh	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Manikpur, Tarsava, Mukundipur, Silwar, Maharuwa, Khandara, Nasedi	25 ^o .64' 44'' to 25 ^o 55'38'' East	83 ^o 54'29'' to 82 ^o 54,32'' North	143	140	7
Ambedkar Nagar	Azamgarh	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	Jaitupur, Bela, Ganapur, Muhammadpur, Manikpur,	25 ^o .60' 25'' to 25 ^o 58'40'' East	83 ^o 52'32'' to 83 ^o 52'56'' North	159	145	4

Source : Remote sensing Lknow.& GPS

2.3.1 Major stream

The watershed is in the mid of IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar, in the form of Ghaghra- This is a great river and flows on the northern border of the district. It has its origin in the mountains of Kumaon and is formed of the combined waters of the Majhhui, Bishwi and other smaller streams. During the rains it swells to a great extent and as the current becomes very strong and rapid it causes much damage to the adjoining area. The course of the river is interrupted by kankar reefs at a few places such as Katihari and Tanda and the variations in the channel are continuous but the greatest changes are those which occur east of watershed. In this part of the district the whole tract south of the river is low alluvium which gets submerged during the floods. It includes all the land north of the towns of Bheti and Katheri. The changes made by the Ghaghra are more sudden and sweeping than those of the Ganga. Ghaghra river having precipitous slope and drained in gully of small river. About 4 % of watershed area has slope more than 1% upright ridges. The top of the watershed exhibited extremely precipitous and manifesting moderate to severe erosion class. The lower portion of the watershed has moderate slope (less than 1 %). At the outlet of watershed small gullies are noticed, covered with sparse vegetation. In Total (2nd order-2 numbers and 3rd order-1 numbers) numbers of streams of different order are found in the watershed, with total stream length of 16500.00 m. Stream characteristics of watershed are presented in the table.

Table No.7: Stream characteristics of watershed (IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar)

Stream order	Stream number	Main stream length
2 nd order	2	6100.00
3 rd order	1	10400.00
Total	3	16500.00

2.4 Climate

The watershed falls under the semi-arid region of tropical climate. The average annual precipitation is 800 mm spreading over 85 rainy days. Most of the rainfall (about 85 %) is received during July to September. The rainfall is of moderate to high intensity. The area receives on or scanty rainfall in the winter season. The temperature variation ranges from as high as 42°C in the month of May- June to as low as 5°C in December- January.

2.4.1 Climatic Condition

Table no. 8: Climatic Condition

S. No.	Name of Project	Name of the block/	No. of Micro Watershed	No. of revenue villages	Information											
					Average Rainfall and rainy days (in mm)						Temperature (c)			Relative humidity (%)		
					2008		2009		2010		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
					Avg. in Mm	No. Of Days	Avg. in Mm	No. Of Days	Avg. in Mm	No. Of Days	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max
1	IWMP-II rd Ambedkar Nagar	Bheti & Katheri	4	66	750.00	80	832.00	85	218.00	35.00	45.00 5.60	45.00 5.60	44.00 5.00	30 85	30 85	30 85

2.5 Watershed Characteristics

2.5.1 Shape and Size

The watershed shape (IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar) is elongate type. The maximum length and width of IWMP IIAmbedkar Nagar the watershed are 16000 m and 10000 m, respectively with the length: width ratio 1.6/1

Table no. 9: Shape and Size of watershed

S. N.	Micro watershed Name	Code	Area (ha)	Shape	Approximate size in meter		Ratio Length: width
					Length	Width	
1	SEMARI	2B2A6d1d	2052.00	Rectangle	10200	7800	1.31:1
2	MAHARUWA	2B2A6e1a	1028.00	Rectangle	7500	6900	1.09:1
3	JAITUPUR	2B2A6e1b	1258.00	Rectngle	8100	6250	1.30:1
4	REUNA	2B2A8a2b	370.00	Pentagonal	12000	6600	1.82:1

2.5.2 Length of main stream, drainage density, average slope, watershed relief etc.

Table no. 10: Length of main stream, drainage density, average slope, watershed relief etc

S.No.	Project Name	Main stream	Drainage Density	Average Slope	Watershed Relief
1	IWMP II nd Ambedkar Nagar	II- 6100 meter III- 10400 meter	0.90-1.20 meter/second	0-4%	5-19 meter

2.6 Geomorphology and Soils

2.6.1 Geomorphology

The IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar watershed is located North-East side of the Ambedkar Nagar district. The entire watershed is topographically divided into three major landforms. Accordingly, the soils of watershed can be grouped into three major categories. Such as

1. Plain land
2. Sloppy land
3. Ravinous land

2.6.2 Sloppy Land-Sandy Loam

The topmost portion (western & northwest part) of the watershed is Sloppy land with occasional depressions of flat land. These soils are derived from the Sandy loam and are located at some height of around 10 feet. They have developed from typical alluvial soil slightly alkaline in nature with occasional thin layers of silt in small patches. Near the high level, the soils are coarse and underlying with hard sandstones. The soils of the upper level and very nearby adjoining areas are loamy sand to sand in texture. Depth is the major limitations of these soil groups. As move away upper level, the soil depth gradually increases along with clay content thereby improving the fertility. The soils are alluvial in colour with ferruginous concretions with slightly alkaline in reaction.

2.6.3 Fine textured alluvial soils

These soils are the most extensive soil group found in the IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar watershed. The middle portion of watershed is relatively flat land with fine soil texture. These soils are grey in colour and are inherently high in fertility status. These grey soils are sticky with high pH and on drying develop numerous cracks and fissures. Soil texture is silty clay loam particularly in depressions and loam in the elevated portion. The soils of the lower horizon are invariably heavier than the surface, being a zone of compaction and invariably a zone of calcium carbonate accumulation in the form of Kankar nodules. A subsurface indurate pan of kankar of clay or mixtures of both locally called as Potni soils are prevalent, which impede the downward movement of water thereby creating problems of high runoff.

2.6.4 Coarse textured alluvial soils

These soils are lying mostly near the adjoining areas of gullies of Ghaghra River near the outlet and around the lower portion of foot hill of watershed. These soils are coarser in texture and are relatively poor in fertility status. The soils are loamy sand in texture. These soils also occupy significant area of the watershed. The soils are derived from the alluvial deposit and also from residual soils of the hill region. Rill and gully formation in some parts particularly near the outlet of watershed can be seen.

2.6.5 Drainage

Due to prevalence of mild to steep slopes and presence of a number of drainage lines in the watershed, the drainage system is adequate. The watershed forms part of Ghagra basin.

3. BASELINE SURVEY

3.1. Socio Economic Condition

3.1.1 Demographic pattern

The total population of five micro watershed are 35723 and 19679 house holds is with average family size is 6.9 person s.

Table no. 11: Demographic pattern detail

S. No.	Name of Micro Watershed	Name of Villages	Total No of House Hold	Population			Population of SC/ST		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Chandapur, Reuna, Chaubepur, Manikpur, Ranipur Kodvaar, Sukhaipur, Kevtati, Modawa Raghuvanshi, Sahmalpur, Pithapur, Bashupur,	702	1326	1345	2671	328	340	668
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Gosarpur, Hamzapur, Parmanandpur, Raghunathpur, Gangapur, Dhanepur, Baharpur, Mathani, Nasirpur, Nasedi, Semari Prannathpur,	16202	8059	8097	16156	1799	1660	3459
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Manikpur, Tarsava, Mukundipur, Silwar, Maharuwa, Khandara, Nasedi, Loknathpur, Baharpur, Kevarhi, Ranipur	1475	4522	4721	9243	1086	1062	2148
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	Jaitupur, Bela, Ganapur, Muhammadpur, Manikpur, Sivsha, Dharampur, Udaypur, Rewali, Chapra, Tarsava, Bangawa, Mukundipur	1300	3878	3775	7653	944	945	1889
Total			19679	17785	17938	35723	4157	35723	8164

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.1.2. Literacy rate

Table no. 12: Literacy rate detail

S. No.	Name of Micro Watershed	Name of Villages	Total population	% of Literacy		
				Male	Female	Total
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Chandapur, Reuna, Chaubepur, Manikpur, Ranipur Kodvaar, Sukhaipur, Kevtati, Modawa Raghuvanshi, Sahmalpur, Pithapur, Bashupur,	2671	62	45	49
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Gosarpur, Hamzapur, Parmanandpur, Raghunathpur, Gangapur, Dhanepur, Baharpur, Mathani, Nasirpur, Nasedi, Semari Prannathpur,	16156	56	43	49
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Manikpur, Tarsava, Mukundipur, Silwar, Maharuwa, Khandara, Nasedi, Loknathpur, Baharpur, Kevarhi, Ranipur	9243	55	49	50
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	Jaitupur, Bela, Ganapur, Muhammadpur, Manikpur, Sivsha, Dharampur, Udaypur, Rewali, Chapra, Tarsava, Bangawa, Mukundipur	7653	56	44	50
Total			106693	55.2	35723	48

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.1.3. Migration pattern

Table no. 13: Migration detail

S. No.	Name of Micro Watershed	No. of Villages	Total population	Migration			Migration by Month			Main reason for migration	Income during migration
				Total	Male	Female	<3Month	3-6 Month	>6 month		
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	11	2671	1805	1006	799	1600	1400	102	Employment	Rs 3500/ month
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	24	16156	14263	11236	3265	9236	2365	110	Employment	Rs 4500/ month
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	17	9243	8652	6325	2365	6235	2154	60	Employment	Rs 3500/ month
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	14	7653	6000	4000	2000	4000	3000	123	Employment	Rs4000/ month

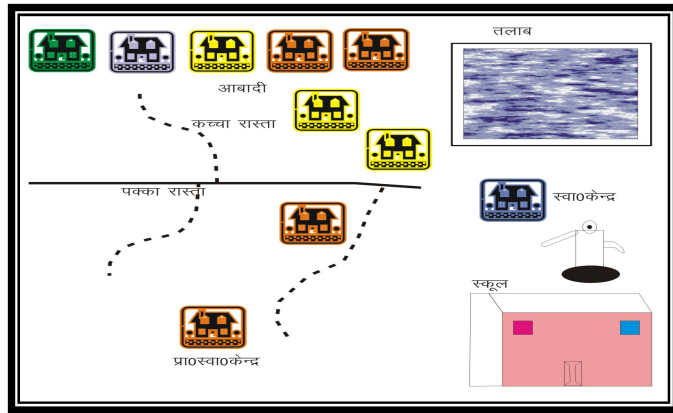
Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.1.4 Infrastructure social features

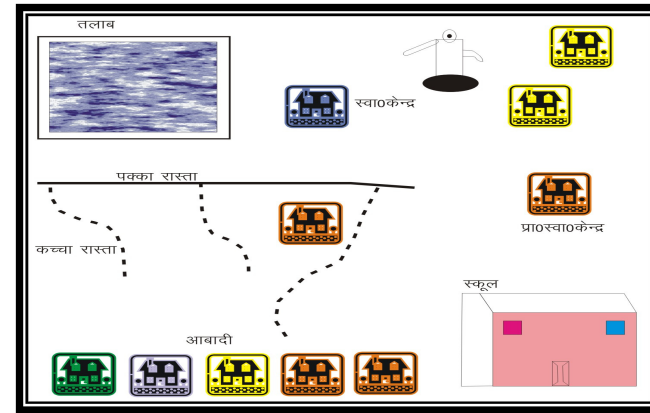
Table no.14: Details of infrastructure in the project area

S.No.	Parameters	Status			
(I)	No. of Villages connected to the main road by an all-weather road	66			
(ii)	No. of villages provided with electricity	58			
(iii)	No. of households without access to drinking water	15884			
(iv)	No. of educational institutions: Primary (p)/Secondary(S)/ Higher secondary(HS)/ vocational Institution (VI)	(P) 36	(S) 24	(HS) 22	(VI) -
(v)	No. of villages with access to primary Health Center	13			
(vi)	No. of villages with access to Veterinary Dispensary	16			
(vii)	No. of villages with access to Post office	29			
(viii)	No. of villages with access to Banks	12			
(ix)	No. of villages with access to Markets/mandis	21			
(x)	No. of villages with access to Agro-industries	5			
(xi)	Total quantity of surplus milk	2642 liter			
(xii)	No. of milk collection centers (e.g. Union(U)/Society(S)/ Private agency (PA)/ others (O)	(U) No	(S) No	(PA) 32	(O)
(xiii)	No. of villages with access to anganwadi Center	29			
(xiv)	Any other facilities with no. of villages (please specify)	-			

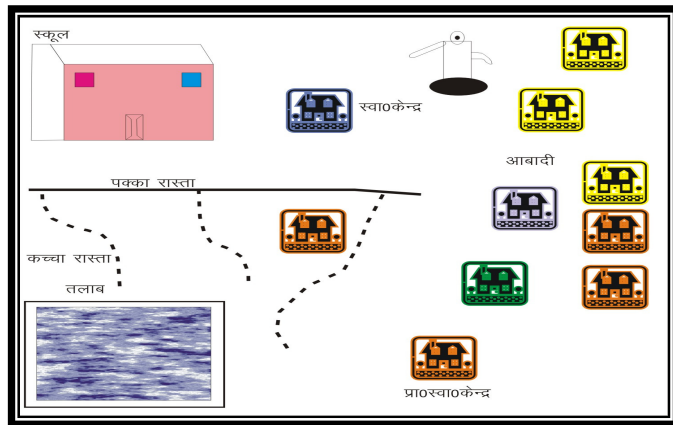
The IWMP II watersheds has moderate communication facilities and all sixty two villages are approachable through motorable road. Literacy rate in the watershed is very low because all villages are having education upto junior high school. All the villages are electrified and have TV & telephonic connection. Nearest small market is at Reoti 10 km and nearest big market Ambedkar Nagar is about 30 km from the watershed. Religious and ritual features are almost common as in other part of the U.P. Small land holding (average less than 2 ha) with large family size (average 9.6 person) and more than 45% of the labour force of the total population living below poverty line indicate poor socio economic status of the watershed community. However, strong community spirit among the villager's show positive indication for the success of any programmed to be implemented in participatory mode. Traditionally the entire village community participates in the individual works. Various village features is shown in fig



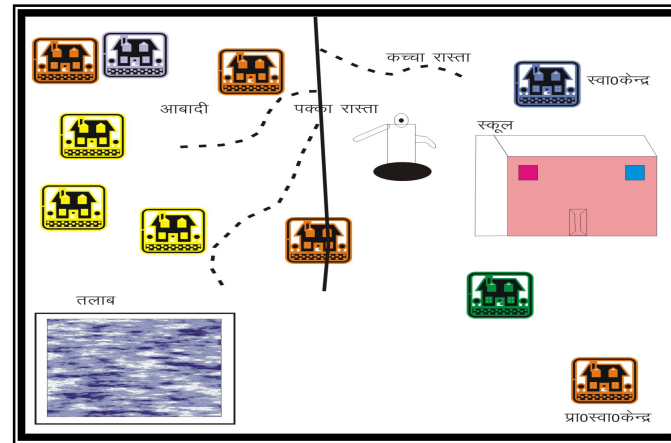
SOCAL MAP-VILLAGE REUNA



SOCAL MAP-VILLAGE SEMARI



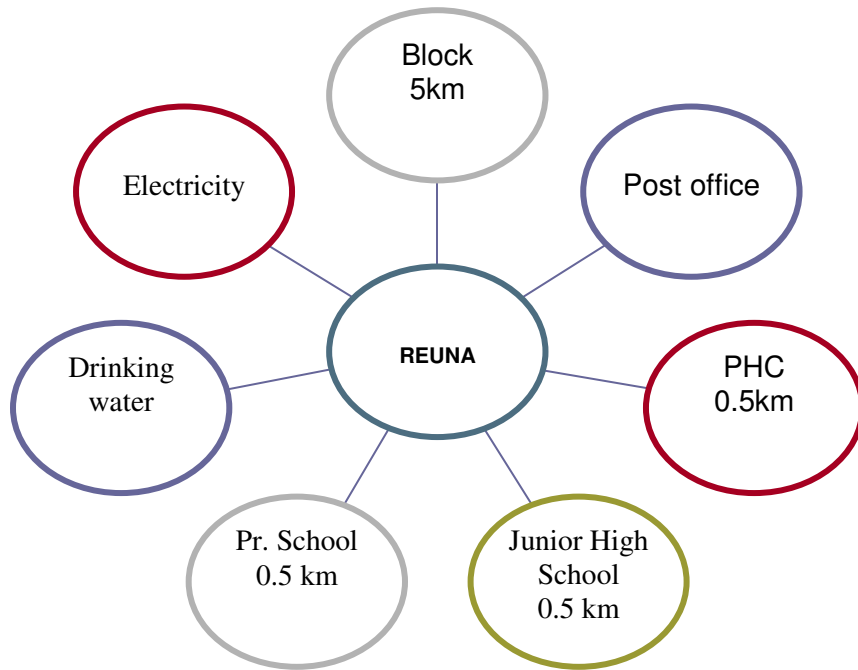
SOCAL MAP-VILLAGE MAHARUWA



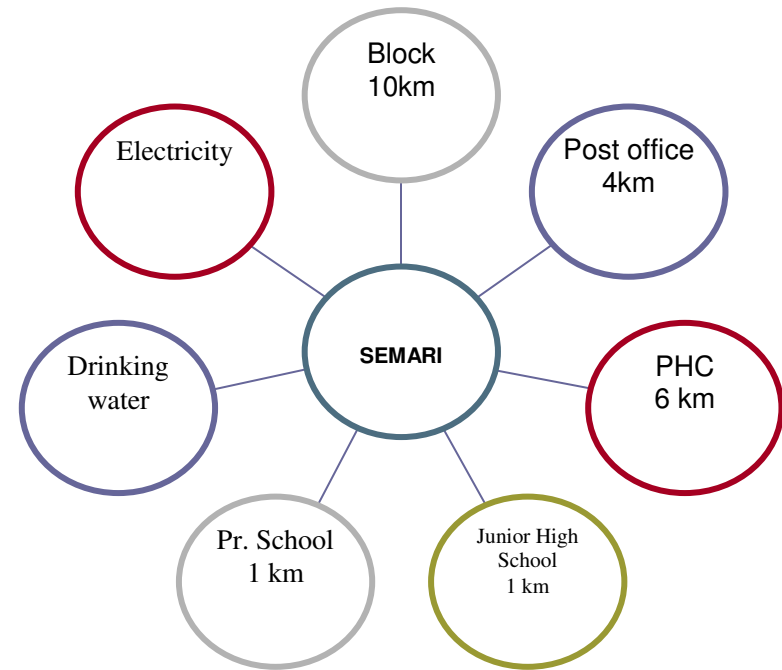
SOCAL MAP-VILLAGE JAITUPUR

3.15 Venn diagram

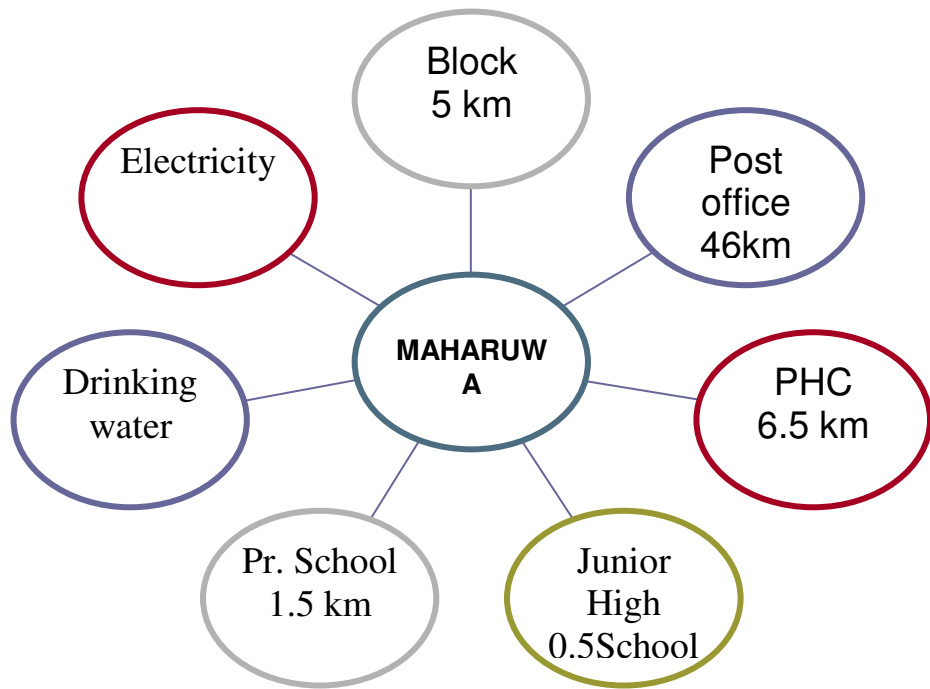
In the Venn diagram, farmers' perceptions were recorded for the importance and role of different development institutions in relation to infrastructure development in the villages. Importance has been depicted with the size of the circle, and role with distance from the village circle. The Venn diagram of the IWMP IInd watershed villages are being attached here with



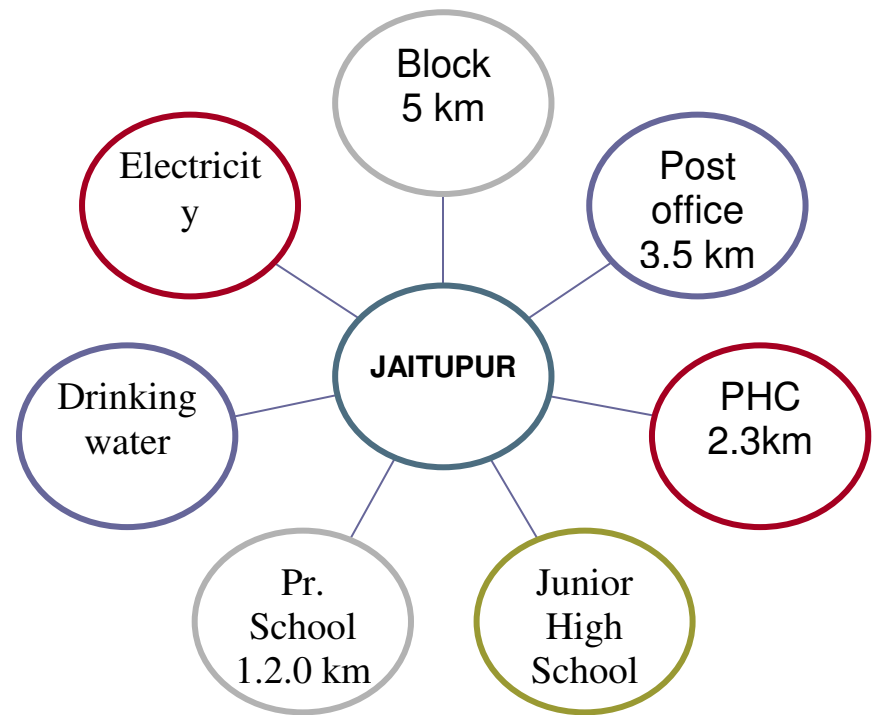
VENN DIGRAM OF VILAAGE REUNA



VENN DIGRAM OF VILAAGE SEMARI



VENN DIGRAM OF VILAAGE MAHARUWA



VENN DIGRAM OF VILAAGE JAITUPUR

3.1.6. Historical timeline

An historical timeline is the chronological record of important events in the history of the village which is useful in understanding its background in the context of five watersheds of Ambedkar Nagar district. Historical timeline depicting important events in respect of different villages of the IWMP IInd watershed was prepared through PRA. Historical timeline for important villages are given in table .

Village-REUNA- 2B2A8a2b		Village-SEMARI- 2B2A6d1d	
Year	Activities	Year	Activities
1700	Established	1710	Established
1963	Construction Bandhi (water harvesting structure)	1964	Construction Bandhi (water harvesting structure)
1965	Opening up Primary School	1985	Opening up Primary School
1976	Introduction of Tractor	1980	Introduction of Tractor
1978	Establishment of Gobar gas plant	1978	Establishment of Gobar gas plant
1979	Kacha road	1982	Kacha road
1985	Introduction of thresher	1987	Introduction of thresher
1986	First Tube well	1988	First Tube well
1990	First motorcycle	1992	First motorcycle
1993	TV and DVD player	1996	TV and DVD player
2002	Electricity in the village	2002	Electricity in the village
2003	Bituminous road	2003	Bituminous road
2005	Temple renovation	2007	Temple renovation
2009-10	Planning for watershed project	2009-10	Planning for watershed project
Village- MAHARUWA- 2B2A6e1a		Village-JAITUPUR- 2B2A6e1b	
Year	Activities	Year	Activities
1702	Established	1707	Established
1960	Construction Bandhi (water harvesting structure)	1965	Construction Bandhi (water harvesting structure)
1985	Opening up Primary School	1986	Opening up Primary School
1980	Introduction of Tractor	1985	Introduction of Tractor
1978	Establishment of Gobar gas plant	1980	Establishment of Gobar gas plant
1982	Kacha road	1982	Kacha road
1987	Introduction of thresher	1988	Introduction of thresher
1988	First Tube well	1987	First Tube well
1992	First motorcycle	1993	First motorcycle
1996	TV and DVD player	1998	TV and DVD player
2002	Electricity in the village	2002	Electricity in the village
2003	Bituminous road	2004	Bituminous road
2007	Temple renovation	2009-10	Planning for watershed project
2009-10	Planning for watershed project	1707	Established

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

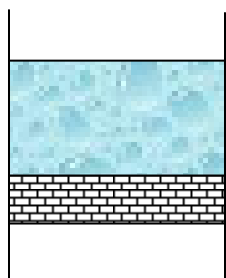
3.2. SOIL AND LAND USE

3.2.1 Soil morphology

The IWMP-IInd watershed is located south-west corner of the Ambedkar Nagar district. The entire watershed is topographically divided into two major land forms. Accordingly, the soils of watershed have been grouped in two major categories.

- (i) Plain land
- (ii) Sloppy land
- (iii) Ravinous land

Soil profile-A representative soil profile (Dominant soil-Table 8)



1-1.5 m (heavy texture soil-black in colour)

5-6m (Locally called Pathrili soil- clay mixed with CaCO_3)

Parent material/Regolith/bed rock (sand stone)

3.2.2 Morphology of a typical soil profile of micro watershed (dominant soil)

Table no. 15: Morphology of a typical soil profile of micro watershed (dominant soil)

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Morphology
A	0-150	Black in colour, clay content 28%, with free CaCO ₃ , sticky when moist, hard when dry, high elasticity, fissures and cracks, occasional occurrence of tree calcium carbonate granules pH 8.3-8.7.
B	150-600	Whitish-yellow in colour, high effervescence with dilute HCl, very fine mixed with tree CaCO ₃ and granules, very hard when dry, compact & indurate land pan, restricting development of root and downward water transmission (locally called as pathrili soil)
C	>600	Red & White sand stone, Regolith (Parent material)

3.2.3. Soil characteristics and fertility status

Table no. 15 : Soil characteristics and Fertility Status up to 6”

Soil properties	LCC II	LCC IV	LCC VII/VIII
Sand (%)	45.5	74.30	74.14
Silt (%)	25.03	19.40	19.20
Clay (%)	29.5	6.52	6.53
Texture	Sandy Clay loam	Loamy sand	Loamy sand
pH (1 : 2)	8.01	8.52	6.96
EC (DSm ⁻¹)	0.47	0.11	0.15
Organic carbon (%)	0.36	0.13	0.18
Available N (Kgha ⁻¹)	322	175	222
Available P (Kgha ⁻¹)	28	16	6-7
Available K (Kgha ⁻¹)	180	318	232

Values correspond to soil fraction

3.2.4. Land Capability Classification (LCC)

Land capability classification was done to classify the soils in different groups based upon the capabilities & limitation and to emphasize the hazards prevailing in the watershed under different kinds of soils. Initially reconnaissance survey was carried out for entire watershed in order to find out the different topo-sequences, land forms, soil depth and erosion hazards. This was followed by the detailed investigation of selected land forms to bring out the LCC classes of the IWMP-IInd, Ambedkar Nagar watershed. Three classes of land capabilities namely II, IV & VII were demarcated in the watershed. The areas under different classes are shown in table 16.

Table no. 16: Area under different land capability class under micro watersheds.

Land capability class	Area (ha)
II	3461.00
IV	781.00
VII	540.00
VIII	173.00
Total	5700.00

3.2.4.1. Land capability class I (White)

This group is one of the most extensive LCC class of the IWMP-IIrd, Ambedkar Nagar watershed. This group of soil is occupying around 3461 ha of the watershed area. The soil are clay loam or silty clay loam in texture. The land under this class is nearly level to mild sloping (1-3%). The soils are deep and erosion hazard is slight. Most of the production agriculture land comes under class II. A considerable area of watershed is seasonally water logged comes under this LCC class, primarily found near the earthen check. These areas are subject to water logging in most part of the year. The lands are almost flat, silty clay or clay loam, in texture, deep and very mild sloping. These lands have no major limitations other than occasional water logging. During rabi seasons, the water is drained out and cultivation is carried out. These lands potentially very productive but due to water logging during the rainy season, it could not be brought out under cultivation during the kharif season. The mapping unit for this class is given as under-

Land capability class IV = Scl-d₅/B-e₁

3.2.4.2 Land capability class II (whitish yellow)

A considerable area of watershed i.e. 781 ha is under class IV. This class is found in lower portion i.e. near the outlet of watershed. The soils are coarser in texture (loamy sand/sand), deep, susceptible to erosion hazard and undulating in topography. Limiting factors in this class are steep slopes, severe past erosion, severe acidity, shallow soils, lower water holding capacity, severe alkalinity and salinity with poor drainage are common features. Rill & initiation of gully can be seen near the outlet of the watershed. In some part of calcareous soils particularly near the foot hill, where soils are coarser in texture and shallow in depth, is also coming under this class. The mapping unit for their class is as follows.

Land capability class IV_e = 1s-d₅/C-e₃, IV_{es}=1s-d₃/D-e₃ (calcareous soils)

3.2.4.4. Land capability class III/IV (Greysh yellow)

These lands are occupying an area of 540 ha of the watershed. This class of land is mostly found in patchily area of watershed. The soils are very shallow underlying hard rock, steep slope (>22%) and coarser in texture. Mostly brown soils are found under this class. Class VII and VIII one intermixed in top of the foot trill of watershed. Mostly class VIII (173 ha) lands are located on moderately trill topes (Bhita), where soil depth is almost negligible. Soils with admixture of gravels/rock fragments one found in these classes of lands. The mapping unit for this class of land is as follows.

Land capability class VIIe=gl_s-d₁/H/I-e₄

3.2.4.5. Mapping units symbol

Soils depth (cm) d₅ - > 90 cm; d₃-22.5-45.0; d₁, < 7.5 cm. Texture cl-clay loam; IS-loamy sand; gl_s-gravelly loamy sand, slop %) B-1-3; C-3-5; D-5-10%, H-25-33; I-33-50

Erosion e₁-25% of A horizon lost; e₂ = 50-75% of a horizon lost; e₄=50-75% B horizon lost.

3.2.4.6 Detail of soil Erosion in the Project Area

Table no. 16 a

1	2	3	4	5
Cause	Type Of erosion	Area affected (h)	Run Off (mm/year)	Average soil loss (Tonnes/ha/year)
Water erosion		IWMP-II nd		
a	Sheet	4351	606 MM	16-20
b	Rill	476		20-25
c	Gully	128		
	Sub-Total	4955	606 MM	
Wind erosion			NA	
Total		4955	606 MM	16-20, 20-25

CONCLUSION

The land capability classification of IWMP-IIrd, Ambedkar Nagar Watershed provides reasonable ngood information with regard to capability of soil. That could be used for agriculture, agri-horticulture, silviculture & pasture development. The majority of land from is coming under class II, which give an insight of good agriculture production potential of this watershed. The productivity of these lands could be further enhanced by adoption of simple soil & water conservation measures like mild leveling, bunding, diversion drain and in site moisture conservation practices. The reasonable area is under class VII indicating greater potential of this watershed for forestry and pasture development. The major physical limitation in case of agriculture soils are the sub soil hardness, low limitations in case of agriculture soils are the sub soils hardness, low water in filterability and slope. In case of area under calcareous soils, pronounced limitations of soils depth was noticed following by severe erosion hazard and coarse soil texture. A small portion watershed is under seasonally water logged. The soils under waterlogged are could be used for some other beneficial farming activities during the kharif and season also.

3.3. Land Use Pattern

3.3.1 Land holding

Majority of the farmers are in the category of marginal (< 1 ha) and small (1-2 ha) with average land holding of about 2.2 ha. These small land holding are further scattered at different places, which makes cultivation very difficult. Distribution of farm families according to the size of the land holdings are given in the table.

Table no. 17: Distribution of farm families according to their size of landings.

S.N.	Name of Micro Watershed	Name of Villages	Land holding			
			Marginal (<1 ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Large (>2 ha)	Total
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Chandapur, Reuna, Chaubepur, Manikpur, Ranipur Kodvaar, Sukhaipur, Kevtati, Modawa Raghuvanshi, Sahmalpur, Pithapur, Bashupur,	222	120	59	401
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Gosarpur, Hamzapur, Parmanandpur, Raghunathpur, Gangapur, Dhanepur, Baharpur, Mathani, Nasirpur, Nasedi, Semari Prannathpur,	8608	5235	2359	16202
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Manikpur, Tarsava, Mukundipur, Silwar, Maharuwa, Khandara, Nasedi, Loknathpur, Baharpur, Kevarhi, Ranipur	881	533	61	1475
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	Jaitupur, Bela, Ganapur, Muhammadpur, Manikpur, Sivsha, Dharampur, Udaypur, Rewali, Chapra, Tarsava, Bangawa, Mukundipur	745	424	131	1300
Total			10456	6312	2610	19378
%						

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.3.2. Land Use

The IWMP IInd watersheds has diversified land uses namely agriculture, waste land (open scrub), seasonal water bodies etc. The varied present land use and area under different categories in watershed is shown in Table 18. The mixed land use followed in the watershed is almost similar in other parts of the U.P. During PRA exercise, the villagers prepared land use. One such map of village of IWMP IInd watershed is shown in table

Table no 18: Land use patternArea in hectare

S. N.	Name of Project	No of Micro Watershed	Geographical area	Forest Area	Agriculture land	Rain fed Area	Pasture land	Wastelands		Treatable Area
								Cultivated	Uncultivable	
1	IWMP II nd	4	6628.00	8.00	4955.00	3850.00	14.50	1150.00	42.00	4708.00

3.3.2.1 Agriculture

Various agricultural land use in the watershed are extended to diversified land capabilities starting from marginal to good class-II land. The watershed distinctly has three types of land i.e. leveled, sloping & degraded and undulating. The agriculture is practiced on all these soil types through the productivity considerably vary. The total area under agriculture in the watershed is about 4955.00 ha out of which 1105.00 ha is irrigated while 3850.00 ha is under rainfed agriculture. The water (both irrigated and drinking) is most scarce natural resource in the watershed. The operation of tube wells for irrigation of agricultural crops frequently leads to the drinking water problem to the formers of watershed & occasionally forcing them to carry drinking water from another side of the watershed area. The agricultural field bund are common in the watershed, however, they have poor thickness & usually water flow feely from top of bunds as well as frequently breach on heavy rains adversely affecting the in site percolator of rain water in the soils.

