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## DEVELOPMENT OF WATERSHEDS FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT

# REPORT ON PRA EXERCISES CONDUCTED IN **ANNUR WATERSHEDS**





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**Panchayat Presidents & Panchayat Boards  
Line Department officials  
&  
Farmers**



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# REPORT ON PRA EXERCISES CARRIED OUT IN ANNUR WATERSHEDS



## INTRODUCTION:

PRA is the process of involving local people in the analysis and interpretation of their own situation of a given rural area. PRA is the technique of immediate analysis and survey of village resources for Participatory micro-planning and development.

PRA has several basic principles such as: mutual learning and experience sharing, the involvement of whole people, the implementation of triangulation and the continuity of the program.

Participatory methods (PMs) include a range of activities with a common thread: enabling ordinary people to play an active and influential part in decisions which affect their lives. This means that people are not just listened to, but also heard and that their voices shape outcomes.

## PRA Tools and Techniques:

- Diagramming. a. Transect Walk. ...
- Interviewing. a. Structured. ...
- Preference ranking. Ranking of problems, issues, solutions on the basis of needs or personal preference. a. ...
- Mapping and Modelling. The making of maps that depicts conditions and environment of the area is called mapping.
- Participatory data collection, or research, is generally associated with qualitative methods of information gathering. ... The objective of qualitative designs is to capture values, attitudes and preferences of participants to permeate the 'how' and the 'why' underlying a phenomenon.

## **AIM:**

The approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programmers.

## **OBJECTIVE OF PRA:**

The main objective of the Participatory Rural Appraisal carried out in was to improve the understanding of the local communities of their own situation, living conditions and environment in general, and their local resources, land use, farming systems, constraints and opportunities in particular, in order to set the stage for a participatory planning of development activities that would fit into an integrated and participatory watershed management plan.

## **OBJECTIVE OF PARTICIPATORY PLANNING (PP) :**

The main objective of the Participatory Planning carried out together with the PRA was to prepare detailed plans for upland conservation and development activities to be implemented by the local population with the support of the project, and which would form the core of an integrated and participatory watershed management plan.

The secondary objective of the PRA was to provide the project with data concerning population, natural resources, land use and farming systems, their constraints and opportunities, to be used as an information or data base for the integrated and participatory watershed management plan, and against which proposed and implemented activities and their impact could be assessed and evaluated.

## BRIEF PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Development of Watershed for Climate Resilience Management</b>
1	Name of the Block	Annur
2	Name of the District	Coimbatore
3	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu
4	Name of Micro Watershed	Vadavalli, Karegoundampalayam, Pogalur and Kuppanur
5	Name of Villages under Micro Watershed	As given in the Report.
6	Micro Watershed Code Selected	4B2D5c1f, 4B2D5c1h, 4B2D5c1e and 4B2D5c1a
7	Total Area of the Project	7185.66 Ha
8	Proposed Area for Treatment	4268.49 Ha
9	Project Period	Project Period Feb, 2020 to Jan, 2021

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - SOCIAL MAPPING:

It involves drawing of houses and other social infrastructure in a village. It serves as a baseline for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of village development activities. It is used to present information on:

- Village layout
- Infrastructure
- Population
- Social stratifications
- Chronic health cases
- Disability
- Malnourished children
- Family planning
- Vaccination
- Widows
- Destitute

Quite a potent method, it seeks to explore the spatial dimensions of people's realities. The focus here is on the depiction of habitation patterns and the nature of housing and social infrastructure: roads, drainage systems, schools, drinking-water facilities, etc. Social map is different from other regular maps in significant ways. For one, it is made by local people and not by experts. For another, it is not drawn to scale. It depicts what the local people believe to be relevant and important for them. Thus, it reflects their perceptions of the social dimensions of their reality with a high degree of authenticity.

Despite there being many overlaps, a social map is different from a resource map. The latter depicts the natural resources-land, water sources, flora, and fauna, etc. In certain cases, though, a map could be a rich combination of the two (Village map). This is quite often so in the case of areas having a dispersed settlement pattern.

### OBJECTIVE :

The chief feature of a social map is that it is a big help in developing a broad understanding of the various facets of social reality, viz., social stratification, demographics, settlement patterns, social infrastructure, etc. The diverse applications of social maps include:

- Developing a comprehensive understanding of the physical and social aspects of village life.
- Collecting demographic and other required information household-wise.
- Providing a forum of discussion in which to unravel the various aspects of social life
- Serving as a guiding instrument during the process of planning interventions
- Serving as a monitoring and evaluating tool. The map neatly depicts the lanes, sub-lanes, school, railway track, temple, post- office, well, community hall, etc., in the village.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - SOCIAL MAPPING:

### THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL MAPPING, AS CARRIED OUT, INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

- Fixed the location and time for the exercise in consultation with the local people.
- Explained the purpose of the exercise to the participants. Guided them in starting off with drawing the prominent physical features of their locality leaving them to use whatever materials they choose-local as well as other materials as creatively as possible.
- Watched the process alertly and listened to the discussions carefully. Took notes in as much detail as possible.
- Involved them deeply and actively and let them have total control and initiative.
- Kept track of who is actively involved, which sections of the society they belong to, and who is being left out. Took proactive steps to involve those left out in the process.
- COODU team's role was limited to facilitation.
- Once the mapping was over, people were asked to identify their houses in the map
- Triangulated the information generated with others in the locality. The following social information are elicited from the social map which helps extension professionals to design and plan various interventions.
- Information on caste distribution in a village
- Neighborhood of a village, spatial distribution of castes and the related information
- Community information about the village
- Social institutions information
- Family information
- Religion information
- Economy information
- Government institution information in the village
- Information on educational background of villagers
- Social groups information in the groups
- Leadership patterns existing in the village
- Value systems information of the village
- Social interactions information
- Cooperation information
- Competition information
- Conflict information
- Assimilation information
- Accommodation information
- Caste structure information
- Media of communication information
- Social norms, folkways, mores information about the village
- Social evils like dowry, alcoholism, child labor, prostitution information.
- Religion, leadership pattern and customs existing in the society information Site selection for social mapping.

### TRANSFERRING SOCIAL MAP ON TO PAPER:

Social maps are drawn on the ground as well as directly on a large sheet of paper. Social maps were made on the ground with locally available material. Hence, they are not safe and permanent. The map was copied onto a large sheer of paper with all the details. This is necessary for other exercises, discussions, and later, for monitoring purposes. Moreover, it saves the trouble of doing the map all over again.

### CATEGORY OF PARTICIPANTS:

Of all the PRA methods, social mapping makes for the active involvement of the largest number of participants. This is all the more so when it is done on the ground. Each person has something or the other to look for in the map. It is quite often seen that when the mapping is over, old persons and young children alike try to locate their houses. And mostly, they are not only able to identify their own houses but those of others too. Moreover, those who appear to be mere onlookers tend to point out errors and omissions while the process is on. What is remarkable is that all of them follow avidly whatever is happening even if they are not actively involved in it.

In the Annur watersheds, due to covid 19 pandemic, a limited number of people participated on the direction of Panchayat Presidents.

### MATERIAL REQUIRED:

A wide range of materials were used for social mapping. Leaves, twigs, matchboxes, seeds, color soils and powders, utensils, thread, etc., have been used.

### TIME REQUIRED:

The time required for social mapping is influenced by various factors including the size of the locality, the interest of the participants, the nature and extent of the details sought, and the type of materials used.

Social mapping is a versatile method in that it is amenable to innumerable improvisations at the villagers' levels.

# PRA TOOLS APPLIED - TRANSECT WALK:

## INTRODUCTION:

To explore and get to know spatial dimensions of various features, such as topography, land type and usage, ownership, access, soil type and fertility, crops, vegetation, water sources, problems, opportunities and solutions, Transect Walk method is used.

It involved a long walk inside the watershed along with villagers who are acquainted with every feature and its characteristics of the watersheds.

In the four watersheds in Annur, the walks were along the two borders areas inside village boundary and the third walk is through the village with ten villagers accompanying COODU Co-ordinator.

While transecting each feature, the villagers described the feature, how it came about or its origin, usage- whether general or specified, owner or controlling authority, revenue earned and its maintenance. Discussion on problems, if any and its solution was held and all discussion and statements were recorded.

Here, Topographic maps are an important tool because, they can represent the three-dimensional landscape in two dimensions, by which, location of peaks, valleys, ridges and saddles, among other land features.

The walk was methodical, with the ridge on left side and lowlands on right side.

Transect depicts a cross-sectional view of different agro-ecological zones. Prepared after Resource map, it helps in triangulation along with Social map.

## OBJECTIVES:

- Appraisal of natural, resources, in terms of status, problems and potential.
- Verification of issues raised during other PRA Exercises
- Planning of various interventions and checking relevance of planned interventions
- Monitoring and evaluation of interventions and projects

## PROCESSES:

- Returning from transect, map of the walk was prepared by people on paper with diagrams depicting various resources and features
- People offered their views on the map and doubts cleared on flow of streams and tanks. Now triangulation is complete.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - TRANSECT WALK:

### METHODOLOGIES:

It has been popularly used for natural resource management. It provides a cross-sectional representation of the different agro-ecological zones and their comparison against certain parameters including topography, land type, land usage, ownership, access, soil-type, soil fertility, vegetation, crops, problems, opportunities and solutions. It is also known as general transect. It involves making a long walk inside the village along with key informant (KI) villagers and locating the various items that are found in the village like soil, crops, animals, problems, etc.

Start with a transect walk, decide the route with varied features, take at least three routes, two along both the sides of village and one passing through the village, ensure participation of villagers. Discuss while conducting transect walk. Identify topography (Agroecological niches) like Ridge, medium land, low land, road, residential area, field bunds, ponds, stream, hillock, marshy land, common land, forest land, orchards, arable land, non arable land etc.

Transect is not an imaginary line passing through the village. General convention is that put highlands on left and lowlands on right. Put pictorial of niches on top. Now fill up the transect matrix with reference to following variables in each agroecological niches: soil type, water resources, crops, vegetables, trees, forests, agroforestry, forages, animal, interventions, problems and opportunities.

A transect is different from resource map despite areas of overlap. The resource map provides a bird's-eye view of the locality with a focus on natural resources. A Transect, however, depicts a cross-sectional view of the different agro-ecological zones and provides a comparative assessment of the Zones on different parameters. It is generally done after a resource map and therefore helps in triangulation. It also helps in taking forward the process of problem identification and planning for the development of the natural resources in the area.

The whole area has been divided into three zones. The details for each of the zones on features viz., land type, water source, species of trees, uses and ownership-have been collected and listed in a tabular form. In the discussions that followed, the participants may also identify the various problems which infest each of the zones. Encroachment by local people on government land and common property resources has become one of the severest problems. Soil erosion has been another problem on all types of land but particularly in the upland leading to a significant drop in soil fertility and thereby in productivity.

### RESOURCE MAPPING:

Resource map. Resource map is one of the most used PRA methods next to social map. While the social map focuses on habitation, community facilities, roads, temples, etc., the resource map focuses on the natural resources in the locality and depicts land, hills, rivers, fields, vegetation, etc. A resource map may cover habitation as well. At times, the distinction between the resource map and social map may get blurred. A resource map in PRA is not drawn to scale. It is not done by experts but by the local people. The local people are considered to have an in-depth knowledge of the surroundings where they have survived for a long time. Hence the resource map and social map drawn by the local people is accurate and detailed. It is important to keep in mind, however, that it reflects the people's perceptions rather than precise measurements to scale. Thus, a resource map reflects how people view their own locality in terms of natural resources.

### OBJECTIVES.:

**Resource maps have been used for depicting of various aspects related to the natural resources management of a locality including:**

- Topography, terrain, and slopes
- Forest, vegetation, and tree species
- Soil-type, fertility, erosion, and depth
- Land and land use, command area, tenure, boundaries, and ownership
- Water, water bodies, irrigation sources, rivers, and drainage.
- Watershed development, various soil and water conservation measures, denuded areas, etc.
- Agricultural development, cropping pattern, productivity, etc.

### THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS ELICITED FROM RESOURCE MAP.

- Transport facilities information
- Communication facilities information
- Health and welfare societies information
- Supply and service agencies information
- Agricultural implements found in the village information
- Animals used for agriculture information
- Marketing facilities information
- Processing industries information
- Financial facilities information
- Advisory facilities information
- Community pastures or grazing land information
- Natural service versus AI for various animals' information
- Labor availability for various purposes information
- Storage facilities information
- Carcass disposal facilities for animals' information
- Other resources used for agriculture information

Resource maps have been found especially useful because they provide a focused spatial structure for discussion and analysis. They help to create a common understanding amongst the participants as well as a baseline for monitoring and evaluation. The process of creating a resource map is full of joy and it instils self-confidence amongst the participants, which later makes the interaction more meaningful. Resource maps have been found particularly useful for analysis of problems, looking at solutions and planning for action. Resource maps have been used to generate discussions among the participants about natural resources, their entitlement and utilization, problems related to deforestation and soil erosion, etc. The focus gradually shifts from the identification and prioritization of problems related to the natural resources, to planning for intervention. It is the construction of a map of the village by the participant village using rangoli powder /chart and marker pens. The map shows the resources, infrastructure facilities available in the village and also depicts the social set up of the village. Further, it gives an idea about the resources like soil, water, forest etc.

### METHODOLOGY

For the above exercise, charts which were pasted together to form a big sheet was given to the participants along with a lot of color marker pens. The participants were given a briefing on the exercise and its purpose. One of the participants initiated the exercise by marking the entrance of the village followed by drawing the road and the path entering it. Having felt that the exercise was very interesting, many more joined him and assisted in locating few important structures of the village such as Temples, Schools, Water tank, Shops, Phone booths, Public latrines, Primary health centers, Milk society unit, etc. They differentiated each structure using different colors like green color for paddy, yellow color for settlements, blue color for water bodies so on and so forth. It took around one to one and a half hour to finish the exercise. Soon after the completion of the exercise, one participant volunteered to elicit some of the important resources, infrastructure facilities, farming community settlements using the map drawn.

### PROCESS OF RESOURCE MAPPING:

The mapping process remains quite similar to that of a social map Only the focus is different.

#### The main steps included:

- Selecting a proper place for preparing a resource map of the area in consultation with the local people.
- Fixing the time and invite people from different sections of the society. Ensuring that the marginalized groups and women definitely participate.
- Starting the exercise at the fixed time. First explain the purpose of the exercise. Ask them to start showing the major resources. Encourage them to use locally available material in a creative way and to make the map as representative as possible.
- Do not interfere. Allow them to do it on their own. In case they get stuck, help them out.
- Listen carefully to the discussions they have, while preparing the map. Note down the relevant points. In case the participants are not representing the aspects you are interested in, have patience.
- Wait till the mapping process comes to an end. Ask them un-intrusive question without disturbing the process.

### SOME HELPFUL QUESTIONS INCLUDE:

- What about...?
- Can you show me...in the map?
- Ask them to explain the map including the various symbols, visuals and colors used.
- Ask them to depict and discuss the problems and opportunities in keeping with the objectives of the resource map.
- At the end, ask them whether anybody would like to make any modifications or additions.
- Keep an eye on who is actively involved and who is marginalized. Try to involve the marginalized groups and women in the process.
- Interview the map. Interviewing it provides valuable insights into the status of natural resources. It helps you to clarify your doubts and know about aspects you are interested in.

### MATERIAL REQUIRED:

The resource map along with social map has been the favorite of local people who let loose their creativity using a range of materials. Seeds of different types, soil, chalks, colored powder, stones and pebbles, twigs, leaves, paper, and cardboard have all been used for making resource maps.

### VENN DIAGRAM:

Venn diagram is one of the commonly used methods in PRA to study institutional relationship and is sometimes also referred to as institutional diagram. It is however, popularly known as Chapati diagram, as the method uses circles of various sizes to represent institutions or individuals. The bigger the circle, the more important is the institution or individual. The distance between circles represents, for example, the degree of influence or contact between institutions or individuals. Overlapping circles indicate interactions and the extent of overlap can indicate the level of interaction.

### OBJECTIVES.

- To study and understand local people's perceptions about local institutions, individuals, program etc.
- The method provides valuable insights into and analyses of the power structure, the decision-making process, etc., the need to strengthen the community's institutions can also be ascertained.
- The relative importance of services and program has also been studied using the Venn diagram.

### Venn diagram is particularly useful when you want to study and analyses

- various institutions and individuals and their influence on the local people,
- various groups and individuals in the locality and their influence and main actors in the community and their conspicuous and inconspicuous influence.

### The Venn diagram elicits a wide array of information like

- Relative importance of various institutions in the village
- Relationship among them
- Linkages among them
- Weaknesses with respect to decision making process
- Development of the village by institutions
- Duplication of efforts among institutions
- Gap identification between institutions
- Objectives and felt needs of farmers, and Concentration of power within villages

### In fact, you can use a Venn diagram if you are inclined to use a simple participatory visual method and have

- A few items to be studied, institutions, individuals, diseases, social groups, natural resources, or any of their combinations.
- To study these items in relation to a few variables, preferably two, which could include importance, prevalence, and perceived proximity?

### PROCESS:

The process of doing a Venn diagram are as follows:

- Explain the purpose for the exercise to the participants
- Ask them to list the various institutions, individuals, etc, as per the objectives of the exercise
- Ask them to write and / or depict them on small cards. Visual depiction becomes necessary if there are nonliterate participants.
- Ask the participants to place the cards on one of the variable of study, e.g., perceived importance of the institutions, in a descending order. Once the cards are arranged in an order, ask them whether they agree or would like to make modifications. Encourage them to make changes, if they are interested.
- Ask them to assign paper circles of different sizes (cut and kept ready) to the institutions or individuals in such a way that the bigger the circle, the higher that institutions or individual ranks on that variable.
- Paste on the circles the cards with names of institutions or individual. You can simply note down or depict the institutions or individuals on the circles.
- Draw a circle on the ground representing the community. circle in such a way that those high on the second variable, close together, while those low on the variable are kept representing the community.
- Ask them to place the accessibility, are kept away from the circle
- Once all the cards are placed, ask them if they agree with the placement. In case they want it to be placed with an overlap. The degree of overlap indicates the degree of interaction.
- Ask them to discuss and explain why they placed the cards in such a manner. Note down the points of discussion and explanation.
- Copy the output onto a sheet of paper. Record the name of the village, participants, date, legends, what the size of the circle represents and what the distance represents.
- Thank the participants for their active involvement and time.
- Triangulate the diagram and the major findings with others knowledgeable about the situation to ensure that your information is correct.

### PROBLEMS IN FACILITATION:

- Quite a few new facilitators find Venn diagramming a difficult method to facilitate. They fail to identify the variables- perceived importance and accessibility – and the dimensions clearly.
- The way out is simple. You should follow a step by step approach. Do not explain the whole process to the participants at the outset. Go one step at a time. Ask the participants to list the institutions. Once the list has been made. Go to next step at a time. Ask them to put them in descending order based on each variable, and once that is over, ask them to assign paper circles of different sizes and so on. Also ask them what they mean by the two variables; make sure that the participants are clear on which dimension represents what variable. One simple way is to write it down legibly in bold letters and keep it in front when the exercise is on.

### MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Paper circles are the most frequently used materials in Venn diagramming. It can also be drawn directly on the ground or on paper, but that does not allow the size or location of circles to be changed. Sometimes, after the circles are drawn, participants discuss the diagram and want to change the size or location. They hesitate to do so if the Venn diagram has been drawn, but if the circles are cut from paper, they find making modifications easy at any point in the process. Time required. Time required for a Venn diagram may vary considerably depending upon the details that are being represented. However, you should plan to spend 2-3 hours on the Venn diagram and the subsequent discussion.

### Scope for improvisation and complementarily with other methods.

Venn diagram is a versatile method with ample scope for improvisation and application in widely diverse areas. Please keep track of the points arising out of discussion among the participants right from the beginning. These provide equally valuable insights, if not more important ones, than the output itself.

- Copy the diagram on a piece of paper with legends and details of the participants, facilitators locality and date.
- Thank the participants for their active participation and valuable time.
- Later triangulate the findings with other key information to ensure that the information generated to correct.
- Please keep track of the points arising out of discussion among the participants right from the beginning. These provide equally valuable insights, if not more important ones, than the output itself.
- Copy the diagram on a piece of paper with legends and details of the participants, facilitators locality and date.
- Thank the participants for their active participation and valuable time.
- Later triangulate the findings with other key information to ensure that the information generated to correct.

### TIMELINE:

Timeline is an important PRA method quite commonly used to explore the temporal dimension from a historical perspective. Timeline captures the chronology of events as recalled by local people. It is drawn as a sequential aggregate of past events. It thus provides the historical landmarks of a community individual or institution. The important point to note here is that it is not history as much of the events of the past is perceived and recalled by the people themselves.

### OBJECTIVES:

- To learn from the community what they considered to be important past events.
- To understand from the community the historical perspective on current issues.
- To generate discussions on changes with respect to issues you are interested in e.g. education, health, food security, gender relations, economic conditions, etc.
- To develop a rapport with the villagers, since a discussion about the past of the village can be a good non-threatening and enjoyable starting point.

### The following information is elicited from the timeline

- Information on technological timeline in a village
- Year wise information
- Preferable select an old person in the village for this technique Process.

### The suggested steps in the process of doing a timeline include:

- Identify some elderly persons in the village willing to talk about the history of the village invite.
- Explain them the purpose of the exercise. Initiate a discussion on the history of the village.
- The key questions you can ask may include: - When was the village established?

Preferably, ask one of the participants to note down the major events in brief on cards in bold letters. If the participants are unable to do so, ensure that one of the facilitators takes this role. Anyway, make a note of the key points and be willing to do this task yourself if necessary.

- Ask them for more such events that they would like to add. Once you feel that the list is complete, ask them to keep the cards in a chronological order- the earlier events on the top and the later events lower down. Read out the events and ask them whether they are happy with the order of if they would like to modify it.
- Add years to the left side of the list of events. Failure of memory, use of different time frames and calendar systems may present a big obstacle for the participants in arriving at the exact years. You may have to use your own improvement or your best judgment to arrive at the years.
- You can focus on those aspects that are your area of interest. Suppose you are interested in education in the village, and then try to make the participants focus on events related to education after getting the events of general nature.
- Initiate a discussion on the timeline to help the participants analyze and reflect on it. Some key questions which can be helpful in this regard may include.
  - What is the situation in the past?
  - What were the major events?
  - What changes have taken place? x What were the reasons for change?
- Interview the timeline by asking questions to clarify your doubts or to get an in-depth understanding. Certain questions which can be helpful include.
  - Can you tell me more about ....?
  - What does the mean...?
- Copy the details onto paper. Note down the names of participants, facilitators, location details, dates, legends, etc.
- Triangulate with other elderly persons in the village to see the correctness of the information given in the timeline. Secondary sources of information can also prove to be helpful in triangulation.
- There are no set procedures to get over these problems. You must use your own ingenuity and improve methods.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - TIMELINE



### **MATERIAL REQUIRED:**

The material required for timeline includes cards, chalks, and chart paper, bold markers of different colors, seeds and pebbles.

### **TIME REQUIRED:**

Around 1 ½ to 2 hours should suffice for timeline analysis. However, the time requirement may vary with the skills of the facilitators, details aimed at and scope for discussion. Timeline can also be used as a precursor to take up other time related methods like historical transect, trend analysis, etc. More focused information can be collected using other time related methods and the community can analyse how changes have taken place over the years. In fact, irrespective of the PRA method planned to use, a quick timeline on the topic of interest by participants can be helpful. It can set the right kind of historical perspective for further analysis using other methods. Many issues may go unnoticed if a timeline is not done to the beginning.

### SEASONAL CALENDAR

Season diagram is also called seasonal calendar, seasonal activity, profile and seasonal analysis. Seasonal diagram is one of the popular PRA methods that have been used for temporal analysis across annual cycles, with months or seasons as the basic unit of analysis. It reflects the perceptions of the local people regarding seasonal variations on a wide range of items. Seasonal diagram, however, are not based on statistics, though they may be triangulated against secondary or primary data in order to verify the information generated.

### OBJECTIVES:

The major strength of seasonal analysis is that it depicts a range of items and their magnitude, which helps in understanding how these items are related to and influence one another. These relationships can be quite revealing. Seasonal diagram helps to identify heavy workload periods, of relative ease, credit crunch, diseases, food security, wage availability etc.

- It has proved to be useful in project planning, i.e., when to implement various activities.
- It has been used to identify periods of stress and to plan for when intervention is most required.
- It is possible and analyses the livelihood patterns across the year.

### PROCEDURE:

The following suggested steps are recommended for making a seasonal diagram:

- Explain the objective of the exercise to the participants.
- Start a discussion on the present month and then the work they have been doing during the season. Move to the present month and then the other relevant ones. Write the names on cards in bold letters. x Ask them to identify a unique characteristic of each month, one by one, that would remind them of the month. It can be a symbol or drawing. Encourage them to do it themselves. It can be fun and add to their involvement. This will ensure that even the non-literate participate meaningfully.
- Draw a grid with chalk on the floor. In the grid have a least 13 columns and many rows as the items you want to study. Keep the cards with names of the months and visuals or symbols in the top boxes in order, horizontally.

Now on the vertical axis, take the aspects whose seasonal variations you are interested in to represent the magnitude of the activity using different number of seeds or sticks of different can be used to indicate the number of days. Similarly, sticks of different size can be used to indicate the quantity of rainfall during the month. After completing one aspect or activity move to another, until all of them are similarly covered.

- Ask the participants whether they would like to take up any other aspect or activity or make any modifications to the diagram.
- Interview the diagram, i.e. ask them questions on aspects about which you are not clear.
- Facilitate a discussion and analysis among the participants and others present. The points of discussion could include.
- Major findings and learning x Implication of the finding
- Recommendations and action points
- Please keep track of the points arising out of discussion among the participants right from the beginning. These provide equally valuable insights, if not more important ones, than the output itself.
- Copy the diagram on a piece of paper with legends and details of the participants, facilitators locality and date.
- Thank the participants for their active participation and valuable time.
- Later triangulate verify the findings with other key information to ensure that the information generated are correct.

- In some communities the concept of months may not exist at all. Similar questions with respect to the season may be quite revealing there. Which month should be kept at the beginning of seasonal diagram? The decision about the first month in the seasonal diagram should be left to the discussion of the people themselves. Whatever they are comfortable should be fine. In fact, that question need not be raised with the participants at all; just allow them to arrange and start from whichever month they are comfortable with. Experience shows that the rural and agricultural communities generally start the year from the month, which marks the beginning of a major agricultural season. You should develop a parallel between the two systems of time.

Where to make the seasonal diagram: on the ground or on paper? Seasonal diagrams done on the ground with chinks, seeds, powder, symbols, sticks, etc., have several advantages: like providing more space for people to participate, providing flexibility for change if desired, and enabling everyone to see what is happening and to contribute meaningfully. Floors with square or rectangular tiles are even useful as they save you the burden of making the grids. Symbols and visuals. While working with largely non-literate communities' symbols are most used. But even with literate communities, symbols are useful. Experience has shown that people are quick to find something unique with which to represent the month. Symbols or diagrams used commonly include: 9 Fruits and crops unique to the month 9 Equipment, work, clothing, games, etc., unique to the month 9 Unique items or articles associated with the festivals falling during the month, etc. 9 Seasonal aspects, e.g. rain snow, sun etc. Material required. Seeds, cards, marker pens, chalk of different colors and other locally available materials like twigs pebbles, etc., should suffice.

### TIME REQUIRED:

The time required for doing a seasonal diagram may vary depending on a host of factors, including the topic, interest of the participants, depth of information and analysis aimed at two to three hours. However, should be sufficient. Scope for improvisation and complementarily with other methods. Improvisation, creativity, and flexibility are the hallmarks of PRA methods and seasonal diagram is no exception.

### MATRIX RANKING:

Matrix ranking will indicate the reasons for technology decision behavior of the farmers.

Types of Ranking: Ranking methods include: <sup>™</sup> Preference Ranking <sup>™</sup> Pair wise Ranking <sup>™</sup> Direct Matrix ranking, <sup>™</sup> Wealth Ranking (already covered)

Preference ranking x Adopt the exercise to local conditions and choose a topic preferably one which is related to the fieldwork.

- Preference ranking allows the PRA team to quickly determine the main problems of preferences of individual villagers and enables the priorities of different individuals to be easily compared. It has logical steps to be followed:
- **Decide upon a set of problems or preferences to be explored.**
- **Interact with the person and know his / her favored items in order of priority.**
- **Repeat this exercise with a good number of people.**
- **Tabulate the responses.**

In the PRA exercises conducted, Tree preference was taken up.

### SWOT ANALYSIS:

SWOT analysis is a systematic approach to understand the environment. SWOT is the acronym for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. An Opportunity is a favorable condition in the environment. It enables the enterprise to consolidate its position. Growing demand is an example of an opportunity. A Threat is an unfavorable condition in the environment. It creates a risk e.g. threat of growing competition. A Strength is an inherent capacity which an organization can use to gain strategic advantage over its competitors. Superior research and development facilities, for example, enable a firm to develop new products and thereby gain competitive advantage. A Weakness is an inherent limitation or constraint which creates a strategic disadvantage. For example, overdependence on single product is potentially risky.

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SWOT analysis helps an enterprise in matching its strengths and weaknesses with opportunities and threat operating in the environment. An effective strategy is one that capitalizes on the opportunities using strengths and neutralizes the threats by minimizing the impact of weaknesses. SWOT is generally used by organizations to analyze their internal strengths and weaknesses, and its operating environment's opportunities and threats. It is used at preliminary stages of planning and decision making and acts as a precursor to developing a plan or finding a solution that takes into consideration many different internal and external factors. This exercise aims at maximizing the potential of the strengths and opportunities while minimizing the impact of the weaknesses and threats to achieve best results. On considering the application of this technique to village, the SWOT analysis identifies the internal strengths and weaknesses of the Village as a whole and examines the external opportunities and threats that the farm business faces.

The SWOT analysis helps to provide direction for the farm business and serves as a basis for the farm's business plans. Once all of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the farming operation have been listed, the information should be combined, and strategies developed. Draw up plans to take advantage of the strengths and opportunities, counter the threats if possible and minimize or reduce the weaknesses. Pay close attention to strengths that can help the villagers achieve their goals and objectives and use the SWOT analysis to give an overall look at the current position of the operation.

Then use the analysis to plan future strategies and to manage the farming operation. Develop strategies that will strengthen the weak areas or take advantage of the strengths and opportunities. Give close attention to developing strategies that focus or capitalize on the strengths of the operation. In terms of agricultural economy, the SWOT analysis provides a complete image of the agricultural production units and systems by studying simultaneously the internal characteristics and external influences upon them, considering both positive and negative variables. The SWOT analysis is used primarily to assess the situation on the ground, and it is the fundamental step in drafting the development program.

