1. **Organizational Profile**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the Organization | **Sangam sansthan** |
| Status | NGOs |
| Address | VPO Padrada, Tehsil Gogunda, District Udaipur, Rajasthan. Pin. 313704E-mail adds. sansthansangam@gmail.com or visit at [www.sangam](http://www.sangam)sasthan.org |
| Chief functionary & Contact Person | Sh. Laduram garasiya, Secretary Mob. 09928961142, (**0**) 02956-281414 |
| Geographical Area of Operation | State – Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti Gogunda, Kotra and Pali covering 26 Gram Panchayats which includes 156 Villages |
| Functional Area | * SHGs formation
* Leadership building
* Watershed programmes
* Group building
* Dairy Development
* Dai trainings
* Nursery raising
* Migration issues and registration
* Insurance
* Restoring cultural heritage of tribes
* Employment and Information campaigns
* Family Support Programmes
* Restoration of sustainable enverniment
* Social economical development
* Human resource development
 |
| Target Group | * Tribal Group
* BPL Families (Weaker Section of Society)
* Women & Children
* Migrant Labors
* Farmers
* Student
 |
| Staff Information | Executive Council Members- 14Staff Members- 10 |
| Total Transaction of Funds | **35-40 lakhs/ year** |
| Funding Agencies | * Aajivika Bureau, Udaipur
* Catholic Relief Society
* State Government Schems
* WOTR Organization thrust
* UNDP/GEF- SGP, CEE
* NABARD
* Energy research pplication
* Gram nidhi thrust
* NEAC
 |

1. **Organizational Profile**

Sangam Sansthan is located 78 Kilometers from Udaipur in the Northern direction on the Ranakpur thoroughfare at Village Padrada in Panchayat Chitrawas of Gogunda block. Gogunda block is situated 27 Kilometers away from District headquarters. The organization was established in 1999 with the vision of holistic rural development. The area is inhabited by the majority tribal population. The major sources of livelihood are Agriculture, livestock and labour.

**Vision:** To mobilize the people belonging to minority section of the society and organize them for equity based development issues.

**Mission:** To empower the poor tribals by strengthening their social, economical and educational status as well as escalating the human resources.

 **Source: Aajeevika Beureau**

**Structure**

 **3. Organizational Executive Council Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Name of the Member** | **Educational Qualification** | **Designation** |
| 1. | Mr. Punaram Garasia | 8th Standard | President |
| 2. | Mr. Arun Kumavat | M.A. (Social Science) | Vice- President |
| 3. | Mr. Laduram Garasia | M.A. (Social Science) | Secretary |
| 4. | Ms. Seema Rajput | B.A. (Arts) | Treasurer & Administrator |
| 5. | Mr. Hari Lal | M.A. | Member |
| 6. | Mr. Dharampal Singh | M.A. (English) | Member |
| 7. | Mr. Mangi Lal | M.A. (LLB) | Member |
| 8. | Mr. Lala Ram | 12th Standard | Member |
| 9. | Mr. Babu Lal | M.A. | Member |
| 10. | Mr. Gopi Lal | M.A, MSW | Member |
| 11. | Mr. Kailash Chander | M.Sc (Forestry), Civil Engineer, DFO | Member |
| 12. | Mr. Narayan Lal | M.A. | Member |
| 13. | Mr. Bhim Shanker | B.A.  | Member |
| 14. | Ms. Santosh | 12th Standard | Member |

**Staff Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Name of the Member** | **Educational Qualification** | **Designation** |
| 1. | Mr. Laduram Garasia | M.A. (Social Science) | Secretary |
| 2. | Mr. Sunil Sain | B.A.  | Councillor |
| 3. | Ms. Khamani bai | 8th standard | Women social worker(VS) |
| 4. | Ms. Patali bai | literate | Offical work |
| 5. | Mr. savaram gamati | B.A. | Councillor(CO) |
| 6. | Mr. Twinkel garasia | Sen. secondary | Ladies Social Worker |
| 7. | Mr. dilip sharma,  | B.A. BAd | Councillor/counsaltant |
| 8. | Mr. sanjay joshi | B.com | Part time accountant |
| 9. | Mr. jagdish sharm | Graduate B.E | TechnicalSupervisor /corspadance |
| 10 | Mr. Samay Singh | . BE (Ag. Engineer) | Technical supervisior |