The agriculture soils are in the watershed have diversified texture i.e. clay loam, sandy clay loam and Kankar mixed textures which are located in patches throughout the watershed. The heavy soils and almost used by paddy crop during rainy season. The sodic soils also have hard calcium pan at variable depths. The irrigation water is conveyed either by earthen channels or plastic pipes and surface irrigation methods following mainly border method or flood method of irrigation by the farmers in the watershed. These factors substantially reduce the water use efficiency of limited available & valuable irrigation water in the watershed. The quality of irrigation water needs to be tested for assessing fitness of the quality for irrigation & other purposes. Rehabilitation of waste lands with appropriate drought hardy species like Karanj (*Pongamia glabra*), introduction of suitable multi-purpose trees, promoting agro-forestry on agricultural lands with appropriate fruits & forest species, suitable vegetative barriers on sloping lands can of high future value in meeting out not only fire wood & fodder demands in the watershed but also for soil & water conservation, eco-friendly environment, rehabilitation of watershed and substantial income generation for socio-economic upliftment of resource poor farmers in the watershed.

One year rotation

Single cropping : Fallow-mustard/wheat/gram/pea/lentil/winter vegetables (In BESU & SONG watershed area rabi crops are mostly raised on fallow fields of rabi season while kharif crops are grown on fallow of zaid season).

Double cropping : Bajra/Jowar/sesame/black gram/green gram-mustard/wheat/gram/lentil/winter vegetables. growing of two or more than two crops simultaneously in the same field at the same time with an objective to mitigate the risk factors as well as enhancement in the productivity & profitability in the per unit area e.g. wheat mustard, lentil+ line seed, Sugarce + mustard Gram + Line seed , Maize + Arhar etc.

Irrigated Agriculture

One Year Rotation : Growing of number of crops in such a way that must complete their life cycle within agricultural year in a strict rotation without deteriorating soil fertility is called one year crop rotation. Examples Rice-wheat, Rice- mustard, maiz-potato, maize-gram/pea/lentil, rice-barley-zaid maize, maize-potato-urd/mung etc.

3.3.2.2. Crop Productivity

Table no. 19 Production and productivities of important commodities in IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar

Sl.	Name of Crop	2006			2007			2008			2009		
		A (Ha.)	P (Tons)	Y (Qt Ha)	A (Ha.)	P (Tons)	Y (Qt Ha)	A (Ha.)	P (Tons)	Y (Qt. /Ha)	A (Ha.)	P (Tons)	Y (Qt. /Ha)
1	Paddy	4568.00	141608.00	31.00	4568.00	150744.00	33.00	4568.00	159880.00	35.00	4568.00	164448.00	36.00
2.	Wheat	5487.00	164610.00	30.00	5487.00	175584.00	32.00	5487.00	164610.00	30.00	5487.00	181071.00	33.00
3.	Mustard	160.00	1520.00	9.50	160.00	1440.00	9.00	160.00	1280.00	8.00	160.00	1440.00	9.00
4.	Lentil	26.00	247.00	9.50	26.00	208.00	8.00	26.00	195.00	7.50	26.00	221.00	8.50
5.	Pea	28.00	224.00	8.00	28.00	238.00	8.50	28.00	252.00	9.00	28.00	252.00	9.00
6.	Potato	29.00	4292.00	148.00	29.00	4495.00	155.00	29.00	4698.00	162.00	29.00	4292.00	148.00
8.	Banana	2.00	354.00	177.00	2.00	364.00	182.00	2.00	380.00	190.00	2.00	410.00	205.00

Crop productivity : The agricultural productivity is primarily driven by the amount and distribution of rain water specifically during two cropping seasons i.e. rabi & kharif. Productivity of kharif crops is also affected by the late onset or early withdrawal of monsoon as well as intermittent droughts of variable duration & intensity. The farmers also do not have suitable cropping systems to deal aberrant weather, weeds impose considerable constraint in productivity of both kharif and rabi crops under irrigated as well as rainfed production system. Farmers undertake normally one manual weeding in paddy & other valuable crops, however, practice is energy and time consuming. Use of we divided is rare in the watershed.

The mixed cropping is in practice in limited area with kharif crops like Arher, maize, mung, urd, bajra & jowar but it is not only irrational but also unscientific and be set with low productivity. Subsequent rabi crops in general and mustard, gram pea, barley crops, in particular are raised on residual soil moisture under rainfed production system during post monsoon season. Imbalanced use of fertilizers is common is not only rabi & kharif crops but also in rainfed and irrigated production system. The recommended deep ploughing for enhanced in sites residual soil moisture conservation and higher production is also not followed in the watershed. The shallow ploughing through tractor drawn till age implements are available with the farmers in the watershed but deep ploughing implements are available with the farmers in the watershed but deep ploughing implements yet need to be introduced. The soil fertility/health restoration practices like green manuring, crop rotations and intercropping specifically with legumes, use of FYM/compost, vermi-compost, bio fertilizers, soils & water conservation measures use of brought up or in sites mulches are widely lacking in the watershed. The soil and water conservation measures are limited to mechanical/earthen measures created by the state Govt. agencies. Conservation agronomical measures like seeding and ploughing across the slope, weed mulching, agro-forestry, vegetative barriers etc also completely lack in watershed.

3.3.2.3. Indigenous technological knowledge (ITK)

The agriculture is an old traditional practice of farmers in the watershed who have improved themselves with passage of the time according to their domestic need and technological reforms in the nearby areas. The villagers have their traditional village ponds, practice of field bunding which typically constitute agriculture related ITKs in the watershed. The mustard being a cash/fire wood crop of the watershed is being cultivated in self designed manner by the farmers. However, limited fertilizer application specifically the DAP came in to practice since about 20 years.

3.4 Horticulture

The subtropical fruits and vegetables have very good potential in the watershed. The fruit trees has limited in number like mango, guava, papaya, lemon, lime, ber, aonal, bael as vegetables like cucurbits, okra, radish, tomato,cauliflower cabbage, garlic, onion, brinjal, chilly, but they are found surviving well in the watershed villages. Organized orchards, commercial vegetable cultivation, horti-agri and other systems of agro-forestry etc are lacking but have good potential in the water shed.

3.5 Live Stock Population

Total livestock population of the IWMP IInd watersheds is 2460 cow is preferred as milch animal compared to Buffalow, but milk yield is very low. Goats are also kept for milk as well as for meat purpose. The detail of live stock population is given in table below

Table no. 20: Live stock population

S. N.	Name of Micro Watershed	Name of Villages	Cows	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Cock	Pig	Fish	Total
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Chandapur, Reuna, Chaubepur, Manikpur, Ranipur Kodvaar, Sukhaipur, Kevtati, Modawa Raghuvanshi, Sahmalpur, Pithapur, Bashupur,	150	80	20	250	283	30	Yes	813
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Gosarpur, Hamzapur, Parmanandpur, Raghunathpur, Gangapur, Dhanepur, Baharpur, Mathani, Nasirpur, Nasedi, Semari Prannathpur,	1679	860	462	1075	750	10	Yes	4836
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Manikpur, Tarsava, Mukundipur, Silwar, Maharuwa, Khandara, Nasedi, Loknathpur, Baharpur, Kevarhi, Ranipur	311	487	575	1381	2495	1745	Yes	6994
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	Jaitupur, Bela, Ganapur, Muhammadpur, Manikpur, Sivsha, Dharampur, Udaypur, Rewali, Chapra, Tarsava, Bangawa, Mukundipur	320	325	50	300	425	80	Yes	1500
Total			2460	1752	1107	3006	3953	1865	14143	2460

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.6 Fisheries

Commercial fish farming was not done by the farmers of in IWMP IInd, but there is a big scope for fish farming in these area. Aware farmers gated 25.00q/ha production, it was very low.

3.7. Forest and other Vegetation

3.7.1. Forests

The watershed has no forest area only some wild trees are found in scattered manner.

3.7.2. Horticulture/ Agro-forestry

No horticulture and Agro forestry practices were observed in the watershed.

3.7.3. Agro-forestry

The agro-forestry practices are highly lacking in the watershed though it has good potential under existing dispositions and may play a vital role particularly with respect to minimization of cropping risk, build up soil fertility and productivity, soil conservation, partly meeting out the fire wood demand of rural community and moreover, optimizing the economical return from system as a whole under typical semi arid climate in the watershed. The other agro-forestry systems like agri-silvi, silvi-pastoral, bund and boundary plantations also have good potential to cater the fire wood and fodder demands of the rural community in the watershed. The existing area under agro-forestry is almost negligible. *Prosopis juliflora* may be planted as block or sole plantation specifically on marginal and degraded lands in the watershed. The agro-forestry interventions comprising of ber, bail, aonla, guava, popular etc may be applied to benefit of the farmers under rain-fed to irrigated production systems on leveled to sloping and marginal agricultural using proper planting techniques and termite control measures. The multipurpose trees may also help in supplementing fire wood and fodder demands of the rural community in the watershed and may be planted as hedge rows on rain-fed, marginal and degraded lands.

Conclusions

The land capability classification of IWMP II watershed provides reasonable good information with regard to capability of soil, that could be used for agriculture, agri-horticulture, silviculture and pasture development. The majority of land form is coming under class II, which give an insight of good agriculture production potential of this watershed. The productivity of these lands could be further enhanced by adoption of simple soil & water conservation measures like mild leveling, bunding, diversion drain and in-situ moisture conservation practices. The reasonable area is under class III indicating greater potential of this watershed for forestry and pasture development. The major physical limitations in case of agriculture soils are the sub soil hardness, low water infiltrability and slope. In case of area under topes of watershed, the most pronounced limitation of soil depth was noticed followed by severe erosion hazard and coarse soil texture. A small portion of watershed is under seasonally waterlogged. The soils under waterlogged area could be used for some other beneficial farming activities during the kharif season also.

3.7 Livelihood Pattern

The people of watershed area earn their livelihood from agriculture and animal husbandry. During lean period they migrate for daily wage labourers in block and district head quarter and as agriculture labour in other parts of the state. Another occupation of the people is parental small scale occupation.

Table no. 21: Livelihood pattern (Occupational Distribution)

S. N.	Name of Micro Watershed	Total Workforce	Agriculture	A. Husbandry	Agriculture + A. Husbandry	Casual Labour	Service	Handcraft	Daily wage labour
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	28068	9876	2115	2115	889	4	2	3212
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	22807	9410	2110	2110	3045	12	7	3742
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	12314	4135	912	912	1245	8	4	2131
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	33473	11214	2245	2245	878	14	5	2658

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.7.1. Per capita income

Table no. 22: Per capita income in IWMP-II Ambedkar Nagar

S. no.	Name of Project	Agriculture (Rs)	A. Husbandry (Rs)	Casual labour (Rs)	Others (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	IWMP II nd Ambedkar Nagar	7750.00	5155.50	4200.00	2120.00	19225.50

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.8 Hydrology and water resource

3.8.1. Table no 23: Hydrology status

S.No.	Name of Project	Item	Unit of measurement	Status
1	IWMP II nd Ambedkar Nagar	Status of water table	Meters	12-13
2		Ground water structures repaired/ rejuvenated	No.	-
3		Quality of drinking water	Quality	Poor
4		Availability of drinking water	Days	300
5		Irrigation potential	%	4

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.8.2. Water Resource

Table no. 24: Information about water resources and efficient use of water

S. N.	Name of Micro Watershed	Canal		Wells/Borewells		Tubewells		Ponds		Govt. handpump		Pvt. handpumps		Others	
		D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	-	-	300	7	250	5	310	7	235	18	284	42	-	-
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	-	-	300	7	250	5	310	7	235	18	284	32	-	-
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	-	-	300	2	250	2	310	9	235	14	284	10	-	-
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	-	-	300	9	250	3	310	6	235	18	284	82	-	-

D= Availability of water in days

N= Number

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

3.9 PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF THE AREA

3.9.1 Problem Identification and prioritization

Food sufficiency, economic growth and environmental security were identified as the major issues to be addressed in the watershed area. The area has undulating topography, steep unstable slopes, and excessive channel gradient and hence highly prone to soil erosion. Effective soil depth is limited and spatially highly variable hampering good crop growth (Table 11).

Problems identified and prioritized during the transact walk and PRA exercises in all the villages of this IWMP II watershed were pooled and a list of nine problems representing the whole watershed was prepared. Problems were ranked as per their total weight age in the three villages. Lack of irrigation water was the greatest problem experienced by the people followed by low production of field crops, lack of fodder availability and low animal productivity (Annexure- I).

Strength, weakness, opportunity and threat (SWOT) analysis is a useful decision support tool, A SWOT analysis of the Micro watersheds is presented in Table 25.

Table no. 25: Problem identification and prioritization for Micro Watersheds

S.No.	Problem	Rank
1	Low production of field crops	5
2	Lack of drinking water	1
3	Lack of irrigation water	2
4	Lack of fodder availability and low annual productivity	3
5	Non-availability of fuel wood	4
6	Lack of inputs like quality seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc.	6
7	Lack of market facility	9
8	Lack of medical, educational and transportation facilities	8
9	Medical and health care facilities for mulching animals and low productivity.	7

Table no. 26: SWOT analysis of the Micro Watersheds

Strengths (S)		Weakness (W)	
i.	Cooperative work culture in traditional activities	i.	Poor water management
ii.	Close ethnic ties	ii.	Resource poor farmers
iii.	Road at the top as well as outlet of the watershed	iii.	Out migration of youth
iv.	Hard Working	iv.	Low and erratic rainfall
v.	Resource pool of crop genetics diversity	v.	Fragile geology
vi.	Awareness of farmers about watershed management programme	vi.	Fragmented land holding
vii.	Well established CPR maintaining and sharing system	vii.	Heavy infestation of wild animals
viii.	Stall feeding of animals	viii.	Problem of fuel and fodder
ix.	Well maintained seasonal water bodies	ix.	Shallow soil depth and with high percentage of gravel
x.	Social outlook of the community towards land less		
Opportunities (O)		Threats (T)	
i.	Wide range of annual and perennial crops	i.	Prone to adverse climate like drought
ii.	Scope of regular employment opportunities	ii.	High market risk
iii.	Strengthening of existing irrigation system	iii.	Social conflicts owing to PRI and WSM polices and local politics
iv.	Conducive climate for rain fed crop diversification	iv.	Weak coordination among lin departments
v.	Good Scope for Agro forestry and dry land horticulture	v.	Lack of expertise of implementing agency in different aspects of WSM
vi.	Potential for collective action and management of CPR		

Source: District statistic magazine and Secondary data

4. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

The past experience of watershed has given tremendous input to focus on creating accountability of the stakeholders towards the programme. This has created an emphasis to include all stakeholders communities and their local indigenous technological knowledge while planning for any activity. Participatory approach provides a new path for planning, implementing, monitoring and post withdrawal activities with a complete accountability of the stakeholders. Various PRA techniques like resource mapping, social mapping, matrix ranking and season calendar were used to understand the physical and social orientation of the village in general and watershed specific. These tools put the villagers in ease than the complicated questionnaires. Various tools like matrix ranking, Venn diagram were used to identify various local vegetation (apt for afforestation), fodder crops, various institutions and their significance in the life of the farmers.

4.2 Social Mobilization and Community Organization

Table no. 27: Physical outlays on PIA, U.G., S.H.G., W.D.T. and W.C.

S. No.	Name of watershed	Code No.	U.G. (No.)	SHG (No.)	WDT (No.)	PIA	WC (No.)
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	2B2A6d1d	12	7	1	1	1
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	2B2A6e1a	26	17			1
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	2B2A6e1b	14	15			1
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	2B2A8a2b	20	25			1

4.2.1 Watershed Committee

Watershed committee has been constituted in all five no of micro-watersheds partially by WDT and Gram Sabha village of micro watershed. These committees are registered under society Registration Act 1860. Capacity building trainings will be given to the watershed committee by WDT. The watershed committee has a pivotal role to play during and after the project implementation period. Detail of W.C. is given below

Table no. 28: Details of Watershed Committees (WC)

S. No	Name of WCs	Date of Registration as a Society	Name	Designation	M/F	SC	S	SF	M	LF	Landless	UG	SHG	GP	Any other	Ed. qualification	Function (s) assigned #	
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Under Progress	Sri	President	M	√		√					√			H.S.	A,B, E	
			Sri B.P. Singh	Secretary	M		√					√		√		B.A	C, D, G	
			10 members	Member	M/F	2		2	2	2	2	2						
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d		Sri Shasi Bind	President	M			√				√	√			B.A.	A,B, E	
			Sri O.P. Varma	Secretary	M	√			√			√	√		√	M.Sc.	C, D, G	
			10 members	Member	M/F	2		4	5	1			1					
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a		Mo. Arif Husain	President	M					√						Inter	A,B, E	
			Sri. R.N.Srivastava	Secretary	M					√							Inter	C, D, G
			10 members	Member	M/F	2		2	2	2	2	2						
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b		Sri Ram Jag	President	M			√				√				Literate	A,B, E	
			Sri Madan Prasad	Secretary	M					√		√					Inter	C, D, G
			10 members	Member	M/F	2		2	2	2	2	2						

In column 17, only the letter assigned, as below, needs to be typed, except for 'J', where the type may be specifically mentioned.

A PNP and PRA

C Maintenance of Accounts

E Supervision of Construction activities

G Verification & Measurement

I Social Audit

B Planning

D Signing of cheques and making payments

F Cost Estimation

H Record of labour employed

J Any other (please specify).

4.2.2 Watershed Development Team

As per as common guide line direction/ instruction given in para 5.3 point 40 P.I.A. has been constitute watershed development team as given below

Table no.29 : Details of Watershed Development Teams (WDTs) in the project area

S. No.	Name of the PIA	Name of the Project	Names of WDT members	M/F	Age	Qualification/ Experience	Description of professional training	Role/ Function# #	Date of appointment of WDT member
1	Bhomi Sanrakshan Adhikari Land development and water resources Department Ambedkar Nagar (U.P.)	IWMP II nd	Sri O.P. Varma	M	48	B.S.c. A.g.	Agriculture	E	
			Sri Vijay Mishra	M	49	Inter	Field Worker	H	
			Sri. R.N. Srivastava	F	24	B.S.c. A.g.	Field Worker	J	
			Smt. Babita	F	30	B.A.	Social Mobilizer	A B	
			Sri V.K. Chaubey	M	55	Agri. Engineering		C D F	

M – Male, F- Female

In column 8, only the letter, assigned as below, needs to be typed, except for '3', where the type may be specifically mentioned.

A	Participatory Net Planning (PNP) and Participatory Rural Approach (PRA), Training and Capacity Building	C	Maintenance of Accounts
B	Planning	E	Social audit
D	Signing of cheques and making payments	G	Physical verification & measurement
F	Engineering surveys, drawings and cost estimations	I	Livelihood opportunities for landless
H	Record of labour employed	K	Any other (please specify)
J	Post project operation, maintenance of assets		

4.2.3 Self Help Group

The constitution of Self Help Groups have been constituted by W.C. in all micro watershed for generating income & improved their social status with the help and financial support through scheme by technical support of P.I.A., detail of 24 SHG_s is given below

Table no. 30 SHG detail

S.No.	Names of Watershed	Total no. of registered SHGs				No. of Members				No. of SC/ST in each category			No. of BPL in each category			Date of formation of SHGs
		With only Men	With only Women	With Both	Total	Categories	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	5	1	1	7	(i) Landless	20	4	24	12	8	20	16	8	24	UNDER PROCESS
						(ii) SF	27	8	35	10	4	14	10	2	12	
						(iii) MF	13	4	17	4	-	4	-	-	-	
						(iv) LF	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	5	1	1	7		66	18	84	26	12	38	26	10	36	
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	10	7	-	17	(i) Landless	25	42	67	32	26	58	28	19	47	
						(ii) SF	70	30	100	15	14	29	22	6	28	
						(iii) MF	20	13	33	7	-	7	-	-	-	
						(iv) LF	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	10	7	-	17		125	85	210	54	40	94	50	25	75	
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	10	5	-	15	(i) Landless	24	22	44	27	18	45	28	12	40	
						(ii) SF	69	20	89	18	7	25	17	5	12	
						(iii) MF	19	8	27	7	-	7	-	-	-	
						(iv) LF	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	10	5	-	15		120	50	170	52	25	77	45	17	62	
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	16	9	-	25	(i) Landless	35	47	82	36	28	64	32	26	58	
						(ii) SF	108	35	143	19	20	39	19	14	33	
						(iii) MF	35	13	48	7	-	7	7	-	7	
						(iv) LF	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	16	9	-	25		193	95	288	62	48	110	58	40	98	
GRAND TOTAL																

(M- Male, F- Female)

4.2.4 User Group

The following user's group are identified and constituted in all micro watershed committee in presence of Watershed Development Team for implementation of watershed work proper use and management of all engineering and vegetative measure to be creating/ constructing under watershed through scheme. Detail of user's group are given below

Table no. 31: UGs detail

S.No.	Names of Watershed	Total no. of registered SHGs				No. of Members				No. of SC/ST in each category			No. of BPL in each category			Date of formation of SHGs
		With only Men	With only Women	With Both	Total	Categories	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1.	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	12	-	-	12	(i) Landless	18	-	18	8	-	8	5	-	5	UNDER PROCESS
						(ii) SF	25	-	25	6	-	6	3	-	3	
						(iii) MF	11	-	11	5	-	5	2	-	2	
						(iv) LF	6	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	
	Total	12	-	-	12		60	-	60	20	-	20	10	-	10	
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	10	-	16	26	(i) Landless	45	27	72	67	12	79	48	11	59	
						(ii) SF	47	11	58	35	4	39	7	4	11	
						(iii) MF	20	-	20	14	-	14	-	-	-	
						(iv) LF	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	10	-	16	26		118	38	411	116	16	132	55	15	70	
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	14	-	-	14	(i) Landless	23	-	23	9	-	9	4	-	4	
						(ii) SF	30	-	30	4	-	4	3	-	3	
						(iii) MF	11	-	11	2	-	2	3	-	3	
						(iv) LF	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	14	-	-	14		70	-	70	15	-	15	10	-	10	
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	20	-	-	20	(i) Landless	40	-	40	13	-	13	9	-	9	
						(ii) SF	50	-	50	14	-	14	3	-	3	
						(iii) MF	8	-	8	8	-	8	3	-	3	
						(iv) LF	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	20	-	-	20		100	-	100	35	-	35	15	-	15	
GRAND TOTAL																

(M- Male, F- Female)

4.2.5 Focused group discussion



FOCUSSED GROUP DISSCUSSION

4.3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

U.P. Government, Land Development Water Resources Department Section-1 Lucknow has nominated as PIA to Bhoomi Sanrakshhan Unit, Land Development Water Resources Department Ambedkar Nagar for IWMP IInd vide letter no-666(10)/54-1-10-1(9)02008 dated 25-05-2010

Table no. 32: Project Implementing Agency (PIA)

S.No.	Particulars of PIA	
(i)	Date of selection of PIA	25.05.2011
(ii)	Type of organization	Govt. organization
(iii)	Name of organization #	DoLR
(iv)	Designation & Address	BSA, IWDP, Ambedkar Nagar
(v)	Telephone	09415862166
(vi)	Fax`	-
(vii)	E-Mail	iwmp_Ambedkar Nagarup@rediffmail.com

Only the letter assigned to each type, as given below, needs to be typed.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| A | Line Dept. | B | Autonomous organization |
| C | Govt. Institute | D | Research Bodies |
| E | Zila Parishad | F | Intermediate Panchayat |
| G | Voluntary Organisations | H | Any other (please specify). |

4.4 Project Implementation Strategy

Watershed management as a strategy has been adopted by Government of India especially in the rainfed region of semi arid tropics. These region are characterized by low and undependable rain, low soil fertility, poor infrastructure development, low literacy and high incidence of migration. Several studies have identified that there is a dire need of a systematic and scientific approach to deal with the watershed development. The common guideline generates a fresh and flexible framework for the next generation watershed development.

4.4.1 Scientific Planning

i) Cluster Approach

This envisages a broader vision of Geo-hydrological unit which involves treating a cluster of micro watershed. The IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar watershed project consist of five micro watershed

ii) Base line Survey

To access the impact of any watershed development programme a detailed baseline survey has to be conducted. This acts a benchmark for any intervention during and post implementation of any development programme. A detailed baseline survey was undertaken which involved household census survey, Bio-physical survey and Village level data collection from *PIA*. Household census survey includes a detailed questionnaire which was been filled by visiting each and every household in the village. This gave in the details of the demographic profile of the village, the literacy percentage, SC/ST population, number of BPL household, cattle population, net consumption rate in the IWMP IInd, average milk production of the cattle and various schemes running and their benefits. Bio-physical survey was undertaken to identify various natural resources available in the village. It included the soil typology, well in the area, crop taken in the field, Cropping pattern, fertilizer used and various sources of irrigation in the field.

iii) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

The past experience of watershed has given tremendous input to focus on creating accountability of the stakeholders towards the programme. This has created an emphasis to include all the stakeholder communities and their local and indigenous Technological Knowledge (ITK) while planning for any activity. Participatory approach provides a new path for planning, implementing, and monitoring

and post- withdrawal activities with a complete accountability of the stakeholders. Various PRA techniques like resource mapping, social mapping, and season calendars were used to understand the physical and social orientation of the village in general and watershed in specific. These tools put the villagers in ease than the complicated questionnaires. Various tools like Matrix ranking, Venn diagram were used to identify various local vegetations (apt for afforestation) , Fodders crops , various institution and their significance in the life of the farmers

iv) Use of GIS and Remote sensing for planning

Use of various high science tools has been promoted at various stages of watershed development.

a) Prioritization

Geographical Information System (GIS) has been used for prioritization process. Various layer maps were created like Geomorphological, Soil, BPL Population, SC/ST population, Ground water Status, Drinking water situation Slope percent. These were all given proper weight age according to the DoLR specification. This helped in prioritization of various watershed areas.

b) Planning

A action plan matrix was formulated by State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) taking into account various features like the slope percent, soil Depth, Soil Texture, Soil erosion in the area for wasteland, forest land and agricultural land. Global positioning System (GPS) was used to identify each and every water conservation structures available in the project area. This was used to create a map. Contour Map of vertical interval of 1 meter at a scale of 1:8000 was used for identifying various locations for soil and water conservation structures.

c) Hydrological modelling

Hydrology modelling technique was used for locating drainage, stream length, flow direction, sink, and flow accumulation. This model overlaid over cadastral map to calculate the catchments area of each structures like the gully plug etc. This has helped to remove the human error which generally occurs while calculating the catchments area of a check dam.

Table no. 34: Details of Scientific Planning and Inputs in IWMP-IIrd projects

Scientific criteria/ inputs used	Whether scientific criteria was used
1	2
(A) Planning	
Cluster approach	Yes
Whether technical back-stopping for the project has been arranged? If yes, mention the name of the Institute	
Baseline survey	Yes
Hydro-geological survey	Yes
Contour mapping	Yes
Participatory Net Planning (PNP)	Yes
Remote sensing data-especially soil/ crop/ run-off cover	
Ridge to Valley treatment	
Online IT connectivity between	
(1) Project and DRDA cell/ZP	Yes
(2) DRDA and SLNA	Yes
(3) SLNA and DoLR	Yes
Availability of GIS layers	
1. Cadastral map	Yes
2. Village boundaries	Yes
3. Drainage	Yes
4. Soil (Soil nutrient status)	Yes
5. Land use	Yes
6. Ground water status	Yes

1	2
7. Watershed boundaries	Yes
8. Activity	Yes
Crop simulation models#	No
Integrated coupled analyzer/ near infrared visible spectroscopy/ medium spectroscopy for high speed soil nutrient analysis	No
Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)#	No
Weather Station	
(B) Inputs	No
1. Bio-pesticides	No
2. Organic manures	Yes
3. Vermicompost	Yes
4. Bio-fertilizer	Yes
5. Water saving devices	Yes
6. Mechanized tools/ implements	Yes
7. Bio-fencing	Yes
8. Nutrient budgeting	No
9. Automatic water level recorders & sediment samplers	No

4.5 Convergence of watershed programmes

- 4.5.1 Earthen bund, contour bund, percolation tank, injection well will be made in watershed area convergence with MNREGS
- 4.5.2 Soil health card, crop demonstration, kisan goshti, kisan mela, farmer's school also organized in watershed area under many scheme of department of Agriculture.
- 4.5.3 Composite fish farming or mixed fish farming popularized in this area with Department of fisheries.
- 4.5.4 Animal health camp, fodder development, vaccination work also made through Veterinary Department.
- 4.5.5 Aforestation in project area also done with Forest Department.
- 4.5.6 Dry land horticulture also convergence with department of horticulture.

Table no. 35 : Details of Convergence of other Schemes in the Project area with IWMP Project

S.No.	Name of the MW	Names of Departments with Schemes converging with IWMP*	Fund made available to IWMP project due to convergence (Rs. In lakh)	Was this fund included in Rs. 12,000/15,000 Per ha		Name of activity/task/structure undertaken with converged funds (a) Structures (b) Livelihoods (c) Production System	Reference no. of activity/task/structure in DPR	Level at which decision for convergence was taken \$
				Yes	No			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	MNREGS	13.00		No	a	5	DRDA
		DA	1.40		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DHO	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DF	0.40		NO	b, c	5	PIA
		F	0.45		No	b, c	5	PIA
		Total	15.55		No			
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	MNREGS	23.00		No	a	5	DRDA
		DA	1.50		NO	b, c	5	PIA
		DHO	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DF	0.40		No	b, c	5	PIA
		F	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		Total	25.50		No			
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	MNREGS	11.00		No	a	5	DRDA
		DA	1.70		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DHO	0.50		NO	b, c	5	PIA
		DF	0.50		No	b, c	5	PIA
		F	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		Total	19.00		No			
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	MNREGS	13.00		No	a	5	DRDA
		DA	1.40		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DHO	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DF	0.40		NO	b, c	5	PIA
		F	0.45		No	b, c	5	PIA
		Total	15.55		No			
		Grand Total	75.60					

only letter (a) or (b) or (c) needs to be filled. In case more than one activity has been undertaken all the concerned letters may be indicated e.g. (a) + (b)

\$ WC/GP/WDT/PIA/DRDA cell/ZP/DPC/SLNA / DoLR- only initials as indicated here need to be entered.

* DA= Department of Agriculture, DHO= Department of Horticulture, VO= Department of Veterinary, DF= Department of Fisheries, F= Forest

5. MANAGEMENT /ACTION PLAN

5.1 PREPARATORY PHASE

5.1.1 Entry Point Activities

Integrated Watershed Development Programme IInd is aimed at the socio economic up liftments of the dweller of watershed area and to create trust about the programme to be implemented so that they can coordinate in participatory mode for the success of the programme. As per the new common guidelines total financial outlay for the entry point activities is 4 % of the total project cost. To increase the per capita availability of drinking water older hand pump rapier of the village will be as well as pacca platform and socking pits will be constructed, to increase the irrigation water availability older bundhies which are already existed but not functioning will be reconstructed/ renovated. Repairing and maintenance of water bodies have been proposed on priority basis. School lies in the watershed areas will be equipped with drinking water facility and extracurricular activities will be promoted among the children in the watershed area by supplying sport goods to the school. To approach watershed village construction and repairing of damaged pulia, link road & seating platform has also been proposed. Total estimated cost for these activities is Rs 22.5984 Lacs.

Table no. 36: Entry point activities (EPA)

(All financial figures in lakh Rs.)