### METHODOLOGY:

The SWOT analysis is based on in-depth analysis of primary and secondary data. Data analysis has been carried out in different manners for the purpose of capturing inputs from literature review, interviews of key informants, case studies, and field surveys. One of the methods that can be used in village set – up is given as follows:

Conduct a meeting of the Key informants and Village leaders and giving them brief introduction describing the planning process and the agenda i.e. SWOT analysis. A few groups of 6-8 members will be made. All the participants will first be told to generate silent ideas on the placards in their groups. Once all the ideas are recorded in a group, a prioritized list is prepared for Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Threats of the village. A master list of all items receiving group votes will be created and participants will be asked to vote a final time to prioritize the master list of all the four aspects. This way considering the final votes of all the participants, a SWOT analysis matrix can be drawn as follows:

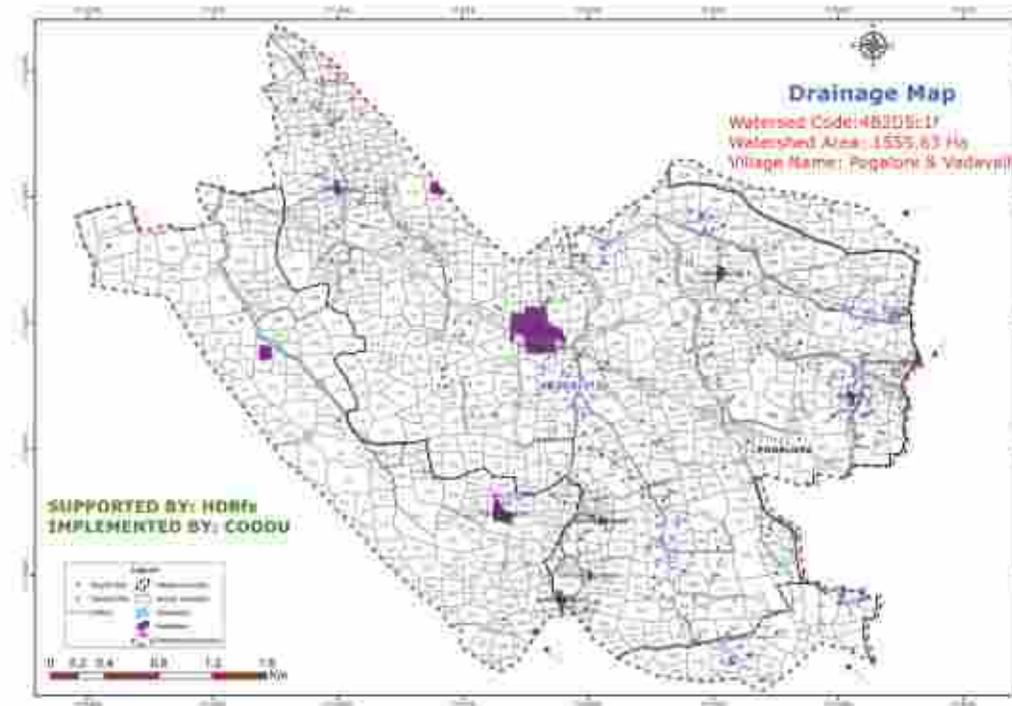


# WATERSHEDWISE PRA REPORT

## VADAVALLI WATERSHED

### BASIC INFORMATION

- Gram Panchayat : VADAVALLI
- No. of Hamlets / Villages: 10
- Watershed Area : 873.15 Ha
- Watershed Code : 4B2D5c1f



## POGALUR WATERSHED : SOCIAL MAPPING

### DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF VILLAGES IN TREATMENT AREA

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	No. of HH	POPULATION			No. of LAND OWNING HH	NO. of LAND LESS HH	No. of SC HH	No. of OC HH
			M	F	T				
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	295	168	174	342	52	43	26	69
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	156	118	94	212	28	28	23	33
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>102</b>

### OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE (INCLUDING HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	46	32	7	4	6	95
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	28	24	0	2	2	56
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>151</b>

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED

## Agriculture / Land Improvement :

- Farm activities: 168
- Non-Farm activities: 245
- Government seed centres: More than 10 kms
- Farmers Collective : Cooperative Society
- Food Grain Storage : More than 10 kms
- Cultivable Area : 549.68 Ha
- Net sown Area: 457.78 Ha
- Irrigated Area : 899.57 Ha
- Unirrigated Area : 254.05 Ha
- Soil testing Center : More than 10 kms
- Source of irrigation : Ground water (Drip,Well,Openwell) and surface and sub surface water
- No of farmers using sprinklers : 96
- No of farmers : 625
- Soil testing received: 50
- Water testing received : 50
- Soil type: Sandy loamy
- Annual rainfall: 540 mm
- Temperature : Max 40°C Min 27°C

## Working Population:

- Farmers : 625
- Farm workers: 150
- Govt staff : 28
- Others : 440

## Roads

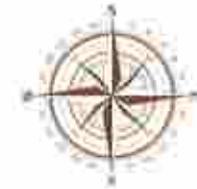
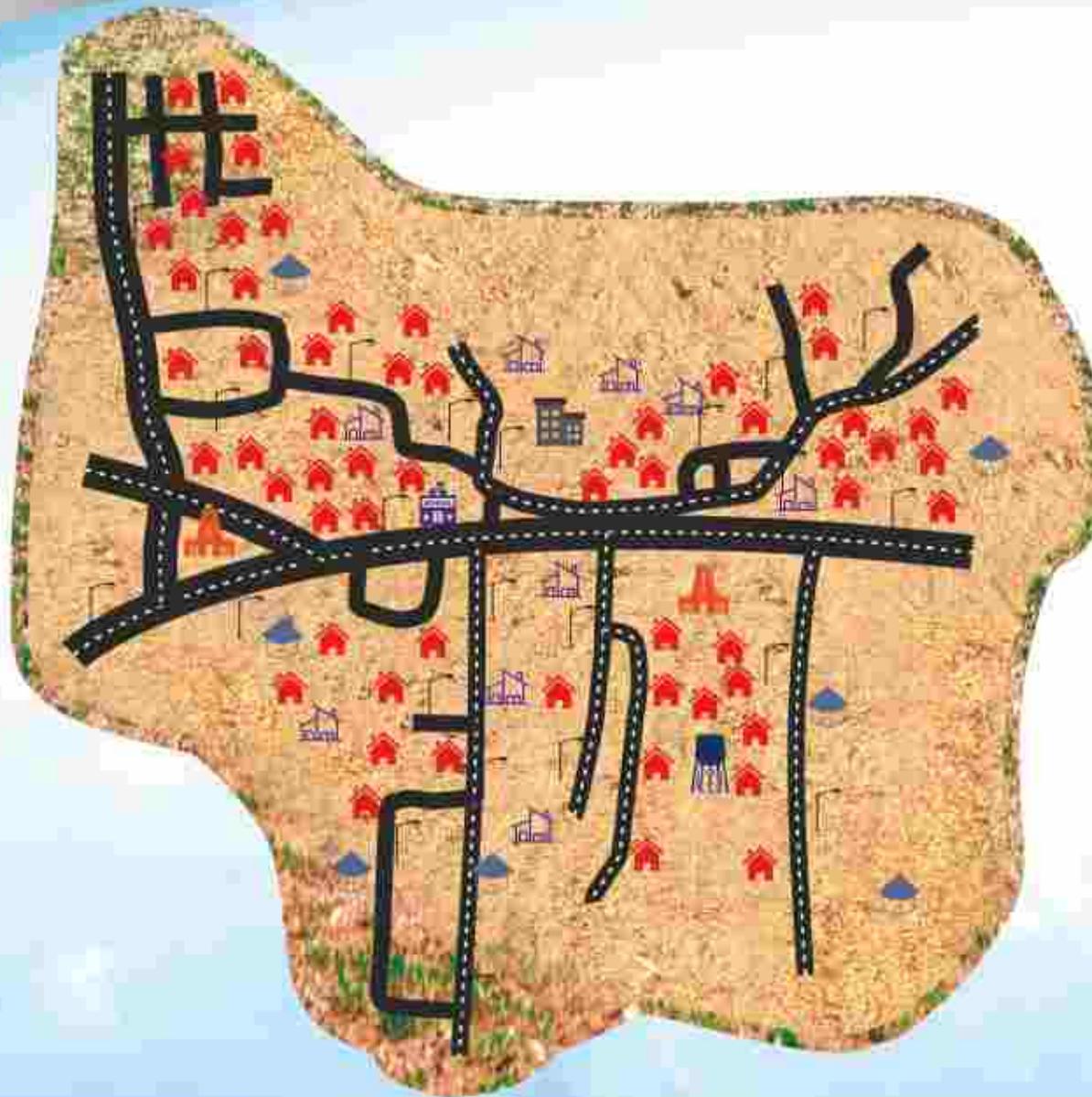
- Connected to all weather road : **Yes**
- Internal pucca roads : **Fully covered**
- Public transport : **Yes**
- Railway station : **More than 20 kms**

## Financial and Communication:

- Banks : **2**
- ATM : **1**
- Post Office : **1**
- Telephone services : **2**



# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

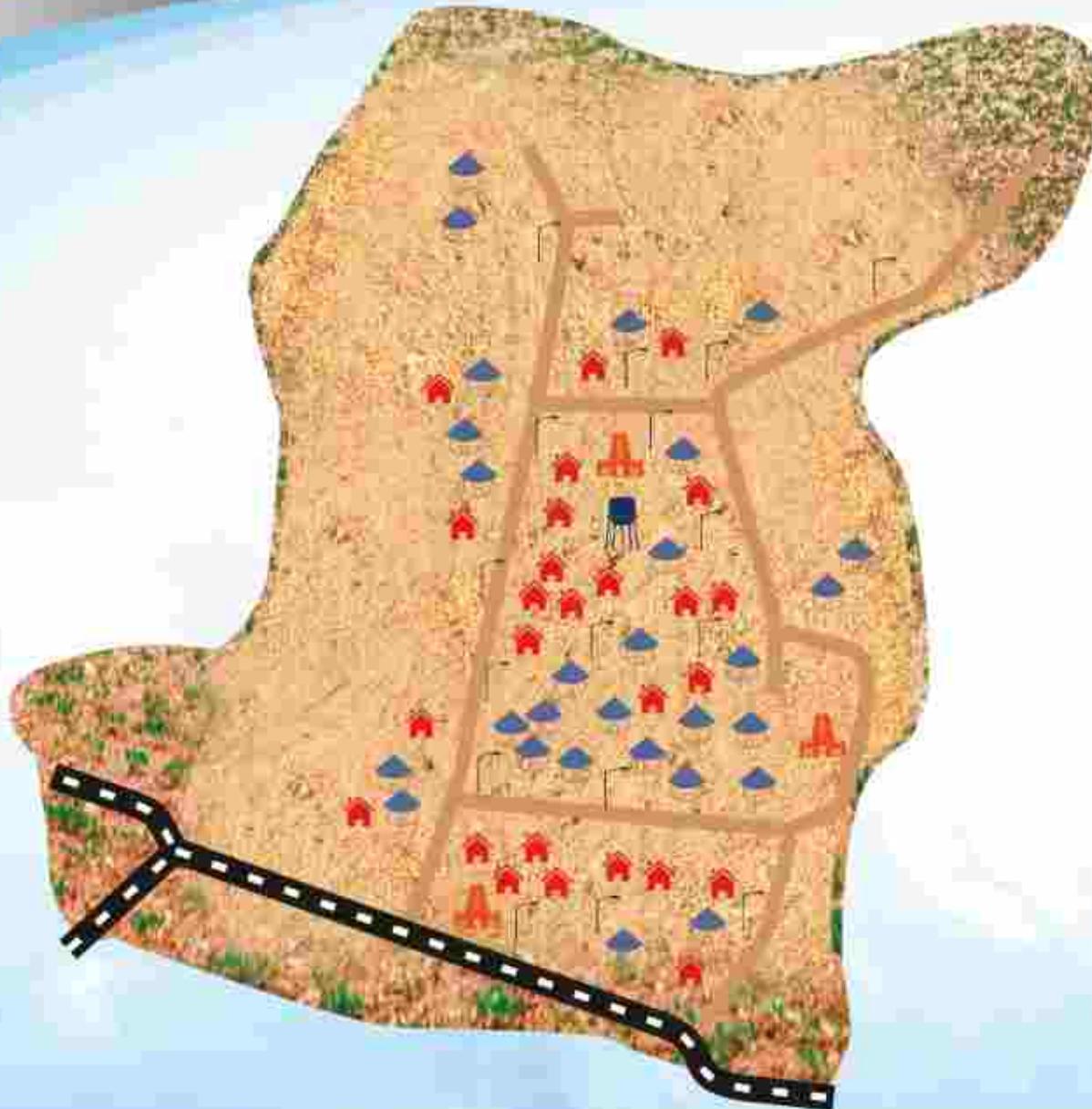


## VADAVALLI VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  SB - BANK
-  SCHOOL
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP



## VEPPAMPALLATHUR VILLAGE

LEGEND	
	STREET LIGHT
	TEMPLE
	HUT
	ROOF HOUSE
	WATER TANK
	TAR ROAD
	SOIL ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP



## THATHAMPALAYAM VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  SCHOOL
-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP



## PERIYAPUTHUR VILLAGE



### LEGEND

-  PANCHAYAT OFFICE
-  IB - BANK
-  PH
-  SCHOOL
-  VAO - OFFICE
-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP



## VADAVALLI WATERSHED CHINNAPUTHUR VILLAGE

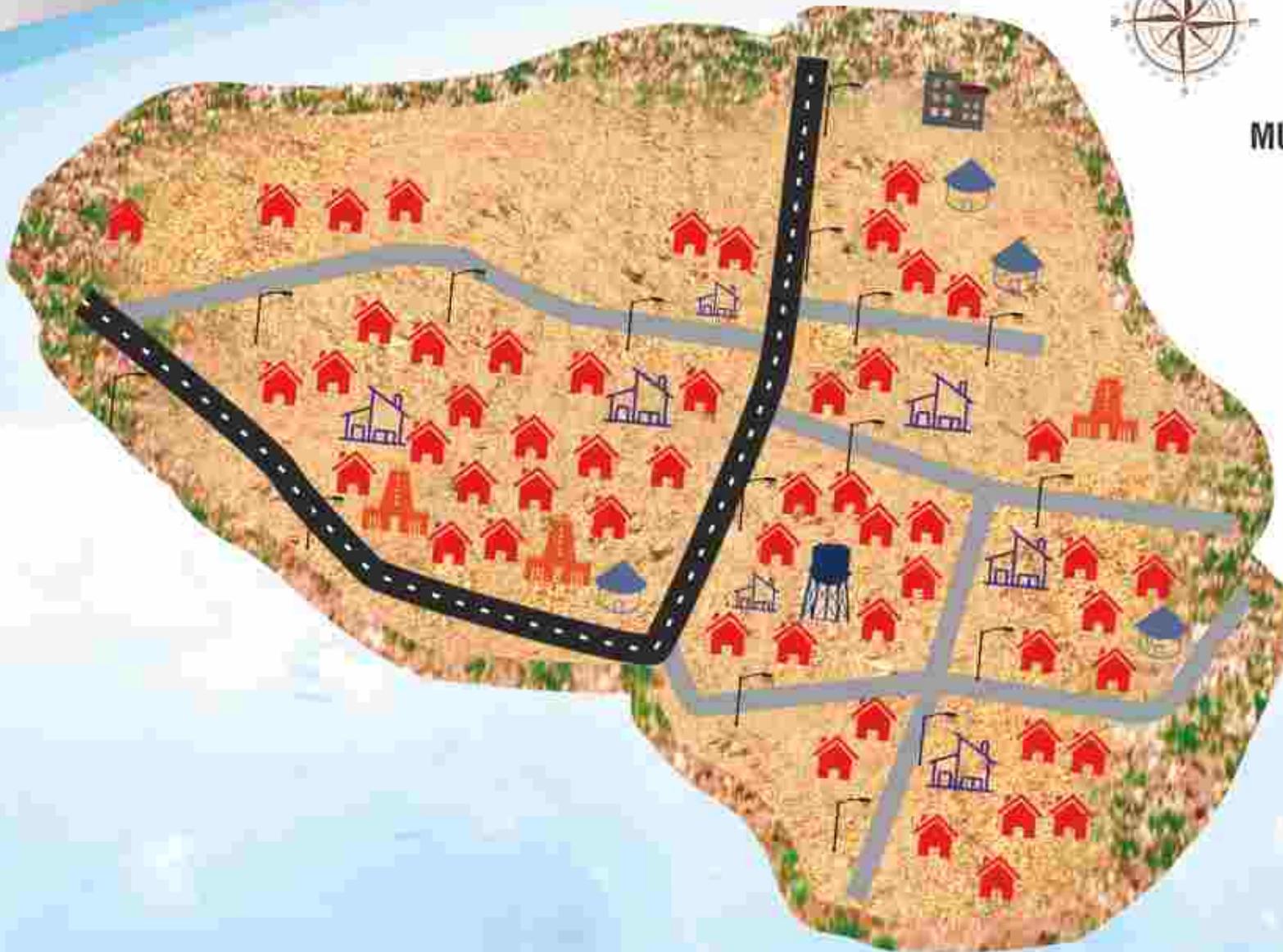
### LEGEND

-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  STREET LIGHT
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP



## MUGASI SEMSAMPATTI VILLAGE



### LEGEND

-  PANCHAYAT OFFICE
-  IB - BANK
-  PH
-  SCHOOL
-  VAO - OFFICE
-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD



## EDUCATION

- Primary school : 1
- Middle school : 2
- Higher secondary : 4
- College : **More than 15 Kms**
- No of Graduates : **240**
- No of Post Graduates : **37**



## WATER LEVEL

- Well 100-170 Feet
- Bore 750-1250 Feet



## MARKETS AND FAIRS

- More then 10 kms



## INDUSTRIES

- 84 small scale units



## RURAL HOUSING

- 75 Nos

## VADAVALLI WATERSHED : SOCIAL MAPPING

### DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF VILLAGES IN TREATMENT AREA

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	No. of HH	POPULATION			No. of LAND OWNING HH	NO. of LAND LESS HH	No. of SC HH	No. of OC HH
			M	F	T				
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	204	264	202	468	112	92	68	141
2	VADAVALLI	324	296	228	524	93	231	83	125

### OCCUPATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	144	48	16	12	10	230
2	VADAVALLI	113	76	27	21	7	244
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>474</b>

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED

## COMMUNITYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	SC			OC		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	70	51	121	76	64	140
2	VADAVALLI	42	39	81	65	59	124
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>264</b>



## LITERACY DETAILS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	NO. OF LITERATES	NO. OF ILLITERATES	TOTAL
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	185	217	342
2	VADAVALLI	217	244	212
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>554</b>

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED

## OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE (INCLUDING HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	147	76	19	16	23	244
2	VADAVALLI	78	43	11	14	15	119
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>363</b>



## TRANSECT WALK: VADAVALLI WATERSHED

**TEAM LEADER** : **Dr. S. KATHIRESAN**, Secretary, COODU

**TEAM MEMBERS** : Farmers Numbering Twelve.

### VADAVALLI TRANSECT WALK

	RIDGE	MIDLAND	VILLAGE/HAMLET	LOWLAND
SOIL TYPE	Rocky	Gravelly soil	Loam soil	Loam soil
SOIL DEPTH	1.5'	2.5'	3.0'	3.0'
WATER RESOURCE	stream	Stream, Check Dam	Ring and open well, Pond	Open well, Borewell Percolation tank, TCB, Check Dam, RWHS
VEGETATION	Bushes	Shrubs, Bushes, Grass	Tomato, Greens	Vegetables like Tomato, Flat gram
TREES	Eucalyptus/ Acacia / Palmyrah	Tamarind Palmyra	May Flower, Bougainvillea Chrysanthemum,	Tamarind, Palmyra, Indian cork tree, Black Board Tree
PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED	Untreated catchment area.	Untreated catchment area	Pollution from Grease manufacturing unit	Sediments carried from Ridge and midland clogging inlets.
ACTIVITIES OBSERVED	Collection of Honey and fuel wood.	Burning Fuel wood in Brick Kiln	Collection of Farm Yard Manure. Sharpening agri. Implements	Weeding and watering.

## TRANSECT WALK: VADAVALLI WATERSHED



### INFORMATION GATHERED DURING THE WALK:

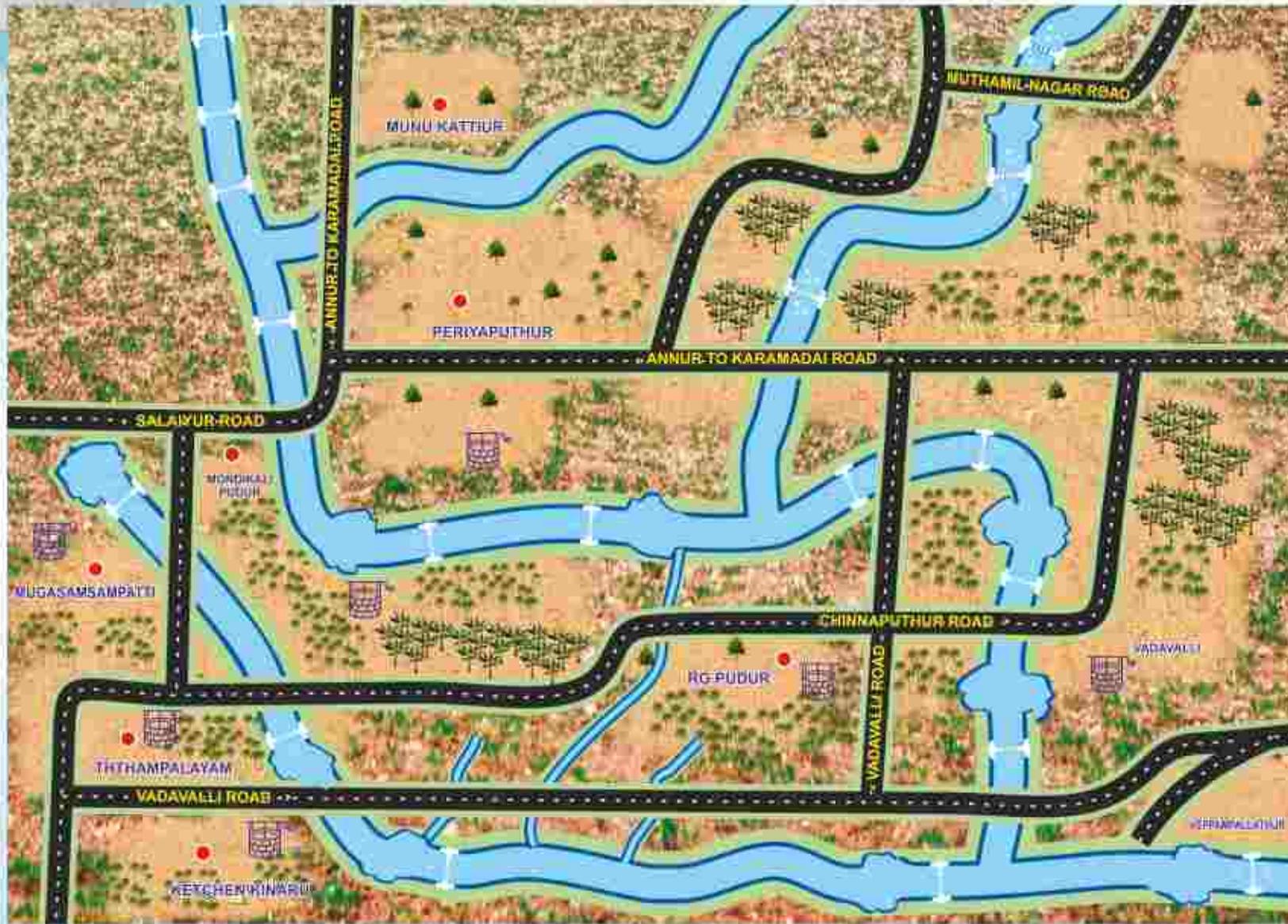
The team of Thirteen persons, including Secretary, started early and cut across the village. Villagers were proceeding to their fields, carrying hoe and basket. A dark stream carrying silt flowed under a culvert towards the fields. Watching it flow, the team could see that it carried silt from the ridge and midland.

Catching up with the villagers, the team asked them about activities that they have planned for and problems faced in getting water for irrigation, to which they replied that the stream gets clogged at a few places, due to siltation. The team noted down the problem, with the intention of planning and execution of desilting of the stream as well as the Pond.

The team, while passing through the ridge area, observed that flowing water was carrying sediments along its path freely and that there was no barrier to arrest silt. The team also noted it down and decided to prevent sedimentation by erecting vegetative barriers.

On their walk through the lowland, the team noticed that trees such as cork tree, tamarind and Albezialebbeck were being raided by outsiders. After chasing away the intruders, the team resolved to auction the produce from all the trees, with the consent of panchayat administration and RDO, within a month and till then, it was agreed that villagers will keep vigil by rotation.

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED RESOURCE MAP



## LEGEND

- BOUNDARY
- STREAM
- ROAD
- VILLAGE
- POND
- WELL
- DRY LAND

## ACTION PLAN ARRIVED BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES

Renovation of Existing RWHS	- 9
Percolation Tank	- 5
Farm Pond	- 25
Check Dam	- 25

## RESOURCE MAPPING:

- Dry and cultivable waste lands account for a major proportion of land area. Area of Farm lands under irrigation is 899 acres.
- There are 31 tanks/ ponds in the watershed area. Renovation has to be done in all 31 tanks.
- As water level has gone down in wells, farmers have started sinking bore wells.

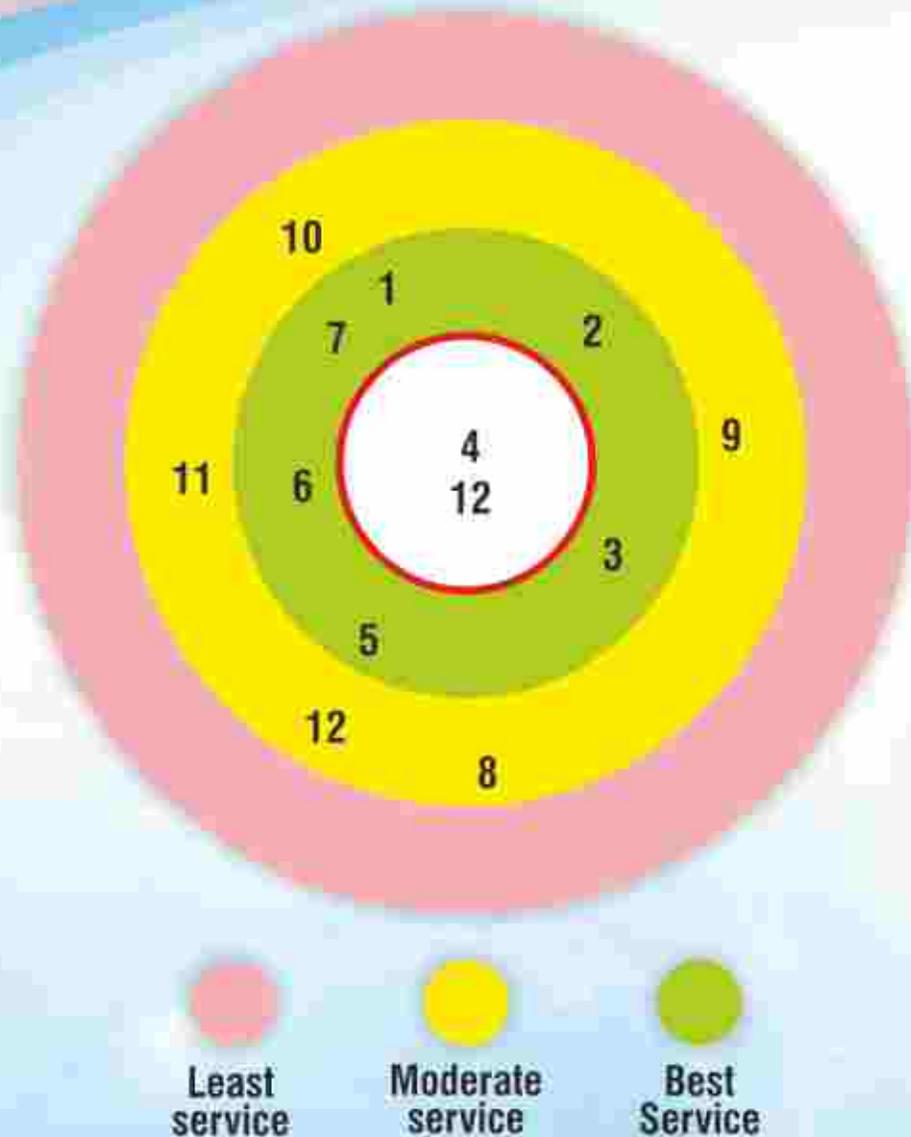


S. No	LAND CLASSIFICATION	AREA (In Acres)
1	Land under well irrigation	899
2	Rainfed land	457
3	Cultivable waste	549.18
4	Land put under non – agri use	254
5	Poramboke land including village area	68
6	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2227</b>

## WATER RESOURCES: RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES:

S. No	PLACE/ NAME OF TANK	No.	EXTEN (In Ha.)
1	Periyaputhur	9	13.31.0
2	Vadavalli	5	07.68.5
3	Veppampallathur	3	03.14.5
4	Rangappagoundanputhur	4	06.81.5
5	Thathampalayam	4	10.84.0
6	Chinnaputhur	2	02.05.5
	Ketchankinaru	4	03.88.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>47.73.0</b>





## VENN DIAGRAM:

- The people in the watershed felt that Departments of Rural Development, Revenue, Health, Police, Social welfare, Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry are performing their functions efficiently and people regard them as close to them in terms of access, use and performance of the services rendered.
- TWAD Board, Highways, Telecom, and PWD departments are also performing well, according to the views of the watershed villagers, but rank next to the aforesaid departments. Hence these are shown to be a little distant.

## DEPARTMENT

1 Revenue	7 Animal Husbandry
2 Health	8 TWAD Board
3 Police	9 Highways
4 Social welfare / NGO	10 Telecom
5 Education	11 PWD
6 Agriculture	12 Panchayat

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## TIME LINE

- 1939 - Radio was introduced
- 1945 - There was severe famine, no cultivation took place.
- 1945 - The number of houses were only 110.
- 1952 - Primary School was established.
- 1962 - Electricity for agriculture was introduced.
- 1966 - Street Lights were installed.
- 1971 - One overhead tank was constructed and Pipelines for drinking water were installed.
- 1976 - Loans for crops, digging and deepening of wells were sanctioned and for purchasing Milch animals also.
- 1976 - Soil erosion scheme was implemented, and pond reclamation work was also carried out.
- 1978 - Metal road was laid in the village.
- 1986 - Ditch/Drainage facilities to half the villages were made.
- 1992 - Bitumin road was laid.
- 1992 - Telephone to this village was introduced.
- 1993 - TV room was constructed.
- 1995 - Buses startedplyingin this village.

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## SEASONALITY ANALYSIS

	சீக்திரை APR-MAY	மாவகாசி MAY-JUNE	ஆவணி JUNE-JULY	ஆடி JULY-AUG	ஆவணி AUG-SEP	புரட்டாசி SEP-OCT	ஐப்பசி OCT-NOV	கார்த்திகை NOV-DEC	மார்கழி DEC-JAN	தை JAN-FEB	மாசி FEB-MAR	பசிபத்தி MAR-APR
RAIN FALL	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 HIGH	 HIGH	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 MEDIUM
WEATHER	 SUNNY	 SUNNY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SUNNY
CROP			TOMATO	AVARAI BEANS	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA			
EMPLOYEMENT	90%	87%	60%	50%	55%	90%	90%	90%	90%	60%	55%	40%
MARRIAGE	20%	90%	55%	5%	90%	15%	90%	90%	20%	60%	60%	30%
FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS		TEMPLE FESTIVALS	DEEPAWALI	TEMPLE	TEMPLE	PONGAL		TEMPLE
DISEASE HUMAN			FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD					FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD		
DISEASE ANIMAL	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE		FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE								
INCOME	70%	70%	70%	60%	40%	20%	35%	15%	30%	65%	60%	70%
EXPEENSES	65%	60%	40%	30%	22%	80%	75%	75%	62%	60%	45%	50%

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### AGRICULTURE:

In May Green gram is planted In June weeding out Green gram is undertaken. Maize is planted in August Banana is harvested in September and October.

Ground nut is planted in November and December Banana is planted in November. December and weeding are undertaken in January and February Sugar cane is harvested in January.

