

Jan 2010 –  
Mar 2013

RURAL / ALTERNATIVE TOURISM AS A LEVER FOR  
ACTION IN PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR  
LIVELIHOOD AND JUSTICE.

# Annual Compilation Report 'GAREEMA INDIA'



In partnership with Tamadi, France and Manav  
Jeevan Vikas Samiti (MJVS), Bijori, Katni, M.P.,  
India



**LEARNING AND SHARING BWTWEEN VISITORS AND WOMEN GROUP MEMBERS IN MARAIKALA  
VILLAGE OF UMARIA DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA**



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## ABOUT TAMADI AND ITS INDIAN PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

### **TAMADI:** Solidarity Tourism in Rural Country

Tamadi is a non-profit-making association, under French laws, which brings together Belgian, French, and Malian people. The association aims to promote, sparks off and makes initiatives easier, in support of an Associative, Responsible and Solidarity Tourism. The inception meeting of TAMADI was held on 25th July 2005, the meeting between the association of the professional peasants' organizations and the future founders of TAMADI, about the idea to develop jointly an activity of Rural / Alternative Tourism.

Tamadi offers alternative (*which get together solidarity tourism, fair tourism, responsible tourism*) trips that focus on local accommodation (*host families*), using local transportation, accompaniment by guides from partner organizations and small groups of travellers.

Tamadi organizes its tours in partnership with organizations that have a place in the civil society of the host countries (so far, Mali, Madagascar, Turkey, India and the Western Sahara). It designs together all tours, guides and host families training. The partners coordinate locally and Tamadi information and marketing in Europe.

Tamadi first signed a partnership agreement with the organization Ekta Foundation Trust located in Bhopal. This structure has managed the project from January 2010 to June 2012, in partnership with two other local structures: MGSA Gwalior and MJVS Katni. Since June 2012, this includes a partnership between Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti (MJVS) and Mahatama Gandhi Seva Ashram (MGSA), Gwalior.

### **Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti (MJVS)**

It was towards the late 70's and early 80's that the NGO movement took roots in the state. Prayog Samaj Sevi Sanstha (PSSS), which was established in Tilda-Neora of Raipur district (now in the state of Chattisgarh), was one the first of its type. Between 1978 and 1984, PSSS spread its wings not only across Chhatisgarh but also initiated centers and social action groups in other regions like Bastar, Chambal, Malwa, Mahakaushal and Bundelkhand- Baghelkhand. In 1987, Navrachna Samaj Sevi Sansthan was set up at Mohla in Jabalpur district to coordinate the groups and centers in the Baghelkhand – Bundelkhand region. The vastness of the area, the paucity of local staff, lack of communication channels and the urgency to find ways and means to sort out livelihood issues of the people encouraged Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti (MJVS) to set up a training cum demonstration centre at Bijori near Katni. Between 1992 when the land was purchased and 1999 the centre was used occasionally for training programmes of staff and villagers and for regional meetings. In 1993 a new organization called Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti was registered with its base at the centre to focus on the issues and possibilities of Bundelkhand – Baghelkhand. Since agriculture is the critical life support system for

nearly 95% of the region's population, the centre began to experiment with sustainable agriculture and has done some work on one third of its ten hectares of land. People of nearly 8 villages around the centre consult the staff on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and improved techniques to enhance production.

### **Mahatama Gandhi Seva Ashram (MGSA)**

The Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram is an institution for peace and non-violence. MGSA is one of the network of Ekta Parishad which believes in a India, where people can live in peace and harmony with each other. An India where there are no boundaries between humans. An equal India. A strong India.

MGSA believes that through Ahinsak Sangharsh (non-violent struggle) the rural communities of India can secure Gandhi's vision of Gram Swaraj. Srijan, or is the creation of a self-reliant society, is possible when community ties are strengthened through mutual respect and social equity through Ahinsak Sangharsh ( non-violent struggle).

In the Footsteps of Gandhi Subba Rao apply Gandhi's weapons of truth and nonviolence, Subba Rao chose Chambal notorious for its violent banditry. He would establish a new tradition that of peace and mutual brotherhood leading to bring peace to region. Mahatma Gandhi Sewa Ashram at Joura in Morena district of the Chambal region took its foundation inspiration from Gandhian Subba Rao A new chapter opened in the history of Chambal region.

In 1970, under his direction, Shri P.V. Rajagopal activated peace works in this region. He tried his level best to establish here a society based on social justice and peace, his work culminated in 1972 in surrender of a number of Dacoits whose names had created terror throughout this region. Surrender was done before Mahatma Gandhi's idol and in presence of a large multitude, proceedings of surrender started with much rejoicing.

At present MGSA works with tribals and Dalits to secure their land and livelihood rights. One of the objectives of the NGO is to support the Ekta Parishad organization to fight for a political cause. This NGO works for protecting the human resources by undertaking the Jan Andolan and fighting for the rights on Jal-Jangal-Jameen.

## Ekta Parishad and its link with MJVS:

Ekta Parishad, or "Unity Forum" in Hindi, is based on the principles of Gandhian non-violent actions. This affiliation to Gandhian philosophy implies willingness to develop Sarvodaya, that is to say, the search for a society for the well-being of all. The Sarvodaya includes the "Satyagraha" which is 'truth force' and the fight against injustice and civil disobedience, as such applied by Gandhi during the Salt march in 1930. Since its birth, the main purpose of Ekta Parishad is to help marginalized communities such as the Dalits, tribals and landless people, to organize and to take collective action to better control the natural resources they consider as inalienable, and that allow them to survive: land, water and forest.