S.no.	Names of the Villages	Amount earmarked for EPA	Entry point Activities planned	Estimated cost in Lac.	Expected outcome	Name of agency which selected the EPA#	Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b (with 11 village)	1.776	Hand pumps maintenance	0.40	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Link Road maintenance	0.90	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Link Road on Edge soling & culvert	0.476	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d (with 24 village)	9.8496	Hand pumps maintenance	1.20	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Link Road maintenance	3.50	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Link Road on Edge soling & culvert	3.00	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Public Seating Platform	2.6496	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a (with 17 village)	4.9344	Hand pumps maintenance	1.00	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Link Road maintenance	1.00	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Link Road on Edge soling & culvert	1.4344	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Public Seating Platform	1.50	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b (with 14 village)	6.0384	Hand pumps maintenance	1.50	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Link Road maintenance	2.50	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Link Road on Edge soling & culvert	1.0384	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
			Public Seating Platform	1.00	-	WC, PIA, WDT	2011
	Total	22.5984		22.5984			

Was the EPA selected by Gram Panchayat/WC/PIA/WDT/Any other (please specify)

Table no. 37 : Other activities of preparatory phase

S. No	Item	Initiation of village level institution	Capacity building	IEC activities	Baseline survey	Hydro-geological survey	Identifying technical support agencies	Resource agreements	Preparation of DPR	Evaluation of DPR	Any other (please specify)
1	Estimated cost	2.248	24.00	2.00	2.8248	1.12992	-	-	1.12992	0.564	-
2	Status of the activity #	Under Complete	Under Complete	Under Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete		Complete	-	
3	Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)	2012	2012	2012	2011	2011	2011	-	2011	-	

5.1.2 Institution and Capacity Building

5.1.2.1 Institution

Table no. 38 : List of approved Training Institutes for capacity Building in the project area

S.No.	Name of the Training Institute	Full Address with contact no., website & e-mail	Name & Designation of the Head of Institute	Type of Institute	Area (s) of specialization	Accreditation details
1	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Pilkhil haldharpur Mau(UP), Naveen_hamraj@memory.com 09451891755	Programme Co-ordinator	Research Extension &	Agriculture, Horticulture, A. Husbandry, Fisheries, Entrepreneurship, Livelihood and Capacity building etc	GOI
2	Directorate of Seed Reasearch	DSR, Kusmaur, Mau (U.P.), 0547-2530080, http://www.icar.org.in.nbaim/indexhtm	Director, Dr. Mandal	Research	Agriculture	GOI
3	NBAIM	NBAIM, Kusmaur, Mau (U.P.), 0547-2530080, http://www.icar.org.in.nbaim/indexhtm	Director, Dr. D.K.Arora	Research	Agriculture	GOI
4	Gramsthali Sikshha Parishad	29 rajrajeshwari nagar colony, Gilat Bajar, Varanasi-221002, abhaigkp@rediffmail.com, +91532107394	President, Dr R. K. Singh	NGO	Capacity Buildings, Production System	NGO
5	G.K.S.S.	SA-19/13 K-2 Janak nagar, Pandeypur Varanasi, +919838001699 Ashwini.yes21@gmail.com	President, Dr. A.K. Singh	NGO	Capacity Buildings, Production System	NGO

5.1.2.2 Capacity Building

Capacity building and training are the most important components of watershed management programme both for the field level project staff/ officers and functionaries of people institutions i.e. watershed community. Apart from enhancing technical skill of the project staff, this would also provide opportunities to community members to develop their capacity as the future custodians of the programmes after project's withdrawal. IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar financial outlay for capacity buildings is 5% (Rs. 28.248) of the total project cost and out of which Rs 2.248 lacs will be expended for initiation of village level institution..

Table no 39 : Capacity Building activities in the project

S.No.	Project Stakeholders	Total no. of persons	No. of persons trained so far	No. of persons of be trained during current financial year	Sources of funding for training		Name and Address of the Institute where Trained
					a) DoLR	b) any other (pl. specify)	
1	PIAs	8	2	8	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
2	WDTs	32	12	32	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
3	UGs	155	52	155	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
4	SHGs	180	42	180	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
5	WCs	17	5	17	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
6	GPs	22	-	22	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
7	Community	1200	-	1200	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
8	Others (pl. specify)						

Table no 40: Detail of activities undertaken

Strategy	Proposed activity	No. of Units	Unit cost	Total Cost
Capacity building Activities	Stakeholders - Scientists Interaction,	10	0.10	0.50
	Training (2 days)	100	0.05	5.00
	Vocational/employment Generation Training (5-10 days)	70	0.10	7.00
	In-service Training. (3 days)	20	0.10	2.00
	Exposure visit within State	5	0.20	1.00
	Exposure visit out of State	9	0.50	4.50
	Field days	10	0.20	2.00
	Workshop	1	2.00	2.00
	Total			24.00

Table no 41 : Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities in the project area

S.no.	Activity	Executing agency	Estimated expenditure (Rs.)	Expected Outcome (may quantify wherever possible)
1	Street plays	Local Drama Groups	50000.00	Awareness about importance of watershed project
2	Video Shows	IWMP, Ambedkar Nagar	50000.00	
3	Pamphlets and Poster	IWMP, Ambedkar Nagar	50000.00	
4	Banners and Hoardings	IWMP, Ambedkar Nagar	50000.00	
	Total		200000.00	

5.2 WORK PHASE

5.2.1 Soil and moisture conservation

For soil and moisture conservation, water resource development, horticulture, besides agro forestry vegetation / plantation work, engineering structure have also been proposed under the project. Engineering structure are important components of soil and water conservation that can play a vital role in erosion control on arable land. Engineering measure usually involves in creating mechanical barriers across the direction of flow of water and thus retards or retains runoff on the following principles:

- Increase the time of concentration.
- Break a long slope into short ones.
- Protection of drainage channel against damage.
- Prevent excessive soil and water losses.

1. **Ridge Area Treatment Plans:**

It is very important to treat the ridge as this is where the major water resources originate. For the ridge area treatment of IWMP 1st watershed following structure are been Proposed after interaction between the watershed committee, Range Forest Officer (RFO) and other field staff of forest.

A. Contour Bunding :

Contour bunding is and effective in erosion control and moisture conservation in dry areas having less than 2 % slop to reduce the length of slope. Contour bund constructed against the slope in 953.37 ha of lands with total estimated cost of Rs. 57.20 lacs

B. Graded/Marginal and Peripheral Bund:

Marginal bunds are the engineering structure to reduce the volume and speed of runoff. Those locations where change in slope and soil texture founded there is peripheral bund will be constructed along with nala bank. Total proposed treatable area is 847.44 ha with financial outlay of Rs. 50.84 lacs

C. Submergence Bundhies and Gully Plug:

Submergence bundhies will be constructed at middle reaches of watershed have in lesser slop. However, gully plug structure has been proposed to be formed on upper reaches / Ist order stream. Total proposed area for the structures jointly is 318.00 ha with total financial outlay of Rs. 19.06 lacs.

This generally includes water conservation or surface water storage structures. This being highly labour intensive, will involve more of manual labour; so, funds from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) can be taken.

2. Water Harvesting bundhies:

Water harvesting bundhies are primarily aimed at collecting and storing any form of water enter through rainfall, runoff or subsurface flow for multiple purpose. There will be 65 water harvesting bundhies with farm ponds structure on 2354.00 h of land will be constructed on lower reaches of the watershed. Estimated financial outlay is Rs. 102.65 lacs.

3. Pucca check dam Structure:

These structure of built of masonry. Pucca structure have been proposed constructed in big gullies / ravines carrying relatively high run off and sediment load. Water stored in Pucca structure will be utilized as source of irrigation water during post monsoon season. Construction of five Pucca structure has been proposed with total estimated cost of Rs 14.00 lacs

4. Agroforestry:

About 70.00 ha lands will be taken from the waste land falling in the class-VII category in the watershed. These lands will be planted with subabool in which urd, moong, til etc planted as intercrop, subabool will be used as fuel as well as fodder

5. Dry Land Horticulture

About 165.00 ha area will taken for the plantation of fruit trees like aonla, bael, ber, karaunda, mango, will be planted at suitable spacing in the watershed.

Table no 42 : Activities related to Surface Water resources in the project areas

S. No	Names of villages	Type of structures	Pre-project			Proposed target										
			No.	Area irrigated (ha)	Storage capacity	Augmentation/repair of existing structures				Construction of new structures				Total target		
						No.	Area irrigated (ha)	Storage capacity (lit)	Estimated cost (Rs in lacs)	No.	Area irrigated (ha)	Storage capacity (lit)	Estimated cost (Rs in lacs)	Area irrigated (ha)	Storage capacity (lit)	Estimated cost (Rs in lacs)
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b (with 11 village)	(ii) Pond	3	15	15000	3	22.5	22500	3.00	-	-	-	-	22.5	22500	3.00
		(iv) Injection well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3000	0.075	-	3000	0.075
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d (with 24 village)	(ii) Pond	3	15	15000	3	22.5	22500	3.00	-	-	-	-	22.5	22500	3.00
		(iv) Injection well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3000	0.075	-	3000	0.075
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a (with 17 village)	(ii) Pond	3	15	15000	3	22.5	22500	3.00	15	15	15000	4.000	37.5	37500	7.00
		(iv) Injection well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6000	0.15	-	6000	0.15
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b (with 14 village)	(ii) Pond	2	10	10000	2	15	15000	2.00	15	15	15000	4.000	30.00	30000	6.00
		(iv) Injection well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32000	0.81	-	32000	0.81
Total			11	55	55000	11	82.5	82500	11	74	30	74000	9.11	112.5	156500	20.11

@ 50 % work will be done on public asset and 50% done on community asset.

Table no. 43: Technical detail of Farm Ponds and Injection Well

S. No	Particulars	Value	Ponds	Injection Well
1	Top area	M ²	500.00 (25X20)	1.00
2	Bottom area	M ²	300.00 (20X15)	1.00
3	Depth	M	2.50	1.00
4	Side Slope	-	2:1	-

Table no 44 : Activities related to recharging ground water resources in the project areas @

S.No.	Names of villages	Type of structures	Pre-project		Proposed target								Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
			No.	Area irrigated (ha)	Augmentation/repair of existing structures			Construction of new structures			Total target		
					No.	Area irrigated (ha)	Estimated cost	No.	Area irrigated (ha)	Estimated cost	Area irrigated (ha)	Estimated cost	
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b (with 11 village)	(i) Open wells	3	1.50	2	4.00	0.24	-	-	-	4.00	0.24	June, 2013
		(ii) Bore wells	6	6.00	3	11.00	0.66	-	-	-	11.00	0.66	May, 2013
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d (with 24 village)	(i) Open wells	2	1.00	2	5.00	0.30	-	-	-	5.00	0.30	June, 2013
		(ii) Bore wells	5	5.00	5	20.00	1.20	-	-	-	20.00	1.20	May, 2013
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a (with 17 village)	(i) Open wells	1	0.50	1	2.00	0.12	-	-	-	2.00	0.12	June, 2013
		(ii) Bore wells	4	4.00	4	18.00	1.08	-	-	-	18.00	1.08	May, 2013
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b (with 14 village)	(i) Open wells	2	1.00	2	5.00	0.30	-	-	-	5.00	0.30	June, 2013
		(ii) Bore wells	2	5.00	3	10.00	0.60	-	-	-	10.00	0.60	May, 2013
		Total for the project	25	24.00	22	75.00	4.50				75.00	4.50	

Above all the assets only 20 % under community and rest related with private sector.

Table 45 : Activities executed by User Groups in the Project

S.no	Names of Project	Major activities				No. of UGs involved	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Amount of WDF to be collected (Rs.)
		Structure/activity proposed			Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)			
		Type	No.#	Treatment				
1	IWMP II nd	Structure work		Engineering	2015	27	282.01 laks	14.00

Table no 46 : Details of engineering structures in watershed works

S.No.	Names of villages	Name of structure	Type of treatment			Type of land			Executing agency	Total target	Total target						
			(i) Ridge area (R)	(ii) Drain age line (D)	(iii) Land dev. (L)	(i) Private	(ii) Community	(iii) Others (pl. specify)			(i)UG (ii) SHG (iii) Others (pl. specify)	No. of units (no./cu. m./rmt)	Estimated cost (Rs. In lakh)				Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
													M	W	O	T	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Contour bunding	R	-	-	P	C	-	UG &DoLR	52805				16.0	2013		
		Graded bunding	-	D	-	-	C		UG &DoLR	18571.43				13.0	2013		
		Gully plug	-	D	-	-	C	-	UG &DoLR	17500				7.00	2015		
		Field bunds	-	-	L	P	C	-	UG &DoLR	98011.76				35.0	2015		
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Contour bunding	R	-	-		P	-	UG &DoLR	49505				15.0	2013		
		Graded bunding	-	D	-	-	C		UG &DoLR	17142.86				12.0	2013		
		Gully plug	-	D	-	-	C	-	UG &DoLR	15000				6.00	2015		
		Field bunds	-	-	L	P	C	-	UG &DoLR	84010.08				30.0	2015		
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Contour bunding	R	-	-		P	-	UG &DoLR	46205				14.0	2013		
		Graded bunding	-	D	-	-	C		UG &DoLR	17142.86				12.0	2013		
		Gully plug	-	D	-	-	C	-	UG &DoLR	12500				5.00	2015		
		Field bunds	-	-	L	P	C	-	UG &DoLR	84010.08				30.0	2015		
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	Contour bunding	R	-	-		P	-	UG &DoLR	66007				20.0	2013		
		Graded bunding	-	D	-	-	C		UG &DoLR	25714.29				18.0	2013		
		Gully plug	-	D	-	-	C	-	UG &DoLR	20000				8.00	2015		
		Field bunds	-	-	L	P	C	-	UG &DoLR	126015.1				45.0	2015		
Total										1207282				229.75			

(M- Materials, W- wages, O- others, T- Total)

Table no 47: Total Treatment of Micro Watershed of IWMP IInd

S.N.	Watershed Reaches	Proposed Work	Treatable Area (ha.)	CMT	Rate (Rs CMT)	Proposed Cost (Rs in lacs)
1	Upper Reaches	Contour Bund	953.37		188778	57.20
		Guly Plug	318.00		4765	19.06
2	Middle Reaches	Graded Bund (Marginal bund, Peripheral bund, Submergance bund, earthen check dam)	847.44		726285	50.84
		Agroforestry/ Horticulture	235.00		-	14.12
3	Lower Reaches/ Drinage Line Treatment	Water Harvesting Bundhi Pond	2354.00		287454	102.65
		Check Dam	-		2 no	14.00
		Farm Ponds, Injection well	-		*	24.61
		Total	4708.00		1207282	282.48

* details in table no 42 and 44

Table no 48: Technical detail of engineering works in project area

S. No.	Project	No of villages	Type of bund	Type of soil	Particulars (meter)				
					Top	Base	Height	Slope	Cross section
1	IWMP II nd	62	Field Bund	Normal	0.30	1.65	0.45	1.5:1	0.438
			Contour Bund	Clay	0.45	1.65	0.60	1.0:1	0.63
				Loam	0.45	2.25	0.60	1.5:1	0.81
				Sandy	0.45	2.85	0.60	2.0:1	0.99
				Marginal/CRB & peripheral Bund	Plain land	0.60	3.60	1.00	1.5:1
			Undulating land	1.00	4.00	1.00	1.5:1	2.50	
			Gully Plug	At 3% or above 3 % slope gully plug will be made between two drainage line with emergency temporary spill way					

5.2.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

Watershed management plan for IWMP-IInd Ambedkar Nagar watershed was prepared with specific objectives of food sufficiency and income and employment generation with environment security. In plan preparation due importance was given to topographic, land suitability, irrigation potentially, prevailing farming systems, micro farming situation, farming, farmers preferences and priorities along with economic and environment securities. Crop and tree selection and area distribution was done as per farmers priorities revealed through PRA exercise.

Technological options were blended with the ITK based on the latest available research/ experiment findings for this region. Due attention was given to the resource of the farmers and adjustments were made in capital intensive/high resource demanding technological outputs while making them adoptable to the resource poor farmers. Emphasis was given on maximum use of farm yard manure. The proposed land use plan of the watershed is shown in table.

Table no. 50: Present and proposed land use plan of the IWMP-Ist watershed

S.No.	Land use	Present (ha)	Proposed area (ha)
1	Agriculture	4955.00	5955.00
a	Rainfed	3850.00	4350.00
	I Crops	3850.00	4115.00
	II Agro-forestry	Nil	70.00
	III Horticulture	Nil	165.00
b	Irrigated	1105.00	1605.00
	I Assured	105.00	1000.00
	II Partial	1000.00	605.00
2	Waste land	1150.00	150.00
a	Aforestation	8.00	83.00
b	Pasture	2.00	2.00
c	Untreatable	42.00	42.00
3	Village land	413.0	413.0
	Total	6628.00	6628.00

5.2.3 WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES

Status of Present Water Resources Utilization

The micro watersheds are having four seasonal water bodies on private as well as on community land. Management and maintenance of these water bodies is still in the hand of minor irrigation department. During good rainfall year these water bodies having full of water during kharif season. Before sowing of rabi season crops water from these water bodies is either used for supplementary irrigation for kharif crops or irrigating fields for rabi sowing or allowed to go as waste. After releasing water from bodies, submergence area also put under cultivation for rabi crops.

Proposed plan for Irrigation Development of existing water resources

For efficient utilization of available water resources in the IWMP-IIrd watersheds, present system of irrigation and wastage of water during October-November need to be made more efficient from water management point of view by minimizing conveyance losses in the existing water courses. The up gradation of the existing system of irrigation will result in:

- a. Minimization of conveyance losses
- b. Increase in frequency of irrigation
- c. Adoption of high yielding varieties of crops, and
- d. Assured cultivation of cash Crops
- e. Drinking water problem will also solved
- f. Local eco system will also improved

New water harvesting structures (Ponds)

Two new dug type water harvesting structures (pond) of capacity about 1400 cum (each) have been proposed to harvest excess runoff of the watershed. Harvested water will be used for supplementary irrigation and fish rearing. Details of these ponds have been given in the estimated budget in last.

Crop production

Mulching and crop residue management

The sources of mulching material as brought up mulch i.e. litter or pruned material of trees etc are scarce in the watershed. The weeds, in situ grown legume and multi purpose trees (as hedge row on marginal and degraded lands) are some of the options available with growers for mulching the rain-fed crops for moisture conservation, fertility restoration and other purposes. Therefore, weed mulching and hedge row of MPTs will be demonstrated in the watershed for benefit of the rural community.

Green manuring

Intensive cropping with inadequate application of organic manures i.e. FYM, compost etc, has over exploited the existing agricultural production system in the watershed. In order to improve the fertility as well as physico- chemical properties of soils green manuring *in-situ* and *ex-situ* with suitable crops like dhaincha, sun-hemp and neel are proposed to be demonstrated in the watershed areas of IWMP-IInd watersheds.

Vermi composting

In order to provide quality manure with high nutrient content to various field crops, vegetables and cash crops, to save time and proper disposal of on farm organic refuse and cow dung as well as to promote organic farming, vermin-composting will be demonstrated to the farmers so that within a short period they can be able to produce manure from organic waste.

Crop rotation and intercropping

In order to diversify farm produce, minimize the farming risk, mitigate soil erosion, to ensure nutritional security and to optimize farm return, intercropping of legumes (black gram and green gram) in inter row spaces of bajra are proposed to be

undertaken in the watershed during kharif season. Sustainable and profitable crop-rotations suiting to various needs of the people of the watershed will be demonstrated.

Bio-fertilizers

The various beneficial bio-fertilizers like nitrogen fixers, phosphate solubliser and organic matter decomposers for both legumes and non legumes will be demonstrated in the farmers field under the watershed villages.

Tillage operations

Deep tillage technology developed at the NDUAT, Faizabad holds promising in enhancing post monsoon residual soil moisture conservation and improving the yield of subsequent mustard crop. This technology is proposed to be demonstrated for benefit of farmers in the watershed.

Introduction of improved seeds of high yielding varieties(HYV)

Replacement of low yielding traditional varieties of Paddy, wheat, jowar, gram and lentil in the villages in the watershed with improved varieties is necessary for improving the productivity and farm income. These HYVs will be demonstrated in the watershed for the benefit of the farmers.

Balanced fertilizer use

Inadequate and imbalanced fertilizer use in the Paddy, bajra and jowar during kharif season and in wheat, mustard, gram and lentil in rabi season are one of the major constraints in agricultural production system of the watershed. Therefore, fertilizer use in different crops will be demonstrated in the watershed for the benefits of the farming community.

Control of insect pest and diseases

Aphid in the mustard and pod borer in gram are the major insects in the watershed areas leading to loss in crop productivity. Similarly white blister is also a common disease in the mustard crop. The management strategies of these insect pests and diseases will also be demonstrated in the watershed for benefit of the growers.

Management of the crop

The recommended technology of crop management will be demonstrated to the farmers in half plot trial approach so as to enable the farmers to assess the benefits and impact of each technology or package of practice for their ultimate adoption in the watershed. The interventions scheduled on prioritization of problems in the crop production following PRA and surveys target specifically solution of the each and problem related to the crop production as per interventions. The specific problems, if any shall be dealt with contingency budget.

Dry land Horticulture

About 20 ha of land is suitable for horticultural development. Species like Bael and Ber will be planted at suitable spacing in the watershed.

Agri-Horticulture

Aonla and sahjan would be a suitable horticultural crop to the locality. Therefore, about 5 ha land in the farmers field shall be selected and brought under Agri-horti system. The cropping system followed will be Bajra and Wheat.

Plantation :

Fuel wood plantation: About 28 ha land will be taken the waste land falling in the class-IV category in the watershed. These lands will be planted with species like *Prosopis juliflora* *Acacia nilatica*, *Prosopis cineraria* and *Holoptelia integrifolia*.

Table no. 51 : Details of activities connected with vegetative cover in watershed works

S . N o .	Names of villages	Name of structure/work	Type of treatment			Type of land			Executing agency (i)UG (ii) SHG (iii) Others (pl. specify)	Total target			
			(i) Ridge area (R)	(ii) Drainag e line (D)	(iii) Land dev. (L)	(i) Private	(ii) Comm unity	(iii) Others		Area (ha)	No. of Plants	Estimated cost (Rs. In lakh)	Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b (with 11 village)	Afforestation	R	D	L	P	C	-	DoLR, DF	30.00	4680	1.80	2013
		Agro-forestry	-	-	L	P	C	-	DoLR, UG, DF	3.00	465	0.18	2013
		Fodder	-	-	L	P	-	-	DoLR,UG, DV	3.00	-	0.18	2012
		Horticulture	R	-	L	P	C	-	DoLR, UG, DH	18.00	2808	1.08	2013
		Pasture dev.	R	-	L	-	C	-	DoLR,SHG, DV	1.00	-	0.06	2012
		Nursery raising	-	-	L	-	C	-	DoLR, SHG, DH	0.50	-	0.03	2011
	Total								55.50		3.33		
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d (with 24 village)	Afforestation	R	D	L	P	C	-	DoLR, DF	28.00	4368	1.68	2013
		Agro-forestry	-	-	L	P	C	-	DoLR, UG, DF	2.50	360	0.15	2013
		Fodder	-	-	L	P	-	-	DoLR,UG, DV	2.50	-	0.15	2012
		Horticulture	R	-	L	P	C	-	DoLR, UG, DH	16.00	2496	0.96	2013
		Pasture dev.	R	-	L	-	C	-	DoLR,SHG, DV	1.00	-	0.06	2012
		Nursery raising	-	-	L	-	C	-	DoLR, SHG, DH	0.50	-	0.03	2011
	Total								50.50		30.30		
3	MAHARU WA 2B2A6e1a (with 17 village)	Afforestation	R	D	L	P	C	-	DoLR, DF	10.00	1560	0.66	2013
		Agro-forestry	-	-	L	P	C	-	DoLR, UG, DF	10.00	1560	0.60	2013
		Fodder	-	-	L	P	-	-	DoLR,UG, DV	10.00	-	0.60	2012
		Horticulture	R	-	L	P	C	-	DoLR, UG, DH	10.00	1560	0.60	2013
		Pasture dev.	R	-	L	-	C	-	DoLR,SHG, DV	5.00	-	0.30	2012
		Nursery raising	-	-	L	-	C	-	DoLR, SHG, DH	2.00	-	0.12	2011
	Total								47.00		2.82		
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b (with 14 village)	Afforestation	R	D	L	P	C	-	DoLR, DF	40.00	6240	2.40	2013
		Agro-forestry	-	-	L	P	C	-	DoLR, UG, DF	2.00	312	0.12	2013
		Fodder	-	-	L	P	-	-	DoLR,UG, DV	2.00	-	0.12	2012
		Horticulture	R	-	L	P	C	-	DoLR, UG, DH	15.00	2340	0.90	2013
		Pasture dev.	R	-	L	-	C	-	DoLR,SHG, DV	1.00	-	0.06	2012
		Nursery raising	-	-	L	-	C	-	DoLR, SHG, DH	0.25	-	0.02	2011
	Total								60.25		3.615		
	Grant Total								213.25	0	40.065		

Table no. 52: Technical Details of Afforestation and Agro forestry Activities in 1ha

Particulars	Value	Unit
Crop Name	<i>Prosopis juliflora Acacia nilatica, Prosopis cineraria</i>	
Plant To Plant Spacing	8.00	M
Row to Row Spacing	8.00	M
Pit Length	1.00	M
Pit Width	1.00	M
Pit Depth	1.00	M
No. of Plants	156	Nos.
Plantation Area	1.00	ha.
No. of Plants per ha	1,56	Nos.
Gap Filling	20	%

Table no. 53: Cost Estimation for afforestation and Agro forestry activity in 1ha

S. No.	Description	No.	Length (m.)	Width (m.)	Depth (m.)	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Digging of pits for plants	156	1	1	1	Cum	156.00	10	1560.00
2	Plants samplings for plantation in Govt. pasture area, sampling not less than 30 cm. height	156				Nos.	156.00	10	1560.00
3	Transportation of plants from nursery to camp site up to 15Km	156				Nos.	156.00	2	312.00
4	Loading and unloading of plants	156				Nos.	156.00	2	312.00
5	Rehandling of plants from camp site to actual planting site up to 200m.	156				Nos.	156.00	2	312.00
6	Cost of fertilizer & insecticides incl. application	156				Nos.	156.00	10	1560.00
7	Weeding and Hoeing two times (Twice in year)	156				Nos.	156.00	2.46	384.00
Total									6000.00

Table no. 54: Technical Details of Horticultural Activities in 1ha

Particulars	Value	
Crop Name	<i>Aonla, bael Ber, Guava etc</i>	
Plant To Plant Spacing	8.00	M
Row to Row Spacing	8.00	M
Pit Length	1.00	M
Pit Width	1.00	M
Pit Depth	1.00	M
No. of Plants	156	Nos.
Plantation Area	1.00	ha.
No. of Plants per ha	1,56	Nos.
Gap Filling	20	%

Table no. 55 : Cost Estimation for Horticultural Activities in 1ha

S. No	Description	No.	Length (m.)	Width (m.)	Depth (m.)	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Digging of pits for plants	156	1	1	1	Cum	1,56.00	10	1560.00
2	Plants samplings for plantation in Govt. pasture area, sampling not less than 30 cm. height	156				Nos.	1,56.00	10	1560.00
3	Transportation of plants from nursery to camp site up to 15Km	156				Nos.	1,56.00	2	312.00
4	Loading and unloading of plants	156				Nos.	1,56.00	2	312.00
5	Rehandling of plants from camp site to actual planting site upto 200m.	156				Nos.	1,56.00	2	312.00
6	Cost of fertiliser & insecticides incl. application	156				Nos.	1,56.00	10	1560.00
7	Weeding and Hoeing two times (Twice in year)	156				Nos.	1,56.00	2.46	384.00
Total									6000.00

5.2.4 PRODUCTION SYSTEM AND MICRO ENTERPRIZES (Financial out lays 13% i.e., Rs. 73.448 lacs)

PROPOSED EXTENSION STRATEGIES

The following feasible extension strategies have been proposed based on the analysis of data collected through PRA & related issues/problems in IWMP 2st Ambedkar Nagar district.

Strategies:

- A. *Improvement of productivity and income of farmers in the existing enterprises and farming system.*
- B. *Diversification and intensification of existing farming system.*
- C. *Sustainability in productivity/income.*
- D. *Integrated nutrient management.*
- E. *Integrated pest management.*
- F. *Seed multiplication and replacement.*
- G. *Horticulture planting material*
- H. *Success story.*
- I. *Natural resources management.*
- J. *Issue for Policy consideration*
- K. *Farm mechanization.*
- L. *Marketing & Media strategies.*
- M. *Human Resource Development.*
- N. *Farmers Organization.*
- O. *Public Private Partnership.*

A. Improvement of Productivity and income fo farmers in the existing enterprises and farming system

Table no. 56 : Agriculture Production

Crop 1	Critical Gap 2	Strategic issue 3	Strategies 4
1. Wheat	Yield stagnation	Use of recommended seed rate, Weed management, Popularizing Seed production programme, Popularizing Organic farming	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	Use of untreated seeds	Encouraging sowing with treated seeds	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	Un judicious use of Irrigation water	Irrigation management	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
2. Paddy	Imbalance use of Fertilizer	To promote INM	Demonstration, Soil testing, Exposure visits, - Training
	Un Availability of Quality Seed	In crease seed replacement ratio Promote seed production Programme	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	1. Improper nursery raising	-Raised seed beds	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	2. Inadequate Pest and disease management	Popularization of Integrated pest and disease management	- Demonstration - Exposure visits - Training
	3. Weed management	Popularization of chemical Pesticide	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training

1	2	3	4
3..Maize	1. Non adoption of seed treatment	Application of seed treatment	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	2. Excess application of fertilizes	Use of recommended dose of fertilizer	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	3. Use of Micro nutrients	-Use of recommended quantity of micro nutrients	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	4. Non adoption of hand pollination practices	Following hand pollination	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
4. Mustard	1. Higher plant population	Popularization of plant population technique per	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	2. Low production	-Suitable agronomical practices will be popularized	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	3. Imbalance use of fertilizer	-Use of balanced fertilizer promote, sulpher	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	4. Pest & disease management	-Adoption of proper pest and disease management practice	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	5. Post harvest technology	Popularization of improved storage method	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
5. Lentil	1. Yield stagnation	Timely sown, line sown, seed rate as per recommendation	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	2. Imbalance use of fertilizers	Popularization of phosphoric fertilizer	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	3. Low quantity of F.Y.M.	Use of recommended practice of F.Y.M.	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	4. Inadequate use of sowing techniques	Use of Recommended techniques	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
6. Sugarcane	1. Late sowing	-Timely sowing	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	2. Non application of fertilizers	Application of seed treatment	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	3. Excess application of fertilizers	Use of recommended dose of fertilizer, Popularization of recommended dose of F.Y.M./Green Manure	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	4. Use of Micro Nutrients	-Use of recommended quantity of micro nutrients	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	5. Inadequate pest and disease management	- Adoption of IPM/IDM	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	6. Injudicious use of water	-Irrigation management	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training

Table no. 57: Horticultural Production :-

(1) Potato	I. Un Identified verities	Popularization of Identified Recommended verities	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	2. No seed treatment	Adoption of recommended seed treatment	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	3. Non use of Micro nutrients	-Application of recommended Micro nutrients	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	4. Non Adoption of pest and disease management	-IDM	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
(2) Tomato	1. No seed treatment	Adoption of recommended seed treatment	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	2. Imbalace use of fertilizers	Application of recommended dose of fertilizers	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	3. Low quantity use of F.Y.M.	Adoption of recommended doseOf F.Y.M.	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	4. Inadequate plant protection measure	Popularization of recommended plant protection techniques	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
(3) Banana	1. Low quantity use of F.Y.M.	Use of Recommended dose of F.Y.M	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	2. No seed treatment	Popularization of bio agents, <i>Tricoderma</i> and <i>Pseudomonas</i> For seed treatments	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	3. Inadequate plant protection technique	Popularization of plan protectiontechnique	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training

Table no. 58: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal	Critical gap	Strategy	Activities
Cow & Bufallow	a) Artificial Insemination partial adoption of AI	a) Improving knowledge about advantage and disadvantages of AI	a) Awareness campaign b) Ensure the availability of technical staff. c) Ensure the availability of semen f) Conducting fertility improvement camps. g) Conducting camps for castration of scrub bulls at village level h) Providing wide mouth cry can & 1 Lit. Thermos for easy transportation of semen to remote villages
	b) Unavailable of quality fodder feed.	Improving the knowledge about animal production capacity and its fodder requirement	a) Organizing awareness camp about animal production capacity, its requirements and dairy economics. b) ensure the supply of good quality fodder seeds. c) Demonstration of conservation of fodder by silage making
	c) Minerals & vitamins. Full gap in adoption of feeding	Motivating farmers about importance of minerals & vitamins.	a) Intensify the awareness programmers about importance of feeding minerals & vitamins by promoting stall feeding
	d) Inter-calving period is long period	Awarding about "a calf a year"	a) Awareness camp for reduction calving period
	e) Health care gap in health care management	Providing knowledge about animal health and hygiene	a) organizing awareness programme about animal health & hygiene through trainings and field visits. b) Awareness campaign about animal health camps
	f) General management Partial gap in Adoption of general. Management	Technology dissemination about animal management and its importance	a organizing awareness programme about animal management through training and field visits.
	g) Average milk yield. Full gap in average milk yield.	Technology dissemination about complete dairy management	By providing awareness about complete dairy management
Goat, Goat & Pig. Poultry	a) <u>Breed up gradation</u>	Awareness about feed and fodder management	a) Providing awareness programme through training and field visits. b) Refresher training course to technical
	b) <u>Feed management</u> Partial adoption of feed management	Awareness about feed and fodder management	a) Providing awareness programme about the feed and fodder requirement of the animal. b) Intesify the supply of fodder seeds
	d) <u>Health care</u> -gap in health care management -non adoption of deworming schedule	-Popularizing the importance of deworming. - Providing knowledge about animal health and hygiene	a) awareness camp about importance of deworming b) Conducting deworming comps c) Organizing awareness programme about animal health and hygiene through training and field visit.
	d) <u>General Management</u> - Partial gap in adoption of general management	- Technology dissemination about animal management and its importance	- Organizing awareness programme about animal management through training and field visit

Table no. 59: Fish Production

1. Fish production	1 Poor ground water resource during summer	Water storage facilities from on going schemes	Linkage with credit institution
	2. Silt & weed problem in existing ponds	Desalting of ponds & eradication of weed	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	3. Improper stocking measures	Promotion of proper stocking measures	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	4. Unawareness about composite fish farming	Creating awareness about composite fish farming	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	5. Improper artificial feeding	Promotion of proper artificial feeding	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	6. Marketing of fish through unorganized sectors	To promote marketing of fish through organized sectors	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training
	7. Unawareness about cold storage and processing of fish	To create awareness about storing fish in cold storage and process the fish	Demonstration, Exposure visits, Training

Table no. 60 : Details of allied/ other activities (Total of the production system and micro enterprises intervention)

S.no	Names of the villages	Name of activity	Type of land			Executing agency (i)UG (ii)SHG	Total target	
			(i) Private	(ii) Community	(iii) Others (pl. specify)		Estimated cost (Rs. In lakh)	Expected month & year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. PRODUCTION SYSTEM AND MICREENTERPRIZES INERVENTION (50 % BUDGET OF EACH INTERVENTION USE AS REVOLVING FUND AND 50 % USE AS TRAINING & TRAINING MATERIOALS)								
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b (with 11 village)	Milk Collection Centre	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2014
		Bee Keeping	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2014
		Small ruminants (Goatry)	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2015
		Fisheries	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2014
		Portable hatchery	-	-	-	SHG	1.00	2015
		Nursery raising	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2014
		Rural craft		Community	-	SHG	1.00	2015
		Animal Nutient	Private	-	-	UG	0.772	2014
	Total					5.772	2015	
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d (with 24 village)	Milk Collection Centre	-	Community	-	SHG	5.00	2014
		Bee Keeping	-	Community	-	SHG	6.00	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	3.00	2014
		Small ruminants (Goatry)	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2015
		Fisheries	-	Community	-	SHG	4.00	2014
		Portable hatchery	-	-	-	SHG	3.00	2015
		Nursery raising	-	Community	-	SHG	4.00	2014
		Rural craft		Community	-	SHG	4.00	2015
		Animal Nutient	Private	-	-	UG	1.0112	2014
	Total					32.0112		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a (with 17 village)	Milk Collection Centre	-	Community	-	SHG	1.00	2014
		Bee Keeping	-	Community	-	SHG	1.00	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	1.00	2014
		Small ruminants (Goatry)	-	Community	-	SHG	1.00	2015
		Fisheries	-	Community	-	SHG	1.00	2014
		Portable hatchery	-	-	-	SHG	1.00	2015
		Nursery raising	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2014
		Medicinal Plant	Private	-	-	SHG	2.50	2015
		Rural craft	-	Community	-	SHG	3.00	2014
		Vermi composting	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2015
		Animal Nutrient	Private	-	-	UG	0.5368	2014
	Total						16.0368	2015
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b (with 14 village)	Milk Collection Centre	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2014
		Bee Keeping	-	Community	-	SHG	3.00	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2014
		Small ruminants (Goatry)	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2015
		Fisheries	-	Community	-	SHG	4.00	2014
		Portable hatchery	-	-	-	SHG	3.00	2015
		Nursery raising	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2014
		Rural craft		Community	-	SHG	1.00	2015
		Animal Nutrient	Private	-	-	UG	0.6248	2014
	Total						19.6248	
	G. Total (for 66 village)						73.4448	

Table no. 61: Item wise total for the project

S.no	Names of the villages	Name of activity	Type of land			Executing agency (i)UG (ii) SHG (iii) Others (pl. specify)	Total target	
			(i) Private	(ii) Community	(iii) Others (pl. specify)		Estimated cost (Rs. In lakh)	Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
1	66 villages in IWMP II nd	Milk Collection Centre	-	Community	-	SHG	8.50	2014
		Bee Keeping	-	Community	-	SHG	10.50	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	6.50	2014
		Small ruminants (Goatry)	-	Community	-	SHG	5.50	2015
		Fisheries	-	Community	-	SHG	9.50	2014
		Portable hatchery	-	Community	-	SHG	8.00	2015
		Nursery raising	-	Community	-	SHG	8.50	2014
		Medicinal Plant	Private	-	-	SHG	2.50	2015
		Rural craft	-	Community	-	SHG	9.00	2014
		Vermi composting	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2015
		Animal Nutrient	Private	-	-	UG	2.9448	2014
Total						73.4448		

Table no 62: Activities related production system and micro enterprizes intervention by Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the Project areas

S.no	Names of the Villages	Major activities of the SHGs				No. of SHGs require training	Total assistance planned for the SHG (Amount in Rs.)				Total annual Income to be generated (Rs.)	Total annual Savings to be done (Rs.)
		Name of activity	No. of SHGs involved	Average annual income from activity per SHG	Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)		Loan from revolving	Training	Material	Others (pl. specify)		
1	66 villages in IWMP II nd	Milk Collection Centre	6	120000.00	2014	6	600000.00	180000.00	70000.00	-	720000.00	600000.00
		Bee Keeping	10	70000.00	2015	10	400000.00	300000.00	300000.00	-	700000.00	600000.00
		Fruit preservation	6	75000.00	2014	6	300000.00	180000.00	120000.00	-	450000.00	500000.00
		Small ruminants (Goatry)	5	70000.00	2015	5	250000.00	150000.00	150000.00	-	350000.00	300000.00
		Fisheries	9	100000.00	2014	9	450000.00	270000.00	180000.00	-	900000.00	600000.00
		Portable hatchery	8	150000.00	2015	8	400000.00	240000.00	160000.00	-	1200000.00	900000.00
		Nursery raising	8	40000.00	2014	8	400000.00	240000.00	230000.00	-	320000.00	500000.00
		Rural craft	9	50000.00	2015	9	450000.00	270000.00	180000.00	-	450000.00	350000.00
Vermi composting	2	50000.00	2014	2	100000.00	60000.00	40000.00	-	100000.00	200000.00		

5.2.5 LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

Income generating activities through self help groups for landless farmers like goat farming, poultry farming bee keeping, livestock development activities, vocational training given with the involvement of KVK, Mau and NGOs. Financial out lays for this component is 10 % i.e., Rs 56.496 lacs, details are given below in table.