In January Sugar cane, Tapioca and Vegetables are planted from January to June Sugarcane is planted Flat gram is planted in February and lentils planted in and march. Tomato is planted in march and April. Turmeric is planted in May and June and bottle gourd is planted in June Banana is planted in August and September.

### RAIN:

The South West monsoon usually brings rain from May to August, after the hot months of March and April.

North East monsoon brings more rain from October to December.

### WEATHER:

Hot weather prevails in April and May Weather is warm in June with the onset of southwest monsoon In October north west monsoon commences From November to January the weather turns Cool with the onset of winter.

### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITES:

Moderate opportunities are available from April to August for Employment. Employment opportunities are good from September to January.

### FESTIVAL:

Tamil New year is Grandly celebrated in April and in July, Monsoon Festival is Celebrated. Deepavali and lighting festivals are celebrated in October and November. Pilgrimages are undertaken from the month of December to March.

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### MARRIAGE:

Marriage ceremonies are conducted more in May and August and less in October, November, and January to March.

### HUMAN DISEASE:

Months of February and March bring small pox. October and November bring cold and fever. Dysentery occurs in August.

### CATTLE DISEASE:

Goats are affected by dysentery in October while foot and mouth disease attacks cattle in November and December.

### INCOME:

Revenue is high in the months of September, October, and January.

### EXPENDITURE :

Expenditure incurred in the month from November to January for pilgrimage and festivals.



## TREE PREFERENCE RANKING

USES TREES	MEDICINE	FURNITURE	FUEL	OIL	FERILIZER	FOOD	RAW MATERIAL	PRECAST FROM SOIL EROSION	SHADOW	INCOME	MARKS	RANK
TAMARIND	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	I
NEEM	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	I
ARASAN	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	6	III
PUNGAN	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	II
MALAI VEMBU	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	I
SAYAN	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	II
AYYAN	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	II
PALA	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	I
VAGAI	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	II
KARUVEL	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	3	IV
PANAI	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	I
SEENEPULIYANGA	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	II
TEAK	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	III
SAVUKKU	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	III
PALA	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	I
NELLY	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	II

## PREFERENCE RANKING : TREE :

In the exercise conducted with the people, the highest ranking has been given for Neem, for medicinal purpose, shade, oil, wood, soil erosion control, fodder and revenue.

The next in ranking are for Palmyrah, Tamarind and Manila tamarind. which have been preferred for medicinal purpose, fuel wood, oil, wood, soil erosion control and revenue.

Peepal tree has been preferred for shade and soil erosion control. Pungan, at third rank has been preferred for medicinal purpose, oil, fuel wood, shade, wood and soil erosion control. Chinaberry has been preferred for wood, fuel wood, soil erosion control, fodder and revenue.

Southern Siberian rain tree has been preferred for wood and fuel wood.

Indian Cork tree has been preferred for fuel wood, shade, soil erosion control and fodder. Black board tree has been preferred for fuel wood, soil erosion control and fodder. Albezia lebbeck (Vaagai) has been preferred for wood, fuel wood, shade, soil erosion control and revenue.

Acacia (karuvel) has been preferred for fuel wood, soil erosion control and fodder. Teak has been preferred for wood and soil erosion control.



## PREVAILING WAGE RATES

The People in the Watershed area are engaging themselves in plantation work, Agri Worker & Construction Works.

The Wages per day for female is ranged between Rs.400/- and Rs.450/- while there Counterpart Male it is between Rs.600/- to Rs.750/-.

This shows that there is disparity of wages among the different sexes in the watershed area.

DETAILS	MALE (PER DAY)	FEMALE (PER DAY)
Construction Work	₹. 750/-	₹. 450/-
Carpenter	₹. 650/-	-
Agri Worker	₹. 600/-	₹. 400/-
Planation Work	₹. 600/-	₹. 400/-



# VADAVALLI WATERSHED

## CROPS RAISED IN THE WATERSHED

In the Watershed are, only Banana, coconut, & Curry Leaves are cultivated in the first season.

The other crops cultivated in the watershed area,

Curry leave, Banana and Beans under horticultural crops, Ladies Finger, Lemon, Tomato and sappotta.

CROPS		1st SEASON	2nd SEASON	REGULAR
Horticultural Crops	Guava			
	Banana	✓		✓
	Mango			
	Coconut	✓		✓
	Curry leaves	✓		✓
Cash Crops	Thattaipayir	✓		
	Sugarcane			
	Ladies Finger	✓		✓
	Tomato	✓		✓
	Beans	✓		
Food Crops	Veg	✓		
	Coffee			
Other Crops	Watermelon			
	Lemon	✓		✓
	Pappaya	✓		
	Sappotta	✓		

## STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITY, THREAT (SWOT) ANALYSIS

S. No	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness of the farmers to take of the watershed works</li> <li>Recharge of underground water</li> <li>Prevalence of cooperation among the farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsuitability of the terrine</li> <li>Small holding</li> <li>Limited number of farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possibility for involving NGOs working in local are in the capacity building and CBO activities</li> <li>Area suitable for watershed works</li> <li>Long term nature of the project favouring continued monitoring and guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure of monsoon</li> <li>Possible washing away of small watershed structures due to deep slope.</li> </ul>

- Problem of low income from agriculture arising from insufficient water availability could be overcome by forming/developing water resources, both individually and as community assets in the watershed area, thereby increasing productivity and production which would enhance income from agriculture.
- Self help Group for women could be formed and training imparted to them on crafts, which would bring them income. Training on production of value added goods from agricultural produce could make women involve in agricultural activities along with men. This would also bring more income and desist the people from seeking employment in mills.
- Plantation work would bring employment opportunities to the people, thereby increasing their income.

## ACTION PLAN ARRIVED AT BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES

### VADAVALLI WATERSHED

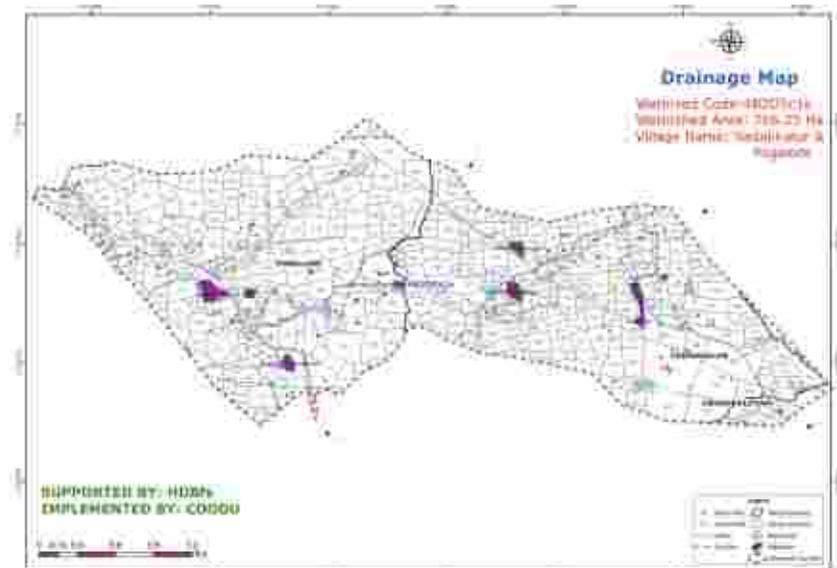
S. NO	NAME OF ACTIVITY	NO. OF WORKS				COST (APPROX) (In Rs.)
		1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	TOTAL	
1	Renovation of Existing RWHS	2	4	3	9	1350000
2	Percolation Tank	3	1	1	5	1000000
3	Farm Pond	17	5	10	25	1500000
4	Loose Boulder Check Dam	1	15	9	25	500000
5	Recharge Well	2	15	3	20	700000
6	Check Dam	3	15	7	25	750000
7	Trench Cum Bund (Ha)	41	250	209	500	2500000
8	Agro Forestry (Ha.)	0	50	50	100	500000
9	Agro - Horticulture (Ha.)	0	350	150	500	5000000
10	Bio Diversity Promotion (Miyawaki Forest) (Ha.)	0	25	25	50	500000
	<b>Total</b>					<b>14300000</b>

# WATERSHEDWISE PRA REPORT

## POGALUR WATERSHED

### BASIC INFORMATION

- Gram Panchayat : POGALUR
- No. of Hamlets / Villages : 13
- Watershed Area : 1461.03 Ha
- Watershed Code : 4B2D5c1e



## DETAILS OF HAMLETS :

Attavanaisemsampatti, Gobirasipuram, Kakkumalanputhur,  
Othukunjampalayam, Thalathurai, Mudukanthurai, Kulagoundenputhur,  
Kanjanyaikanpalayam, Kulathupalayam, Chinneyagoundanputhur,  
Alagappagoundanputhur, Nanjappagoundanputhur, Chokkattampalli

- Total area of panchayat : **5676 Ha**
- Total population : **4702**
- Male : **2344**
- Female : **2358**
- Others : **0**
- Total houses holds : **4678**



## AGRICULTURE/LAND IMPROVEMENT:

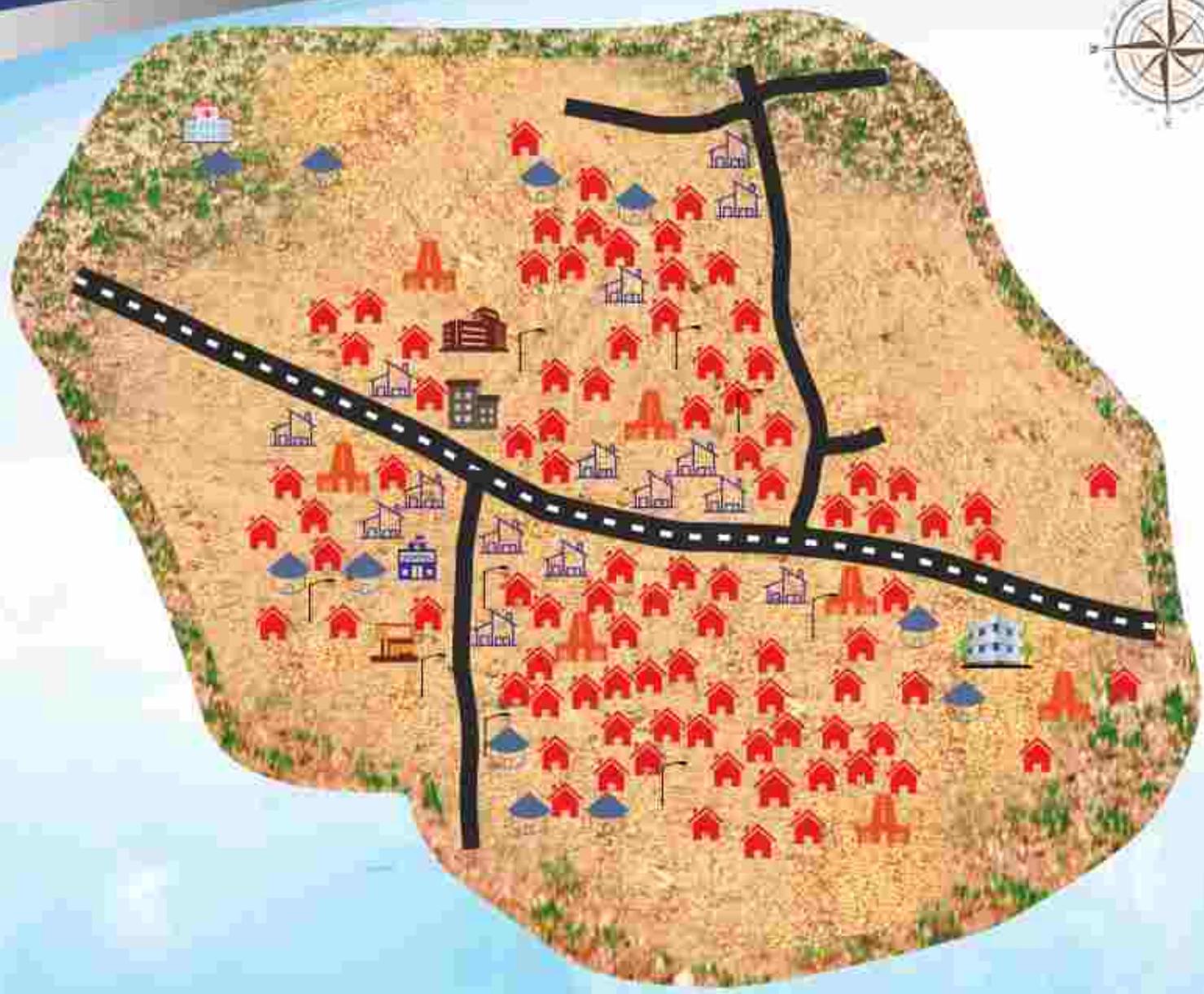
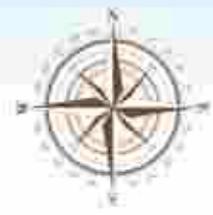
- Farm activities : 156 farmers
- Non-Farm activities : 584 persons.
- Government seed centres : More than 10 kms
- Farmers Collective : Cooperative Society
- Food Grain Storage : More than 10kms
- Cultivable Area : 3527 Ha
- Net sown Area : 1274 Ha
- Irrigated Area : 575 Ha.
- Unirrigated Area : 700
- Soil testing Center : More than 10kms
- Source of irrigation : Ground water  
(Drip, Well, Pump, Openwell, Tank)
- No of farmers using sprinkler : 78
- No of farmers : 458
- Soil testing received : 50
- Water testing received : 50
- Soil type : Loamy soil
- Annual rainfall : 563mm
- Temperature : Max 42°C Min 26°C



# POGALUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by  
**HDB FINANCIAL SERVICES**  
DEVELOPING OPPORTUNITIES

Implemented by  
**Coodu**



## POGALUR VILLAGE

LEGEND	
	PANCHAYAT OFFICE
	HTP COODU
	PH
	VAO - OFFICE
	SCHOOL
	STREET LIGHT
	TEMPLE
	SIB - BANK
	SCHOOL
	CONCRETE HOUSE
	HUT
	ROOF HOUSE
	WATER TANK
	TAR ROAD

# POGALUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by



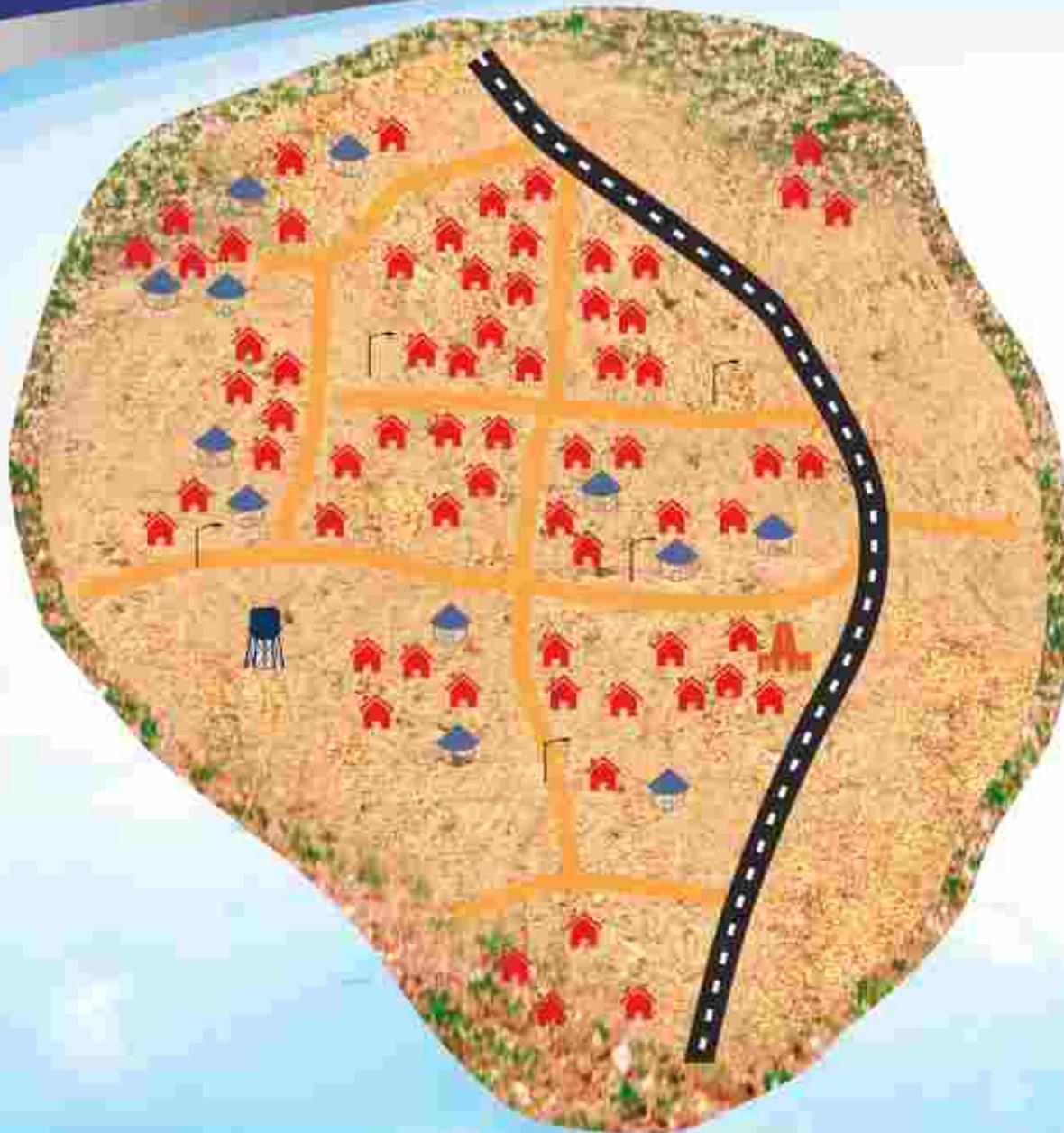
Implemented by



## THALATHURAI VILLAGE

### LEGEND

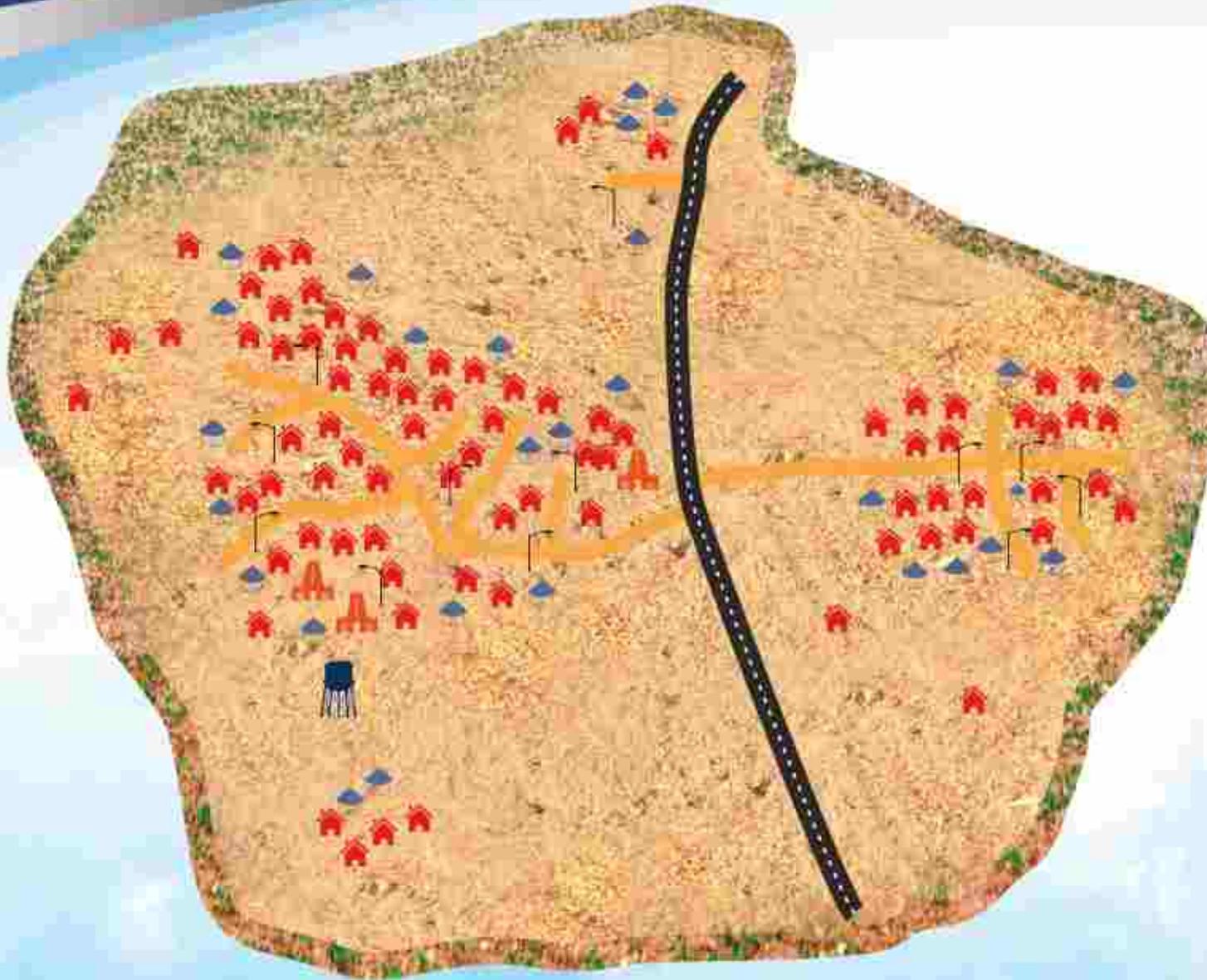
-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  SOIL ROAD



# POGALUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by  
**HDB** FINANCIAL SERVICES  
DEVELOPING OPPORTUNITIES

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## MUDUKKANTHURAI VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  SOIL ROAD

# POGALUR WATERSHED



## ROAD

- Connected to all weather road : **Yes**
- Internal pucca roads : **Fully covered**
- Public transport : **yes**
- Railyway station : **More than 20kms**



## INDUSTRIES

- 483 small scale units



## EDUCATION

- Primary school : **1**
- Middle school : **2**
- Higher secondary : **3**
- College : **More than 10 kms**
- No of Graduates : **185**
- No of Post Graduates : **42**



## WORKING POPULATION

- Farmers : **665**
- Farmer workers : **245**
- Govt staff : **19**
- Others : **1450**



## MARKETS AND FAIRS

- More then 10 kms



## RURAL HOUSING

- 145 Nos



## WATER LEVEL

- Open well 90-170 feet
- Borewell 850-1450 feet



## PROBLEM FACED IN AREA

- Insufficient water availability.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMUNICATION

- Banks : **2**
- ATM : **2**
- Post Office : **1**
- Telephone services : **2**

# POGALUR WATERSHED : SOCIAL MAPPING

## DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF VILLAGES IN TREATMENT AREA

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	No. of HH	POPULATION			No. of LAND OWNING HH	NO. of LAND LESS HH	No. of SC HH	No. of OC HH
			M	F	T				
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	295	168	174	342	52	43	26	69
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	156	118	94	212	28	28	23	33
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>102</b>

## OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE (INCLUDING HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	46	32	7	4	6	95
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	28	24	0	2	2	56
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>151</b>

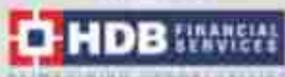
## COMMUNITYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	SC			OC		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	43	42	85	125	132	257
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	41	37	78	77	57	134
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>391</b>

## LITERACY DETAILS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	NO. OF LIITERATES	NO. OF ILLITERATES	TOTAL
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	204	138	342
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	62	150	212
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>554</b>

Supported by



Implemented by



## DEVELOPMENT OF WATERSHEDS FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT

### REPORT ON PRA EXERCISES CONDUCTED IN **ANNUR WATERSHEDS**



*Our Sincere thanks to...*

**Panchayat President & Panchayat Board  
Line Department officials  
&  
Farmers**



## OUR TEAM

**S.KATHIRESAN**

Secretary, Coodu

**M.A. SAITHA BEGAM**

Joint Secretary, Coodu

**J.MANIVANNAN**

Consultant

**ELANGO RAJARATHINAM**

Consultant

**VINOTH AROKIYA RAJ | JAGANATHAN | XAVIOR STALIN | SHANMUGA SUNDARAM  
SHANMUGAM | MARICHAMY | SHEIK SUHAIL | JAYAKUMAR | KAVITHA | ABUTHAHIR | SETHUPATHY**

# REPORT ON PRA EXERCISES CARRIED OUT IN ANNUR WATERSHEDS



## INTRODUCTION:

PRA is the process of involving local people in the analysis and interpretation of their own situation of a given rural area. PRA is the technique of immediate analysis and survey of village resources for Participatory micro-planning and development.

PRA has several basic principles such as: mutual learning and experience sharing, the involvement of whole people, the implementation of triangulation and the continuity of the program.

Participatory methods (PMs) include a range of activities with a common thread: enabling ordinary people to play an active and influential part in decisions which affect their lives. This means that people are not just listened to, but also heard and that their voices shape outcomes.

## PRA Tools and Techniques:

- Diagramming. a. Transect Walk. ...
- Interviewing. a. Structured. ...
- Preference ranking. Ranking of problems, issues, solutions on the basis of needs or personal preference. a. ...
- Mapping and Modelling. The making of maps that depicts conditions and environment of the area is called mapping.
- Participatory data collection, or research, is generally associated with qualitative methods of information gathering. ... The objective of qualitative designs is to capture values, attitudes and preferences of participants to permeate the 'how' and the 'why' underlying a phenomenon.

## **AIM:**

The approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programmers.

## **OBJECTIVE OF PRA:**

The main objective of the Participatory Rural Appraisal carried out in was to improve the understanding of the local communities of their own situation, living conditions and environment in general, and their local resources, land use, farming systems, constraints and opportunities in particular, in order to set the stage for a participatory planning of development activities that would fit into an integrated and participatory watershed management plan.

## **OBJECTIVE OF PARTICIPATORY PLANNING (PP) :**

The main objective of the Participatory Planning carried out together with the PRA was to prepare detailed plans for upland conservation and development activities to be implemented by the local population with the support of the project, and which would form the core of an integrated and participatory watershed management plan.

The secondary objective of the PRA was to provide the project with data concerning population, natural resources, land use and farming systems, their constraints and opportunities, to be used as an information or data base for the integrated and participatory watershed management plan, and against which proposed and implemented activities and their impact could be assessed and evaluated.

## BRIEF PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

S. No	Name of the Project	Development of Watershed for Climate Resilience Management
1	Name of the Block	Annur
2	Name of the District	Coimbatore
3	Name of the State	Tamil Nadu
4	Name of Micro Watershed	Vadavalli, Karegoundampalayam, Pogalur and Kuppanur
5	Name of Villages under Micro Watershed	As given in the Report.
6	Micro Watershed Code Selected	4B2D5c1f, 4B2D5c1h, 4B2D5c1e and 4B2D5c1a
7	Total Area of the Project	7185.66 Ha
8	Proposed Area for Treatment	4268.49 Ha
9	Project Period	Project Period Feb, 2020 to Jan, 2021

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - SOCIAL MAPPING:

It involves drawing of houses and other social facilities and other social facilities/ infrastructure in a village. It serves as a baseline for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of village development activities. It is used to present information on:

- Village layout
- Infrastructure
- Population
- Social stratifications
- Chronic health cases
- Disability
- Malnourished children
- Family planning
- Vaccination
- Widows
- Destitute

Quite a potent method, it seeks to explore the spatial dimensions of people's realities. The focus here is on the depiction of habitation patterns and the nature of housing and social infrastructure: roads, drainage systems, schools, drinking-water facilities, etc. Social map is different from other regular maps in significant ways. For one, it is made by local people and not by experts. For another, it is not drawn to scale. It depicts what the local people believe to be relevant and important for them. Thus, it reflects their perceptions of the social dimensions of their reality with a high degree of authenticity.

Despite there being many overlaps, a social map is different from a resource map. The latter depicts the natural resources-land, water sources, flora, and fauna, etc. In certain cases, though, a map could be a rich combination of the two (Village map). This is quite often so in the case of areas having a dispersed settlement pattern.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - SOCIAL MAPPING:



### OBJECTIVE :

The chief feature of a social map is that it is a big help in developing a broad understanding of the various facets of social reality, viz., social stratification, demographics, settlement patterns, social infrastructure, etc. The diverse applications of social maps include:

- Developing a comprehensive understanding of the physical and social aspects of village life.
- Collecting demographic and other required information household-wise.
- Providing a forum of discussion in which to unravel the various aspects of social life
- Serving as a guiding instrument during the process of planning interventions
- Serving as a monitoring and evaluating tool. The map neatly depicts the lanes, sub-lanes, school, railway track, temple, post- office, well, community hall, etc., in the village.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - SOCIAL MAPPING:

### The process of social mapping, as carried out, included the following steps:

- Fixed the location and time for the exercise in consultation with the local people.
- Explained the purpose of the exercise to the participants. Guided them in starting off with drawing the prominent physical features of their locality leaving them to use whatever materials they choose-local as well as other materials as creatively as possible.
- Watched the process alertly and listened to the discussions carefully. Took notes in as much detail as possible.
- Involved them deeply and actively and let them have total control and initiative.
- Kept track of who is actively involved, which sections of the society they belong to, and who is being left out. Took proactive steps to involve those left out in the process.
- COODU team's role was limited to facilitation.
- Once the mapping was over, people were asked to identify their houses in the map
- Triangulated the information generated with others in the locality. The following social information are elicited from the social map which helps extension professionals to design and plan various interventions.
- Information on caste distribution in a village
- Neighborhood of a village, spatial distribution of castes and the related information
- Community information about the village
- Social institutions information
- Family information
- Religion information
- Economy information
- Government institution information in the village
- Information on educational background of villagers
- Social groups information in the groups
- Leadership patterns existing in the village
- Value systems information of the village
- Social interactions information
- Cooperation information
- Competition information
- Conflict information
- Assimilation information
- Accommodation information
- Caste structure information
- Media of communication information
- Social norms, folkways, mores information about the village
- Social evils like dowry, alcoholism, child labor, prostitution information.
- Religion, leadership pattern and customs existing in the society information Site selection for social mapping.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - SOCIAL MAPPING:

### TRANSFERRING SOCIAL MAP ON TO PAPER:

Social maps are drawn on the ground as well as directly on a large sheet of paper. Social maps were made on the ground with locally available material. Hence, they are not safe and permanent. The map was copied onto a large sheet of paper with all the details. This is necessary for other exercises, discussions, and later, for monitoring purposes. Moreover, it saves the trouble of doing the map all over again.

### CATEGORY OF PARTICIPANTS:

Of all the PRA methods, social mapping makes for the active involvement of the largest number of participants. This is all the more so when it is done on the ground. Each person has something or the other to look for in the map. It is quite often seen that when the mapping is over, old persons and young children alike try to locate their houses. And mostly, they are not only able to identify their own houses but those of others too. Moreover, those who appear to be mere onlookers tend to point out errors and omissions while the process is on. What is remarkable is that all of them follow avidly whatever is happening even if they are not actively involved in it.

In the Annur watersheds, due to covid 19 pandemic, a limited number of people participated on the direction of Panchayat Presidents.

### MATERIAL REQUIRED:

A wide range of materials were used for social mapping. Leaves, twigs, matchboxes, seeds, color soils and powders, utensils, thread, etc., have been used.

### TIME REQUIRED:

The time required for social mapping is influenced by various factors including the size of the locality, the interest of the participants, the nature and extent of the details sought, and the type of materials used.

Social mapping is a versatile method in that it is amenable to innumerable improvisations at the villagers' levels.