Methods used by the non-violent movement include actions such as marches, public meetings, hunger strikes, peaceful demonstrations, foot march etc. Ekta Parishad is a people's movement composed of a network of several NGOs, individuals, various groups who gather around their common struggle, which is the access to land, water and forest.

Once the farmers got their land, it is difficult for them to develop in a sustainable manner, due to the lack of control options, as well as climatic conditions. They are also lacking of knowledge in terms of organic farming and necessary equipment.

It is in the context of a sustainable development vision that Ekta Parishad has developed a centre responsible for sustainable agricultural development.

## Ekta Parishad and Tourism Policy of India:

Ekta Parishad's Issues...		11. Tourism Policy
1	Governance and welfare	<p><b>National Tourism Policy 2002</b> clearly defines the stakeholders as the tourism sector, private sector, industrial sector and the departments of national and state governments.</p> <p><b>The classical &amp;eco-tourism in the country has an adverse impact on biodiversity, wildlife and lives of local communities including adivasis and other forest dwellers. There is sever impact in the areas falling under the Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution where people have been systematically deprived of community rights over their habitat, resources, cultural traditions and livelihoods.</b></p>
2	Land Acquisition	
3	Agricultural Policy	
4	Tribal- Dalit Policy	
5	Industrial Policy	
6	Energy Policy	
7	Mining Policy	
8	Forest Policy	
9	Water Policy	
10	Land Policy	

## INCEPTION OF GAREEMA INDIA:

The Tamadi and Ekta Parishad adventure began in February 2010, with an initial group of seven tourists visiting Madhya Pradesh on the pilot tour. At the beginning the agreement of partnership was signed with Ekta Foundation Trust, Bhopal. Prior to this tour, several trainings were offered by Tamadi in collaboration with Ekta Parishad, in India. In January, all actors were invited to meet in order to explain the project to the project stakeholders, appoint a coordinator and pass on tools of project management. Subsequently, a guide training was established in MJVS where two guides were selected, including Ashish, who is still present within the project.

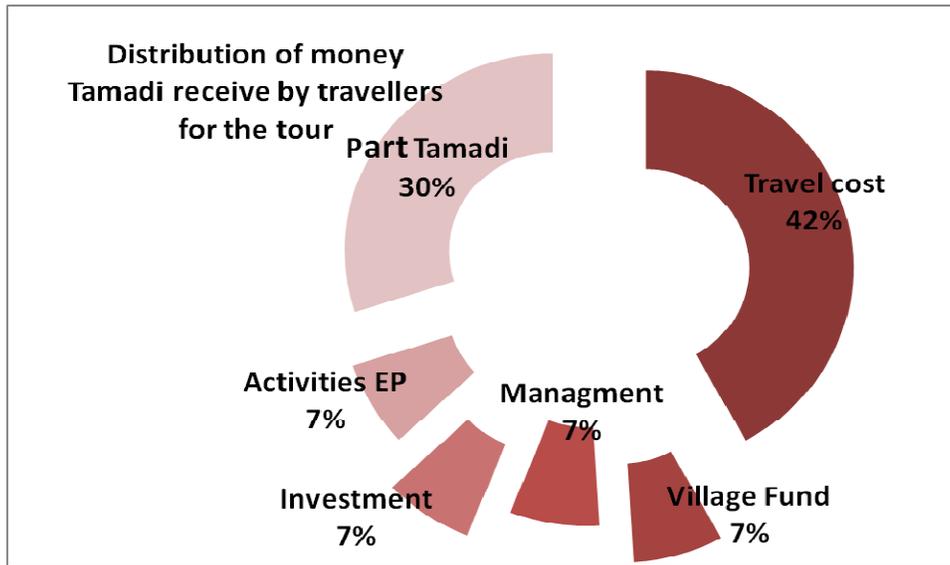
After meeting of April 2012 in which participated with Veronique Dave, director of Tamadi, Angelique Wenger, Intern, Shri Nirbhay Singh, Secretary of MJVS, Yann Forget, Former Project Coordinator, Ravi Badri, Ekta Parishad representative, Rishikanta, New Project Coordinator and subsequently meeting in June in which D.K. Jha, Financial Advisor decided to revenue the agreement of partnership with MJVS and develop new structure and system of project with a new name of the project, Gareema India.