Table no. 63 : Details of allied/ other activities (Total of livelihood intervention)

S.no	Names of the villages	Name of activity	Type of land			Executing agency (i)UG (ii) SHG	Total target	
			(i) Private	(ii) Community	(iii) Others (pl. specify)		Estimated cost (Rs. In lakh)	Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. PRODUCTION SYSTEM AND MICRENTERPRIZES INTERVENTION (50 % BUDGET OF EACH INTERVENTION (EXCEPT CROP DEMONSTRATION, MEDICINAL PLANT, HORTICULTURE) USE AS REVOLVING FUND AND 50 % USE AS TRAINING & TRAINING MATERIOALS)								
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b (with 11 village)	Crop demonstration	Private	-	-	UG	0.50	2014
		Medicinal plant	Private	-	-	UG	0.50	2015
		Horticulture	Private	-	-	UG	0.50	2014
		Nursery raising	Private	-	-	UG	0.50	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2014
		Rural craft	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2015
		Goatery	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2014
		Piggery	-	Community	-	SHG	0.50	2015
		Animal Nutrient	Private	-	-	UG	0.44	2014
	Total						4.44	2015
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d (with 24 village)	Crop demonstration	Private	-	-	UG	2.00	2014
		Medicinal plant	Private	-	-	UG	3.00	2015
		Horticulture	Private	-	-	UG	4.00	2014
		Nursery raising	Private	-	-	UG	3.00	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	3.00	2014
		Rural craft	-	Community	-	SHG	3.00	2015
		Goatery	-	Community	-	SHG	3.00	2014
		Piggery	-	Community	-	SHG	3.00	2015
		Animal Nutrient	Private	-	-	UG	0.624	2014
	Total						24.624	2015
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a (with 17 village)	Crop demonstration	Private	-	-	UG	2.00	2014
		Medicinal plant	Private	-	-	UG	1.00	2015
		Horticulture	Private	-	-	UG	1.00	2014
		Nursery raising	Private	-	-	UG	1.00	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	1.00	2014
		Rural craft	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2015
		Goatery	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2014
		Piggery	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2015
		Animal Nutrient	Private	-	-	UG	0.336	2014
	Total						12.336	2015
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b (with 14 village)	Crop demonstration	Private	-	-	UG	3.00	2014
		Medicinal plant	Private	-	-	UG	1.00	2015
		Horticulture	Private	-	-	UG	2.00	2014
		Nursery raising	Private	-	-	UG	2.00	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	2.00	2014
		Rural craft	-	Community	-	SHG	2.50	2015
		Goatery	-	Community	-	SHG	1.00	2014
		Piggery	-	Community	-	SHG	1.00	2015
		Animal Nutrient	Private	-	-	UG	0.596	2014
	Total						15.096	
G. Total (for 66 village)							56.496	

Table no. 64: Item wise total for the project

S.no	Names of the villages	Name of activity	Type of land			Executing agency (i)UG (ii) SHG (iii) Others (pl. specify)	Total target	
			(i) Private	(ii) Community	(iii) Others (pl. specify)		Estimated cost (Rs. In lakh)	Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
8	66 villages in IWMP II nd	Crop demonstration	Private	-	-	UG	7.50	2014
		Medicinal plant	Private	-	-	UG	5.50	2015
		Horticulture	Private	-	-	UG	7.50	2014
		Nursery raising	Private	-	-	UG	6.50	2015
		Fruit preservation	-	Community	-	SHG	6.50	2014
		Rural craft	-	Community	-	SHG	8.00	2015
		Goatery		Community		SHG	6.50	2014
		Piggery		Community		SHG	6.50	2015
		Animal Nutrient	Private	-	-	SHG	1.996	2014
Total						56.496		

Table no. 65: Activities related to livelihoods by Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the Project areas

S.no	Names of the Villages	Major activities of the SHGs				No. of SHGs require training	Total assistance planned for the SHG (Amount in Rs.)				Total annual Income to be generated (Rs.)	Total annual Savings to be done (Rs.)
		Name of activity	No. of SHGs involved	Average annual income from activity per SHG	Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)		Loan from revolving	Training	Material	Others (pl. specify)		
1	66 villages in IWMP II nd	Fruit preservation	6	75000.00	2014	6	300000.00	180000.00	170000.00	-	450000.00	500000.00
		Rural craft	8	50000.00	2015	8	400000.00	240000.00	160000.00	-	400000.00	400000.00
		Goatery	6	70000.00	2014	6	300000.00	180000.00	170000.00	-	420000.00	300000.00
		Piggery	6	100000.00	2015	6	300000.00	180000.00	170000.00	-	600000.00	500000.00

Table no 66 : (A) Details of livelihoods created for landless people*- including micro enterprises

S.no	Names of the villages	Name of activity	No. of beneficiaries					Pre-project income (Rs.)	Expected change in income from project intervention	Funds required for the activity (Rs.)	Sources of funding(Rs.)					Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
			SF	MF	LF	Land less	Total				Project Fund	Beneficiary	Financial institution	NGO	Others	
1	66 villages in IWMP II nd	Fruit preservation	10	2		138	150	12000.00	75000.00	900000	900000	-	-	-	-	March, 2016
		Rural craft	22	5	-	128	155	12000.00	50000.00	800000	800000	-	-	-	-	March, 2016
		Goatery	11	4	-	60	70	12000.00	70000.00	700000	700000	-	-	-	-	March, 2016
		Piggery	-	-	-	160	160	7000.00	100000.00	850000	850000	-	-	-	-	March, 2016

Table no. 67: (B) Details of other livelihoods created for farmers

S.no	Names of the villages	Name of activity	No. of beneficiaries					Pre-project income (Rs.)	Expected change in income from project intervention	Funds required for the activity (Rs.)	Sources of funding(Rs.)					Expected month & year of completion (mm/yyyy)
			SF	MF	LF	Other	Total				Project Fund	Beneficiary	Financial institution	NGO	Others	
1	66 villages in IWMP II	Crop demonstration	300	350	50	-	700	700000	1000000.00	1400000	1400000	-	-	-	-	2014
		Medicinal plant	25	35	10	-	70	-	7000000.00	700000	700000	-	-	-	-	2015
		Horticulture	20	50	20	-	90	200000.00	4000000.00	900000	900000	-	-	-	-	2014
		Nursery raising	10	6	4	-	20	-	2000000.00	400000	400000	-	-	-	-	2015

5.2.6 Marketing linkage

The direct livelihood activities need good forward and backward support. Without such support system the activities may fail to deliver the desired results. These linkages would involve credit, machinery, input supply, marketing, etc.

Table no. 68: Backward and Forward Linkage

S. No.	Project	Type of Marketing Facility	Pre-project (no.)	During the project (no.)	Post-project (no.)
1	IWMP II nd	Backward linkages			
		Seed certification	1	1	1
		Seed supply system	30	32	48
		Fertilizer supply system	12	18	20
		Pesticide supply system	6	6	10
		Credit institutions	Bank-5	Bank-7	Bank-10
		Water supply	-	-	-
		Extension services	3	3	12
		Nurseries	1	1	12
		Tools/machinery suppliers	-	-	2
		Price Support system	-	-	4
		Labour	-	-	-
		Any other (please specify)	-	-	-
		Forward linkages			
		Harvesting/threshing machinery	4	8	12
		Storage (including cold storage)	1	1	4
		Road network			
		Transport facilities	-	-	-
		Markets / Mandis	8	9	12
		Agro and other Industries	1	5	6
		Milk and other collection centres	-	2	6
		Labour	-	-	-
		Hatchery (Portable)	-	5	8
Vermi-compost unit	-	2	5		
Animal Mineral Mixture	-	-	50 gm/day/animal		

5.3 Convergence Planning for various activities

- 5.3.1 Earthen bund, contour bund, percolation tank, injection well will be made in watershed area convergence with MNREGS
- 5.3.2 Soil health card, crop demonstration, kisan gosthi, kisan mela, farmer's school also organized in watershed area under many scheme of department of Agriculture.
- 5.3.3 Composite fish farming or mixed fish farming popularized in this area with Department of fisheries.
- 5.3.4 Animal health camp, fodder development, vaccination work also made through Veterinary Department.
- 5.3.5 Aforestation in project area also done with Forest Department.
- 5.3.6 Dry land horticulture also convergence with department of horticulture.

Table no. 69: Details of Convergence of other Schemes in the Project area with IWMP Project

S.No.	Name of the MW	Names of Departments with Schemes converging with IWMP*	Fund made available to IWMP project due to convergence (Rs. In lakh)	Was this fund included in Rs. 12,000/15,000 Per ha		Name of activity/task/structure undertaken with converged funds (a) Structures (b) Livelihoods (c) Production System	Reference no. of activity/task/structure in DPR	Level at which decision for convergence was taken \$
				Yes	No			
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b (with 11 village)	MNREGS	13.00		No	a	5	DRDA
		DA	1.40		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DHO	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DF	0.40		NO	b, c	5	PIA
		F	0.45		No	b, c	5	PIA
		Total	15.55		No			
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d (with 24 village)	MNREGS	23.00		No	a	5	DRDA
		DA	1.50		NO	b, c	5	PIA
		DHO	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DF	0.40		No	b, c	5	PIA
		F	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		Total	25.50		No			
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a (with 17 village)	MNREGS	11.00		No	a	5	DRDA
		DA	1.70		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DHO	0.50		NO	b, c	5	PIA
		DF	0.50		No	b, c	5	PIA
		F	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		Total	19.00		No			
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b (with 14 village)	MNREGS	13.00		No	a	5	DRDA
		DA	1.40		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DHO	0.30		No	b, c	5	PIA
		DF	0.40		NO	b, c	5	PIA
		F	0.45		No	b, c	5	PIA
		Total	15.55		No			
		Grand Total	75.00					

only letter (a) or (b) or (c) needs to be filled. In case more than one activity has been undertaken all the concerned letters may be indicated e.g. (a) + (b)

\$ WC/GP/WDT/PIA/DRDA cell/ZP/DPC/SLNA / DoLR- only initials as indicated here need to be entered.

* DA= Department of Agriculture, DHO= Department of Horticulture, VO= Department of Veterinary, DF= Department of Fisheries, F= Forest

6. CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

Capacity Building is the process of assisting the group or individuals to identify and address issues and gain the insights, knowledge and experience needed to solve problems and implement change.

There is a realization in the development sector that there is a need to appraise the success of development interventions by going beyond the conventional development targets and measures of success (e.g. in the form of commodities, goods and services) to take into account improvements to human potential. Capacity building of stakeholders is also increasingly viewed as an important factor in developmental projects that involve participation of stakeholders at all levels for effective implementation of projects.

6.1 Scope of capacity building at IWMP II

- Alternative Land Use Plan
- Scientific technique of Soil and Moisture conservation
- Improved and Scientific agriculture practices
- Fodder development and Management
- Afforestation
- Meteorological Information
- Dairy Development and Management
- Rural Craft
- Income Generation Activities
- Stitching
- Food Processing
- Post Harvest management practices
- Fish Production

Capacity building and training are the most important components of watershed management programme both for the field level project staff/ officers and functionaries of people institutions i.e. watershed community. Apart from enhancing technical skill of the project staff, this would also provide opportunities to community members to develop their capacity as the future custodians of the programmes after project's withdrawal. IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar financial outlay for capacity buildings is 5% (Rs. 28.248) of the total project cost and out of which Rs 2.248 lacs will be expended for initiation of village level institution..

6.2 Table no 70 : Capacity Building activities in the project

S.No.	Project Stakeholders	Total no. of persons	No. of persons trained so far	No. of persons of be trained during current financial year	Sources of funding for training		Name and Address of the Institute where Trained
					a) DoLR	b) any other (pl. specify)	
1	PIAs	8	2	8	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
2	WDTs	32	12	32	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
3	UGs	155	52	155	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
4	SHGs	180	42	180	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
5	WCs	17	5	17	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
6	GPs	22	-	22	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
7	Community	1200	-	1200	DoLR		KVK, GSP,GKSS
8	Others (pl. specify)						

6.3 Table no 70.1: Detail of activities undertaken

Strategy	Proposed activity	No. of Units	Unit cost	Total Cost
Capacity building Activities	Stakeholders - Scientists Interaction,	10	0.10	0.50
	Training (2 days)	100	0.05	5.00
	Vocational/employment Generation Training (5-10 days)	70	0.10	7.00
	In-service Training. (3 days)	20	0.10	2.00
	Exposure visit within State	5	0.20	1.00
	Exposure visit out of State	9	0.50	4.50
	Field days	10	0.20	2.00
	Workshop	1	2.00	2.00
	Total			24.00

6.4 Table no 70.2 : Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities in the project area

S.no.	Activity	Executing agency	Estimated expenditure (Rs.)	Expected Outcome (may quantify wherever possible)
1	Street plays	Local Drama Groups	50000.00	Awareness about importance of watershed project
2	Video Shows	IWMP, Ambedkar Nagar	50000.00	
3	Pamphlets and Poster	IWMP, Ambedkar Nagar	50000.00	
4	Banners and Hoardings	IWMP, Ambedkar Nagar	50000.00	
		Total	200000.00	

7. PHASING OF PROGRAMMES AND BUDGETING

7.1 FUNDING OF THE PROJECT

Table no. 72 : Funding for the IWMP Project * (All financial figures in lakh Rs.)

S.No.	Names of Project	IWMP fund		Funds from other sources in addition to IWMP funds										Total
		Central share	State share	Convergence funds		PPP		Community		Institutional finance		Others (pl. specify)		
				Name of Scheme	Amount	Name of Private sector	Financial contribution	Name	Financial contribution	Name	Financial contribution	Name	Financial contribution	
1	IWMP II nd AMBEDKAR NAGAR	564.96	-	*	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	639.96

*For detail please see table no. 69 it is additional budget and not included in fund budget (Rs. 12000.00). this budget will be use in watershed area according requirement and need during work phase by PIA.

7.2 YEAR WISE PHASING OF WORK (Physical and Financial)

Phasing of various works/ activities during different year of the project for treatable area 4708 ha out of Geographical area 6628 ha presented in table

Table no. 73: COMPONENT WISE AND YEAR WISE PHASING OF PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL OUTLAY

S.N.	Particulars	1 st Year (2010-11)		2 nd Year (2011-12)		3 rd Year (2012-13)		4 th Year (2013-14)		5 th Year (2014-15)		Total	
		Finncial lac	Phy. Hc	Finncial lac	Phy. Hc	Finncial lac	Phy. Hc	Finncial lac	Phy. Hc	Finncial lac	Phy. Hc	Finncial lac	Phy. Hc
1	Administration Cost 10%	2.8248	To meet out the administrative works/charges	5.6496	As per column 4	15.2539	As per column 4	15.2539	As per column 4	14.6896	As per column 4	56.496	As per column 4
2	Monitoring 1%	-	monitoring of the project	1.1299	As per column 4	1.1299	As per column 4	1.1299	As per column 4	2.2598	As per column 4	5.6496	As per column 4
3	Evaluation 1%	-	Evaluation of the project	1.6948	As per column 4	0.9886	As per column 4	0.9886	As per column 4	1.97736	As per column 4	5.6496	As per column 4
4	Entry point Activities 4%	28.4064	Renovation of Culvert, well soaking pit kishan vikas manch etc.	-	As per column 4	-	As per column 4	-	As per column 4	-	As per column 4	22.5984	As per column 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	Institution & Capacity Building 5%	2.8248	Training Of DPR	1.4124	As per column 4	4.2372	As per column 4	4.2372	As per column 4	2.8248	As per column 4	28.248	As per column 4
6	DPR 1%	5.6496	Preparation of DPR	-	As per column 4	-	As per column 4	-	As per column 4	-	As per column 4	5.6496	As per column 4
7	Watershed Dev. Works 50%	-	Construction of Soil and water recharging structure Agro forestry horticulture etc.	42.372	As per column 4	87.5688	As per column 4	81.9192		70.62	As per column 4	282.48	As per column 4
8	Livelihood Activities 10%	-	Nadef compost unit, Dairy/Goat,Poultry General merchant etc.	5.6496	As per column 4	22.5984	As per column 4	16.9488	As per column 4	11.2992	As per column 4	56.496	As per column 4
9	Production System & micro Enterprises 13%	-	farming system approach animal husbandry activates, horticulture, vegetables growing, medicinal plants, Floriculture etc.	5.1410	As per column 4	22.0334	As per column 4	27.9090	As per column 4	16.8923	As per column 4	73.4448	As per column 4
10	Consolidation Phase	-	Consolidation activites	-	As per column 4	-	As per column 4	-	As per column 4	28.248	As per column 4	28.248	As per column 4
	Total	40.4316	0	63.0493	0	153.8102	0	148.3866	0	152.58556	0	564.96	

Table no. 74: ABSTARACT OF COMPONENT WISE WORK AND FINANCIAL OUTLAY OF THE SELECTED 5 WATERSHED

S.No.	Component	Total (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Administration Cost	56.496
A	TA & DA, POL/Hiring of vehicles/office and payment of electricity and phone bill etc, computer, stationary and office consumable and Contingency.	
B	Monitoring	5.6496
C	Evaluation	5.6496
	Sub Total	67.7952
2	Preparatory Phases	22.5984
A	Entry Point activities, like improvement of drinking water system, repairing & Renasation Bundhies, check dam and school Activities & const/repair of culverts.	
B	Capacity Building	28.248
C	Preparation of DPR	5.6496
	Sub Total	56.496
3	WATERSHED WORKS	
A	Soil and Moisture Conservation	
	Contour Bund	57.20
	Graded Bund	50.84
	Gully Plug	19.06
B	Water Resource Development	
	Water harvesting Bundhi, Farm ponds, check dam injection well, open well, bore well etc	
C	Agro-forestry & Horticulture	102.65
	Agro-forestry	4.236
	Horticulture	9.884
	Sub Total	282.48
4	Livelihood Activities	56.496
	Income generation Activities through SHGs for landless and Marginal formers (Goat farming, Bee keeping, Candle making, Dona Pattal making and live stock development Activities, Rope & Basket Making)	
	Sub Total	56.496
5	Production system & Micro enterprises	73.4448
	Demonstration and assessment of of improved composting system.	
	i. Seed	
	ii. Chemical Fertilizer/Bio Fertilizer	
	iii. Pest control	
	iv. Advance Agriculture Equipment	
	v. Production of Compost	
	Sub Total	73.4448
6	Consolidation Phase	28.248
	Sub Total	28.248
	Grand Total	564.96

8. CONSOLIDATION/EXIT STRATEGY

8.1 Quality and Sustainability Issues

8.1.1 Plans for Monitoring and Evaluation

A Web-based GIS System is being developed for monitoring and evaluating the project in its planning & implementation phases. The system would be available on a public domain and can be accessed by all the stakeholders of the project. The system shows the entire state of Uttar Pradesh and all of those areas selected over the next 18 years. Filtering allows the user to zoom onto one particular project. Details related to soil type, Land-use classification, inhabitation etc., can be obtained village-wise. Furthermore, survey-number wise details related to ownership, irrigation source, yield etc., can also be accessed by the users of the system. This system is being used for pooling up the details obtained from the DPR. In other words, the DPR is made available online in the form of a database which will help the stakeholders know areas of importance viz., already treated areas/historical works in the area, proposed areas for treatment etc., for further treatment and planning. The system would also show the satellite imageries of various years from the project inception stage to the project closing stages. This allows the user to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment and thereby plan corrective measures for the project area. The system would serve as an aiding tool to the planners and evaluators for judging the efficacy of the project.

Yet another component of the Web-based GIS system is the Mobile based Monitoring & Evaluation System, which will help the ground staff alias WDTs (Watershed Development Team) to transmit information from the ground level to the central server. Also, any higher-up official in charge of the project can obtain information regarding the project area on their mobile phone by means of an SMS. The system works in the following manner. The WDT equipped with a GPS instrument marks the latitude-longitude information of various treatment areas during the DPR. The probable sites are then transferred onto the central server. During the works phase, any progress in the treatment areas is reported to the server by means of an SMS by the WDT. Similarly, any nodal officer or higher-up official can view the progress in a project by means of summarized reports generated over frequent periods of time.

8.1.2 Plans for Project management:

The Project management of any watershed programme is very important. It mainly depends upon the community organization and the village level institutes in IWMP IInd Ambedkar Nagar watershed committee and various user group have been formulated for post project operation and maintenance of assets created during project period. Major emphasis will be on equity and sustainable benefit of the project even after implementation stage. A proper link-up will be built during project period with various institutes and capacity building organization. They will act as a major kingpin during post implementation for scaling up the successful experience during project.

8.1.3 Watershed Development Fund:

The major source of financial assistance after post implementation period is watershed Development Fund. The contribution of it will come mainly fund the following: Attention:

8.1.4 User Charges:

Various user groups will be formed in village. These user groups will collect user charges according to the designated rules formed during the formation of user group. These funds will be transferred to the WDF funds as per these formulated rules. The secretary of watershed committee (WC) shall maintain the records of the following.

8.2 Activities in the CPRs in the project area

Table no. 75: Details of activities in the CPRs in the Project areas

S.no	Name (s) of the villages	CPR particulars	Activity Proposed	Target					
				Target area under the activity (ha)	Estimated expenditure (laks.)	Expected no. of beneficiaries	Estimated contribution to WDF (Rs.)	Expected month & year of completion	
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Wasteland	Engineering work	60.00	3.60	240	18000.00	2015	
		Forest	Afforestation	25.00	1.50	100	7500.00	2013	
		Pasture	Land development	4.00	0.24	60	1200.00	2013	
		Orchard	Horticulture	10.00	0.60	180	3000.00	2013	
		Village Pond	Moisture Conservation	2 no	2.00	140	10000.00	2012	
		Total			99.00	7.94	720.00	39700.00	2012
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Wasteland	Engineering work	110.00	6.60	440	33000.00	2015	
		Forest	Afforestation	25.00	1.50	100	7500.00	2013	
		Pasture	Land development	3.00	0.18	92	1000.00	2013	
		Orchard	Horticulture	10.00	0.60	192	3000.00	2013	
		Village Pond	Moisture Conservation	2 no	2.00	140	10000.00	2012	
		Total			148.00	10.88	964.00	54500.00	2012
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Wasteland	Engineering work	82.50	4.95	290	24750.00	2015	
		Forest	Afforestation	22.00	1.32	82	7000.00	2013	
		Pasture	Land development	5.00	0.30	75	1500.00	2013	
		Orchard	Horticulture	10.00	0.60	192	3000.00	2013	
		Village Pond	Moisture Conservation	2 no	2.00	140	10000.00	2012	
		Total			119.50	9.17	779.00	46250.00	2012
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6e1b	Wasteland	Engineering work	102.00	6.12	350	24750.00	2015	
		Forest	Afforestation	45.00	2.70	188	13500.00	2013	
		Pasture	Land development	3.00	0.18	70	1000.00	2013	
		Orchard	Horticulture	10.00	0.60	180	3000.00	2013	
		Village Pond	Moisture Conservation	3 no	3.00	152	10000.00	2012	
		Total			160.00	12.60	940.00	52250.00	2012

8.3 Sustainability and environment security

In the proposed watershed management plan of watershed, proper blending of bio engineering measures will be applied on 60% of the total watershed area, Bases on the results of studies conducted in this region, it is estimated that more than 50% of the watershed area will be treated and consequently the soil loss and runoff from the area is expected to be reduced by 70% and 65%, respectively, The proposed land use plan will improve the land utilization index and crop diversification index signification index significantly as compared to the existing one. It will help in maintaining ecosystem integrity on sustained basis along with improving the livelihood security of the farming community.

8.4 Economic Analysis

Economic analysis of the project was carried by taking direct benefits and costs considering 25 years project life at 10 percent discount rate for this purpose of economic analysis. Whole watershed development plan was divided into three sector namely agriculture, horticulture and forest/Fuel wood plantation, Benefit Cost ratio (BC ratio) criteria was employed to judge the economic efficiency of each enterprise and sector.

8.4.1 Agriculture

At present agriculture is being done on well maintained field, therefore, the development cost can be recovered within few year as it does not require much investment. Horticultural plantations of dry land fruit will be done on 74 ha of land with a proposed BC ratio of 1.85:1 Agro-forestry which not practiced in the watershed area will be promoted on 170 ha land with a proposed BC ratio of 1.85:1.

Table no. 76: Proposed economics of agriculture sector

S.No.	Sector	Area (ha)	NPV (Rs.)	BC ratio
1	Agriculture	5955.00	92150000	1.55:1
2	Horticulture	70	1690000	1.52:1
3	Agro-forestry	165	220100	1.85:1

Table no. 76.1: Economics of agriculture sector

S.No.	Sector	Area (ha.)	NPV (Rs.)	BC ratio
1	Irrigated agriculture	1605.00	93745610	1.7 ;1
2	Rainfed agriculture	4350.00	15631828	1.3:1
Total		5955.00	109377438	1.5:1

8.4.2 Horticulture

Economic analysis of horticulture plantation in agri-horti system at IWMP-IInd watershed Project life is considered to be 25 years and discount rate for NPV estimation is 10%

Table no. 77: Economics of Horticulture sector

S.No.	Common name	Scientific name	Area (ha)	NPV of net Benefit	BC ratio
1	Aonla	<i>Embelica officinalis</i>	65.00	1857725	3.97:1
2	Ber	<i>Zyziphus mauritiana</i>	50.00	1251962	2.81:1
3	Bael	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	50.00	1069887	2.84:1
Total		-	165.00	4179574	-

8.4.3 Forest/ Fuel wood plantation

Economic analysis of fuel wood plantation at IWMP-IIrd watershed. Project life is considered to be 25 years and discount rate for NPV estimation is 10%

Table no. 78: Economics of afforestation sector

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>NPV of net benefit (Rs.)</i>	<i>BC ratio</i>
1	Vilayati Babul	Pongamoa glabra	70.00	736427	2.11:1

8.4.4 Food sufficiency

Achieving self sufficiency in food production is one of the prime objectives of the project. The status of food requirement and production before and after the project is presented in Table.

Table no 79: Status of food requirement and availability per annum in IWMP-IIrd watershed

S.No.	Items	Requirement (q/yr)	Before project		Proposed	
			Deficit or surplus (q/yr)	Availability (q/yr)	Availability (q/yr)	Deficit or surplus (q/yr)
1	Cereals	150000	-34300	115700	162460	+12460
2	Pulses	30000	-10000	20000	40800	+10800
3	Oilseeds	20000	-10000	10000	38000	+18000
4	Vegetable	50004	-19996	70000	80020	+30016

9. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

9.1 Employment

Employment has always been a problem in the village. The principal occupations of the people are dry land agriculture, animal husbandry and casual labour work. However, rain fall being very limited and erratic, agriculture suffers, i.e. at best they can take only a single crop, which keeps them partially engaged for about 4 months. Lack of fodder makes animal husbandry very difficult too. So, animal husbandry does not keep them engaged full time. Thus the people mainly depend upon casual labour, either in the village itself or outside it.

The project plans for creation of both wage employment and self employment opportunities. Wage employment would be created by engaging people in watershed physical works like construction of earthen bunds, farm bunds, village pond, plantation, etc. Self employment would be created by providing the people with cash support in the form of direct livelihood activities like agriculture, animal husbandry and enterprise development.

Table no. 80: Employment in Project area

S. no.	No. of the villages	Wage employment										Self employment				
		No. of man days					No. of beneficiaries					No. of beneficiaries				
		SC	ST	Others	Women	Total	SC	ST	Others	Women	Total	SC	ST	Others	Women	Total
1	66 villages (IWMP II nd)	1.525	-	1.22	0.305	3.05	1400	-	2050	1198	4648	172	-	310	62	544

9.2. Migration

Low rainfall results in very little fodder availability in the locality.. On account of agriculture and animal husbandry providing only part time employment for some part of the year, the people migrate for a better half of the year for wage labour. Employment opportunities in the local area as mentioned above will ensure lessening seasonal migration from the area.

Table no. 81: Details of seasonal migration from Project area

S.no.	Names of villages	No. of persons migration	No. of days per year of migration	Major reason(s) for migration	For reduced migration identify major activities of IWMP responsible		Expected reduction in No. of persons migration
					(a) Structures	(b) Livelihoods	
1	IWMP II nd (66 village)	4412	160	Due to employment	Structure	Livelihood	3200

9.3 Drinking water

As a result of the watershed activities, it is expected that the quantity and quality of drinking water would improve.

Table no. 82: Status of Drinking water

S. No.	Names of Villages	Availability of drinking water (no. of months in a year)		Quality of drinking water		Comments
		Pre-project	Expected Post project	Pre-project	Expected Post-project	
1	IWMP II nd (66 village)	10 month	12 month	General water	Good water	-

9.4 Vegetative cover

There is negligible area under tree cover. The village has a negligible forest area which consists of only Juliflora Prosopis (babool). Trees like Neem and _Alianthus_ are seen just here and there, not concentrated in any area. It is planned that 189 ha land to be covered under new plantation.

Table no. 83: Forest/vegetative cover

S. No.	Name of Village	Existing area under tree cover (ha)	Area under tree cover proposed
1	IWMP II nd (66 village)	-	235.00

9.5 Livestock

The village has quite a good of livestock population. These include cows, bullocks, buffaloes, goats, sheep and camels. The interventions like provision of good quality cows and buffaloes, the establishment of a fodder bank and other such related activities would spur up the dairy development in the village. It is expected that the post project period would see a substantial increase in livestock population and yield from them.

