

HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR REHA VILLAGE IN CO-ORDINATION WITH SOS

TITLE OF YOUR THESIS PROPOSAL

By

SHIFA ISMAIL SHAIKH

A REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Architecture.



University of Mumbai

2018

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Design Dissertation titled HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR REHA VILLAGE IN CO-ORDINATION WITH SOS

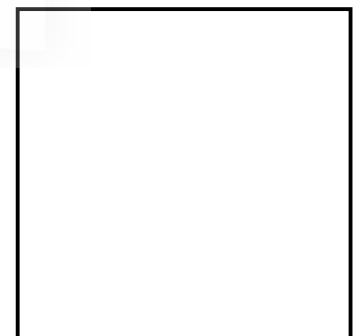
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Signature of the Student:

Name of the Student: SHIFA ISMAIL SHAIKH

Roll No: 14AR32

Date:

Place:



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ABSTRACT



INTRODUCTION

ABOUT SOS VILLAGE

SOS VILLAGE is an independent, non-governmental and non-profit organisation working for the holistic development of parentless children, women and children belonging to vulnerable families. Founded in 1949 in Austria, SOS Children's Villages began its operations in India in 1964. SOS India is the largest operation within the SOS International Federation of 134 countries..

At SOS Children's Villages of India, we are committed to the welfare of parentless and abandoned children and to strengthening families and communities as a preventive measure in the fight against abandonment and social neglect.

FAMILY BASED CARE (FBC):

A curative programme of SOS Children's Villages of India that reaches out to over 6500 girls and boys in 32 Children's Villages across India.

Each Village has 12-15 Family Homes, with every home consisting of 10 children on an average along with an SOS Mother. Holistic development including education, nutrition, health and psychological development is taken care of till the time children are settled in their lives.

FAMILY STRENGTHENING PROGRAMME (FSP):

FSP is a preventive community intervention programme that covers over 17000 children at 32 locations across India. Designed to prevent children from losing parental care or from being abandoned, this programme runs in slums & rural areas, within a 30 km radius of an SOS Children's Village. The beneficiaries of this program are children of the most vulnerable lot i.e. children of widows, single women, and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Spanning 3 to 5 years, the programme aims to enable families to move out of the vicious cycle of poverty towards greater dignity and self-reliance by ensuring education of children and income generating capacity development of the care givers

SOS Children's Villages of India also operates kindergartens, day-care centres, schools and vocational training centres and also runs medical centres with an emphasis on specialised child care and women empowerment.

A DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MAKING REHA A MODEL VILLAGE

Reha is an old village, having a history of its own since last 400 years, when it used to be a village of army-men, agriculturists & artisans who worked in the durbar of the king of the *Kutch* region.

The majority of the population are engaged agriculture & allied activities and also in unskilled casual labour works. The minority (muslim) community of the village are skilled craftsmen and are engaged mainly in production of traditional *knives, weaponries* and other household equipment. The women from the *durbar* community are skilled artisans of traditional handloom & garment works; however, they do it more as a hobby, rather than a profession. The

harijans (SC) are mainly landless casual workers and are engaged in unskilled works in both the farm & non-farm sectors. A few of them also rear cattle & goats as an alternative source of income. The village also has few families in Government services and a few youths who are self-employed

in small-time business & trading activities and as contractors with the government departments. SOS Children's Villages of India, under its "model village" programme has identified *Reha*, an isolated & economically backward village in *Kutch* district of Gujarat during mid-2016.

The village, comprising of two hamlets, *Mota Reha* & *Nana Reha*, having 2658 residents, is one of the "younger villages" of the state having 1079 (about 40%) children below 18 years & 1528 (about 57%) residents below the age of 35 years.

The PRA exercise revealed that the literacy rate of the village is 68%, which is 10% below the state average. The village has one high school and two *Anganwadi* centres.

It has a significantly high rate of school drop-outs, with only about 30% school going children able to complete high school education.

The study also revealed that the village has poor sanitation facilities; with more than 50% families going for open defecation. The village has no regular medical service facilities both for human & animal; no medicine shops, no pathological lab or diagnostic centres within a radius of 6-7 kilometres.

The village also lacks crucial infrastructures like all-weather road, street lights, playground, public parks, entertainment facilities, village library, market information centre, internet-based service centres, markets, round-the clock public transport, etc

The goal of this "Model Village" initiative is to nurture, enhance and sustain the vibrant & dynamic socio-economic ecosystems of the *Reha* village, empower the village community.

This initiative will improve the flow of information & services to the village, making the village community more resilient & informed.

establishing market linkages to the enterprises and facilitate construction & renovation of essential infrastructures in the village like all-weather roads, street lights, village library, play-ground, public park, value-addition centres for agriculture & dairy

products etc. which will lead to holistic development of the village.

Creating a sustainable livelihood opportunities for the people of *reha* .

Aim

The proposed plan aims to create a centre core for the development of the reha village IN co-ordination with sos village.

Objectives

- Holistic development of the village
- This proposed plan will provide a framework for providing cultural, recreational and educational and medical ,opportunities.
- Empowerment and capacity building of community
- Access to quality services
- Promotion of sustainable livelihood opportunities
- Home for abundant children and women.
- Increase the rate of literacy .
- Establishing market linkages to the enterprises.
- Open defecation free village.
- Nurture, enhance & sustain the vibrant & dynamic socio-economic ecosystems of Reha village

Scope

- The proposed programme will add to the welfare of parentless (orphans) or single parent and abandoned children and to strengthening families and communities as a preventive measure in the fight against abandonment and social neglect, by providing residential facilities for the abandoned people .
- The community of the village have skilled craftsmen and skilled artisans which will help in Establishing market linkages to the enterprises, and will provide empowerment to the people of the village ,i.e creating art and craft training centre with advancement in modern technology that will help in strengthening families and communities..
- The centre will act as an community living idea for the people ,i.e a locations where members of the community tend to gather for group activities, social support, public information, and other purposes.,i.e. Creating Village library, play-ground, public park, which will avenue entertainment for the people of village also add on to the lead to holistic development of the village

- The opportunity or possibility to do or deal with traditional building construction materials ,will help in designing the structure with a combination of traditional building construction material and modern technology.
- Increase the rate of literacy by providing secondary school education or adult literacy.
- Open defecation free village by providing washrooms.
- It will provide home for the abundant ,inclusive growth of the village in terms of services and community building ,it will over all increase the livability index of the village .

Limitation

- The harsh climate of kutch could act as a limitation in terms of designing.
- The main area of impact of the proposed project will be limited to the reha village .
- The accessibility index of the village is not high which can be draw back of the place .
- Educational facility for providing secondary school education or adult literacy only.
- Training of art and craft related to kutch only.
- residential area for abundant people only.

Research methodology

- visiting the village and doing Social mapping i.e the visual method of showing the relative location of households. and the distribution of different types of people (such as male, female, adult, child, landed, landless, literate, and illiterate) together with the social structure and institutions of an area.
- Activity mapping of the village
- studying about their traditional art and culture.
- studying the status of natural resources i.e .land resource, land use, water resources ,animal resources .
- studying the pattern of housing .
- studying the building construction materials , their methodology of construction both contemporary and traditional
- studying health issue of the village .
- Accessibility to the village (transportation)
- studying about the near by village and their connection with reha village .
- SWOT analysis of the village ,
- Detail study about sos village , their principles and system of working
- case-study of sos village
- case study of community centre

SOS CHILDRENS' VILLAGE

SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES INDIA

OUR VISION

Every Child belongs to a family & grows with love,
respect & security

OUR MISSION

We build families for children in need, we help to
shape their own futures, and we share in the
development of their communities

Out-of-home
family-based care

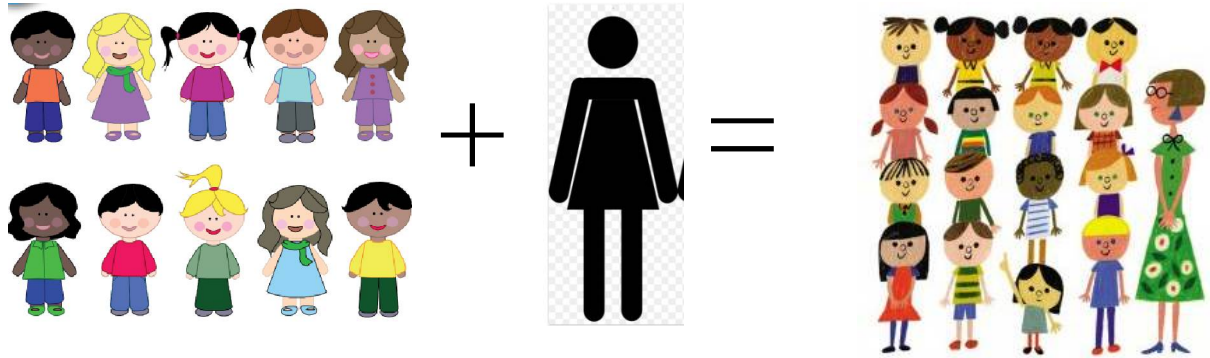
Prevent children from
losing parental care

SOS Children's
Village

Family
Strengthening

2. SOS Children's Villages India: A brief background

SOS Children's Villages of India is an independent, non-governmental, social development organization that provides family-based care for parent-less and abandoned children in India. The organization is over 50 years old in India and it advocates the concerns, rights and needs of children in need of care and protection. At SOS Children's Villages India, we are committed to the welfare of children - often throughout their entire childhood and to strengthening families and communities as a preventive measure in the fight against abandonment and social neglect.



8-10 CHILDREN

SINGLE WOMAN

FAMILY

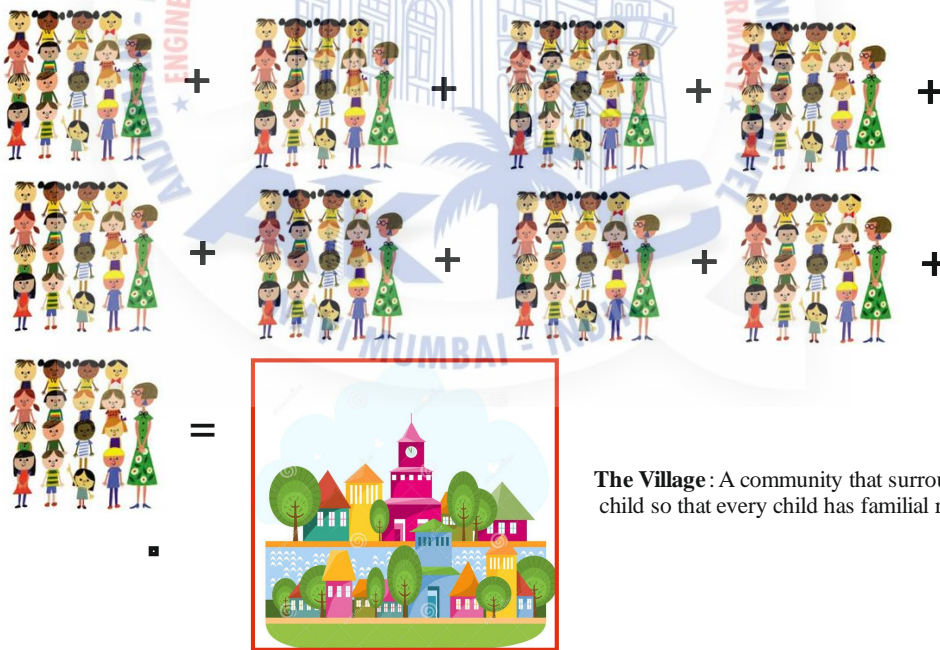
such children village combines together a group of parentless or abundant children with a single or widow woman to form a family.

The Mother: Every child in the village has a caring parent

Brothers and Sisters: Every child has a family bound and he or she grows up with a sense of sharing-caring and responsibility

The House: A place where the child has a sense of belonging and feels secure

such group of families combine to form a village type of set up for community living



The Village: A community that surrounds the child so that every child has familial roots

CASE STUDY- SOS CHILDRENS' VILLAGE HYDERADAD

LOCATION :- Kanchi Gachibowli Road, Rajender Nagar, RR District, Vottinagulapally,
Telangana 500075

SITE AREA:-2.5 hectares

NO OF PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE :-167

10 children per family + 1 mother = 1 family = 11 peoplea

total no. of families =13.....b

therefore a x b

11 x 13= 143.....c

no. of aunty = 5.....d

total no. of staff members = 7.....e

supporting or helping staff =12.....f

therefore adding c,d,e,f

143+5+7+12=**167**



Hyderabad is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the most densely populated cities in India and is also the hub for pharmaceuticals and IT industries. The growth in the city has been tremendous over the last few years, but along with that, an increase in the poverty level and illiteracy rate has also been witnessed. People are found living in poorly constructed slums where minimal hygiene is maintained. A large number of children here are found to be malnourished, who also don't have access to any education facility.

SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE HYDERABAD

SOS Children's Village in Hyderabad was established in the year 2003. It is one of the top NGOs in Hyderabad. Our aim was to help children who were neglected or abandoned by their families due to their inability to meet the needs of their children, and the ones who had lost their parents to death at a very young age. At SOS India, children are nurtured by a loving mother and have a family to call their own. At present, the total number of children under our care in Hyderabad is 148.

SOS YOUTH

Our Youth Home is at a distance of 10 km from the SOS Village, where 19 boys are being taken care of. At present, there are 58 youth boys in total staying at our facility in Hyderabad. While many are pursuing their bachelor degree course, the rest are preparing to get their first job.

In addition, the year 2016 was completely focused on improving the academic performance of children, which lead to 100% results in the 10th and 12th Board Examination. Besides academics, our youth is also motivated to excel in life with the help of workshops conducted at our premises. Brain storming sessions are done, where children are helped to realize their passion and best potential.

SOS Mothers also visit the Youth Homes and stay connected to their children. Celebration of all birthdays and festivals is done together, where quality time is spent by the mother and the child. The youth too can visit their SOS Village every once in a while and spend time with their younger siblings. All arrangements are made in order to make sure that the bond between members of the family remains secure.