### GAREEMA INDIA PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES:

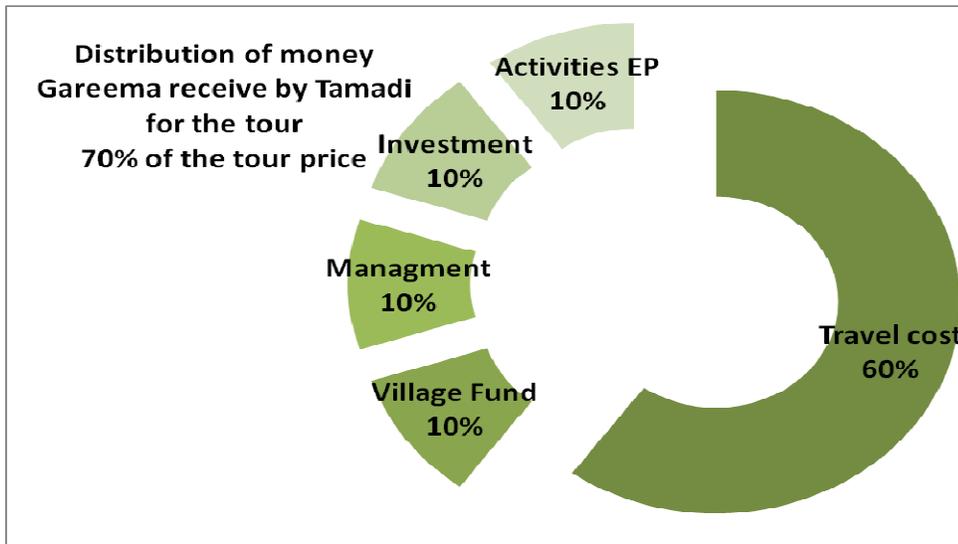
## Objectives

<b>Economical</b>	<b>Economic Support to Villages and partners organisation of the Project</b>
<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Small farmers of India to spread further knowledge of their struggles.</li><li>•Enhances the process of mobilising and organising among the villagers to take full ownership on the project and make the village as a model village in long run</li><li>•Reframing State and National Tourism Policies.</li></ul>
<b>Social and cultural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Two ways of learning and sharing between villagers and the visitors.</li><li>To have better understanding about the outside world.</li></ul>
<b>Health and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To improve basic health and sanitation of the villagers.</li></ul>
<b>Others</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Overall development of villagers by building capacities in the terms of communication skill, hospitality and management of the visitors, confidence, etc. Create a friendly competition among the hosting villages</li></ul>

**PERCENTAGE OF MONEY DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN TAMADI AND EKTA PARISAHD**

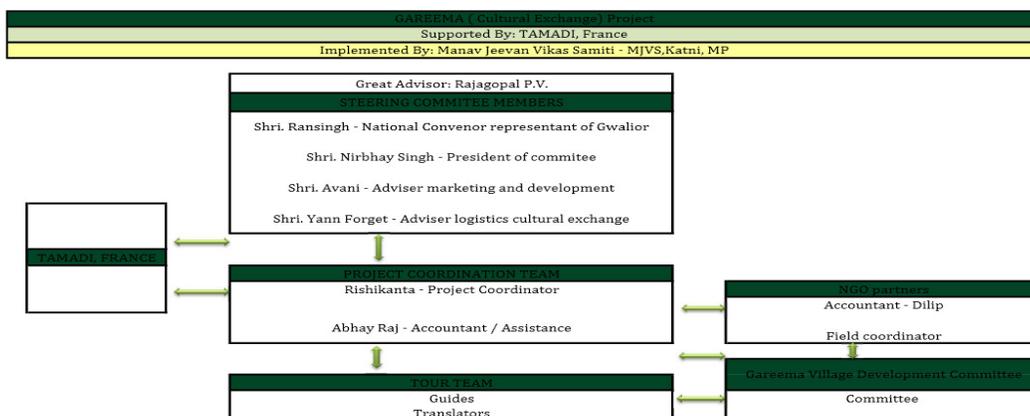


Out of total money ( 100%) receives from Visitors, TAMADI receives 30% as service charge. MJVS receives 70% for Travel Cost 42%, Village Development Cost 7%,Managment Cost 7%, Investment Cost 7% and 7% contribution to Ekta Parishad.



Out of 70% receives by MJVS from TAMADI which is calculated as 100%,The money is spend on Travel Cost 60%. Village Cost 10%, Management Cost 10%, Investment cost 10% and contribution to Ekta Parishad 10%.

**STRUCTURE OF GAREEMA INDIA PROJECT WHICH WAS FINALISED IN CORE GROUP MEETING IN GAWLIOR, JUNE 2012**



### GAREEMA INDIA OFFERS AT PRESENT:

1. Heart of India, 15 to 22 days tour ( Please Refer to Annexure I and II for Tour Description)
2. Discoveries of the Himalaya, 20 days tour ( Please Refer to Annexure III for Tour Description).
3. A Thousand and One Stories of Rajasthan, 15 days tour ( Please Refer to Annexure IV for Tour Description)

### Year, group and no. of visitors wise distribution in Gareema India Project

Till Dec 2010		Till Dec 2011		Till Dec 2012		Till March 2013		Apr - Oct 2013
Group No	No of Visitor	Group No	No of Visitor	Group No	No of Visitor	Group No	No of Visitor	No of Visitor
G-1	7	G-7	4	G-13	4	G-23	6	
G-2	4	G-8	5	G-14	6	G-24	7	
G-3	6	G-9	6	G-15	8	G-25 (UK)	4	
G-4	5	G-10	4	G-16	14	G-26 (UK)	6	
G-5	5	G-11	6	G-17	2	G-27 (UK)		7
G-6	8	G-12	8	G-18	5	G-28 (UK)		4
				G-19	12	G-29 (Raj)		2
				G-20	2	G-30 (Raj)		5
				G-21	7	G-31 (Raj)		7
				G-22	2	G-32 (Raj)		6
						G-33		
						G-34		
						G-35		
						G-36		
<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10 +</b>		<b>23 + 31 = 54+</b>
<b>Groups</b>	<b>Visitors</b>	<b>Groups</b>	<b>Visitors</b>	<b>Groups</b>	<b>Visitors</b>	<b>Groups</b>		

The first two years, 68 tourists participated in various tours in partnership of Tamadi and EFT. The total for the first year ( Jan- Dec 2010) is 35. The second year (Jan-Dec 2011) 34 people.