Table no. 84: Details of livestock in the project areas (for fluids please mention in litres, for solids please mention in kgs. and income in Rs.)

S. no.	Name of MW	Type of animal	Pre Projected			Expected Post Projected			
			No	Yield	Income	No	Yield	Income	
1	IWMP II nd (66 village)	Buffalow	1752	2.33lit/animal	20.00/day	4550	4.00lit/animal	30.00/day	
		Cow	2460	1.84lit/animal	16.00/day	5540	3.004lit/animal	25.00/day	
		Sheep	1107	10kg/animal	2000.00/animal	5450	20kg/animal	4000.00/animal	
		Goats	3006	8 kg/animal	1600.00/animal	8580	16 kg/animal	3200.00/animal	
		Pigs	1865	20.0 kg/ha	2000.00/animal	5005	50.0 kg/ha	10000.00/animal	
		Poultry	3953	0.75kg/bird	150.00/bird	25000	0.75kg/bird	300.00/bird	
		Fish	-	10.73 q/ha	15000.00/ha	-	50.00 q/ha	75000.00/ha	

9.6 Vegetation/ crop related outcomes:

Table no. 85: Details of karif drop area and yield in the project areas

S.No.	Names of villages	Name of crops	Pre-project						Expected Post-project					
			Area (ha)		Average Yield (Qtl) per ha.		Total Production (Qtl)		Area (ha)		Average Yield (Qtl) per ha.		Total Production (Qtl)	
			Irr	Rf.	Irr	Rf.	Irr	Rf.	Irr	Rf.	Irr	Rf.	Irr	Rf.
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Paddy	259	448	18.00	10.00	4032	4480	550	574	30.00	20.00	16500	11440
		Others*	-	1200	-	8.00	-	9600	-	1000	-	15.00	-	15000
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Paddy	185	409	18.00	10.00	3330	4090	550	593	30.00	20.00	16500	11860
		Others*	-	1000	-	8.00	-	8000	-	600	-	15.00	-	9000
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Paddy	171	246	18.00	10.00	3078	2460	400	231	30.00	20.00	12000	4620
		Others*	-	600	-	8.00	-	4800	-	500	-	15.00	-	7500
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6a1b	Paddy	198	518	18.00	10.00	3564	5180	700	642	30.00	20.00	21000	12840
		Others*	-	1500	-	8.00	-	12000	-	1000	-	15.00	-	15000
Total			813	5921	72	72	14004	50610	2200	5140	120	140	66000	87260

Irr.- Irrigated

Rf.- Rainfed

Others: Pigeon pea, moong urd, jwar, vegetable etc

Table no 86 : Details of Rabi drop area and yield in the project areas *

S.No.	Names of villages	Name of crops	Pre-project						Expected Post-project					
			Area (ha)		Average Yield (Qtl) per ha.		Total Production (Qtl)		Area (ha)		Average Yield (Qtl) per ha.		Total Production (Qtl)	
			Irri	Rf.	Irri	Rf.	Irri	Rf.	Irri	Rf.	Irri	Rf.	Irri	Rf.
1	REUNA 2B2A8a2b	Paddy	224	648	25.00	20.00	5600	12960	550	1074	30.00	25.00	16500	26850
		Others*	-	1000	-	10.00	-	10000	-	500	-	15.00	-	7500
2	SEMARI 2B2A6d1d	Paddy	185	609	25.00	20.00	4625	12180	550	693	30.00	25.00	16500	17325
		Others*	-	800	-	10.00	-	8000	-	500	-	15.00	-	7500
3	MAHARUWA 2B2A6e1a	Paddy	171	346	25.00	20.00	4275	6920	400	331	30.00	25.00	12000	8275
		Others*	-	500	-	10.00	-	5000	-	400	-	15.00	-	6000
4	JAITUPUR 2B2A6a1b	Paddy	198	918	25.00	20.00	4950	18360	700	842	30.00	25.00	21000	21050
		Others*	-	1100	-	10.00	-	11000	-	800	-	15.00	-	12000
Total														

Irri.- Irrigated

Rf.-

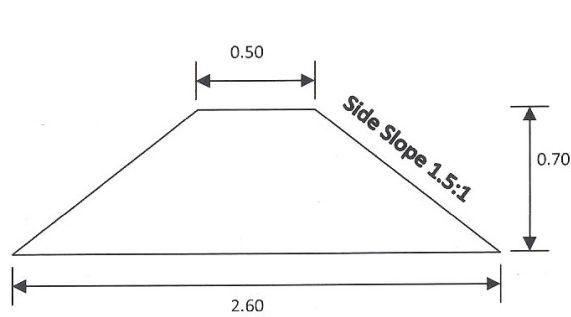
Rainfed

* others crop: chick pea, pea, ,mustard, potato etc

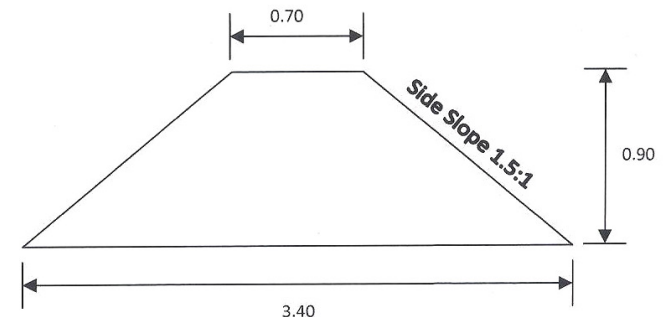
10- DETAILS ESTIMATE OF WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT WORK PHASES (ANNEXURE-1)

DRAWING OF C.B., S.B., P.B., AND M.B.

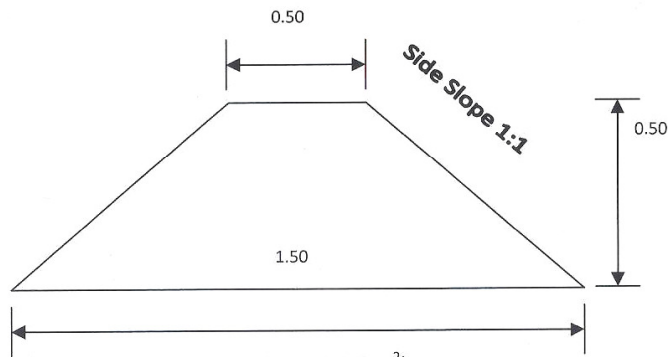
(All dimensions in Metre) (Not to Scale)



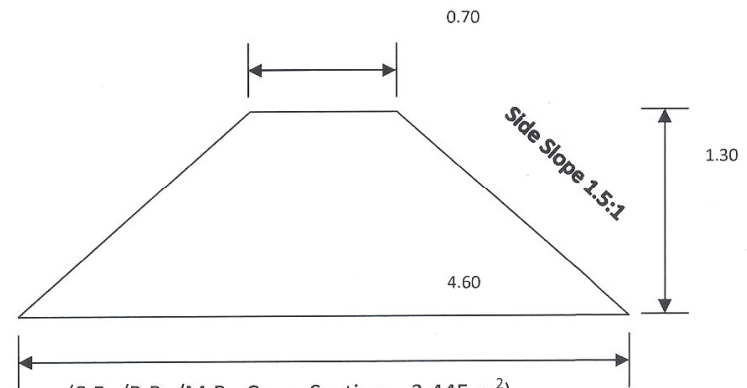
(C.B., Cross-Section – 1.085 m²)



(S.B., Cross-Section – 1.845m²)



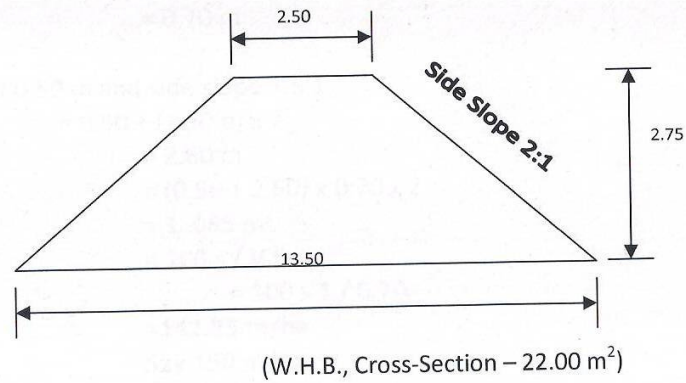
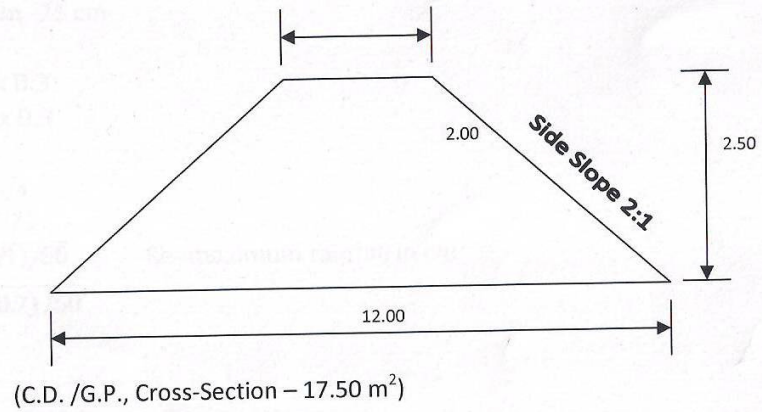
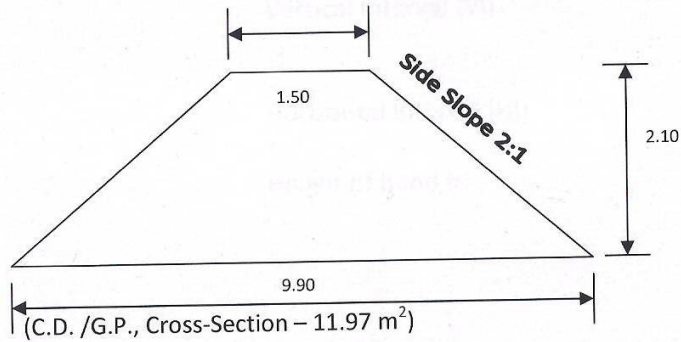
(Field Bund, Cross-Section – 0.50 m²)



(S.B. /P.B. /M.B., Cross-Section – 3.445 m²)

DRAWING OF EARTHEN CHEKDAM / GULLY PLUG

(Not to Scale)



(All dimensions in Metre)

DESIGN OF CONTOUR BOUND

Type of Soil	- Clay
Rain fall	- 24 hr in cm -25 cm
Field Slope -1%	
Vertical interval (Vi)	$= [s/3+2]$ $= [1/3+2]$
Horizontal interval (HI)	$= 0.70 \text{ m}$ $= 100 \times V.I/s$
Height of Bond h	$= (R \times v_i)/50$ $= (25 \times 0.7) / 50$ 0.35 0.59 Say 0.6 m
Field Slope	$= 15\% \text{ of high minimum } -10 \text{ cm}$ $= 0.60 + 0.10$ $= 0.70 \text{ m}$
Taking top width of bond 0.50 m and side slope 1.5:1	
Then base of bond	$= 0.50 + (1.5 \times d) \times 2$ $= 2.60 \text{ m}$
Cross-Section of bond	$= (2.50 + 2.60) \times 0.70 / 2$ $= 1.085 \text{ m}^2$
Length of bond	$= 100s/V.I.$ $= 100 \times 1 / 0.70$ $= \mathbf{142.85 \text{ m/ha}}$ Say 120 m/ha
Earth work /ha	$= 250 \times 1.085$ $= 162.75 \text{ cum}$ $= 162.75 \text{ cum}$
Cost Rs./ ha	$= 162.75 \times 39.16 = 6373.29$ Say 6375.00

DESIGN OF SUMBERGENCE BOND

Types soil – Caly	Rainfall intensiy for 24 hrs – 25 cm
Fild slope 3%	V.I. = $[\frac{s}{3}+2] \times 0.30$ = 0.909 m
Horizontal Interval = $(100 \times V.I.) / s$	= $(100 \times 0.909) / 3$ = 30m
Height of bond h = $(Re \times V.I.) / 50$	= $(25 \times 0.909) / 50 = 0.45 = 0.67m$. Say 0.70m
Feree bord 20% of hight minimum 20 cm	=
Total Hight	= 0.90 m
Takingh top wigh of bond 0.70 m and side slope 1.5:1	
Bottom of bund	= $0.70 + 2 \times 1.5d$ = $0.70 + 2.70$ = 3.40
Cross section of Submergence Bond	= $(0.70 + 3.40) \times 0.90 / 2$ = 1.845 m ²
Lengh of bond	= $100s / V.I.$ = $(100 \times 3) / 0.90$ = 333 m
Feasible length	= $100 + 25 + 25$ = 150m
Earth work/ha	= 150×1.845 = 276.75 = 276.75×39.16
Cost per has	= 10,837.53 Say 10,850=00

TYPICAL SECAION OF FILED BUND

Top widht	= 0.50m
Side slope	=1:1
Height of bound	= 0.50m
Bottom Widht	= 1.50m
Cross section	= $(0.580+1.50) \times 0.50 / 2 = 100 \text{cum}$
Length per hectare	= 200 m
Earhwork	= $200 \times 0.50 = 100 \text{cum}$
Cost 39.16/cum	= Rs.3916.00
Cost per hectare	=Rs. 3916.00

TYPICAL SECTION OF P.B., M.B., S.B0.

Top width	= 0.70m
Side slope	= 1.5: 1
Height	= 1.30 m
Bottom	=4.60 m
Cross section	= $(0.70+4.60) \times 1.30 / 2 = 3.445 \text{m}^2$
Cost/meter	= Rs. 142.00

TYPICAL SECTION OF EARTHEN CHECK DAM / GULLY PLUG

Top width	=1.50 m
Side slope	= 2:1
Height	= 2.10m
Bottom Width	=9.90 m
Cross section	= (1.50 + 9.90) x2.10 / 2 =11.97 m ²
Cost per meter	= Rs. 551.45

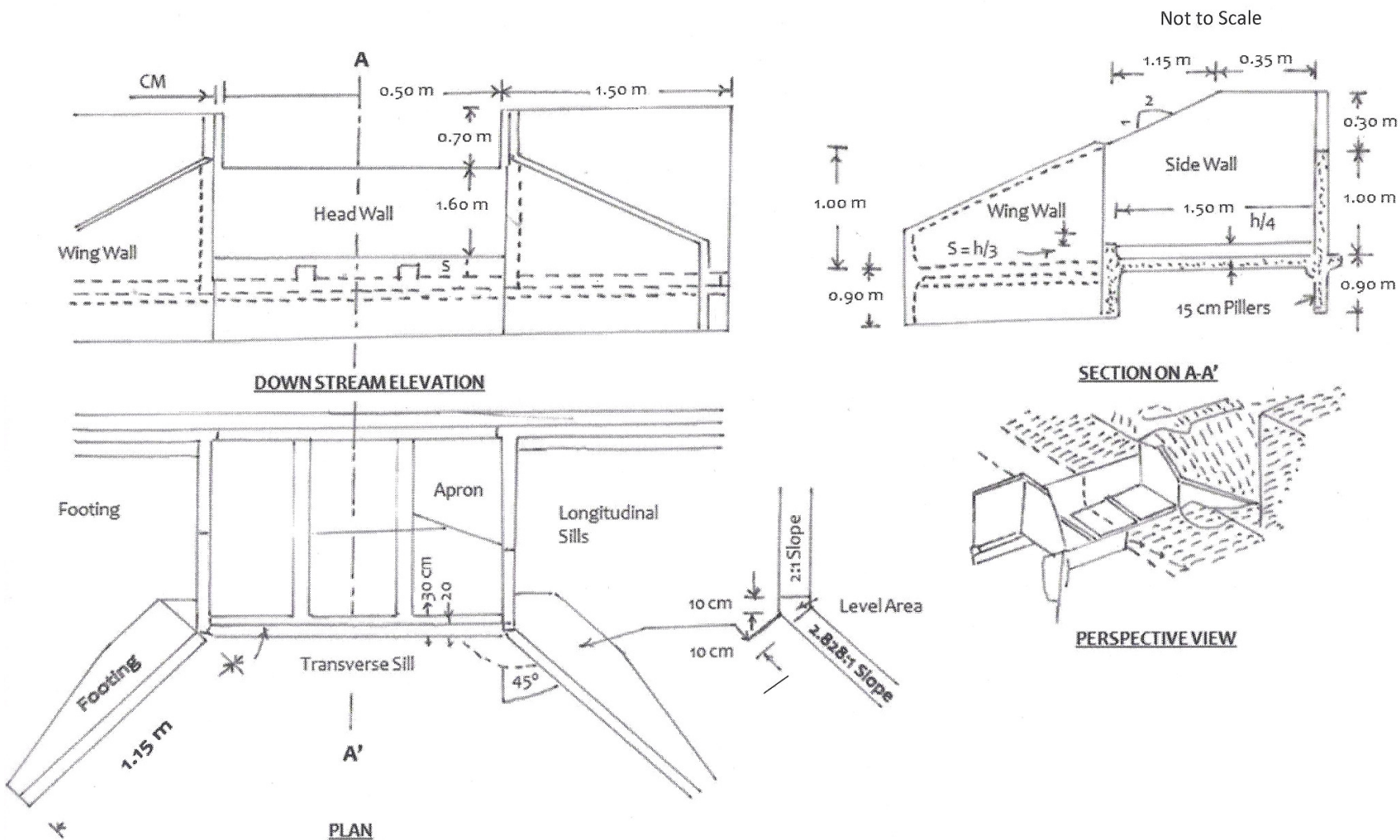
TYPICAL SECION OF CHEK DAM / GULLY PLUG

Top Width	= 2.00m
Side slope	=2:1
Height	= 2.50 m
Bottom Width	= 12.00 m
Cross Section	= (2.00 + 12.00) x 2.50 / 2 = 17.50 m ²
Cost/meter	= Rs. 839.12

TYPICAL SECTION OF W.H.B

Top width	= 2.50 m
Side slope	= 2:1
Height	= 2.75 m
Bottom Width	= 13.50 m
Cross section	= (2.50 + 13.50) x 2.75/2 = 22.00 m ²
Per meter cost	= Rs. 1085.92

DRAWING OF SPILLWAY OF CREST LENGTH 0.5 m



Design of Drop Spillway to be constructed at a place in a gully having width of 1.0 m and catchment area 1.00 and net drop 0.50 m Taking rainfall intensity for duration equal to time of concentration of watershed and design return period of 25 years , as 120 mm/hr . The coefficient of runoff for the watershed is 0.3.

1. Hydrologic design – The design peak runoff rate(m^3/s) for the watershed form Rational formula is given as :

$$Q = \frac{C.I.A.}{360} = \frac{0.3 \times 120 \times 1.00}{360} = 36/360 = 0.10 \text{ cum /second}$$

2. Hydraulic design- The maximum discharge capacity of the rectangular weir given by

$$Q = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.1+0.01f)} = 0 \text{ find suitable value of L\&H}$$

Let us assume $L = 0.50 \text{ m}$ (since width of gully is 1.00m)

$$0.10 = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.1+0.01 \times 0.5)} = \frac{1.711L H^{3/2}}{(1.105)}$$

$$L H^{3/2} = \frac{1.105 \times 0.10}{1.711} = \frac{0.1105}{1.711} = 0.064$$

$$H^{3/2} = \frac{0.064}{0.50} = 0.128$$

$$H = (0.128)^{2/3} = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Test } L/h = 0.50 = 2. \geq 2.0 \text{ hence O.K.; } 0.25 \text{ h / f} = \frac{0.25}{0.50} = 0.50 \leq 0.5 \text{ hence O.K.}$$

3. Structural design -

1. Minimum headwall extension , $E = (3h + 0.6)$ or $1.5 f$ whichever is greater $E = 3 \times 0.5 + 0.6$ or 1.5×0.50

$$E = 2.10 \text{ m or } 0.75 + m = \text{Adopted } 2.10 \text{ m}$$

2. Length of apron basin $L_B = (2.28 \text{ h/f} + 0.54) = 0.50 (2.20 \times \frac{0.5}{0.5} + 0.54) - 0.5$

$$= 0.50 \times 2.74 = 1.37 \text{ m says } 1.40 \text{ m}$$

3. Height of end sill, $S = h = 0.50 = 0.16 \text{ m says } 0.20 \text{ m}$

4. Height of wing wall and side wall at Junction:

$$J = 2h \text{ or } [f + h + S - (L_B + 0.10)/2] \text{ whichever is greater} = 2 \times 0.20 \text{ or } [0.50 + 0.50 + 0.16 - (1.37 + 0.10/2)]$$

$$= 1.0 \text{ or } [1.16 - 0.735] = 1.0 \text{ or } 0.425 \text{ (adopt } J = 1.00 \text{ m)}$$

5. $M = 2(f + 1.33 h - J) = 2(0.050 + 1.16 - 0.733 \times 0.25 - 1.00) = 2 \times (-0.167) = -0.335$

6. $K = (L_B + 0.1) - M = (1.037 + 0.1) - 0.335 = 1.47 - 0.335 = 1.135 \text{ m}$

Toe and cut off walls

Normal scour depth (N S D) = $0.473 \times (Q / f)^{1/3} = 0.473 \times (0.1/1)^{1/3} = 0.473 \times 0.464 = 0.219$

Maximum Scour depth (M S D) = $1.5 \times \text{N S D} = 1.5 \times 0.219 = 0.328\text{m}$ Says 0.35 m

Depth of cutoff / Toe wall = 0.35 m

Apron thickness : For an over fall of 0.5 m .The apron thickness in concrete construction is 0.20m since structure is constructed in masonry ,the Apron thickness will be $0.20 \times 1.50 = 0.30\text{m}$

Wall thickness : The thickness of wall of the structure (masonry construction) is given below . :

Description	Thickness of wall	
	Top width	Bottom width
Head wall	0.40	1.00
Side wall	0.30	0.80
Wing all and head wall extension	0.30	0.60

DETAIL ESTIMATE OF DROP SPILLWAY OF CREST LENGTH 0.5 METRE

1. Earth work in cutting in foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Side wall	2	1.50	1.00	1.15	3.45
2	Head wall	1	0.50	1.20	1.15	0.69
3	Head wall extension	2	2.20	0.80	1.15	4.04
4	Wing wall	2	1.15	0.80	1.15	2.11
5	Tow wall	1	0.50	0.80	0.60	0.24
6	Cut off wall	1	4.70	0.80	0.60	2.25
7	Apron	1	0.50	1.50	0.60	0.45
Total						13.23 cum

2 Laying of sand in the bed of foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Side wall	2	1.50	1.00	0.10	0.300
2	Head wall	1	0.50	0.40	0.10	0.020
3	Wing wall	2	1.15	0.80	0.10	0.184
4	Toe wall	2	0.50	0.80	0.10	0.040
5	Cut off wall	1	4.70	0.80	0.10	0.376
6	Apron	1	0.50	1.50	0.10	0.075
Total						0.995 cum

3 C.C.W. 1 :3: 6 in foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut off wall	1	4.70	0.80	0.15	0.564
2	Head wall	1	0.50	0.40	0.15	0.030
3	Side wall	2	1.50	1.00	0.15	0.450
4	Wing wall	2	1.15	0.80	0.15	0.276
5	Toe wall	1	0.50	0.80	0.15	0.060
6	Apron	1	0.50	1.50	0.15	0.112
Total						1.492 cum

4 Brick masonry 1:4

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut off wall	1	4.70	0.80	0.45	1.692
		1	4.70	0.60	0.45	1.269
2	Head wall	1	0.50	1.10	0.45	0.247
		1	0.50	1.00	0.45	0.225
		1	0.50	(0.40+1.00)/2	0.60	0.180
3	Head wall extension	2	2.10	0.80	0.45	1.512
		2	2.10	0.60	0.45	1.134
		2	2.10	0.60	0.60	1.512
		2	2.10	0.40	0.70	1.176
4	Side wall	2	1.50	1.00	0.45	1.350
		2	1.50	0.80	0.45	1.080
		2	1.50	0.80	0.60	1.440
		2	1.50	0.60	0.40	0.720
		2	(0.35+1.50)/2	0.40	0.30	0.222
5	Wing wall	2	1.15	0.80	0.45	0.828
		2	1.15	0.60	0.45	0.621
		2	1.15	0.40	(1.00+0)/2	0.460
6	Tow wall	1	0.50	0.80	0.45	0.180
		1	0.50	0.60	0.45	0.135
		1	0.50	0.40	0.20	0.040
7	Apron	1	0.50	1.50	0.45	0.337
Total						16.360cum

5. C.C.W. 1:2:4 in the wall

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Head wall	1	0.50	0.40	0.025	0.005
2	Side wall	2	0.35	0.40	0.025	0.007
		2	0.18	0.40	0.025	0.023
3	Head wall extension	2	2.10	0.40	0.025	0.042
4	Wing wall	2	1.52	0.40	0.025	0.030
5	Toe wall	1	0.50	0.40	0.025	0.005
6	Apron	1	0.50	1.50	0.025	0.018
Total						0.130cum

6. Tuck Pointing 1:3

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Head wall	1	0.50	-	0.60	0.30
		1	0.50	-	0.84	0.42
2	Side wall	2	1.50	-	1.00	3.00
		2	(0.30+1.50)/2	-	0.30	0.55
3	Head wall extension	2	2.10	-	1.00	4.20
4	Wing wall	2	1.15	-	(1.00+0)/2	1.15
Total						9.62m ²

CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Cement (Bags)	Coarse Sand (cum)	Brick (No.)	G.S.B. 25-40 mm (cum)	G.S. Grit 10-20 mm (cum)
1	Sand laying	0.995cum	-	0.995	-	-	-
2	C.C.W. 1:3:6	1.492 cum	6.61	0.671	-	1.342	-
3	Brick Masonry	16.360 cum	29.26	5.562	1880	-	-
4	C.C.W. 1:2:4	0.130 cum	0.79	0.045	-	-	0.110
5	Tuck Pointing 1:3	9.62 m ²	0.44	0.045	-	-	-
	Total		46.90	7.327	8180	1.342	0.110
	Say	47 Bags					

Cost of Materials

S.No.	Name of Materials	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Cement	47 Bags	255.00/bag	11985.00
2	Coarse sand	7.327 cum	910.00/cum	6667.57
3	Brick	8180	4500.00/th	36810.00
4	G.S.B. 25-40 mm	1.342 cum	855.00/cum	1147.41
5	Grit 10-20 mm	0.110 cum	1250.00/cum	137.50
	Total			Rs.56747.48

LABOUR CHARGE

S.No.	Name of Materials	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Earth Work	13.23cum	36.66/cum	485.01
2	Sand Laying	0.995cum	33.33/cum	33.16
3	C.C.W. 1:3:6	1.495cum	494/cum	337.04
4	Brick masonry	16.36cum	400/cum	6544.00
5	C.C.W. 1:2:4	0.130cum	494/cum	64.22
6	Tuck Pointing	9.62m ²	51.61/m ²	496.48
7	Curing	16.36cum	25.00/cum	409.00
8	Chowkidar	6 Man days	100.00/Man day	600.00
9	Head Load & local taion cost 10% cost of material	-	-	3670.64
Total				Rs. 13039.55

Total Expenditure	
1. Cost of Materials	56747.48
2 Labour Charges	13039.55
Total	Rs. 69787.03
Says Rs. 69800.00 only	

Design of Drop Spillway to be constructed at a place in a gully having width of 1.0 m and Catchments area 1.00 and net drop 0.50 m Taking rainfall intensity for duration equal to time of concentration of watershed and design return period of 25 years , as 120 mm/hr . The coefficient of runoff for the watershed is 0.3.

1. Hydrologic design – The design peak runoff rate(m^3/s) for the watershed form Rational formula is given as :

$$Q = \frac{C.I.A.}{360} = \frac{0.3 \times 120 \times 5.0}{360} = 0.50 \text{ m}^3/s$$

2. Hydraulic design- The maximum discharge capacity of the rectangular weir given by

$$Q = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.1+0.01f)} =$$

To find suitable value of L&H

Let us assume $L=1.0$ m (since width of gully is 2.00m)

$$0.50 = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.1+0.01 \times 0.5)} = \frac{1.711L H^{3/2}}{1.120}$$

$$L H^{3/2} = \frac{1.120 \times 0.5}{1.711} = 0.325$$

$$H^{3/2} = \frac{0.325}{1.711} = 0.190$$

$$H = (0.190)^{2/3} = 0.49 \text{ m says } 0.50\text{m}$$

Test $L / h = \frac{1.00}{0.50} = 2.00 \geq 2.0$ hence O.K.;

$h / f = \frac{0.50}{1.00} = 0.5 \leq 0.5 \leq$ hence O.K.

Heace he designed hydraulic dimensions of the Spilay are :

Crest Length (L) = 1.00 m

Weir depth (h) = 0.50m

3. Structural design -

1. Minimum headwall extension , $E = (3h + 0.6)$ or $1.5 f$ whichever is greater ; $3 \times 0.50 + 0.6$ or 1.5×1
 $E = (1.5 + 0.60)$ or 21.50m

= 2.10 or 1.50 Adopted = 2.10 m

2. Length of apron basin $L_B = (2.28 h/f + 0.54) = 1(2.28 \times 0.50 + 0.54) = 1.68\text{m}$

3. Height of end sill, $S = \frac{h}{3} = \frac{0.50}{3} = 0.16\text{m}$

3 3

4. Height of wing wall and side wall at Junction:

$$J = 2h \text{ or } [f + h + S - (L_B + 0.10)/2] \text{ whichever is greater} = 2 \times 0.50 \text{ or } [1.0 + 0.50 + 0.16 - (1.68 + 0.10)/2]$$

$$= 1.0 \text{ or } [1.66 - 0.89] = 1.00 \text{ or } 0.77 (\text{adopt } J = 1.00 \text{ m})$$

5. $M = 2(f + 1.33 h - J) = 2(1.0 + 1.33 \times 0.50 - 1.00) = 2(-0.1665 - 1.00) = 1.33\text{m}$

6. $K = (L_B + 0.1) - M = (1.68 + 0.1) - 1.33 = 0.45 \text{ m}$

Toe and cut off walls

$$\text{Normal scour depth (N S D)} = 0.473 \times (Q/f)^{1/3} = 0.473 \times (0.5/1.0)^{1/3} \text{ taking } f=1$$

$$= 0.473 \times (0.5)^{1/3} = 0.473 \times 0.793 = 0.375 \text{ m}$$

Maximum Scour depth (M S D) = $1.5 \times \text{N S D} = 1.5 \times 0.375 = 0.56\text{m}$ Says

Depth of cutoff / Toe wall = 0.56 m say 0.60m

Apron thickness : For an over fall of 1.0 m .The apron thickness in concrete construction is 0.30m since structure is constructed in masonry ,the Apron thickness will be $0.30 \times 1.50 = 0.45\text{m}$

Wall thickness : The thickness of wall of the structure (masonry construction) is given below . :

Description	Thickness of wall	
	Top width	Bottom width
Head wall	0.45	1.00
Side wall	0.30	0.80
Wing all and head wall extension	0.30	0.60

DETAIL ESTIMATE OF DROP SPILLWAY CREST LENGTH

1. Earth work n cutting

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Side wall	2	1.70	1.00	1.15	3.91
2	Head all	1	0.80	1.20	1.15	1.10
3	Head wall extension	2	2.20	0.80	1.15	4.04
4	Toe wall	1	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.45
5	Cut off	1	5.20	0.80	0.70	2.91
6	Apron	1	1.70	0.80	0.60	0.81
7	Wing wall	2	1.30	0.80	1.15	2.39
Total						15.60 cum

2. Laying of sand in the bed & foundation

S. No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Side wall	2	1.70	1.00	0.10	0.340
2	Head all	1	1.00	0.40	0.10	0.040
3	Head wall extension	2	2.10	0.80	0.10	0.336
4	Toe wall	1	1.00	0.80	0.10	0.080
5	Cut off	1	5.20	0.80	0.10	0.416
6	Apron	1	1.60	1.00	0.10	0.160
7	Wing wall	2	1.30	0.80	0.10	0.208
Total						1.580 cum

3.C.C.W 1:3:6 in founjdation

S. No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Side wall	2	1.70	1.00	0.15	0.510
2	Head all	1	1.00	0.40	0.15	0.060
3	Head wall extension	2	2.10	0.80	0.15	0.378
4	Toe wall	1	1.00	0.80	0.15	0.120
5	Cut off	1	5.20	0.80	0.15	0.624
6	Apron	1	1.60	1.00	0.10	0.160
7	Wing wall	2	1.30	0.80	0.15	0.312
Total						2.164cum

4. Brick masonry

S. No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut of wall	1	5.20	0.60	0.60	1.8725
2	Head wall	1	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.900
		1	1.00	(0.40+1.00)/2	1.00	0.700
3	Side wall	2	1.70	1.00	0.45	1.530
		2	1.70	0.80	0.45	0.918
		2	1.70	0.80	0.60	1.020
		2	1.70	0.60	0.40	0.544
		2	(1.70+0.45)/2	0.40	0.50	0.430
4	Head wall extension	2	2.10	0.80	0.65	2.184
		2	2.10	0.60	0.45	1.134
		2	2.10	0.40	1.30	2.184
5	Wing wall	2	1.30	0.80	0.45	0.936
		2	1.30	0.60	0.45	0.702
		2	1.30	0.40	(1.00+0)/2	0.520
6	Toe wall	1	1.00	0.80	0.45	0.360
		1	1.00	0.60	0.45	0.270
7	Apron	1	1.70	1.00	0.45	0.765
8	Longitudinal sill	2	1.70	0.20	0.20	0.136
9	Transverse sill	2	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.0440
Total						17.145 cum

5. C.C.W. 1;2;4 on the wall and Apron

S. No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Hide wall	1	1.00	0.40	0.025	0.010
2	Side wall	2	0.45	0.40	0.025	0.009
		2	1.35	0.40	0.025	0.027
3	Head wall extension	2	2.10	0.40	0.025	0.042
4	Wing wall	2	1.60	0.40	0.025	0.032
5	Longitudinal	2	1.70	0.20	0.025	0.017
6	Transverse sill	1	1.00	0.20	0.025	0.005
7	Apron	3	1.60	0.20	0.025	0.024
Total						0.166 cum

6. Tuck Pointing 1:3

S. No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Side wall	1	1.00	-	1.00	1.00
		1	1.00	-	1.165	1.16
2	Side wall	2	0.45	-	1.50	1.35
		2	1.25	-	(1.50+1.00)/2	3.12
3.	Wing wall	2	2.30	-	(1.00+0)/2	1.30
4	Head wall	2	2.10	-	1.00	4.20
Total						12.13m²

CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS

S. No.	Particulars	Quantity	Cement(Bags)	Sand(cum)	Brick (N0)	G.S.Git 25-40mm(cum)	Grit 10-20 mm(cum)
1	Sand laying	1.580cum	-	1.580	-	-	-
2	C.C.W. 1:3:6	2.164 cum	9.95	0.973	-	1.947	-
3	Brick masonry	17.145cum	41.14	5.829	8755	-	-
4	C.C.W 1:2:4	0.166 cum	1.01	0.069	-	-	0.141
5	Tuck Pointing	12.13m ²	0.55	0.057	-	-	-
	Total		25.65	8.508	8755	1.947	0.141
	Say		53 Bags	8.51 cum	8755	1.95cum	0.14 cum

COST OF MATERILS

S.No.	Name of materials	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Cement	53 ?Bags	255.00	13515.00
2	Course sand	8.51cum	910.00	7744.10
3	Brick	8755	4500/th	39397.50
4	G.S.B. 25-40 mm	1.95 cum	855.00	1667.25
5	G.S.Grit 10-20	0.14 cum	1250.00	175.00
		Total		Rs.62498.85

LABOUR CHARHGE

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work	15.60 cum	36.66/cum	57189
2	Sand Laying	1.580 cum	33.33/cum	52.66
3	C.C.W 1:3:6:	2.164 cum	494/cum	1.69.0.
4	C.C.W. 1:2:4:	0.166 cum	494/cum	82.00
5	Brick Masonry	17.145 cum	400/cum	6858.00
6	Truck Pointing	12.13m ²	51.61/m ²	626.02
7	Curing	170145cum	25.00/cum	428.62
8	Chowkidar	65Man Days	100.00/Man Day	600.00
9	Head Load & local transporation 10% cost of materials			4068.00
			Total	Rs.14356.20

Total Expenditure	
1. Cost of Materials	62498.85
2. Labour Charges	14356.20
Total	Rs. 76855.05
	Say Rs.76900.00

Design of Drop Spillway to be constructed at a place in a gully having width of 1.0 m and Catchments area 1.00 and net drop 0.50 m Taking rainfall intensity for duration equal to time of concentration of watershed and design return period of 25 years , as 120 mm/hr . The coefficient of runoff for the watershed is 0.3.