### RESOURCE MAPPING:

Resource map. Resource map is one of the most used PRA methods next to social map. While the social map focuses on habitation, community facilities, roads, temples, etc., the resource map focuses on the natural resources in the locality and depicts land, hills, rivers, fields, vegetation, etc. A resource map may cover habitation as well. At times, the distinction between the resource map and social map may get blurred. A resource map in PRA is not drawn to scale. It is not done by experts but by the local people. The local people are considered to have an in-depth knowledge of the surroundings where they have survived for a long time. Hence the resource map and social map drawn by the local people is accurate and detailed. It important to keep in mind, however, that it reflects the people's perceptions rather than precise measurements to scale. Thus, a resource map reflects how people view their own locality in terms of natural resources.

### OBJECTIVES.:

**Resource maps have been used for depicting of various aspects related to the natural resources management of a locality including:**

- Topography, terrain, and slopes
- Forest, vegetation, and tree species
- Soil-type, fertility, erosion, and depth
- Land and land use, command area, tenure, boundaries, and ownership
- Water, water bodies, irrigation sources, rivers, and drainage.
- Watershed development, various soil and water conservation measures, denuded areas, etc.
- Agricultural development, cropping pattern, productivity, etc.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - RESOURCE MAPPING:

### THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS ELICITED FROM RESOURCE MAP.

- Transport facilities information
- Communication facilities information
- Health and welfare societies information
- Supply and service agencies information
- Agricultural implements found in the village information
- Animals used for agriculture information
- Marketing facilities information
- Processing industries information
- Financial facilities information
- Advisory facilities information
- Community pastures or grazing land information
- Natural service versus AI for various animals' information
- Labor availability for various purposes information
- Storage facilities information
- Carcass disposal facilities for animals' information
- Other resources used for agriculture information

Resource maps have been found especially useful because they provide a focused spatial structure for discussion and analysis. They help to create a common understanding amongst the participants as well as a baseline for monitoring and evaluation. The process of creating a resource map is full of joy and it instils self-confidence amongst the participants, which later makes the interaction more meaningful. Resource maps have been found particularly useful for analysis of problems, looking at solutions and planning for action. Resource maps have been used to generate discussions among the participants about natural resources, their entitlement and utilization, problems related to deforestation and soil erosion, etc. The focus gradually shifts from the identification and prioritization of problems related to the natural resources, to planning for intervention. It is the construction of a map of the village by the participant village using rangoli powder /chart and marker pens. The map shows the resources, infrastructure facilities available in the village and also depicts the social set up of the village. Further, it gives an idea about the resources like soil, water, forest etc.

### METHODOLOGY

For the above exercise, charts which were pasted together to form a big sheet was given to the participants along with a lot of color marker pens. The participants were given a briefing on the exercise and its purpose. One of the participants initiated the exercise by marking the entrance of the village followed by drawing the road and the path entering it. Having felt that the exercise was very interesting, many more joined him and assisted in locating few important structures of the village such as Temples, Schools, Water tank, Shops, Phone booths, Public latrines, Primary health centers, Milk society unit, etc. They differentiated each structure using different colors like green color for paddy, yellow color for settlements, blue color for water bodies so on and so forth. It took around one to one and a half hour to finish the exercise. Soon after the completion of the exercise, one participant volunteered to elicit some of the important resources, infrastructure facilities, farming community settlements using the map drawn.

### PROCESS OF RESOURCE MAPPING:

The mapping process remains quite similar to that of a social map Only the focus is different.

#### The main steps included:

- Selecting a proper place for preparing a resource map of the area in consultation with the local people.
- Fixing the time and invite people from different sections of the society. Ensuring that the marginalized groups and women definitely participate.
- Starting the exercise at the fixed time. First explain the purpose of the exercise. Ask them to start showing the major resources. Encourage them to use locally available material in a creative way and to make the map as representative as possible.
- Do not interfere. Allow them to do it on their own. In case they get stuck, help them out.
- Listen carefully to the discussions they have, while preparing the map. Note down the relevant points. In case the participants are not representing the aspects you are interested in, have patience.
- Wait till the mapping process comes to an end. Ask them un-intrusive question without disturbing the process.

### SOME HELPFUL QUESTIONS INCLUDE:

- What about...?
- Can you show me...in the map?
- Ask them to explain the map including the various symbols, visuals and colors used.
- Ask them to depict and discuss the problems and opportunities in keeping with the objectives of the resource map.
- At the end, ask them whether anybody would like to make any modifications or additions.
- Keep an eye on who is actively involved and who is marginalized. Try to involve the marginalized groups and women in the process.
- Interview the map. Interviewing it provides valuable insights into the status of natural resources. It helps you to clarify your doubts and know about aspects you are interested in.

### MATERIAL REQUIRED:

The resource map along with social map has been the favorite of local people who let loose their creativity using a range of materials. Seeds of different types, soil, chalks, colored powder, stones and pebbles, twigs, leaves, paper, and cardboard have all been used for making resource maps.

### VENN DIAGRAM:

Venn diagram is one of the commonly used methods in PRA to study institutional relationship and is sometimes also referred to as institutional diagram. It is however, popularly known as Chapati diagram, as the method uses circles of various sizes to represent institutions or individuals. The bigger the circle, the more important is the institution or individual. The distance between circles represents, for example, the degree of influence or contact between institutions or individuals. Overlapping circles indicate interactions and the extent of overlap can indicate the level of interaction.

### OBJECTIVES.

- To study and understand local people's perceptions about local institutions, individuals, program etc.
- The method provides valuable insights into and analyses of the power structure, the decision-making process, etc., the need to strengthen the community's institutions can also be ascertained.
- The relative importance of services and program has also been studied using the Venn diagram.

### Venn diagram is particularly useful when you want to study and analyses

- various institutions and individuals and their influence on the local people,
- various groups and individuals in the locality and their influence and main actors in the community and their conspicuous and inconspicuous influence.

### The Venn diagram elicits a wide array of information like

- Relative importance of various institutions in the village
- Relationship among them
- Linkages among them
- Weaknesses with respect to decision making process
- Development of the village by institutions
- Duplication of efforts among institutions
- Gap identification between institutions
- Objectives and felt needs of farmers, and Concentration of power within villages

### In fact, you can use a Venn diagram if you are inclined to use a simple participatory visual method and have

- A few items to be studied, institutions, individuals, diseases, social groups, natural resources, or any of their combinations.
- To study these items in relation to a few variables, preferably two, which could include importance, prevalence, and perceived proximity?

### PROCESS:

The process of doing a Venn diagram are as follows:

- Explain the purpose for the exercise to the participants
- Ask them to list the various institutions, individuals, etc, as per the objectives of the exercise
- Ask them to write and / or depict them on small cards. Visual depiction becomes necessary if there are nonliterate participants.
- Ask the participants to place the cards on one of the variable of study, e.g., perceived importance of the institutions, in a descending order. Once the cards are arranged in an order, ask them whether they agree or would like to make modifications. Encourage them to make changes, if they are interested.
- Ask them to assign paper circles of different sizes (cut and kept ready) to the institutions or individuals in such a way that the bigger the circle, the higher that institutions or individual ranks on that variable.
- Paste on the circles the cards with names of institutions or individual. You can simply note down or depict the institutions or individuals on the circles.
- Draw a circle on the ground representing the community. circle in such a way that those high on the second variable, close together, while those low on the variable are kept representing the community.
- Ask them to place the accessibility, are kept away from the circle
- Once all the cards are placed, ask them if they agree with the placement. In case they want it to be placed with an overlap. The degree of overlap indicates the degree of interaction.
- Ask them to discuss and explain why they placed the cards in such a manner. Note down the points of discussion and explanation.
- Copy the output onto a sheet of paper. Record the name of the village, participants, date, legends, what the size of the circle represents and what the distance represents.
- Thank the participants for their active involvement and time.
- Triangulate the diagram and the major findings with others knowledgeable about the situation to ensure that your information is correct.

### PROBLEMS IN FACILITATION:

- Quite a few new facilitators find Venn diagramming a difficult method to facilitate. They fail to identify the variables- perceived importance and accessibility – and the dimensions clearly.
- The way out is simple. You should follow a step by step approach. Do not explain the whole process to the participants at the outset. Go one step at a time. Ask the participants to list the institutions. Once the list has been made. Go to next step at a time. Ask them to put them in descending order based on each variable, and once that is over, ask them to assign paper circles of different sizes and so on. Also ask them what they mean by the two variables; make sure that the participants are clear on which dimension represents what variable. One simple way is to write it down legibly in bold letters and keep it in front when the exercise is on.

### MATERIAL REQUIRED:

Paper circles are the most frequently used materials in Venn diagramming. It can also be drawn directly on the ground or on paper, but that does not allow the size or location of circles to be changed. Sometimes, after the circles are drawn, participants discuss the diagram and want to change the size or location. They hesitate to do so if the Venn diagram has been drawn, but if the circles are cut from paper, they find making modifications easy at any point in the process. Time required. Time required for a Venn diagram may vary considerably depending upon the details that are being represented. However, you should plan to spend 2-3 hours on the Venn diagram and the subsequent discussion.

### Scope for improvisation and complementarily with other methods.

Venn diagram is a versatile method with ample scope for improvisation and application in widely diverse areas. Please keep track of the points arising out of discussion among the participants right from the beginning. These provide equally valuable insights, if not more important ones, than the output itself.

- Copy the diagram on a piece of paper with legends and details of the participants, facilitators locality and date.
- Thank the participants for their active participation and valuable time.
- Later triangulate the findings with other key information to ensure that the information generated to correct.
- Please keep track of the points arising out of discussion among the participants right from the beginning. These provide equally valuable insights, if not more important ones, than the output itself.
- Copy the diagram on a piece of paper with legends and details of the participants, facilitators locality and date.
- Thank the participants for their active participation and valuable time.
- Later triangulate the findings with other key information to ensure that the information generated to correct.

### TIMELINE:

Timeline is an important PRA method quite commonly used to explore the temporal dimension from a historical perspective. Timeline captures the chronology of events as recalled by local people. It is drawn as a sequential aggregate of past events. It thus provides the historical landmarks of a community individual or institution. The important point to note here is that it is not history as much of the events of the past is perceived and recalled by the people themselves.

### OBJECTIVES:

- To learn from the community what they considered to be important past events.
- To understand from the community the historical perspective on current issues.
- To generate discussions on changes with respect to issues you are interested in e.g. education, health, food security, gender relations, economic conditions, etc.
- To develop a rapport with the villagers, since a discussion about the past of the village can be a good non-threatening and enjoyable starting point.

### The following information is elicited from the timeline

- Information on technological timeline in a village
- Year wise information
- Preferable select an old person in the village for this technique Process.

### The suggested steps in the process of doing a timeline include:

- Identify some elderly persons in the village willing to talk about the history of the village invite.
- Explain them the purpose of the exercise. Initiate a discussion on the history of the village.
- The key questions you can ask may include: - When was the village established?

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - TIMELINE

Preferably, ask one of the participants to note down the major events in brief on cards in bold letters. If the participants are unable to do so, ensure that one of the facilitators takes this role. Anyway, make a note of the key points and be willing to do this task yourself if necessary.

- Ask them for more such events that they would like to add. Once you feel that the list is complete, ask them to keep the cards in a chronological order- the earlier events on the top and the later events lower down. Read out the events and ask them whether they are happy with the order or if they would like to modify it.
- Add years to the left side of the list of events. Failure of memory, use of different time frames and calendar systems may present a big obstacle for the participants in arriving at the exact years. You may have to use your own improvement or your best judgment to arrive at the years.
- You can focus on those aspects that are your area of interest. Suppose you are interested in education in the village, and then try to make the participants focus on events related to education after getting the events of general nature.
- Initiate a discussion on the timeline to help the participants analyze and reflect on it. Some key questions which can be helpful in this regard may include.
  - What is the situation in the past?
  - What were the major events?
  - What changes have taken place? x What were the reasons for change?
- Interview the timeline by asking questions to clarify your doubts or to get an in-depth understanding. Certain questions which can be helpful include.
  - Can you tell me more about ....?
  - What does the mean...?
- Copy the details onto paper. Note down the names of participants, facilitators, location details, dates, legends, etc.
- Triangulate with other elderly persons in the village to see the correctness of the information given in the timeline. Secondary sources of information can also prove to be helpful in triangulation.
- There are no set procedures to get over these problems. You must use your own ingenuity and improve methods.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - TIMELINE



### **MATERIAL REQUIRED:**

The material required for timeline includes cards, chalks, and chart paper, bold markers of different colors, seeds and pebbles.

### **TIME REQUIRED:**

Around 1 ½ to 2 hours should suffice for timeline analysis. However, the time requirement may vary with the skills of the facilitators, details aimed at and scope for discussion. Timeline can also be used as a precursor to take up other time related methods like historical transect, trend analysis, etc. More focused information can be collected using other time related methods and the community can analyse how changes have taken place over the years. In fact, irrespective of the PRA method planned to use, a quick timeline on the topic of interest by participants can be helpful. It can set the right kind of historical perspective for further analysis using other methods. Many issues may go unnoticed if a timeline is not done to the beginning.

### SEASONAL CALENDAR

Season diagram is also called seasonal calendar, seasonal activity, profile and seasonal analysis. Seasonal diagram is one of the popular PRA methods that have been used for temporal analysis across annual cycles, with months or seasons as the basic unit of analysis. It reflects the perceptions of the local people regarding seasonal variations on a wide range of items. Seasonal diagram, however, are not based on statistics, though they may be triangulated against secondary or primary data in order to verify the information generated.

### OBJECTIVES:

The major strength of seasonal analysis is that it depicts a range of items and their magnitude, which helps in understanding how these items are related to and influence one another. These relationships can be quite revealing. Seasonal diagram helps to identify heavy workload periods, of relative ease, credit crunch, diseases, food security, wage availability etc.

- It has proved to be useful in project planning, i.e., when to implement various activities.
- It has been used to identify periods of stress and to plan for when intervention is most required.
- It is possible and analyses the livelihood patterns across the year.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - SEASONAL CALENDAR



### PROCEDURE:

The following suggested steps are recommended for making a seasonal diagram:

- Explain the objective of the exercise to the participants.
- Start a discussion on the present month and then the work they have been doing during the season. Move to the present month and then the other relevant ones. Write the names on cards in bold letters. x Ask them to identify a unique characteristic of each month, one by one, that would remind them of the month. It can be a symbol or drawing. Encourage them to do it themselves. It can be fun and add to their involvement. This will ensure that even the non-literate participate meaningfully.
- Draw a grid with chalk on the floor. In the grid have a least 13 columns and many rows as the items you want to study. Keep the cards with names of the months and visuals or symbols in the top boxes in order, horizontally.

Now on the vertical axis, take the aspects whose seasonal variations you are interested in to represent the magnitude of the activity using different number of seeds or sticks of different can be used to indicate the number of days. Similarly, sticks of different size can be used to indicate the quantity of rainfall during the month. After completing one aspect or activity move to another, until all of them are similarly covered.

- Ask the participants whether they would like to take up any other aspect or activity or make any modifications to the diagram.
- Interview the diagram, i.e. ask them questions on aspects about which you are not clear.
- Facilitate a discussion and analysis among the participants and others present. The points of discussion could include.
- Major findings and learning x Implication of the finding
- Recommendations and action points
- Please keep track of the points arising out of discussion among the participants right from the beginning. These provide equally valuable insights, if not more important ones, than the output itself.
- Copy the diagram on a piece of paper with legends and details of the participants, facilitators locality and date.
- Thank the participants for their active participation and valuable time.
- Later triangulate verify the findings with other key information to ensure that the information generated are correct.

- In some communities the concept of months may not exist at all. Similar questions with respect to the season may be quite revealing there. Which month should be kept at the beginning of seasonal diagram? The decision about the first month in the seasonal diagram should be left to the discussion of the people themselves. Whatever they are comfortable should be fine. In fact, that question need not be raised with the participants at all; just allow them to arrange and start from whichever month they are comfortable with. Experience shows that the rural and agricultural communities generally start the year from the month, which marks the beginning of a major agricultural season. You should develop a parallel between the two systems of time.

Where to make the seasonal diagram: on the ground or on paper? Seasonal diagrams done on the ground with chinks, seeds, powder, symbols, sticks, etc., have several advantages: like providing more space for people to participate, providing flexibility for change if desired, and enabling everyone to see what is happening and to contribute meaningfully. Floors with square or rectangular tiles are even useful as they save you the burden of making the grids. Symbols and visuals. While working with largely non-literate communities' symbols are most used. But even with literate communities, symbols are useful. Experience has shown that people are quick to find something unique with which to represent the month. Symbols or diagrams used commonly include: 9 Fruits and crops unique to the month 9 Equipment, work, clothing, games, etc., unique to the month 9 Unique items or articles associated with the festivals falling during the month, etc. 9 Seasonal aspects, e.g. rain snow, sun etc. Material required. Seeds, cards, marker pens, chalk of different colors and other locally available materials like twigs pebbles, etc., should suffice.

### TIME REQUIRED:

The time required for doing a seasonal diagram may vary depending on a host of factors, including the topic, interest of the participants, depth of information and analysis aimed at two to three hours, However, should be sufficient. Scope for improvisation and complementarily with other methods. Improvisation, creativity, and flexibility are the hallmarks of PRA methods and seasonal diagram is no exception.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - TREE MATRIX RANKING

### MATRIX RANKING:

Matrix ranking will indicate the reasons for technology decision behavior of the farmers.

Types of Ranking: Ranking methods include: <sup>™</sup> Preference Ranking <sup>™</sup> Pair wise Ranking <sup>™</sup> Direct Matrix ranking. <sup>™</sup> Wealth Ranking (already covered)

Preference ranking x Adopt the exercise to local conditions and choose a topic preferably one which is related to the fieldwork.

- Preference ranking allows the PRA team to quickly determine the main problems of preferences of individual villagers and enables the priorities of different individuals to be easily compared. It has logical steps to be followed:
- **Decide upon a set of problems or preferences to be explored.**
- **Interact with the person and know his / her favored items in order of priority.**
- **Repeat this exercise with a good number of people.**
- **Tabulate the responses.**

In the PRA exercises conducted, Tree preference was taken up.

### SWOT ANALYSIS:

SWOT analysis is a systematic approach to understand the environment. SWOT is the acronym for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. An Opportunity is a favorable condition in the environment. It enables the enterprise to consolidate its position. Growing demand is an example of an opportunity. A Threat is an unfavorable condition in the environment. It creates a risk e.g. threat of growing competition. A Strength is an inherent capacity which an organization can use to gain strategic advantage over its competitors. Superior research and development facilities, for example, enable a firm to develop new products and thereby gain competitive advantage. A Weakness is an inherent limitation or constraint which creates a strategic disadvantage. For example, overdependence on single product is potentially risky.

## PRA TOOLS APPLIED - SWOT ANALYSIS



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SWOT analysis helps an enterprise in matching its strengths and weaknesses with opportunities and threat operating in the environment. An effective strategy is one that capitalizes on the opportunities using strengths and neutralizes the threats by minimizing the impact of weaknesses. SWOT is generally used by organizations to analyze their internal strengths and weaknesses, and its operating environment's opportunities and threats. It is used at preliminary stages of planning and decision making and acts as a precursor to developing a plan or finding a solution that takes into consideration many different internal and external factors. This exercise aims at maximizing the potential of the strengths and opportunities while minimizing the impact of the weaknesses and threats to achieve best results. On considering the application of this technique to village, the SWOT analysis identifies the internal strengths and weaknesses of the Village as a whole and examines the external opportunities and threats that the farm business faces.

The SWOT analysis helps to provide direction for the farm business and serves as a basis for the farm's business plans. Once all of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the farming operation have been listed, the information should be combined, and strategies developed. Draw up plans to take advantage of the strengths and opportunities, counter the threats if possible and minimize or reduce the weaknesses. Pay close attention to strengths that can help the villagers achieve their goals and objectives and use the SWOT analysis to give an overall look at the current position of the operation.

Then use the analysis to plan future strategies and to manage the farming operation. Develop strategies that will strengthen the weak areas or take advantage of the strengths and opportunities. Give close attention to developing strategies that focus or capitalize on the strengths of the operation. In terms of agricultural economy, the SWOT analysis provides a complete image of the agricultural production units and systems by studying simultaneously the internal characteristics and external influences upon them, considering both positive and negative variables. The SWOT analysis is used primarily to assess the situation on the ground, and it is the fundamental step in drafting the development program.

### METHODOLOGY:

The SWOT analysis is based on in-depth analysis of primary and secondary data. Data analysis has been carried out in different manners for the purpose of capturing inputs from literature review, interviews of key informants, case studies, and field surveys. One of the methods that can be used in village set – up is given as follows:

Conduct a meeting of the Key informants and Village leaders and giving them brief introduction describing the planning process and the agenda i.e. SWOT analysis. A few groups of 6-8 members will be made. All the participants will first be told to generate silent ideas on the placards in their groups. Once all the ideas are recorded in a group, a prioritized list is prepared for Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Threats of the village. A master list of all items receiving group votes will be created and participants will be asked to vote a final time to prioritize the master list of all the four aspects. This way considering the final votes of all the participants, a SWOT analysis matrix can be drawn as follows:

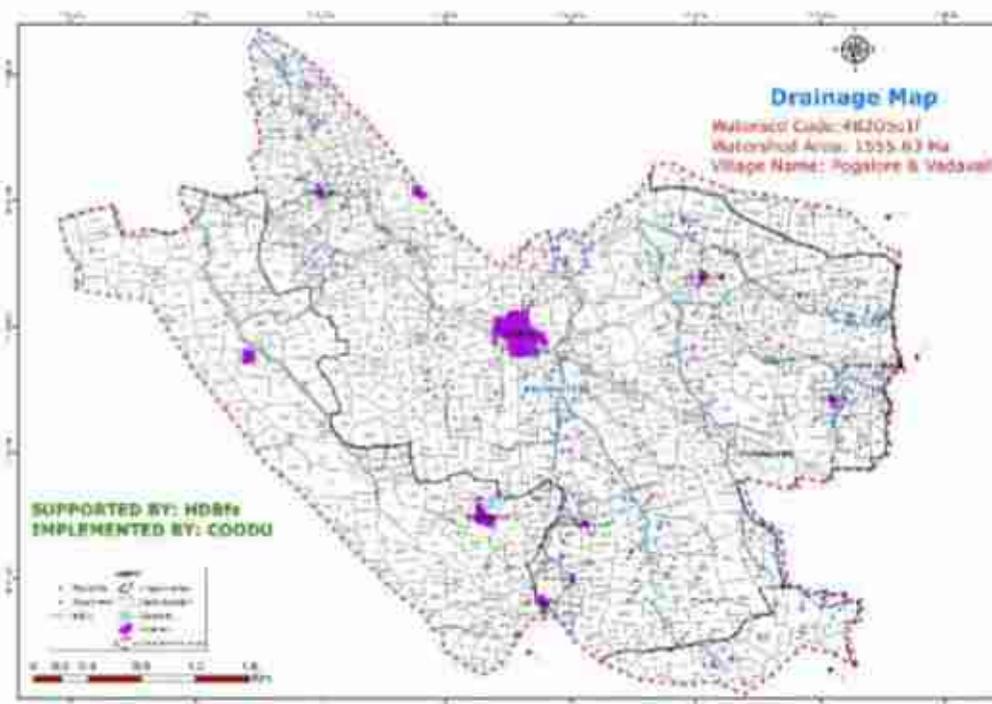


# WATERSHEDWISE PRA REPORT

## VADAVALLI WATERSHED

### BASIC INFORMATION

- Gram Panchayat : VADAVALLI
- No. of Hamlets / Villages: 10
- Watershed Area : 873.15 Ha
- Watershed Code : 4B2D5c1f



### DETAILS OF HAMLETS

Chinnaputhur, Periyaputhur, Munukattiyur, Ketchenkinaru, Mondikaliputhur, Mugamsensampatti, Swaminathapuram, Thathampalayam, Rengappagoundanputhur, Vappempallaputhur

- Total area of panchayat : 2160 Ha
- Total population : 3942
- Male : 1918
- Female : 2024
- Others : 0
- Total household : 1322



# VADAVALLI WATERSHED

## Agriculture / Land Improvement :

- Farm activities: 168
- Non-Farm activities: 245
- Government seed centres: More than 10 kms
- Farmers Collective : Cooperative Society
- Food Grain Storage : More than 10 kms
- Cultivable Area : 549.68 Ha
- Net sown Area: 457.78 Ha
- Irrigated Area : 899.57 Ha
- Unirrigated Area : 254.05 Ha
- Soil testing Center : More than 10 kms
- Source of irrigation : Ground water (Drip,Well,Openwell) and surface and sub surface water
- No of farmers using sprinklers : 96
- No of farmers : 625
- Soil testing received: 50
- Water testing received : 50
- Soil type: Sandy loamy
- Annual rainfall: 540 mm
- Temperature : Max 40°C Min 27°C

## Working Population:

- Farmers : 625
- Farm workers: 150
- Govt staff : 28
- Others : 440

## Roads

- Connected to all weather road : **Yes**
- Internal pucca roads : **Fully covered**
- Public transport : **Yes**
- Railway station : **More than 20 kms**

## Financial and Communication:

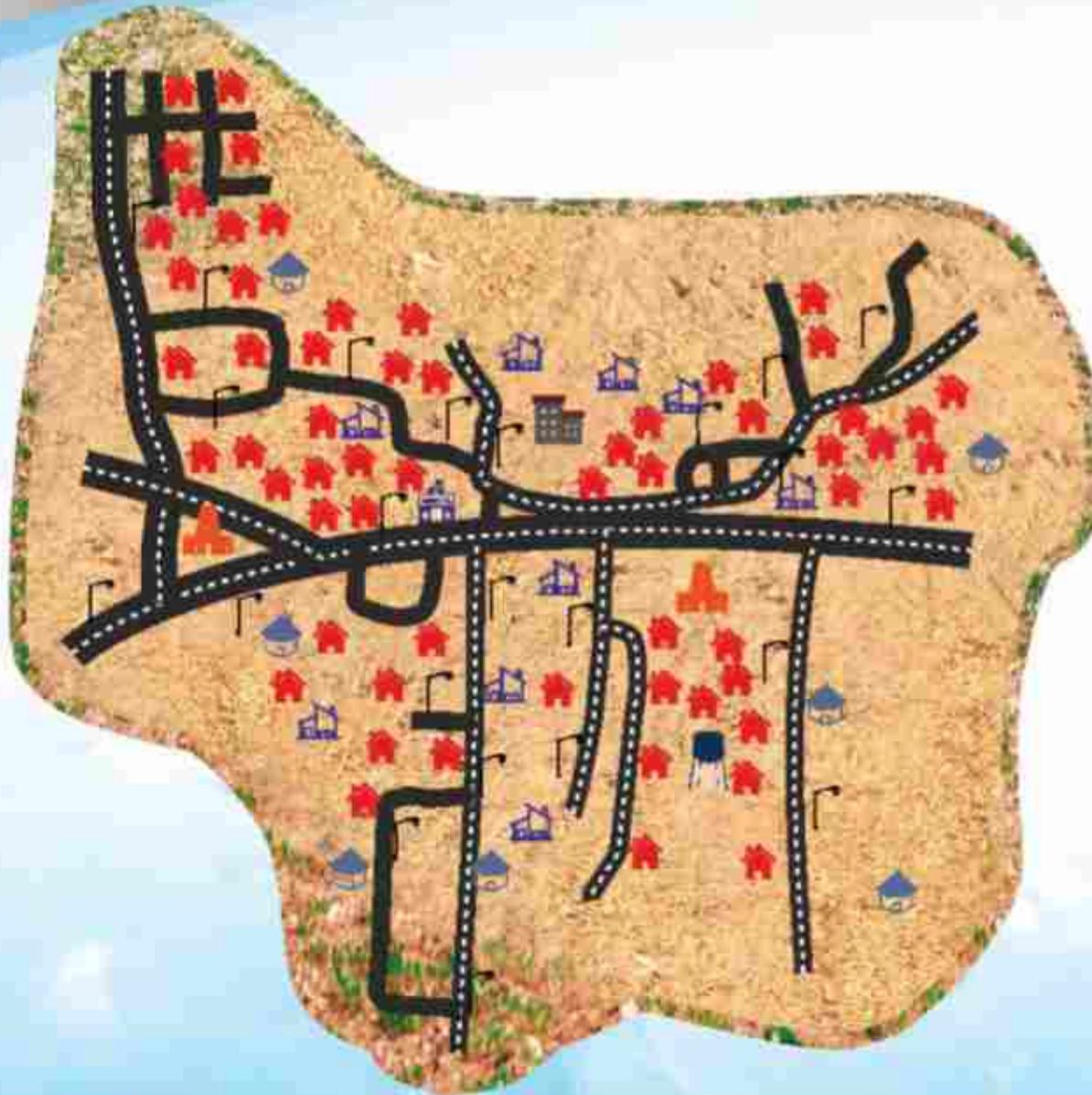
- Banks : **2**
- ATM : **1**
- Post Office : **1**
- Telephone services : **2**



# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

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## VADAVALLI VILLAGE

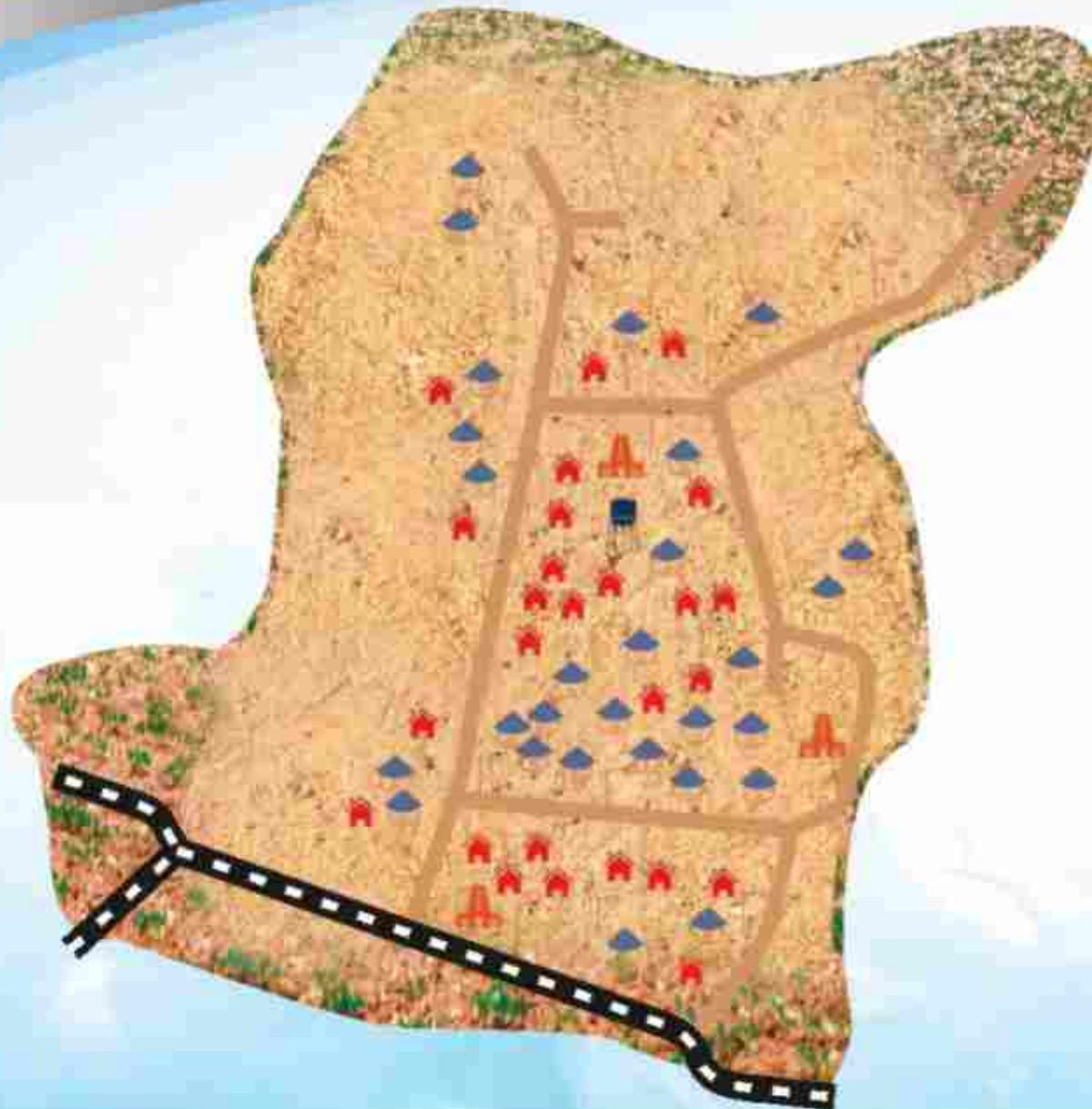
### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  SB - BANK
-  SCHOOL
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