**5. Activity Profile**

Since 1999, Sangam Sansthan is working on different functional Areas and Projects. The projects undertaken are as follows:

 **SANGAM SASTHAN**

 **SANGAM SASTHAN**

 **VILLAGE POST PADRADA, VIA SAYARA**

**TEH. GOGUNDA**

**DISTT. UDAIPUR (RAJ.)**

**PIN.313704**

**Detail of three year activates or progress report of projects running under sangam sansthan**

The detail of three year progress or activates of project are shown in table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. no. | Name of project | Project duration/present status | actives or progress report |
| 1 | Wotr vasundhara village development programme | Mar’2009 toDec’2012/ongoing | 1. Demos on plots incl. micro-farming (60 farmers adopted improved agriculture by demonstrate.)2. 10 demonstration purification of water(cow urine) 3. 32.83ht. area covered and treated CCT,FB, RSB,RCT,WAT,PITS, GP And 8000 Plantation4.Soil and water conservation; construction of 24 small check dams; 5.construction of 16 new wells;6.construction of 4 anicuts for water saving devices7. women promotion activates; 16 SHG formation and implement  152 home solar light system activated in village, 45 bio mass stove (unanat Chula), 20 kitchen garden adopted by SHG women’s, 15 pully’s on the wells , 3 exposure trips for men and women’s out of states  2 exposure tour for distt. Level. 3 Cultural programme for wotr wasundra concept8 .9 cattle camp organized at project site as per session and distribution of goats of high-grade (sirohi) to 30 women’s benefaction. promotion of horti cultural plants for 2500 at project site Trained 15 wasundra sevak for physical activates,  36 organized village development comities meeting for 4 village,  2 programme organization for staff capacity building,  prepare micro plan for 5 village,  wealth ranking for 5 villagers 656 families |
|  2 | Project for promotion of small and micro enterprises amongst tribal communities Udaipur district | Jun’2009 to oct’2010/ongoing | arrange loan of Rs. 462000/- for benefice 52 different type interpinion26 SHG Linkages gram nidhi thrust Udaipur for promotation of small and micro enterprises as per following details 1.generate 8 units of goateries for tribal 2. generate 9 units for polatery centers 3. generate 2 units for general stores 4. generate 1 unit for restaurants 5. generate 2 unit cosmetic items 6. generate 2 unit gear cows 7. generate 1 SHG for jethrofa purchase and sale 8. To developed a farm of papaya by 12 farmers 9. arrange the 3 diesel pump sets for rent and arigation purpose 10. 1 unit stablished for buffalo for milk production The loan amount shown in this paragraph are given by gram nidhi thrust Udaipur as per normal agreement sangam sansthan and self help group  |
| 3 | Land up gradation and biodiversity conservation by empowerment of migrate labour housald through management of land and agriculture resources | Dec’2007 to sep’2011/completed | **1**. Establishment and capacity building of village groups for agri livelihood services and counseling for 662 farmers2. Augment the resource base for creating the demand for agriculture related extension services demo to demo exposure for 1385 farmers.3. Water availability and land up gradation. Developed 2 arigation system and developed 2 tear system. 4. Participatory farmer technology testing groups identifying, testing and scaling up of agriculture/NRM Improved particesFormation 17 technical testing groups of farmers total linkage 361 farmers16 groups training for 783 farmers427 Monthly village meeting 15 exposure and staff training for counselors14 workshop organization with KVK and CTAE college for 662 farmersFilm show in 5 villages for improved agricultural503 farmers seed supports as per recommendation of KVK UdaipurAvailable tool bank for 5 villages for 607 beneficesArrange 1 Hand oil kit jetrofa productionDevelop 1 honey collection groups and arrange 1 honey collection kit Plation of 22000 trees at project site7 training for agricultural technical testing groups 7 exposure training visit for farmers20 CBO Organisation and compition 2000 student sub of kaun banaga bharat ka ambasitor5 training programme organished with GO and NGOs 338 women’s of federated with SHG.73 super composite pits  |
| 4 | Shramik sahayata evam sandarbh upkendra | 2008 To 2009/completed |  Migration survey. Registration and photo ID to migrants. Labour education and assistanceMigration support fundDifferent type skill development trainingCounseling for employmentEmployed migrate youth with different agenciesDesignation counseling  |
| 5 | Energy research application made bio mass cake | 2007 To2008Completed | Make bio cake by agricultural wastage Linkage seven women SHG members at our project area to making bio cack made by agricultural wastage including 65 membersTrained 28 women’s Developed 2 user group for agricultural wastage1 staff trained for bio cake developed and marketing  |
| 6 | ChitrawasSix kilometer land treatment watershed programme | 2002-07 completed | 6 kilometer land treatmentStone and earthen building of farm land.Contour trenching.Compost preparation.Plantation and sowing nursery raising;Afforstation of common lands; Horticulture plantationWater Resources development gully plugs Loose bouder check dams. Naadi construction. Post training support, SHG education materialspully on wells; animals health care; ball bearing on hand chakki; exposure programmes technical supports and training village micro planning with villagers |

