

S Two Yearly Report

A (From April, 2000 To March 2002)

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अप्रैल-2000 से मार्च 2002 तक की द्विवार्षिक रिपोर्ट

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Director's Note

(A) Organizational Life Cycle and Perspective of Sampark

An institution of social work, like ours, generally possesses an organizational perspective and vision-life of 15 years. And Sampark shall be completing its first fifteen years of grass roots action, in May, 2002.

Based on our past experiences, the organization needs to prepone, postpone, discontinue, reprioritize or rephrase our vision, mission statement, strategies, goals, actions and decisions, then. Let us now underscore the happenings and learnings, achievements and failures, that Sampark realized during the span of past two years, beginning with April, 2000 and ending with March, 2002.

The following table provided the picture of Coverage done by SAMPARK:

Total no. of villages	90
No. of households	6690
Total no. of population	33438

During the years of interventions, the focus of SAMPARK had been:

(B) Refocusing on the Agenda of Water

The high point of reporting for the reporting period, i.e. the millennium year 2000 and the subsequent year of 2001, was the occurrence of two toughest years for the target villagers of Sampark. Because these were the two consecutive years of very low rainfall lead to drought like condition in our villages. However, the state administration did not declare our project area, viz. the Petlawad Tehsil a drought affected tehsil. Hence the people were denied drought relief programmes of the state government. This was the primary backdrop that influenced the activities of Sampark deeply on **drought mitigation**. It might be pertinent to mention here that as an organization, water has been the theme most central to Sampark since its inception, in 1987. Again in the year 2000, the agenda of water and drought reemerged as the most critical issues for the community with whom the organization is working. Persisting and recurrent drought helped our cluster level people's organizations to forge alliances among themselves (of course facilitated by our staff) and chart out a common agenda of **drought action plan** action, which included exerting a united pressure on the state and local governance body for assisting the local community for tiding over food, fodder and water shortages.

(C) Our Achievements

It is worthwhile to highlight our major achievements during the years. However, five of the following interventions have actually matured and have almost reached the level of consummation during this reporting period of 2000-2002. These are:

(C- I) FEDERATION OF SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGS)

SHGs locally termed as GRAM KOSH has been gaining its momentum and the total savings as on 31st March, 2002 registered combined savings of about Rs. 36.07 lakhs. 62 % of this amount or approximately Rs. 22.3 lakhs came from the actual savings of the SHG members, 34 % or approximately Rs. 12.28 lakhs came under various project contribution heads and 4 % or approximately Rs. 1.49 lakhs came as loan amount from the commercial banks. It is further added that over-all average recovery rate of the SHGs came to about 67 % for the reporting period, which is bound to *increase* look up considerably in next semester after the rains. The activities for which the SHG members took loans for the period could be apportioned as - about 90 % of the total loan availed was for agricultural production purpose and about 6% for medical, educational and allied purposes and about 4 % for the consumption purpose.

The SHGs are being managed by the sangathans and all the major decisions are being taken up by the federation.

(II) Our Success in Drought Management

During last two years, we made a strategic headway vis a vis restoration of agriculture based livelihoods of the rural community, particularly because of persisting and recurring droughts in the region. We adopted a three pronged strategy of **Relief, Reform and Advocacy (R R A)**. We identified that

the role of Sampark was promotional, that of mediation, or of facilitation. In some cases we might have to play the role of a guide and in some other cases our role could be that of pilot implementation.

Similarly, we identified that

the role of a villager or of villagers was: that of an active participant, a partner, a donator of labour, promoting solidarity with other villagers, prioritising family needs and reducing unnecessary expenditures, preparing a proper village based resource use plan and resource conservation plan, make reasonable efforts to implement these plans and also she/he has a role to play - for contributing to the supervision, maintenance and sustainability of the resource.

Further, we identified the role of government, as well. These were:

the role to arrange for food, fodder and water, to provide wage employment under soil and water conservation activities, to promote people led micro-planning and implementation activity and finally to expand its outreach - such that - all the welfare programmes of government are made available to all the villagers.

Our strategy of Environment and Natural Resources Management has been based on our prolonged exercise that we undertook with the community during the past two years, beginning with the first part of the year 2000.

STRATEGIES ON DROUGHT

R - Relief : It is short term and long term relief programme . The activities envisioned under the short term strategy are: (a) Arranging for food, fodder and seeds and the long term activities would be: (b) Ensuring drought proofing through re-establishment of traditional water resources management systems, based on Community Sharing and Self-managing system. Redeeming the promotion of participatory soil and water conservation structures, building people's awareness regarding the same, by making them realise the meaning of the old popular saying- *gaon ki mitti gaon mein, gaon ka pani gaon mein and gaon ka paisa gaon mein.*

R.- Reform: Initiating a crusade for (a) reducing social expenditure (b) fostering the strong traditional intra community mutual help systems (*Adgi Padgi*) and (c) reducing agricultural investment.

A.- Advocacy has two components, viz. (i) Implementation of the declared policy and programme based decisions and (ii) Policy Formulation. The activities that are envisaged under advocacy are: Advocacy for - people oriented equitable and just (a) water policy, (b) Agricultural Policy (c) Drought Proofing Policy and (d) People's Access and Control over natural resources.

With the aforesaid ideals in our mind we promoted *Lok Jagriti Manch (LJM)* further to take up the local issues for advocacy.

- (a) LJM hence persuaded the state and district administration to declare Petlawad a drought affected tehsil of Jhabua district,
- (b) LJM was also successfully able to put effective pressure on the government to redesign the shelf of projects as wage friendly to unskilled workers, low cost, soil and water conservation biased projects.

Please refer Annexure 5

(C-III) Down Sizing the Socio-Cultural Budgets of Villagers

Sampark has been able to make small but significant dent on some major unproductive expenditures repeatedly incurred by the poor tribal households. The ostentatious and unrealistic costs of bride price, wastage of hard- earned money on intoxicants like liquor, some ritual feasts and on some ritual tokens of festivals, like: death feasts, abnormally high levels of expenditure on ritual tokens of sibling love and affection, like: spending money on tens of rakhis and scores of religious and festivity codes, like: coconuts, etc.

(C-IV) Community Based Conflict Resolution

Another very significant impact that Sampark has unambiguously made is: It has made very strong, sustained and stubborn efforts to dissuade the adivasi community from approaching the formal, insensitive and remote machinery of law and order and justice delivery system. The 15-20 active members pro actively make efforts to bring all intra-community conflict based issues within the purview of high powered community decision making forum and convince them to avoid the highly corruted and unresponsive law regulatory bodies, at all stages of conflicts, altercations, scuffles, medico- legal complications, etc.

(C-V) SHG Experience

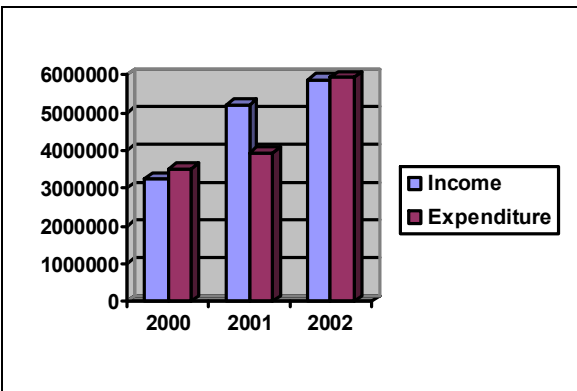
There are many models and manuals of SHG promotion available in the market/country. Sampark has not blindly followed any existing model. Rather, the most significant part of our work is that we started SHG formation in response to the community's need in the Jamli sector of our work, in 1989. After about 13 years of error and trial we developed our own community directed rules, procedures, ranking systems, etc. (wealth ranking and household based loan assessment formats were developed by the community with the help of Sampark's guidance.) SAMPARK is now in a position to write our own SHG Manual, based on intensive, as well as, extensive experience.

(C-VI) Policy Interventions

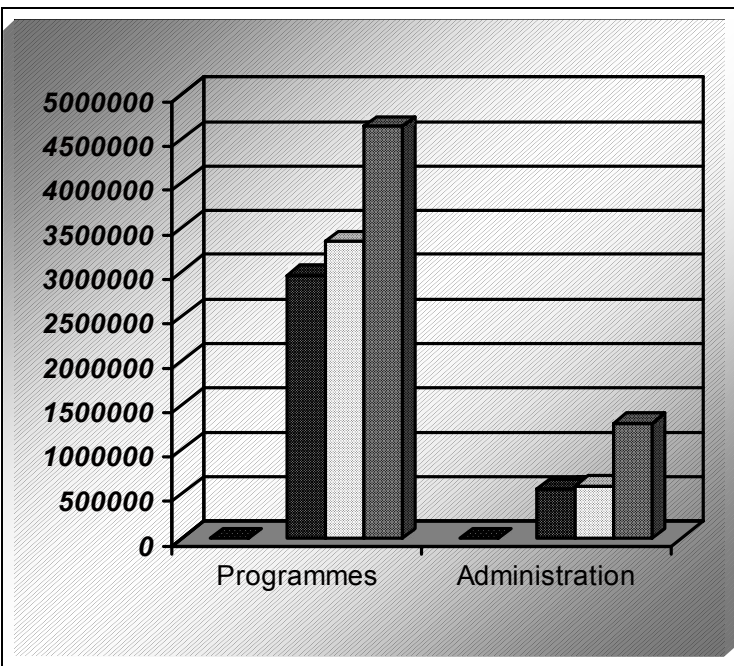
Finally, the issues of market, globalization and privatization are affecting the community and the organization a lot. Our contribution to the federation of NGOs called *JAL BIRADARI*, working on drou water crisis issues, has inspired us to help build a state level select committee of seven members, with the pro-active support of Sampark but with the collective leadership of scores of grass roots NRM-based voluntary organizations. This select committee of Jal Biradari, MP, has already started working on the People's Water Policy of MP State, which promises to culminate into a substantive policy document for guiding upcoming water policy of the MP Government.

