It was a bright sunny morning on 1st May, 2012. Jagadamba Prasad Maithani (Refer Exhibit 1), Chairperson and Founder of The Alaknanda Ghaati Shilpi Federation (AAGAAS) was nostalgic as he looked at the serene view of the Himalayas from his office window at Pipalkoti, a remote central Himalayan village in the Chamoli District (Uttarakhand) of Northern India. It was exactly 10 years ago that he had founded AAGAAS to work for the socio-economic development of the poor rural mountain communities in Uttarakhand State of Northern India.

Over the years, AAGAAS has been involved in a number of projects (Refer Exhibit 2) and has been active in 54 Gram Panchayats, 800 Schools and 4 Districts in Uttarakhand. The focus areas have been: promotion of ecotourism, hill craft promotion, organic agriculture and nurser raising. Maithani was happy with what AAGAAS had achieved in the last 10 years. However, he was also concerned about its future. In the last 5 years, the livelihood and employment options for the people of Chamoli district have increased manifold thanks to new hydro power projects, road construction projects and the growing hospitality industry. This has resulted in more and more people migrating to take advantage of these opportunities in a bid for better livelihoods. Maithani thus has been finding it difficult to recruit and retain good quality people to take AAGAAS forward. It has been increasingly challenging for him to attract funding as even large non-profit organisations are looking for sub-million rupees projects.

Background

Uttarakhand became the 27th state of India when it was formed on 9th November 2000 from the state of Uttar Pradesh in Northern India. It marked the end of a long struggle for the people of Uttarakhand who had been fighting for their separate state. The state is located at the foothills of the Himalayas and is surrounded by China (Tibet) in the north, Nepal in the east, the state of Himachal Pradesh in north-west and the state of Uttar Pradesh in south. Pipalkoti is located in Chamoli district in Uttarakhand and has been deprived of the economic and industrial development owing to its geographic remoteness, difficult terrain and sparse population. In Chamoli, 87% of the population live in rural areas and 20% of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST). The region was beset with socio-economic problems which was aggravated by migration by the community’s young men, subsistence agriculture, lack of market access and unfair burden on women folk to run their hearth and homes. Over a
quarter of the 32,384 Below the Poverty Line (BPL) families in the district were Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) whereas in Dasholi Block of Chamoli District, SC/ST BPL households were more than one-third. These lower caste groups lacked access to their traditional livelihood options which were consistent with local ecology. They had been forced to seek manual labour in the large infrastructure projects in the area or compelled to migrate to plains and seek low-wage work in unorganized sectors.

A group of young students led by Maithani from the town of Pipalkoti decided to check this exodus and find sustainable livelihood for the people of Pipalkoti and the community at large. The result was the birth of AAGAAS, literally meaning “Giving a Call”. The call was for their community to look into their immediate surroundings, their ancestral heritage and strive towards sustainable utilization of their existing resources in an effort to revive the traditional economy.

AAGAAS was founded in the year 2002 and was registered in 2004 under the Societies Registration Act, XXI, 1860. AAGAAS started with the idea of promoting community-based tourism, bio-diversity conservation and promotion of lesser known and completely unknown trekking routes around the Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, Valley of Flower, National Park and Pipalkoti town. The locals were keen to develop their skills, knowledge and capacities in conservation of the local environment. The objective was to create local institutions that foster inclusive growth for the poor tribals and weaker sections of the society through timely access to credit and links to markets.

**Project funding**

AAGAAS along with the Society For Community Involvement in Development (SFCID) approached the Global Environment Facility of United Nations Development Program (GEF/UNDP) Small Grant Program (SGP) for funding. They were given a grant of INR 9,00,000 (USD 22,500) along with a co-financing amount of INR 18,32,000 (USD 40,800) to be utilized over a period of three years (2004-07). The project would cover the areas of Pipalkoti, Chamoli, Garhwal around Nandadevi Biosphere Reserve and Valley of Flower National Park in Uttarakhand. The project would benefit 45 villages, 2 blocks and 1 district. The community would be involved in proactive action-based project for local bio-diversity conservation, promotion of ecotourism, dissemination of rural technologies, and creating employment opportunities for women and the local community. One of the thrusts areas in the project was on conservation of the lesser known and unknown treks (both low altitude and high altitude) around Pipalkoti (Chamoli).
Project activities

1. Establishment of Bio-Tourism Park (BTP) Level 2
AAGAAS established a Bio-Tourism park (BTP) at Pipalkoti town on the national highway with 5 tourist huts (Refer to Exhibit 3(A), (B), (C)). The BTP activities were twofold in nature: Mountain Tourism and Ecological conservation.

