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NETWORKING TO
ENHANCE
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT:
WATERMILLS AND
BEYOND - AN INDIA
UK COMPARISON

Session Theme:
Sustenance From
Himalayan Waters

Presentation plan

- UK and India: structural aspects
- Titles to common resource
- Community organisation and development processes
- What we learnt



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Data from the field: Uttarakhand (Uk) and Wales (UK)

Taking from the earlier field work backdrop

- Governance structure
- Community structure: urban and rural
- Water rights and Titles to the commons

Not too dissimilar

Looking at development processes evolution..



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Community Organization and development processes: India

- In 1952, Community Development Project was launched in India.
- According to Mukerji (1961)
 - *“Community development is a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation, and if possible, with the initiative of community”.*
 - Community development :
 - Extension Education : Improving knowledge and skill
 - Community Organization : setting up three institutions
 - *Village Panchayat*
 - *The village Co-operative*
 - *The Village Schools*



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Community Organization and development processes: India

- In 1957, a three-tier-system of rural local Government, called '*Panchayati Raj*' (Rule by Local Councils) was established.
 - *Gram Panchayat* (Village level),
 - *Panchayat Samiti* (Block level) and
 - *Zilla Parishad* (District level)
- Aim is to decentralise the process of decision making and encourage people's participation.
- Well defined community development structure



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Community Organization and development processes in setting up mini & micro hydro projects: Uttarakhand

- *Village Energy Committee were set up by UREDA.*
- *Roles and Responsibility are defined by VEC*
- *Lack of Dispute Resolution Mechanism*
- *Issue of discipline with community and committee members*
- *Seems that VEC are set up in isolation with out involvement of local authorities*



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Community Organization and development processes in setting up smaller hydro projects: UK/Wales

- UKHA defines small hydro differently:



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What we learnt

Not too dissimilar

Where then is the difference?

■ From our field work in

- *Dehradun, Uttarkashi, Rishikesh..... in Uttarakhand*
- *Newtown Poys, Taff Bargoed, Tagarth, Bangor, Abergwyngregyn, Bethesda and Llanberis, Talgarth, Bangor, Ty Mawr in Wales and Cumbria in North England*

..... We think..



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What we learnt

Our similarities notwithstanding:

- Linking back to the data in examples presented
 - The individual mill owners
 - The community watermills and waterwheels/hydro systems
- Technically same/different?
 - The Pelton Wheel and the Valves
 - The sensors for waterflow control
 - The remote monitoring (community and local authority)
 - Can we do it? Why not?
- Why not happening already
 - Commitment: meeting with community, in the community
 - Answerability: of officers, of ministers, of community members
 - Team approach: Yet it is a choice
- Committed NGOs – from the region: the vital glue
- Other higher level policy advocacy NGO's: they contribute to policy framing



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- Thank you
- Questions please
- Please come to the post lunch panel discussion



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- Himurja, Shimla, thru Khadi and Village Commission – marketing is weak for improved ‘multimachine’ gharats can be used to run oil expellers and for flour mills and rice husking, wood cutting, cotton landing and wool weaving machines, either singly or severally and also simultaneously. (from <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/technology-gives-traditional-watermills-a-lift-30067> – July 2015) – similarly for mktg --- for Presnn-1?

J&K

Surjan Singh, a machine-shop owner, has installed several multimachine gharats in



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