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## VEPPAMPALLATHUR VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  SOIL ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

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## THATHAMPALAYAM VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  SCHOOL
-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP



## PERIYAPUTHUR VILLAGE



### LEGEND

-  PANCHAYAT OFFICE
-  IB - BANK
-  PH
-  SCHOOL
-  VAO - OFFICE
-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

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## VADAVALLI WATERSHED CHINNAPUTHUR VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  STREET LIGHT
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD

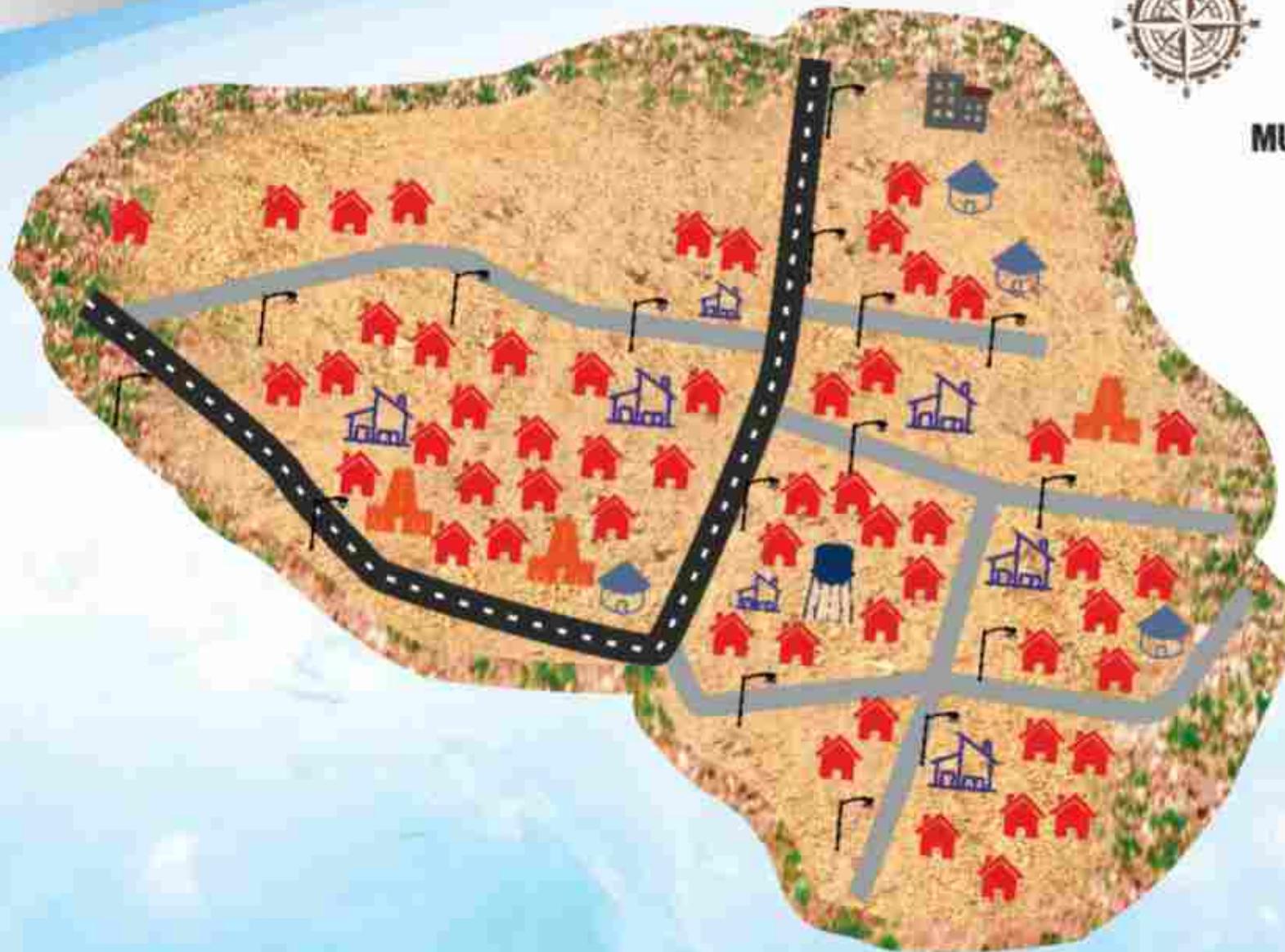
# VADAVALLI WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

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## MUGASI SEMSAMPATTI VILLAGE



### LEGEND

-  PANCHAYAT OFFICE
-  IB - BANK
-  PH
-  SCHOOL
-  VAO - OFFICE
-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD

Not to scale \*

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## EDUCATION

- Primary school : 1
- Middle school : 2
- Higher secondary : 4
- College : **More than 15 Kms**
- No of Graduates : **240**
- No of Post Graduates : **37**



## WATER LEVEL

- Well 100-170 Feet
- Bore 750-1250 Feet



## MARKETS AND FAIRS

- More than 10 kms



## INDUSTRIES

- 84 small scale units



## RURAL HOUSING

- 75 Nos

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF VILAGES IN TREATMENT AREA

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	No. of HH	POPULATION			No. of LAND OWNING HH	NO. of LAND LESS HH	No. of SC HH	No. of OC HH
			M	F	T				
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	204	264	202	468	112	92	68	141
2	VADAVALLI	324	296	228	524	93	231	83	125

## OCCUPATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	144	48	16	12	10	230
2	VADAVALLI	113	76	27	21	7	244
	TOTAL	257	124	43	33	17	474

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED

## COMMUNITYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	SC			OC		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	70	51	121	76	64	140
2	VADAVALLI	42	39	81	65	59	124
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>264</b>

## LITERACY DETAILS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	NO. OF LITERATES	NO. OF ILLITERATES	TOTAL
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	185	217	342
2	VADAVALLI	217	244	212
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>554</b>



# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE (INCLUDING HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS)

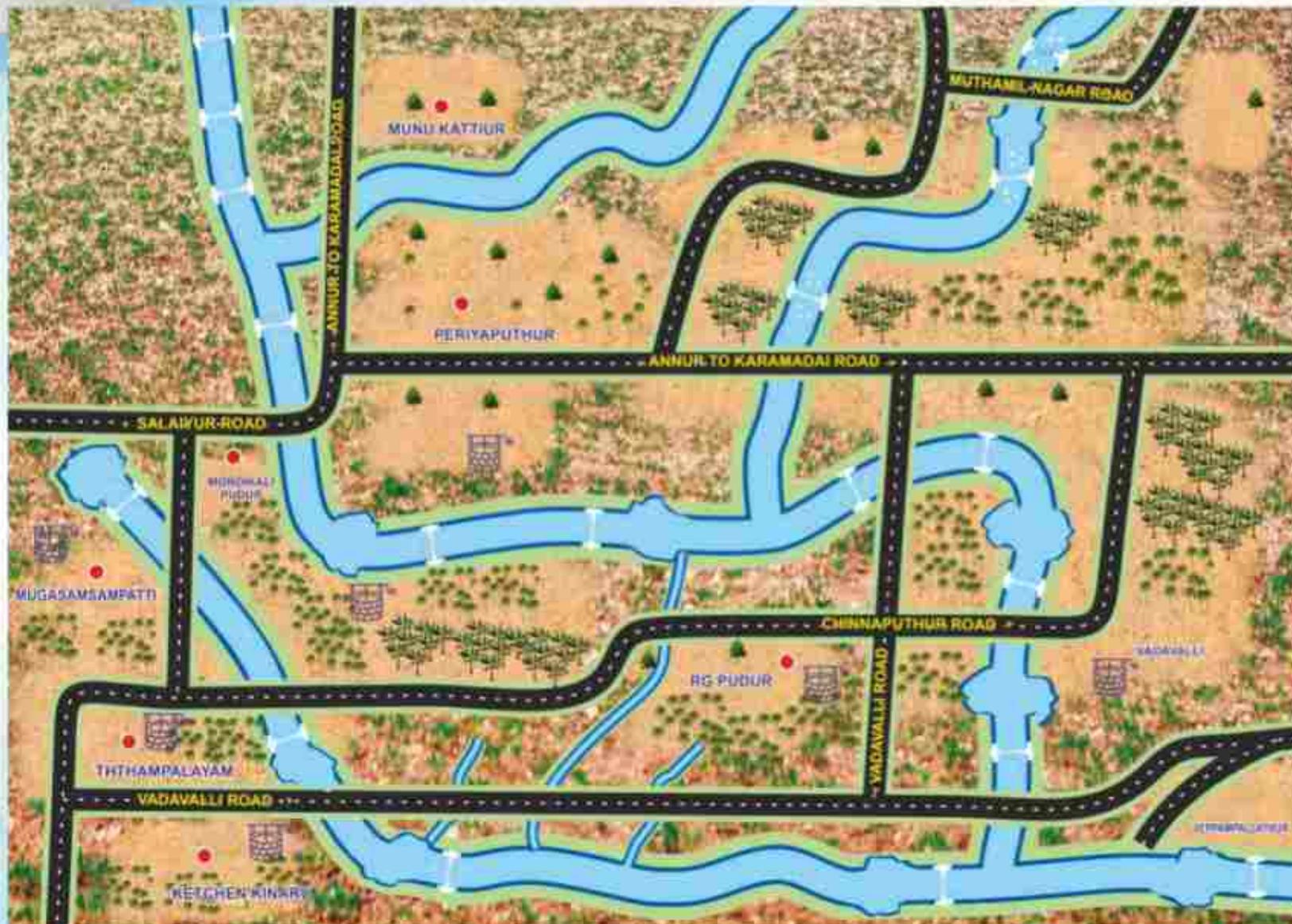
S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	PERIYAPUTHUR	147	76	19	16	23	244
2	VADAVALLI	78	43	11	14	15	119
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>363</b>



# VADAVALLI WATERSHED RESOURCE MAP

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RECLAIMING OPPORTUNITIES

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## LEGEND

-  BOUNDARY
-  STREAM
-  ROAD
-  VILLAGE
-  POND
-  WELL
-  DRY LAND

## ACTION PLAN ARRIVED BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES

Renovation of Existing RWHS	- 9
Percolation Tank	- 5
Farm Pond	- 25
Check Dam	- 25

Not to scale \*

## RESOURCE MAPPING:

- Dry and cultivable waste lands account for a major proportion of land area. Area of Farm lands under irrigation is 899 acres.
- There are 31 tanks/ ponds in the watershed area. Renovation has to be done in all 31 tanks.
- As water level has gone down in wells, farmers have started sinking bore wells.



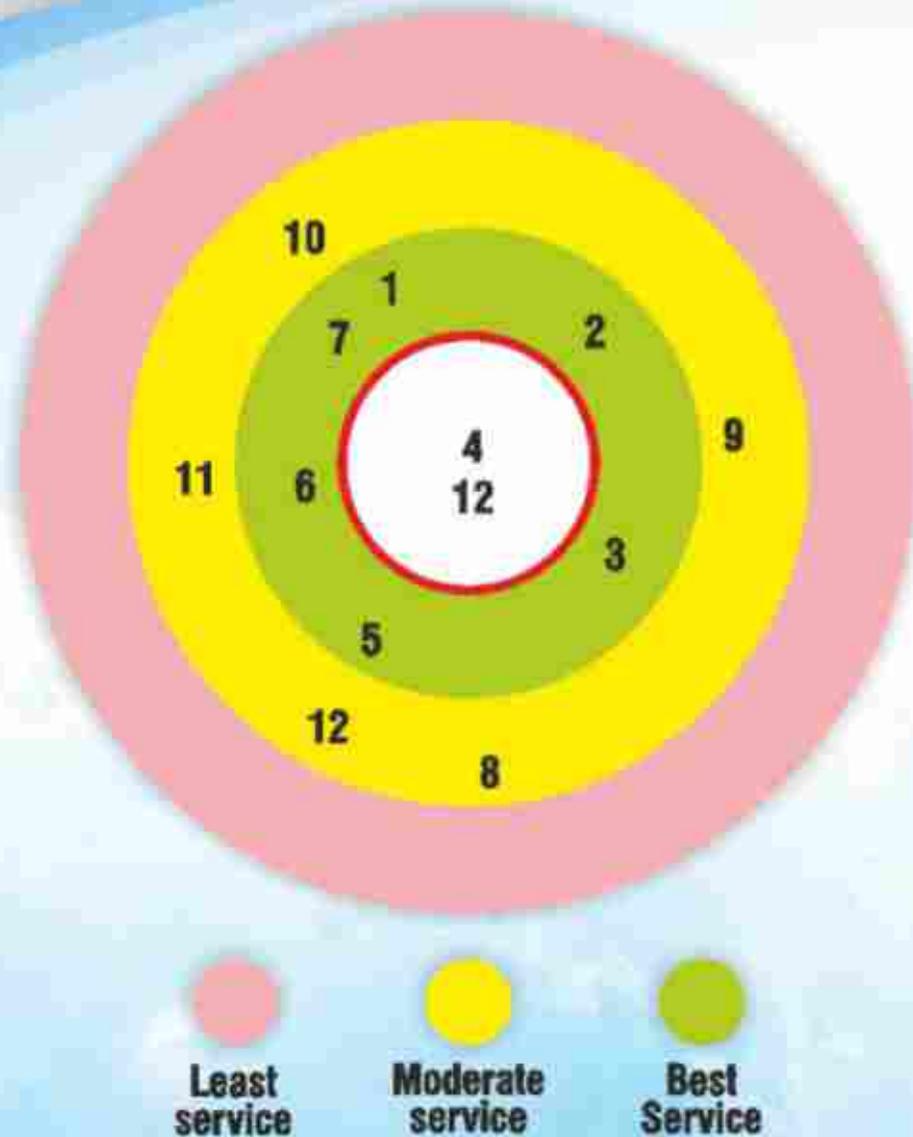
S. No	LAND CLASSIFICATION	AREA (In Acres)
1	Land under well Irrigation	899
2	Rainfed land	457
3	Cultivable waste	549.18
4	Land put under non – agri use	254
5	Poramboke land including village area	68
6	TOTAL	2227

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED

## WATER RESOURCES: RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES:

S. No	PLACE/ NAME OF TANK	No.	EXTEN (In Ha.)
1	Periyaputhur	9	13.31.0
2	Vadavalli	5	07.68.5
3	Veppampallathur	3	03.14.5
4	Rangappagoundanputhur	4	06.81.5
5	Thathampalayam	4	10.84.0
6	Chinnaputhur	2	02.05.5
	Ketchankinaru	4	03.88.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>47.73.0</b>





## VENN DIAGRAM:

- The people in the watershed felt that Departments of Rural Development, Revenue, Health, Police, Social welfare, Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry are performing their functions efficiently and people regard them as close to them in terms of access, use and performance of the services rendered.
- TWAD Board, Highways, Telecom, and PWD departments are also performing well, according to the views of the watershed villagers, but rank next to the aforesaid departments. Hence these are shown to be a little distant.

## DEPARTMENT

1 Revenue	7 Animal Husbandry
2 Health	8 TWAD Board
3 Police	9 Highways
4 Social welfare / NGO	10 Telecom
5 Education	11 PWD
6 Agriculture	12 Panchayat

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## TIME LINE

- 1939 - Radio was introduced
- 1945 - There was severe famine, no cultivation took place.
- 1945 - The number of houses were only 110.
- 1952 - Primary School was established.
- 1962 - Electricity for agriculture was introduced.
- 1966 - Street Lights were installed.
- 1971 - One overhead tank was constructed and Pipelines for drinking water were installed.
- 1976 - Loans for crops, digging and deepening of wells were sanctioned and for purchasing Milch animals also.
- 1976 - Soil erosion scheme was implemented, and pond reclamation work was also carried out.
- 1978 - Metal road was laid in the village.
- 1986 - Ditch/Drainage facilities to half the villages were made.
- 1992 - Bitumin road was laid.
- 1992 - Telephone to this village was introduced.
- 1993 - TV room was constructed.
- 1995 - Buses started plying in this village.

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## SEASONALITY ANALYSIS

	அபிரமீ APR-MAY	மே MAY-JUNE	ஜூன் JUNE-JULY	ஜூலை JULY-AUG	ஆகஸ்ட் AUG-SEP	செப்டம்பர் SEP-OCT	அக்டோபர் OCT-NOV	நவம்பர் NOV-DEC	டிசம்பர் DEC-JAN	ஜனவரி JAN-FEB	பிப்ரவரி FEB-MAR	மார்ச் MAR-APR
RAIN FALL	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 HIGH	 HIGH	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 MEDIUM
WEATHER	 SUNNY	 SUNNY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SUNNY
CROP			TOMATO	AVARAI BEANS	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA			
EMPLOYEMENT	90%	87%	60%	50%	55%	90%	90%	90%	90%	80%	55%	40%
MARRIAGE	20%	90%	55%	5%	90%	15%	90%	90%	20%	80%	60%	30%
FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS		TEMPLE FESTIVALS	DEEPAWALI	TEMPLE	TEMPLE	PONGAL		TEMPLE
DISEASE HUMAN			FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD					FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD		
DISEASE ANIMAL	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE		FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE								
INCOME	70%	70%	70%	60%	40%	20%	35%	15%	30%	65%	60%	70%
EXPEENSES	85%	60%	40%	30%	22%	60%	75%	75%	62%	60%	45%	50%

# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### AGRICULTURE:

In May Green gram is planted In June weeding out Green gram is undertaken. Maize is planted in August Banana is harvested in September and October.

Ground nut is planted in November and December Banana is planted in November. December and weeding are undertaken in January and February Sugar cane is harvested in January.

In January Sugar cane, Tapioca and Vegetables are planted from January to June Sugarcane is planted Flat gram is planted in February and lentils planted in and march. Tomato is planted in march and April. Turmeric is planted in May and June and bottle gourd is planted in June Banana is planted in August and September.

### RAIN:

The South West monsoon usually brings rain from May to August After the hot months of March and

### WEATHER:

Hot weather prevails in April and May Weather is warm in June with the onset of southwest monsoon In October north west monsoon commences From November to January the weather turns Cool with the one set of winter.

### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITES:

Moderate opportunities are available from April to August for Employment. Employment opportunities are good from September to. January

### FESTIVAL:

Tamil New year is Grandly celebrated in April and in July, Monsoon Festival is Celebrated. Deepavali and lighting festivals are celebrated in October and November. Pilgrimages are undertaken from the month of December to March.

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### MARRIAGE:

Marriage ceremonies are conducted more in May and August and less in October, November, and January to March.

### HUMAN DISEASE:

Months of February and March bring small pox. October and November bring cold and fever. Dysentery occurs in August.

### CATTLE DISEASE:

Goats are affected by dysentery in October while foot and mouth disease attacks cattle in November and December.

### INCOME:

Revenue is high in the months of September, October, and January.

### EXPENDITURE :

Expenditure incurred in the month from November to January for pilgrimage and festivals.





## PREFERENCE RANKING : TREE :

In the exercise conducted with the people, the highest ranking has been given for Neem, for medicinal purpose, shade, oil, wood, soil erosion control, fodder and revenue.

The next in ranking are for Palmyrah, Tamarind and Manila tamarind. which have been preferred for medicinal purpose, fuel wood, oil, wood, soil erosion control and revenue.

Peepal tree has been preferred for shade and soil erosion control. Pungan, at third rank has been preferred for medicinal purpose, oil, fuel wood, shade, wood and soil erosion control. Chinaberry has been preferred for wood, fuel wood, soil erosion control, fodder and revenue.

Southern Siberian rain tree has been preferred for wood and fuel wood.

Indian Cork tree has been preferred for fuel wood, shade, soil erosion control and fodder. Black board tree has been preferred for fuel wood, soil erosion control and fodder. Albezia lebbeck (Vaagai) has been preferred for wood, fuel wood, shade, soil erosion control and revenue.

Acacia (karuvel) has been preferred for fuel wood, soil erosion control and fodder. Teak has been preferred for wood and soil erosion control.



## PREVAILING WAGE RATES

The People in the Watershed area are engaging themselves in plantation work, Agri Worker & Construction Works.

The Wages per day for female is ranged between Rs.400/- and Rs.450/- while there Counterpart Male it is between Rs.600/- to Rs.750/-.

This shows that there is disparity of wages among the different sexes in the watershed area.

DETAILS	MALE (PER DAY)	FEMALE (PER DAY)
Construction Work	₹. 750/-	₹. 450/-
Carpenter	₹. 650/-	-
Agri Worker	₹. 600/-	₹. 400/-
Planation Work	₹. 600/-	₹. 400/-



# VADAVALLI WATERSHED



## CROPS RAISED IN THE WATERSHED

In the Watershed are, only Banana, coconut, & Curry Leaves are cultivated in the first season.

The other crops cultivated in the watershed area,

Curry leave, Banana and Beans under horticultural crops, Ladies Finger, Lemon, Tomato and sappotta.

CROPS		1st SEASON	2nd SEASON	REGULAR
Horticultural Crops	Guava			
	Banana	✓		✓
	Mango			
	Coconut	✓		✓
	Curry leaves	✓		✓
Cash Crops	Thattaipayir	✓		
	Sugarcane			
	Ladies Finger	✓		✓
	Tomato	✓		✓
	Beans	✓		
Food Crops	Veg	✓		
	Coffee			
Other Crops	Watermelon			
	Lemon	✓		✓
	Pappaya	✓		
	Sappotta	✓		

## STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITY, THREAT (SWOT) ANALYSIS

S. No	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness of the farmers to take of the watershed works</li> <li>Recharge of underground water</li> <li>Prevalence of cooperation among the farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsuitability of the terrine</li> <li>Small holding</li> <li>Limited number of farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possibility for involving NGOs working in local are in the capacity building and CBO activities</li> <li>Area suitable for watershed works</li> <li>Long term nature of the project favouring continued monitoring and guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure of monsoon</li> <li>Possible washing away of small watershed structures due to deep slope.</li> </ul>

- Problem of low income from agriculture arising from insufficient water availability could be overcome by forming/developing water resources, both individually and as community assets in the watershed area, thereby increasing productivity and production which would enhance income from agriculture.
- Self help Group for women could be formed and training imparted to them on crafts, which would bring them income. Training on production of value added goods from agricultural produce could make women involve in agricultural activities along with men. This would also bring more income and desist the people from seeking employment in mills.
- Plantation work would bring employment opportunities to the people, thereby increasing their income.

## ACTION PLAN ARRIVED BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES

### VADAVALLI WATERSHED

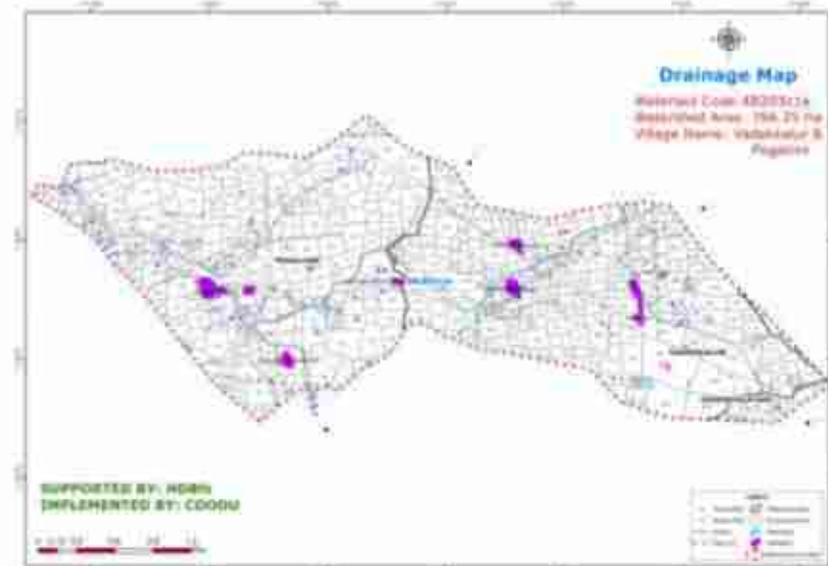
S. NO	NAME OF ACITITY	NO. OF WORKS 1ST YEAR	NO. OF WORKS 2ND YEAR	NO. OF WORKS 3RD YEAR	NO. OF TOTAL WORKS	TOTAL COST (APPROX)
1	Renovation of Existing RWHS	2	4	3	9	1350000
2	Percolation Tank	3	1	1	5	1000000
3	Farm Pond	17	5	10	25	1500000
4	Loose Boulder Check Dam	1	15	9	25	500000
5	Recharge Well	2	15	3	20	700000
6	Check Dam	3	15	7	25	750000
7	Trench Cum Bund (Ha)	41	250	209	500	2500000
8	Agro Forestry (Ha.)	0	50	50	100	500000
9	Agro - Horticulture (Ha.)	0	350	150	500	5000000
10	Bio Diversity Promotion (Miyawaki Forest) (Ha.)	0	25	25	50	500000
	Total					14300000

# WATERSHEDWISE PRA REPORT

## POGALUR WATERSHED

### BASIC INFORMATION

- Gram Panchayat : POGALUR
- No. of Hamlets / Villages : 13
- Watershed Area : 1461.03 Ha
- Watershed Code : 4B2D5c1e



# POGALUR WATERSHED



## DETAILS OF HAMLETS :

Attavanaisemsampatti, Gobirasipuram, Kakkumalanputhur,  
Othukunjampalayam, Thalathurai, Mudukanthurai, Kulagoundenputhur,  
Kanjanyaikanpalayam, Kulathupalayam, Chinneyagoundanputhur,  
Alagappagoundanputhur, Nanjappagoundanputhur, Chokkattampalli

- Total area of panchayat : 5676 Ha
- Total population : 4702
- Male : 2344
- Female : 2358
- Others : 0
- Total houses holds : 4678



## AGRICULTURE/LAND IMPROVEMENT:

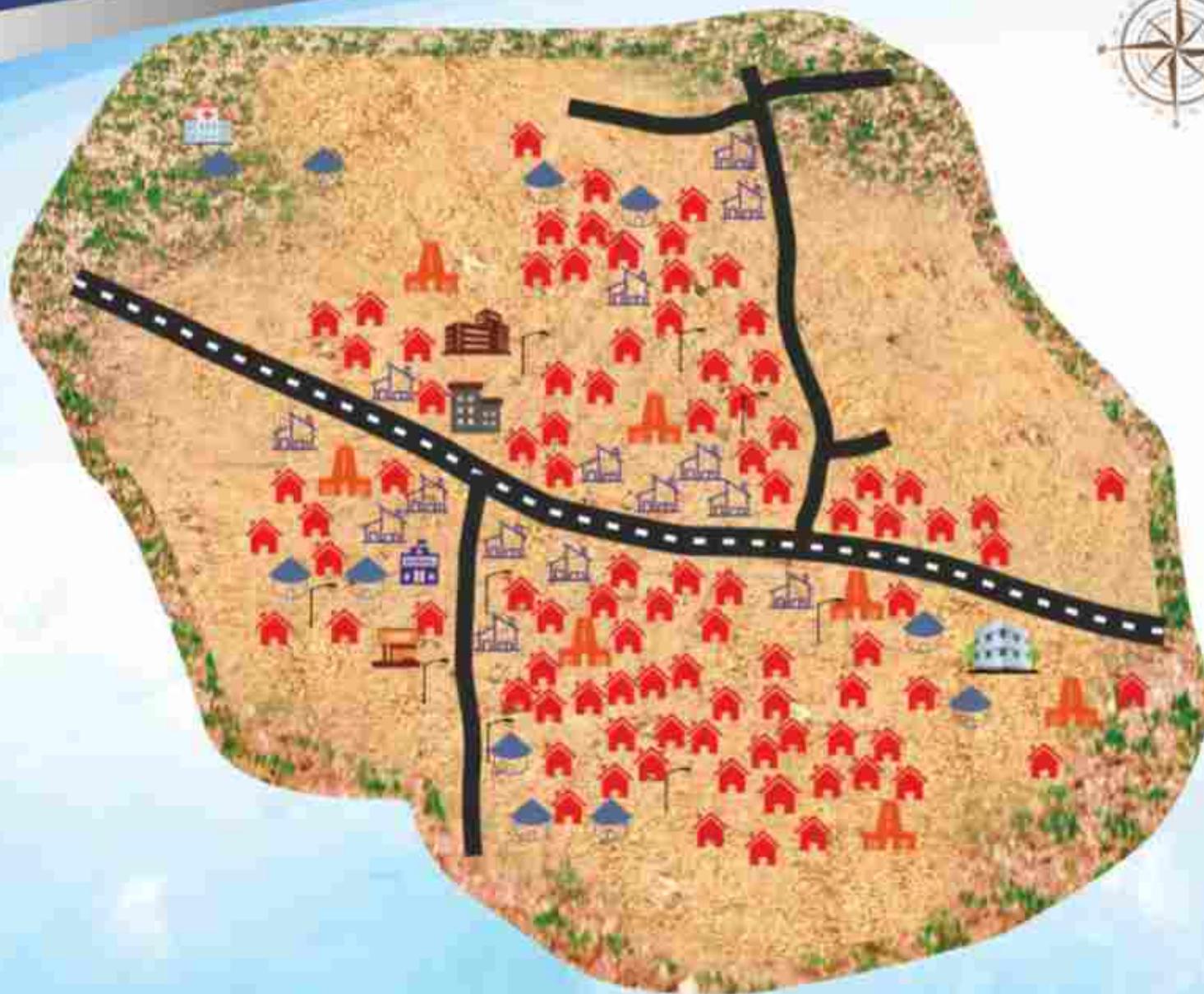
- Farm activities : 156 farmers
- Non-Farm activities : 584 persons.
- Government seed centres : More than 10 kms
- Farmers Collective : Cooperative Society
- Food Grain Storage : More than 10kms
- Cultivable Area : 3527 Ha
- Net sown Area : 1274 Ha
- Irrigated Area : 575 Ha.
- Unirrigated Area : 700
- Soil testing Center : More than 10kms
- Source of irrigation : Ground water  
(Drip, Well, Pump, Openwell, Tank)
  
- No of farmers using sprinkler : 78
- No of farmers : 458
- Soil testing received : 50
- Water testing received : 50
- Soil type : Loamy soil
- Annual rainfall : 563mm
- Temperature : Max 42°C Min 26°C



# POGALUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by  
**HDB** FINANCIAL SERVICES  
FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES

Implemented by  
**Coodu**

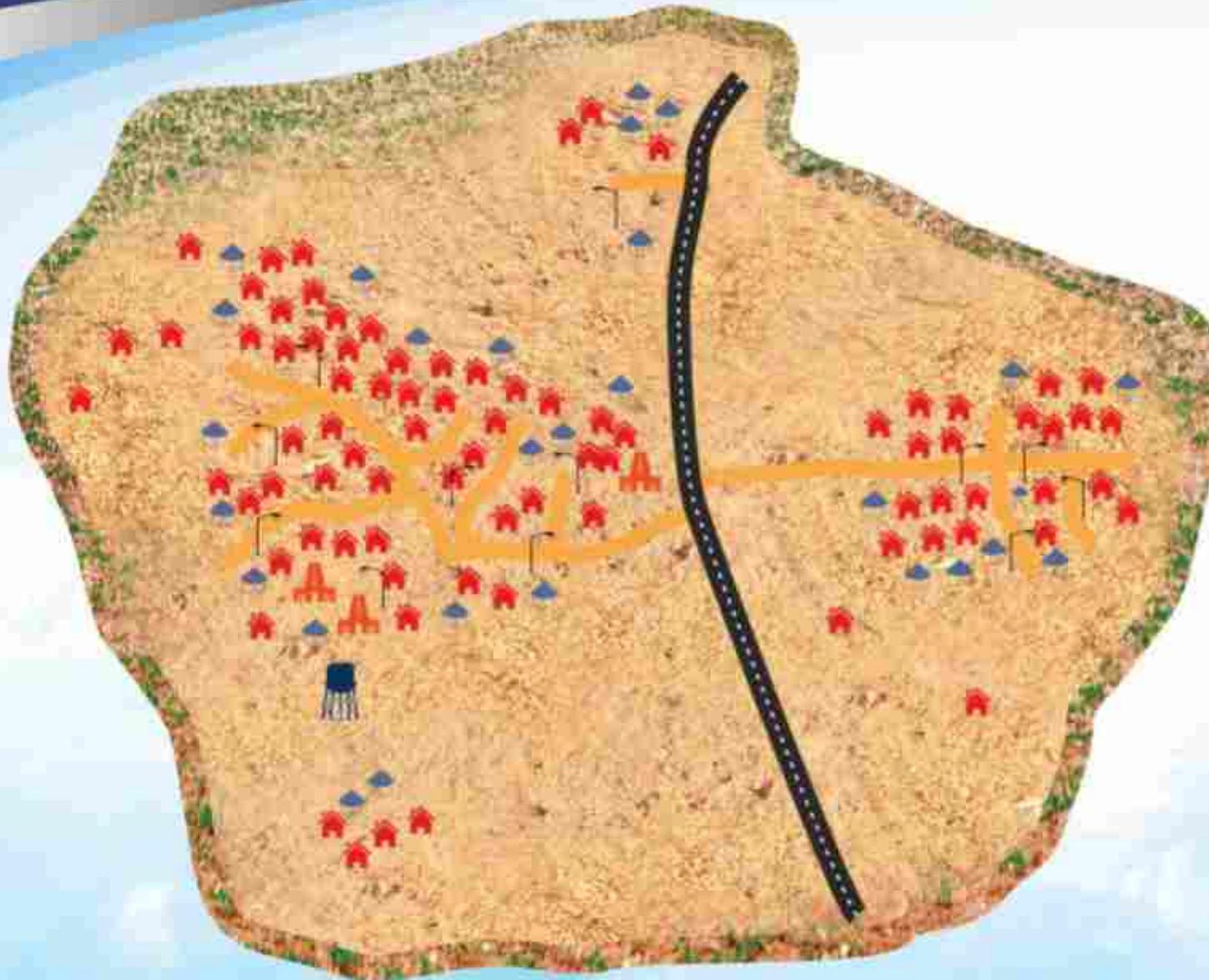


## POGALUR VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  PANCHAYAT OFFICE
-  HTP COODU
-  PH
-  VAO - OFFICE
-  SCHOOL
-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  SIB - BANK
-  SCHOOL
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD

# POGALUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP



## MUDUKKANTHURAI VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  SOIL ROAD

# POGALUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by  
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FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES

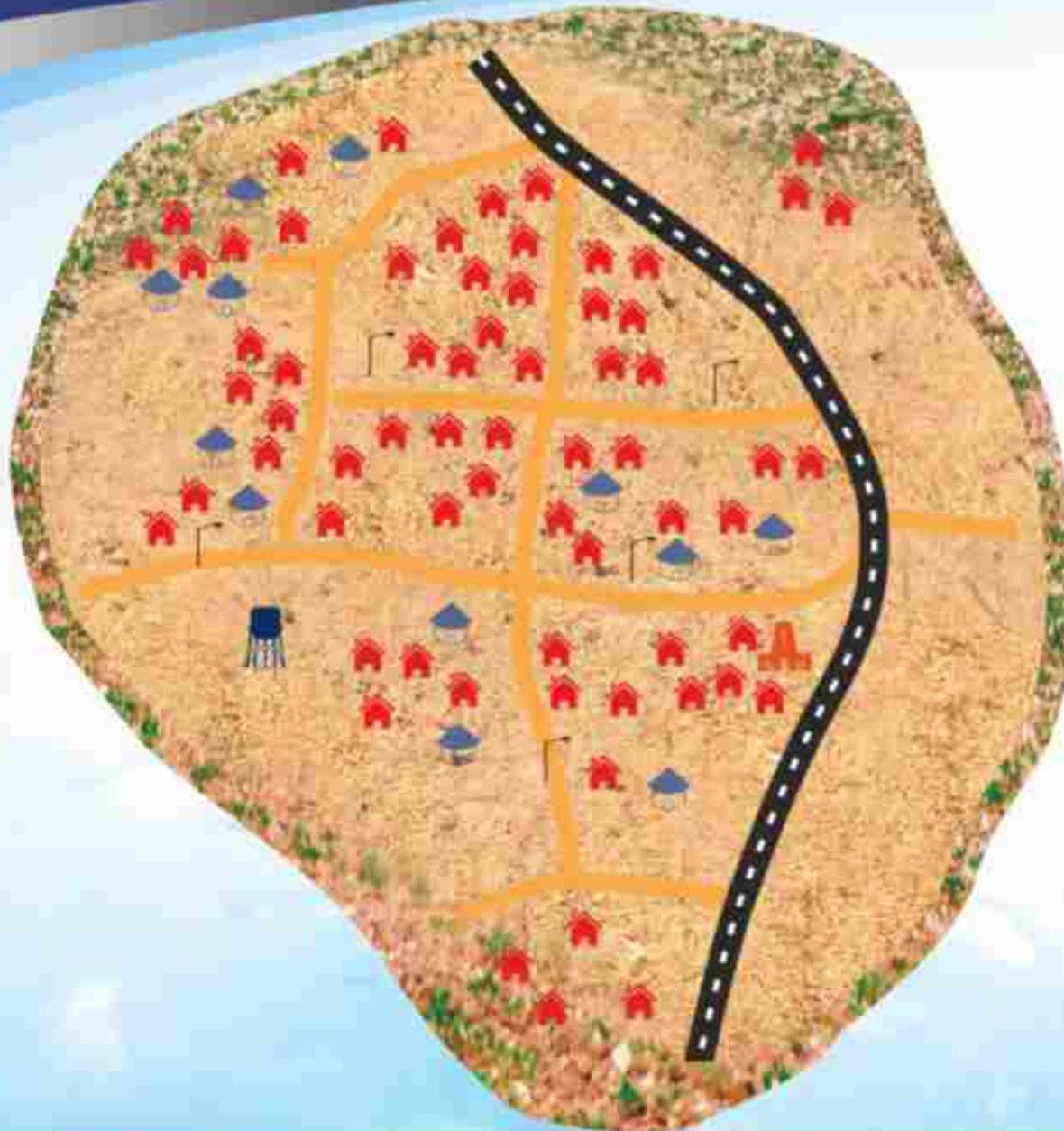
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**Coodu**



## THALATHURAI VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  SOIL ROAD



# POGALUR WATERSHED



## ROAD

- Connected to all weather road : **Yes**
- Internal pucca roads : **Fully covered**
- Public transport : **yes**
- Railyway station : **More than 20kms**



## INDUSTRIES

- 483 small scale units



## EDUCATION

- Primary school : **1**
- Middle school : **2**
- Higher secondary : **3**
- College : **More than 10 kms**
- No of Graduates : **185**
- No of Post Graduates : **42**



## WORKING POPULATION

- Farmers : **665**
- Farmer workers : **245**
- Govt staff : **19**
- Others : **1450**



## MARKETS AND FAIRS

- More then 10 kms



## RURAL HOUSING

- 145 Nos



## WATER LEVEL

- Open well 90-170 feet
- Borewell 850-1450 feet



## PROBLEM FACED IN AREA

- Insufficient water availability.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMUNICATION

- Banks : **2**
- ATM : **2**
- Post Office : **1**
- Telephone services : **2**

## SOCIAL MAPPING:

### DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF VILLAGES IN TREATMENT AREA

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	No. of HH	POPULATION			No. of LAND OWNING HH	NO. of LAND LESS HH	No. of SC HH	No. of OC HH
			M	F	T				
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	295	168	174	342	52	43	26	69
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	156	118	94	212	28	28	23	33
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>102</b>

### OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE (including HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	46	32	7	4	6	95
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	28	24	0	2	2	56
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>151</b>

## COMMUNITYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	SC			OC		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	43	42	85	125	132	257
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	41	37	78	77	57	134
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>391</b>

## LITERACY DETAILS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	NO. OF LIITERATES	NO. OF ILLITERATES	TOTAL
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	204	138	342
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	62	150	212
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>554</b>

## POGALUR WATERSHED



### OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE (including HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	ATTAVANAI SEMSEMPATTI	130	76	12	9	17	244
2	KULATHUPALAYAM	51	43	6	9	10	119
	TOTAL	181	119	18	18	27	363

## LIVESTOCK POPULATION:

S.No	NAME OF VILLAGE	COW	BUFFALO	BULLOCK	CALF	SHEEP/GOAT	TOTAL
1	KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM	34	6	0	7	46	93
2	KEMBANAICKANPALAYAM	78	44	8	61	415	606
3	ACHAMPALAYAM	165	71	14	96	312	658
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1357</b>

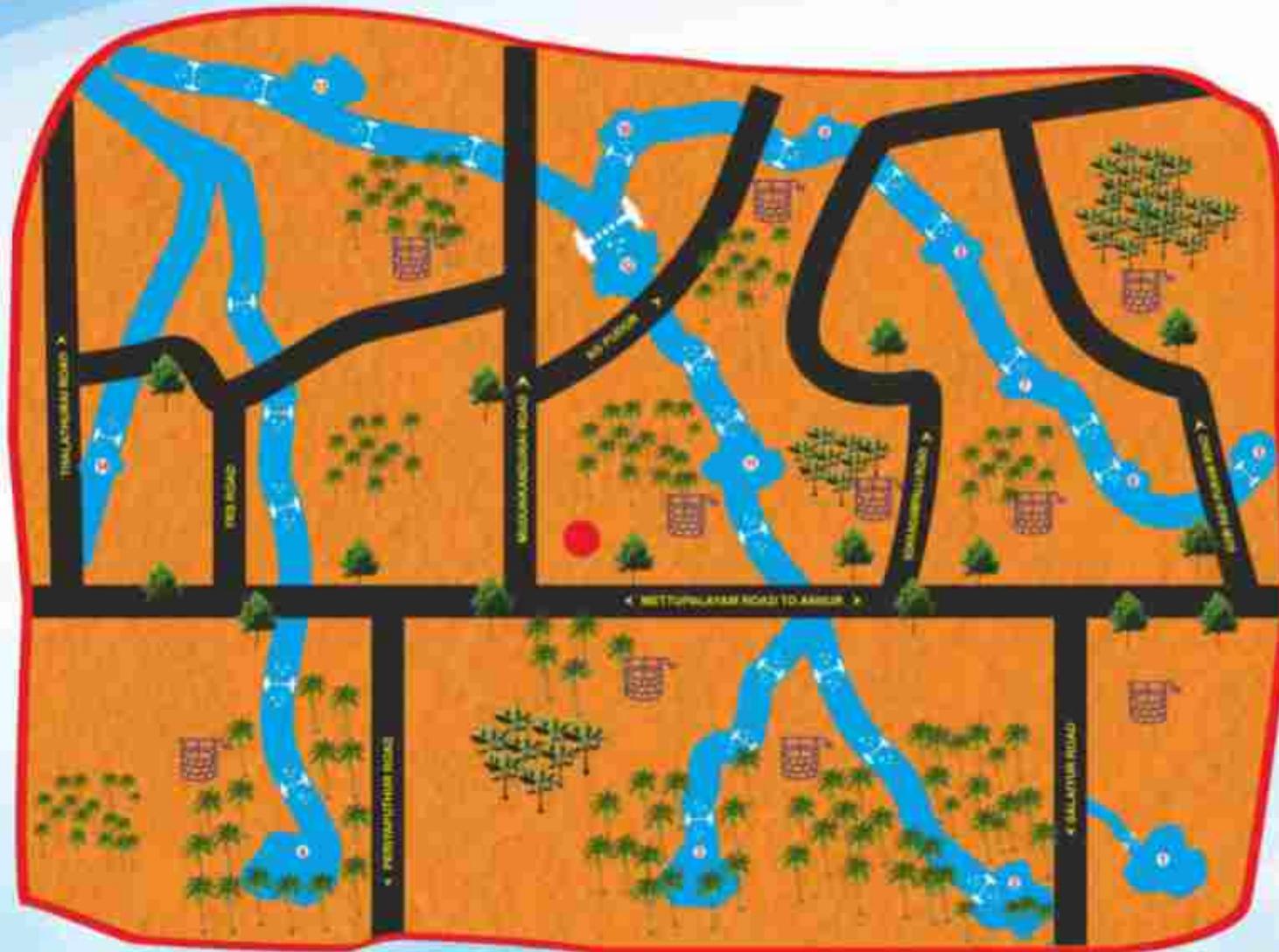
## PREVAILING WAGE RATE:

S.No	NATURE OF WORK	WAGE (In Rs) PER DAY	
		MALE	FEMALE
1	<u>AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS</u>		
	SEASONS	100	35
	OFF SEASONS I	75	30
2	<u>INDUSTRY</u>		
	TEXTILE MILL	30	50
	FOR FIRST THREE YEARS	50	30

# POGALUR WATERSHED RESOURCE MAP

Supported by  
**HDB FINANCIAL SERVICES**  
REIMAGINING OPPORTUNITIES

Implemented by  
  
**Coodu**



## LEGEND

-  BOUNDARY
-  STREAM
-  ROAD
-  VILLAGE
-  POND
-  WELL
-  DRY LAND

## ACTION PLAN ARRIVED BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES

Renovation of Existing RWHS	- 11
Percolation Tank	- 5
Farm Pond	- 29
Check Dam	- 25

Not to scale

## RESOURCE MAPPING:

- Dry and cultivable waste lands account for a major proportion of land area. Area of Farm lands under irrigation is 575 acres.
- There are 35 tanks/ ponds in the watershed area. Renovation has to be done in all the 35 tanks.
- As water level has gone down in wells, farmers have started sinking bore wells.

S. No	LAND CLASSIFICATION	AREA (In Acres)
1	Land under well irrigation	575
2	Rainfed land	584
3	Cultivable waste	3527
4	Land pt under non – agri use	76
5	Poramboke land, including village area	57
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4819</b>

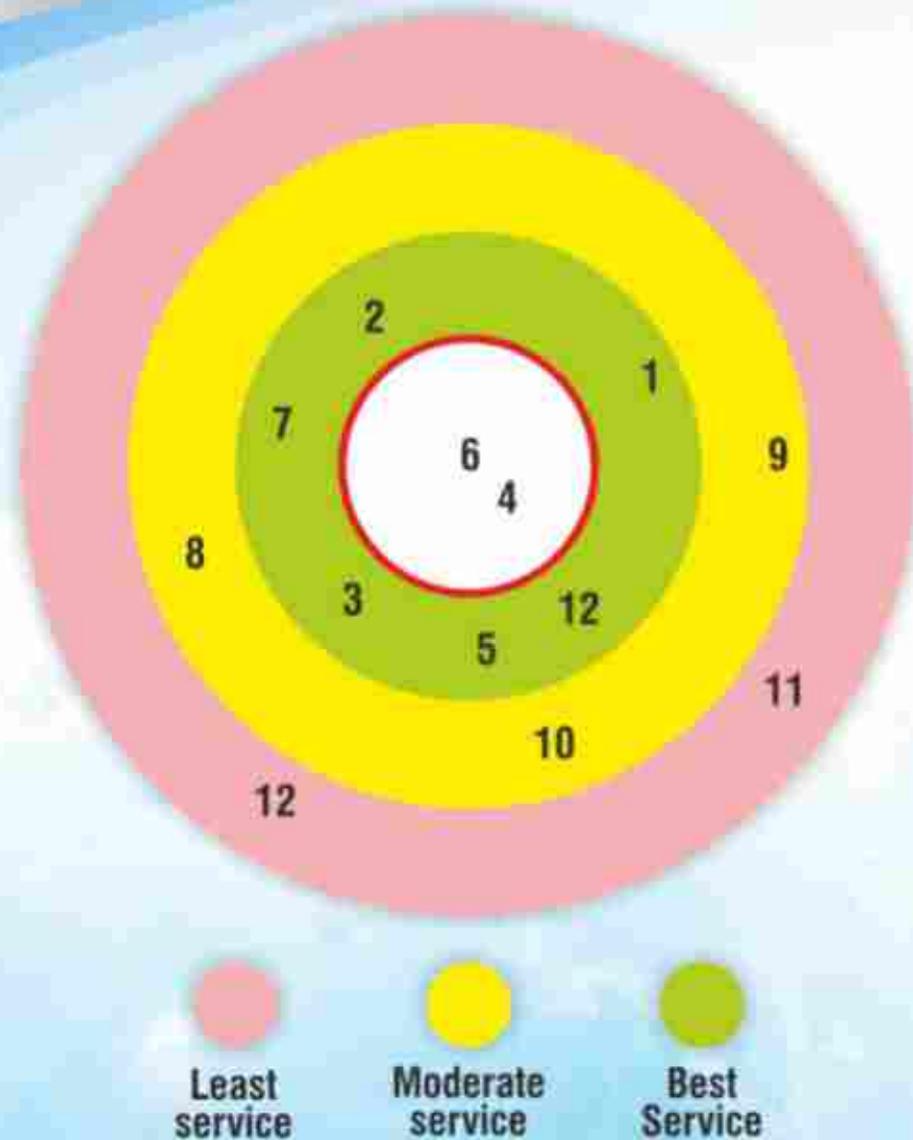


## POGALUR WATERSHED

### WATER RESOURCES: RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES:

S. No	PLACE/ NAME OF TANK	No.	EXTEN (In Ha.)
1	Pogalur	6	03.12.5
2	Alagappagoundanputhur	8	07.95.0
3	Mudukandhurai	1	0.39.5
4	Thaladhurai	2	0.92.0
5	Kanchanayakanpalayam	3	02.82.0
6	Sokkadampalli	9	5.75.5
	Gopirasipuram	6	11.23.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32.19.5</b>





## VENN DIAGRAM:

- The people in the watershed felt that Departments of Rural Development, Revenue, Health, Police, Social Welfare, Education, Highways, Telecom and Electricity, PDS are performing their functions efficiently and people regard them as close to them in terms of access, use and performance of the services rendered.
- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry departments and banking services are performing moderately and hence are distantly placed.

## DEPARTMENT

1	Revenue	7	Animal Husbandry
2	Health	8	TWAD Board
3	Police	9	Highways
4	Social welfare / NGO	10	Telecom
5	Education	11	PWD
6	Agriculture	12	Panchayat

## TIME LINE - ATTAVANAISEMSEMPATTI:

- 1925 - Private school was established
- 1935 - Severe flood damaged crops. Soil erosion preventive measures were undertaken
- 1940 - There were only 40 houses belonging to different castes
- 1949 - Electricity for agriculture purpose was supplied
- 1950 - Severe famine
- 1955 - Primary co-operative society was established
- 1961 - Vinayagar temple was constructed
- 1962 - Private school was taken over by the government
- 1966 - Two wells were dug-up
- 1970 - Street light were installed
- 1975 - Loans for agriculture were sanctioned
- 1977 - During Gram Sevak period, a model farm was established
- 1986 - Contour bunding was done on the eroded lands
- 1986 - Two hand pumps were installed
- 1988 - Noon meal Scheme was introduced
- 1992 - Two check dams were constructed
- 1998 - Bitumen road was laid. Milk society was established. One overhead tank was constructed. Water from Bhavani river through Thiruppur municipality started coming in.

## KULATHUPALAYAM:

- 1918 - Co-operative Society was started for agriculture activities.
- 1936 - The village experienced severe flood. Loans were sanctioned for digging well and purchasing milch animals
- 1938 - This year also severe flood affected normal life
- 1945 - People found it very difficult to survive due to flood damage to crops.
- 1960 - Loans were sanctioned to farmers for digging wells
- 1964 - Agriculture became profitable to some extent.
- 1970 - Electricity for streetlight was supplied
- 1973 - Seeds were distributed to all the farmers with subsidy
- 1978 - Pesticide was applied to eradicate pests on groundnut crop
- 1982 - Loan for pumpset and bullock was sanctioned
- 1986 - Contour bunding was done on the slope lands
- 1990 - Check dams were constructed
- 1992 - Agricultural condition again became prosperous
- 1994 - Farmers started cultivating sugarcane
- 1996 - One overhead tank was constructed
- 1996 - New hand pumps were installed

# POGALUR WATERSHED



## SEASONALITY ANALYSIS

	சிவசெய்யு APR-MAY	மழைமணி MAY-JUNE	சூலை JUNE-JULY	ஆக JULY-AUG	சூலை AUG-SEP	புதுவட்டி SEP-OCT	செப்டி OCT-NOV	கார்த்திகை NOV-DEC	பழனி DEC-JAN	சிவ JAN-FEB	மாசி FEB-MAR	பங்குனி MAR-APR
RAIN FALL	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 HIGH	 HIGH	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 MEDIUM
WEATHER	 SUNNY	 SUNNY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SUNNY
CROP			TOMATO	AVARAI BEANS	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA			
EMPLOYEMENT	90%	87%	60%	50%	55%	90%	90%	90%	90%	60%	55%	40%
MARRIAGE	20%	90%	55%	5%	90%	15%	90%	90%	20%	60%	60%	30%
FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS		TEMPLE FESTIVALS	DEEPAWALI	TEMPLE	TEMPLE	PONGAL		TEMPLE
DISEASE HUMAN			FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD					FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD		
DISEASE ANIMAL	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE		FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE								
INCOME	70%	70%	70%	60%	40%	20%	35%	15%	30%	65%	60%	70%
EXPEENSES	65%	60%	40%	30%	22%	80%	75%	75%	62%	60%	45%	50%

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### AGRICULTURE:

In May, Green gram is planted in June weeding out Green gram is undertaken. Maize is planted in August Banana is harvested in September and October.

Ground nut is planted in November and December Banana is planted in November. December and weeding is undertaken in January and February Sugar cane is harvested in January.

In January Sugar cane, Tapioca and Vegetables were planted from January to June Sugarcane is planted. Flat gram is planted in February and lentils planted in and march .Tomato is planted in March and April. Turmeric is planted in May and June and bottle gourd is planted in June Banana is planted in August and September.

### RAIN:

The South West monsoon usually brings rain from May to August After the hot months of March and

### WEATHER:

Hot weather prevails in April and May Weather is warm in June with the onset of southwest monsoon In October north west monsoon commences From November to January the weather turns Cool with the one set of winter.

### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITES:

Moderate opportunities are available from April to August for Employment. Employment opportunities are good from September to. January

### FESTIVAL:

Tamil New year is Grandly celebrated in April and in July, Monsoon Festival is Celebrated. Deepavali and lighting festivals are celebrated in October and November. Pilgrimages are undertaken from the month of December to March.

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### MARRIAGE:

Marriage ceremonies are conducted more in May and August and less in October, November, and January to March.

### HUMAN DISEASE:

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### CATTLE DISEASE:

Goats are affected by dysentery in October while foot and mouth disease attacks cattle in November and December.

### INCOME:

Revenue is high in the months of September, October, and January.

### EXPENDITURE :

Expenditure incurred in the month from November to January for pilgrimage and festivals.





## PREFERENCE RANKING : TREE :

In the exercise conducted with the people, the highest ranking has been given for Neem, for medicinal purpose, shade, oil, wood, soil erosion control, fodder and revenue.

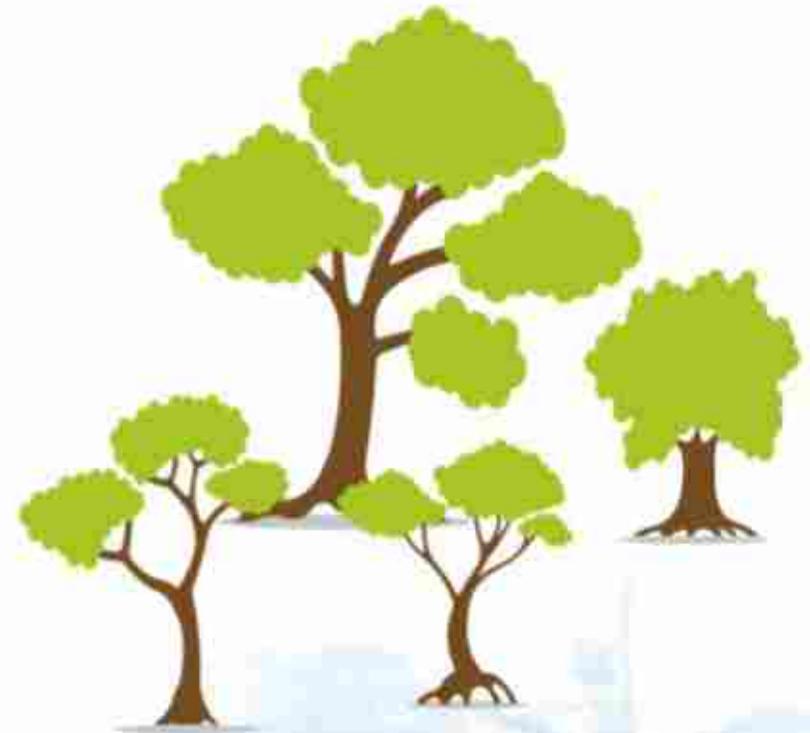
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Southern Siberian rain tree has been preferred for wood and fuel wood.

Indian Cork tree has been preferred for fuel wood, shade, soil erosion control and fodder. Black board tree has been preferred for fuel wood, soil erosion control and fodder. Albezia lebbeck (Vaagai) has been preferred for wood, fuel wood, shade, soil erosion control and revenue.

Acacia (karuvel) has been preferred for fuel wood, soil erosion control and fodder. Teak has been preferred for wood and soil erosion control.



# POGALUR WATERSHED



## PREVAILING WAGE RATES

The People in the Watershed area are engaging themselves in plantation work, Agri Worker & Construction Works.

The Wages per day for female is ranged between Rs.400/- and Rs.450/- while there Counterpart Male it is between Rs.600/- to Rs.750/-.

This shows that there is disparity of wages among the different sexes in the watershed area.

DETAILS	MALE (PER DAY)	FEMALE (PER DAY)
Construction Work	₹. 750/-	₹. 450/-
Carpenter	₹. 650/-	-
Agri Worker	₹. 600/-	₹. 400/-
Planation Work	₹. 600/-	₹. 400/-



# POGALUR WATERSHED



## CROPS RAISED IN THE WATERSHED

In the Watershed are, only Banana, coconut, & Curry Leaves are cultivated in the first season.

The other crops cultivated in the watershed area,

Curry leave, Banana and Beans under horticultural crops, Ladies Finger, Lemon, Tomato and sappotta.

CROPS		1st SEASON	2nd SEASON	REGULAR
Horticultural Crops	Guava			
	Banana	✓		✓
	Mango			
	Coconut	✓		✓
	Curry leaves	✓		✓
Cash Crops	Thattaipayir	✓		
	Sugarcane			
	Ladies Finger	✓		✓
	Tomato	✓		✓
	Beans	✓		
Food Crops	Veg	✓		
	Coffee			
Other Crops	Watermelon			
	Lemon	✓		✓
	Pappaya	✓		
	Sappotta	✓		

## STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITY, THREAT (SWOT) ANALYSIS

S. No	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recharge of underground water</li> <li>Strong relationship between department and people</li> <li>Awareness of people in watershed development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High local wage rate</li> <li>Absentee landlords</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Easy accessibility</li> <li>Long term nature of the project favouring continued monitoring and guidance</li> <li>Cultivable waste land suitable for tree plantation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No clear cut demarcation sa regards the nature of work and venue for the work under different schemes of the government</li> <li>Alternative employment opportunity in textile mills</li> </ul>

- Problem of low income from agriculture arising from insufficient water availability could be overcome by forming/developing water resources, both individually and as community assets in the watershed area, thereby increasing productivity and production which would enhance income from agriculture.
- Self help Group for women could be formed and training imparted to them on crafts, which would bring them income. Training on production of value added goods from agricultural produce could make women involve in agricultural activities along with men. This would also bring more income and desist the people from seeking employment in mills.
- Plantation work would bring employment opportunities to the people, thereby increasing their income.