Besides, our strategic DANIDA-assisted integrated watershed development project (in 41 villages) is an example of setting an active partnership with government, a bilateral development institution and the rural community - with a scope of far-reaching policy interventions. The breakthrough achieved by Sampark in designing a popularly accepted (by the rural community) model of Smokeless Chullah - which is going to be replicated throughout the state of MP by Non conventional Energy Development Corporation - is also a successful example of policy intervention.

a) Annual growth chart –



ii). Percentage and expenditure ratio of different portfolios Expenditure pattern



Nilesh Desai
Director-SAMPARK

Chapter -1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Sampark

Sampark was founded by *Mr. Nilesh Desai*, founder of Sampark, who worked with SWRC Tilonia (Ajmer) for two years before setting up this organization in 1987. The term Sampark are- a cross cultural organization, comitted to promote indigenious knowledge in all its interventions.

At the outset it is necessary to introduce the basic perspectives of Sampark.-

Sampark is a small grassroots voluntary organisation is committed in the social renaissance of the tribals community of MP. Hundreds of young tribal boys and girls that have received non-formal education (NFE) from Sampark NFE Centres. However, they are suitably capable of understanding their environment and resources in their own context of life experience. It has limited financial and person power resources to address some of the aforesaid developmental programmes in the district. It works as a development agency and undertakes development programmes at a small level for bringing in qualitative, capacity based and attitudinal changes among women and men, belonging to the underprivileged and poor tribal communities of Petlawad block in Jhabua district. Our programmes are rather symbolic and substantive learning opportunities for our staff and the participant community to develop viable interactive models, rather than being the answers to the problems and deficiencies as portrayed and understood in the context of market and the mainstream media. Sampark has been working in the villages of Petlawad Tehsil/Block of Jhabua District, in MP, since June, 1987.

a. **Vision of Sampark**

Sampark belives that the dominant social structure is exploitative, unjust, inequitable and unsustainable . It has broken the social fabric of the “ little communities” and destroyed their social esteem in order to make them vulnerable and powerless.

That the disadvantaged people are capable of working towards their own development and therefore they need to actively participate in the process of change .

Sampark’s substantive agenda is investing in people. It empowers social activists, workers and staff from various educational, institutional and social backgrounds to learn from and work with about 6690 households (most of whom are of Bhil tribal

background, the most disadvantaged community of the Western India), belonging to our 90 adopted villages. Sampark works largely as a facilitator, its group of committed workers, who are carefully chosen and trained for working with the villagers, as a development agency and as a change-catalyst, - at multiple levels of field action, project implementation and social action - that trigger discussions, followed by people's organization and collective action - on rights, entitlements, values, awareness, indebtedness, the habit of squandering money on liquor, changing status of women in the society, role of adolescents and children, income generation, health and education, etc. In other words, the core agenda of Sampark is - empowerment of community, through different functional programs. Sampark is keen to work with most marginalized and disadvantaged community.

1.2 Core Values of Sampark

Sampark believes in following four concepts and values :

- (i) Bare-foot model provides a practical answer to our rural needs
- (ii) Gram-Swaraj, democratisation at the grass roots, Nai Taleem - new and innovative education and village self reliance.
- (iii) Professional and Empowerment based Action- Reflection Model should also be tried out in the rural situation.
- (iv) Indigenous model, identifying remnants of positive local community based traditions (like *adje-padje*, *halma*, contributory community feasts, etc. as found extant in Petlawad block) and project based learning as simple milestones. Further reinforcing these milestones with community owned, community controlled, equitable, sustainable, answerable, as well as transparent mechanisms, which have publicly been demonstrated as provable and viable, in the field situation and overtly articulated by the community leaders as just and replicable models.
- (v) Quality: Sampark would try to set examples in its work in terms of cost effective people's participation and innovative methods of integrated rural development.

1.3 Approach to Mission: Sampark operates at multiple planes and levels: It works at the individual plane, at the family level, at the neighbourhood and hamlet level, besides it works at the village level, cluster, block, district and policy levels of government, quasi government, bi-lateral and multi-lateral institutions. The approach or methodology that Sampark adopts is: to weld the village level community groups/organizations vertically and horizontally, cluster-wise, region wise and block wise for creating an effective mass base of the people, in a transparent, answerable and organically developed organizations or solidarity units of people. Sampark also helps

provide a platform for many other local and **not so local but useful ideas** and people of urban and rural areas. We also help the members of partner households (of our project) to learn through exposure visits to other outside community-oriented projects, ideas and development icons.

1.4 Lead Operative Mission Statement of Sampark is:

“ To facilitate a process through which the disadvantaged and powerless would organise themselves for a just and sustainable social order so that they can be empowered to develop their quality of life,resource,culture and self esteem through a participatory and non-violent method”.

Our Operational means of promoting the positive values, approaches, attitudes and trends is to help create numerous concrete contemporary themes, legends, Case Studies and role models in each village, that we work in and work with.

Below we present some of our Case Studies and role models created on the field, through action that represent the core values of Sampark -

Case Study --I
<p>1.4.1 Instituting People's Power: <u><i>Nandu Paid Fine for Beating Amrit</i></u></p> <p>After a prolonged series of interactions with the Sampark staff the village committee of Rupa Para common grazing land had declared that the common patch of their village land would stand out of bounds for all kind of animal grazing. The Rupa Para Village Pasture Development Committee (RVPDC) also appointed a watchman for protecting this particular land patch from grazing. This incident, which is being presented as the subject of our case, took place a few days, after the appointment of the designated watchman. Samudi, a girl child, in her early teens, who was tending animals, drove her animal herd on the village common lands for their grazing.. Amrit, another resident of the same village, a boy, in late teens, was standing guard on that patch of common grazing land. Amrit was performing his duty as the newly appointed watchman. Hence Amrit asked Samudi to withdraw her animals from the common grazing land. Samudi objected to Amrit's interjection. This led to altercation between Samudi and Amrit. Finally, Samudi drove her cow-herd away from the common village grazing land. She went back home crying and complained to her elder brother (Nandu) against Amrit. Nandu got furious and rushed to the common land for teaching Amrit a lesson. Nandu was in a rage and slapped Amrit twice and charged back home, before Amrit could even understand and react. Next day, there was an all village meeting called and Nandu was asked to deposit Rs. 600 with the treasurer of RVPDC, within a week. Nandu did not deposit the amount and openly declared that he would never pay the fine. Ram Baba, Nandu's father and village headman, also stood by his son's decision. After the interregnum of a week, the village council met again and decided to socially boycott Ram Baba's family. The two days that followed after this decision of Ram Baba's social boycott were unprecedented in the history of Rupa Para village. The family of Ram Baba withstood the pressure of complete social alienation and isolation from their own kith and kin and neighbourhood, very boldly for 48 hours. Nonetheless, they capitulated immediately after that. On the third day of their first hand experience of total rejection, Nandu bent backwards and deposited Rs. 600 with the treasurer of RVPDC. Everyone, since then, has been living happily. And RVPDC since then has been reaping the harvest of about 6000 grass-bales every year.</p>

Case Study – 2

1.4.2 Two Enterprising Girl-Children

Rakhi is one of the Indian festivals. But for the Bhil adivasis Rakhi is a major festival in significance and is second only to the wedding festivals. It makes severe demand on each Bhil household for buying 25-30 rakhis annually, at the rate of 3-4 rupees per rakhi. This is the Case Study of two rakhi making girl children 10 and 11 years old, namely: Rajodi and Devli respectively. They earned their name in their village: Garwara; because of their initiative and enterprise. Their participation in a routine training workshop for income generating activities became the stepping-stone to their glory. These two girls were students of non-formal education programme. They regularly attended evening or night schools. As an essential component of their non-formal learning based group workshop, they were trained to manufacture some common household level income generating semi-durables like: candle making, rakhi making, etc. Rajodi and Devli perfected their skill of rakhi making during the training workshop and manufactured rakhis when the actual festival of rakhis came. Either of them made 25 rakhis at the cost of rupee one per rakhi. Hence they were instrumental in cutting down their household cost of Rakhi buying significantly. This humble gain of successfully trimming a major household level expenditure has boosted their confidence and raised their respect in the eyes of their parents and the peer group.