FACILITIES PROVIDED IN SOS VILLAGE HYDERABAD

❖ 10 residential houses consisting of

- living room
- girls room
- boys room
- mothers room
- pooja room
- kitchen
- storage
- 2 toilet
- 2 washroom

❖ library

❖ computer room

❖ music room

❖ aunty room

❖ nursery

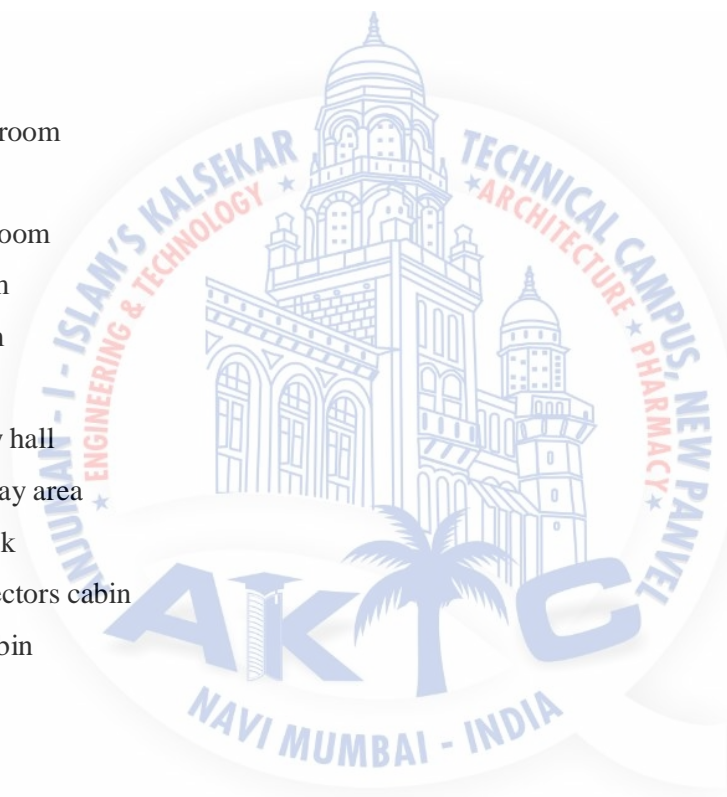
❖ community hall

❖ out door play area

❖ admin block

❖ village directors cabin

❖ security cabin



TITLE OF THESIS



CASE STUDY- SOS CHILDRENS' VILLAGE BHUJ

LOCATION :- Gada Village Rd, Bhuj, Gujarat 370020

SITE AREA:-4.5 hectares

NO OF PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE :-185

8 children per family + 1 mother = 1 family = 9 peoplea

total no. of families =11.....b

therefore a x b

9 x 11= 99..... c

no. of children in youth house = 53..... d

total no. of staff members = 12.....e

supporting or helping staff =21..... f

therefore adding c,d,e,f

99+53+12+21=**185**



SOS Children's Village Bhuj came into existence after one of the worst natural calamities of the world.

Located in the north-western state of Gujarat, Bhuj has one of the many rapidly growing economies in India. Back in 2001, the city of Bhuj was struck by one of the most terrifying earthquakes on January 26th, and devastated the whole town. The estimated count of the people who died went up to 20,000; it resulted in leaving many children parentless. Since then, Bhuj has been able to recover greatly with the help of its neighbouring cities but there is still a large portion of people who continue to live under urban poverty. Children here live at a great risk of losing parental care. The number of families who have not been able to recover from their loss after the “death quake” is massive. People live in poor conditions with sanitation levels at its bare minimum. Children do not have access to education and their parents often find it difficult

to meet even the basic needs of their family.

SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE BHUJ

After the devastation caused by an earthquake in 2001, many children were left parentless. SOS Children's Village in Bhuj is one of the NGOs in India that was formed with the sole purpose of rescuing and helping children to have a family once again. Children at SOS are nurtured under the care of a loving mother, where they also have other children of their age who become their brothers and sisters. They are enrolled in formal schools and are provided with the best possible education.

At present, SOSCV Bhuj has 130 children under its care. A number of activities are organized at regular intervals for children to have knowledge about what goes around them in society. Activities like Resilience Building, Positive Youth Development, Cyber Mentorship Training and sessions on Child Rights & Protection have been held in the Village. Among youth, awareness was also raised about Cyber Abuse. Children are constantly motivated to perform well not only in academics but also in co-curricular activities. In addition, Vocational training is also provided to children in order to realize their maximum potential.

SOS YOUTH

At present, the total number of youth at our facility is 88. While many are still in schools, others are in college pursuing their bachelor degree courses. The academic record of all youth has been consistently good. Besides academics, they are motivated to contribute in community services and its related programmes. In 2016, many of our young people took part in the Swachha Bharat Abhiyan at Shivam Park Madhpar.

While many of our youth now have well-paying jobs, some of them have also gotten married and are well settled in life.

(A) Hermann Gmeiner School

Hermann Gmeiner School in Bhuj was established in 2005 to provide education to children at a subsidized rate. The school functions in a vernacular medium and is affiliated with the Gujarat State Education Board. At present, the total number of beneficiaries in our school is 257.

Exposure to all kinds of co-curricular activities including Sports, Debate, Music and Dance is given to children at our school. A number of competitions are held every year in order to help children become competent to survive in the long run. Festivals of both National and International importance are celebrated with great zest in school.

FACILITIES PROVIDED IN SOS VILLAGE HYDERABAD

- ❖ 10 residential houses consisting of
 - living room
 - girls room
 - boys room
 - mothers room
 - pooja room
 - kitchen
 - storage
 - 2 toilet
 - 2 washroom
- ❖ library
- ❖ computer room
- ❖ music room
- ❖ aunty room
- ❖ nursery
- ❖ community hall
- ❖ out door play area
- ❖ admin block
- ❖ village directors cabin
- ❖ security cabin
- ❖ **Hermann Gmeiner School**
 - education till 8 std
 - class rooms
 - e class room
 - computer room
 - music room
 - library
 - washroom
 - open ground - gathering space
 - playing area
 - staff room
 - principals cabin
 - security cabin
- ❖ **youth house**
 - residential facility for 60 children
 - 1 room has 10 children in it
 - total no. of rooms=60
 - 2 room for care takers
 - library
 - wash room

TITLE OF THESIS



TITLE OF THESIS



TITLE OF THESIS





Project Name : SOS Children's Villages Lavezzorio Community Center
Project Location : Chicago, Illinois, USA .
Year of Completion : 2007 .
Building Type : Community Center .
Building Massing : Rectangular two-story structure .
Project Architect : Studio Gang Architects .
Owner : SOS Children's Villages .
Latitude : 41.756034 N .
Longitude : 87.638586 W .
Climate : Humid Continental .
Material of Interest : Various Concrete mixes [Portland cement, fly-ash, and slag-aggregates] .
Application : Layering of concrete for the exterior wall on southwest corner of the building .
Material Properties : Leftover concrete from neighboring projects were donated to this low budget project, were poured in horizontal layers that undulate as it moves along the building. The final layering of the different concrete mixes reveal the fluid nature of concrete before its curing while telling a story of how the building was financed.
Material Used : Concrete, Brick, Glazing

Prezi

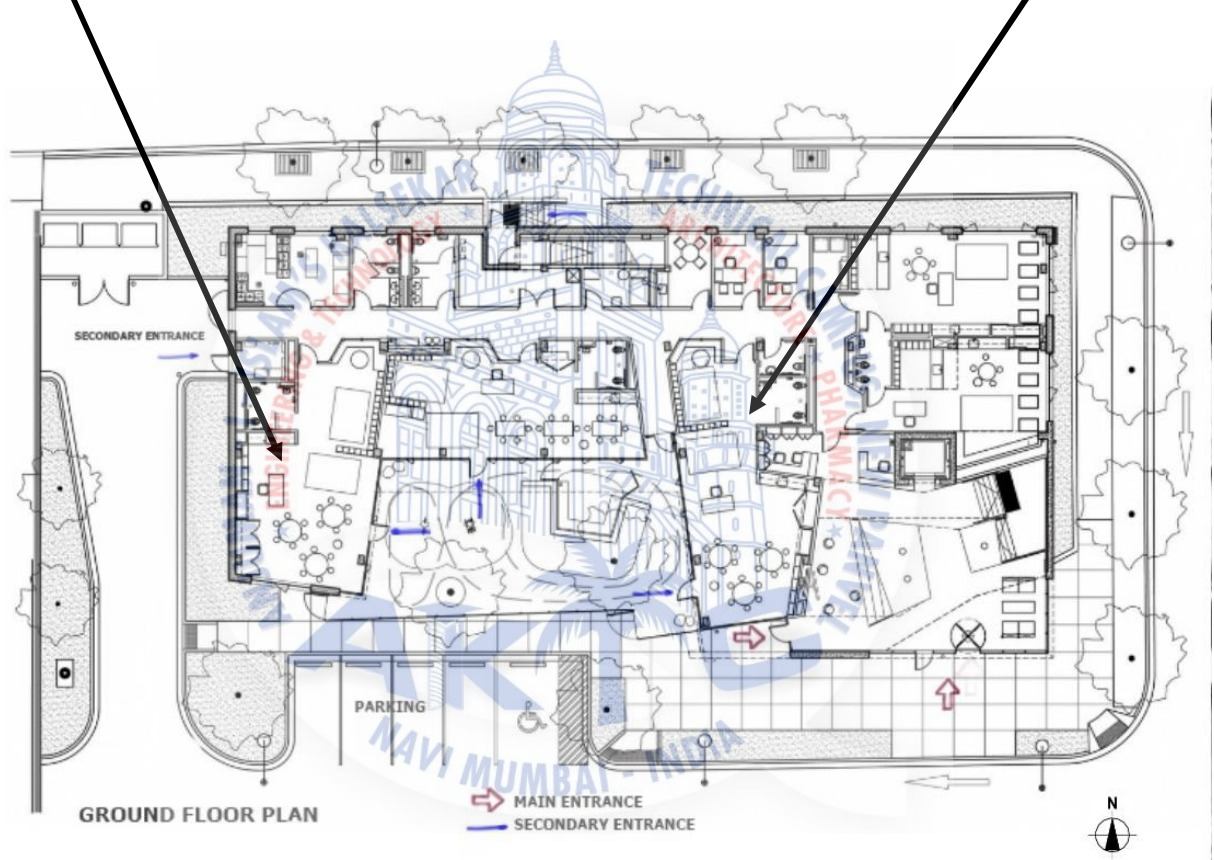
SOS
Lave



TITLE OF THESIS









GROUND FLOOR PLAN

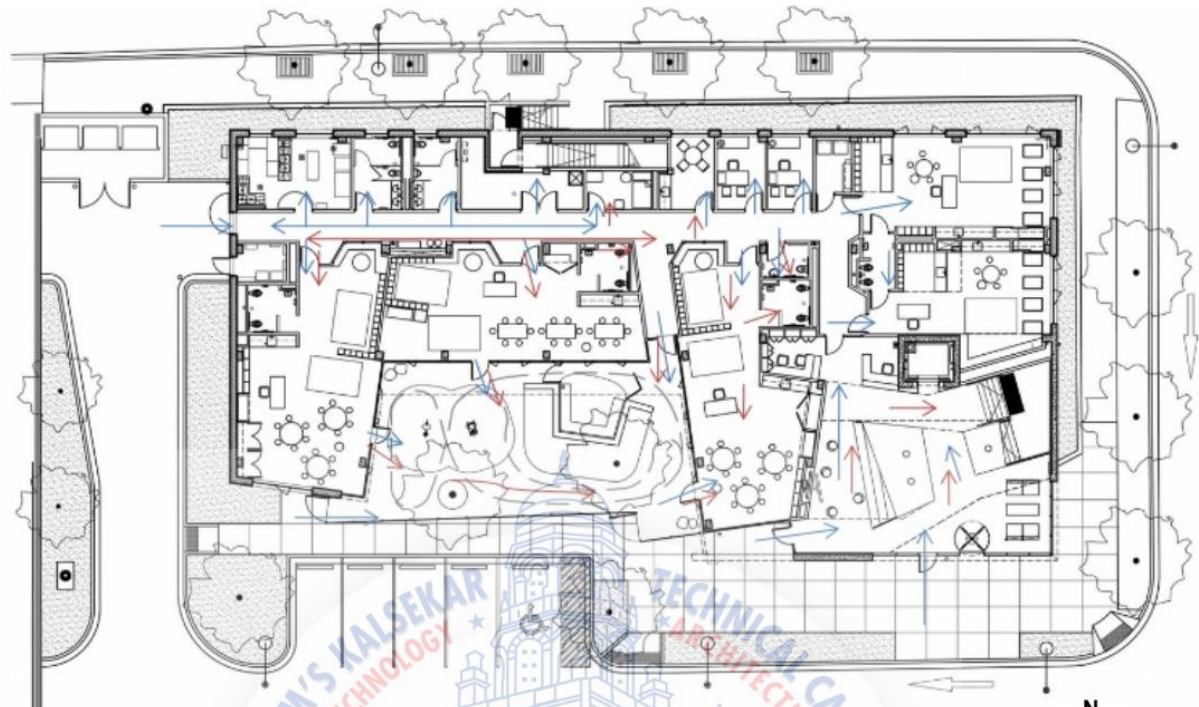
ZONING

- Lobby
- BATH ROOMS
- Day- Care Classroom
- Infant Day-Care Classroom
- Office
- Sick Room
- Mechanical
- Food Preparati



- Office
- Game Room
- Counseling
- Upper Lobby / Children's Computers
- Files
- Community Room
- Caseworkers