The total number of tourists for Jan – Dec. 2012 is 62 people, which is an impressive development of 77% compared to the previous year. From Jan to Oct 2013, 54 visitors are confirm and atleast 4 more groups is expect till Dec 2013.

### **Main Activities Achieved:**

- Successfully organised 13 Tour Groups from Jan 2012 to March 2013. Out of it Two Tours were made to Uttarakhand.
- Successfully recruited a Guide and Translator each in 2012 – 2013.
- Successfully explored partners and village for new States namely Rajasthan and Uttarkhand in month of Feb and March 2013.
- Village Development Projects were development and release fund for Maraikala and Grovathal villages of Umaria District and Dhupagtha village of Raisen ( Chambam Villages and Villages of Uttarakhand are not released)

**Tamadi Partner's Meet and World Social Forum did not participated due to not Visa to Tunisia, Africa, in time**

### **Investment Made:**

- Laptop with Accessories.
- Digital Still Camera.
- LCD Screen Stand
- Contributed in construction of shed in MJVS Ashram
- Supported to Jan Satyagraha 2012
- New Exploration visit to Rajasthan and Uttarakhand

### **Village Development Project:**

SL.	State	Village	Proposed Project	Remarks
1	Madhya Pradesh	Maraikala	Grain Bank	Fund Released
		Govrathal	Grain Bank	Fund Released
		Dhupgatha	Goat Raring / Firming	Fund Released
		Patie	Not proposed yet	
		Bangelipura	Not proposed yet	
2.	Uttarakhand	Gogina	Improvement of Drinking Water	Will release after raining session
		Kimu	Improvement of Drinking Water	Will release after raining session
		Kalpata	Construction of Toilet and Bathroom	Will release after raining session

		Tarsal	Improvement of Agriculture	Will release after raining session
		Harkot	Improvement of Agriculture	Will release after raining session

## Financial Report:

**Financial Summary Report from 2010 to July 2012:** - With 35 tourists, 2011 represented revenue has been 21,585 euros which is approximately 1,446,195 rupees for EFT. This amount also includes a funding of investment shares of 2000 euros (This amount was granted by the General Council of Loire-Atlantique, Tamadi on request). With 32 tourists in the year 2012 (January-July), the corresponding revenue was 20,667 euros which is approximately 1,384,689 rupees for EFT.

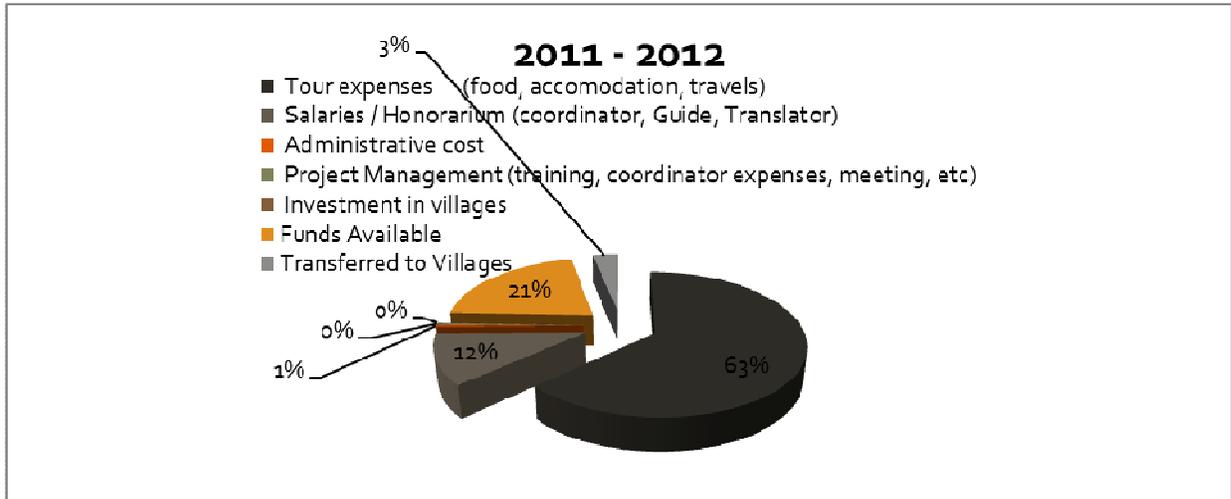
### Tool used for the financial analysis of the Gareema project: 2011 – 2012