Case Study -- III

1.4.3 Creating New Role Models: A Bhuria's Zeal to Learn

Jagdish belongs to Buria gotra of Bhils. He lives in Garwara village. Garwara village has two hamlets, one of its hamlets did not have a government school hence Sampark started a night school in that hamlet. Many cow-herds joined the school as students of this Sampark Night school. Most of the students of the Sampark's night school were however shepherds or live stock tenders. But they were those shepherds who could wind up their shepherding work by 6 pm in the evening. But in case of Jagdish Bhuria, son of Harchand Bhuria, a 10 years old boy from village Garwara, it was not possible to attend even the Sampark run night school. He was very poor, hence he had to earn his bread by tending animals of other villagers, as well as of his own. By the time he came back from the grazing land and returned herds of cattle and goats to the rightful owners, the night school classes would be closed. He, Jagdish Bhuria, however was very keen to learn reading and writing. Hence he requested his other animal tending shepherd colleagues to bring their books and note books to the grazing lands, in the day time. His colleagues readily complied with his request. Hence Jagdish's sessions of learning while shepherding, started. If Jagdish Bhuria's animal tending, night school going colleagues, failed to answer his (Jagdish's) questions, in the course of his learning, he would request his colleagues to seek the answers for him from the night school teacher, at night and convey those answers to him, the next day. This saga of Jagdish's circuitous learning through his shepherding colleagues, their books and note books - continued for about 14 months. Meanwhile, he kept trying hard to sort out his shepherding timings with his parents and other livestock owners, whom he served. Finally, after 14 months of his dogged efforts of convincing his parents and masters of the other herd, he succeeded in getting formal retirement from his animal tending work by every evening, at ten minutes before six p.m. This single-handed effort of Jagdish Bhuria and this example of a Bhuria's great zeal to learn against all odds remind us of the Mahabharata's story of Eklavya and his great saga of learning, an epic Bhil boy, who lived thousand years ago.

1.5 Learning led in developing Strategy of Sampark

(adopted in last two years, between April, 2000 to March, 2002)

Sampark was initially not governed by any clear-cut strategy. It worked on the assumption that being in Sampark, that is, in constant and intimate touch, with the community - was the key and the strategies will evolve slowly. It started working in the Petlawad area with the agenda of drinking water and hand pumps. During our first five years of working some of the strategies evolved. The key to arriving these strategies was that Sampark was an opportunity provider (to the community) for social change and these opportunities will emerge from the community itself, if Sampark is watchful and responsive to people's problems and needs. The instances of *kali bank lending* in Raipuria gave Sampark the idea of trying out SHGs. Similarly, the persisting drought situations led Sampark to take up its NRM agenda, the deteriorating social fabric. Thus over the years, **six major Sampark strategies have evolved**. These are :

- a) *Concentrating our work around the agenda of NRM and particularly the water enhancement agenda, which is a great multiplier, because our livelihoods promotion agenda is also subsumed under it.*
- b) *Mobilisation & Social Change,*
- c) *Functional Literacy & Environmental Education,*
- d) *Making the Community Health Conscious and Health Sufficient,*
- e) *Environment Friendly Technology Promotion*
- f) *Grass-roots Democratisation*

Chapter - 2.

Programmes of Sampark (April, 2000 and March, 2002)

2.1 Programme –1 : Livelihoods Promotion & Natural Resources Enrichment Programme (LP&NREP)

2.1.1 Objectives of the Program

- (a) To augment the livelihoods of the villagers through enrichment of their natural resources
- (b) To help villagers to learn and practice two basic kinds of agricultural skills, viz. (i) the skills of developing and conserving their lands through *in situ* top-soil preservation and water harvesting; like: field-bunding, gully plugging, dug out, surface water harvesting, pasture development etc. and (ii) the skills of practising sustainable and organic small-scale, viable agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.
- (c) To assist rural community in making and implementing economically judicious, less risky and socially compatible agricultural choices. The organisation helps them to buy technical inputs and arranges for the proper package of practices through providing the know how.
- (d) To build strong sharing and solidarity groups of practising farmers and cultivators, that cut across occupations, genders and age groups, such that they could collectively build a meaningful bargaining power in the society and even in the market, hence adverse terms of trade, fluctuations of demand and supply markets and those forces that tempt and delude the gullible farmers or lead them to the path of very high technology based production systems and indebtedness, could be faced squarely.
- (e) To prepare and help implement a long term drought proofing and combating program. Annexure 4 gives the details of this objective.
- (f) To help and facilitate the community based grass roots organisations to learn and act convincingly vis a vis the right to life and to earn their livelihoods peacefully. The organisation believes that the community has the right to exercise control over their natural resources and it preaches the same.

2.1.2 Progress and Achievement

This program had two components, viz. Soil and Water Conservation Works or SWC Works and Seed Distribution. SWC Works were conducted for wage employment on farm and self-employment through agricultural production. The wage employment aspect of this program is given below. The impact of this program on self-employment will however come subsequently in the coming years.

⇒ Soil & Water Conservation Works is the backbone of LP-NRE Programme of Sampark

Over last two years, we had consented our mind for soil and water conservation by constructing various water harvesting structures. The main theme of the work of Sampark is the people's participation and contribution. In the watershed works communities contributed 39 percent of the total cost of the labour. Out of this they also contributed their ideas in the planning, designing, monitoring and maintenance of the water harvesting structures. So that soil and water conservation is the people's programme in which many indigenous technologies are adopted in the project area. The following water harvesting structures were constructed in the project area during the last two years.

○	Field Bunding on own Land = 1387 Acres in 30 villages
○	Dug outs = 38, in 14 villages
	Gully Plugs 575 in 5 villages
○	Building and Deepening of water harvesting structures = 4 structures, in 4 villages
○	Seed Distribution of 290 Kg.
	Earthen dam constructed 2, in 2 villages
	6 Gavion structures constructed in 3 villages
	One stop dam de silting and one constructed in 2 villages

2.2 Programme 2 : Community Mobilisation & Empowerment Programme for Social Change(CM & SC Program)

2.2.1 Objectives of the Program

- a) To address the social maintenance and regulatory agenda of the community, which includes: organising the community and convincing it to adopt socially useful and cohesive traditions and agendas, like *adjee-padjee*, *halma*, *Chaupal Ka Nyaye*, *sahyogi Nukta*, reducing *rakhi* expenditure, enforcing prohibition, etc. and giving up superstitions.
- b) To address the livelihood security and social security agenda of the community. It involves preparing the community to strive, arrange and collectively build a forceful

voice for food security, work and wages security, security against drought and finally the security against complacency.

- (c) To organise the community members for meeting their existential needs, that arise from time to time, like: consumption needs, production needs and needs to educate themselves and to keep themselves healthy. The basic objective is to build enough bridging fund of the community, collectively, so that it can meet its multifarious needs, without facing any serious crisis. Catalysing to build a community's gram kosh, vikas kosh and promoting broad based practices of petty thrift and credit activities by both women and men - or SHGs would fall under this objective.

(d) To prepare the community for undertaking various collective - production or right related, economic or organisation related activities, particularly those that fall in public domain, like: the DANIDA and health project, long drawn community based struggles for their entitlements, under the publicly approved and well known government programs and so on. The challenge involved is - to identify and equip the community leaders with interpersonal organisational skills, project management, task allocation, personnel deployment and task execution skills, in a transparent and democratic manner.

2.2.2 Progress Achieved during the Reporting Period

- (a) During the reporting period each and every social agenda of Sampark - *adjee-padjee*, *halma*, *Chaupal Ka Nyaye*, *sahyogi Nukta*, reducing *rakhi* expenditure, enforcing prohibition, etc. and giving up superstitions was followed up through its social change committee of 70 villages and regular weekly meetings, training programmes, etc. were organised, for example for strengthening the issues like - building local legal systems and Gramotsav were organised. Social campaign for arresting the superstitions like *dapa*, *hahu hadi* and banning exhibition - like - *ghodi*, *band -baja* and use of mike during wedding and other social ceremonies were also undertaken during this period. The mahila samitis and village vikas samitis once again passed the unanimous resolution in favor of banning such superstitions and hollow acts of pomp and show.

Table no. -1: a study of 35 villages where people reducing their social expenditure

Sr.no	Social issues	Expenditure before project intervention	Expenditure after project intervention	Amounts saving (Rs.)	Percentage of saving
01	Rakhi	7397300	1457388	5939912	80
02	Mutual help and cooperation (Adgi & padgi	3727675	1640510	2087165	56
03	Mutual disputes	123000	18250	104750	85
04	Death ceremony	197000	56626	140374	71
	Total	11444975	3172774	8272201	72

N.B: This is the study of 35 villages in which recorded incidents taken into accounts

(b) Case Study - IV

Dana conducts his father's *Mrityu bhoj*, very differently

Dana son of Goba lost his father in mid 2000. Goba, a resident of village Gamdi, suffered a protracted period of a debilitating respiratory illness before he breathed his last. By the time Goba died, Dana and his family had already collected a total treatment cost of about twelve thousand rupees, for **on** his illness. Moreover, the drought situation in 1999 and 2000 was very severe. Hence the household of Dana did not have the wherewithal to hold the ritual of *mrityu bhoj*/ death-feast for Goba. At this stage Dana turned to Mahila Vikas Samiti and Gram Vikas Samiti for succour and help. These two village institutions immediately swung in action and requested each household from Gamdi to contribute Rs. 10 and five Kg. Of food grains. 76 households of Gamdi thus donated worth rs. 3,800 within 48 hours of Goba breathing his last. It set a precedent for observing *sahyogi mrityu bhoj* in the village of Gamdi and its surrounding villages.

(c) The exemplary steps taken by Lok Jagriti Manch may be mentioned here.