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

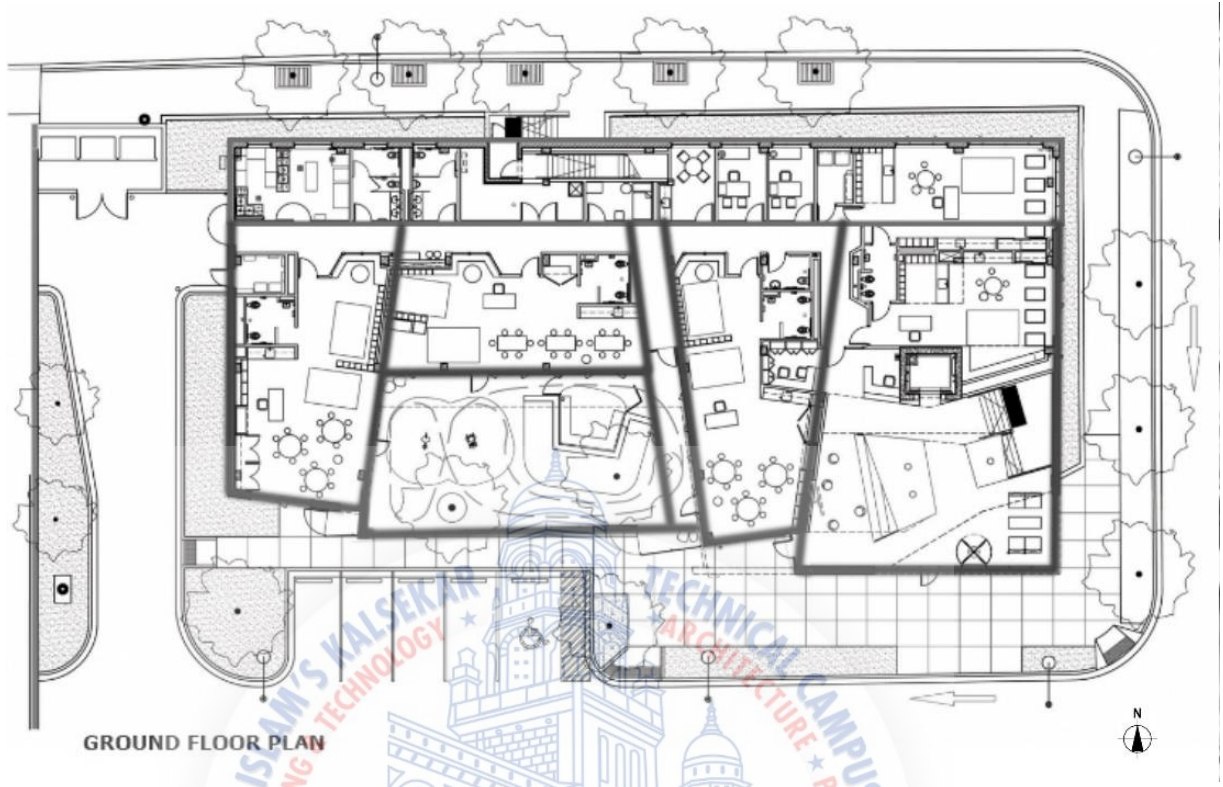
SUPERVISORS
ORPHANS

CIRCULATION PATTERN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

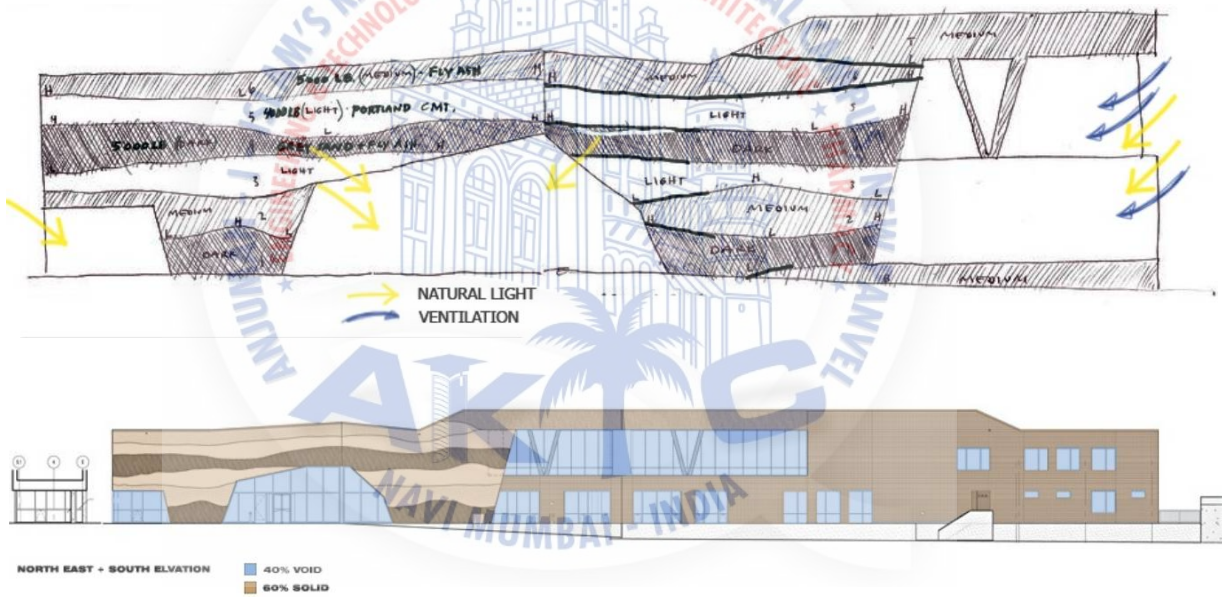
—> SUPERVISORS
—> ORPHANS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

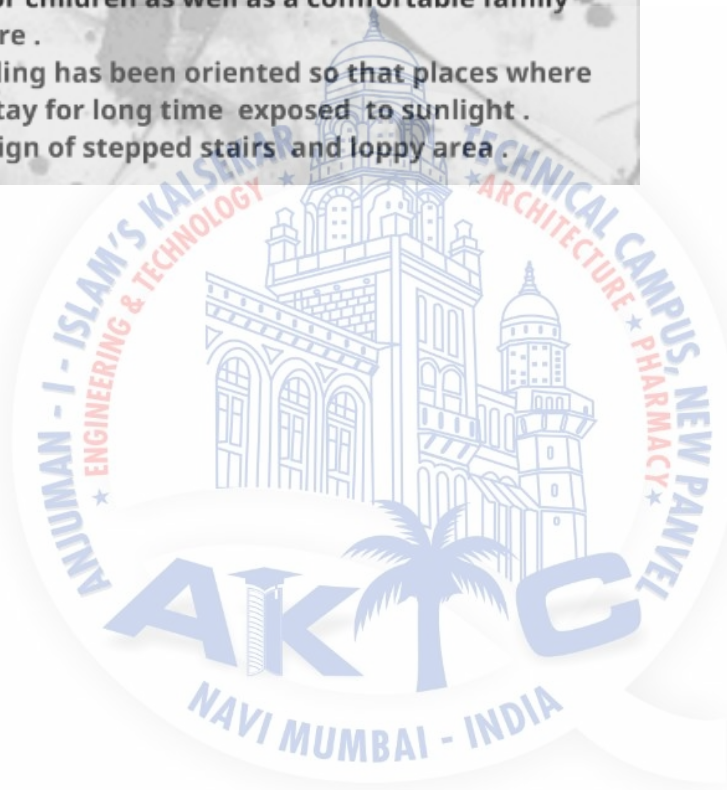
GEOMETRY





CONCLUSIONS

- large opening to adapt with the surrounding environment and make a large contact with the surrounding community to integrate orphans with the others .
- Counseling rooms are exist .
- Babies area separated completely from the rest areas .
- Multi entrances of the building provides privacy and security for children as well as a comfortable family atmosphere .
- The building has been oriented so that places where children stay for long time exposed to sunlight .
- Well design of stepped stairs and lorry area .



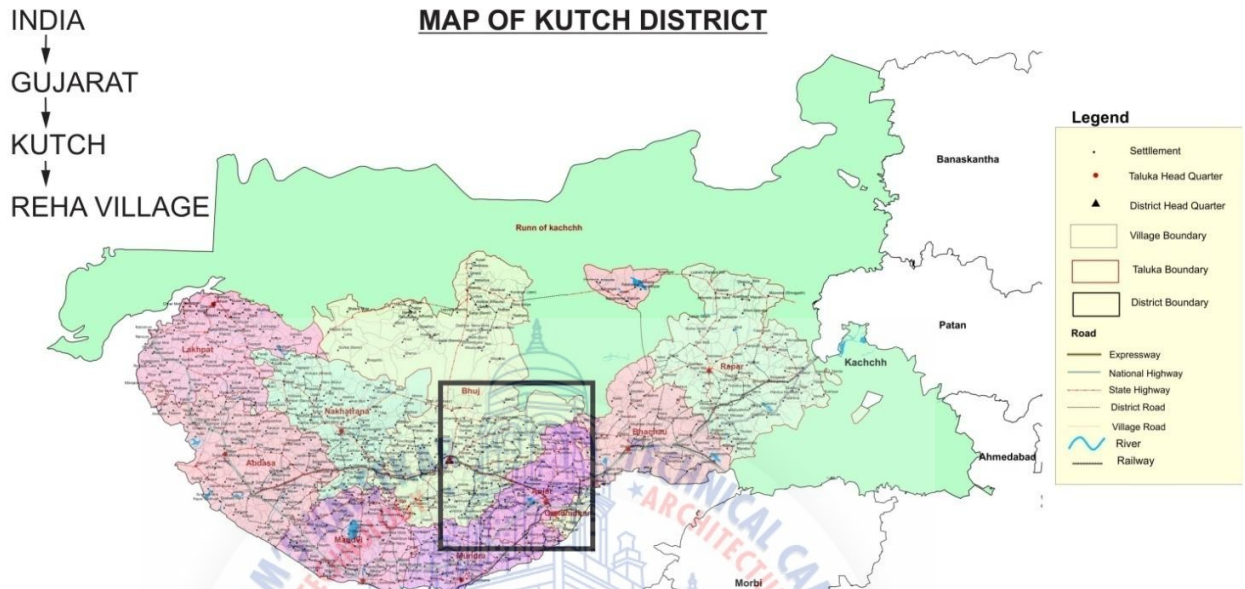
SOS Children's Villages of India, under its "model village" programme has identified *Reha*, an isolated & economically backward village in *Kutch* district of Gujarat during mid-2016. The village, comprising of two hamlets, *Mota Reha* & *Nana Reha*, having 2658 residents, is one of the "younger villages" of the state having 1079 (about 40%) children below 18 years & 1528 (about 57%) residents below the age of 35 years. A preliminary feasibility study was conducted during the month of June-July 2016, followed by a *Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)* exercise in October 2016. The findings of the feasibility study & the PRA exercise revealed that the literacy rate of the village is 68%, which is 10% below the state average. It has a significantly high rate of school drop-outs, with only about 30% school going children able to complete high school education. The study also revealed that the village has poor sanitation facilities; with more than 50% families going for open defecation. The village has no regular medical service facilities both for human & animal; no medicine shops, no pathological lab or diagnostic centres within a radius of 6-7 kilometres. Most of the people have abandoned agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities; animal husbandry is also suffering due to shortage of quality fodder, veterinary services, distress selling of milk and lack of market linkage to milk & value added milk products. The village also lacks crucial infrastructures like all-weather road, street lights, playground, public parks, entertainment facilities, village library, market information centre, internet-based service centres, markets, round-the clock public transport, etc. Among the social bottlenecks to development, issues like country liquor addiction, conservative social norms; gender discrimination; restriction of movement for women & grown-up girls, depleting male-to-female ratio, etc. top the chart. Proposed for a period of 5 years, the goal of this "Model Village" initiative is to nurture, enhance and sustain

the vibrant & dynamic socio-economic ecosystems of the Reha village, empower the village community to make optimum utilisation of their resources that enable them to increase their asset-base and enhance their income generation opportunities. This initiative will improve the flow of information & services to the village, making the village community more resilient & informed, and will help enhance an environment of social equity & social justice, while ensuring participation of all sections, particularly women in all the developmental activities in the village. Some of the important milestones planned to be achieved under this “Model Village” initiative is to increase the literacy level by 10% (thereby, making it at-par with the literacy rate of the Gujarat state), bringing down school drop-out rates to 0% (from present rate of about 30%), open defecation free village, increase family income by at least 200%, formation & strengthening of various community structures such as *Bal Panchayats*, *youths clubs*, *Self-Help Groups (25 numbers)*, village education committee, village health committee, etc., to ensure their full participation in the development of their village and strengthen school management committees, *gram sabha* & *gram panchayat* to secure different Government projects & benefits, bringing in bank finances for the economic activities, establishing market linkages to the enterprises and facilitate construction & renovation of essential infrastructures in the village like all-weather roads, street lights, village library, play-ground, public park, value-addition centres for agriculture & dairy products etc. which will lead to holistic development of the village.

TITLE OF THESIS



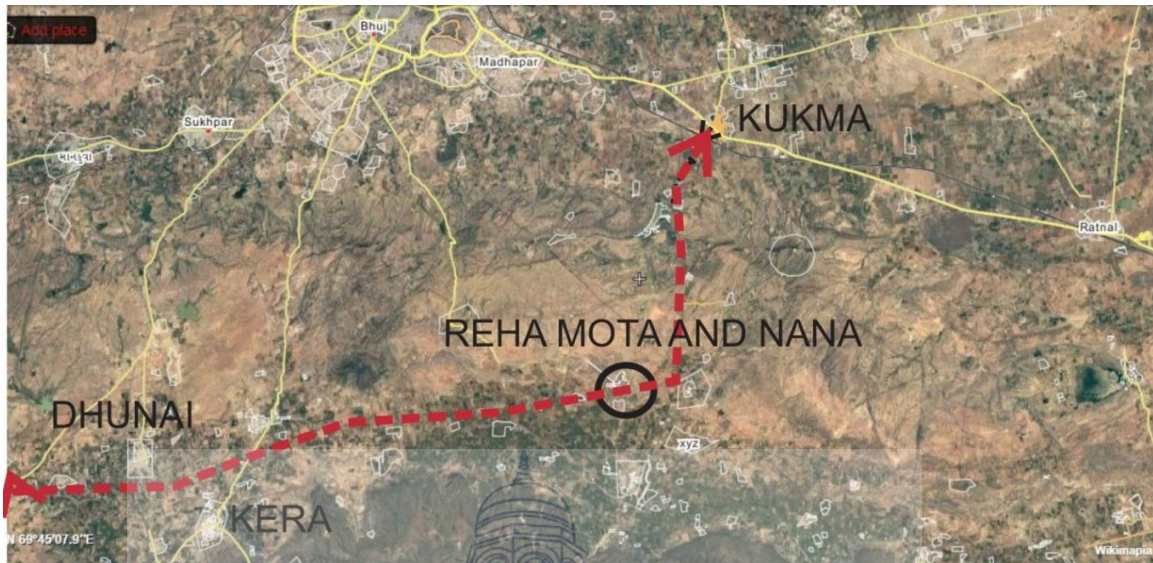
LOCATION OF REHA VILLAGE



Reha is located in Bhuj Taluka in *Kutch* District of Gujarat state.