1. Hydrologic design – The design peak runoff rate(m^3/s) for the watershed form Rational formula is given as :

$$Q = \frac{C.I.A.}{360} = \frac{0.3 \times 120 \times 20.0}{360} = 2.00 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

2. Hydraulic design- The maximum discharge capacity of the rectangular weir given by

$$Q = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.1+0.01F)} =$$

To find suitable value of L&H

Let us assume $L = 2.0 \text{ m}$ (since width of gully is 3.00m)

$$2.00 = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.1+0.01 \times 0.5)} = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.10+1.15)}$$

$$LH^{3/2} = \frac{2.0 \times 1.115}{1.711} = 0.350$$

$$H^{3/2} = \frac{2.23}{1.711 \times 4} = 0.65$$

$$H = (0.65)^{2/3} = 0.75 \text{ m}$$

Test $L/h = \frac{2.00}{0.25} = 2.66 \geq 2.0$ hence O.K.;

$$h/f = \frac{0.75}{1.50} = \leq 0.5 \text{ hence O.K.}$$

Heace he designed hydraulic dimensions of the Spilay are :

Crest Length (L) = 2.00 m

Weir depth (h) = 0.81m

3. Structural design -

1. Minimum headwall extension , $E = (3h + 0.6)$ or $1.5 f$ whichever is greater

$$E = 3 \times 0.81 + 0.6 \text{ or } 1.5 \times 1.50$$

$$E = 3.03 \text{ m or } 2.25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Adopted} = 3.03 \text{ m}$$

2. Length of apron basin $L_B = (2.28 h/f + 0.54) = 1.5(2.28 \times 0.08 + 0.54)$
 $= 1.50 (1.20 + 0.54) = 2.61 \text{ m}$

3. Height of end sill, $S = h = 0.50 = 0.16 \text{ m}$

4. Height of wing wall and side wall at Junction:

$$J = 2h \text{ or } [f + h + S - (L_B + 0.10)/2] \text{ whichever is greater}$$

$$= 2 \times 0.80 \text{ or } [1.50 + 0.81 + 0.27 - (2.61 + 0.10)/2]$$

$$= 1.0 \text{ or } [1.66 - 0.89] = 1.00 \text{ or } 0.77 (\text{adopt } J = 1.00 \text{ m})$$

adopt $J = 1.62 \text{ m}$

5. $M = 2(f + 1.33 h - J) = 2(1.50 + 1.33 \times 0.81 - 1.62) = 1.90 \text{ m}$

6. $K = (L_B + 0.1) - M = (2.61 + 0.1) - 1.90 = 0.81 \text{ m}$

Toe and cut off walls

Normal scour depth (N S D) $= 0.473 \times (Q/f)^{1/3} = 0.473 \times (2/1)^{1/3} = 0.473 \times 1.259 = 0.595 \text{ m}$

Maximum Scour depth (M S D) $= 1.5 \times \text{N S D} = 1.5 \times 0.595 = 0.89 \text{ m}$

Depth of cutoff / Toe wall 0.89 m say 0.60 m

Apron thickness : For an over fall of 1.0 m . The apron thickness in concrete construction is 0.30 m since structure is constructed in masonry, the Apron thickness will be $0.30 \times 1.50 = 0.45 \text{ m}$

Wall thickness : The thickness of wall of the structure (masonry construction) is given below . :

Description	Thickness of wall	
	Top width	Bottom width
Head wall	0.45	1.33
Side wall	0.30	1.10
Wing all and head wall extension	0.30	0.80

DETAIL ESTIMATE OF DROP SPILLWAY OF CREST LENGTH 2.00 METRE

1. Earth work in cutting in foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Side wall	2	2.65	1.30	1.15	7.92
2	Head wall	1	2.00	1.60	1.15	3.68
3	Head wall extension	2	3.05	1.00	1.15	7.01
4	Wing wall	2	1.95	1.00	1.15	4.48
5	Tow wall	1	2.00	1.00	1.15	2.30
6	Cut off wall	1	8.40	1.00	1.15	9.66
7	Apron	1	2.60	2.00	0.75	3.90
Total						38.95 cum

2 Laying of sand in the bed of foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut of wall	2	8.10	0.90	0.10	0.729
2	Side wall	1	2.65	1.20	0.10	0.636
3	Head wall l	2	2.00	0.70	0.10	0.140
4	Head wall extension	2	3.05	0.10	0.10	0.061
5	Wing wall	1	1.95	0.90	0.10	0.351
6	Toe wall	1	2.00	0.90	0.10	0.180
7	Apron	1	2.00	2.65	0.10	0.530
Total						2.627 cum

3 C.C.W. 1 :3: 6 in foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut off wall	1	8.10	0.90	0.15	1.093
2	Side wall	2	2.65	1.20	0.15	0.954
3	Head wall	1	2.00	0.70	0.15	0.210
4	Head wall extension	2	3.05	0.10	0.15	0.091
5	Wing wall	2	1.95	0.90	0.15	0.526
6	Tow wall	1	2.00	0.90	0.15	0.270
7	Apron	1	2.00	2.65	0.15	0.795
Total						3.939 cum

4 Brick masonry 1:4

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut off wall	1	8.10	0.90	0.90	6.561
2	Head wall	1	2.00	1.60	0.45	1.440
		1	2.00	1.50	0.45	1.350
		1	2.00	(0.45+1.40)/2	0.85	0.527
3	Head wall extension	2	3.30	0.90	0.45	2.673
		2	3.30	0.80	0.45	2.376
		2	3.30	0.60	0.60	2.376
		2	3.30	0.50	0.60	1.980
		2	3.30	0.40	1.15	3.036
4	Side wall	2	2.65	1.10	0.90	5.247
		2	2.65	1.10	0.45	2.623
		2	2.65	1.10	0.65	3.789
		2	2.65	0.80	0.60	2.544
		2	2.65	0.60	0.45	1.431
		2	(0.80+2.65)/2	0.50	0.70	1.260
5	Wing wall	2	1.90	0.90	0.45	1.539
		2	1.90	0.80	0.45	1.368
		2	1.90	0.60	(1.65+0)/2	1.881
6	Tow wall	1	2.00	0.90	0.45	0.810
		1	2.00	0.80	0.45	0.720
		1	2.00	0.40	0.30	0.240
7	Longitudinal sill	2	2.65	0.20	0.30	0.318
8	Apron	2	2.65	2.00	0.45	4.770
Total						51.806 cum

5. C.C.W. 1:2:4 in the wall

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Head wall	1	2.00	0.45	0.025	0.0225
2	Side wall	2	0.80	0.50	0.025	0.0200
		2	1.32	0.50	0.025	0.330
3	Head wall extension	2	3.02	0.40	0.025	0.610
4	Wing wall	2	2.52	0.60	0.025	0.765
5	Longitudinal sill	2	2.65	0.20	0.025	0.265
6	Apron	1	2.65	1.60/3	0.025	0.353
6	Toe Wall	1	2.00	0.40	0.025	0.200
Total						0.2939cum

6. Tuck Pointing 1:3

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Head wall	1	2.00	-	0.85	1.70
		1	2.00	-	1.27	2.45
2	Side wall	1	2.65	-	1.65	4.37
		1	(0.80+2.65)/2	-	0.70	
3	Head wall extension	2	3.30	-	1.50	1.20
4	Wing wall	2	1.90	-	(1.665+0)/2	9.90
Total						3.13m ²

CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Cement (Bags)	Coarse Sand (cum)	Brick (No.)	G.S.B. 25-40 mm (cum)	G.S. Grit 10-20 mm (cum)
1	Sand laying	2.627 cum	-	2.227	-	-	-
2	C.C.W. 1:3:6	3.939 cum	16.93	1.772	-	3.545	-
3	Brick Masonry	51.806 cum	124.33	17.614	25903	-	-
4	C.C.W. 1:2:4	0.294 cum	1.79	0.123	-	-	0.249
5	Tuck Pointing 1:3	22.84 m ²	1.50	0.107	-	-	-
	Total		144.10	22.243	25903	3.545	0.249
	Say		144 Bags	22.243 cum	25903	3.55 cum	0.250 cum

Cost of Materials

S.No.	Name of Materials	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Cement	144 Bags	255.00/bag	36720.00
2	Coarse sand	22.243 cum	910.00/cum	20241.13
3	Brick	25903	4500.00/th	115663.50
4	G.S.B. 25-40 mm	3.55 cum	855.00/cum	3035.25
5	G.S. Grit 10-20 mm	0.250 cum	1250.00/cum	312.50
	Total			Rs.176872.38

LABOUR CHARGE

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Earth Work	38.95cum	36.66/cum	1427.90
2	Sand Laying	2.627 cum	33.33/cum	87.55
3	C.C.W. 1:3:6	3.939 cum	494/cum	1945.86
4	C.C.W. 1:2:4	0.2939 cum	400/cum	145.18
5	Brick masonry	51.806 cum	494/cum	20722.40
6	Tuck Pointing	22.84 m ²	51.61/m ²	1178.77
7	Curing	51.806 cum	25.00/cum	1295.15
8	Chowkidar	13 Man days	100.00/Man day	1300.00
9	Head Load & local taion cost 10% cost of material	-	-	11340.03
Total				Rs. 39442.84
Total Expenditure				
1. Cost of Materials			176872.38	
2 Labour Charges			39442.84	
Total			Rs. 216315.22	
Says Rs. 216315.00 only				

Design of Drop Spillway to be constructed at a place in a gully having width of 1.0 m and Catchments area 1.00 and net drop 0.50 m Taking rainfall intensity for duration equal to time of concentration of watershed and design return period of 25 years , as 120 mm/hr . The coefficient of runoff for the watershed is 0.3.

1. Hydrologic design – The design peak runoff rate(m^3/s) for the watershed form Rational formula is given as :

$$Q = \frac{C.I.A.}{360} = \frac{0.3 \times 120 \times 20.0}{360} = 2.00 \text{ m}^3/s$$

2. Hydraulic design- The maximum discharge capacity of the rectangular weir given by

$$Q = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.1+0.01F)} =$$

To find suitable value of L&H

Let us assume $L = 2.0 \text{ m}$ (since width of gully is 3.00m)

$$2.00 = \frac{1.711LH^{3/2}}{(1.1+0.01 \times 0.5)} = \frac{1.711L H^{3/2}}{(1.10+1.15)}$$

$$L H^{3/2} = \frac{2.0 \times 1.115}{1.711} = 0.350$$

$$H^{3/2} = \frac{2.23}{1.711 \times 4} = 0.65$$

$$H = (0.65)^{2/3} = 0.75 \text{ m}$$

Test $L / h = \frac{2.00}{0.25} = 2.66 \geq 2.0$ hence O.K.;

$$h / f = \frac{0.75}{1.50} = \leq 0.5 \text{ hence O.K.}$$

Heace he designed hydraulic dimensions of the Spilay are :

Crest Length (L) = 2.00 m

Weir depth (h) = 0.81m

3. Structural design -

1. Minimum headwall extension , $E = (3h + 0.6)$ or $1.5 f$ whichever is greater

$$E = 3 \times 0.81 + 0.6 \text{ or } 1.5 \times 1.50$$

$$E = 3.03 \text{ m} \quad \text{or } 2.25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Adopted} = 3.03 \text{ m}$$

2. Length of apron basin $L_B = (2.28 h/f + 0.54) = 1.5(2.28 \times 0.08 + 0.54)$
 $= 1.50 (1.20 + 0.54) = 2.61 \text{ m}$

3. Height of end sill, $S = \underline{h=0.50} = 0.16\text{m}$

4. Height of wing wall and side wall at Junction:

$$J = 2h \text{ or } [f + h + S - (L_B + 0.10)/2] \text{ whichever is greater}$$

$$= 2 \times 0.80 \text{ or } [1.50 + 0.81 + 0.27 - (2.61 + 0.10)/2]$$

$$= 1.0 \text{ or } [1.66 - 0.89] = 1.00 \text{ or } 0.77 (\text{adopt } J = 1.00 \text{ m})$$

adopt $J = 1.62 \text{ m}$

5. $M = 2(f + 1.33 h - J) = 2(1.50 + 1.33 \times 0.81 - 1.62) = 1.90 \text{ m}$

6. $K = (L_B + 0.1) - M = (2.61 + 0.1) - 1.90 = 0.81 \text{ m}$

Toe and cut off walls

Normal scour depth (N S D) $= 0.473 \times (Q / f)^{1/3} = 0.473 \times (2/1)^{1/3} = 0.473 \times 1.259 = 0.595 \text{ m}$

Maximum Scour depth (M S D) $= 1.5 \times \text{N S D} = 1.5 \times 0.595 = 0.89\text{m}$

Depth of cutoff / Toe wall 0.89 m say 0.60m

Apron thickness : For an over fall of 1.0 m . The apron thickness in concrete construction is 0.30m since structure is constructed in masonry, the Apron thickness will be $0.30 \times 1.50 = 0.45\text{m}$

Wall thickness : The thickness of wall of the structure (masonry construction) is given below . :

Description	Thickness of wall	
	Top width	Bottom width
Head wall	0.45	1.33
Side wall	0.30	1.10
Wing all and head wall extension	0.30	0.80

DETAIL ESTIMATE OF DROP SPILLWAY OF CREST LENGTH 2.00 METRE

2. Earth work in cutting in foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Side wall	2	3.40	1.30	1.15	9.38
2	Head wall	1	3.00	1.60	1.15	5.52
3	Head wall extension	2	3.00	1.00	1.15	6.90
4	Wing wall	2	1.80	1.00	1.15	4.96
5	Tow wall	1	3.00	1.00	1.15	3.45
6	Cut off wall	1	9.00	1.00	1.15	10.35
7	Apron	1	3.00	2.00	0.75	5.56
Total						46.12 cum

2 Laying of sand in the bed of foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut of wall	2	3.40	0.90	0.10	0.680
2	Head wall l	2	3.00	0.70	0.10	0.180
3	Head wall extension	2	1.80	0.10	0.10	3.60
4	Wing wall	1	3.00	0.90	0.10	2.40
5	Toe wall	1	9.00	0.90	0.10	0.900
6	Apron	1	3.00	2.65	0.10	0.795
Total						3.155 cum

3 C.C.W. 1 :3: 6 in foundation

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut off wall	1	9.00	0.90	0.15	1.35
2	Head wall	1	3.00	0.70	0.15	0.27
3	Head wall extension	2	3.40	0.10	0.15	1.02
4	Wing wall	2	1.80	0.90	0.15	0.54
5	Tow wall	1	3.00	0.90	0.15	0.36
6	Apron	1	3.00	2.65	0.15	1.192
Total						4732 cum

4. Brick masonry

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Cut off wall	1	9.00	1.00	0.90	8.100
2	Head wall	1	3.00	1.50	0.90	4.050
		1	3.00	(1.50+0.50)/2	1.50	4.500
3	Head wall extension	2	3.00	0.80	0.45	2.160
		2	3.00	0.60	0.45	1.620
		2	3.00	0.60	0.60	2.160
		2	3.00	0.50	0.60	1.800
		2	3.00	0.40	1.30	2.120
4	Side wall	2	3.40	1.00	0.45	3.060
		2	3.60	0.80	0.45	2.592
		2	3.80	0.60	0.60	2.736
		2	3.90	0.50	1.00	3.900
		2	(4.00+1.40)/2	0.40	1.50	3.240
5	Wing wall	2	1.80	1.00	0.45	1.620
		2	1.80	0.80	0.45	1.296
		2	1.80	0.50	(1.60+0)/2	1.440
6	Toe wall	1	3.00	0.80	0.45	1.080
		1	3.00	0.60	0.45	0.810
		1	3.00	0.40	0.30	0.360
7	Apron	1	3.00	2.65	0.45	0.577
8	Longitudinal sill	2	2.60	2.20	0.45	0.486
Total						53.689 cum

5. C.C.W. 1:2:4 in the wall

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Head wall	1	3.00	0.50	0.025	0.037
2	Side wall	2	1.40	0.40	0.025	0.028
		2	3.00	0.40	0.025	0.060
3	Head wall extension	2	3.00	0.40	0.025	0.060
4	Wing wall	2	2.40	0.50	0.025	0.060
5	Longitudinal sill	2	2.65	0.20	0.025	0.026
6	Apron	3	2.65	0.86	0.025	0.170
Total						0.441cum

6. Tuck Pointing 1:3

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity
1	Head wall	1	3.00	-	1.00	4.56
		1	3.00	-	1.18	5.40
2	Side wall	2	3.40	-	1.60	10.88
		2	(1.40+3.40)/2	-	1.50	7.20
3	Head wall extension	2	3.00	-	1.50	9.00
4	Wing wall	2	1.80	-	(1.60+0)/2	2.88
Total						39.86m ²

CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Cement (Bags)	Coarse Sand (cum)	Brick (No.)	G.S.B. 25-40 mm (cum)	G.S. Grit 10-20 mm (cum)
1	Sand laying	3.155 cum	-	3.155	-	-	-
2	C.C.W. 1:3:6	4.732 cum	2.34	2.129	-	4.258	-
3	C.C.W. 1:2:4	0.441 cum	2.69	0.185	26845	-	-
4	B/W 1:4	53.689 cum	128.85	18.254	-	-	0.374
5	Raised Pointing	39.86 m ²	1.83	0.187	-	-	-
	Total		153.71	23.910	26845	4.258	0.374
	Say		154	23.910	26845	4.26	0.374

Cost of Materials

S.No.	Name of Materials	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Cement	154 Bags	255.00/bag	39270.00
2	Coarse sand	23.91 cum	910.00/cum	21758.10
3	Brick	26845	4500.00/th	129802.00
4	G.S.B. 25-40 mm	4.26 cum	855.00/cum	3633.75
5	G.S. Grit 10-20 mm	0.374 cum	1250.00/cum	467.50
Total				Rs.192931.35

LABOUR CHARGE

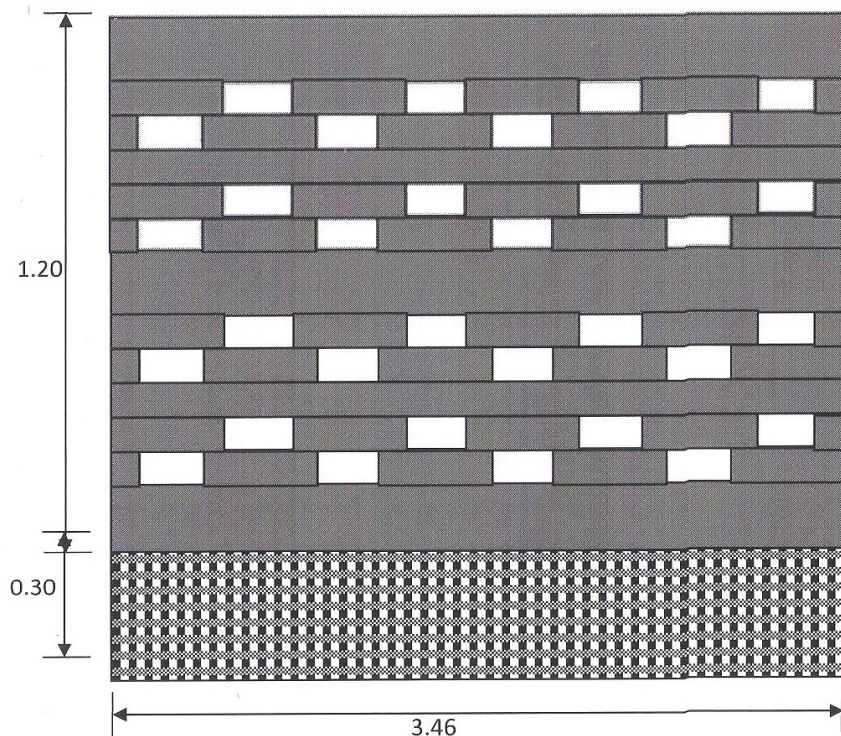
S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Earth Work	46.12 cum	36.66/cum	1690.75
2	Sand Laying	3.155 cum	33.33/cum	105.15
3	C.C.W. 1:3:6	4.732 cum	494/cum	2337.60
4	C.C.W. 1:2:4	1.441 cum	494/cum	217.85
5	B/W 1:4	53.689 cum	400/cum	21475.60
6	Tuck Pointing	39.86 m ²	51.61/m ²	2057.17
7	Curing	53.689 cum	25.00/cum	1342.22
8	Chowkidar	13 Man days	100.00/Man day	1300.00
9	Head Load & local taion cost 10% cost of material	-	-	12015.12
Total				Rs. 425441.34

Total Expenditure	
1-Cost of Materials	192931.35
2 Labour Charges	42541.34
Total	Rs. 235472.69
Says Rs. 235500.00 only	

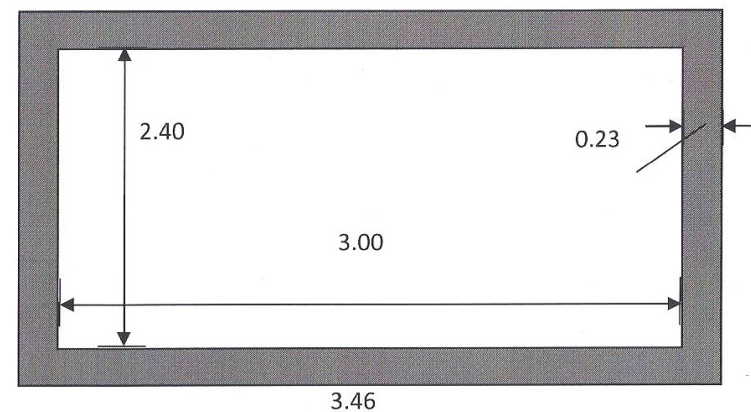
11- DRAWING AND DETAILS ESTIMATE OF THE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

(ANNEXURE-2)

DRAWING OF NADEF COMPOST STRUCTURE



ELEVATION



DESCRIPTION.

1. Brick work = 1:4.
2. Plastering = 1:4.
3. Thickness of wall = 0.23 m.
4. Total height of Structure = 1.20 + 0.30 = 1.50 m.

PLAN

(Not to Scale)

3. Thickness of wall = 0.23 m.
4. Total height of Structure = 1.20 + 0.30 = 1.50 m.

(Not to Scale)

PERPARATION OF COMPOST BY NANDEP METHD

NADEP is the name of the method. in this method glazed pit of brick masonry above Ground level is made as shown in the drying. in this method by using a little quantity of cow during, and crop residue, leaf of trees, straw and other organic materials. The method of filling up the pit is – first of all best soil of pond or field is spread in the bottom of pit as least 3” thickness and then one layer of 6” thickness and other agriculture waste is made then best soil is spread on in and on this layer the liquid made of cow dung is spread to wet the crop residue, straw etc. this method is repeated unit the pit is net completely filled up. On the top layer of this material a bulk is made and then pit is closed by earthen gara. water is spread on the top of bulk and from glazed side weekly. This process is repeated to moist the filling material always. The decomposition in filling material started and within six month filled material become compost khad.

S.No.	Description of work	No.	L.	B.	D./H.	Quantity
1.	Earth work					
	Long Wall	2	3.60	0.30	0.30	0.648
	Short Wall	2	2.33	0.30	0.30	0.419
	Total					1.067 cum
2.	Brick work 1:4					
	Long wall solid	2	3.46	0.23	0.90	1.432
	Short Wall Solid	2	2.40	0.23	0.90	0.993
	Total					2.425 cum
3.	Plastering Work					
	Long Wall	2	3.46	-	0.60	4.152
	Short Wall	2	2.40	-	0.60	2.880
	Top of Long Wall	2	3.46	0.23	-	1.591
	Top of Short Wall	2	2.40	0.23	-	1.104
	Total					9.727 m ²

ABSTRACT OF WORK

S.N.	Particulars	Quantity
1.	Earth Work	1.06 com
2.	Brick Work 1:4 2.425 + 1.616/2	3.233 cum
3.	Plastering 1:4	9.727 m ²

CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS

S.NO.	Particulars	Quantity	Cement (Bags)	Coarse Sand (cum)	Brick (nos.)
1.	Brick work 1:4	3.233 cum	5.82	0.873	1487
2.	Plastering 1:4	9.727 m ²	1.07	0.146	-
	Total		6.89	1.019	1487
	Say		7 Bags	1.02 cum	1500 nos.

COST OF MATERIALS

S.NO.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1.	Cement	7 Bags	255.00/Bag	1785.00
2.	Coarse Sand	1.02 cum	910.00/cum	928.20
3.	1 st Class Brick work 1:4	1500 nos.	4050.00/ Thousand	6075.00
	Total			Rs. 8,788.20

LABOUR CHARGES

S.NO.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1.	Earth Work	1.06 cum	36.66/cum	30.85
2.	Brick	3.233 cum	370.00/cum	1196.21
3.	Plastering	9.727 m ²	40.00/m ²	389.08
Total				Rs. 1616.14

Total Expenditure	
1. Cost of Materials	8788.20
2. Labour Charges	1616.14
Total	Rs.10,404.34
Say Rs. 10,400.00 only	

DAIRY WORK

In income generating activities through Self Help Group, landless and marginal farmers are advised to use three or four cows of SANKER breed or two or three buffalos of MURRA breed, for their good life.

Establishment of Goat Unit for S.H.G.'s formed in I.W.M.P. IInd Ambedkar Nagar

Project

District Ambedkar Nagar II is situated in eastern part of state, where the number of goat/sheep is very less and they are small in nature, Goat Population is appreciable and is fact, it is the major source of livelihood for poor people of the district. in the state , on an average, 16 kg of meat is obtained from a goat, if they are dewormmed twice, shall be increment of 4 kg in meat on an average, benefiting the farmers of the state.

Deworming and vitamins, mineral- supplement to the goats shall enhance their productivity and also improve anti-body response and protection level through vaccination, i.e., importance in efficiency of vaccination. More Productivity and assured health and low mortality shall

result into adoption of more framers to goat farming with the formation of more S.H.G. 's and in turn availability of goats for processing unit. Goat excreta shall be of immense help in enrichment of soil fertility.

Establishment of Goat Units for S.H.G.'s

Eastern region, due to the geo-climate conditions and land pattern is favorable for goat husbandry. Goats thrive Well in dry and semi-dry climate with bushes and thorny vegetation. Presently in this area, farmers rear goats for their livelihood. If goat husbandry would be transformed to intensive husbandry, there shall be more economic stability of farmers, more profit sharing and availability of running capital for future expansion. Kepping in view above fact, goat unit shall be formed in the area in intensive way.

16 Goat Unit are Proposed in I.W.M.P. IInd Project for S.H.G. one unit constituting 10 goats and 1 buck will be distributed to one S.H.G.

A register Of S.H.G. will be maintained by Secretary Of S.H.G. in the supervision of W.D.T. member . The details of beneficiaries Of S.H.G. including the breed of goat reared, breeding and feeding status, deworming status, deaths, post mortem conducted claim settlement and working status of unit will be maintained in the register.

Preferences shall be given in consecutive years in purchasing the goats and bucks for new unit, from old units for which database maintained shall be of use and it should be assured by buy back arrangement

Financial Component

S.No.	Component	Amount
1.	Cost Of 10 goat of improved breed (Not less than 6 months of age) @Rs. 3000.00 each	30000.00
2	Cost of 1 back of improved breed @ Rs.5000.00	5000.00
3	Cost of insurance @ 11.63/unit	4070.00
4	Feed cost for 3 months @ 250gm/day for goats @Rs.11.84/250gm	2930.00
5	Provision of deworming, mineral and vitamin supplement, treatment, vaccination @ Rs/160/animal	1760.00
6	The expense including monitoring expenses, register and record @Rs.170.00/unit	170.00
	Total	Rs. 43,930.40
		Say Rs. 43,950.00

Estimate of Livestock Development Activities

Total number of female animals:	Buffalo	-	2460
	Cow	-	1752
	Total	-	4212

1. Artificial Insemination (A.I.): 33% of total animals per year, i 1390 (say 1390 nos.)

Amount required for A.I. by BAIF @ 100.00/ animal.

