I.B.1. Accounting for Sustainability of Chakriya Vikas at SHRMS: A Case Study

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Chakriya Vikas is the coin word to represent common pooled resource (COPOR) management system, operational at Society of Hill Resource Management School (SHRMS), Dalton gang, Bihar. This unique experiment on land and water was derived from the social fencing concept of Sukhomajri. The basic difference between the two being land right, the later is much more difficult task.
Unused private fallow lands, COPOR management through Chakriya Vikas may be viewed as a model of development. Though it is extremely difficult to pool the land of individual ownership for community benefit but in special cases where the catalytic cordon society has commitment, comprehensive capability, drive and zeal this land pooling gives sustainability to the end users using innovative techniques. As is being practised at SHRMS, if similar horizontal expansion of the Chakriya Vikas programme is planned on a wider scale it is expected that within a short period of 12-15 years the country could restore the environmental misbalance alongwith sustainability of resources degraded in the past.

The experiment of SHRMS on common pooled resource management through Chakriya Vikas is a successful example of getting benefits from pooling of land for community use. In this case land is categorised as privately owned commonly pooled land i.e. land title remains with the individual land holders, pooled together for a common purpose, development through community effort and benefit shared among all stake holders with a provision of refunding the invested capital.

The experiment on COPOR management through Chakriya Vikas at SHRMS has been evaluated by different evaluators using different techniques. The analysis of Kadekodi and Chopra compares growth rates with other developmental programmes, while giving sustainability model for Palamau, they have proposed to initiate Chakriya Vikas programme in latest 100 villages per year to get lasting solution to recurrent drought and famine in the district. Evaluation Bourall shows exponential growth of economic return after harvest of trees in the plantation area of Chakriya Vikas.

Based on 10 years experimental data have been collected from the field locations and analysed on the basis of standard methods for economic accounting interms of biomass, agricultural crop, water potential, recharge capacity improvement, tree crops, oxygen content, village fund

developed, strengthened village society and overall socioeconomic gain of the end useis. Sinha projects strong ground of sustainability in die project of Chakriya Vikas at SHRMS.

Cycle of investment and return gives different optimistic results in different experiments. The gains may vary due to soil type, water quantum, heterogeneity of population, caste composition, economic status and above all carrying capacity of the society.

Different aspects of development highlighting linkages between economic gain and improvement in ecological/environmental conditions of Tandwa and Sakanpirhi village in Patan block of Palamau district in Bihar are also discussed. The analysis is based on the primary data collected from the field at periodic interval. Further projection is based on process of development visualised during last 8-10 years of actual ground work in the village. Based on ground condition some instant steps were taken which resulted improvement in existing condition of the community. Some extra efforts in the field of enterprise development, gender sensitisation and asic health care were included to get effective participation of the community from plan formulation to sharing of benefit.