Case Study -5

Origin and Genesis of Sukha Rahat Sangharsh Samiti (SRSS), a People's Peaceful Movement

A group of village leaders from 26 villages in Petlawad block was sent to Thane district (as an exposure visit in September-October, 2000) for studying the working of *Vidhayak Sansad*, a voluntary organisation in Maharashtra. After the completion of this visit the village leaders were energised to start their struggle for seeking drought relief from the government. The series of events that culminated into Drought based multipronged struggle got initiated with the two day workshop organised with 23 men and 9 women from 9 villages at Sampark -Gram (on sept. 1 and 2, 2000) . It was followed by a select committee meeting's visit to Vidhayak Sansad and Raleo Gaon. Finally, at kachrotia Sukha Sangharsh Samiti was formed. The second and third set of events then followed. KALI- GHATI MEETING of 200 persons from 20 villages, (ii) KUAR-JHAR Meeting of 155 men and 25 women from 22 villages on 31st, October, 2000, followed closely by (iii) Gothania Meeting of high powered 14 membered *Sukha Rahat Sangharsh Samiti* for strategising on next phases and steps of the struggle, on 5th November, 2000. (iv) On November, 13, 2000 under the banner of SRSS, a rally by 3500 rural community, was staged in Petlawad town, The management committee of this rally submitted a memorandum to the Tehsildar for the perusal of the Chief Minister of MP, with a charter of seven demands, including the demand for declaration of Petlawad block as drought affected block by the state government of MP. (v) Three successive meetings of SRSS executive committee at Gothania were held in December 2000 to review the policy of undertaking *pucca* works like roads, buildings, etc. under the drought relief program declared by the govt, subsequent to SRSS' rally. The members of the management committee (of SRSS) also felt that the amount approved for the drought relief was too small.

(vi) Based on the decision of the past three meetings, a three days dharna by 450 women, men and children was undertaken at the tehsil office of Petlawad; between December 29nd and 22nd, during the low winter temperatures. (One of the some side lights of this event was that four persons shaved their head to register their protest of *pucca* drought works.)

(vii) A shelf of projects worth 70 lakhs was approved by the district administration for the tehsil area of Petlawad. Many water harvesting structures were under construction during the 2000-2001 fiscal year. However, the fodder, food, employment and water problems of the community could not be mitigated sufficiently, with the approved projects. Hence a human chain of about 2 Km was made on 16th April, 2001, in the town of Petlawad., with the participants putting lip guard with cross marks that the participants of the human chain did not believe in violence and breaking the law. The leaders of the SRSS then submitted a six point demand charter to the sub divisional magistracy of Petlawad. Subsequent to this event the administration was activated to open fodder depots and sanction more employment related works in the tehsil area of Petlawad.

(D) **SHGS:** The third domain of our CM & SC programme is the work of our SHGs, both of men and women. This aspect of our activity presented below through following four charts.

**Table -2 Depicting year wise saving amounts , total membership
and No. of SHGs from April-2000 to March-2002**

SHGs Fact-Sheet

(as on 31st March, 2000, 2001 and 2002)

As on Date	No. of Villages	Women's SHGs			Men's SHGs			All SHGs		
		SHGs	No. Members	Amount	SHGs	No. Members	Amount	SHGs	No. Members	Amount
31-3-2000	44	50	913	Rs. 6,94,598	69	1227	Rs. 10,22,377	119	2140	Rs. 17,36,975
31-3-2001	54	68	1208	Rs. 13,58,843	75	1359	Rs. 15,15,621	143	2567	Rs. 28,74,464
31-3-2002	64	81	1294	Rs. 17,95,313	86	1559	Rs. 18,11,281	167	2853	Rs. 36,06,594

Pie Chart of SHGs' Total Fund

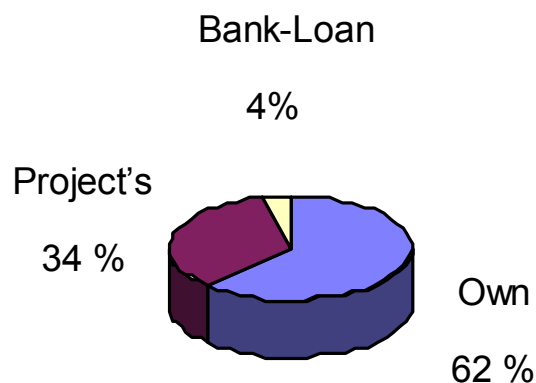


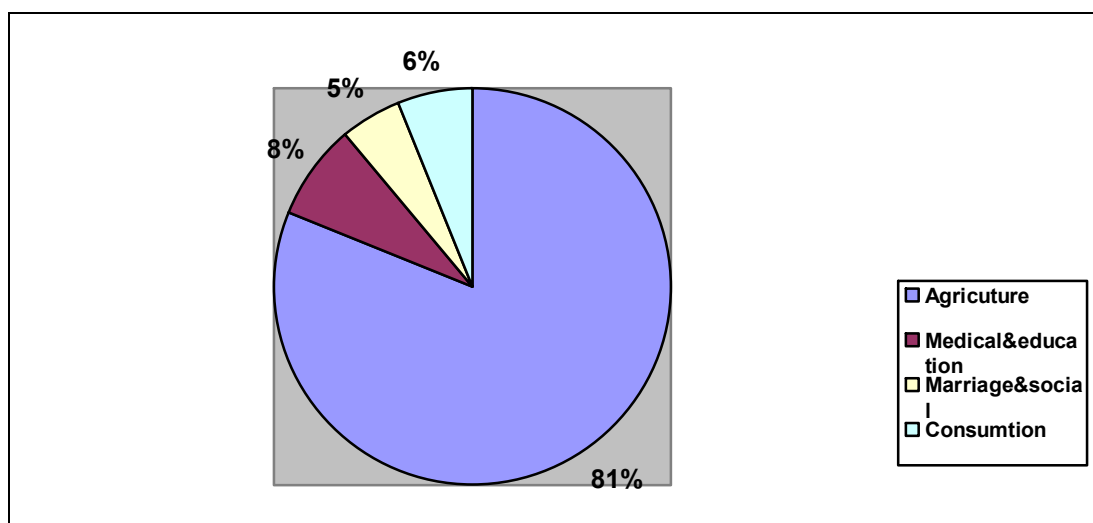
Figure - 1 Pie-Chart of Fund Portfolio of SHGs

CM & SC Program of Sampark has 4 major components

a) Community Mobilisation , (b) Training Programs and Workshop, © SHGs Promotion, (d) Promotion of other community based organisations, like: LJM, VDCs, VWDCs, social Conflict Resolution Committees, Agricultural Commerce and Development Committee, etc.

The tools used for community mobilisation are - Street Plays, Video Shows and Educational Tours. Whereas during the reporting period , several kinds of training programmes and workshop based events were being held under the aforesaid (b) program, as a regular empowerment and learning module of CM & SC Program. Under the SHG programme fresh efforts are being made to raise bank loans and tie some of our SHGs with the banks. We find to improve the existing 4 % level of Bank share to about 20 % of the total funds in near future.

Figure-2 Purpose for SHG-Loan-Taking



Percentage Share of the total

Table-3
Status of SHGs Federation
(as on 31st March, 2002)

Sr No	Name of Clusters	No. of Villages	No. of SHGs Women Men		Number of SHG Associations (joint Men, Women SHG Associations)	Number of SHG Unions (joint Men, Women SHG Unionss)	Number of SHG (joint Men, Women SHG) Regional Federations
1	Jamli	12	13	15	Two	One	One Combined Regional Federation of
2	Devli	16	24	26	Two	One	of two Unions
3	Sarangi	36	34	45	Three	One	One Regional Federation
Entire Project Area		64	81	86	Seven	Three	Two, one of Jamli and Devli -- joint federation (of 88 SHGs) and one of Sarangi (79 SHGs)

and one PK - CMF = Petlawad KshetraCombined Maha Federation of SHGs

ORGANISATIONAL SHG TIERS

Lowest Tier = SHG

Sub Cluster Level Tier = Combined Women's and Men's SHGs Association for almost every sub-cluster of eight villages,

Cluster (Sector) Level Tier = 2-3 Combined Women and Men SHGs Associations come together to form a Union,

Two Regional Federations, one for Jamli and Devli combined and one for Sarangi cluster

Entire Project Area Level Tier = One Combined Women and Men SHGs Federation = PK CMF

The aforesaid tables tell us that there were 167 SHGs in 64 villages of Petlawad block on 31st March, 2002 ; as against 119 SHGs in 44 villages on 31st March, 2000. On 31st March, 2002 they had the combined savings of about Rs. 36.07 lakhs, as on 31st March, 2002.

2.3 Programme: Environmental Education & Functional Literacy Programme (EE & FL Program)

2.3.1 Objectives of the Program

- (a) To address the agenda of imparting socially relevant, content and substance -wise interesting, widely acceptable and empowering knowledge to the rural children and adolescents.
- (b) The curriculum of study and pedagogy should appeal to the common sense of the rural folk, particularly the parents of the target children and it should readily relate to the common experience of the children and it should be drawn from the surroundings of the prospective children. © The students of functional literacy classes should be able to build on their traditional knowledge base of local herbs and indigenous medicine delivery system. They should also get to know fairly well about their environment, flora and fauna, prevalent soils in the area, water related issues, local meteorology, geography, local history and local institutions, like- panchayats, schools, hospitals, balwadi, etc.
- (c) Another objective of this program is to expose the prospective students aware of the mainstream systems of education, knowledge and thought, otherwise they might get isolated from the mainstream.
- (d) To help the prospective students learn various socially and economically productive skills. They need to be exposed to leadership training, elocution and debating training,, excursion based learning etc. Besides, she/he will have to be imparted with prescribed curriculum credits of the mainstream schools, as well.
- (e) To help raise the over-all literacy scenario of the rural children, particularly the girl children.
- (f) To make the community aware, sensitive and responsible for the learning and education of its own constituency.