Key activities of mountain tourism included the following:
- Promoting sustainable rural eco-tours for tourists using local resources
- Community participation and developing a say in mountain tourism activities
- Awareness generation on climate variations and bio-diversity conservation
- Community mobilization towards a cleaner environment
- Infusing tourism of the area with the indigenous culture, cuisines and traditional knowledge
- Promoting treks and lesser known destinations around Bio-Tourism Park

Key activities of ecological tourism included the following:
- Protecting rare and endangered flora and fauna
- Establishment of a mother nursery to protect to preserve the genetic bio-diversity
- Introducing new mountain-friendly and economically viable plant species
- Promoting and establishing community-managed nurseries

The local communities joined together and gave the land on lease to form the Bio-tourism Park. This ‘institutional approach’ had instilled in the local community and a sense of ownership.

This initiative was successful in achieving its objectives. Sustainable rural eco-tours were promoted for income generation using local resources. Indigenous culture, cuisines and traditional knowledge was linked with tourism. Local handicrafts and lesser known treks and destination around BTPs were also promoted (Refer to Exhibit 4). Local communities and tourists in BTP were made aware of waste management techniques and measures for preservation of biodiversity through various awareness programmes. 17 families were introduced to Bio-dynamic compost preparation. Rare medicinal plants like Dactylorhiza hatagirea (Salam Panja), Aconitum heterophylum (Atis), Nardostachys jatamansi (Spikenard), Saussurea lappa (Kuth) and Picrorhiza Kurroa (Kukti) along with 340 local fruit, fodder, ornamental plants and bamboo were planted inside the BTP. More than 200 trees were planted in the forest.
area surrounding BTP and more than 3400 trees were planted along the mountain slopes.

**Local craft promotion**

(a) Badrinath Prasad Tokari Programme

During the summer months of May and June every year (known as the *yatra season*), lakhs of pilgrims and tourists visit the Himalayan shrines of Badrinath and Kedarnath, both in Chamoli district. While visiting the temple, the pilgrims are given a plate (*thaali*) containing prasad for Rs. 50 or Rs. 101. While returning, the seller retains the *thaali* and bundles up the prasad up in a polythene bag for the pilgrims to take back with them. These polythene bags are often thrown away later, causing large scale pollution in the area. Maithani had the innovative idea of replacing these polythene bags with local-made ringaal bamboo basket (*Refer to Exhibit 5 (A) and 5(B)*) which are bio-degradable. Subsequently, AAGAAS entered into an agreement with the temple communities to supply ringaal bamboo baskets to the pilgrims. This helped the local artisans to gain employment and the problem of polythene bags was also resolved. Maithani noted “Last year we managed to supply 45,000 baskets whereas the demand is much bigger. Each basket costs between Rs. 35 to Rs. 50, depending on the design and size.” This initiative eventually came to be known as “Badrinath Prasad Tokari Programme”.

Maithani recollected:

“This initiative started with 78 Self-Help Groups (SHG) all women, including crafts persons from 26 village, some of whom have been weaving for generations.” AAGAAS provided training on making Ringaal bamboo handicrafts, carpet and other natural fiber-based craft. Most of the 275 artisans that AAGAAS trained belonged to the most disadvantaged Schedule Caste community. The key focus of training was skills upgradation and development of products. A range of low cost, eco-friendly, high demand, well-designed craft products like bamboo furniture, lamp shades, baskets, dustbins (*Refer to Exhibit 6*) have been developed. Many of these products are selling very well in local and niche markets in urban centers. In recognition of their efforts, AAGAAS was honoured with a recognition award by World Bank in 2005 and was affiliated to Earth Charter International in 2010.

(b) Establishment of ‘Aajivika Vatika’

AAGAAS along with the Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB) set up a nodal training center named ‘Aajivika Vatika’ (meaning Livelihood Garden) for bamboo ringaal conservation and craft promotion. The long-term objectives are (1) Establishment of a community managed nursey, (2) Establishment of Jahnavi Kisan Nursery, (3)

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1 “Green Worshipping”, Consumer Voice, June 2009
2 “Green Worshipping”, Consumer Voice, June 2009
Development and propagation and Himalyan Bamboo development and 
(4) Bamboo based housing for tourism.