* 1. **“Watershed Development Programme in *Chitrawas*.” (2001-2007).** The project was funded by Catholic Relief service (CRS), Jaipur under the food for work programme.

The project duration had two phases pre-watershed phase and implementation phase. Pre-watershed phase started from the year 2001 for 2 years. Implementation phase initiated from the year 2004 and continued till 2007.

The goal of the project was to improve the socio-economic status and ensure the food security of small and marginal farmers through the watershed development programme. The activities carried out by Sangam Sansthan under the project were as follows:

1. Land Treatment
	* Stone and earthen bunding of farm land;
	* Contour trenching;
	* Compost Preparation;
2. Plantation and Sowing
* Nursery raising;
* Afforestation of common lands;
* Horticulture plantation;
1. Water Resources Development
* Gully plugs;
* Loose boulder check dams;
* Naadi construction;
1. Exposure Programmes
2. Technical Support and Training
	1. **“Agro based Livelihood Development Project.”** (2008-2011)**.** The project is being funded by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) with counter partner Jagran Jan Vikas Samiti and operating partner Sangam Sansthan. The total fund for the project is Rs.3,50,000 (Approx.). The strategic objective of the project is to increase the agricultural based income of the targeted households and thus increase their food security. The activities being carried by Sangam Sansthan under the project are:
3. Farmers adopt improved agricultural practices.
	1. Formation of Farmers’ Club
	2. Trainings on land preparation for raising demonstration plots.
	3. Trainings on seed selection and their treatment, methods of improved irrigation practices, mixed farming and post harvest treatment.
	4. Integrated pest control.
	5. Formation of Seed Bank.
	6. Feasibility study of crops.
4. Adoption of improved livestock management practices.
5. Strengthen linkages for marketing agricultural products.
6. Strengthen linkages with government to maintain and enhance the conditions for improved agricultural production.
	1. **“SHGs formation and Bank Linkage Progamme.” (2005-2006)** The project funded by NABARD had the following objectives:
7. Formation and execution of 25 SHGs in the area of operation.
8. Linking SHGs to Bank.
9. Carry out the process of Inter-loaning.
	1. **“Swarnjayanti Rozgaar Yojana.” (2004 Onwards)** The programme funded by DRDA, Udaipur has the following objectives:
10. Linkage of SHG with income generation activities;
11. SHG promotion and training.
	1. **“Shramik Sahayata Evam Sandarbh Upkendra.” (2002-2008).** The project was funded by Aajeevika Bureau. The activities carried out under the project are:
12. Migration surveys;
13. Registration and Photo ID of migrants;
14. Labour education and assistance;
15. Trainings and placements.
	* Carpentry
	* Plumbing
	* Hotel Services
	* Welding
	* Masonry
	1. “**Baravali Milk Cooperative Society Ltd.” (2002-2003).** The cooperative was linked to Zilla Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Ltd. by Sangam Sansthan. The cooperative was formed in 2002 and continued for one year. Later on, it collapsed as a result of the spoilage of milk several times in transportation as it is highly perishable. The main activities carried out are:
16. Linkage of milk producers with Udaipur Dairy Cooperative;
17. Formation and management of dairy cooperatives;
18. Establishing milk collection sub centers.