2.3.2 Implementation Progress

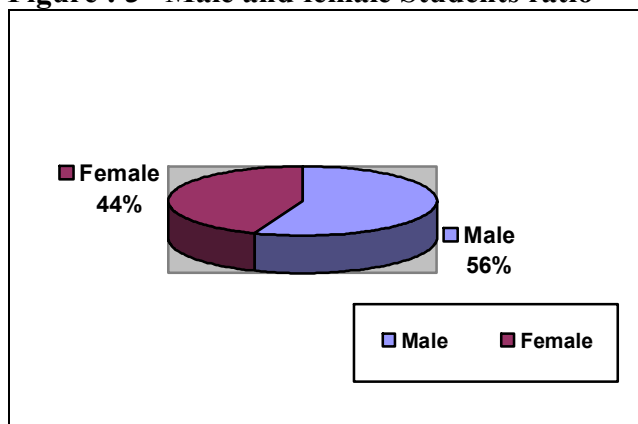
In total, 18 EE & FL Centres are run by Sampark. The activities of this program for the reporting period have been detailed out in six tables of **Annexure - 5**. These tables are related to the following agenda undertaken by Sampark:

**(a) Non Formal Education Schools , (b) Bal Panchayat Meetings, (c) Children Workshops
(d) Teachers' Training Program, (e) Excursion Trips for Children and Children Fairs**

By perusing the performance reports of EE & FL section of our organisation - we find that the total average number of students enrolled by 18 EE & FL centres of Sampark for the reporting period was 565, of which about 44.3 % or 250 students were girl children, 8 days were set apart for the exclusive Bal Panchayat Meetings, which were attended by 71 selected children, who possessed leadership qualities and were further trained and honed for the leadership qualities required in the rural and educational milieu of the students. We also find that 285 students for 28 days attended Children Workshops in this reporting period between April,2000 and March, 2002. Similarly, for a combined period of 14 days, in two stints of seven days each, the EE &

FL Teachers were trained over the reporting period. 46 children were exposed to museums, science centres, animal safaris, etc. over the reporting period, besides they were given opportunity to interact with non night school students of mainstream institutions, in a structured situation. Two Children Fairs of 4 and 3 days respectively were held in 2000 and 2001. These fairs proved very successful owing to the large turn out of the students (285 and 165 children as participants in 2000 and 2001 respectively) and the rich quality of the participation and intensity of children's curiosity.

Figure : 3 Male and female Students ratio



2.4 Programme : “Making the Community Healthy” Programme (MCH Program)

2.4.1 Objective of the Program

- a) To make the community health conscious and help them realise that the right to health is one of the basic rights of citizens.
- b) Convincing people to seek health related remedy and service from the government.- the public health delivery system
- (c) Helping people to understand that most of the basic aspects of health are prophylactic, preventive and common sense based.

(d) To help the community build its own local medicine inventory panacea and medicine practice system, , so that people start having control over their own healths.

2.4.2 Implementation Progress

Under this program seven activities were undertaken. However, three major activities held under this program are Health Camps, Public Health Campaigns and Vaccination of Pregnant Women & Children. Performance of these programmes is excerpted below:

Total No. of Health Camps Held in Two Years = FIVE

Total No. of Persons Examined in two Years = 548

Average No. of Persons Examined in a Camp = 109

We find that 75 health campaigns/shows were conducted during the period. 16,836 persons participated in 75 shows and average attendance per show was >200 persons.

Vaccination of women and children has been an important programme of our MCH Program.

**Table No. 4 Vaccination of Pregnant Women and Children
(April, 2000 to March, 2002)**

Period	Tetanus	Total No. of Women Vaccinated	BCG	DPT	Polio	Vitamin- A	Measles	Total no of Doses given to Children
April 2000 to March 2001	Booster TT = 92 TT II = 224 TT I = 235	551	91	I=180 II=184 III=145 Total = 509	I=857 II=852 III=1093 Total = 2762	404	114	3,789
April 2001 to March 2002	Booster TT = 13 TT II = 139 TT I = 180	332	169	I=208 II=202 III=164 Total = 574	I=603 II=988 III=669 Total = 2260	187	97	3118
Total Period = 2 years	Booster TT = 105 TT II = 363 TT I = 415	883		I= 388 II=386 III=309 Total = 1083	I=1460 II=1840 III=1762 Total = 4922	591	211	6907

It may be noted the response of the community for Polio vaccination was very good. The response for DPT and tetanus vaccines is also rising steadily but the response of BCG and measles is satisfactory but it needs further boosting on the awareness front. Similarly, there was erratic response to VIT- A drops from the community which might also require some support from the community awareness cell of the organization.

2.5 Programme 5: Environment Friendly Technology Promotion Programme (EFT Program)

2.5.1 Objective of the Program

- (a) To introduce fuel-efficient indigenous stoves (smoke less Chulla) for the community, at affordable costs.
- (a) To introduce solar lighting systems in those villages those have not been electrified, as yet.
- (b) To understand and assess the efficacy and viability of solar energy system before using it at a large scale.
- (d) To constantly innovate and experiment with low cost energy options and instruments so that suitable and replicable ideas to address this agenda is found.
- (e) To collaborate with other state level, national and inter national organisations that are engaged in non-conventional energy options and to work with them at a larger scale as and when opportunity arises

2.5.2 Implementation Progress- This program was developed during the reporting phase. It has three major components, viz, the Smokeless Chullah, the solar lighting and the awareness building activities.

Two training stints for six months each were spent by selected bare foot solar engineer at SWRC for a total duration of one year.

Table No. 5 Showing Solar Lighting Distribution in four locations

Village	No. family	Fix unit system	Lanterns	Coverage (%)
Kuar Jhar	19	4	12	84
Kali Ghati (Gamar Hamlet)	74	13	0	18
Pipli pada	36	26	6	89
Total	129	43	18	47

The bare foot solar engineer had been to Kathmandu for this training in solar heating system in 2000. Besides, two major exposure cum training Visits were conducted to Mamoni, district Baran and Rale Gaon, district Ahmednagar. Four lighting systems based on solar panels cum photo-voltic batteries store 75 amperes/hr. in 12 volt batteries, which generate about 148 watts together in four location, namely - Sampark Office cum Residential Complex, Pipli para, Kuar Jhar and Kali Ghati, each giving 37 watts of light. Besides, there are 29 solar lanterns, each getting charged through a 12 volt battery embedded in its solar panel.

This project is still at its experimental stage. However, the second component of this project, viz, the Smokeless Chullah project has reached its stage of critical launching. The community has accepted the innovations and modifications made on the NADA chullahs and people are readily paying Rs. 100 per chullah. Sampark has patented its smokeless chullah as “**Sampark Smokeless Chullah**”, which costs about Rs. 250 per chullah. This programme has the potential of becoming a major people’s programme in near future. MP Non Conventional Energy supports this project by providing 50 % subsidy on the chullah construction cost.

TABLE: 6 Area wise constructed of smokeless chulla

Sr.no	Name of the area	No. of villages	Beneficiaries		
			mud	cemented	total
01	Deoli	07	37	287	324
02	Jamli	06	50	30	80
03	Sarangi	14	173	16	189
	Total	27	260	333	593

2.6 Programme 6: Grass-roots Democratisation and Panchayati Raj Strengthening Programme(GDPR Program)

2.6.1 Objectives of the Program

- (a) To participate and help democratise the first tier of democracy of rural India, i.e .the gram sabha
- (b) To make the community aware of its rights and entitlements vis a vis the panchayats and government programmes run through panchayats.
- (c) To help the most marginalised, poor and women to participate in gram sabhas in large numbers so that their voice is also heard and recognised by the gram sabha

2.6.2.Implementation-Progress: Sampark got initiated into this programme during the reporting period only. After MP Government's new Panchyati Raj Ordinance was promulgated beginning, 26th January, 2001, bringing into focus the gram sabhas, gram sarkar and seven kinds of village level civic committees, like education committee, infrastructure development committee, etc.

Table: 7
Gram Sabha and 4 Year Micro-Plan in 34 Villages (2001-2002)

Sr. No.	Sector	No. of Villagers	Number of Gram Sabhas Attended	No. of Women Participants in the Gram Sabha	No. of Men Participants in the Gram Sabha	Total No. of Participants in the Gram Sabha
1	Jamli	9	12	288	356	644
2	Devli	11	31	548	484	812
3	Sarangi	14	30	523	668	1191
Total		34	73	1359	1508	2647

In 34 villages, 73 gram sabhas were attended by the sampark functionaries, along with poor villagers from these villages. They even participated in micro planning exercise conducted in these villages.

Our Project Villages & Coverage pattern

Sampark started its intervention in Petlawad block through two villages in the month of June, 1987. These villages belonged to the Jamli sector of Sampark's area of operation. They were (i) kajbi village and (ii) the Manasia village. Since then, owing to the 180 months of intensive work of the organization, Sampark has expanded its area of operation to three sectors and 96 villages. Of these 70 villages fall within the core-area and the remaining 26 villages form the periphery of our operational core area. The three geographical sectors are: (i) Jamli Sector, (ii) Devli Sector and (iii) Sarangi (in Barbet) Sector. The total number of households and the total population that Sampark has been working with, in these villages is 6690 and 35,000 respectively.