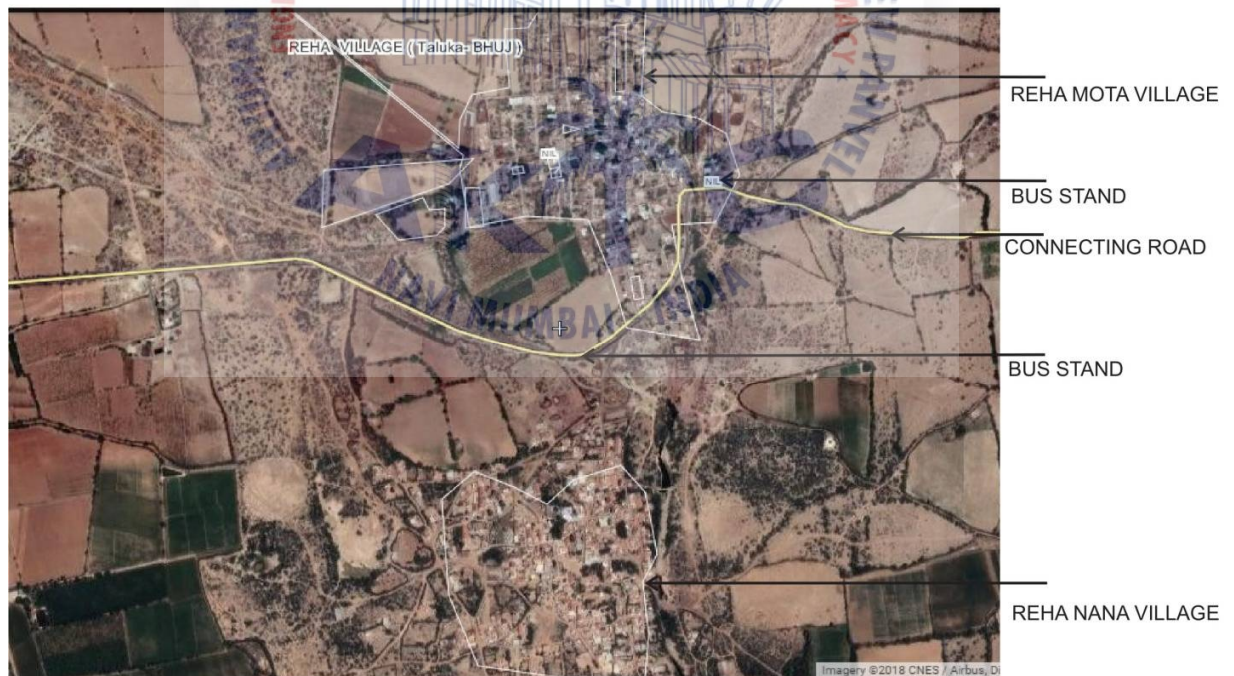
- It is located 346 KM West from State capital Gandhinagar and 16 KM South-East from District headquarters Bhuj
- The village is situated slightly off-the-road and the nearest bus stops are located at Ler & Kukma, which are 4 KM & 6 KM away from the village respectively.
- Nearest rail stations are situated at Kukma (6 KM) and Bhuj (16 KM) respectively; while the nearest Airport is at Bhuj which is 16 KM





Map showing connectivity of the village from bhuj

- One can reach reach Reha from Bhuj via Madhapar or Sukhpar, Reha is directly connected to Kukma and Dhunai by means of road network, whcih are market places Kukma is at a distance of 6km ,while dhunai is at a distance of 15km



Map showing connectivity of the Reha nana village and Reha mota village

TITLE OF THESIS



ABOUT VILLGE

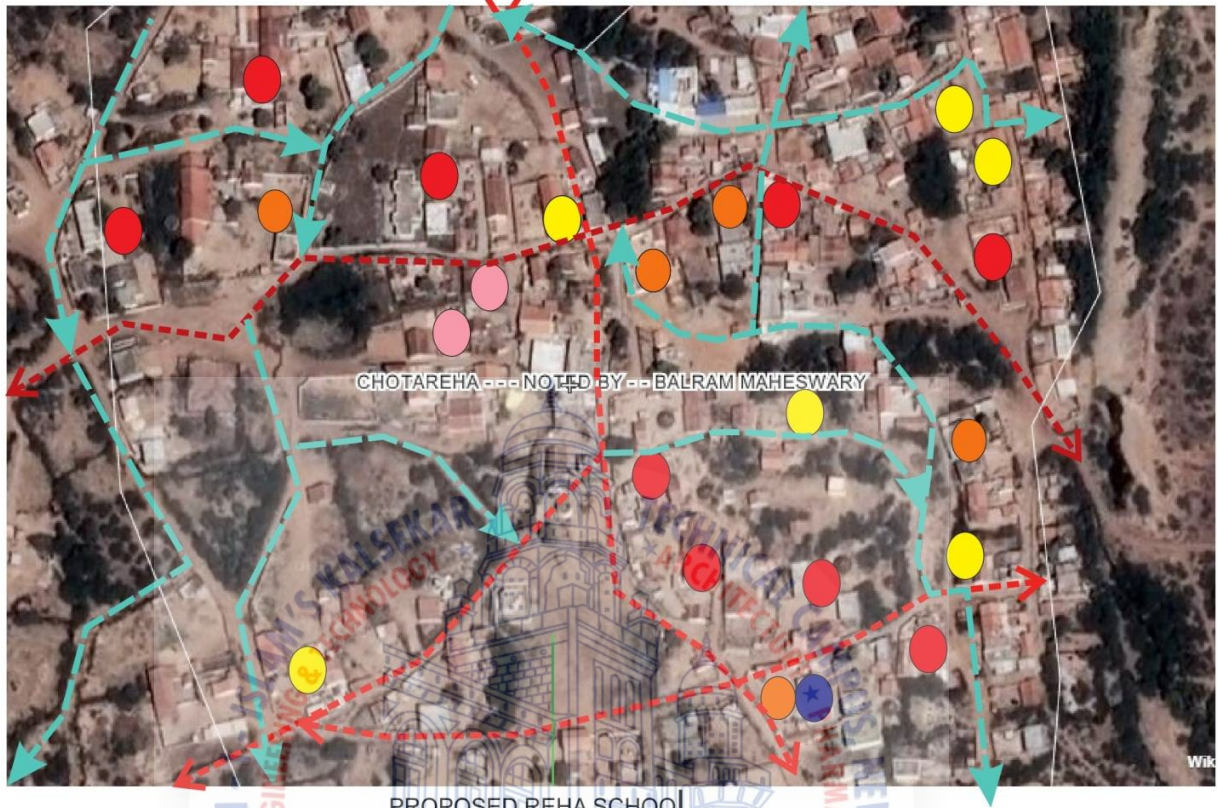
- Reha is an old village, having a history of its own since last 400 years, when it used to be a village of army-men, agriculturists & artisans who worked in the durbar of the king of the Kutch region.
- Till date, the majority community of the village is from the durbar clan, who are comparatively economically well-off in context of the village.
- The village Reha is divided into two parts or hamlets, called Mota (meaning Big) & Nana (meaning Small) Reha respectively.
- The total population of the village is 2658, belonging to 566 families
- There are 3 major communities in the village
 - the Durbar community (General)
 - the muslim minority (OBC)
 - the harijan community (SC)
- The majority of the population are engaged in agriculture & allied activities and also unskilled casual labour works.
- The women from the durbar community are skilled artisans
 - traditional handloom
 - garment works such as bhandini
 however, they do it more as a hobby, rather than a profession.
 - The harijans (SC) are mainly landless casual workers they are engaged in unskilled works in both the farm & non-farm sectors.
- rearing of cattle & goats
- The minority (muslim) community of the village are skilled craftsmen
 - knives making
 - bell making
 - household equipment making









map of Reha Mota

map of Reha Mota



MAP OF REHA NANA



INDEX FOR REHA NANA AND REHA MOTA MAP		KNIFE MAKING
		EMBRODARY
		COPPER BELL MAKING
		MASON'S HOUSE
		GROCERY SHOP
		MAIN ROAD
		SECONDARY ROAD
	TERTIARY ROAD	

Analysis of traditional crafts sector of iron Knife & weaponry making:

Iron knife & weaponry making has been a 400- year old traditional & indigenous skill of the minority communities in Reha village.

But of-late this 400 year old enterprise is facing the threatof extinction due to several internal & externalfactors; which includes among others, the factors like stiff competition from the cheap but similar

- China-made products
- high cost of raw material
- no direct access to the markets of raw material as well as the manufactured products
- high commission by middlemen
- lack of bank finance,
- lack of resources for promotion

. As a result, the new generation youths are not willing topursue this craft as a means of livelihood.



- Bhatti is required to melt the metal -size 1.5m x 1.5m
- Open space outside the bhatti area -4m x 6m
- Closed space is required for framing ,cutting ,shaping, etc.
- For the shaping purpose min 4m x4m area is needed for a single person to sit and work with the machines.
- Proper ventilation is needed because while shaping the knife ,alot of metal powder is generated which makes the place uncomfortable.



Iron craftsmen working with outdated equipments in worn-out working sheds



Traditional iron weaponry decorative product of craftsmen of Reha village

- the village that almost half of the families of this craft-work have migrated to other areas of the state, country and even abroad during past two decades.
- The situation is so grave that out of about 250 people who were actively involved in this unique crafts two decades back, only about 60 people are there at present in the village who are pursuing the same as a major means of their livelihood.
- If quick action is not taken to restore this livelihood, it will die down over time.

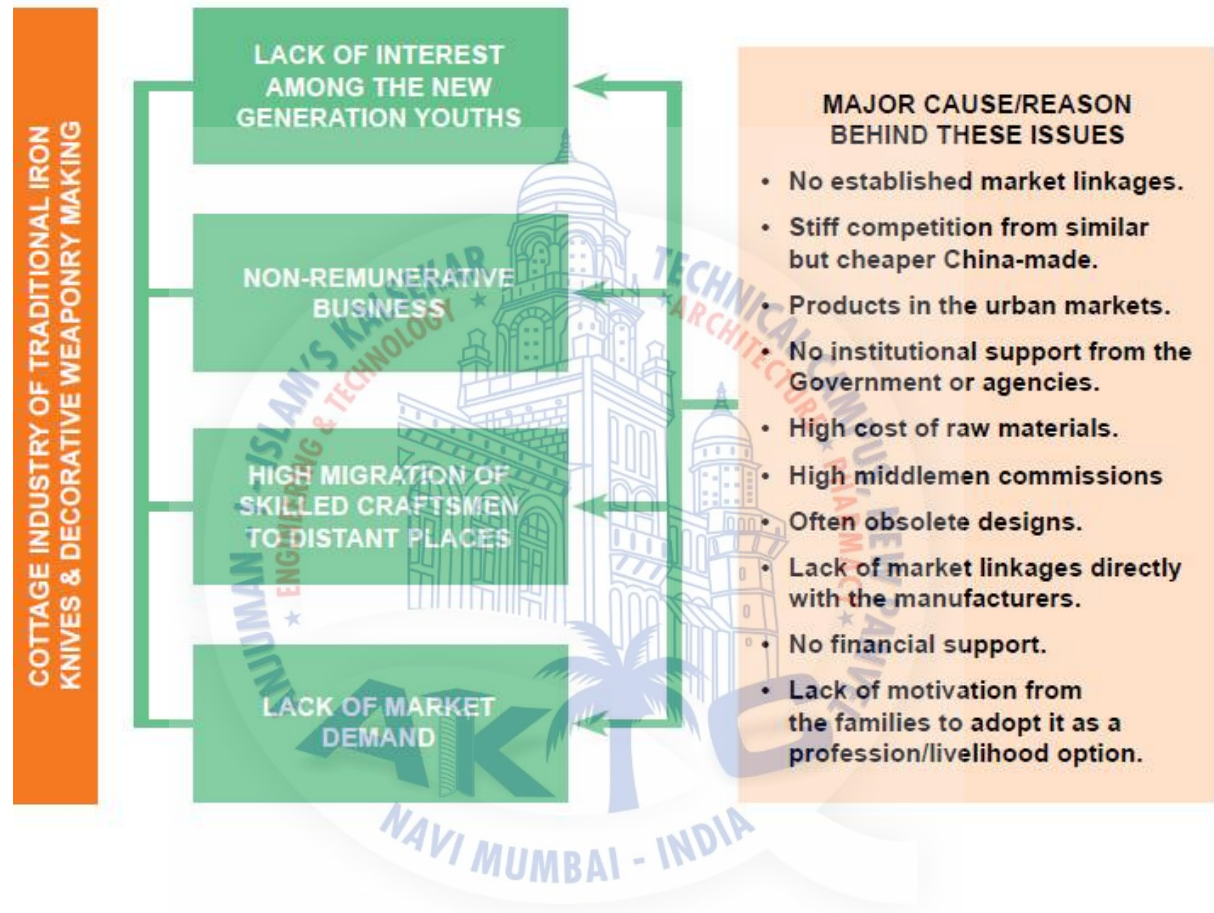


Table 22: The status of the traditional crafts sector of iron knife making

Details of the craftsmen	Number of craftsmen
Craftsmen who are skilled in traditional knife & weaponry making	123
Craftsmen who at present are actively involved in this craft	57
Craftsmen who are skilled, but practice it more as a hobby than as a source of livelihood	12
Craftsmen who are skilled, but no longer involved in it and changed their profession altogether	54
Total	246

The charts below explains in detail the most prominent issues/problems related to the major livelihood sector that is traditional iron knives and decorative weaponry making in the village Reha along with the major causes/ reasons behind these issues

5.3. Sector: Handicrafts (Cottage industry of traditional iron knives & decorative weaponry making)



Analysis of traditional crafts sector of handloom:

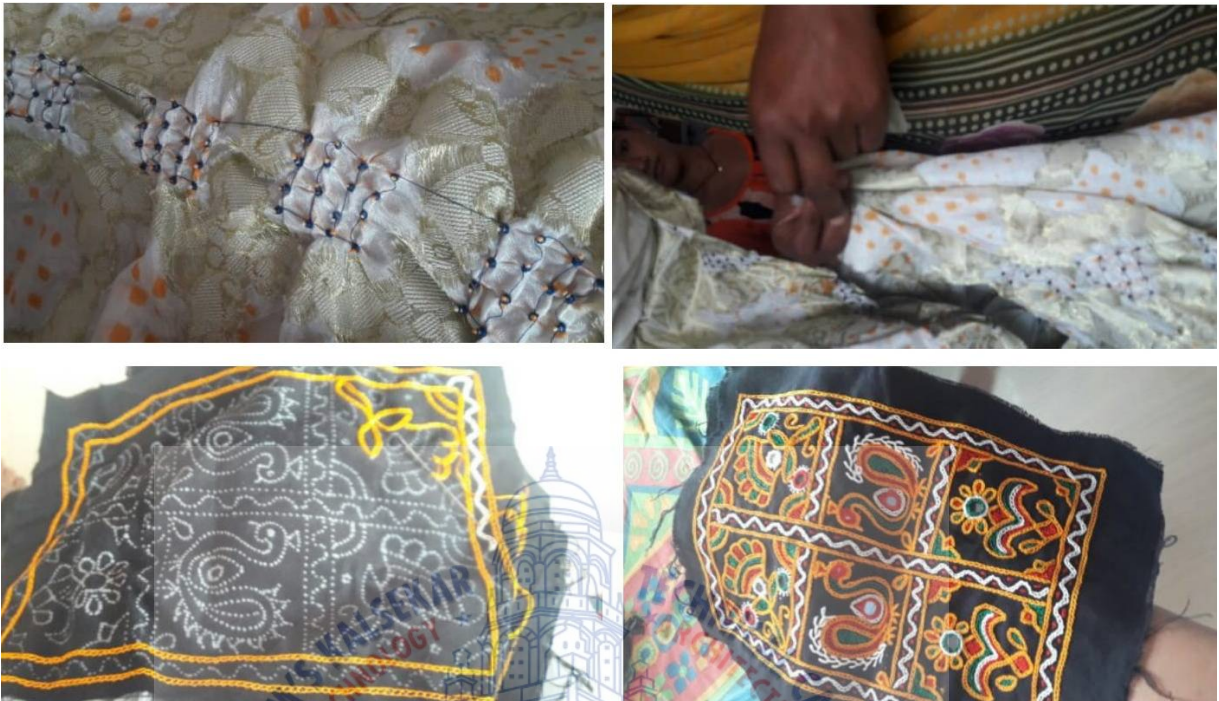
- Traditional handloom & designer cloth product making has been a traditional skill acquired
- by the womenfolk of the village Reha for generations.
- Almost all the females of 16 years & above from the *Rajput/Durbar* and minority communities are expert craftswomen in the traditional craftwork called *bandhani* & *bharat* and also in manufacturing of woollen garments & designer cloth products.
- However, the majority of these ladies in the village practice these skills more as a hobby rather than taking it up as a serious profession.
- Some craftswomen however, have taken it up as an additional means of income.
- They use to receive bulk production orders along with the required raw materials from some local cloths merchants.
- There is a great scope to upgrade this crafts sector in the village through skill development trainings,
- enterprise formation, facilitating bank finance and streamlining market linkages.
- *Table 23* elaborates
 - the status of the traditional cloth crafts sector in the village Reha.



Handloom crafts-women of Reha with their designer products

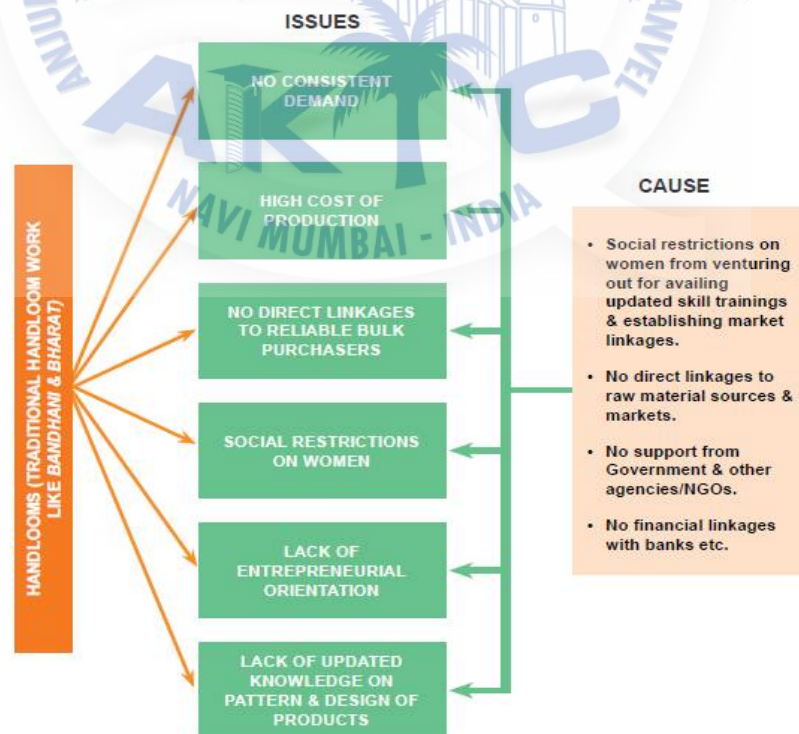
Table 23: The status of the traditional cloth crafts sector in the village Reha. (Source: Focused Group Discussion (FGD) during PRA exercise, October 2016)

Sl. No	Details of the crafts-women	Number of crafts-women
1.	Crafts-women who are skilled in traditional cloth-crafts.	560
2.	Crafts-women who at present are actively involved in this craft	356
3.	Crafts-women who are skilled, but practice it more as a hobby than a livelihood	189
4.	Ckilled crafts-women, no longer practicing & changed their priorities altogether	15

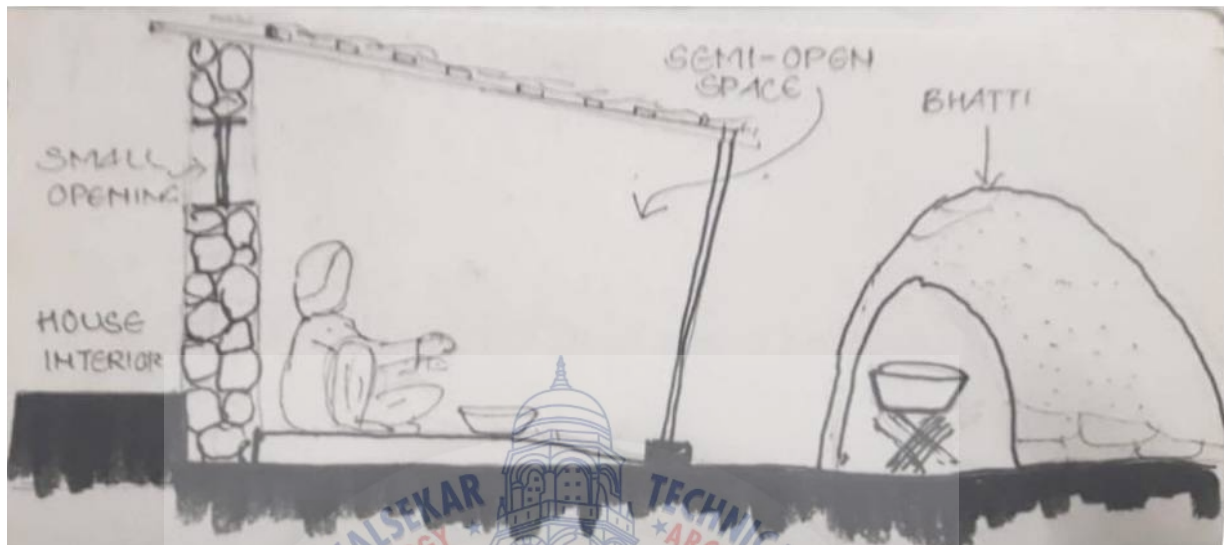


- For bhandhni and embrodary work a closed space of min 4m x 4m is required for a single person to sit comfortably , keep the materials and work.
- Proper light into the structure is required as the work has very minute details to be done

5.4 Sector: Handlooms (Traditional handloom work like bandhani & bharat)



Analysis of traditional crafts sector of copper bell making:-



- Semi-open space outside the bhatti area for preparation purpose
- Bhatti is required to melt the metal -size 1.5m x 1.5m
- Closed space is required for framing ,cutting ,shaping, etc.
- For the shaping purpose min 4m x4m area is needed for a single person to sit and work with the machines.
- Proper ventilation is needed because while shaping the bells ,alot of metal powder is generated which makes the place uncomfortable.

TITLE OF THESIS



Demographic Profile of Reha Village

- There are a total of 566 families in the village, 271 in Nana Reha while 295 in Mota Reha hamlets respectively.
- The total population of the village is 2658, with an average family size close to 5.
- The table below shows the age-wise & gender wise distribution of the village population
- At present, a little over 51% of the village population are male, while close to 49% are female..

➤ **An analysis of Table 1 shows**

- **that while 40% of the total population falls under the in-study bracket (below 18 years), about 48% population are in the bracket of active working age.**
- **This leaves only about 12% of the population in the village who are under the bracket of senior citizens.**
- **This is an interesting and positive pointer for the village as there will be no shortage of active manpower in the village for a long time to come.**

Table 1: Age-wise & gender-wise distribution of population of Reha village

Name of the Village	Name of the Village	Below 18 years		18 to 50 years		More than 50 years	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Reha	Mota Reha	291	260	347	328	75	68
	Nana Reha	266	262	323	295	77	66
	Total	557	522	670	623	152	134

Table 2: The different categories of residents in the village who are in social distress.

(Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Name of the Village	Types of social distress	Numbers of residents in social distress	Number of residents availing pensions/welfare programmes/schemes
Reha	Widow leading household	60	10 (widow pension)
	Old age people	198	20 (old age pension)
	Orphans (one parent alive)	15	
	Orphans (none of the parents alive)	11	X
	Physically challenged	X	17 (state transport pass)
	Child labour	X	X
	Migrated families (due to economic distress)	200	Not applicable

- There are **60 households in the village which are headed by single women**, most of them are widow
(However, they are yet to be linked to any social welfare schemes of the state government.)
- There are **198 old age people out of which 20 people get pension**, so 178 old age people are unemployed.
- Similarly, **there are 15 children having single parent and 11 child having lost both the parents in the village.**
- The children who have lost one of their parents are taken care of by their living parents and the child who has lost both the is living with her close relatives.
- However, none of them yet have access to benefits of any welfare schemes.
- There is no case of child labour reported till date from the village.
- **Therefore is a requirement of sustained capacity building in this direction.**

Educational Infrastructure:

- There are four *anganwadi (balwadi centres)*, two each in the two hamlets of the village, which caters to the pre-school education & other developmental needs of the children below the age of 6 years. There are 70 infants (0-3 years) who do not go to anganwadi centres.
- *Tables 6* below shows the distribution of children (below 6 years of age) in the *Anganwadi* centres of Reha
- village and the distribution of school going children as per age & gender (*Table 7*).
- The village has three schools, out of which one is high school having education up to class X,
- whereas the other two, one each in the two hamlets have education facility up to class VII.
- There are a total of 781 children who go to either of the 3 schools present in the village. While 405 numbers are from the *Mota Reha* hamlet, there maining 376 are from *Nana Reha* hamlet

Table 6: Distribution of children (in age group 0-6 years) in the Anganwadi centres of Reha village.

Name of the village	Name of the hamlets/sub-village	Total no. of Anganwadi centres	Total no. of Children	Male Child	Female Child
Reha	Mota Reha	02	173	103	70
	Nana Reha	02	152	82	70
Total		04	325	185	140

Table 7: Distribution of school going children as per age & gender in both the hamlets of Reha village.

Name of the village	Name of the hamlets/ sub-village	Male child		Female child		Total
		7 to 12	13 to 18	7 to 12	13 to 18	
Reha	Mota Reha	142	34	182	47	405
	Nana Reha	139	7	204	26	376
	Total	281	41	386	73	781

Table 8: The statistics of school dropouts in the village Reha. (Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Name of the village	Name of the hamlets/sub-village	Number of school dropouts	
		Male	Female
Reha	Mota Reha	46	34
	Nana Reha	21	12
	Total	67	46

Total no. of children= 1079
children going to anganwadi centre=140
children going to school=781(out of which 113 no. of children are drop out students
therefore no. of children that do not go school =158



Village anganwadi centre: an infrastructure under-used



Children at the village anganwadi centre



One of the primary schools in the village

The literacy level is 68% which 10% lower as compared to state literacy level, hence there is a requirement of increasing the literacy level of the village for uplifting the society.

TITLE OF THESIS



Pattern of housing:

There are three types of housing patterns in the village namely

- *Pukka* (RCC roof, brick & cemented walls)
- *Semi Pukka* (Clay tile roof, brick & cemented walls)
- *kutchra* (mud wall, thatchroof).

Out of a total of 550 houses in the village,

- 64 are *Pukka* (12%)
- 367 are *Semi Pukka* (67%)
- 119 houses are of *Kutchra* category (21%).

Table 4 shows the statistics of housing in the Reha village.

Table 4: Statistics of housing pattern in the Reha village. (Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Name of the village	Name of the hamlets/ sub-village	Housing pattern & number			Total
		Pakka	Semi Pukka	Kucha	
Reha	Mota Reha	42	191	67	300
	Nana Reha	22	176	52	250
	Total	64	367	119	550

Pukka, semi pukka & kutchra houses exist in the village





THE HOUSES ARE
PLASTERED WITH
LIME



MANDIR



STREET VIEW



STREET VIEW

Health infrastructure:

- The Reha village does not have any permanent infrastructure for health & medical services.
- There is no PHC, CHC, diagnostic clinic or hospital in the village.
- The nearest Government PHC is located about 7 KM away from the village, whereas, the closest major hospitals having multi speciality medical facilities are located in Bhuj, 16KM away.
- The health needs of the people in the village are addressed, at present, by the mobile health services of the state government, which visits the village twice every week, on Mondays & Fridays.
- However, this only fulfils the basic needs as there remains shortage of medical practitioners & medicines in these mobile health services and They are not fully equipped to deal with the emergency situations, especially in the issues ,related to pregnant women & new-born babies.
- According to the senior participants of the ,*Focussed group discussion* held as a part of the *Participatory Rapid Rural Appraisal* exercise, there is an urgent requirement of awareness amongst people and the need for facility regarding medication.

Table 9: The status of health infrastructure facilities in Reha village. (Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Name of the village	Name of the hamlets/sub-village	Health & Medical Facilities available in the Reha village				Remarks
		PHC	CHC/SHC	Clinic/ Medicine store	Mobile medical van facility	
Reha	Mota Reha	X	X	X	Twice a week (Mondays and Fridays)	Basic & functioning infrastructure available in the Chakar kotad which is 7 KM away from Reha village.
	Nana Reha	X	X	X		

Table10: Common & most frequent health issues of the village. (Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Health issues	Approximate number of cases reported till date
ENT	700
Asthma	100
Gynaecological	40
UTI	60
STD/HIV AIDS	0
Kidney Stone	30
Anaemia	240
Total	1170

Status of Natural Resources:

i. Land Resources

The village is spread over 1400 Ha (approximately) land
Table 11 shows the distribution of land in Reha.