## ACTION PLAN ARRIVED BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES

### POGALUR WATERSHED

S. NO	NAME OF ACITITY	NO. OF WORKS 1ST YEAR	NO. OF WORKS 2ND YEAR	NO. OF WORKS 3RD YEAR	NO. OF TOTAL WORKS	TOTAL COST (APPROX)
1	Renovation of Existing RWHS	1	7	3	11	1650000
2	Percolation Tank	3	1	1	5	1000000
3	Farm Pond	7	11	11	29	1740000
4	Loose Boulder Check Dam	3	15	7	25	500000
5	Recharge Well	1	15	4	20	700000
6	Check Dam	4	15	6	25	750000
7	Trench Cum Bund (Ha)	72	228	200	500	2500000
8	Agro Forestry (Ha.)	0	150	50	200	1000000
9	Agro - Horticulture (Ha.)	0	350	150	500	5000000
10	Bio Diversity Promotion (Miyawaki Forest) (Ha.)	0	30	20	50	500000
	<b>Total</b>					<b>15340000</b>

# WATERSHEDWISE PRA REPORT

## KUPPANUR WATERSHED

### BASIC INFORMATION

- Gram Panchayat : KUPPANUR
- No. of Hamlets / Villages: 09
- Watershed Area : 1953.26Ha
- Watershed Code : xxxxxxxx

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED



## DETAILS OF HAMLETS

Alankuttai, Anaiyur, Kuliur, Kaniyur, Solavampalayam, Alagepalayam, Bombampalayam, Athikuttai, Ottakamandalam

- Total area of panchayat : 1953.26 Ha.
- Total population : 4142
- Male : 2117
- Female : 2025
- Others : 0
- Total household : 1228



# KUPPANUR WATERSHED

## Agriculture / Land Improvement :

- |                           |                       |                                  |  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| • Farm activities         | : 68                  | • Source of irrigation           | : Ground water(Drip, Well, Pump, Openwell, Tank) |
| • Non-Farm activities     | : 764                 | • No of farmers using sprinklers | : 08   |
| • Government seed centres | : More than 10kms     | • No of farmers                  | : 233  |
| • Farmers Collective      | : Cooperative Society | • Soil testing received          | : 50   |
| • Food Grain Storage      | : More than 10kms     | • Water testing received         | : 50   |
| • Cultivable Area         | : 871.13 Ha           | • Soil type                      | : Loamy soil                                     |
| • Net sown Area           | : 526 Ha              | • Annual rainfall                | : 534.0 mm                                       |
| • Irrigated Area          | : 196.5 Ha            | • Temperature                    | : Max 44°C<br>Min 28°C                           |
| • Unirrigated Area        | : 369.6 Ha            |                                  |  |
| • Soil testing Center     | : More than 10kms     |                                  |  |



## Roads

- Connected to all weather road : **Yes**
- Internal pucca roads : **Fully covered**
- Public transport : **yes**
- Railyway station: **More than 30kms**

## Financial and Communication:

- Banks : **1**
- ATM : **0**
- Post Office : **0**
- Telephone services : **0**

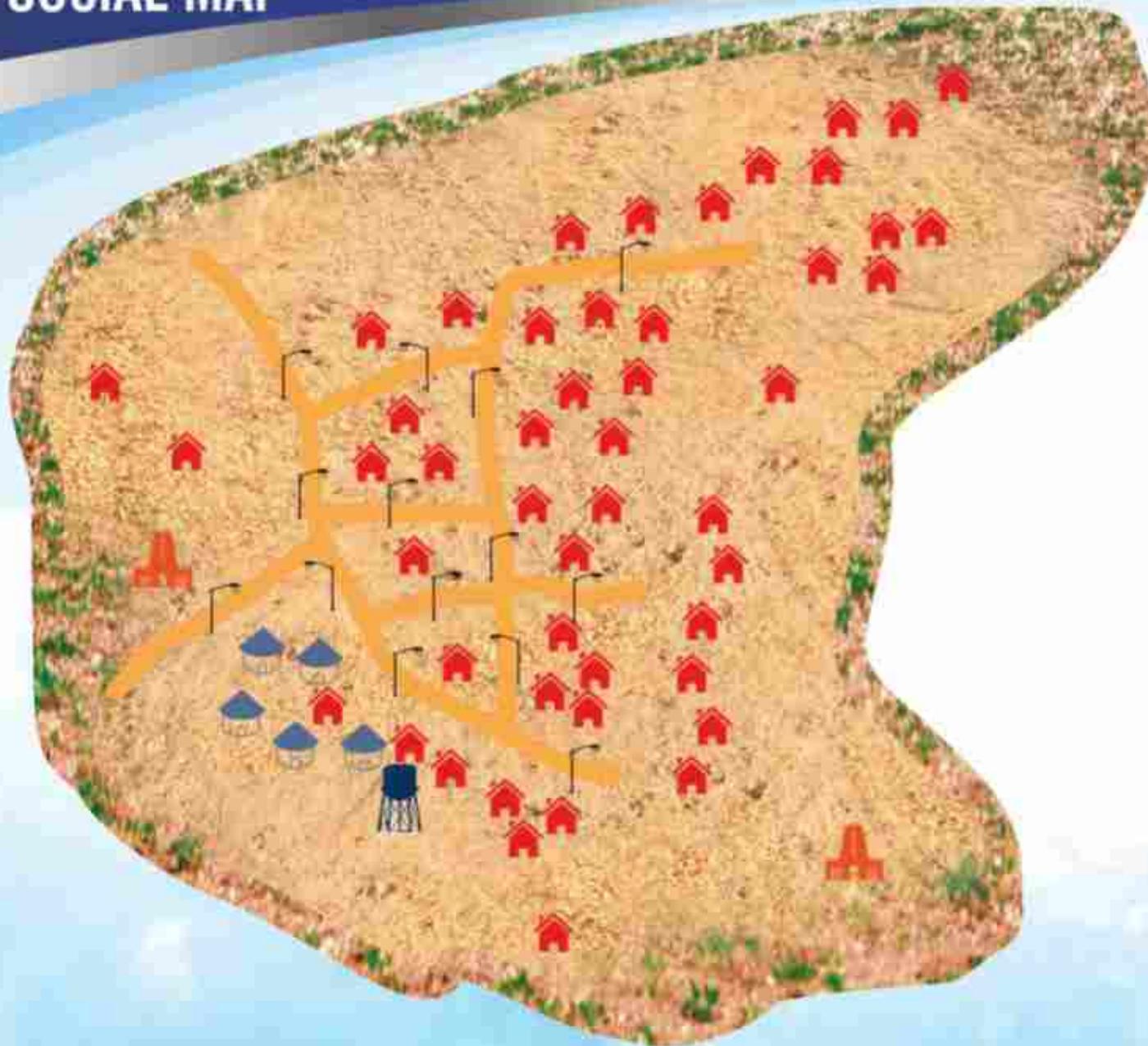
## Working Population:

- Farmers : **210**
- Farm workers : **250**
- Govt staff : **20**
- Others : **1250**

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by  
**HDB** FINANCIAL SERVICES  
REALIZING OPPORTUNITIES

Implemented by  
  
**Coodu**



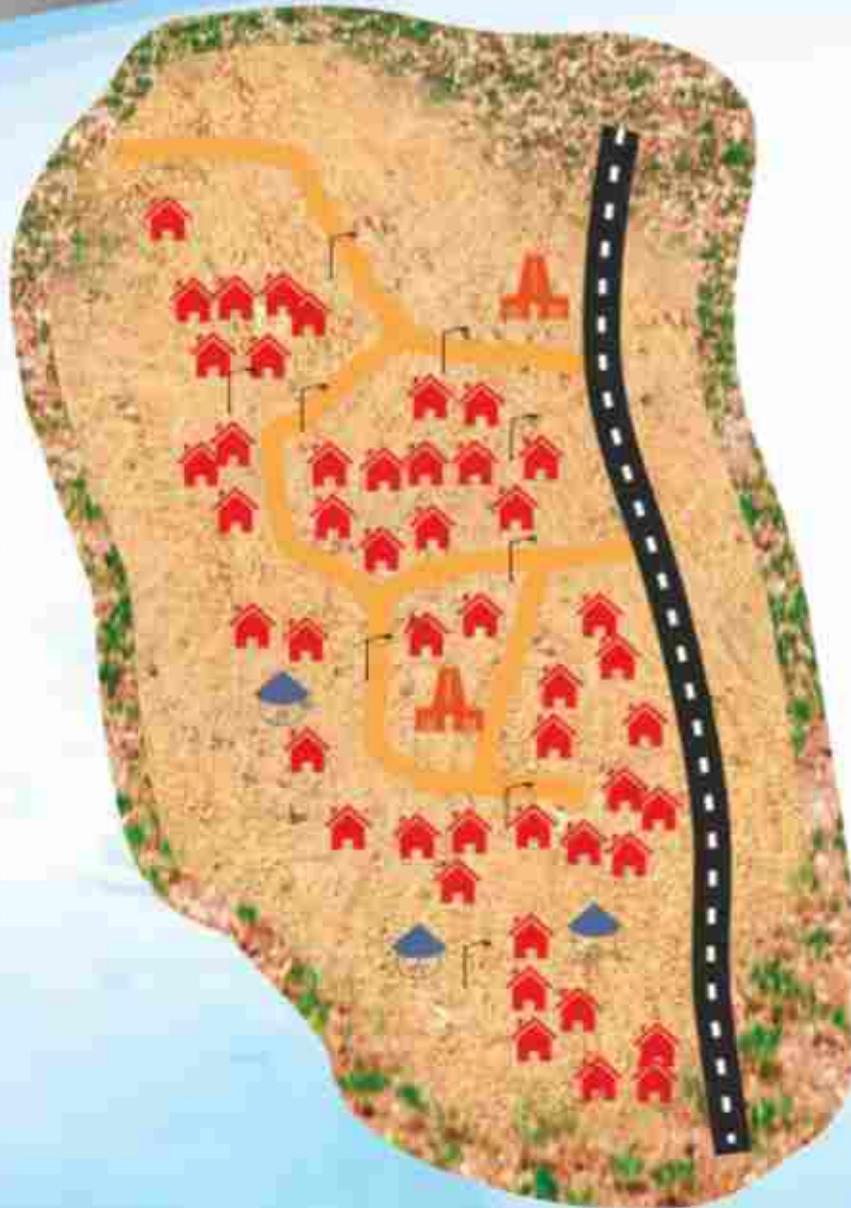
## KUPPANUR VILLAGE

LEGEND	
	STREET LIGHT
	TEMPLE
	HUT
	ROOF HOUSE
	WATER TANK
	TAR ROAD
	SOIL ROAD

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by  
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REIMAGINING OPPORTUNITIES

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## KUNNIYUR VILLAGE

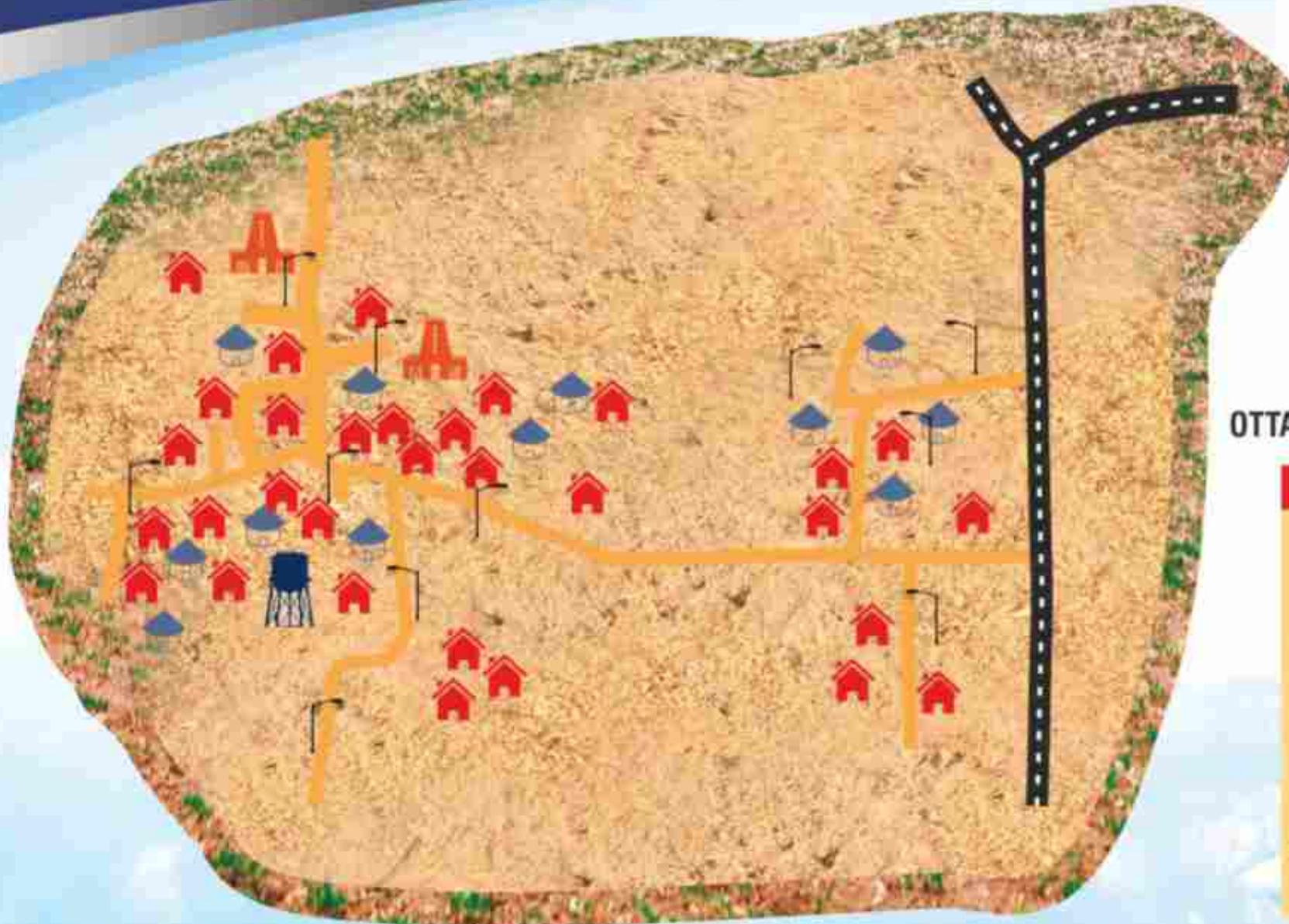
### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  SOIL ROAD

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by  
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**OTTAGAMANDALAM VILLAGE**

LEGEND	
	STREET LIGHT
	TEMPLE
	HUT
	ROOF HOUSE
	WATER TANK
	TAR ROAD
	SOIL ROAD

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED



## EDUCATION

- Primary school : 1
- Middle school : 2
- Higher secondary : 0
- College : **More than 15 kms**
- No of Graduates : 110
- No of Post Graduates : 28



## WATER LEVEL

- Well 100-180 Feet
- Bore 850-1450 Feet



## MARKETS AND FAIRS

- More then 10 kms



## INDUSTRIES

- 46 small scale units



## RURAL HOUSING

- 242 Nos

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED



## DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF VILAGES IN TREATMENT AREA

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	No. of HH	POPULATION			No. of LAND OWNING HH	NO. of LAND LESS HH	No. of SC HH	No. of OC HH
			M	F	T				
1	KUPPANUR	95	176	152	328	23	72	32	40
2	AATHIKUTTAI	212	426	446	872	45	167	65	78

## OCCUPATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	KUPPANUR	155	65	15	28	11	274
2	AATHIKUTTAI	178	95	9	67	7	356
	TOTAL	333	160	24	95	18	630

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED

## COMMUNITYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	SC			OC		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	KUPPANUR	86	72	158	80	73	153
2	AATHIKUTTAI	167	144	311	231	247	478
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>631</b>

## LITERACY DETAILS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	NO. OF LIITERATES	NO. OF ILLITERATES	TOTAL
1	KUPPANUR	113	67	180
2	AATHIKUTTAI	411	234	645
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>825</b>



# KUPPANUR WATERSHED



## OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE (INCLUDING HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	KUPPANUR	188	79	18	39	18	244
2	AATHIKUTTAI	212	115	13	77	14	119
	TOTAL	400	194	31	116	32	363



# KUPPANUR WATERSHED RESOURCE MAP

Supported by  
**HDB FINANCIAL SERVICES**  
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**Coodu**



## LEGEND

-  BOUNDARY
-  STREAM
-  ROAD
-  VILLAGE
-  POND
-  WELL
-  DRY LAND

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED

## RESOURCE MAPPING:

- Dry and cultivable waste lands account for a major proportion of land area. Area of Farm lands under irrigation is 196.5 acres.
- There are .....tanks/ ponds in the watershed area. Renovation has to be done in .....tanks.
- As water level has gone down in wells, farmers have started sinking bore wells.



S. No	LAND CLASSIFICATION	AREA (In Acres)
1	Land under well irrigation	196.5
2	Rainfed land	526
3	Cultivable waste	871.13
4	Land pt under non – agri use	423
5	Poramboke land, including village area	75
6	TOTAL	2091

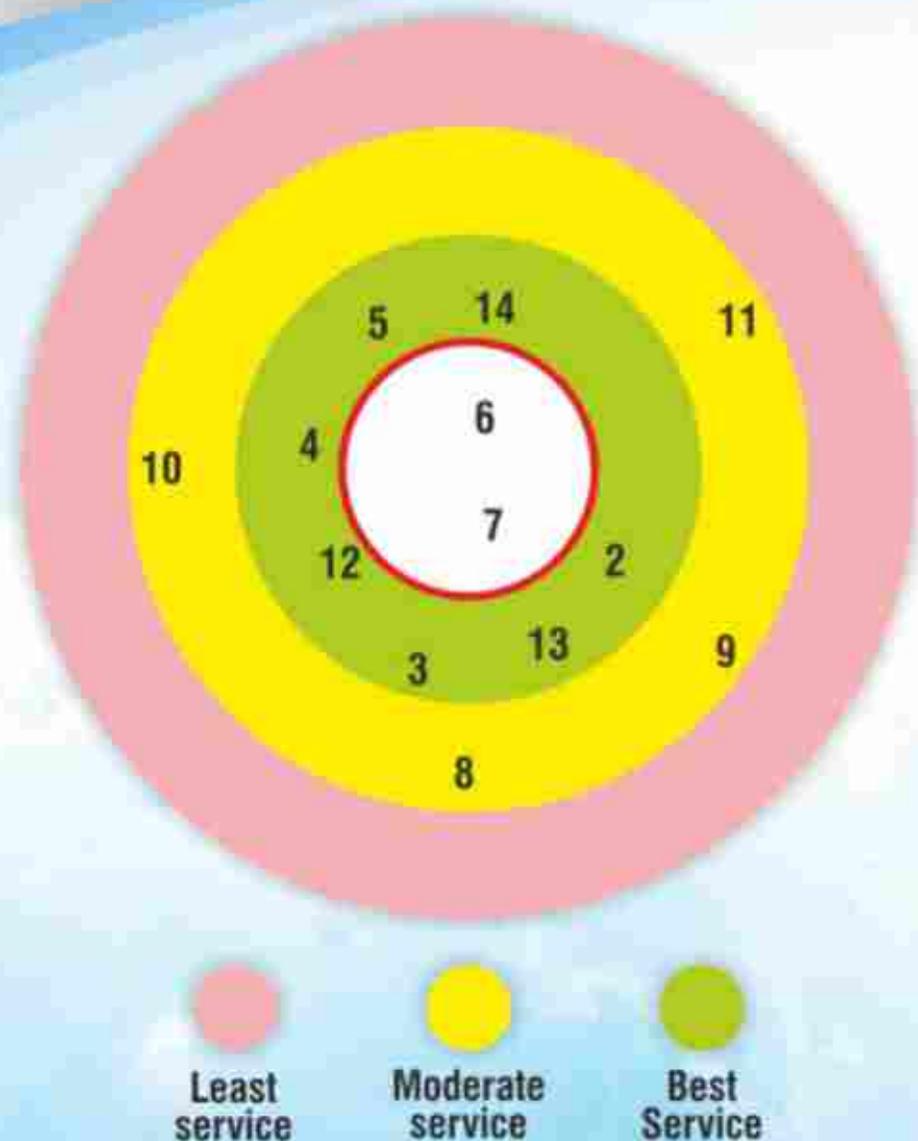
# KUPPANUR WATERSHED

## WATER RESOURCES: RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES:

S. No	PLACE/ NAME OF TANK	No.	EXTEN (In Ha.)
1	Alankuttai	5	06.15.0
2	Kuppanur	19	08.03.5
3	Alagepalayam	12	01.79.5
4	Ottagamandalam	6	09.03.0
5	Aathikuttai	6	03.45.5
6	Kunniyur	5	03.74.0
7	Bommampalayam	10	2.78.5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34.99.0</b>



# KUPPANUR WATERSHED



## VENN DIAGRAM:

- The people in the watershed felt that revenue, Health, Panchayat, Police Station, Social Welfare, Electricity, Ration, Educational, departments are performing their functions efficiently and people regard them as close to them in terms of access use and performance of the services rendered.
- Agriculture, Animal husbandary are the departments performing moderately.
- TWAD Board, highways, telecom, and pwd departments are not performing well according to the views of the watershed villagers.

## DEPARTMENT

1 Revenue	8 TWAD Board
2 Health	9 Highways
3 Police	10 Telecom
4 Social welfare / NGO	11 PWD
5 Education	12 Panchayat
6 Agriculture	13 Ration
7 Animal Husbandry	14 Electricity

## TIME LINE

- 1938 - This year also severe flood affected the normal life
- 1947 - People found it very difficult to survive.
- 1962 - Loans were sanctioned to farmers for digging wells
- 1964 - Agriculture became to some extent prosperous
- 1971 - Electricity for streetlight was supplied
- 1973 - Seeds were distributed to all the farmers with subsidy
- 1978 - Pesticide was applied to eradicate pests on groundnut crop
- 1982 - Loan for pump set and bullock was sanctioned
- 1986 - Contour bunding was done on the slope lands
- 1988 - Check dams were constructed
- 1992 - Agricultural condition again became prosperous
- 1994 - Farmers started cultivating sugarcane
- 1994 - One overhead tank was constructed
- 1994 - New hand pumps were installed

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED



## SEASONALITY ANALYSIS

	ദിടംബ്ര APR-MAY	മേയ് MAY-JUNE	ജൂൺ JUNE-JULY	ജൂലൈ JULY-AUG	ഓഗസ്റ്റ് AUG-SEP	സെപ്റ്റംബർ SEP-OCT	ഒക്ടോബർ OCT-NOV	നവംബർ NOV-DEC	ഡിസംബർ DEC-JAN	ജനുവരി JAN-FEB	ഫെബ്രുവരി FEB-MAR	മാർച്ച് MAR-APR
RAIN FALL	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 HIGH	 HIGH	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 MEDIUM
WEATHER	 SUNNY	 SUNNY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SUNNY
CROP			TOMATO	AVARAI BEANS	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA			
EMPLOYEMENT	90%	87%	60%	50%	55%	90%	90%	90%	90%	60%	55%	40%
MARRIAGE	20%	90%	55%	5%	90%	15%	90%	90%	20%	60%	60%	30%
FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS		TEMPLE FESTIVALS	DEEPAWALI	TEMPLE	TEMPLE	PONGAL		TEMPLE
DISEASE HUMAN			FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD					FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD		
DISEASE ANIMAL	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE		FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE								
INCOME	50%	65%	60%	60%	40%	20%	35%	15%	30%	60%	60%	55%
EXPEENSES	75%	55%	40%	30%	22%	80%	75%	75%	62%	55%	45%	65%

# KUPPANUR WATERSHED



## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### AGRICULTURE:

In May Green gram is planted In June weeding out Green gram is undertaken. Maize is planted in August Banana is harvested in September and October.

Ground nut is planted in November and December Banana is planted in November. December and weeding are undertaken in January and February Sugar cane is harvested in January.

In January Sugar cane, Tapioca and Vegetables are planted from January to June Sugarcane is planted Flat gram is planted in February and lentils planted in and march. Tomato is planted in march and April. Turmeric is planted in May and June and bottle gourd is planted in June Banana is planted in August and September.

### RAIN:

The South West monsoon usually brings rain from May to August After the hot months of March and

### WEATHER:

Hot weather prevails in April and May Weather is warm in June with the onset of southwest monsoon In October north west monsoon commences From November to January the weather turns Cool with the one set of winter.

### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITES:

Moderate opportunities are available from April to August for Employment. Employment opportunities are good from September to January

### FESTIVAL:

Tamil New year is Grandly celebrated in April and in July, Monsoon Festival is Celebrated. Deepavali and lighting festivals are celebrated in October and November. Pilgrimages are undertaken from the month of December to March.

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### MARRIAGE:

Marriage ceremonies are conducted more in May and August and less in October, November, and January to March.

### HUMAN DISEASE:

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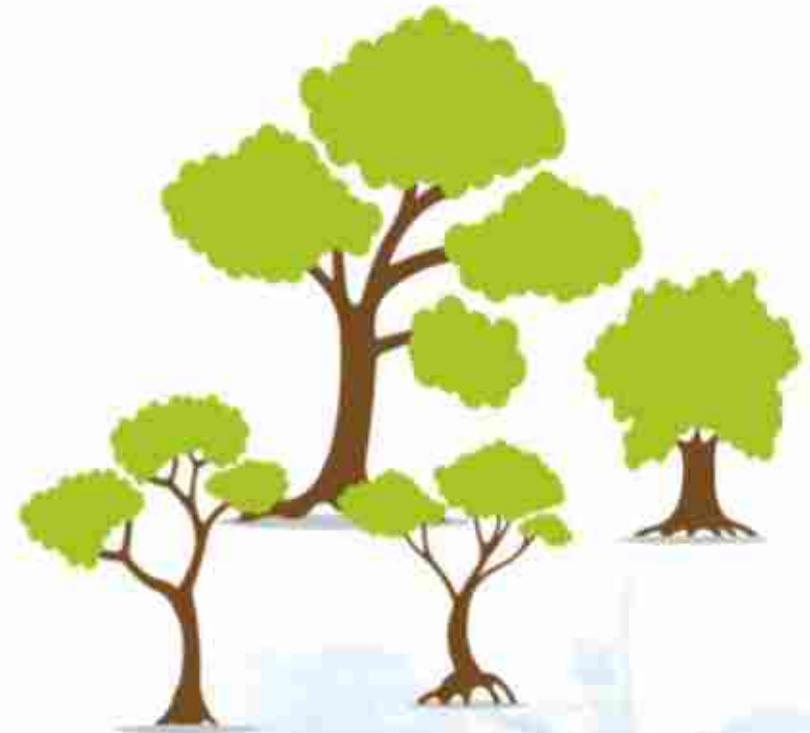
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## KUPPANUR WATERSHED

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# KUPPANUR WATERSHED



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Curry leave, Banana and Beans under horticultural crops, Ladies Finger, Lemon, Tomato and sappotta.

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Horticultural Crops	Guava			
	Banana	✓		✓
	Mango			
	Coconut	✓		✓
	Curry leaves	✓		✓
Cash Crops	Thattaipayir	✓		
	Sugarcane			
	Ladies Finger	✓		✓
	Tomato	✓		✓
	Beans	✓		
Food Crops	Veg	✓		
	Coffee			
Other Crops	Watermelon			
	Lemon	✓		✓
	Pappaya	✓		
	Sappotta	✓		

## STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITY, THREAT (SWOT) ANALYSIS

S. No	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scope for different kinds of watershed activities</li> <li>• Strong relationship between department and people</li> <li>• Willingness of the farmers to take of the watershed works</li> <li>• Strengthening of bio-diversity</li> <li>• Prevalance of cooperation among the farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsuitability of the terrine</li> <li>• Absentee landlords</li> <li>• Deep slope</li> <li>• Limited number of farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convergence with other departments in financing other kinds of watershed activities</li> <li>• Long term nature of the project favouring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quicksilt formation making watershed structure less useful</li> <li>• Alternative employment opportunity in textile mills</li> </ul>

- Problem of low income from agriculture arising from insufficient water availability could be overcome by forming/developing water resources, both individually and as community assets in the watershed area, thereby increasing productivity and production which would enhance income from agriculture.
- Self help Group for women could be formed and training imparted to them on crafts, which would bring them income. Training on production of value added goods from agricultural produce could make women involve in agricultural activities along with men. This would also bring more income and desist the people from seeking employment in mills.
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## ACTION PLAN ARRIVED BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES

### KUPPANUR WATERSHED

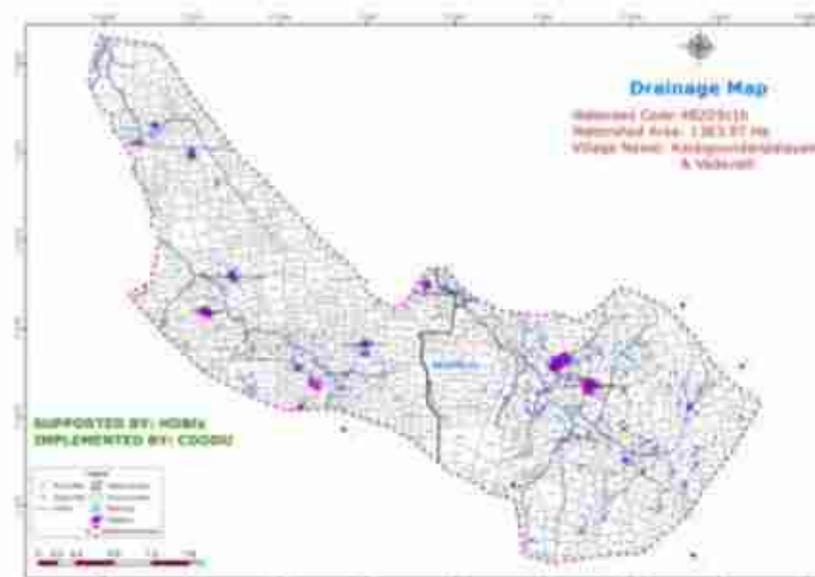
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5	Recharge Well	0	10	10	20	700000
6	Check Dam	1	15	9	25	750000
7	Trench Cum Bund (Ha)	2.5	250	247.5	500	2500000
8	Agro Forestry (Ha.)	0	50	50	500	2500000
9	Agro - Horticulture (Ha.)	0	350	150	500	5000000
10	Bio Diversity Promotion (Miyawaki Forest) (Ha.)	0	25	25	50	500000
	Total					14860000

# WATERSHEDWISE PRA REPORT

## KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED

### BASIC INFORMATION

- Gram Panchayat : KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM
- No. of Hamlets / Villages : 8
- Watershed Area : 1063.18 Ha
- Watershed Code : 4B2D5c1h



## KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED

The Gram Panchayat is located 500 m. from Annur – Coimbatore Road on Coimbatore- Karamadai – Annur Road junction. Large number of People are dependent on Agriculture in Achampalayam, Salaiyur, Mallichettipalayam, Kathavukarai and Onnakarasanpalayam.

There are nine spinning mills. Small industries are engaged in production of metal sand and grease. There is no emigration.

### DETAILS OF HAMLETS :

Achampalayam, Kurumbapalayam, Kembanaickenpalayam, Mel kathuvukarai, Kel kathavukarai ,Nallichettipalayam, Masandipalayam, Onnakarasanpalayam.