Payment	Amount	Remarques	Receipt	Amount in Rs
<b>Grant Ashrams</b>			<b>Tamadi Tours</b>	
MJVS	179 970,00		Group 7	130 435
MGSA	228 286,00		Group 8 and 9	530 814
KMUM	24 220,00			
Project in Maraikala	50 000,00		Group 10	158 256
Jeep	28 645,00		Group 11	172 933
Satna State	10 000,00	Radha Singh - Pump and harvesting in village support Satna State.	Group 12	376 829
Village Rasen	8 250,00	Reopening of toilets		
<b>Expenses for tours</b>			Group 13	194 029
Group 7	58 975,00		Group 14	234 409
Group 8	106 083,00		Cash at bank	214 970
Group 9	138 000,00			
Group 10	91 699,00	Every single voucher has been checked		
Group 11	62 114,00			
Group 12	149 854,00			
Group 13	63 410,00			
Group 14	103 569,00			
<b>Salaries</b>				
Coordinator	135 000,00			
Guide Ashok	12 000,00			
Guide Ashish	45 300,00			
Translator Mina	15 000,00			
Guide	6 550,00			
<b>Other expenditures</b>				
Coordination expenses	7 215,00			
Cash in bank	488 060,00			
Bank fees	475,00			
<b>Totaux</b>	<b>2 012 675,00</b>		<b>Totaux</b>	<b>2 012 675</b>

### Observations:

We can see here that the project has a positive balance of 488 060 rupees after two years of operation. The amount allocated to administrative costs is not representative of the actual expenditures. Indeed, no budget had been allocated for these purposes therefore; the structures took these fees to their account. The previous coordinator had not declared his coordination costs, most of his expenses are shown in the tour fees. Consequently, these amounts will also undergo a strong increase next year.

The amount remaining after 2 years is therefore due to the fact that few projects have been implemented, a decision on the use of a portion of this amount is yet to be taken by Rajagopal.



During the committee meeting it was agreed that the balance of 488,060 rupees must be distributed:

- The sum of 117 401.00 INR should be retained for investment
- 104 070.00 INR for village development
- 100 000.00 INR in provision for tours

*Details of Financial Report from Jan 2012 to Dec 2012:*

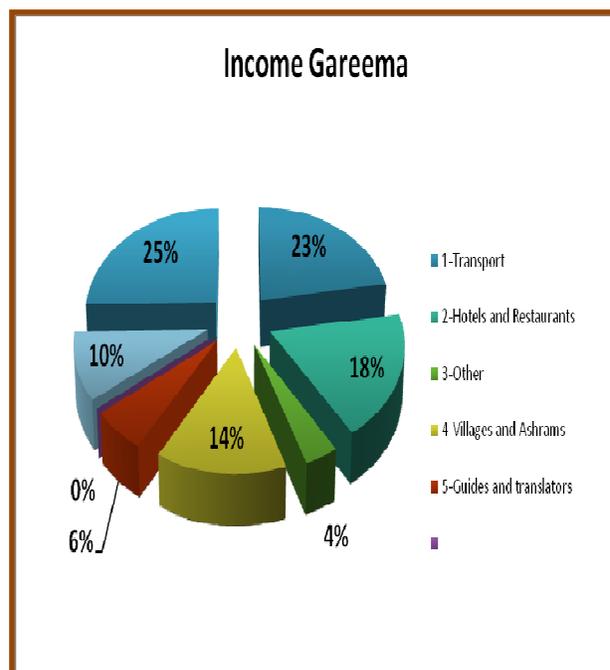
Group	Dates of tour		Nos. of Visitors	Tour Days	Amount sent by Tamadi in Euro	Exchange rate	Amount received INR	Estimated cost	Total expenses of tour	Cost by traveler	Cost by day by passenger
	Arrival	Return									
G13	18/2/12	2-3/3/12	4	15	2,675	62.50	1,67,213	1,67,213	1,34,590	33,648	2,243
G14	10-3-12	31-3-12	6	22	4,011	65.12	2,61,196	2,61,196	2,34,129	39,022	1,774
G15	13/7/12	28-7-12	8	15	4,452	67.60	3,00,965	2,13,360	2,11,605	26,451	1,763
G16	20-7-12	29-7-12	14	10	5,110	66.82	3,41,450	2,72,170	2,12,200	15,157	1,516
G17	9-8-12	30-8-12	2	22	1,995	67.76	1,35,181	1,36,010	1,35,722	67,861	3,085
G18	8-9-12	22-9-12	5	15	4,809	67.76	3,25,824	1,33,740	2,62,972	52,594	3,506
G19	8-11-12	20-11-12	12	12	5,334	68.91	3,67,566	2,50,170	2,50,901	20,908	1,742
G20	9-11-12	23-11-12	6	15	3,339	68.91	2,30,090	1,43,290	1,65,834	27,639	1,843
G21	24-11-12	08-12-12	5	15	3,450	68.91	2,67,543	1,24,580	1,57,215	31,443	2,096
G22	27-11-12	18-12-12	2	22	1,890	68.68	1,29,805	1,21,720	1,21,669	60,834	2,765
10			64		37,065	68.17	25,26,833	18,23,449	18,86,836		

There was 10 Groups with 64 visitors visited India through Tamadi. The total amount received by EFT / MJVS from TAMADI for the year of 2012 starting from Jan – Dec 2012 was 37,065 with average exchange rate in INR was 68.17. Thus, EFT/MJVS received 25,26,833. Out of Rs. 25,26,833, the estimated budget for tour was 18,23,449 and the actual expenditure made was Rs. 18,23,449.