Table 11: distribution of land in Reha. (Source: Focused Group Discussion (FGD) during PRA exercise, October 2016)

Name of the village	Types of Land	Area in hectare* (*figures are approximate only)
Reha (mota & nana)	Human settlement area	980
	Dry Land (under agriculture)	210
	Wet Land (under agriculture)	40
	Waste Land (twoer land) for grazing	90
	Forest Land	70
	Temple Land	10
	Total Land	1400

Soil type

- The soil type in the village is sandy(80%) and sandy-loam (20%).



- A total of 250 Ha of village land is under agriculture, out of which only 40 Ha (less than 10%) is irrigated.
- The irrigated land belongs to the relatively economically well off families of the village who could afford electrically run bore wells to irrigate their crop-lands.

The major agriculture crops of the village with approximate areas are given in *Table 12*

Table 12: Major agriculture crops of the village with approximate areas under cultivation.
(Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Name of the village	Important agri produces of the village	Area in hectare* (*figures are approximate only)
Reha	Seasonal vegetables	25
	Ground nuts	10
	Cotton	70
	Caster	80
	Fodder grass and plants	20
	Others (fruits included)	45
	Total	250

Table 19 shows the major crops in kharif season along with production & rate of selling:

Table 19: Major crops of kharif & Ravi seasons

Cropping season	Name of Crop	Avg. Production per acre (in quintals)	Avg. Rate per quintiles (Rs.)
Kharif	Ground Nuts	4	4000
	Cotton	6	5000
	Bazzara	6	1500
	Moong	2.5	5500
	Guvar	3.5	2700
Ravi	Corianders	5	5000
	Wheat	10	1700
	Mustard	4	900

ii. Water Resources:

- Reha has been struggling with the issue of shortage of clean drinking water for last two decades. Previously, there were few natural & man-made ponds & lakes which contained water round the year.
- The water table was also shallow and people earlier dug wells as a source of clean water for drinking.
- However, over decades, the weather & climate changed and all the natural sources of water around the village dried up.
- The ground water table is very low and it is not possible to access it by digging wells.
- At present, the only source of water, both drinking & agriculture, is the government supply through pipelines.
- Out of 547 households under this survey, 396 households have water connection; while 148 households, situated in the upper part of village, don't have the same due to the lack of required water pressure to reach those heights.
- *Table 13* shows the status of water resources in the Reha village.

Table 13: The status of water resources in Reha village. (Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Name of the village	Name of the hamlets/ sub-village	Sources of water					Don't have water connection
		Lake (dry)	Well (dry)	Water connection at home	Bore well in field	Water tank	
Reha	Mota Reha	0	3	195	200	0	105
	Nana Reha	7	0	201	50	2(60000 litres & 30000 litres)	46
Total		7	3	396	250	2	151



rainwater harvesting tank for irrigation and irrigation channel for cotton plantation.

Hence there is a need for conservation or harvesting of water and while designing sandy soil properties should be taken into consideration in terms of planning, structural material selection and vegetation.

Access to Public Amenities/Services:

Though the village is only about 16 KM from the district headquarter town of Bhuj, Reha, till date, is on an average 4-5 KM away from the crucial public amenities including that of

- medical care
- medicine shops
- highway
- bus stop
- train station
- veterinary services
- banks, ATMs
- colleges
- markets etc.

Table 3: Access of villagers of Reha to different public amenities (Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Community/Public Infrastructure	Status of access of the public amenities by the villagers of Reha	Distance from Reha village (in KM)
Panchayat Office	Inside the village. At <i>Mota Reha</i> .	0
PHC (Primary Health Centre)	Not present inside the village. The nearest ones are at <i>Kotada</i> and at <i>Kukma</i>	5 (<i>Kotada</i>) and 12 (<i>Kukma</i>)
Medical clinic/dispensary & medical stores	Not inside the village. Nearest clinic (dispensary) is situated at <i>Kotada</i> and <i>Kukma</i>	5 (<i>Kotada</i>) and 12 (<i>Kukma</i>)
Veterinary Clinic (functioning)	Not present inside the village. The nearest one is at <i>Madhapar</i>	17
Schools (Primary / Secondary / Higher Secondary)	Inside the village. 2 (up to Class VII) 1 (from Class VII – X)	0
Higher secondary schools/ Junior college	Not inside the village. Nearest one is at <i>Kukma</i>	12
Graduate college	Not inside the village. Nearest one is at Bhuj, the District Headquarter town	17
Post Graduate College / R&D institutions / Universities	Not inside the village. Nearest one is at Bhuj, the District Headquarter town	17
Skill Development Institutions/ Vocational Training Institutions/ITI	Not inside the village. Nearest one is at Bhuj, the District Headquarter town	17
Madrassa	Inside the village.	1
Temples	Inside the village.	9
Masjid	Inside the village.	1
Community Halls	Inside the village.	2

Table 3: Access of villagers of Reha to different public amenities (Source: PRA exercise, October 2016)

Community/Public Infrastructure	Status of access of the public amenities by the villagers of Reha	Distance from Reha village (in KM)
Post Office	Inside the village.	1 (sub-post office)
School Library	Inside the village.	3
Community/Public library	Not inside the village. Nearest one is at Bhuj, the District Headquarter town	
Bus Facility	3 buses run per day to & fro Bhuj	4
Major Bus Stand	Not inside the village. Nearest one is at <i>Kukma</i>	12
Telephone facility (landline & private mobile)	Connected through both BSNL landline & private mobile companies	0
Road	Connected to the highway by a black-top single-lane road (3 KM long). Village roads are not cemented; they are both earthen & sandy.	3 (to major highway)
Water reservoirs (functioning)	None. A few ponds present, but dry. 2 water tanks are functioning to store government supply water (total capacity 90,000 litres)	
Bore-wells (Public)	None	
Bore-wells (Private)	25 (but none functioning)	
Dug water wells (functioning)	0	
Hand pumps	0	
Cable connection	Connected. A total of 453 house-holds (almost 80%) have connections to cable TV.	0

provides the scenario of access to the different public services & amenities by the village community of Reha.

Analysis of Social Resources:

i. Status of Social Institutions: The Reha village has a number of social institutions, both in functional as well as in semi or non-functional state.

Table 15 shows types & status of the different social institutions present in Reha.

Social Institutions	Status at present
NGOs (functional)	At present there is no NGO working in the Reha village. There were a number of NGOs working for a few years in the village immediately after the devastating earthquake of 2001. The projects are all closed now.
Cooperative society / Producer Company etc.	A functional milk cooperative, namely <i>Sarhad Milk Cooperative Society</i> has a milk collection centre inside the village; to which, the villagers, mainly the members belonging to the upper caste <i>Rajput/Durgah</i> community sell their milk & milk products. However it is open for everybody in the village.
Industry & Enterprise	A registered cottage industry of iron work & manufacture of iron knives & weaponry souvenirs owned by an individual craftsman is present inside the village. The owner is an award-winning traditional craftsman and government registered master trainer. Apart from this, there are 30-40 numbers of similar cottage industries in iron knives manufacturing are present in the village..
Gram Panchayat (PRI)	There is one <i>Gram Panchayat</i> namely, the <i>Juth Gram Panchayat</i> in the village, which takes care of the developmental & statutory activities of both the hamlets of the Reha village. The same is located at the <i>Mota Reha</i> hamlet.
Religious institutions	9 temples, 1 <i>masjid</i> , 1 <i>dargah</i> & 1 <i>edgah</i> within the limits of the village.
Anganwadi centre	There are 2 <i>Anganwadi</i> centres in both the hamlets. They take care of the pre-school education, health & nutritional aspects of the children belonging to the 3-6 years age.
Community Hall	1 common hall is present inside the village and is open to all the communities. Apart from this, all the communities have their own community halls which are used for their socio-religious celebrations & ceremonies.
Library	All the 3 schools have their own school libraries for the students. However, the quantity as well as the quality of the books is poor, mainly due to the lack of fund. There is no community/public library present inside the Reha village.

The different type of livelihood activities and average approximate income of the village

Table 18: The different types of Livelihood activities & average approximate income of the villagers of Reha.
(Source: Livelihood mapping (LM) & Focused Group Discussion (FGD) during PRA exercise, October 2016)

	Types of Livelihood Activities	Number of dependent families		Seasons of the year	Days in a year	approximate monthly income
		Primary	Secondary			
1	Animal Husbandry	35	66	All	365	Rs.9000/- p.m.
2	Agriculture	100	0	Monsoon / Winter	315	Rs.12000/- p.m.
3	Craft work (20-Son)	55	0	All		Rs.6500/- p.m.
4	Casual Labourer (125-Son & 2 Daughter)	297	30	All	240	Rs.7500/- p.m.
5	Carpenter (24-Son)	26	0	Summer / Winter	295	Rs.6500/- p.m.
6	Welder (3-Son)	6	0	All	317	Rs.6500/- p.m.
7	Masonry (13-Son)	18	0	All	295	Rs.7500/- p.m.
8	Petty Shop	6	0	All	345	Rs.5500/- p.m.
9	Job	32	0	All	317	Rs.9000/- p.m.
10	Handi-Craft	0	35	All	365	Rs.2500/- p.m.
11	Bandhani Work	0	62	All	365	Rs.2000-2500/-
12	Agri. Labourer	37	16	Monsoon / Winter	210	Rs.6500/- p.m.
13	Anganwadi Helper	0	1	All	317	Rs..3500/- p.m.
14	Asha Worker	0	2	All	317	Rs.6500/- p.m.
15	Barber Shop	4	0	All	345	Rs.5500/-
16	Contractor	1	0	All	295	Rs.15000/- p.m.
17	Cycle Shop	1	0	All	335	Rs.3000/- p.m.
18	Driving (11-Son)	29	0	All	317	Rs.7500/- p.m.
19	Electrician	2	0	All	317	Rs.7500/- p.m.
20	Grassing Animal	5	0	All	355	Rs.4500/- p.m.
21	Kandoi	1	0	All	365	Rs.6000/- p.m.
22	Flour mill	1	0	All	345	Rs.5500/- p.m.
23	Mechanic	1	0	All	317	Rs.4500/- p.m.
24	Milk Dairy	1	0	All	365	Rs.12000/- p.m.
25	News Paper Seller	1	0	All	362	Rs.4500/- p.m.
26	Painter	3	1	All	285	Rs.7500/- p.m.
27	Plumbing	2	0	All	317	Rs.7500/- p.m.
28	Sarpanch	1	0	All	317	Rs.30000/- p.m.
29	Anganwadi Helper	0	1	All	317	Rs.3500/- p.m.
	Total	668	148			

CLIMATIC DATA-KUTCH(BHUJ)

Geological factors have direct effect on the climate

The geography of Gujarat deals with the following:

- climate and natural features
- rivers
- dams
- national parks
- major cities, etc.

Talking about the climate and natural feature of Gujarat, has diverse climatic conditions. Some of the important features of the climate and natural features of Gujarat are:

- Winters in Gujarat are mild, pleasant and dry- the day temperature is around 83° F and at night is 53° F.
- Summers are extremely hot and dry - the temperature in day is 115° F, whereas the night temperature is 90° F.
- Monsoon is generally hot and extremely humid - the temperature at day is 100° F but at night is 80° F.
- Sometimes, due to heavy rainfall, severe flood occurs in some parts of the region.

Another aspect of the geography of Gujarat are the rivers. The major rivers flowing through Gujarat are:

- Narmada
- Sabarmati
- Tapi
- Purna
- Damanganga
- Rukmavati, etc.

The geography of Gujarat would be incomplete without a reference to its dams. Some major dams are built on the rivers Narmada, Tapi, Damanganga, Sabarmati. Other dams are Dantiwada-Sipu Dams, Indrasee Hatmati, Wanakbori, etc.

The third constituent of the geography of Gujarat is National Park. Some of the important national parks of Gujarat are:

- Gir Forest National Park
- Blackbuck National Park
- Vansda National Park
- Marine National Park, etc.

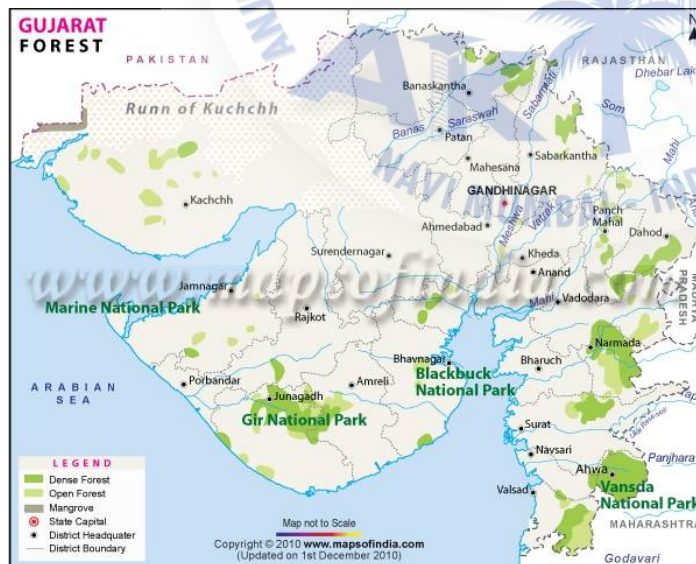
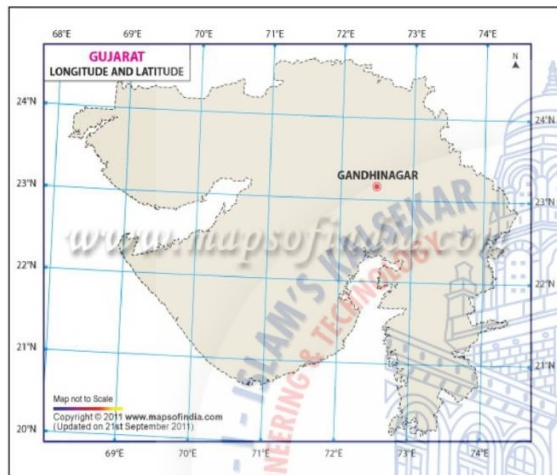
Among the major cities of Gujarat are:

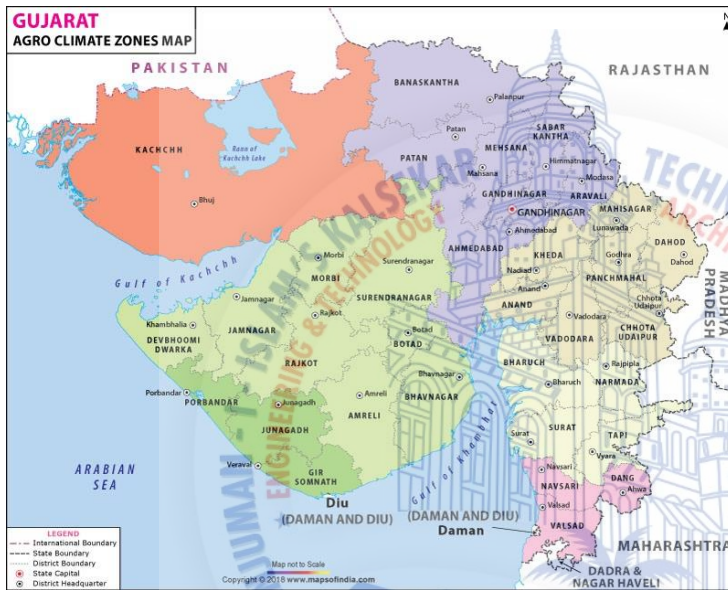
- Ahmedabad

- Vadodara
- Jamnagar
- Junagadh
- Gandhinagar, etc.