	1. **“Land up gradation and biodiversity conservation by empowerment of Migrant labour households through management of land and agricultural resources.”** (2008-10)**.** The project is being funded by UNDP under GEF Small Grants Programme through the NHI Centre for Environment Education (CEE). Duration of the project is 2 years. The project seeks to improve the rural livelihoods of participating migration dependent households through the introduction of agricultural/NRM practices that conserve resources and enhance the natural resource base in Gogunda Block through the provision of counseling and related services focusing on agricultural/NRM improvements. Collectively, these activities address the following objectives:
19. Strengthening capacity of farmers and organizations to sustain agricultural/NRM improvement and conserve local biodiversity;
20. Change attitudes towards agriculture/NRM through exposure to possibilities, training and enhanced ability to act on information;
21. Identify sets of sustainable agricultural/NRM practices that are appropriate for different categories of families of migrants in the target villages based on their indigenous knowledge, resources, abilities and preferences that can be scaled up to other villages and panchayats.
22. Enhance the capacities of village groups and local NGOs to plan agricultural/NRM improvements; mobilize resources required for their implementation; and successfully complete and manage those improvements on a sustainable basis.
23. A cross cutting objective is to make arresting the decline in the natural resource base an imperative in the minds of beneficiaries and more specifically to identify activities where there are strong convergences between income generation and enhanced NRM.
	1. **National Environment Awareness Campaign- Climate Change.”** The campaign is being funded by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India. Sangam Sansthan is part of the campaign since 2000. The main activities of the campaign are:
24. Community meetings.
25. Contests.
26. Tree plantations.
27. Cleaning of the sources of drinking water.
28. Development of waste land.
	1. **“WOTR- Vasundhara Integrated Village development Programme.” (2009-12).** The project is being funded by Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR). The assistance WOTR will offer Sangam Sansthan will be in following areas:
29. Training (Human Resource Development).
30. Technical Extension.
31. Women’s Promotion.
32. Financial and Managerial.

Objective of the project is to organize village community to successfully undertake rural development. Conditions to carry out the programme are as follows:

1. The people should agree to ban on free grazing on all treated areas.
2. Cutting down of trees is prohibited except for household uses.
3. The people should agree to contribute 25% of total unskilled labor costs by way of shramdaan as contribution either in cash or kind. Landless and single parent poor household are excluded.
4. The villagers should accept full responsibility to implement and maintain the project. To ensure this they should set up an effective Village Development Committee (VDC) that is representative of all groups in the village and geographical areas.
5. In order to develop the capabilities of the villagers to own the project gradually, the following records in Hindi shall be displayed in a public place on a continuous basis.
* A village map showing proposed treatment.
* A village map showing area already treated and upgraded on a fortnightly basis.
* A statement showing *shramdaan* done or contribution made/ by whom and amount.
* A statement of expenditure incurred on works.
* List of families per village as per wealth ranking.
* List of VDC members, SHG members etc.