More than 1,26,000 saplings of Ringal, bamboo, broad leave fodder plant 
and temperate grasses have been planted. They are managed by school 
children, village panchayats, forest panchayats, Mahila Mangal Dals, 
social army group and rural artisan community.

In addition, the following activities were undertaken
• Identification of potential craft clusters
• Training in design diversification
• Training on value addition for the products
• Establishing market outlets
• Visits of craftsmen from Indian Institute of Craft and Design, Jaipur 
  and National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad
• Developing master craftsmen as teacher of trainer

From 2006 onwards, AAGAAS has also been instrumental in organizing 
the annual Pipalkoti Dev Ringal Mahotsav (Refer to Exhibit 7). Apart 
from this, AAGAAS set up two cooperatives: Alakananda Self Reliant 
Cooperative and Himalayee Self-Reliant Cooperative for marketing and 
promoting its products across the country and abroad.

Promotion of natural fiber based products
The project called “Himalayan Nettle Fiber” is a community-based 
approach to sustainable harvesting of nettle fiber and marketing of nettle-
based products. Himalayan Nettle (Girardinia Diversifolia) is a grass 
species found in the upper reaches of Himalayas. Different pockets of 
Uttarakhand traditionally use the plant fibers like nettle, agava sisalana 
and industrial hemp for making domestic products like ropes and other 
rope-based products like slippers and lamp shades (Refer to Exhibit 8). 
The women of Bhutia community are experts in fiber extraction and 
weaving activity. The project started with identification of 17 villages in 
Dasholi and Joshimath block where nettle fiber seeds could be sown. These 
villages were divided into two clusters. There were then formed into Fiber 
User Groups (FUG’s) which were of two types – Resource Cluster and 
Weaving Cluster. Nettle fiber seeds were sown in the villages of Tangani 
Malli, Irani, Pagana, Jhinjhi, Kuhed and several others (Refer to Exhibit 
9). A natural fiber training program was conducted for the FUG’s which 
impacted knowledge and skills for nettle fiber processing. A degumming 
unit was also established as part of this project.

Establishment of mother herbal gardens
A mother herbal garden was established inside the Bio-Tourism park at 
Pipalkoti. It was set up in association with Jagaran Jana Samiti, Udaipur. 
These nurseries were later registered with Uttarakhand government’s
horticulture department. Ringaal saplings along with lemon grass, aloe vera, tulsi, neem were planted (Refer to Exhibit 10(A) and 10(B)).

**Key activities included**

- Development of mother herbal garden/nurseries
- Cultivation of threatened medicinal plants
- Training of women SHGs on cultivation practices
- Seed collection through SHGs
- Identification of Traditional Health Practitioners (THP)
- Documentation of Traditional Health Practices
- Linking THPs with mother herbal gardens
- Encouraging THPs to develop their own herbal gardens
- Linking with established pharmacies for buy-back arrangement

**Awareness generation and community participation**

The project generated a lot of awareness among the local communities for a greener and cleaner environment. They were also closely involved in village development plan and mountain tourism activities. Necessary training was imparted to the local guides, porters and cooks for mountain tourism and trekking activities. Local SHGs also helped with the development of tourism facilities like tents, rucksacks, carry mats, rock climbing kits, organic food and fresh fruit juices.

Besides these, they worked on various projects and training programs for improving the life of the Rudia community, the natives of Chamoli.

**Impact of the project**

**Socio-Economic impact**

A total of 114 SHGs were formed during the project tenure. This included more than 1100 women and youth from tribal communities like Bhutia and Rudia, BPL families, artisans and farmers. More than Rs. 5,00,000 were accumulated as savings in SHGs.

15 unemployed youth were trained and were given employment in the Bio-Tourism park. 30 craftsmen were trained in bamboo craft. Around USD 1100 worth of bamboo products has been sold through sale outlets in BTP. In the mother herbal garden, 50 women and youth were trained and employed.

The BTP has been visited by around 450 students and tourists. This had generated an annual income of Rs. 75,000 to the local people. An eco-tourism committee has been formed by the locals. Around USD 99,000
was raised as co-financing from the community, the private sector and the central and state governments.

The Badrinath Prasad Tokari Programme has helped several BPL families to earn Rs. 800 to Rs. 2,400 a month from the ringaal basket sales. The master craftsmen earn anything upto Rs. 500 everyday for their skills. Till date more than 1000 persons have been imparted training on Ringaal bamboo handicrafts, carpet and natural fiber based craft. Now the state government of Uttarakhand has also joined in, which will not only generate further employment but also contribute towards sustainable tourism. The fate of more than 12000 artisans changed for the better with the revival of the traditional Ringal Crafts and promotion of Ecotourism by AAGAAS.