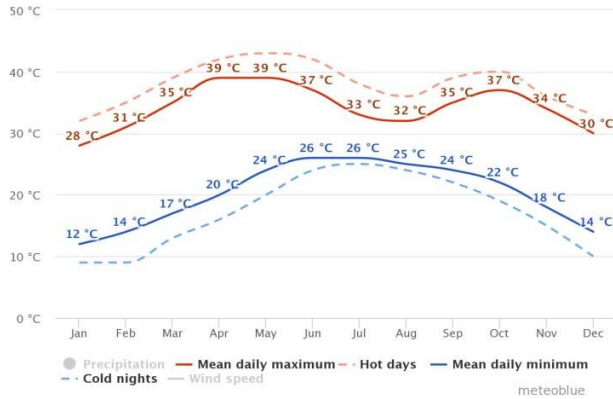
As we can see, Gujarat is, speaking in terms of geography, a rich nation - it provides a wide range of geographical features.

Its geographical coordinates are $23^{\circ} 9' 0''$ North, $69^{\circ} 45' 0''$ East



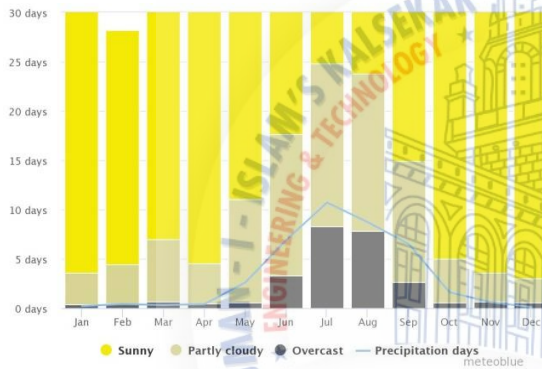


Average temperatures and precipitation



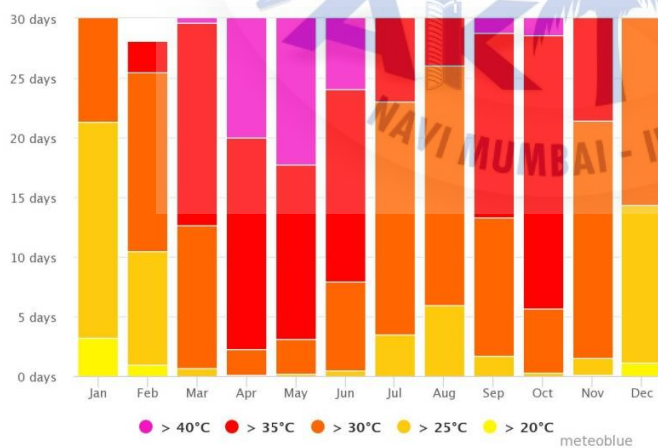
The "mean daily maximum" (solid red line) shows the maximum temperature of an average day for every month for Bhuj. Likewise, "mean daily minimum" (solid blue line) shows the average minimum temperature. Hot days and cold nights (dashed red and blue lines) show the average of the hottest day and coldest night of each month of the last 30 years

Cloudy, sunny, and precipitation days



The graph shows the monthly number of sunny, partly cloudy, overcast and precipitation days. Days with less than 20% cloud cover are considered as sunny, with 20-80% cloud cover as partly cloudy and with more than 80% as overcast

Maximum temperatures

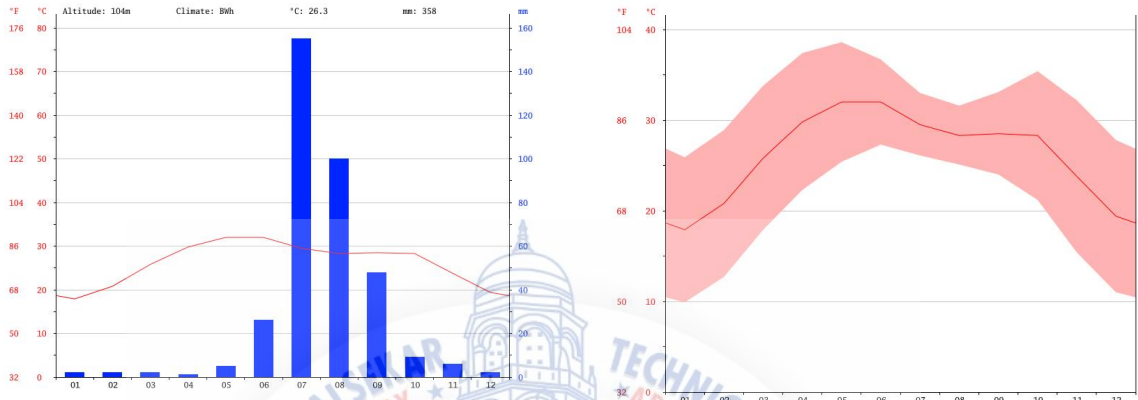


The maximum temperature diagram for Bhuj displays how many days per month reach certain

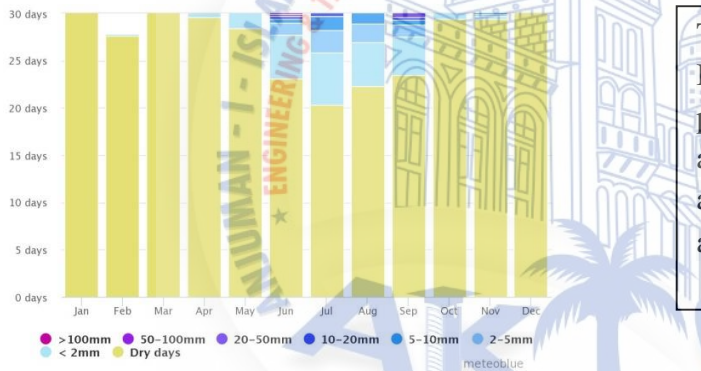
Rainfall graph will reference to months

The climate in Bhuj is called hot and dry climate. During the year, there is virtually no rainfall.

. The average annual temperature in Bhuj is 26.3 °C. The rainfall here averages 358 mm.

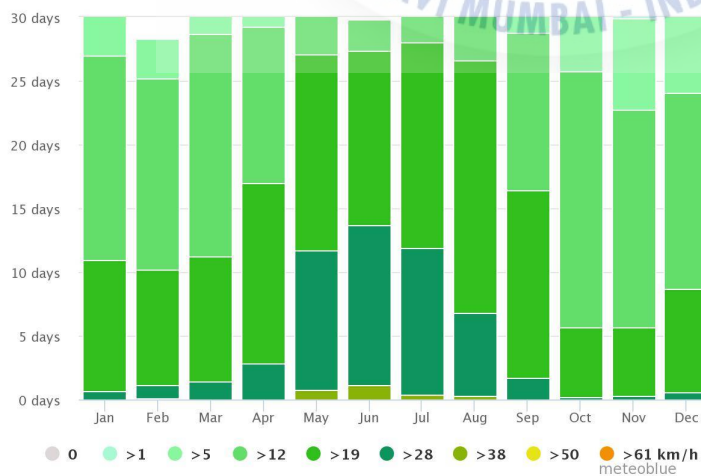


Precipitation amounts



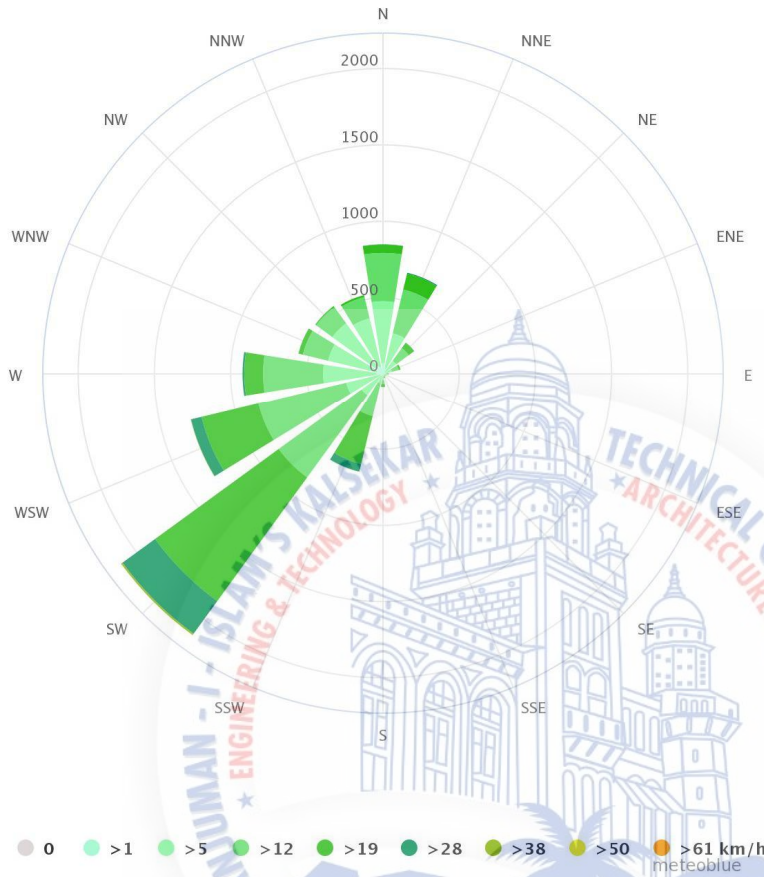
The precipitation diagram for Bhuj shows on how many days per month, certain precipitation amounts are reached. In tropical and monsoon climates, the amounts may be underestimated

Wind speed



The diagram for Bhuj shows the days per month, during which the wind reaches a certain speed.

Wind rose



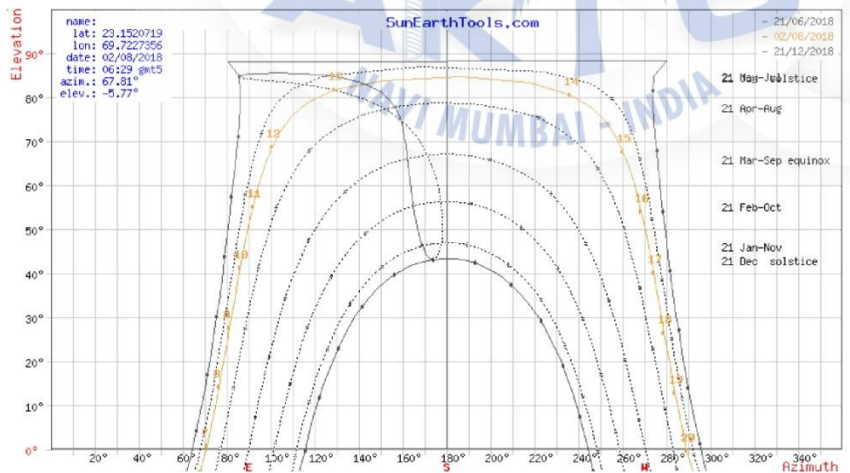
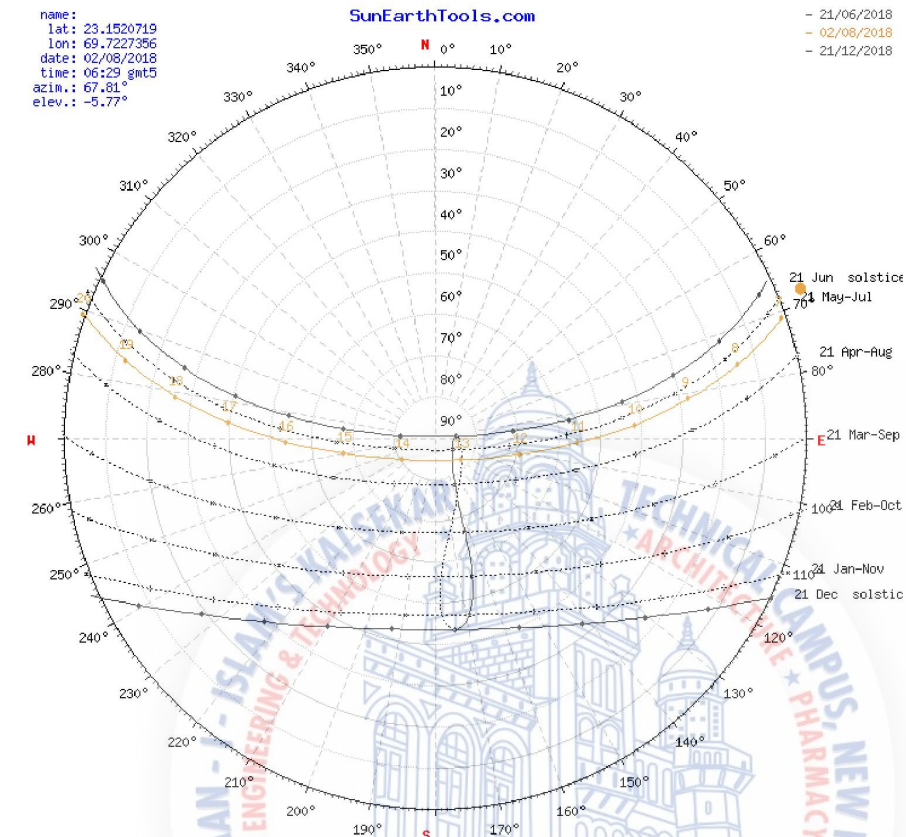
The wind rose for Bhuj shows how many hours per year the wind blows from the indicated direction. Example SW: Wind is blowing from South-West (SW) to North-East (NE).



- Junagadh
- Gandhinagar, etc.