DANIDA & GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED WATERSHED PROJECT

In last two years we actively participated as partners of Danida and State Government Project in 37 villages of sarangi sector. As far as Sampark is concerned it was an unusual step. In our first eleven years of work in Petlawad area we had covered only 23 villages intensively. But we were not very positive about the extensive approach. As the precursors and fore-runners to the physical watershed based treatment structures, which were to be constructed by the state government (after we gave them green signal that the community was ready and they could construct such structures), our role to prepare and organise the community in a small period of time, ranging from six months to a year, was a major challenge and we successfully accepted it. In some villages the power cliques opposed us, but after their exposure visits to Ahmednagar (We arranged escorted visits to Anna Hazare's renowned watershed project at Rale Gaon Sidhhi) most of such hostile groups came around to accept the utility and relevance of comprehensive watershed project in their villages.

Sustainability is our Major Concern Now

Our major concern now is to develop a successful model of transferring total ownership of the organization's ideas and agendas to the local institutions. We believe that as of now, two institutions, promoted by us, viz. LJM and SHGs could be trained and nurtured to such that they become potent carriers of our message for a long time, even after we withdrew from Petlawad block. We believe that we might have to experiment with some other ideas of institutional sustainability in next five years. We, however, are certain of partial withdrawal from the existing project area, after successfully transferring the institutional responsibility to our successor organisations of the local people. We might have to undertake promotion of other local CBOs, or we will have to federate our SHGs, after identifying and streamlining all the necessary systems, in near future, for ensuring the agenda of sustainability. Hence, our future plans are to develop effective mechanisms for ensuring sustainability of our ideas through robust people's institutions and then effect withdrawal in multiple phases, over next ten years and expand our work in other adjoining blocks of the district and or the neighbouring districts.

Our Coverage Pattern

⇒ **PHASE ONE: 1987 to 1995: FIRST EIGHT YEARS OF LEARNING AND EXPERIMENTATION**

In the first phase of area appreciation, getting started, learning and experimentation was a very slow moving phase. Sampark worked with a very small number of villages but in an intensive fashion, hence the total coverage in 18 villages was 3074 households.

⇒ **PHASE TWO: 1996-2002: NEXT SIX YEARS OF EXPANSION & CONSOLIDATION**

In the second phase of consolidation and expansion Sampark added 52 new villages to work in 70 cumulative villages. Whereas, the latter phase was relatively an extensive approach of coverage, hence larger number of new villages were covered but the total number of households covered in these new villages dwindled to about 2516 households

Table No. 8.

Phase/ Period/ No. of Years	No. of Villages that Sampark Intervened	No. Of Households that Sampark is Working with
Phase –I / 1987-1995/ 8 Years	18	3074 Households
Phase – II/ 1996 to '002 6 Years	52	2516 Households
Total Period of 14 Years, from 1987 to 2002	70	5890 Households

(Core AREA of OPERATION of SAMPARK)

Sampark has expanded its area of operation to three sectors and 90 villages. Of these 70 villages fall within the core-area and the remaining 20 villages form the periphery of our operational area. The three geographical sectors are: (i) Jamli Sector, (ii) Devli Sector and (iii) Sarangi (in Barbet) Sector. The total number of households is 6690.

Three Phases Of Action Reflection: Organization Establishment, Organization's Learning and Organization's Expansion

If we categorise our intervention in the block of Petlawad, we find that there were three distinct phases of our work. These are:

Table no.9

Period	Role	Activity	Villages covered
1st Phase 1987-1990 -	The Phase of Organization Establishment	of Rapport Building Learning and Experimentation	13 – Villages
2nd Phase 1991-1996	The Phase of Organization's Learning	Phase of reflection and consolidation of our experiences	28- Villages
3rd Phase 1997-2002	The Phase of Expansion	phase of scaling up and fast expansion of our action.	70 villages

Funding Sources of Sampark

1. CASA - for 12 villages of Jamli Sector
- 2 Action Aid - for 15 villages of Devli Sector
3. Tri-partite Health Projects in 15 villages RCH - with Govt. of India and VHAI's MP Chapter
4. Tri-partite Integrated Watershed project with Govt. of MP and Danish International Development Agency - for 37 villages
5. UNDP - for Solar Energy Project in 4 villages, viz. Sampark Village, Piplipara, Kali Ghati and Kuar Jhar

Annexure - 2

Sampark Staff as on March , 2002

S. NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	QUALIFICATION	DESIGNATION
01.	Nilesh Desai	40	Male	MSW	Director
02.	Harish Panwar	35	Male	BA	Co-ordinator
03.	Laxman Singh	36	Male	9 th	-do-
04.	Parshuram Tiadi	33	Male	MA	-do -
05.	Dr. GD Verma	33	Male	BAMS	-do-
06.	Surender Sharma	27	Male	B Com.	Accountant
07.	Sukhdev Yadav	27	Male	MSW	Co-ordinator
08.	Genda lal	28	Male	MSW	-do-
09.	Anubha Sharma	24	Female	MSW	Assistant Co-ordinator
10.	Anugraha Damor	24	Female	MSW	- do-
11.	Arvind Kumar Rao	36	Male	BA	Co-ordinator
12.	Sant Kumar Mahato	26	Male	MSW	-do-
13.	Revendra Yede	28	Male	MSW	Assistant co-ordinator
14.	Kanhaiya Soni	27	Male	MSW	- do-
15.	R. Manoj	23	Male	MSW	Assistant Accountant
16.	Ramesh Maida	42	Male	Literate	Office Assistant
17.	Humli Bai	45	Female	Literate	Field Worker
18.	Hari Ram Maida	31	Male	Matriculate	Ast. Health Co-ordinator
19.	Kailash Maida	28	Male	8 th	Field Worker
20.	Malti Bai	34	Female	Literate	Cook
21.	Babu Lal Gamad	28	Male	12 th	Ast. co-ordinator, Educa.
22.	Dev Chand Katara	26	Male	6 th	Field Worker
23.	Bapu Singh Amliar	29	Male	Literate	Office Assistant
24.	Ram Chand Katara	30	Male	8 th	-do-
25.	Jagdish Patidar	28	Male	9 th Pass	Tractor Driver
26.	Sita Muniya	24	Female	Matriculate	Field worker
27.	Poonam Chand Bhabar	24	Male	8 th Pass	Education supervisor
28.	Mannu Singh Wakhla	20	Male	Matriculate	Bare-foot Solar Engineer
29.	Ganesh Bhuria	26	Male	9 th pass	Field Worker
30.	Kanji Katija	24	Male	-do-	Health Worker
31.	Bhanwar Singh Muniya	26	Male	Matriculater	Field worker
32.	Shankar Muniya	22	Male	12 th	Field Worker
33.	Ramesh Singad	22	Male	12 th	Field Worker
34.	Jagdish Bhuria	21	Male	8 th	Bare-foot Solar Engineer
35.	Nanu Ram Damor	28	Male	Matriculate	-do-
36.	Hindu Singh Garwal	26	Male	- do -	Field worker
37.	Usha Chauhan	32	Female	12 th	Health Worker
38.	Jyotsna Garwal	24	Female	8 th	Field Worker
39.	Ms. Praxali Desai	38	Female	M.Sc, B.ed	Education Consultant

Besides, there are about 40 field animators, 15 of them work as teachers, 15 are Dais and 5 each are Vaid and Pashu Vaid.

Annexure - 3

BOARD MEMBERS OF SAMPARK

<u>SR. NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1	Shri Giri Raj	- President,	Sarhi, VPO Godhara, Distt. Panchmahal,
	Gujarat		
2	Shri Vinod Parmar	- Treasurer,	59, LIG Colony, Nagda, Distt. Dhar , MP
3	Shri Nilesh Desai	- G.Secretary,	Sampark Gram, Raipuria, Distt. Jhabua,
			MP
4	Dr. Suresh Joshi	- Member	Ram Nagar Apartment, Manak Bagh,
			Indore,
5	Smt. Chitra Joshi	-Member	Prem Nagar Apartment, Manak Bagh,
			Indore,
6	Shri Navneet Garwal	- Member	TIT Road, Ratlam, MP
7	Shri Rakesh Desai	- Member	14, Devasish Society, TIT Road, Ratlam,
			MP