In all, the project has benefited more than 3240 families in 3 blocks and 54 villages.

**Gender empowerment**

Women of the tribal Bhutia and Rudia community and other weaker sections of the area were closely involved with the project. Women SHGs have monthly savings collected. This empowered the women to form micro-enterprises. Women are also taking the initiative of organising SHGs.

**Sustainability**

The project generated Rs. 3,35,000 (USD 4500) as revenue in three years of which USD 1500 of profit was generated only from BTP. An amount of USD 35,800 was generated through co-financing from the World Bank-Development market place award along with Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai and Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of India. Local involvement in the project in SHGs with the support of AAGAAS would help to sustain the project.

**Challenges**

A number of developmental activities in the district has resulted in a lot of alternative employment options. In the last 5 years, the entire employment scenario in the valley had changed because of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). This scheme guarantees one hundred days of employment per household at the statutory minimum wage to adult members of any rural household in a financial year. In addition, the upcoming hydro power projects like the 444 MW Vishnugad-Piplakoti project at Pipalkoti is expected to generate a lot of employment for the people of Pipalkoti. The project is
planned to be completed by June 2013. Apart from this, numerous road construction projects in the district of Chamoli are also a major source of employment for the local people. Furthermore, the famous pilgrimage spots of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Tungnath and Joshimath of Chamoli district make it a popular destination for tourists and pilgrims. So the economy of the region has largely thrived, albeit seasonally, on tourism and hotel industry. All this has resulted in Maithani losing a lot of trained people who had contributed significantly to the project. The reason cited is availability of better livelihood options, given that Pipalkoti was a remote location. It has thus, become increasingly difficult for him to recruit and retain trained manpower since AAGAAS does not have enough financial resources to offer attractive salary.

Maithani is also concerned that he does not have any strong second level of leadership. The entire organization has been driven by his vision. There are hardly any people in the organization with the necessary leadership skills, drive and motivation to take this organization forward. It also came to his notice that some people in the organization were misguided and influenced by people outside spreading negative propaganda against AAGAAS for their own personal interest. There was discord and a lack of team spirit also as a few members of the staff had taken undue advantage of their AAGAAS affiliation in the past.

In the last 10 years, AAGAAS had developed a lot of linkages with numerous funding agencies and state run organisations like the Uttarakhand Bamboo Forest Development Board (UBFDB), Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Himmotthan Society, Earth Charter International, National Institute of Animal Welfare, Department of Animal Health. However, funding was a major cause of concern for Maithani. The funds generated were not enough to sustain its operations (Refer to Exhibit 11(A) and 11(B)). Arranging funds has become competitive as bigger NGO are also applying for smaller grants.

His reminiscences were interrupted as the clock struck 11.00, and Maithani recalled that he had a meeting with the Block Development Officer of Dasholi that afternoon.

Exhibit 1

(Jagadamba Prasad Maithani, Chairperson and Founder of AAGAAS)
Source: AAGAAS
### Exhibit 2

#### Projects Undertaken/Completed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the project</th>
<th>No of Families</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Business generated (Lakhs)</th>
<th>Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Organic pulses</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2008-2012</td>
<td>INR 4.8</td>
<td>Metros-including Delhi, Delhi, Jaipur, Ludhiana and Dehradun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ecotourism</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2004-07</td>
<td>INR 1.2</td>
<td>School, Colleges, Pilgrim Season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Local craft promotion</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2004-Going on</td>
<td>INR 8.4</td>
<td>Metros-including Delhi, Delhi, Jaipur, Ludhiana and Dehradun and at Sale points at ‘yatra’ route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Micro Insurance</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td>INR 0.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable cultivation</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2004-going on</td>
<td>INR 3.5</td>
<td>Local and tourist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Afforestation and biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td>INR 4.5</td>
<td>Locals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natural fiber</td>
<td>ST- Gen-</td>
<td>2010-going on</td>
<td>INR 4.2</td>
<td>Dehradun – Yarn Supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AAGAAS
Exhibit 3(A)

Source: www.cbd.int

Exhibit 3(B)

Source: AAGAAS
Exhibit 3(C)

Aerial View of Bio Tourism Park

Source: AAGAAS

Exhibit 4

Lesser known treks:

- Pipalkoti- Panchula Alpine meadow trek – for the age group- 14- 17. Gentle trek- of around- 14 KM- 4 Days package- @ 800 Rs. /Day /Person- excluding – travel from Deharadun, Rishikesh to Pipalkoti.
- Pipalkoti – Lord Curzon Pass trek- A high altitude trek with – great exposure towards – Flora, Fauna and Scenic beauty- 7- 8 Days- @ 1000Rs/Day/Person is of 80-100 Km.
- Pipalkoti to Rudranath Trek via Bemaru – Toli taal tek- 75- 80 Km Suitable for the youth- 5 Days @1000 /Day.
- Pipalkoti to Bansi Narayan – Pandav Sera trek- 110-120 Km. @ 1200 Rs/Day- with a beauty of alpine meadow, biodiversity and different topography.

Source: AAGAAS
Exhibit 5 (A)

Ringaal Basket

Source: AAGAAS
What is so special about ‘ringaal’?

The Ringaal’s scientific name is Arundinaria Falconeri. While it is found in jungles across the Himalayas, it has an especially strong presence in the Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Bageshwar regions of Uttarkhand. There are seven different varieties of this bamboo plant and the most popular among them for making products to sell is the dev ringaal variety, known for its elasticity and shiny appearance. Other subvarieties of the bamboos are used to make roofs or baskets for fodder collection. In the last few years, the bamboo plant has seen ‘flowering’ flowering of the bamboo leads to the dying of the plant but nature has its own way of sustenance as not all species of the bamboo flower during the same year. The fact that they flower at different times leads to their survival.

Source: “Green Worshipping”, Consumer Voice, June 2009

Exhibit 6

Bamboo Furniture

Source: AAGAAS
Exhibit 7

Ringaal Mahotsav

Source: AAGAAS

Exhibit 8

Source: AAGAAS
**Exhibit 9**

**Details of Aagaas Fiber Users Group List 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL.N.</th>
<th>Name of FUG</th>
<th>Village Name</th>
<th>No. of Member</th>
<th>Account No.</th>
<th>SBI’s Name</th>
<th>Running Defunct</th>
<th>Date of Formation</th>
<th>Current Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>लीला ऊर्म एवं प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Vijay Nagar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31015396960</td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>7.1.10</td>
<td>2400.00</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>नरेंद्र ऊर्म एवं प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Vijay Nagar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>31015317501</td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>7.1.10</td>
<td>2575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>विश्व ऊर्म एवं प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Kauriya</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31086687672</td>
<td>Pipalkoti</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>9.3.10</td>
<td>1130.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>वाजलेंग ऊर्म एवं प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Baajpur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31036118717</td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>1.2.10</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>एक्षा ऊर्म एवं प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Baajpur</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31041488567</td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>1.2.10</td>
<td>1700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>हुम्रामती ऊर्म एवं प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Kuhed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31035585998</td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>Running</td>
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<td>1700.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>वर्णस्री ऊर्म एवं प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Amarpur</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31080394630</td>
<td>Pipalkoti</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>गहड़ गंगा प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Jaligwad</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31046716678</td>
<td>Pipalkoti</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>4.1.10</td>
<td>1700.00</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>राज रघुजी वरी प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Tangani Malli</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31133235851</td>
<td>Helang</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>15.4.10</td>
<td>1100.00</td>
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<td>जन गंगा प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Tangani Malli</td>
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<td>Running</td>
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</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>जनाजी व गंगा प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Irani</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31140606433</td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Pagana</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
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<td>जिल्ला व गंगा प्राकृतिक रेखा उपलब्ध</td>
<td>Jhinjhi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AAGAAS

**Exhibit 10(A)**

**Aloe in Bio-Tourism Park**

![Aloe in Bio-Tourism Park](image_url)

Source: AAGAAS
Exhibit 10(B)

Demonstration at Bio-Tourism Park

Source: AAGAAS

Exhibit 11(A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gram Panchayat</th>
<th>Area (ha.)</th>
<th>Labour component (Rs.)</th>
<th>Material component (Rs.)</th>
<th>Total Cost (Rs.)</th>
<th>Employment generated (person days)</th>
<th>Total Job card Holder involved (Nos)</th>
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<td>गोरसा</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>59500</td>
<td>25500</td>
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<td>15 16 31</td>
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<td>मंगर</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>59500</td>
<td>25500</td>
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<tr>
<td>बैल्लू</td>
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Source: AAGAAS
### Exhibit 11(B)

#### Convergence of funds from other sources

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Source: AAGAAS