The components of the project are:

1. Agricultural development
2. Soil and Water conservation.
3. Irrigation Development.
4. Women’s promotion activities.
5. Livelihood development
6. Livestock development and management.
7. Renewable energy
8. Developing and strengthening local institutions

**6. Institutional Structure for livelihood strengthening: Self Help Groups and Farmer’s Groups**

**6.1 Status of SHGs**

**6.2 Analysis of SHGs:**

**Analysis of the 47 SHGs:-**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Amount of Savings (Rs.)** | **No. of SHGs** | **Total Members** | **Loan** | **Savings** | **Bank Loan** | **Total** |
| **0-5000** | 22 | 265 | 4100 | 53021 | 0 | **57121** |
| **5001-10000** | 5 | 57 | 2750 | 36150 | 0 | **38900** |
| **10001-15000** | 6 | 73 | 20120 | 50210 | 0 | **70330** |
| **15001-20000** | 4 | 56 | 38187 | 32140 | 0 | **70327** |
| **20001-25000** | 2 | 22 | 19740 | 22280 | 302000 | **344020** |
| **25001-30000** | 2 | 24 | 36870 | 19936 | 34000 | **90806** |
| **30001-35000** | 3 | 55 | 73009 | 46006 | 9000 | **128015** |
| **35000-40000** | 1 | 25 | 25705 | 14168 | 0 | **39873** |
| **40001-45000** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| **45001-50000** | 1 | 18 | 19950 | 27900 | 540000 | **587850** |
| **More than 50000** | 1 | 13 | 129000 | 30335 | 261000 | **420335** |
| **Total** | **47** | **608** | **369431** | **332146** | **1146000** | **1847577** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Amount of Savings (Rs.)** | **Total Savings(Rs.)** | **Average SHG Holding (Rs.)** | **Average member Loan (Rs.)** | **Average Member Savings (Rs.)** | **Idle Fund/Member (Rs.)** |
| 0-5000 | 57121 | 2596 | 15 | 200 | 15 |
| 5001-10000 | 38900 | 7780 | 48 | 634 | 48 |
| 10001-15000 | 70330 | 11722 | 276 | 688 | 276 |
| 15001-20000 | 70327 | 17582 | 682 | 574 | 682 |
| 20001-25000 | 344020 | 172010 | 897 | 1013 | 897 |
| **25001-30000** | **90806** | **45403** | **1536** | **831** | **1536** |
| **30001-35000** | **128015** | **42672** | **1327** | **836** | **1327** |
| **35000-40000** | **39873** | **39873** | **1028** | **567** | **1028** |
| 40001-45000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45001-50000 | 587850 | 587850 | 1108 | 1550 | 1108 |
| More than 50000 | 420335 | 420335 | 9923 | 2333 | 9923 |
| **Total** | **1847577** | **39310** | **608** | **546** | **608** |

A sample od 12 SHGs was selected based on no. of years of formation to have a better understanding. Focused group discussions were held with 12 SHGs. It emerged during the discussions with the NGO team that 15 groups out of 47 are defunct i.e. they do not meet to discuss their issues and monthly savings also do not happen.

**Findings from interaction with the SHGs:**

1. Out of sample population, 4 SHGs were de-func.
2. Out of sample SHGs 6 were Male SHGs, 5 are Female SHGs and 1 is mixed SHG. 2 of the male SHGs, 1 of the female SHG and the mixed SHG were de-functional.
3. Average no. of member in SHGs is 16 and average monthly saving is Rs. 31.
4. Average corpus with the sample SHGs is Rs 11,123.
5. Average no. of times inter-loaning is going on in the sample SHGs is 13.25.
6. Out of the sample SHGs, 2 SHGs have not even started the inter-loaning.
7. The rate of interest on inter-loaning is 24%.
8. No SHG lends money outside the group.
9. 11 SHGs out of the sample population is linked to Banks through grading and 4 SHGs have already received the loan from Banks.
10. Average amount of loan from Bank is Rs.66837.5
11. Analysis of the functional and defunct SHGs from the sample:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Functional SHGs** | **Defunct SHGs** |
| 8 SHGs are functional | 4 SHGs are defunct |
| Savings amount/ month- Rs 30 | Savings amount/ month- Rs 32.5 |
| Average Corpus- Rs 9879 | Average Corpus- Rs 13610.75 |
| Average no. of Inter-loaning- 15 | Average no. of Inter-loaning- 9.75 |
| Rate of Interest on inter-loaning- 24% | Rate of interest on inter-loaning- 24% |
| Graded and linked with bank | Graded and linked with bank |
| Intra-loaning- NIL | Intra-loaning- NIL |