**Distribution Expenditure Costs Tour, Village Development Fund and Gross Margin to Gareema India Project for Management, Investment and Contribution to Ekta Parishad Cost**

Distribution Costs Circuit / Tour								
1-Transport	2-Hotels and Restaurants	3-Other	4-Villages and Ashrams	5-Guides and translators	6-Village Fund	%	Gross Margin Gareema	%
34,364	35,555	6,671	23,680	18,000	16,320	9.8%	32,623	19.5%
71,240	67,884	9,675	36,790	21,000	27,540	10.5%	27,067	10.4%
60,350	50,375	12,123	41,660	17,000	30,097	10.0%	89,361	29.7%
89,015	21,440	12,340	45,760	9,500	34,145	10.0%	1,29,250	37.9%
40,417	31,962	2,825	29,500	17,500	13,518	10.0%	-541	-0.4%
80,597	74,368	7,145	52,780	15,500	32,582	10.0%	62,852	19.3%
61,130	87,801	20,903	35,810	8,500	36,757	10.0%	1,16,665	31.7%
53,301	34,654	6,910	31,460	16,500	23,009	10.0%	64,256	27.9%
45,327	29,603	6,670	31,861	17,000	26,754	10.0%	1,10,328	41.2%
32,046	32,932	6,590	26,120	11,000	12,981	10.0%	8,137	6.3%
5,67,787 (22.5%)	4,66,574 (18.5%)	91,852 (3.6%)	3,55,421 (14.1%)	1,51,500 (6.0%)	2,53,702	10.0%	6,39,997	25.3%

- The total expenditure for transport was Rs. **5,67,787 ( 22.5% )** . Expenditure made to Hotel and Restaurant was Rs. **4,66,574 (18.5%)** and expenses for other was Rs. **91,852 ( 3.6% )**.
- Total amount given Ashrams and Villages for food and accommodation cost was **Rs. 3,55,421 ( 14.1% )**.
- Total honorarium for Guides and Translator was **Rs. 151,500 ( 6.0% )**.
- The total amount for Village development Project was **Rs. 2,53,702** ( an average, **10%** of the amount received from Tamadi)
- The amount for Management, Investment and contribution to Ekta Parishad was Rs. **6,39,997 ( 25.3)**



**Summary Observation and main points of the Tourists : Compilation by Angelique, Intern, Tamadi:**

<i>Observation</i>	<i>Report</i>
Guides and translators are not sufficiently responsive to the needs of tourists, do not speak the language and have a lack of proactively.	At the beginning of the program a social worker working for MGSA was used as a guide. After several tours, it has been clear that the position of a tour guide did not suit him. A recruitment of guides was then made to allow tourists to be accompanied by selected and trained guides.
The status of equipment in some ashrams	No changes are yet visible, the same remarks are been made especially in Joura Ashram on the conditions and quality of devices available for tourists.
Variety of activities	Most activities in the villages are based on the willingness of tourists and villagers. No specific activities are being organized in the villages.
The time for sightseeing	Most of the comments are based on the availability of guides and translators during the tour. Because the forms are processed by the guides and translators, improvement of their services is relative. A translation of these remarks is very important so that the information can be traced to the Secretary in order to discuss developments and solutions to be found.
Cleanliness in the villages	Social workers of Ekta Parishad work all year round to bring awareness to the population on hygiene and health. The conditions, in which they live will, despite the help of this type of tourism, only slightly improve in terms of the habitat and habits.
Activism	This program is managed by a large amount of actors. It is all the more difficult to spread the information. The people in charge of the tourists are mainly activists of the Ekta Parishad movement, who mostly only worked in NGOs. Therefore confusion still sparsely remains about the nature of “the tourism desired” by the local partner and the reality. Indeed, Tamadi tourists are conscious persons and are interested in the exchange with local Indians, but are not necessarily activists. Therefore, awareness meetings are perceived as being too dense for some tourists.
The lack of consideration of the needs of tourists is mainly concerned and due to a lack of communication and need different level of communication to make even small dicssion take time to change even a small thing to bring a better quality of services to the visitors	

## Annexure I: 15 Days Heart of India Tour

Discovery of Madhya Pradesh, geographical and cultural heart of India.

During this journey, you will encounter several communities adivasis and share their daily lives. You will live to the rhythm of ashrams, centers of formation of our partner Ekta Parishad and visit some of the wonders of Indian heritage: Gwalior - Orchha - Agra (Taj Mahal) and Delhi.