- Total area of panchayat : 4294Ha
- Total population : 7345
- Male : 3431
- Female : 3914
- Others : 0
- Total household : 2295



# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED

## AGRICULTURE/LAND IMPROVEMENT:

- Farm activities : 1012 farmers
- Non-Farm activities : 1314 persons
- Government seed centres : More than 10 kms
- Farmers Collective : Cooperative Society,FPO
- Food Grain Storage : More then 10kms
- Cultivable Area : 2138.23ha
- Net sown Area : 796.74ha
- Irrigated Area : 413.5 ha
- Unirrigated Area : 947.6ha
- Soil testing Center : More then 10kms
- Source of irrigation : Ground Water

(Drip,Well,Pump,Openwall,Tank)

- No of farmers using sprinkler : 46
- No of farmers : 662
- Soil testing received : 50
- Water testing received : 50
- Soil type : Dry
- Annual rainfall : 0.75mm



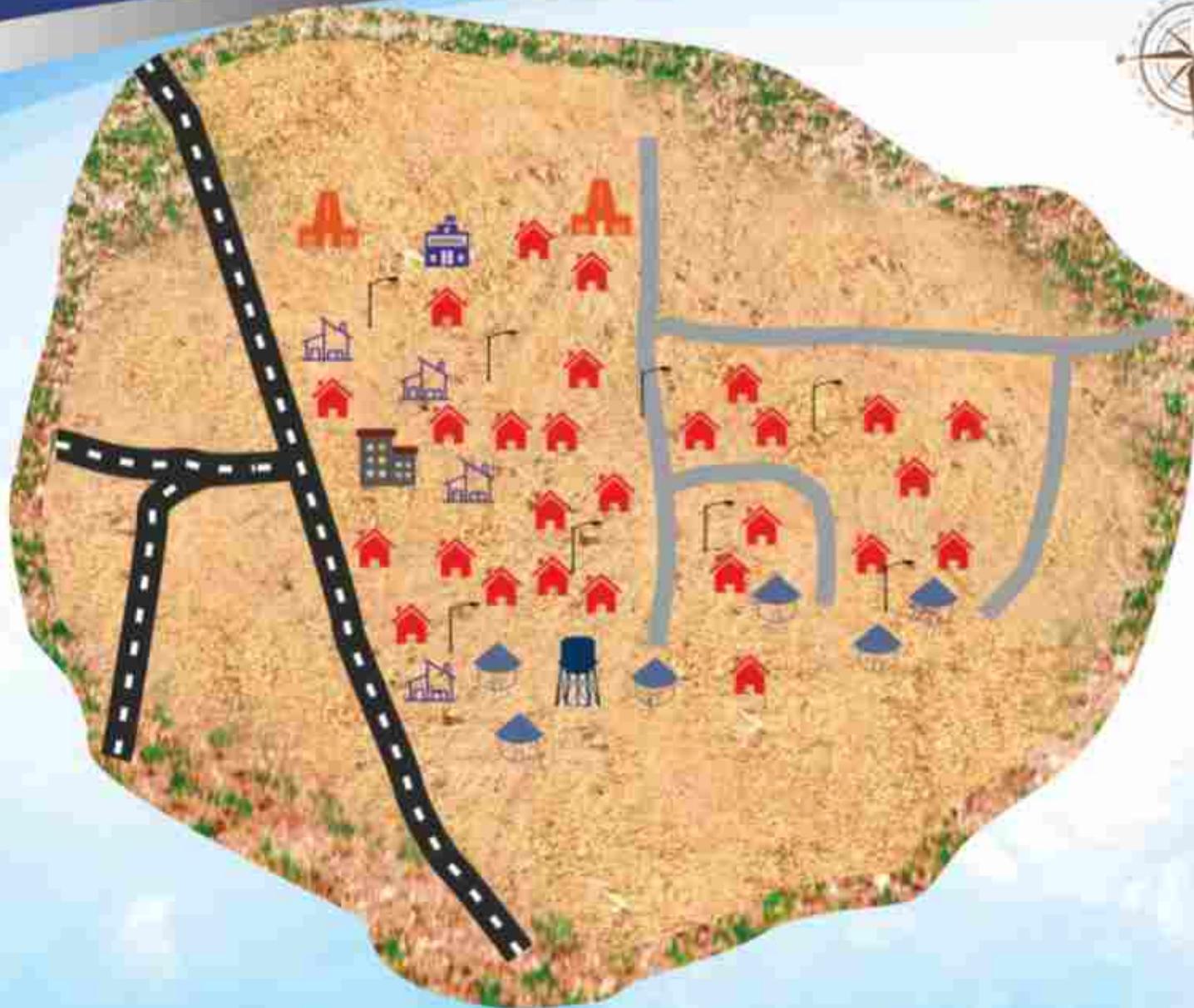
# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

Supported by  
**HDB** FINANCIAL SERVICES  
FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES

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## KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM VILLAGE



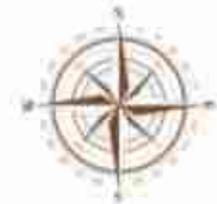
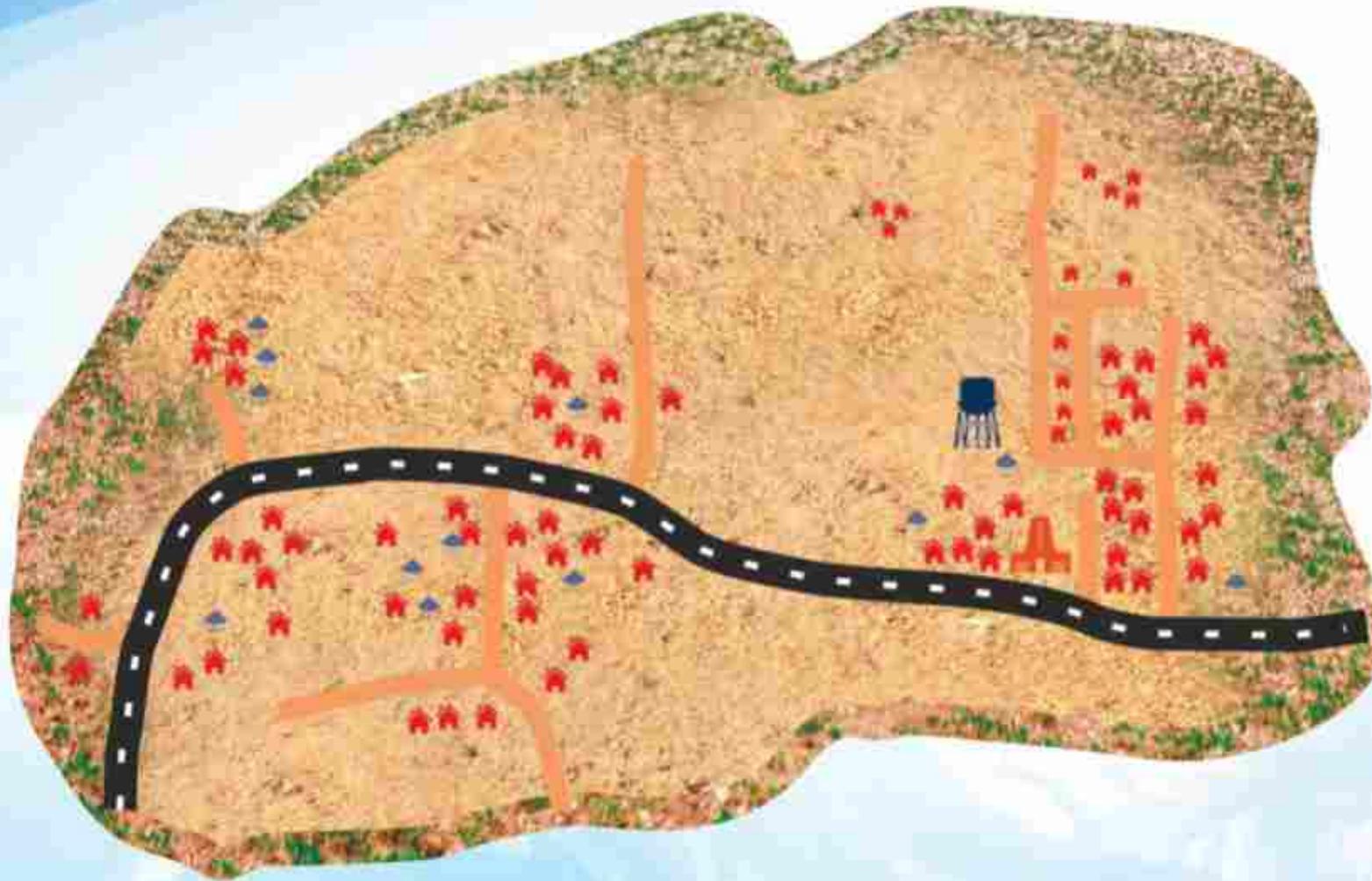
### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HDFC - BANK
-  SCHOOL
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  CEMENT ROAD

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP

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## KATHAVUKARAI VILLAGE

### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD

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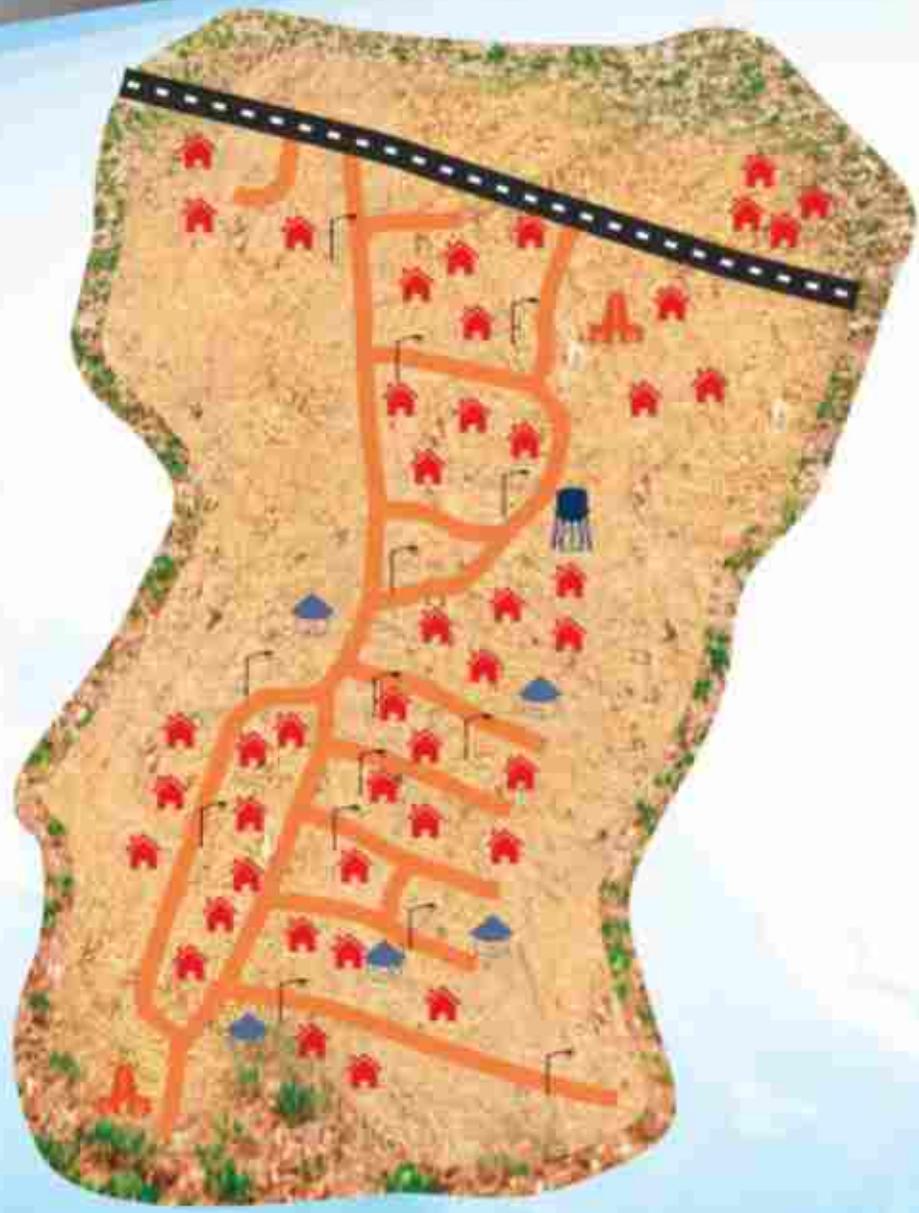
## KEMBANAYAKKANPALAYAM VILLAGE



### LEGEND

-  STREET LIGHT
-  TEMPLE
-  SB - BANK
-  SCHOOL
-  CONCRETE HOUSE
-  HUT
-  ROOF HOUSE
-  WATER TANK
-  TAR ROAD
-  SOIL ROAD

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED SOCIAL MAP



**KURUMBAPALAYAM VILLAGE**

LEGEND	
	STREET LIGHT
	TEMPLE
	HUT
	ROOF HOUSE
	WATER TANK
	TAR ROAD
	SOIL ROAD

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## ROAD

- Connected to all weather road : **Yes**
- Internal pucca roads : **Fully covered**
- Public transport : **yes**
- Railyway station : **More than 20kms**



## INDUSTRIES

- 483 small scale units



## EDUCATION

- Primary school : **1**
- Middle school : **2**
- Higher secondary : **3**
- College : **More than 10 kms**
- No of Graduates : **185**
- No of Post Graduates : **42**



## WORKING POPULATION

- Farmers : **665**
- Farmer workers : **245**
- Govt staff : **19**
- Others : **1450**



## MARKETS AND FAIRS

- More then 10 kms



## RURAL HOUSING

- 145 Nos



## WATER LEVEL

- Open well 90-170 feet
- Borewell 850-1450 feet



## PROBLEM FACED IN AREA

- Insufficient water availability.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMUNICATION

- Banks : **2**
- ATM : **2**
- Post Office : **1**
- Telephone services : **2**

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF VILAGES IN TREATMENT AREA

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	No. of HH	POPULATION			No. of LAND OWNING HH	NO. of LAND LESS HH	No. of SC HH	No. of OC HH
			M	F	T				
1	KAREGOUNDAN PALAYAM	65	97	95	192	45	20	19	46
2	KEMBANAICKAN PALAYAM	512	1242	1072	2314	263	249	129	383
3	ACHAMPALAYAM	285	764	703	1467	104	181	60	225
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>2103</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>3973</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>654</b>

## OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE (including HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	AGRICULTURE	AGRI WORKER	BUSSINESS	NON AGRI EMP	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	KAREGOUNDAN PALAYAM	144	48	16	12	10	230
2	KEMBANAICKAN PALAYAM	113	76	27	21	7	244
	ACHAMPALAYAM	257	124	43	33	17	474

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED

## COMMUNITYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	SC			OC		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	KAREGOUNDAN PALAYAM	29	32	61	61	63	131
2	KEMBANAICKAN PALAYAM	263	318	581	581	754	1733
3	ACHAMPALAYAM	151	196	347	347	507	1120
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1324</b>	<b>2984</b>

## LITERACY DETAILS

S.No	NAME OF HAMLET	NO. OF LITERATES	NO. OF ILLITERATES	TOTAL
1	KAREGOUNDAN PALAYAM	57	135	192
2	KEMBANAICKAN PALAYAM	1236	1078	2314
3	ACHAMPALAYAM	816	651	1467
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2109</b>	<b>1864</b>	<b>3973</b>



# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## LIVESTOCK POPULATION:

S.No	NAME OF VILLAGE	COW	BUFFALO	BULLOCK	CALF	SHEEP/GOAT	TOTAL
1	KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM	34	6	0	7	46	93
2	KEMBANAICKANPALAYAM	78	44	8	61	415	606
3	ACHAMPALAYAM	165	71	14	96	312	658
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1357</b>

## PREVAILING WAGE RATE:

S.No	NATURE OF WORK	WAGE (In Rs) PER DAY	
		MALE	FEMALE
1	<u>AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS</u>		
	SEASONS	100	35
	OFF SEASONS I	75	30
2	<u>INDUSTRY</u>		
	TEXTILE MILL	30	50
	FOR FIRST THREE YEARS	50	30

# KAREGOUNDANPALAYAM WATERSHED RESOURCE MAP



**LEGEND**

-  BOUNDARY
-  STREAM
-  ROAD
-  VILLAGE
-  POND
-  WELL
-  DRY LAND

**ACTION PLAN ARRIVED BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES**

Renovation of Existing RWHS	- 11
Percolation Tank	- 4
Farm Pond	- 25
Check Dam	- 25

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED

## RESOURCE MAPPING:

- Dry and cultivable waste lands account for a major proportion of land area. Area of Farm lands under irrigation is 212 acres.
- There are .....tanks/ ponds in the watershed area. Renovation has to be done in .....tanks.
- As water level has gone down in wells, farmers have started sinking bore wells.

S. No	LAND CLASSIFICATION	AREA (In Acres)
1	Land under well irrigation	212
2	Rainfed land	531
3	Cultivable waste	310
4	Land pt under non – agri use	62
5	Poramboke land, including village area	47
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1162</b>



# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED

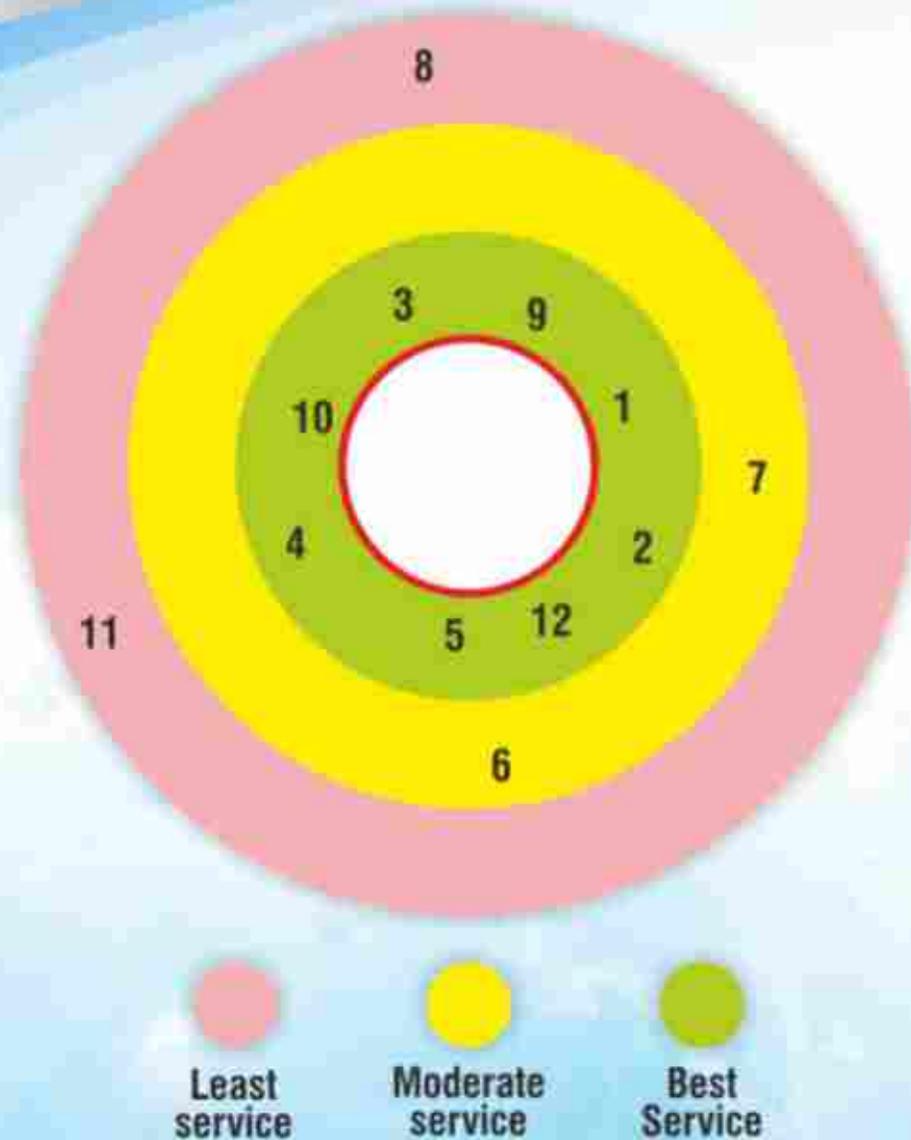
## WATER RESOURCES:

### RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES:

S. No	PLACE/ NAME OF TANK	No.	EXTEN (In Ha.)
1	Onnakarasanpalayam	3	1.42.5
2	Achampalayam	7	2.49.0
3	Nallichettipalayam	7	8.77.0
4	Kathavukarai	5	3.50.5
5	Kembanaickanpalayam	8	3.00.0
6	Masandipalayam	5	1.66.5
	Salaiyur	9	5.37.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26.22.5</b>



# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## VENN DIAGRAM:

- The people in the watershed felt that Departments of Rural Development, Revenue, Health, Police, Social welfare, Education, Highways, and Telecom are performing their functions efficiently and people regard them as close to them in terms of access, use and performance of the services rendered.
- Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Electricity are the departments and PDS performing moderately. TWAD Board and PWD departments are not performing well according to the views of the watershed villagers.

## DEPARTMENT

1 Revenue	7 Animal Husbandry
2 Health	8 TWAD Board
3 Police	9 Highways
4 Social welfare / NGO	10 Telecom
5 Education	11 PWD
6 Agriculture	12 Panchayat

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## TIME LINE

- 1940 - A well for drinking water was dug by village people. The water table was then just 20 feet.
- 1950 - Electric connection for agricultural purpose was given.
- 1955 - Another well for drinking water supply was dug by the people. The water table then was 40 feet.
- 1960 - Electric motor was installed with well for pumping drinking water.
- 1962 - Two streetlights were installed.
- 1968 - Drinking water well was deepened up to 100 feet.
- 1975 - Severe flood damaged crops and properties of the village and affected smooth life.
- 1978 - Drinking water well became dry, so the motor was taken away.
- 1980 - Electrical connection for drinking water purpose was given. Borewell was sunk and a hand Pump was installed.
- 1982 - Another borewell with hand pump was installed.
- 1985 - An overhead tank was constructed, and water supplied through the pipes to street taps.
- 1989 - Grouphouses for people belonging to SC community were constructed along with installation two streetlights.
- 1992 - Severe drought
- 1998 - Now water table was at 100 feet.

## TIME LINE - KEMBANAYAKANPALAYAM

- 1930 - Ginning factory was established.
- 1935 - Severe famine
- 1936 - London mission school was started
- 1940 - Varena school was started with single teacher. Aided Elementary school was established. Electricity for agricultural purpose was supplied.
- 1945 - Bicycle was bought by municif.
- 1945 - Rapid spread of Cholera caused at least 4 deaths a day. Small pox was eradicated.
- 1948 - District Collector conducted Sports and Games. Agricultural loan was sanctioned to eligible farmers. primary School was upgraded to VIII Standard.
- 1948 - Post Office came into existence.
- 1952 - Telephone facility was made available.
- 1960 - Link road was laid.
- 1960 - Street lights were installed.
- 1960 - Buses started plying.
- 1969 - Construction of an overhead tank was done with well.

## TIME LINE - KEMBANAYAKANPALAYAM

- 1970 - Milk society was established.
- 1970 - Soil Conservation measures were undertaken
- 1983 - A cinema theatre was established
- 1985 - As this area was declared backward area, more mills were started.
- 1987 - Panchayat Union road was laid.
- 1990 - School Building was constructed.
- 1992 - Steel factory was established. Noon Meal Scheme was introduced.
- 1992 - Health Services were made available.
- 1995 - Agriculture became less prosperous. Water level went down to 120 feet.

## TIME LINE - ACHAMPALAYAM

- 1900 - Ancestral god's temple was constructed
- 1940 - Radio was introduced by RengasamyChettiar.
- 1943 - There was severe famine; no cultivation took place.
- 1945 - The number of houses were only 100.

## TIME LINE - ACHAMPALAYAM

- 1900 - Ancestral god's temple was constructed
- 1940 - Radio was introduced by RengasamyChettiar.
- 1943 - There was severe famine; no cultivation took place.
- 1945 - The number of houses were only 100.
- 1952 - Primary School was established.
- 1962 - Electricity for agriculture was introduced.
- 1965 - Sri Ramasamy Chettiar purchased motor bike.
- 1968 - Street Lights were installed.
- 1974 - One overhead tank was constructed and Pipelines for drinking water were erected.
- 1976 - Loans for crops, digging and deepening of wells were sanctioned and for purchasing Milch animals also.
- 1976 - Soil erosion scheme was implemented, and pond reclamation work was also carried out.
- 1978 - Metal road was laid in the village.
- 1980 - Sri ArumugaChettiar purchased a TV for the first time in the village.
- 1988 - Ditch/Drainage facilities to half the villages were made.
- 1992 - Bitumin road was laid.
- 1992 - Telephone to this village was introduced.
- 1996 - TV room was constructed.
- 1996 - Buses started plying through this village.

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## SEASONALITY ANALYSIS

	சிவசெடி APR-MAY	மழைநீர் MAY-JUNE	ஆயுள் JUNE-JULY	ஆடி JULY-AUG	ஆயுள் AUG-SEP	புதுமட்டை SEP-OCT	செடி OCT-NOV	காந்தளிர் NOV-DEC	மழைநீர் DEC-JAN	சூடு JAN-FEB	மார்ச் FEB-MAR	மழைநீர் MAR-APR
RAIN FALL	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 HIGH	 HIGH	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 MEDIUM	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 LOW	 MEDIUM
WEATHER	 SUNNY	 SUNNY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 RAINY	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SNOW	 SUNNY
CROP			TOMATO	AVARAI BEANS	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA	CURRY LEAVES BANANA			
EMPLOYEMENT	90%	87%	60%	50%	55%	90%	90%	90%	90%	60%	55%	40%
MARRIAGE	20%	90%	55%	5%	90%	15%	90%	90%	20%	60%	60%	30%
FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS	TEMPLE FESTIVALS		TEMPLE FESTIVALS	DEEPAWALI	TEMPLE	TEMPLE	PONGAL		TEMPLE
DISEASE HUMAN			FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD					FEVER COLD	FEVER COLD		
DISEASE ANIMAL	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE		FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE	FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE								
INCOME	70%	70%	70%	60%	40%	20%	35%	15%	30%	65%	60%	70%
EXPEENSES	65%	60%	40%	30%	22%	80%	75%	75%	62%	60%	45%	50%

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### AGRICULTURE:

In May, Green gram is planted in June weeding out Green gram is undertaken. Maize is planted in August Banana is harvested in September and October.

Ground nut is planted in November and December Banana is planted in November. December and weeding is undertaken in January and February Sugar cane is harvested in January.

In January Sugar cane, Tapioca and Vegetables were planted from January to June Sugarcane is planted. Flat gram is planted in February and lentils planted in and march .Tomato is planted in March and April. Turmeric is planted in May and June and bottle gourd is planted in June Banana is planted in August and September.

### RAIN:

The South West monsoon usually brings rain from May to August After the hot months of March and

### WEATHER:

Hot weather prevails in April and May Weather is warm in June with the onset of southwest monsoon In October north west monsoon commences From November to January the weather turns Cool with the one set of winter.

### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITES:

Moderate opportunities are available from April to August for Employment. Employment opportunities are good from September to January

### FESTIVAL:

Tamil New year is Grandly celebrated in April and in July, Monsoon Festival is Celebrated. Deepavali and lighting festivals are celebrated in October and November. Pilgrimages are undertaken from the month of December to March.

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### MARRIAGE:

Marriage ceremonies are conducted more in May and August and less in October, November, and January to March.

### HUMAN DISEASE:

Months of February and March bring small pox. October and November bring cold and fever. Dysentery occurs in August.

### CATTLE DISEASE:

Goats are affected by dysentery in October while foot and mouth disease attacks cattle in November and December.

### INCOME:

Revenue is high in the months of September, October, and January.

### EXPENDITURE :

Expenditure incurred in the month from November to January for pilgrimage and festivals.





## PREFERENCE RANKING : TREE :

In the exercise conducted with the people, the highest ranking has been given for Neem, for medicinal purpose, shade, oil, wood, soil erosion control, fodder and revenue.

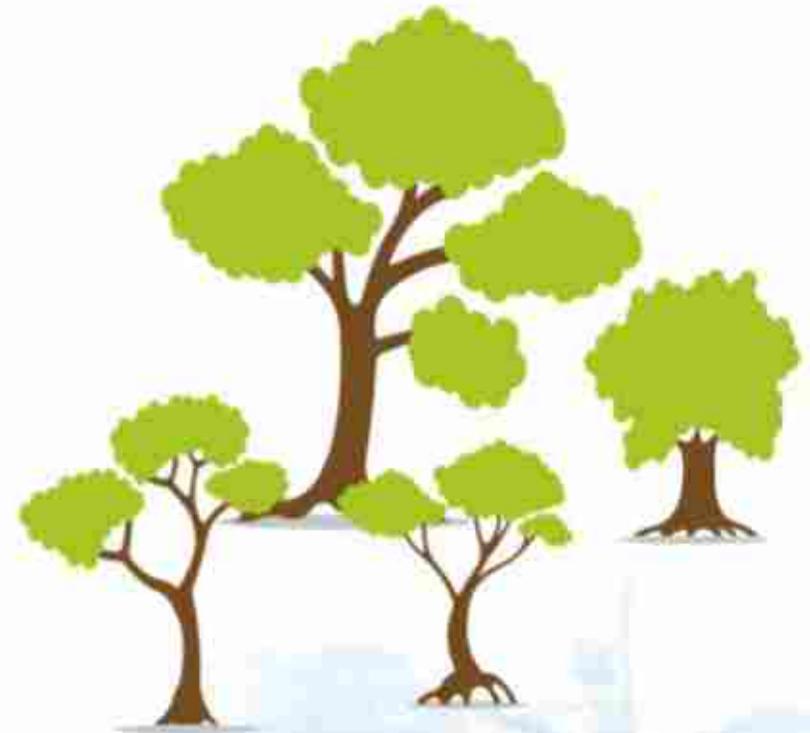
The next in ranking are for Palmyrah, Tamarind and Manila tamarind, which have been preferred for medicinal purpose, fuel wood, oil, wood, soil erosion control and revenue.

Peepal tree has been preferred for shade and soil erosion control. Pungan, at third rank has been preferred for medicinal purpose, oil, fuel wood, shade, wood and soil erosion control. Chinaberry has been preferred for wood, fuel wood, soil erosion control, fodder and revenue.

Southern Siberian rain tree has been preferred for wood and fuel wood.

Indian Cork tree has been preferred for fuel wood, shade, soil erosion control and fodder. Black board tree has been preferred for fuel wood, soil erosion control and fodder. Albezia lebbeck (Vaagai) has been preferred for wood, fuel wood, shade, soil erosion control and revenue.

Acacia (karuvel) has been preferred for fuel wood, soil erosion control and fodder. Teak has been preferred for wood and soil erosion control.



# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## PREVAILING WAGE RATES

The People in the Watershed area are engaging themselves in plantation work, Agri Worker & Construction Works.

The Wages per day for female is ranged between Rs.400/- and Rs.450/- while there Counterpart Male it is between Rs.600/- to Rs.750/-.

This shows that there is disparity of wages among the different sexes in the watershed area.

DETAILS	MALE (PER DAY)	FEMALE (PER DAY)
Construction Work	₹. 750/-	₹. 450/-
Carpenter	₹. 650/-	-
Agri Worker	₹. 600/-	₹. 400/-
Planation Work	₹. 600/-	₹. 400/-



# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## CROPS RAISED IN THE WATERSHED

In the Watershed are, only Banana, coconut, & Curry Leaves are cultivated in the first season.

The other crops cultivated in the watershed area,

Curry leave, Banana and Beans under horticultural crops, Ladies Finger, Lemon, Tomato and sappotta.

CROPS		1st SEASON	2nd SEASON	REGULAR
Horticultural Crops	Guava			
	Banana	✓		✓
	Mango			
	Coconut	✓		✓
	Curry leaves	✓		✓
Cash Crops	Thattaipayir	✓		
	Sugarcane			
	Ladies Finger	✓		✓
	Tomato	✓		✓
	Beans	✓		
Food Crops	Veg	✓		
	Coffee			
Other Crops	Watermelon			
	Lemon	✓		✓
	Pappaya	✓		
	Sappotta	✓		

## STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITY, THREAT (SWOT) ANALYSIS

S. No	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-operation from people</li> <li>Well informed people</li> <li>Awareness of people in watershed development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High local wage rate</li> <li>Lack of involvement of women</li> <li>High rate of soil erosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Easy accessibility</li> <li>Area suitable for watershed works</li> <li>Cultivable waste land suitable for tree plantation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissatisfaction among farmers over low income from agriculture</li> <li>Alternative employment opportunity in textile mills</li> </ul>

- Problem of low income from agriculture arising from insufficient water availability could be overcome by forming/developing water resources, both individually and as community assets in the watershed area, thereby increasing productivity and production which would enhance income from agriculture.
- Self help Group for women could be formed and training imparted to them on crafts, which would bring them income. Training on production of value added goods from agricultural produce could make women involve in agricultural activities along with men. This would also bring more income and desist the people from seeking employment in mills.
- Plantation work would bring employment opportunities to the people, thereby increasing their income.

# KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED



## ACTION PLAN ARRIVED BY THE PEOPLE DURING PRA EXERCISES

### KAREGOUNDAMPALAYAM WATERSHED

S. NO	NAME OF ACITITY	NO. OF WORKS 1ST YEAR	NO. OF WORKS 2ND YEAR	NO. OF WORKS 3RD YEAR	NO. OF TOTAL WORKS	TOTAL COST (APPROX)
1	Renovation of Existing RWHS	4	5	2	11	1650000
2	Percolation Tank	0	3	1	4	800000
3	Farm Pond	2	15	8	25	1500000
4	Loose Boulder Check Dam	5	15	5	25	500000
5	Recharge Well	2	15	3	20	700000
6	Check Dam	2	15	8	25	750000
7	Trench Cum Bund (Ha)	2	250	248	500	2500000
8	Agro Forestry (Ha.)	0	50	50	100	500000
9	Agro - Horticulture (Ha.)	0	350	150	500	5000000
10	Bio Diversity Promotion (Miyawaki Forest) (Ha.)	0	30	20	50	500000
	Total					14400000



Programme Implemented & Submitted By



**Coodu**

**Community Organisation for Oppressed and  
Depressed Upliftment**

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