Total Amount - Rs. 139000.00

2. Vaccination: Total number of animals in I.W.M.P IInd - 9083 nos.

1. H.S. + B.Q. @ 5.50 49956.50

2. F.M.D. @10.50 2 (Twice in a year)190743.00

Total Amount - Rs. 195738.60

3. Deworming:

Adult animals - 9083.00

Child animals - 2389.00

Albendazole for 11472 animals @ 40.56 4,65,304.00

2389 child animals@20.28 48430.00

Total Amount - Rs. 513734.00

4. Mineral Mixture: Agnmine Forte Chelated for 4000 animals @ 115.00 Rs. 460000.00

GRAND TOTAL - Rs. 848472.00

BEE KEEPING

Detail of the Unit:

S.No.	Detail of Equipment	Estimated Expenditure		Total Expenditure	
		Number	Amount (Rs)	Number	Amount (Rs)
NON RECURRING EXPENDITURE					
1	Bee Box (Italian)	1	1200.00	10	12000.00
2	Bee heives (Italian 4 frame colony @) Rs 500 /frame)	1	2000.00	10	20000.00
3	Stand (Iron angle)	1	200.00	10	2000.00
4	Ant prevented bowl	4 for one box	100.00	40	1000.00
5	Honey extraction Machine	1	2500.00	1	25000
Total					37500.00
RECURRING EXPENDITURE					
1	Sugar for one box bees	15 kg@ 35	525.00	150 Kg	5250.00
2	Mouth gourd net	1	250.00	1	250.00
3	Gloves	2 pair	200.00	2 pair	200.00
4	Wax heive @ 600/Kg	300 gram	180.00	3 Kg	1800.00
Total					7500.00
Grand Total					45000.00

MUSHROOM PRODUCTION

Detail of the Unit:

One unit for 12 crops

S. No.	Detail of Expenditure	Number/Kg	Cost (Rs)
RECURRING EXPENDITURE			
1	Paddy/Wheat Straw	3000.00Kg	6000.00
2	Pesticides	-	500.00
3	800 Span Bottle (240 Kg)	240 Kg	2500.00
4	Polythene bags	2000.00	4000.00
5	Labur	120	12000.00
6	Electric and water supply	-	3000.00
7	Maintenance of room	-	2000.00
8	Other Expnditure	-	7000.00
Total			37000.00
RECURRING EXPENDITURE			
1	Drum heter With Coil	2	2400.00
2	Chaff Cutter	1	2400.00
3	Wooden Table	1	1200.00
4	Chhanni	1	1500.00
5	Bamboo rakes	-	2000.00
6	Sprayer	1	1000.00
7	Bucket	2	500.00
8	Table Fan	1	1000.00
9	Pipe	-	1000.00
Total			13000.00
Grand Total			50000.00

12- DRWAING AND DETAILS ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION SYSTEM AND MICRO-ENTERPRISES

(ANNEXURE-3)

DEMOSTRATION OF WHEAT

1. Variety recommended for District

Irrigated - W.H.- 542

Unirrigated – K 8027 , K – 5351 (Mandakini)

Kathia – Raj 1555

2- Seed rate – 100 -125 Kg/ hectare

3- Requirement of fertilizers / ha N- 125 Kg , P- 70 -75 Kg, K-70-75 Kg

ESTIMATE OF DEMONSTRATION OF WHEAT IN EATERSHED (PER HA)

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	Tillage operation or preparation of field for sowing	100.00 kg	1000.0/ha	1000.00	Since the project is to be operated in a participatory Mode, contribution in form of the tillage ,sowing, irrigation and harvesting done by farmer is not included in the estimates
2	Cost of seed	1.00ha	18.00/kg	1800.00	
3	Sowing by seed drill	160 Kg	1000.00/ha	1000.00	
4	D.A.P. 18:46	210 Kg	573.00/50 kg	1833.60	
5	Urea	150 Kg	270.00/50 kg	1134.00	
6	Potash (M.O.P.)	1.0 0ha	300.00/50 kg	900.00	
7	Irrigation (three irrigation)	1.00ha	650.00/ha	650.00	
8	Harvesting		2000.00/ha	2000.00	
Total				5657.60	
Say				5700.00	

Hence demonstration cost of wheat /ha is Rss 5700.00

DEMOSTRATION OF GRAM IN WATERSHED AREA (per ha)

- 1 Variety Irrigated - vdai , KWR – 108 ,
 Rainfed - J.G. – 315 , Avrdhi
- 2- Seed rate /ha – 50 -55 Kg
- 3- Fertilizers requirement / ha N- 25.0 Kg , P- 80Kg, K- 30 Kg

ESTIMATE OF DEMONSTRATION OF GRAM (PER HA)

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	Tillage operation or preparation of field for sowing	1.0 ha (twice)	1000.0/ha	2000.00	Since the project is to be operated in a participatory Mode, contribution by the farmer in the form of tillage ,sowing, operation , sowing and and harvesting is not included in the estimates
2	Cost of seed	55 kg	90/kg	4950.00	
3	D.A.P.	175 Kg	573.00/50 kg	2005.50	
4	M.O.P	65 Kg	300.00/50 kg	390.00	
5	Medicine	1.00 ha	Lump sum	1250.00	
6	Harvesting	1.00 ha	700.00/ ha	700.00	
Total				8595.50	
Say				8600.00	

Hence per hectare of demonstration Rs 8600.00

DEMONSTRATION OF ARAHAR IN WATERSHED AREA (per ha)

- 1 Variety - Malviya -13 narendra -1 Amar I
 2- Seed rate /ha - 30 Kg
 3- Fertilizers requirement / ha N- 20.0 Kg , P- 50Kg, K- 40 Kg

ESTIMATE OF DEMONSTRATION OF ARAHAR (PER ha)

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	Tillage operation in preparation of field for sowing	1.0 ha	1000.0/ha	2000.00	Since the project is to be operated in a participatory Mode, contribution by the former in the form of tillage operation, sowing and and harvesting provided by participating farmers ,hence this cost is not included in the estimates
2	Cost of seed	30.0 kg	120.00/kg	3600.00	
3	Nitrogen N.P.K. 12:21:16	190.0 Kg	470.00/50 kg	1786.50	
4	Urea	-	-	-	
5	M.O.P	-	-	-	
6	Harvesting	1.00 ha	650.00	650.00	
7	Medicine	1.00 ha	Lump sum	1000.00	
Total				6386.00	
Say				6400.00	

Hence per hectare of demonstration Rs 6400.00

DEMONSTRATION OF HYBRID IN WATERSHED AREA (per ha)

1 Requirement of Seed /ha - 10 kg I

2- Requirement of fertilizers / ha N- 60.0 Kg , P- 40.00Kg, K- 40.00 Kg

ESTIMATE OF DEMONSTRATION OF BAJRA (PER ha) RAINFED

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	Tillage operation in preparation of field for sowing	1.0 ha	1000.0/ha	2000.00	Since the project is to be operated in a participatory Mode, contribution by the former in the form of tillage operation, sowing and and harvesting provided by participating farmers ,hence this cost is not included in the estimates
2	Cost of seed	10.0 kg	130.00/kg	1300.00	
3	Nitrogen N.P.K. 12:21:16	125.0 Kg	470.00/50 kg	1175.00	
4	Urea	90 kg	270.00/50 kg	486.00	
5	M.O.P	40kg	300.00/50 kg	240.00	
6	Harvesting	1.00 ha	650.00 /ha	600.00	
Total				3201.00	
Say				3200.00	

Hence per hectare of demonstration of Bajra Rs 3200.00

DEMONSTRATION OF AGRO-HORTICULTURE USING PLASTIC DRUM OF 200 LITRES CAPACITY

District Ambedkar Nagar is situated in Eastern U.P. region where there is scarcity of water and in summer temperature rises up to 45c causing upper layer of fields dry and therefore mortality rate of plants is very high. Farmers usually like to grow grain crops only. They are not interested in horticulture because of less holding. The production of crops decreases below the tree. Therefore to promote horticulture with crops a demonstration model using plastic drums for horticulture is made. Mainly crops roots go in to the soil up to “4-5” in cereal crops and “6-9” in pulses. Using plastic drums the plants will be planted 50-60 cm below the ground level which is below the root zone of crops. Therefore trees will not able to take nutrients from upper layer of fields and there will no effect of plants on crops

In summer season up to 1 to 1.50m depth of soil becomes dry causes more mortality rate of plants, using drums plants are planted below 50-60 from Ground level and in rainy and winter season up to February roots of plants goes below 2.10m below where moisture will be available and plants will be safe in summer also. Using barbed wire fencing the plants will be protected. Therefore, it is hoped that farmers will adapt this procedure for Agro-forestry and will become prosperous.

DETAIL ESTIMATE OF DEMONSTRATION OF HORTICULTURE AND MIXED CROPPING

S.No.	Description of Works	No.	L.	B.	D./H.	Quantity
1	Earth work in cutting	156	3.14 x 1.20	-	1.35	793.54
	Trench	156	1.50	0.75	0.75	131.62
	Fencing Poll	133	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.064
	Total					926.22 cum
	Farm yard manure	156x 10		-		1560 kg
	Filling of earth work with farm yard manure	156	3.14 x 1.00	-	1.20	587.80 cum
	C.C.W. 1:2:4 for fencing poll	133	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.064 cum
	Angle iron of poll	133	1.80	-	-	239.40 m
	Barbed wire	3	400	-	-	1200.00 m
	Plants	156	-	-	-	156 nos
	Plastic drum (200 litre)	156	-	-	-	156 nos

CONSUMPTION OF MATERIAL

S.N.	Description of Work	Quantity	Farmyard Manure (Kg>	Cement Bags (nos)	Coarse Sand (cum)	G.S. Grit 10-20 mm	Angle Iron (m)	Barbed Wire (Kg)	Planting Drum (nos)
1	C.C.W. 1:2:4	1.064 cum	-	6.49	-	-	-	-	-
2	Angle Iron	239.4 m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Barbed wire	1200.0m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Farmyard manure	1560.0 kg	1560 kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Plastic drum	156 nos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			1560.0 kg	6.49	0.446	0.883	239.40	1200.00	156
Say			1560.0 kg	6.50 bags	0.450 bags	0.900 cum	239.40	1200.0 m	156

COST OF MATERIALS

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1.	Fram yard manure	1560.0kg	10,00 kg	15600.00
2.	Barbed wire	1200.0m/120.0kg	60.50/kg	7260.00
3.	Angle Iron	239.40m/785kg	40.50/kg	31792.50
4.	plastick drum	156 nos	690.50each	107640.00
5.	Cement	6.50bags	255.00/bag	1657.50
6.	Coarse Sand	0.450 cum	910.00/cum	409.50
7.	G.S.Grit 10-20mm	0.900 cum	1250.00/cum	1125.00
8.	Plants	156 nos	18.00each	2808.00
		Total		Rs.1,68,292,50

LBOUR CHARGES

S.NO.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1.	Earth work	1514.02cum	36.66/cum	55503.97
2.	C.C.W 1:2:3:	1.064 cum	492.00 cum	523.88
3.	Fixing of angle iron	10 man days	100/Man Day	1000.00
4.	Fixing of barbed wire	15 man days	100/Man Day	1500.00
Total				Rs, 58,527.85

Total Expenditure	
1. Cost of materials	1,68,292.50
2. Labour Charges	58,527.85
Total	Rs.2,26,819.50.00
say	Rs.2,26,820.00 only

5- Lack of infrastructure including marketing.

(B) Soil constraints

1- Poor nutrient status of the soil

2- Physical impediment

3- Moisture stress / water logging / inadequate drainage.

(C) Plant related constraints

1- Problem of plant establishment

2- Physiological disorders

3- Fruit drop and poor productivity

4- Incidence of insects-pests.

However, apart from the above mentioned constraints, the measure bottleneck in horticulture development are poor technological advancements, high initial establishment cost, high input demand , timely operation and seasonal shortage of labours, etc.

CONCEPTS AND ADVANTAGES OF CONSERVATION HORTICULTURE

Conservation horticulture or horticulture land use based on soil and water conservation principle is a suitable alternative for utilization and management of land under rainfed conditions. Thus horticulture development in watershed management appears to be the most appropriate technique for sustained productivity as well as for restoration of degraded lands. In fact, horticulture system meet all the basic needs-food, fruits, fodder, fuel and timber besides, providing employment and sustaining a number of products for industries.

The fruit trees grown with crops can provide. fuel from pruned-shoots and dried- bra leaf--fodder for animals and leaf litter that can be utilized as mulch material and organic matter the leaf litter of deciduous fruit trees not only protects the top soil from the impact of raindrops but also improve soil structure, reduces évapotranspiration, increases infiltration and add to the nutrient status of soil. Therefore conservation based horticulture land use system assumes great significance as fruit trees on degraded lands provide higher returns and offer alternative opportunity in non-arable areas where cropping may not be possible.

CONSERVATION HORTICULTURE PRACTICES

Some of the important practices are given below

1- Selection of Suitable Fruits Types: For the success of conservation horticulture, selection of hardy varieties resistant to diseases and pests and use of local or other hardy root stocks for raising fruit-trees is of great importance. The major part of the reproductive cycle i.e. Period from flowering to fruiting must also fall during maximum water availability period and the root ripening must be completed before the onset of dry summer (April-May).

Ber, Guava, Karonda, Be), Amla, Lemon, and Phalsa etc. are the plants which fulfill this requirement and all these fruit plants are most suitable for Bunde region.

2- Planting Techniques: For degraded lands, pits should be dug of 1m x 1m x 1m size, the excavated soil is mixed with Farmyard Manure (FYM) @ 5-10kg/pit with doses of potash and phosphorous and some insecticide / pesticide (numicide / aldrex) for prevention of white ant. Planting of the fruits plants should be done with the onset of monsoon.

3- Use of Root Stokes: Budding and grafting on the wild root stock gives benefit of the establishment root and in turn provides better quality fruits with high field potential. For example, Ziziphun Ambedkar Nagar ritiana, a wild ber can be successful budded with scion of improved cultivars, This practice is only successful where sizable patch of wild root stock is available. The budded/grafted stock needs intensive management as it is required to be protected from the wild animals, birds,

insects, pests etc. The wild root stock develops efficient top root to provide moisture and nutrients to the scion. Amla. Bel is other examples of raising the improved cultivation the wild root stock.

4- In Situ Water Harvesting: Since on slopy lands, runoff water is considerably higher, therefore, it should be harvested and used. The run off can be utilized for growing fruit plants in such a way that each tree in the established plants is at the time of fruit setting and fruiting. Moisture available at this critical period improves the fruit yield.

Runoff water will be harvested and stored in tanks during the rains. The stored water will be utilized at the time when the fruit trees show moisture stress during dry months. Counter trenches will dug between the rows of fruit trees because this is effective in conserving moisture and providing soil erosion.

5-Mulching: Mulching is practiced to conserve moisture. It prevents the loss of moisture by evaporation and improve water intake by the soils. Various organic (Straw, hay, manure, tree leaves, dry wads) Mulches are used for mulching. Use of plastic mulch has been taken in rainfed and dryfarming conditions to increase the productivity by minimizing evapotranspiration losses.

6-Drip Irrigation: Drip irrigation saves water by 40 to 70 percent and two to three times more area can be irrigated with the same amount of available water. It has the advantages that it ensures uniform distribution of water, provides perfect control over water application and minimizing the losses during convergence and seepage.

Estimate of Orchard Development in the Watersheds Per Hectare (Without Fencing)

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
A, Horticulture					
1.	Soil Working 1m x 1m size pits (270nos.) including cost of refilling	270.00 cum	36.66/cu m	9898.20	Since, the project is to be operated in a participatory mode, contribution in the form of labour input for pit digging, FYM and its applications, weeding and hoeing are to be provided by the participating farmers, hence the costs are not included in the estimates,
2.	Application of Farmyard manure including cast		L.S.	450.00	
3.	Cost of NPK mixture. neemicide @ 250 gm/plants		L.S.	400.00	
4.	Cost of plants (including 15% etc. for mortality) including transportation and planting	310 nos.	15.00/Plant	4650.00	
5.	Casualty replacement @ 10% of item no. 4&5			465.00	
6.	Cost of 2 weeding and hoeing		1.00/Plant	540	
7.	Contingency and unforeseen (3%)			492.00	
	Total			Rs.6,007.00	
	Say			Rs. 6,000.00	
	Maintenance cost 2 nd Year onwards – 15% of 1 st year cost			900.00	
	For next 5 years i.e., Rs. 900x5			4500.00	
	Total Cost			Rs. 10,500.00	
	Say			Rs.10,500.00	
B. Agro-Horticulture (Cost per ha)					
1	Cost of raising 270 plants UP to 5 year @ Rs. 10,000.00			10500.00	The remarks mentioned under Horticulture are also applicable for agro Horticulture.
2	Cost of raising agricultural Crops @ Rs. 5,000 per hectare per year			5000.00	
	Total			Rs.15,500.00	

Estimate of Orchard Development in the Watersheds Per Hectare (With Fencing)

S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
A, Horticulture					
1.	Soil Working 1m x 1m size pits (270nos.) including cost of refilling	270.00 cum	36.66/cum	9898.20	Since,the project is to be operated in a participatory mode,countribution in the form of labour input for pit digging, FYM and its applications, weeding and hoeing are to be provided by the participating farmers, hens the cots are no included in the eastmates,
2.	Aplicetion of Farmyard manure inclding cast		L.S.	450.00	
3.	Cost of NPK mixture. neemicide @ 250 gm/plants		L.S.	400.00	
4.	Cost of plants (including 15% etc. for mortality) including transportation and planting	310 nos.	15.00/Plant	4650.00	
5.	Casualty replacement @ 10% of item no. 4&5			465.00	
6.	Cost of 2 weeding and hoeing		1.00/Plant	540	
7.	Contingency and unforeseen (3%)			492.00	
	Total			Rs.6,007.00	
	Say			Rs. 6,000.00	
	Maintenance cost 2 nd Year onwards – 15% of 1 st year cost			900.00	
	For next 5 years i.e.,Rs. 900x5			4500.00	
	Total Cost			Rs. 10,500.00	
	Say			Rs.10,500.00	
B. Agro-Horticulture (Cost per ha)					
1	Cost of raising 270 plants UP to 5 year @ Rs. 10,000.00			10500.00	The remarks mentioned under Horticulture are also applicable for agro Horticulture.
2	Cost of rasing agricultural Crops @ Rs. 5,000 per hectare per year			5000.00	
3.	Fencing			45300.00	
	Total			Rs.60,800.00	

COST IN PLANTING ONE PLANT WITH DIGGING, FILLING MIXED WITH FYM AND COST OF PLANT

S. n	Particular	No.	L	B	D/H	Quantity	Rate	Amount	
1	Earth work in digging	1	1.0	1.0	1.00	1.00	36.66	36.66	
2	Cost of FYM,in kg/pit	1	-	-	-	10kg	8.00	8.00	
3	Filling of pits mixed with FYM and soil	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	36.66	36.66	
4	Cost of plants	1	-	-	-	1	18.00	18.00	
Total									171.32
Say									Rs.172.00

ESTMATE FOR SILVI-PASTROAL SYSTEM (RS.ha⁻¹) PLANTATIONS (800 PLANTS ha¹)

S. N	Particulars of work	Rate (Rs.)	Cost (Rs.)	Remarks
1-	Clear felling or bush clearance of area Infected with Lantana etc,including cost of burning	LS	550.00	The area is to be procted through biofencing
2-	Soil working – earth work ,digging of Pits / holes 60 cm deep, 30cm dia -800 Nos.Including cost of refilling and trenching.(400trenches/ha)	LS	6085.00	
3-	Cost of seedlings for 900 nos and grass /legumes seeds and planing.sowing	-	2050.00	Rs.2.00 per seeding
4-	Weeding and hoeing(2 Nos.)	LS	300.00	
Total			8985	
Maintenance 2nd Years 15% of the 1st year Xpenditure including being up 1st year failure				
Grand total			10.335.00	
say			10.335.00	

DEMONSTRATION OF GREEN MANURING

Green Manuring is very useful but due to sowing of Kharif season crop, lack of suitable type of seeds, and limitation of moisture, it is not widely practiced. Green Manuring brings immediate advantage because of its quick decomposition where as FYM and compost improves the soil physical condition in the long-run. Benefits of Green Manuring accrue from substitution of chemical fertilizers, enhance soil biological activities and erosion control due to vegetative cover. Sesbania Species (Dhaincha) and Crotonia Juncea (Sunhemper Sanai) are most common green manure crops. They accumulate about 100 kg N/ha in their biomass and 64-88% of this is derived from atmosphere. Apart from direct benefit of green Manuring as a source of nutrients and organic matter, it has the capacity to mobilize soil phosphorus and other nutrients. It also helps in reclamation of problem of soil, e.g., Sesbania helps in removing exchangeable sodium and reclamation of salt affected soils.

In District Ambedkar Nagar more fields are kept fallow and only single crop in Rabi is grown. Therefore, this area is suitable for Green Manuring. Therefore, in I.W.M.P.IInd Ambedkar Nagar Project, efforts will be made to oblige the farmers for Green Manuring.

4 typical estimate is made for Green Manuring is given below:

ESTIMATE FOR GREEN MANURING IN THE WATERSHED (PER ha)

S.No.	Particulars	Rate	Cost	Remark
1	Seed of Sesbania (Dhanicha) 25 Kg /ha	25.00 /kg	625	Since the project to be operated in a participatory mode contribution in the form of tillage will be done by farmers in not included in the estimate
2	Tillage operation before sowing and to plough the plants of dhaincha after 40 – 45 days of sowing for Green Manuring	1000/ ha Before and after saring	2000.00	
	Total		Rs . 625.00	

Therefore cost per hectare of Green Manuring is Rs. 625.00/ha

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Introduction: The sound animal industry in any country centers around good quality feed and fodders. The livestock population in India is nearly 15% of the total livestock population of the world, though we have only 2% of the world's geographical area. The project on green and dry fodder requirement in India has been estimated at 1061 and 590 million tons by 2010 A-D, while the present feed and fodder resources in the country can meet only 4% of the requirement. The grazing intensity is very high i.e., 26 adult cattle unit (ACU)/ha as against 0.8 ACU in the developing countries. The importance of grasses for protection and production, the two aspects of soil and water conservation is well known. Grass is unique in that it is the only resource utilized in situ by grazing. A "grassland" or more appropriately, a "range" is defined as "the areas which are predominantly covered with grasses or grass like plants and are primarily utilized as forage for grazing animals or used as hay." The grasslands are the major sources of food to the animals.

Pasture Management: All grazing areas are referred to as pastures, but more specifically the term is applied to cultivated grassland used for grazing. Thus pastures are artificial grasslands with or without non-grass vegetation (such as legumes) that are created with selected high forage-yielding grass and legume species and with inputs like fertilizers and irrigation and carefully managed to exclude all other vegetation. Pastures are usually fenced and used either for grazing, for hay and silage making or for both.

Intensive Fodder Production: In areas where the major enterprise of the farmers centers around the milk production. Continuous supply of green fodder round the year is the basis for success of such an industry. Under the aegis of ICAR's all India coordinated Research Project on Forage Crops, several highly productive fodder cropping systems have been tested and recommendations made for their general use. For central region important intensive crop rotations are presented as given below:

Zone wise crop rotations		Green fodder yield(t / ha)
Central region		
1-	Hybrid napier +Cowpea-Berseem+Japanrape	286.3
2-	Maize+Cowper-Jowar-Berseem+Japanrape	197.2
3-	iawar+Cowper-Berseem+Japanrape-Jawer+Cowpea	168.6

Conservation on of Forages: In order to sustain animal production, it is essential that the optimum feeding should be maintained round the year. In India, we have two seasons, rainy season and winter season, when surplus quantities of green fodder is available- country to this there are 2 to 3 months of lean periods(October-November and April to July) when the fodder availability to animals is at its low. In the summer months, it is difficult even to meet the maintenance

requirements of the animals. Stage of maturity to feed the animals adequately during the lean period. The conservation of forages could be done in the form of silage from cultivated fodders (legumes and cereals) and also pasture grasses.

Forages could also be conserved in the form of hay when dried to its nutrients. This feed stuff is quantitatively important from both maintenance and nutritional point of view.

Agro-forestry system for fodder production: A number of fodder trees play an important role in human food security through their function as animal food sources, especially as drought services. Agro-forestry systems consisting of such trees and animals and/or pasture are called Silvo-Pastoral system. Silvi-Pasture (or Silvo-Pastoral system) is the most promising alternate land use system which integrates multipurpose trees, shrubs, legumes and grasses mostly on non arable, degraded and marginal lands for optimizing land productivity. It helps in conservation of vegetation, soil and nutrients and provides forage, timber and fuel wood on a sustainable basis. Potentials of Semi-arid region for different **forage production systems.**

Region Forge Production Systems

Semi arid Integration of Agro-Silvi-Pasture, dry land agriculture on cultivated lands. Forage-cum- Copping forming on the marginal and sub marginal lands with intercropping dry lands cereals and legumes

ROLE OF GRASSLAND IN SOIL CONSERVATION

The grass plant itself protects the soil from the forces of water erosion including the impact of rain drops and surface flow. Grass acts a spring cushion intercepting and broking up the falling rain drops in their way down. Conducting the water down the blades and stems of the plants and finally allowing it to reach the ground as fine sprays without disturbing the surface. Clamps of grass plants, in a mechanical way, obstruct-flowing water and reduce its rate of flow. In fact to control soil erosion whatever technique is adopted, there are four approaches to deal with the problem:

- 1- To condition the soil to make it resistant to determent and transportation and create more absorptive surface layer.
- 2- To cover the soil so that it is protected from the impact of wind and rain drops.
- 3- To decrease the velocity of wind or runoff water.
- 4- To provide safe disposal outlet for surplus run off.

Grass in the nature highly efficient device to protect the soil from destructive forces like rain , wind etc. Grass and legumes increase the aggregation of soil particles; improve soil structure and water holding capacity of the soil. Grasses gives quicker protection to eroded lands. To establish gully sides, water ways, gully head and check dams. Grass is perhaps the most effective and economical tool. It can put to various uses in soil conservation:

- 1- Strip cropping, rotational cropping or lay farming.
- 2- Stabilization of bunds and terraces.
- 3- Stabilization of gullies, diversion or drainage channels.
- 4- Stabilization of sand dunes.
- 5- Meadows and pasture on steep slopes.
- 6- Fertility builder for eroded soil.

Expected/Estimated Outcomes (IWMP-IInd) Ambedkar Nagar

S. No.	Name of the District	Item	Unit of measurement	Pre-project Status	Expected Post-project Status	Remarks
1	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	Status of water table	Meters	8-10	7-8	
2		Ground water structures repaired/ rejuvenated	No.	-	120	
3		Quality of drinking water	Quality	Poor	Good	
4		Availability of drinking water	Days	310	365	
5		Increase in irrigation potential	%	3	6	
6		Change in cropping/ land use pattern	Cropping pattern	Single/ double	Double/ multiple	
7		Area under agricultural crop	Ha	4950.00	5955.00	
8		i Area under single crop	Ha	3850.00	4350.00	
9		ii Area under double crop	Ha	105.00	1000.00	
10		iii Area under multiple crop	Ha	605.00	805.00	
11		Net increase in crop production area	Ha	-	1400.00	
12		Increase in area under vegetation	Ha	8.00	70.00	
13		Increase in area under horticulture	Ha	10.00	170.00	
14		Increase in area under fuel & fodder	Ha	18000	25000	
15		Increase in milk production	Av.lit/day/ cattle	1.75	3.10	
16		No. of SHGs	No.	12	52	
17		Increase in no. of livelihoods	No.	5	15	
18		Increase in income	Rs.	19225.50	25225.50	
19		Migration	%	9.00	5.00	
20		SHG Federations formed	No.	-	5	
21		Credit linkage with banks	No.	8	32	
22		Resource use agreements	%	Agreed	100% as per required	
23		WDF collection & management	%	5-10	100% collection during project period	
		Summary of lessons learnt				

Date;

Signature of officers authorized
by State Govt. with name and Designation

PERPARTION OF DPR

Detail Project Report Of Integrated Watershed Management Programme IWMP IInd had been prepared through base line/bench Mark survey for Physiographic climate, soil land use, vegetation, hydrology and socio economic date analysis PRA have been exercised to collect primary date secondary date have been collected from Revenue Statistics department Statistical Magazine oft the district, Ambedkar Nagar . Toposheet (1:50000) survey of india Dehradoun and technical & specifie input and health with perpartion and drafting of detail project report.

Staff at PIA level

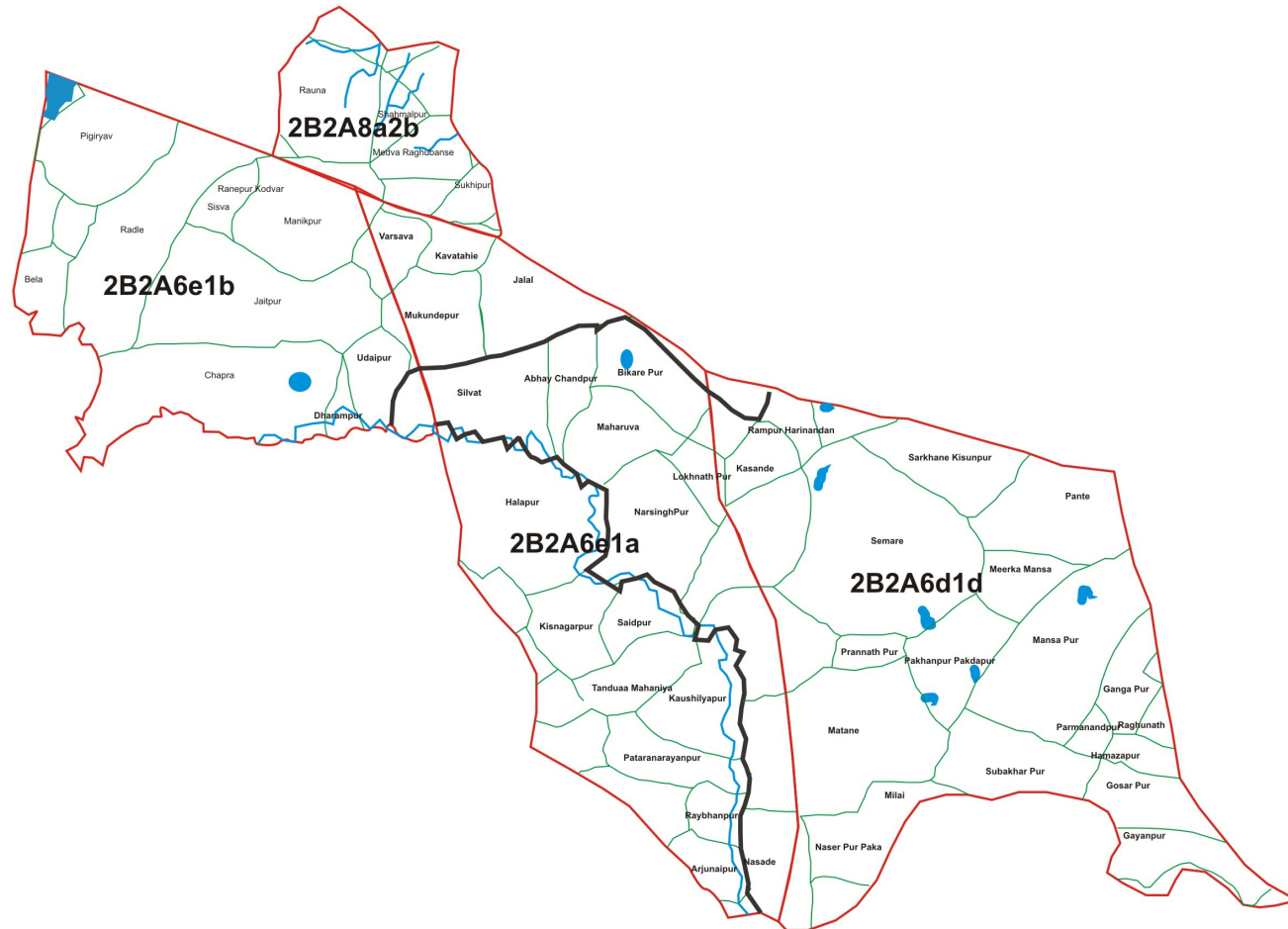
S.N.	Name	Designation	Qualification
1	2	3	4
1	Sri Mubin Ahmad Ansari	BSA, IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Inter, Cvil Engineering Diploma
2	Dr N. K. Singh	Scientist,	Ph. D.
3	Ashish Singh	Computer Opreter	B.Tech.
4	Dr. Ranjana Singh	Geologist	M.Tech.
5	Sri Vijay Kumar Chubey	JE IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Inter, Agril Engineering Diploma
6	Sri Rakesh Kumar vajpei	Accountant IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	M. Com
7	Sri Sher Bahadur	Ziledar IWDP Ambedkar Nagar	B.A.
8	Sri Shiv Charan singh rawat	Draft man IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Draftsman Si.
9	Sri O.P Varma	Asci. IWDP Ambedkar Nagar	MSc. Ag.
10	Sri Sankatha Singh	Tracer IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	M.A.
11	Sri Krishna Singh	S. Clerk, IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	B.A.
12	Sri Kailasj Ram	Jr. Clerk IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	B.A.
13	Sri Madan Prasad	Irri Superwisar IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Inter
14	Sri Ravindra nath srivastava	Irri Superwisar IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Iner
15	Sri Vanshraj Patel	Irri Superwisar IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	B.Sc. B.Ed.
16	Sri Jatasankar Srivastava	SP, IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Inter
17	Sri Uday Raj Yadav	SP, IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Inter
18	Sri Vijay Pratap Singh	Munsi IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Inter
19	Sri Ram Prasad Rai	IV th Class IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Class 9
20	Sri Ravi Srivastava	IV th Class IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Class 7
21	Smt. Sakhraj Yadav	IV th Class IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Class 8
22	Sri Ram Vilash Yadav	IV th Class IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Class 7
23	Sri Jagannath Yadav	IV th Class IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Class 8
24	Sri Anil Varma	IV th Class IWDP,Ambedkar Nagar	Class 8