ANNEXURE 4 - Drought Position, Time line, roles and Strategy

A Timeline Study: Ecological Analysis & Drought in Petlawad Block

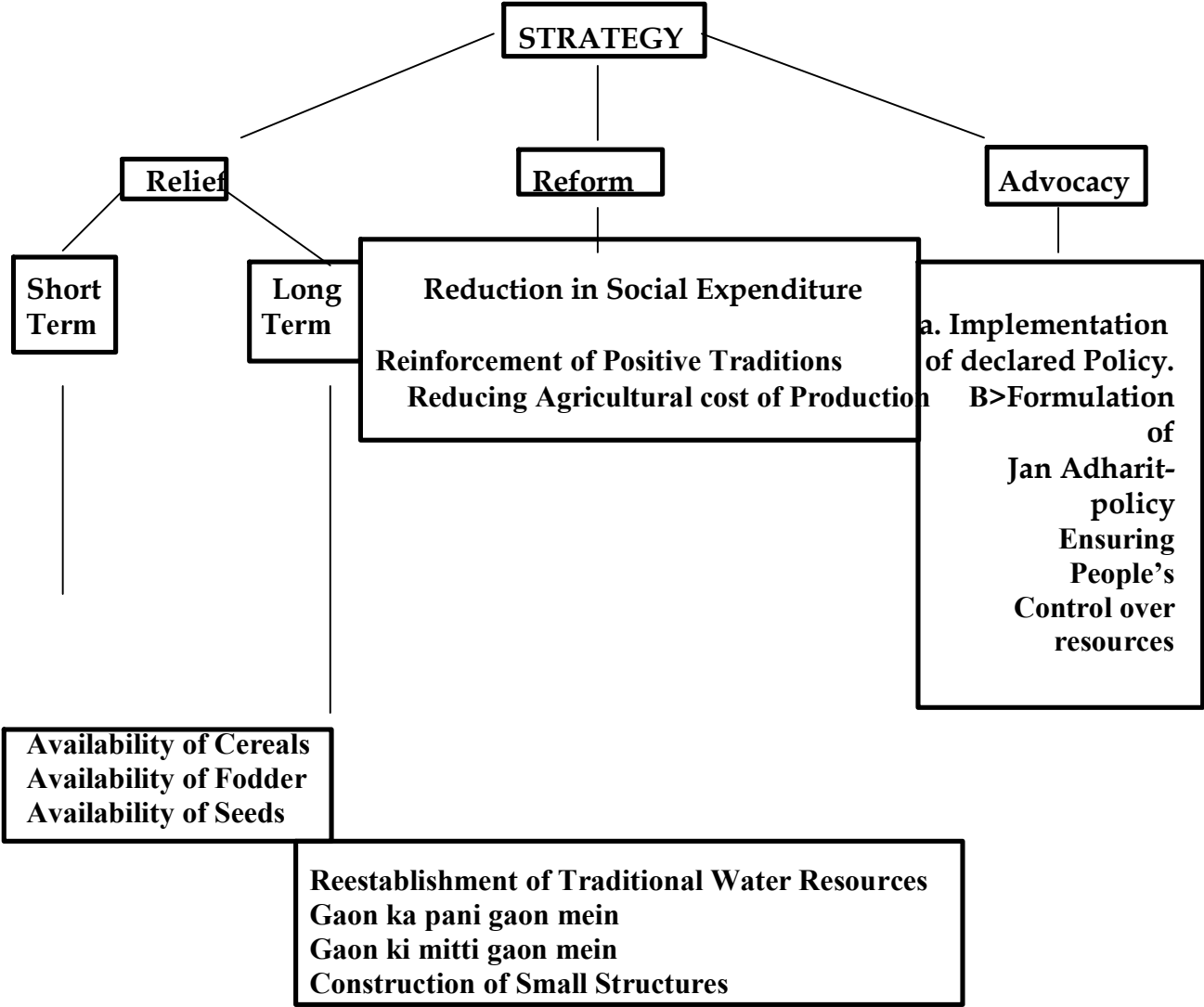
The following table captures the ecological status of Petlawad block, over the last five decades, beginning 1950-60.

Decade	Status of Forest	Status of Water Level	Status of Crops	Impact on People's Lives
1950 - 1960	A Dense Forest existed in the block	Perennially flowing rivers and rivulets, throughout the year.	Crops of Maize, Jowar, Kodra, Kangni, Urada, Till, etc. taken, with local seeds.	Enough yield of food crops and people were self sufficient as for as food production was concerned. People migrated for only 8 days a year, during the wheat-harvesting season, in March-April. People were not indebted; The social institutions of collective decision-making, <i>halna padgi</i> and the <i>chaupal</i> Systems were strong. People were friendly to each other.
1960 - 1970	Clear felling of trees by the government. About 40 % of the forests remained.	-as above-	- as above-	-- as above -
1970 - 1980	Forest Contractors and Villagers were engaged in clear-felling the forest trees. Only 20 % forest remained intact.	Surface water available in the rivers, rivulets till May, which could be lifted and utilised.	Black and white soyabean and hybrid cotton appeared for the first time. Local seeds were used in some limited patches. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides also got introduced.	Agriculture and social expenditures rose drastically. People started buying seeds from the market. The social institutions and traditions started falling apart. The level migration for labour started increasing. The level of people's indebtedness started rising.
1980 - 1990	Forest Department started the Plantation Programme. It failed to take off.	Water Level fell to 300 feet.	Market started influencing the agricultural production in the villages and hence the traditional crops	Agriculture and social expenditures rose drastically. People started buying seeds from the market. The social institutions and traditions started falling apart. The level migration for labour started

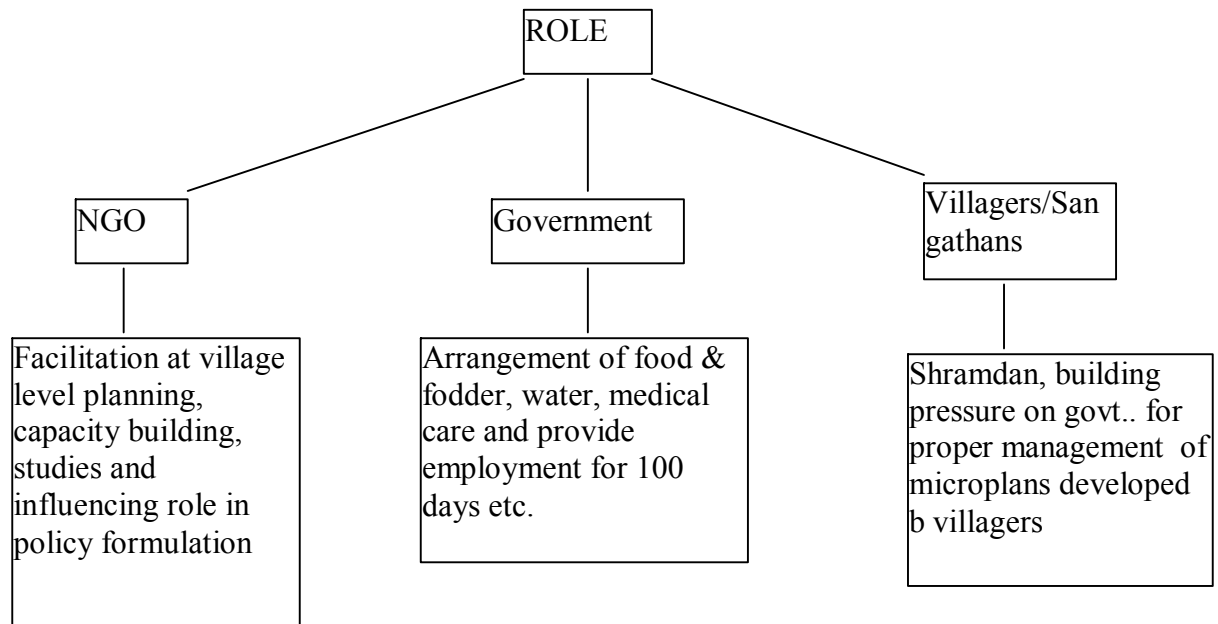
			started disappearing.	increasing. The level of people's indebtedness started rising. Moreover, the fertility level of soil started declining. The dependence of chemical fertilizers and pesticides increased. Longevity of people's life reduced significantly. .
1990 - 2000	- as above -	Water Level fell to 400 feet.	Market fully controlled the agricultural system and the farmers' indebtedness rose.	Agriculture and social expenditures rose drastically. People started buying seeds from the market. The social institutions and traditions started falling apart. The level migration for labour started increasing. The level of people's indebtedness started rising. Moreover, the fertility level of soil started declining. The dependence of chemical fertilizers and pesticides increased. Longevity of people's life reduced significantly. .Annual Rainfall became uncertain.

After analysing the above mentioned causes, SAMPARK has consciously developed drought Management Strategy at the local level with the help of Local community people

Drought Management Strategy of Sampark



Sampark's Perception of Roles



Annexure -5

Financial Statements of Sampark

SAMPARK - M.P.

CONSOLIDATED

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2001.

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
EXP MADE FROM GRANT :	4452594.68	GRANT :	4452594.68
Action Aid	2410849.46	Action Aid	2410849.46
CASA	1140426.62	CASA	1140426.62
DANIDA	556690.97	DANIDA	556690.97
RCH	151143.63	RCH	151143.63
MEENA	15388.00	MEENA	15388.00
SWRC (UNDP)	178096.00	SWRC (UNDP)	178096.00
Expenditure Other than Grant	755958.52	Income Other than Grant	1127309.78
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Accumulated Fund A/c	371351.26		
TOTAL	5579904.46		5579904.46

AS PER OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE.

FOR SANJEEV KUMAR JAIN & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(SANJEEV JAIN)
PROPRIETOR.
M. No. 74660.



for SAMPARK
M.P.

Director
"SAMPARK" M.P.
RAIPURIA (Jhabua)

(NILESH DESAI)
DIRECTOR

AJMER, DATED THIS 30th DAY OF APRIL, 2001.

ANNEXURE - 5

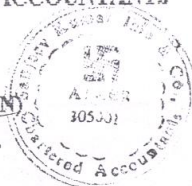
SAMPARK - M.P.
CONSOLIDATED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2001.