Day	Activities
1	Arrival in Delhi in the morning. Changes. Morena departure by train. Final arrival day at Jaura center Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram. Night at the ashram.
2	Discovery of the center's activities. Night at the ashram. The center, established in 1965, has initiated various economic activities of the weaving craft cotton (khadi), beekeeping, harvesting and processing of "amla" jam, dried fruits, candied or syrup.
3	In the morning, city tour of Gwalior and its citadel. In the afternoon, departure for a village in the region of Gwalior. Overnight homestay. It was around 1500 that reached its peak in Gwalior, The Acropolis was covered with palaces and the city became a renowned music center. Sheltered behind the walls of the citadel, numerous palaces offer curious visitors a romantic stroll through their maze of rooms and stairways.
4 - 5	Discovery of village activities and of families. Participation in tasks daily for those who want it. Overnight homestay. Most of the villages you visit are predominantly Adivasis. Adivasis are original tribal populations of India. They live mainly in agriculture and forest resources (medicinal plants ...). Many Adivasis have difficulties for obtain title to the land they grow for generations.
6	Night in a hostel or guesthouse. The palaces and temples of Orchha were abandoned in the early eighteenth century by Bundella, heads Rajput of the city. Since then, the weather is stopped. You will discover some beautiful murals in the school of Rajput Bundella.
7	Visit Orchha. In the afternoon, transfer night train to Katni.
8	Day of rest and discoveries center activities MJVS. Night at the ashram. Established in 1999, MJVS (Jeevan Vikas Samiti) is a center of agricultural activities: farming, medicinal plants, compost, crop mangoes, guavas, agricultural products food (vegetables, wheat, rice, lentils, spices, etc..) and social activities: training leaders of village communities in four districts (Katni, Dingori, Mandla, Baghat) or 255 villages.
9-10-11	Departure for a village in the region of Katni. Discovery of village activities and families. Participation in tasks daily for those who want it. Overnight homestay.
12	Back to Katni to take the night train Agra.
13	Visit the Taj Mahal in Agra. Back to Delhi. Overnight at hotel. The Taj Mahal, extraordinary marble mausoleum White is a masterpiece of Mughal architecture. He became one of the universal symbols India. Much frequented by tourists, it is however quite difficult to make this visit with confidence.
14	Visit Delhi. Overnight at hotel. Capital of a state of more than one billion people, Delhi is a bustling city full of surprises.
15	Transfer to the airport in the early morning.

## Annexure II: 22 Days Heart of India Tour

Discovery of Madhya Pradesh, geographical and cultural heart of India.

During this journey, you will encounter several communities adivasis and share their daily lives. You will live to the rhythm of ashrams, centers of formation of our partner Ekta Parishad and visit some of the wonders of Indian heritage: Gwalior - Orchha - Sanchi - The Taj Mahal and Delhi.

Day	Activities
1	Arrival in Delhi in the morning. Change departure for Morena train. Fi n arrival day at Jaura center Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram. Night at the ashram.
2	Discovery of the center's activities. Night at the ashram. The center, established in 1965, HAS Initiated various economic activities: weaving craft cotton (khadi), beekeeping, harvesting and transformation of "amla" jam, fruit dried, candied or syrup.
3	In the morning, visit of the city of Gwalior and Its citadel. In afternoon departure for a village the area of Gwalior. Night in village people's home. It was around 1500 that Gwalior was at its peak, the Acropolis was covered with palaces and the city center became a renowned musical. Sheltered behind the walls of the citadel, numerous palaces offer visitors a romantic stroll through curious maze of rooms and stairways.
4 – 6	Discovery of village activities and of families. Participation in tasks daily for those who want it. Overnight homestay. Most of the villages you visit are predominantly Adivasis. Adivasis are original tribal populations of India. They live mainly agriculture and of forest resources (medicinal plants ...). Many Adivasis have difficulties for a title for the land they cultivated for generations.
7	Depart early morning for Orchha. Night in a hostel or guesthouse. The palaces and temples of Orchha were abandoned in the early eighteenth century by Bundella, Rajput chiefs of the city. Since then, the time stopped there. You will discover some beautiful murals in the school of Rajput Bundella.
8	Transfer Jhansi to take the train af in night to Bhopal.
9	Arrival at Gandhi Bhavan in Bhopal (seat Social Ekta Parishad). City tour of Bhopal. Overnight at hotel. After the infamous disaster Union Carbide factory (emissions in 1984 toxic gas made ten of thousands of victims) the capital of Madhya Pradesh is yet a pleasant city built on the hills, and an artificial lake dominates the city. The city preserves nineteenth beautiful mosques and a bustling bazaar in the oldest.
10- 11-12	Region of Gwalior. Discovery activities village and families. Participation daily tasks for those who want it. Overnight homestay.
13	Departure for Sanchi Buddhist Centre history. In the afternoon, return to Bhopal afi n take the night train for Katni. Sanchi is an array of temples and monasteries ordered around a stupa old today more than 2000 years. For 13th century, a community of monks Buddhist broadcast in this landscape full of serene Buddha's teaching.
14-15	Days of rest and discovery center activities MJVS. Night the ashram. Established in 1999, MJVS (Jeevan Vikas Samiti) is a center of agricultural activity: agriculture biological, medicinal plants, compost, growing mangoes, guavas, products of food crops (vegetables, wheat, rice, lentils, spices, etc.). and social activities: training leaders village communities in 4 districts (Katni, Dingori, Mandla, Baghat), 255 villages.
16-17-18	In the morning, departure for Village of Katni area located edge of a National Park. Discovery activities of the village and of families. Participation in tasks daily for those who want it. Overnight homestay.
19	Back to Katni to take the train night to Agra.
20	Visit the Taj Mahal in Agra. Back to Delhi. Overnight at hotel. The Taj Mahal mausoleum

	extraordinary white marble, is a masterpiece of Mughal architecture. He became a universal symbols of India. Very frequented by tourists, it is nevertheless worth to make a visit.
21	Visit Delhi. Overnight at hotel. Capital of a state of more than one billion people, Delhi is a bustling city and full of surprises.
22	Transfer to the airport in the morning.