Village Map of A Cluster of All 4 Watershed

Project Name : IWMP-Ambedkar Nagar

District Name : Ambedkar Nagar

Block Name : Katehari



LEGEND

■ BLOCK BOUNDARY

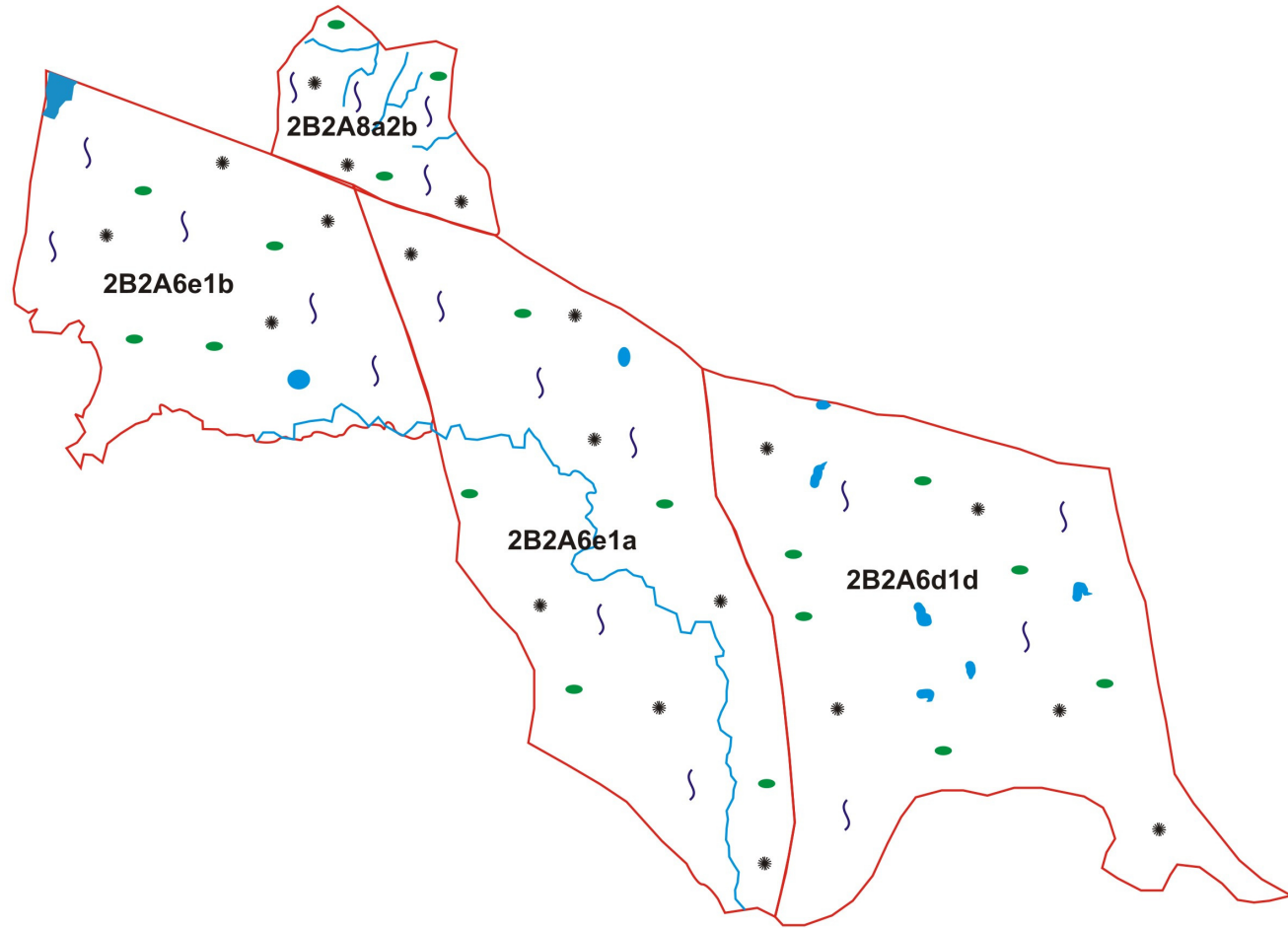
■ DRAINAGE

■ VILLAGE BOUNDARY

■ WATERSHED BOUNDARY



NOT USE FOR SCALE



LEGEND

- FORM PONDS
- OPEN WELL

- NATURAL PONDS
- WATERSHED BOUNDARY

- BORE WELL

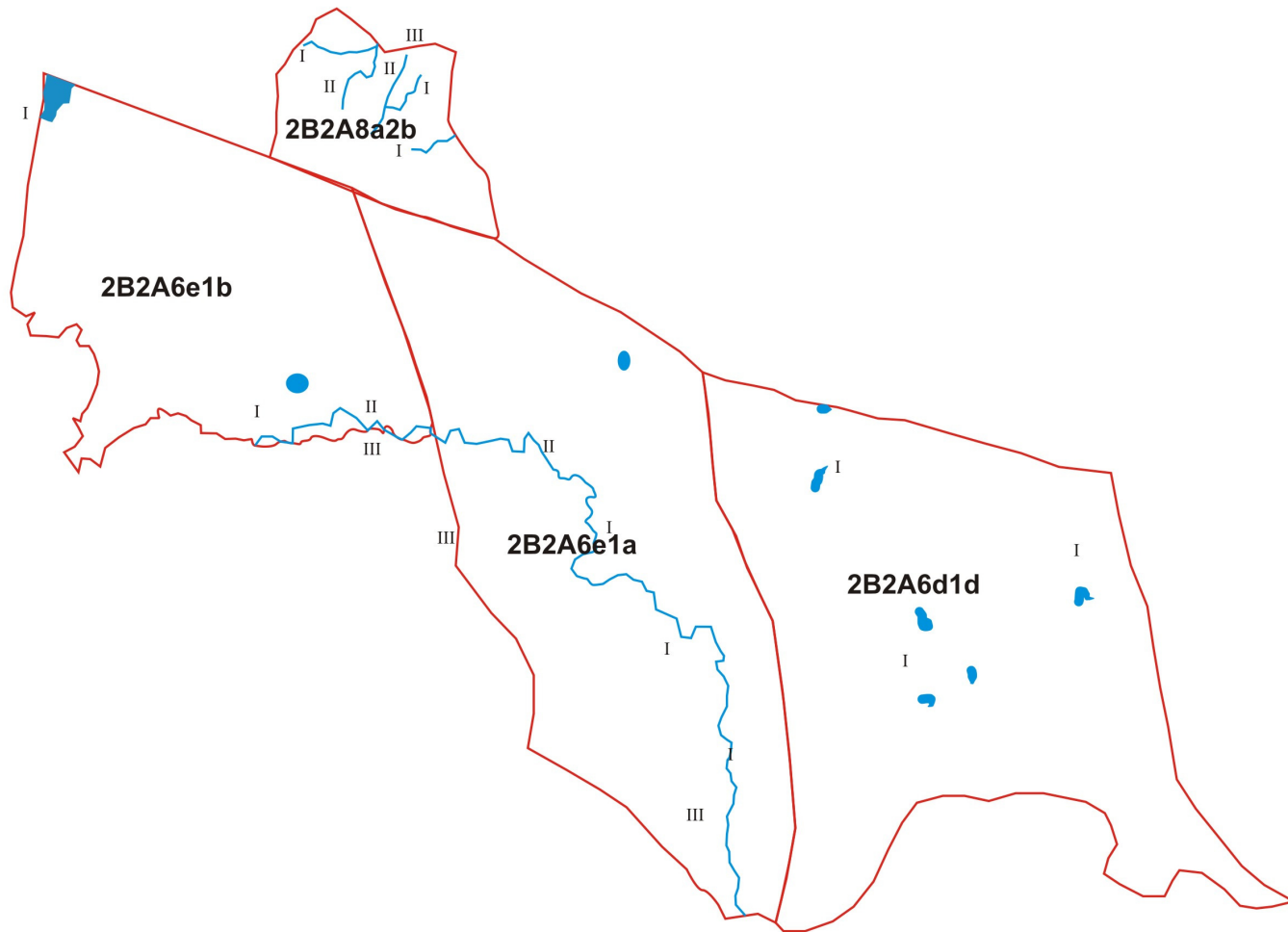


Drainage Map of A Cluster of All 4 Watershed

Project Name : IWMP-Ambedkar Nagar

District Name : Ambedkar Nagar

Block Name : Katehari



LEGEND

 DRAINAGE

 WATERSHED BOUNDARY



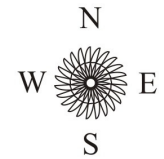
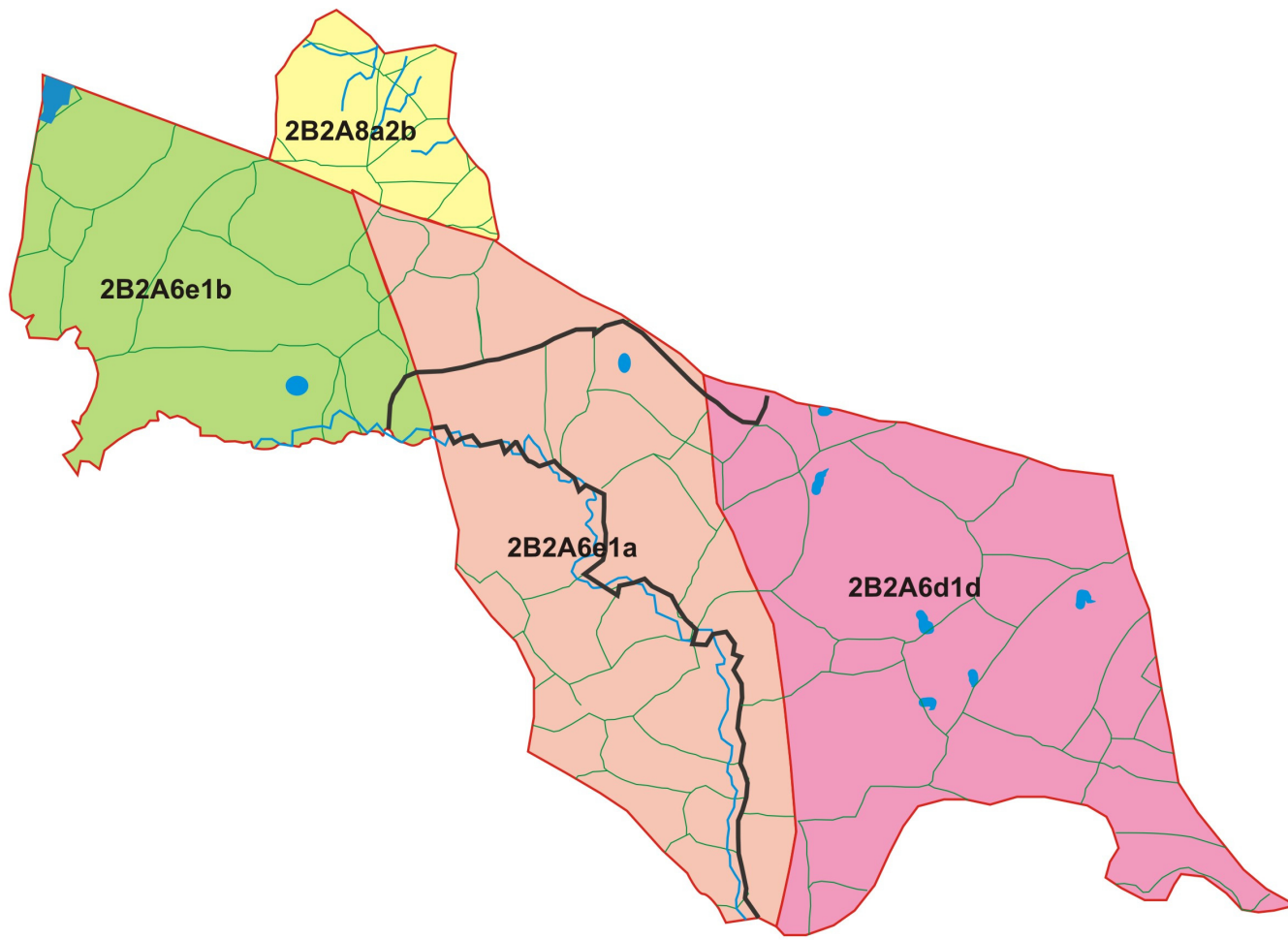
NOT USE FOR SCALE

Watershed Map of A Cluster of All 4 Watershed

Project Name : IWMP-Ambedkar Nagar

District Name : Ambedkar Nagar

Block Name : Katehari



LEGEND

 DRAINAGE

 VILLAGE BOUNDARY

 WATERSHED NAME & CODE

 WATERSHED BOUNDARY



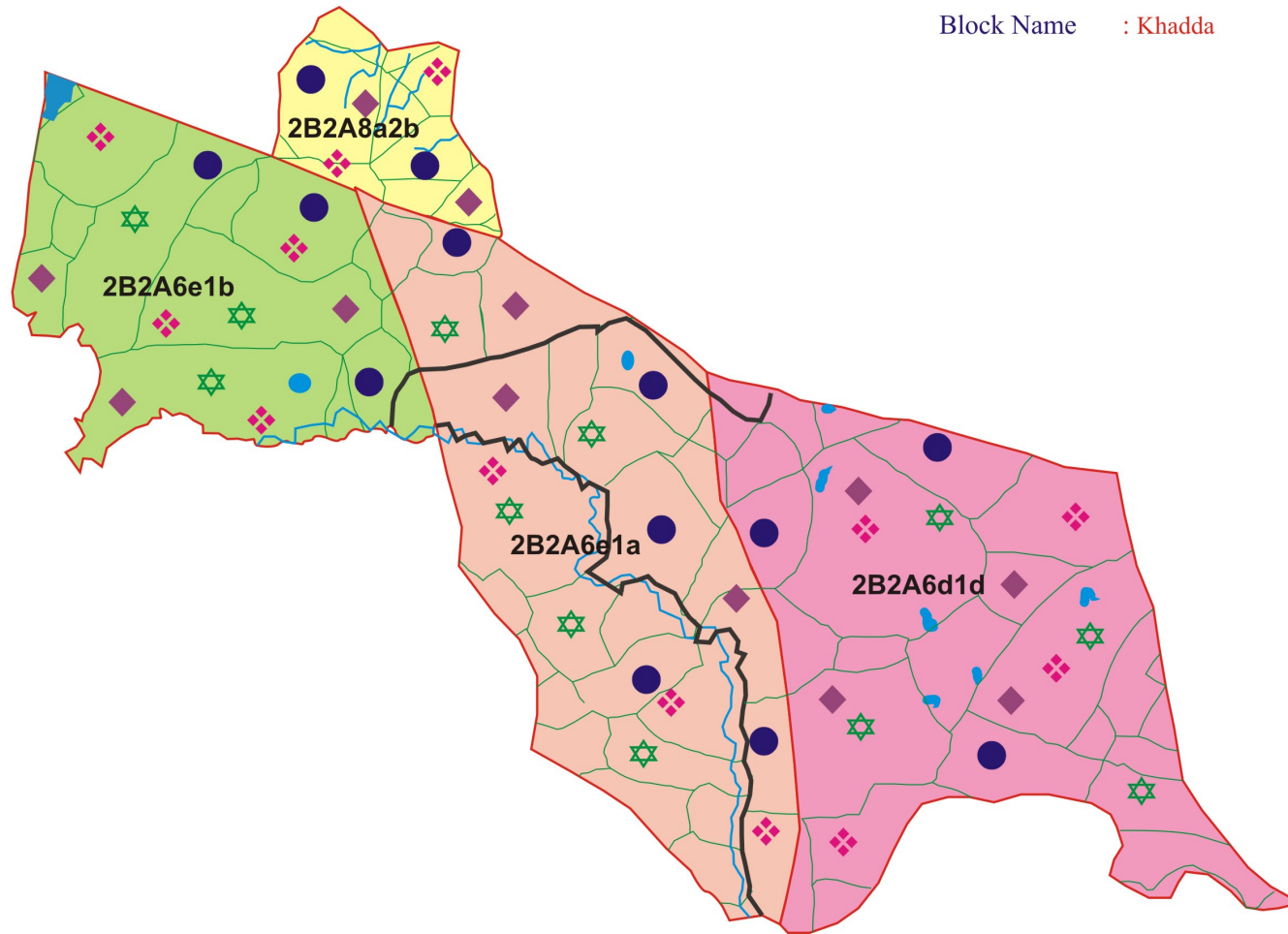
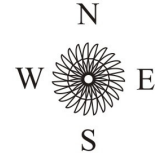
NOT USE FOR SCALE

Proposed Action Plan Map of A Cluster of All 4 Watershed

Project Name : IWMP-Kushin Nagar

District Name : Kushin Nagar

Block Name : Khadda



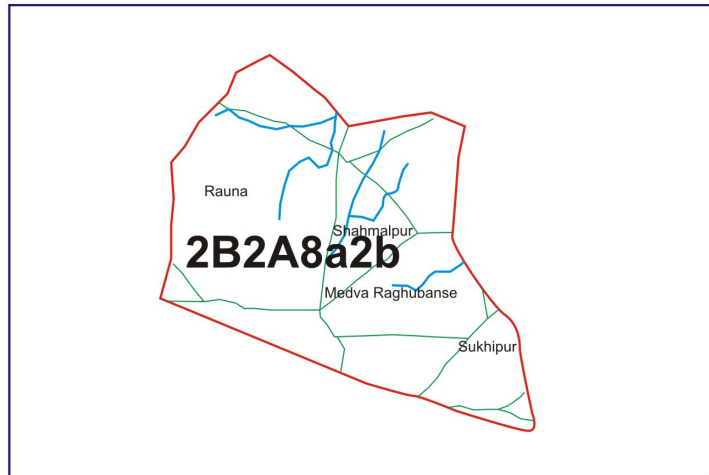
LEGEND

- Engineering Works
- Vegetation Works
- Livelihood Activities
- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- Production & Micro Enterprises



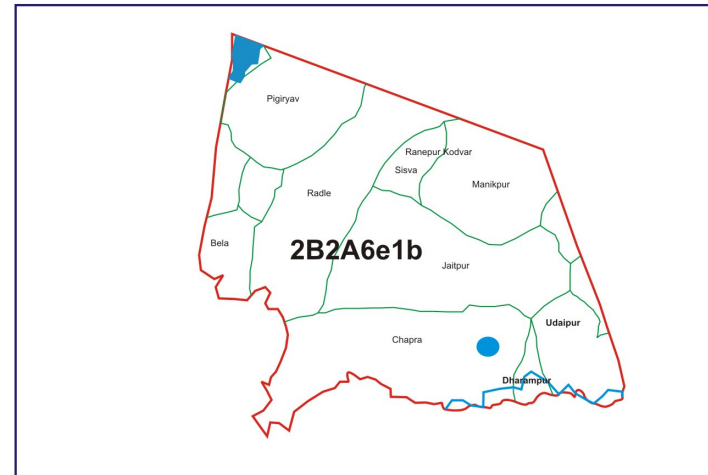
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Name of Watershead & Code No.-2B2A8a2b



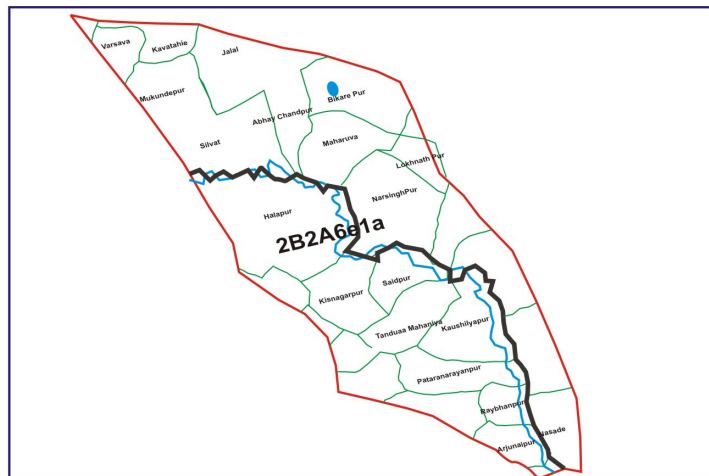
Index Map

Name of Watershead & Code No.-2B2A6e1b



Index Map

Name of Watershead & Code No.-2B2A6e1a



Index Map

Name of Watershead & Code No.-2B2A6d1d



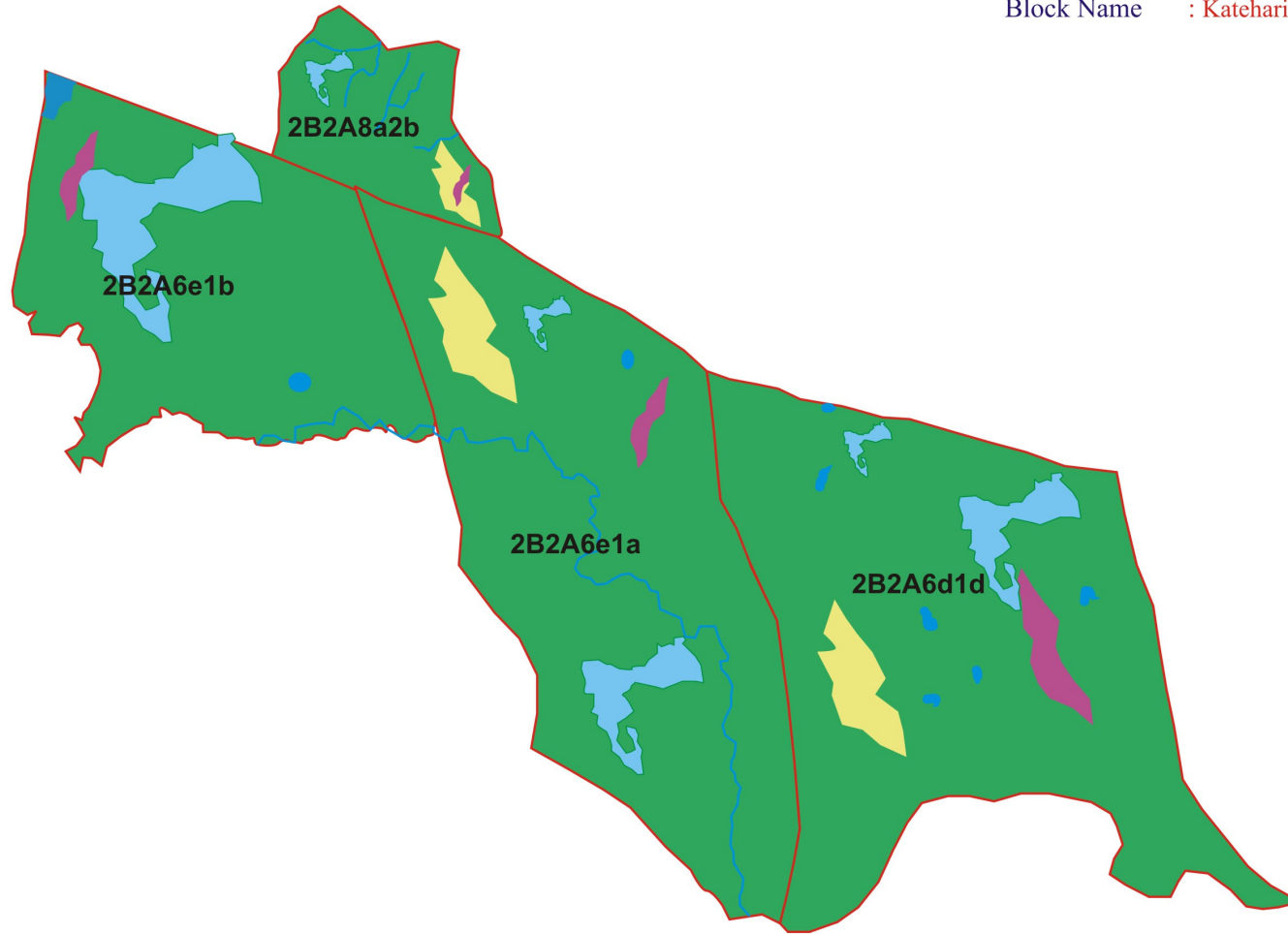
Index Map

Soils & Land Capability Class Map of A Cluster of All 4 Watershed

Project Name : IWMP-Ambedkar Nagar

District Name : Ambedkar Nagar

Block Name : Katehari N



LEGEND

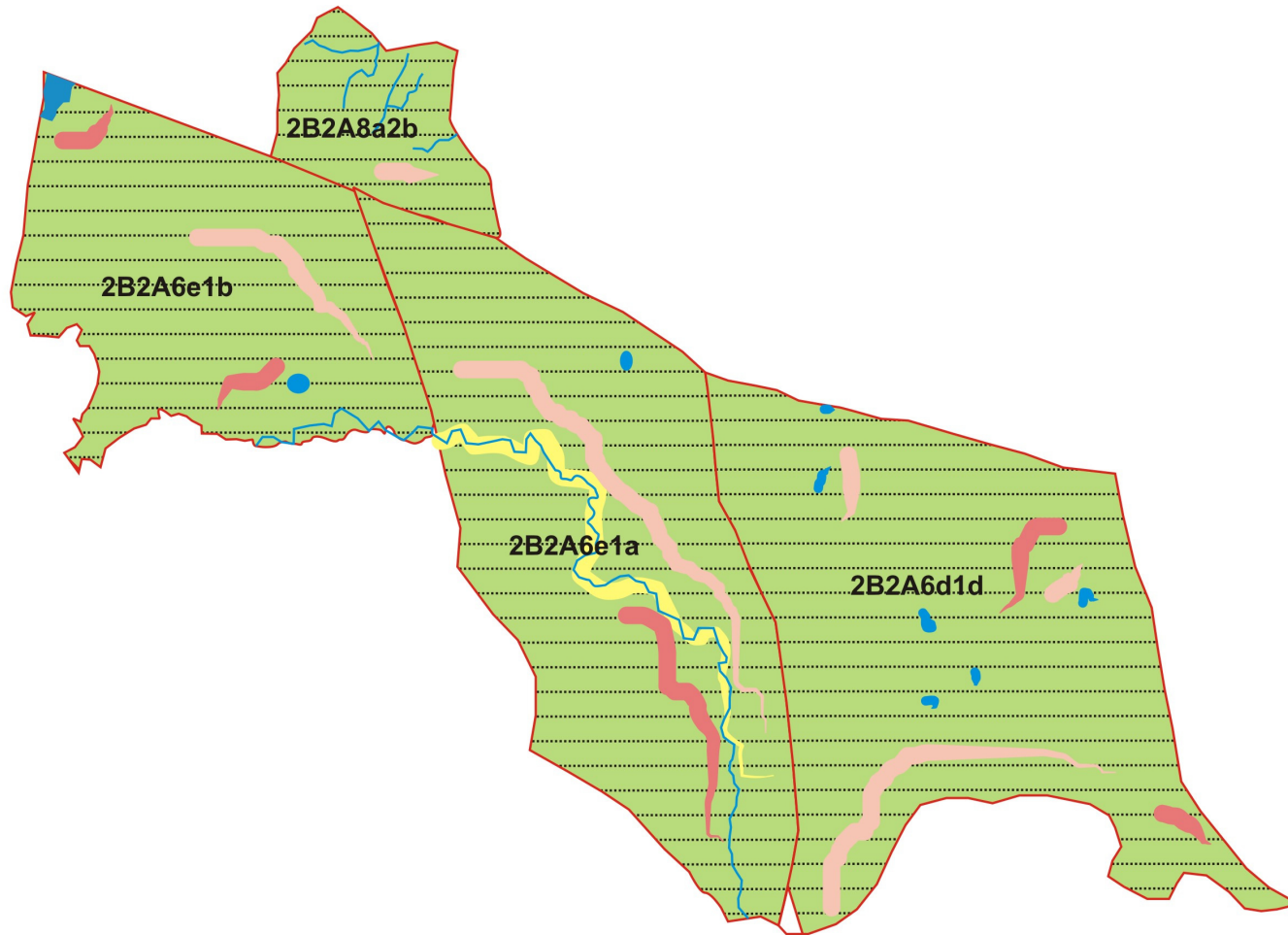
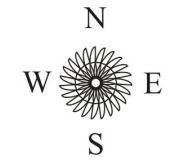
- Waterbody
- Fine Lomy
- Very Fine
- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- Sandy
- Coarse Loamy



NOT USE FOR SCALE

Slope Map of A Cluster of All 4 Watershed

Project Name : IWMP-Ambedkar Nagar
District Name : Ambedkar Nagar
Block Name : Katehari



LEGEND

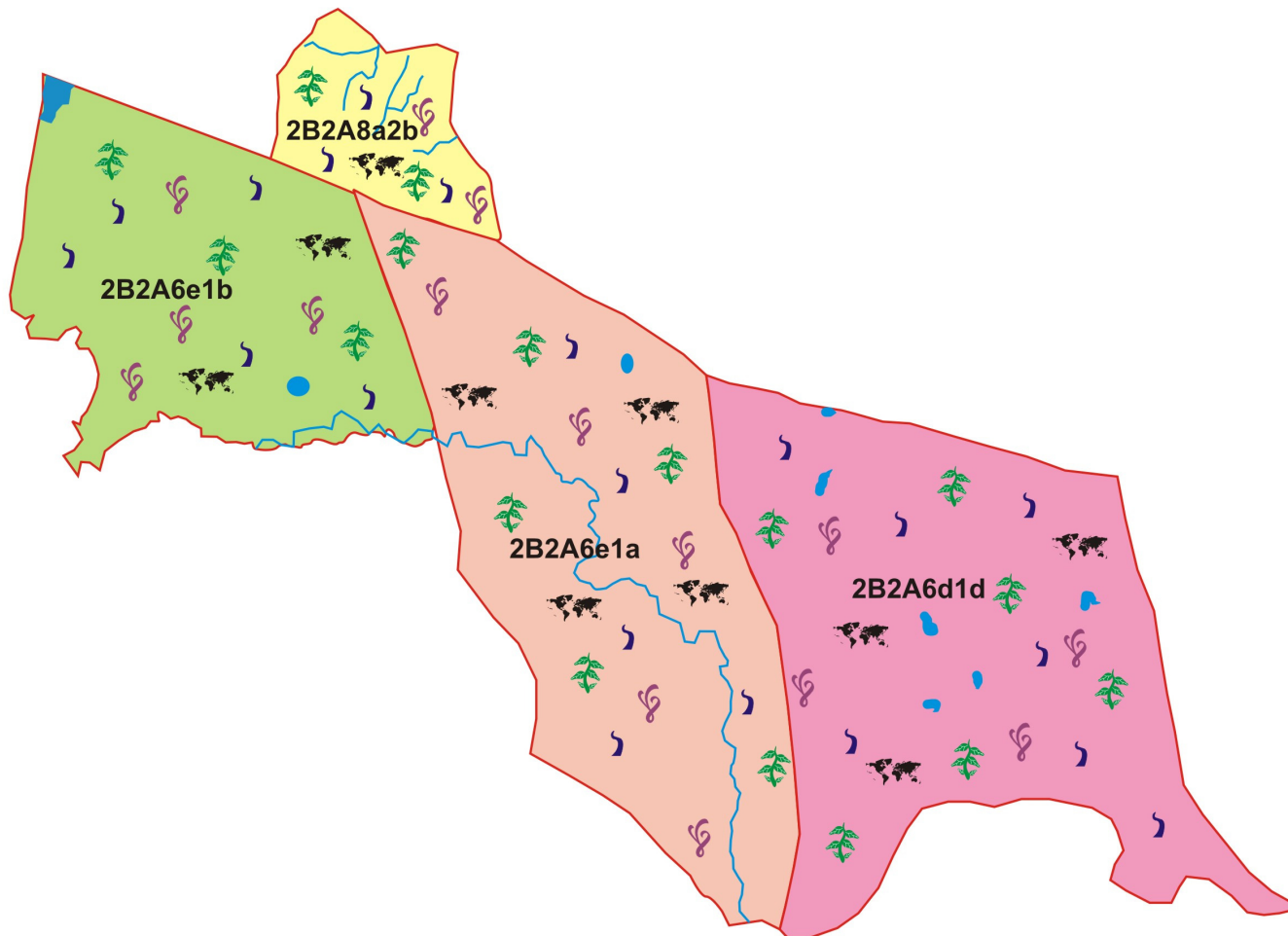
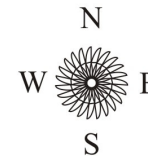
- Waterbody
- 1-2 %
- 2-3 %
- 3-4 %
- 2.00 %
- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- 3.00 %



NOT USE FOR SCALE

Land Use / Land Cover Map of A Cluster of All 4 Watershed

Project Name : IWMP-Ambedkar Nagar
District Name : Ambedkar Nagar
Block Name : Katchari

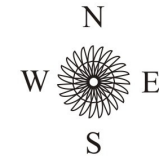
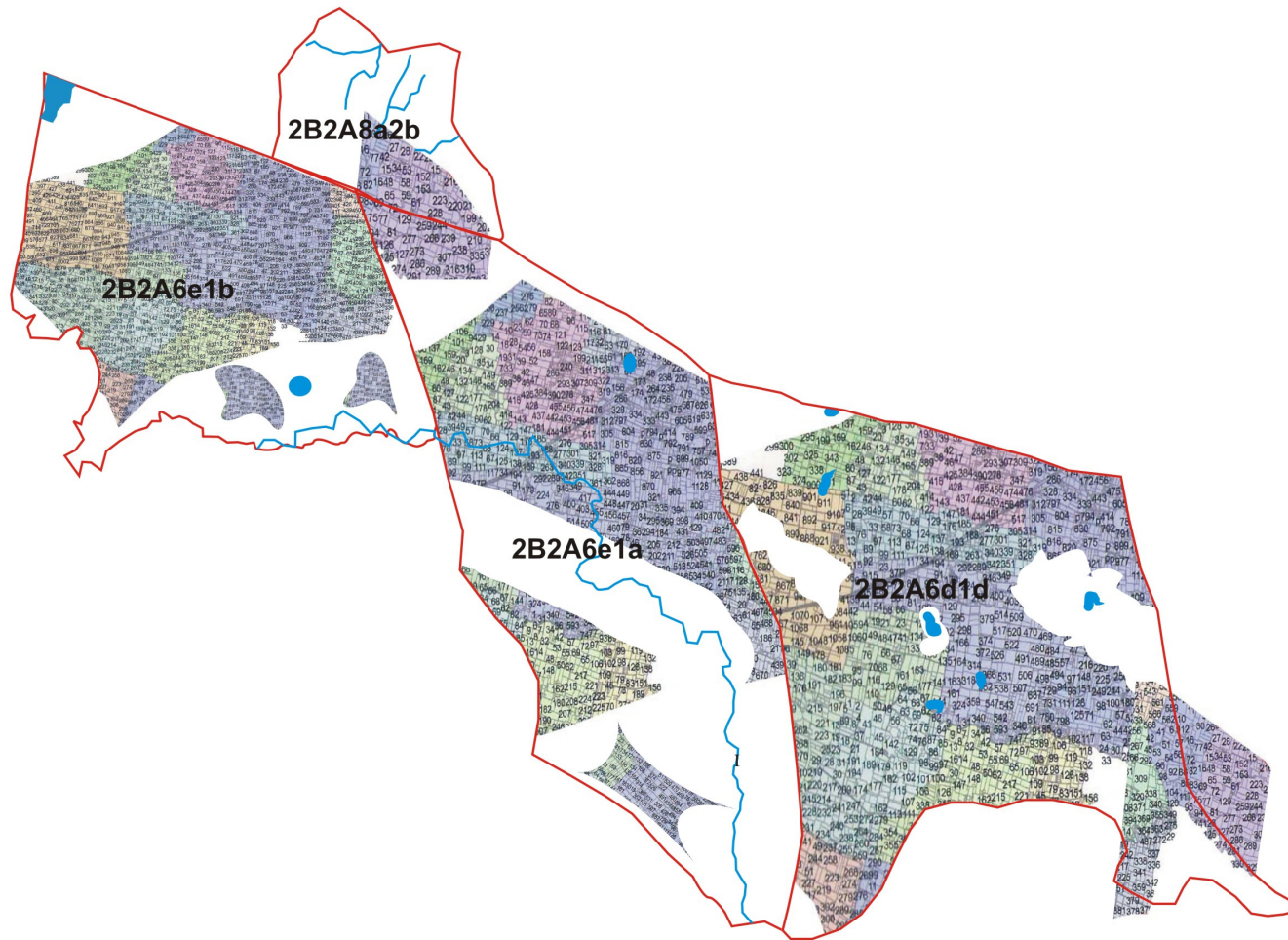


Waterbody Village Land Forest Land Waste Land
WATERSHED BOUNDARY Agriculture



Cadastral Map of A Cluster of All 4 Watershed

Project Name : IWMP-Ambedkar Nagar
District Name : Ambedkar Nagar
Block Name : Katehari



LEGEND

-  DRAINAGE
-  WATERSHED BOUNDARY



NOT USE FOR SCALE

DPR PLAN ABSTRACT

The collection of all the relevant data of watershed area and the possible option and solution are described with the help of feedback of focused discussion and detailed perspective plan for the watershed area with year wise and activity wise summarized for the DPR plan abstract for 5 year (2010-11 to 2014-14) .

The summary of the above document is verified by the following persons:

Prepared By:

Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari
Dept. Of Land Development & Water Resources
District-Ambedkar Nagar

Technically Approved By:

Deputy Director
Dept. Of Land Development & Water Resources
Region-Ambedkar Nagar

Physically & Financially Approved:

Project Director
District Rural Development Authority
Ambedkar Nagar

Chief Development Officer
District- Ambedkar Nagar