**Status of Farmer’s Technology Testing Group**

Sangam have formed the Farmers group in 5 villages, in which 70 farmers are involved. Out of 70 members 22 are the members of FTTG. Following inferences were drawn from discussions with the 22 beneficiaries of five different villages:-

**Inferences:**

1. Out of the 22 farmers met, 10 farmers were illiterate, others had education below 10th standard.
2. The primary source of income is Agriculture as 100% of the sample population is engaged in agriculture.
3. Labor including NREGS is the secondary source of income as 97% of the sample population is engaged in it.
4. Average household size is 6 members out of which male and female constitute 52% and 48% respectively.
5. Average children/ household are 4 out of the sample population.
6. The average no. of migrating people/ household from the sample population is 0.9.
7. The average duration of migration from the sample population comes out to be approximately 31 days in a year.
8. The average total income of a household p.a. is Rs. 19947 out of which the contribution from agriculture is Rs. 6638, from labour (inc. NREGS) is Rs. 11309 while from other sources is below Rs. 2000.
9. Scenario of livestock and poultry-



1. Landholding (in bigha) and irrigation scenario-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Average owned land | 3 |
| Average landholding under the forest area | 2 |
| Average total landholding | 5 |
| Average irrigated land | 2 |
| Average non-irrigated land | 3 |
| Respondents having their own Well as source of irrigation | 15 |
| Respondents who have access of other's wells for irrigation | 7 |
| Respondents who have access to pond for irrigation | NIL |
| Respondents who have access to river/nullah for irrigation | 14 |

1. Seeds, manures and chemical fertilizers-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Respondents using certified seeds | NIL |
| Respondents using only their own seeds for sowing | 2 |
| Respondents using only seeds purchased from market for sowing | 3 |
| Respondents using both seeds purchased from market as well as their own for sowing | 20 |
| Average total use of manures (FYM)/year (in kgs) | 524 |
| Average use of DAP (in kgs)/year | 50.4 |
| Average use of urea (in kgs)/year | 102.1 |

1. Average yield (in quintals/ hectare) of major crops grown in the area-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Average yield of Maize  | 10 |
| Average yield of Rice  | 3 |
| Average yield of Urad  | 2 |
| Average yield of Tuar  | 2.5 |
| Average yield of wheat  | 10 |
| Average yield of Barley  | 6 |
| Average yield of Gram  | 9 |
| Average yield of Moong  | 2 |

1. Market value (Rs./Kg) of the important crops of the area-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | 7 |
| Rice | 14 |
| Urad | 30 |
| Tuar | 16 |
| Wheat | 7 |
| Barley | 5 |
| Gram | 10 |

1. Expense pattern of a family:-



1. Rates of important items in villages-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Unit** | **Rate** |
| Fuel wood | 1Kg | Rs. 15 |
| Irrigated land | 1 Ha | Rs. 27000 |
| Un-irrigated land | 1 Ha | Rs. 23000 |
| Waste land | 1 Ha | Rs. 7000 |
| Labor- in village | 1 day | Rs. 60 |
| Labor- outside | 1 day | Rs. 80 |

**An adept example of Nursery raising and diversified income sources**

Bharma Ram; 30 years old man from village Nichli Kadech produced an exclusive example of Nursery raising. He developed a nursery for plants like *Karanz, Khakra,* Bamboo*, Su-babul,* Mango*, Mahua* etc. He made a net profit of 1.5 lakhs in 3 years by selling the plants at Rs 2.5 to 3 (at government nursery rates). While the rate of the same nursery plants in market was around Rs 5. The operational cost for raising a nursery for 3 years is somewhere around Rs 45000 according to his estimate. Besides this, he has started his own flour mill and a *kirana* shop in the village. He has 2 buffaloes, 1 cow and 12 goats.