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
Capital Fund	1909260.00	Fixed Assets	1909260.00
Corpus Fund	326384.75	Fixed Deposits in Banks	885052.00
Accumulated Fund	867544.33	Loan & Advances	184657.64
Staff Welfare Fund	304463.00	Grant Receivable (CASA)	107870.67
Gratuity Fund	25037.00	Grant Receivable (UNDP)	39299.50
Loan & Advances	64651.42	Wheat (285 Kg. * 7.00)	1995.00
Sundry Creditors	75807.09	Cash & Bank Balances :	
Unutilised Grant (A.A.)	597070.43	Bank of Baroda	575363.81
Unutilised Grant (In Kind - CASA)	1995.00	(A/c No. 4376)	
Unutilised Grant (DANIDA)	9718.98	State Bank of Indore	357987.04
Unutilised Grant (RCH)	48856.37	(A/c No. 807)	
		Dhar Jhabua Gramin Bank	15112.00
		(A/c No. 3208)	
		State Bank of Indore	1081.13
		(A/c No. 469/10)	
		Jhabua Dhar Gramin Bank	
		(A/c No. 5820)	35972.18
		Jhabua-Dhar Gramin Bank	
		(A/c No. 5819)	1563.00
		Cash on Hand	115574.40
			1102653.51
TOTAL	4230788.37	TOTAL	4230788.37

AS PER OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE.

FOR SANJEEV KUMAR JAIN & CO.
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(SANJEEV JAIN)
 PROPRIETOR.
 M. No. 74660.



for SAMPARK
 M.P.

(NILESH DESAI)
 DIRECTOR
 Director

SAMPARK - M.P.

CONSOLIDATED

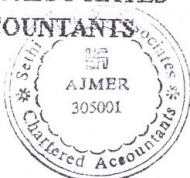
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2002.

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
Capital Fund	2319213.00	Fixed Assets	2319213.0
Corpus Fund	433965.75	Fixed Deposits in Banks	1382057.0
Accumulated Fund	582694.16	Loan & Advances	510750.6
Staff Welfare Fund	309803.00	Grant Receivable (RCH)	80752.3
Gratuity Fund	67613.00	Cash & Bank Balances :	
Gr. Loan Revolving Fund - A.A.	249976.00	Bank of Baroda	167496.81
		(A/c No. 4376)	
Gr. Loan Revolving Fund - CASA	112101.00	Bank of Baroda	482.00
		(A/c No. 8930)	
Loan & Advances	119199.25	Dhar Jhabua Gramin Bank	15722.00
		(A/c No. 3208)	
Sundry Creditors	188684.09	State Bank of Indore	70077.29
		(A/c No. 807)	
Unutilised Grant (A.A.)	7771.18	State Bank of Indore	82312.13
		(A/c No. 469/10)	
Unutilised Grant (CASA)	164698.93	Jhabua-Dhar Gramin Bank	227941.75
		(A/c No. 5819)	
Unutilised Grant (DANIDA)	102292.48	Jhabua Dhar Gramin Bank	4016.00
		(A/c No. 5820)	
Unutilised Grant (UNDP)	230145.25	Cash on Hand	27336.15
			595384.13
TOTAL	4888157.99	TOTAL	4888157.99

AS PER OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE.

FOR SETHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(SANJEEV JAIN)
PARTNER.
M. No. 74660.



for SAMPARK
M.P.

(NILESH DESAI)
DIRECTOR

Director

AJMER, DATED THIS 30th DAY OF APRIL, 2002.

"SAMPARK" M.P.

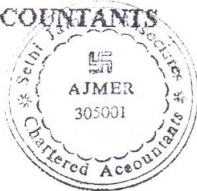
SAMPARK - M.P.

CONSOLIDATED

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2002.

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
EXP. MADE FROM GRANT :	5807775.08	GRANT :	5807775.08
ACTION AID	3681258.25	ACTION AID	3681258.25
CASA	723828.40	CASA	723828.40
DANIDA	1071516.50	DANIDA	1071516.50
RCH	176608.68	RCH	176608.68
SWRC (UNDP)	154563.25	SWRC (UNDP)	154563.25
EXP. OTHER THAN GRANT :	1485163.82	INCOME OTHER THAN GRANT :	1200313.65
ACTION AID	23864.00	ACTION AID	23864.00
CASA	652.00	CASA	652.00
DANIDA	1888.00	DANIDA	1888.00
RCH	1325.82	RCH	1325.82
SWRC (UNDP)	62.00	SWRC (UNDP)	62.00
SAMPARK LOCAL	1457372.00	SAMPARK LOCAL	1172521.83
		Excess of Expenditure over Income	
		transferred to Accumulated Fund A/c	284850.17
TOTAL	7292938.90		7292938.90

AS PER OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE.

FOR SETHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS(SANJEEV JAIN)
PARTNER.
M. No. 74660.AJMER, DATED THIS 30th DAY OF APRIL, 2002.for SAMPARK
M.P.

(NILESH DESAI)

DIRECTOR

Director
"SAMPARK" M.P.
BAIPURIA (Jhabua)

List of 70 Core Villages

(A) 17 CORE VILLAGES OF JAMLI-SECTOR

We present below the list of 17 core villages belonging to the Jamli Sector

List of Core Villages in **Jamli Sector** & Key Activities Undertaken There

Serial No.	Name of Village	Total No. of Participant Hou-se holds	Year of First Entry	¹ Progr-ammes Undertaken till March, 2002
1.	Sua Pat	61	1992	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
2.	Sagria	176	1988	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
3.	Mata Para	97	1992	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
4.	Juna Kheda	72	1989	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
5.	Lala Rundi	54	1988	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
6.	Kajbi	96	1988	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
7.	Samli	240	1989	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H, I
8.	Kachra Khadan	144	2000	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
9.	Sala Para	77	1998	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
10.	Devli	213	1989	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H, I
11.	Hirani Nama Para	61	1992	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
12.	Manasia	39	1988	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H, I
13.	Pannas	75	1988	A, C, H
14.	Jamli	360	1988	A, C, H, I
15.	Tarkhedi	320	1988	A, C, H
16.	Raipuria	800	1988	A, I
17.	Suwarpada	86	1988	A, C, H,
Total in Sector		2989	9 in 1988, 3 in 1989, 3 in 1992, 1 in 1998 and 1 in 2000	

(B) 15 CORE VILLAGES OF DEVLII-SECTOR

Below we present the list of 15 core villages belonging to the Devli sector:

List of Core Villages in **Devli Sector** & Key Activities Undertaken There¹

¹ See the previous chapter for understanding the ranking/coding sysrtem

Serial No. Name of Village	Total No. of Participant Hou-se holds	Year of First Entry	Progr-ammes Undertaken till March, 2002
1/18. Kotra	164	1994	A, B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H
219. Bhuri Ghati	50	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
3/20. Narsinghpura	65	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, H
4/21. Gamdi	77	1998	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H, I
5/22. Kashya Khali	25	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
6/23. Jharnia	60	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
7/24. Rupa Para	55	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
8/25. Kali Ghati	90	1988	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
9/26. Kundli	14	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H, I
10/27. Bhaktia	30	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
11/28. Kundia	22	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G
12/29. Kachrotia	70	1994	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
13/30. Pipli Para	54	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H, I
14.31. Garwada	55	1998	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
15/32. Nawa Para	35	1998	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
16/33. Garwadi	30	1996	A, B(1). B(2), ,C, F, G, H
Total in sector	794	i in 1988, 2 in 1994, 10 in 1996, 3 in 1998	

(C) 37 CORE VILLAGES OF Sadangi-SECTOR

We present below the list of 37 core-villages belonging to the Barbet sector.

¹ See the previous chapter for the coding of various activities..

List of Core Villages in Sadangi Sector & Key Activities Undertaken There

Serial No.	Name of Village	Total No. of Participant Hou-se holds	Year of First Entry	Progr-ammes Undertaken till March, 2002
1/34.	Kwarjhar	62	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
2/35.	Karmadi Kheda	77	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, H
3/36.	Chhayan Para	45	1998	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
4/37.	Naharpur	51	1998	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
5/38.	Mauri Para	66	1998	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
6/39.	Bakhat Pura	17	1998	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
7/40.	Gopal Pura	42	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
8/41.	Mokodia Pura	50	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
9/42.	Rupa Para	41	1998	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
10/43.	Lal Pura	66	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
11/44.	Ninama Para	36	2000	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
12/45.	Tikhi Para	39	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
13/46.	Tanda lala Nayak	68	1999	B(1). B(2), C, H
14/47.	Tanda Para	77	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, H
15/48.	Dabri	83	2001	B(1). B(2), C, F, H
16/49.	Hava Runda	44	2001	B(1). B(2), C, F, H
17/50.	Baingan Badi	131	2001	B(1). B(2), C, F, H
18/51.	Pipli Para	25	2000	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
19/52.	Maudi Para Kalan	60	2001	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H
20/53.	Sherrgad	18	2000	B(1). B(2), C, F, H
21/54.	Mota Pala	46	2001	B(1). B(2), C
22/55.	Nawa Para	50	2001	B(1). B(2), C, F
23/56.	Beer Para	28	2000	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H

24/57. Gabba Para	18	2000	B(1). B(2), C, F
25/58. Hamir Garh	287	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
26/59. Gothania Kalan	25	2001	B(1), C, F
27/60. Gothania Khurd	62	2000	B(1), C, F, G
28/61. Jin-wania	52	2001	B(1). B(2), C, F, G
29/62. Muchha Ghati	53	2000	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
30/63. Dhania Rundi	67	2000	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
31/64. Champolia	50	2001	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
32/65. Aamli Runda	28	2001	B(1), C, F, H
33/66. Badli Para	49	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H
34/67. Jhad-Richaria	39	1999	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H
35/68. Mahuri Para Khurd	62	2001	B(1), C, F, H
36/69. Hindola Bawdi	64	2001	B(1), C
37/70. Daulatpura	29	1998	B(1). B(2), C, F, G, H, I
Total in the Sector	2107	6 in 1998, 11 in 1999, 8 in 2000 & 12 in 2001	