As we can see, Gujarat is, speaking in terms of geography, a rich nation - it provides a wide range of geographical features.





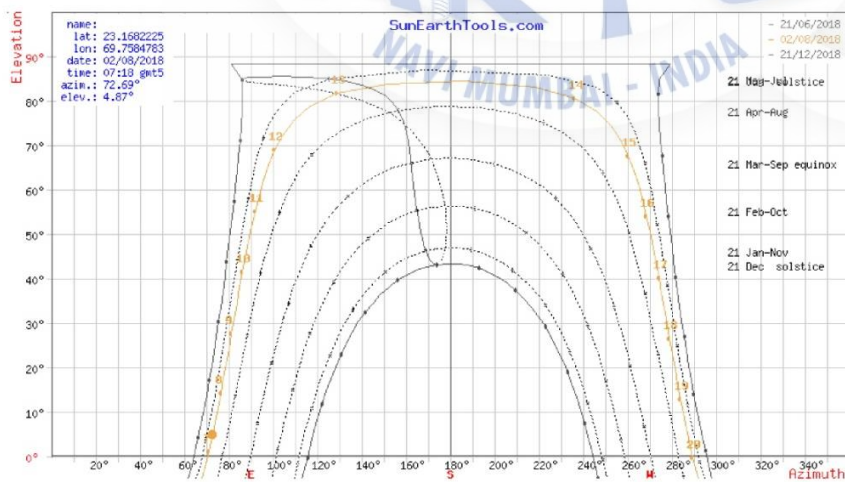
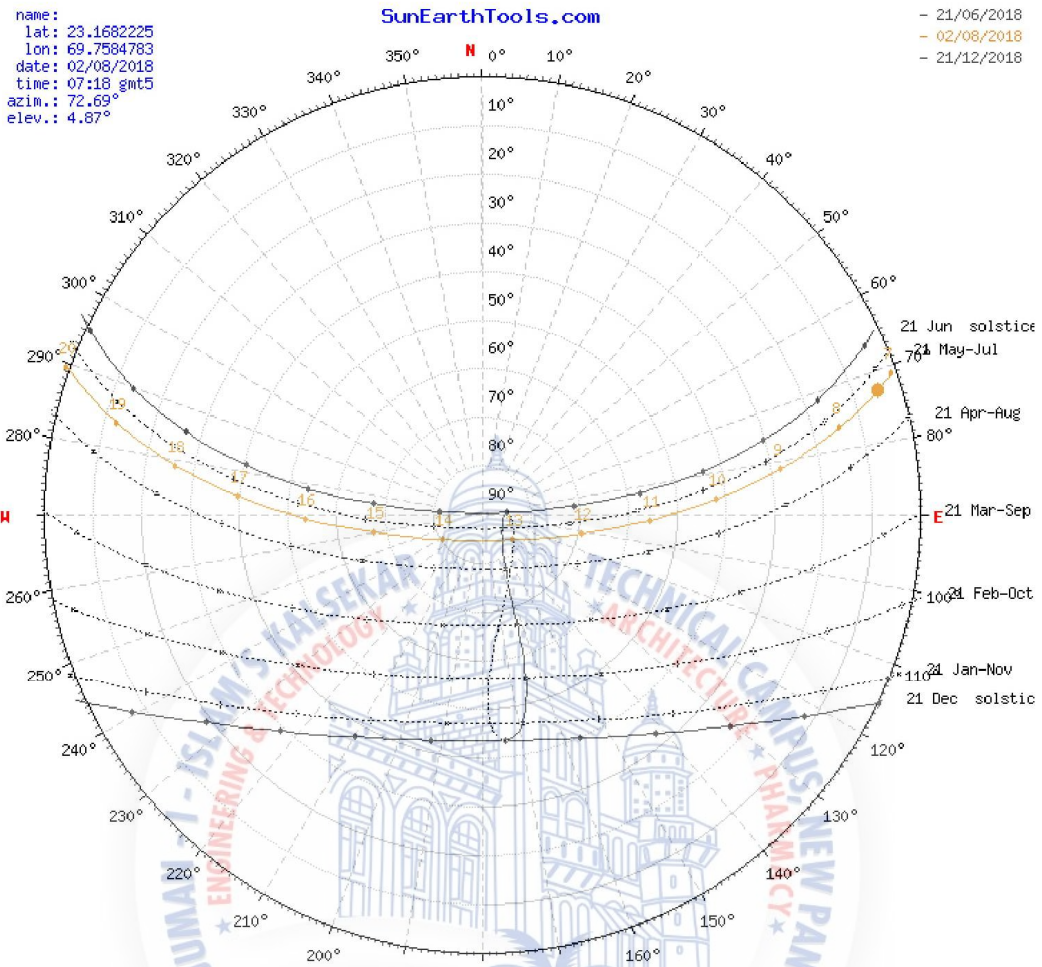
TITLE OF THESIS

Date:	02/08/2018 GMT5		
coordinates:	23.1520719, 69.7227356		
location:	Jadura Village to Chakar Village, Reha Nana, Gujarat 370430, India		
hour	Elevation	Azimuth	
06:51:59	-0.833°	70.18°	
7:00:00	0.9°	70.97°	
8:00:00	14.13°	76.39°	
9:00:00	27.66°	81.31°	
10:00:00	41.36°	86.21°	
11:00:00	55.14°	91.9°	
12:00:00	68.85°	100.71°	
13:00:00	81.61°	128.82°	
14:00:00	80.65°	236.13°	
15:00:00	67.67°	260.24°	
16:00:00	53.95°	268.56°	
17:00:00	40.16°	274.13°	
18:00:00	26.46°	279°	
19:00:00	12.94°	283.93°	
20:00:00	-0.27°	289.41°	
20:02:35	-0.833°	289.66°	

sun position	Elevation	Azimuth	latitude	longitude
02/08/2018 06:29 GMT5	-5.77°	67.81°	23.1520719° N	69.7227356° E
twilight	Sunrise	Sunset	Azimuth Sunrise	Azimuth Sunset
twilight -0.833°	06:51:59	20:02:35	70.18°	289.66°
Civil twilight -6°	06:27:53	20:26:36	67.69°	292.14°
Nautical twilight -12°	05:59:19	20:55:06	64.45°	295.35°
Astronomical twilight 18°	05:29:54	21:24:26	60.72°	299.06°
daylight	hh:mm:ss	diff. dd-1	diff. dd-1	Noon
02/08/2018	13:10:36	-00:01:01	00:00:58	13:27:17

2.1.1 NAME OF CONTENT

TITLE OF THESIS



TITLE OF THESIS

Date:	02/08/2018 GMT5	
coordinates:	23.1682225, 69.7584783	
location:	Unnamed Road, Reha Mota, Gujarat 370430, India	
hour	Elevation	Azimuth
06:51:49	-0.833°	70.18°
7:00:00	0.94°	70.99°
8:00:00	14.17°	76.41°
9:00:00	27.69°	81.33°
10:00:00	41.39°	86.24°
11:00:00	55.17°	91.94°
12:00:00	68.88°	100.78°
13:00:00	81.62°	129.06°
14:00:00	80.61°	236.17°
15:00:00	67.64°	260.23°
16:00:00	53.91°	268.56°
17:00:00	40.13°	274.12°
18:00:00	26.43°	279°
19:00:00	12.91°	283.94°
20:00:00	-0.3°	289.42°
20:02:28	-0.833°	289.66°

sun position	Elevation	Azimuth	latitude	longitude
02/08/2018 07:18 GMT5	4.87°	72.69°	23.1682225° N	69.7584783° E
twilight	Sunrise	Sunset	Azimuth Sunrise	Azimuth Sunset
twilight -0.833°	06:51:49	20:02:28	70.18°	289.66°
Civil twilight -6°	06:27:43	20:26:29	67.68°	292.14°
Nautical twilight -12°	05:59:08	20:54:59	64.44°	295.36°
Astronomical twilight -18°	05:29:43	21:24:19	60.71°	299.07°
daylight	hh:mm:ss	diff. dd+1	diff. dd-1	Noon
02/08/2018	13:10:39	-00:01:01	00:00:58	13:27:08

TITLE OF THESIS



TITLE OF THESIS

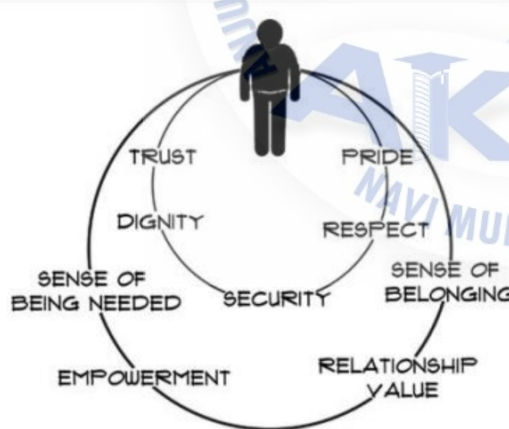
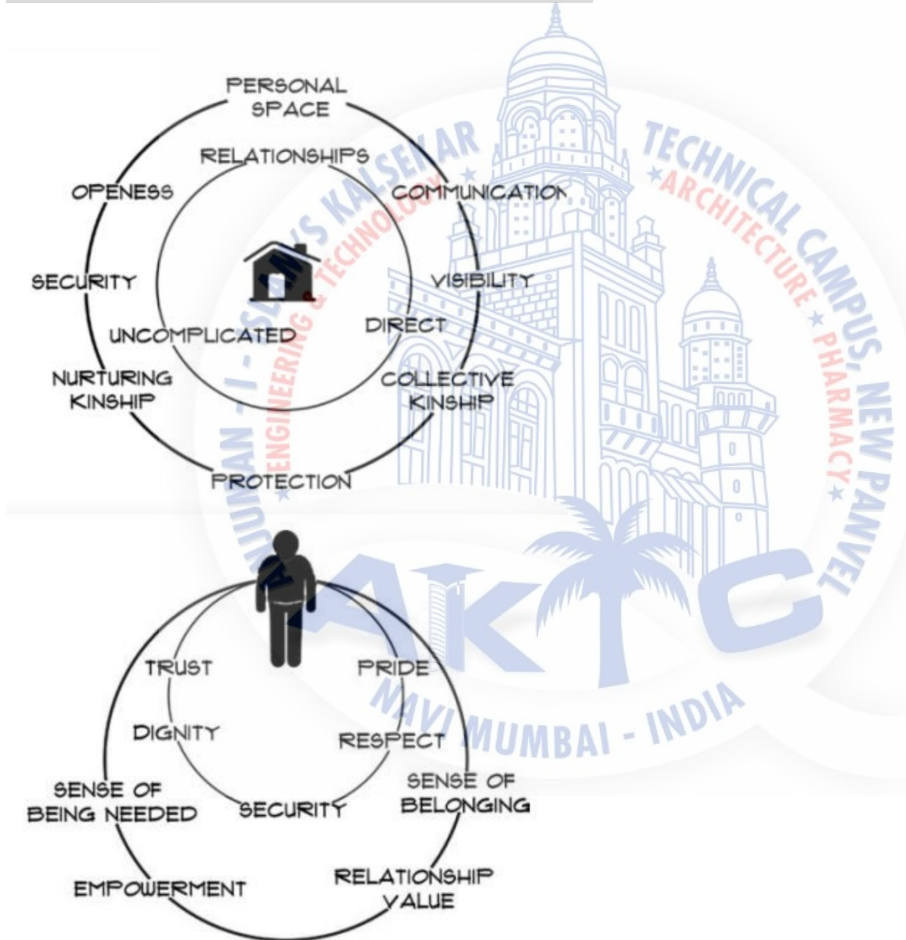
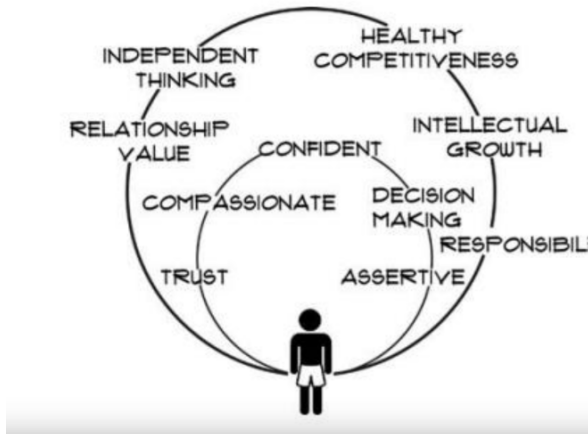


TITLE OF THESIS



TITLE OF THESIS







SOS CHILDREN'S
VILLAGES
INDIA

How we do it...

We empower children and their families to claim their rights



TITLE OF THESIS



Social Institutions	Status at present
NGOs (functional)	At present there is no NGO working in the Reha village. There were a number of NGOs working for a few years in the village immediately after the devastating earthquake of 2001. The projects are all closed now.
Cooperative society / Producer Company etc.	A functional milk cooperative, namely <i>Sarhad Milk Cooperative Society</i> has a milk collection centre inside the village; to which, the villagers, mainly the members belonging to the upper caste <i>Rajput/Durgah</i> community sell their milk & milk products. However it is open for everybody in the village.
Industry & Enterprise	A registered cottage industry of iron work & manufacture of iron knives & weaponry souvenirs owned by an individual craftsman is present inside the village. The owner is an award-winning traditional craftsman and government registered master trainer. Apart from this, there are 30-40 numbers of similar cottage industries in iron knives manufacturing are present in the village..
Gram Panchayat (PRI)	There is one <i>Gram Panchayat</i> namely, the <i>Juth Gram Panchayat</i> in the village, which takes care of the developmental & statutory activities of both the hamlets of the Reha village. The same is located at the <i>Mota Reha</i> hamlet.
Religious institutions	9 temples, 1 <i>masjid</i> , 1 <i>dargah</i> & 1 <i>edgah</i> within the limits of the village.
Anganwadi centre	There are 2 <i>Anganwadi</i> centres in both the hamlets. They take care of the pre-school education, health & nutritional aspects of the children belonging to the 3-6 years age.
Community Hall	1 common hall is present inside the village and is open to all the communities. Apart from this, all the communities have their own community halls which are used for their socio-religious celebrations & ceremonies.
Library	All the 3 schools have their own school libraries for the students. However, the quantity as well as the quality of the books is poor, mainly due to the lack of fund. There is no community/public library present inside the Reha village.

Bibliography

Hence there is a need for conservation or harvesting of water and while designing sandy soil properties should be taken into consideration in terms of planning, structural material selection and vegetation