**Findings and Key Observations**

The area of operation is tough and remote. Even now many of the villages are lacking basic infrastructure in terms of electricity and roads.

It was observed that the formation of SHGs was project oriented. Lack of faith on each other among the members was found out to be the major reason for the de-functioning of the SHGs. The other reasons are the conflict among group members on different issues, migration of the whole family of group member, defaulting by the members, negligence by field workers and irregularity of members in monthly meetings and group based activities.

There is noticeable vision at apex level but it has not been disseminated throughout the hierarchy of organization. The initiatives from the community are lacking and there is dependence on organization for support. The main motive of the formation of the SHGs was the livelihood generation but the SHGs are still in the stabilization phase after the many years of formation. Their mindset of SHG formation is limited up to savings. The SHGs are not in the self sustaining mode and depends upon organization for information, services, support and guidance. Simultaneously, the SHGs which have linkages with bank are repaying the loan on time even after the group is un-operational in terms of monthly meetings and savings. There are experiences of enterprises at individual level but inter and intra group sharing of experiences needs to be strengthened. The groups seem to be weak in terms of Network, liaison and coordination.

Villagers grow crops mostly in *kharif* season. Farmers who have access to water through wells or ponds grow crops in *rabi* and *zayed* season also. In both the season their farming depends on the monsoon, if the monsoon is favorable and there is no natural calamities it turn in to good yield, if it is adverse they suffer a huge loss. Kharif crops are totally rainfed while Rabi crops are somewhat irrigated. Agriculture is totally subsistence and practices are traditional. The yield per unit area is very low. With limited land resources, too much dependence of work-force on agriculture makes the returns non-remunerative.

Livestock is also a major source of income. The region is a cattle dominant area with non-descript cattle specially reared to meet the animal power requirement for farm operations. Samml ruminants especially goat is common due to grazing potential and low capital requirement. Backyard poultry enterprises are also common.

Migration is seasonal. Migrants generally return to their respective families during rainy season or during *kharif* season. However, during *rabi* season they generally stay at their migratory places, for lack of rain and irrigational underdevelopment, there is hardly sufficient agricultural activity to provide employment in this season.

The pattern of migration is both seasonal as well as daily labor to nearby towns.

1. Seasonal- *Falna, Pindwara, Surat, Shivganj, Bali, Pali, Sumerpur* (Tent work, RCC)
2. Daily – *Sayra, Gogunda, Padrada* (wage labour).

The region has a huge potential of enterprises based on *Jatropha*, Custard Apple and *Kakdi* (*Cucurbitaceous* crop) etc. The other potential enterprises seem to be poultry and goat husbandry, which are replicable also throughout the tribal dominated Southern Rajasthan region.

**Entrepreneur Savlal**

Savlal is a 36 years old man, living in village Visma. He has a family of 9 members and the main source of livelihood is agriculture. He has 5 bighas of Agricultural land, but farming is not sufficient for his family requirements. He is a very enthusiastic person and is able to take risks. He saw backyard poultry being done by one of his relatives’ and has started the same at his home for additional income to support his family requirements.

He purchased and started with 1.5 month old 40 local variety of chicks at the rate of 50 Rs./chick, from nearby village on June 2, 2009. In the whole set 8 were Cock and 32 were Hen. He purchased a cage, of size 7x4.5 feet, costing Rs.5,500 for chicks. He decided the feed for chicks according to their requirement. Initially he fed 1.5 Kg mixture of Maize, *Masoor* floor and grinded Gram. He has adjusted feed according to the advise he got from his relative and his own experience. He increases the feed with the age of the chicks. After two months the mortality rate is 0%. All the birds have gained good weight and some them have even started laying eggs. The price of an egg is between Rs.5-7.

He finds the great market potential locally. Now he is planning to expand his business and establish a poultry unit at roadside.