### **Annexure III: 20 Days Himalaya Tour:**

It is under the watchful eye of the second highest peak of India, Nanda Devi, literally "Happy Goddess," that you will go the discovery of several villages in the Indian Himalaya. Short walks to reach the villages. Meetings with villagers living on agriculture and animal husbandry in incredibly beautiful villages. Paced life of an ashram and meeting with residents. Visit Delhi.

<b>DAY</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1	Arrival in Delhi in the morning. Departure for Kathgodam by train. Overnight at hotel. The state of Uttarakhand is a region known for the beauty of its landscapes. Much of the north of the state is covered by the Himalayan mountains and glaciers, while the south is heavily forested. Two of the largest rivers of India, Ganges and Yamuna, originate in glaciers in Uttarakhand.
2	Transportation by jeep to Jhupul Choura / Kausani ( $\pm$ 5h). Stay Jhupul Choura / Kausani / Bagheshwar. Visit Laxmi Ashram was founded in 1964. It is a boarding school for girls providing encouraging teaching to live and work together regardless of the cast and other socio-economic differences.
3-4	City Visit of Bagheshwar, Nightstay in hotel, Bagheshwar
5	Transfer by jeep ( $\pm$ 5h) for Gogina (2000m), starting point of the trek to meet villagers. Overnight homestay. The Nanda Devi means "joyful Goddess" (from Devi: goddess nanda: joy) is the highest completely contained in mountain Indian Territory (7816 m).
6	Walk to Kimu (2500m). The climb is short but steep to reach this isolated village enjoying incredible views ( $\pm$ 3 hours). Night in homestay.
7-8	Discovery of village activities and families. Participation in daily tasks for those who want it. Nights homestay.
9	Long walk ( $\pm$ 8h with a pass at 3000m) to reach Kalpata (2000m). Overnight homestay
10	Departure for Tarsal (1700m), a small village composed of 36 families welcoming. Overnight homestay.
11-12	Meeting with families. Discovery village activities and their environment. Nights homestay.
13	Hiking ( $\pm$ 2:30) to Kansas (2100m) small village of 10 households, with a beautiful view. Overnight homestay.
14	An hour's walk to reach Harkot village (2200m). Overnight homestay.
15-16	Discovery of village activities and families. Participation in daily tasks. Nights homestay.
17	Two hours walk to reach Song. Transfer by jeep Song to Bagheshwar. Visit of the city. Overnight at hotel.
18	Transfer to railway station at Kathgodam ( $\pm$ 6:30). Night train to Delhi.
19	Arrival in Delhi early in the morning. City tour. Night at the hotel. Capital of a country of more than one billion inhabitants, Delhi a bustling city full of surprises.
20	Transfer to the airport in the morning.

## Annexure IV: 15 Days Raja (Rajasthan) Tour

### INDIA Circuit 15 Days Raja Tour

Discover thousand and one stories of Rajasthan. Those of the past through discover its palaces, maharajas, its forts, temples and colourful cities. Those today you will live with families welcome you to the village. Of tomorrow that will be outlined in the exchanges with those who dream India of tomorrow. Home stay and small hotels. Travel by train, wagon, rickshaw, car, bus, ... Traditional meals of Indian cooking, often vegetarian, sometimes quite spicy. NEW to Jaipur – Udaipur, Mount Abu- Jodhpur- Delhi.

Day	Activities
1	Arrival Delhi in the night or morning: Delhi City Visit / Transfer to Jaipur by train in evening (265 km / 5:30hrs). Stay night in Jaipur.
2	<p>Discover Jaipur City, Fort and palaces in morning, Palace &amp; Museum, Observatory (Jantar Mantar, Hawa Mahal (Front View- palace of wind).</p> <p><b>Jaipur:</b> The historic city of Jaipur, the capital of the desert state of Rajasthan, was build in the 1727 by the then Maharaja of Amber, Sawai Jaisingh II. The city was designed by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya, a young Bengali architect, who laid the plans according to Vedic Shilpa Shastra, the Hindu treatise. The city is also known the ‘<b>PINK CITY</b>’ because of its rose-pink colour of old city done to welcome Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria in 1863 A.D.</p> <p><b>Places to Visit in Jaipur:</b></p> <p><b>The City Palace:</b> One of the most magnificent marvels or Jaipur is the City Palace Complex which has a rare combination of the finest blends of Rajasthani and Mughal architecture. In the heart of the old city, it has vast area. The outer wall was built by Jai Singh and additions made up to the 20th century. Many buildings, well-planned gardens and huge courtyards are a part of the complex.</p> <p><b>Hawa Mahal -</b> The palace of winds, a fascinating landmark of Rajasthan, was built by the orders of poet-king, Sawai Pratap Singh in the 18th century and is the most remarkably designed monument in Jaipur.</p> <p>Stay night in Hotel, Jaipur.</p>
3	<p>In the morning, Jaipur city visit and visit local market..</p> <p><b>Jantar Mantar:</b> Jantar Mantar is the largest and best preserved of Sawai Jai Singh's five observatories. It is built in stone and marble whose setting and shapes are designed scientifically and which are one of the high points of medieval highpoints of medieval Indian astronomy. There are also two Ram Yantras for gauging altitudes.</p> <p><b>Local Market Visit:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Johari Bazaar of Jaipur.</li> <li>• Bapu Bazaar and Nehru Bazaar of Jaipur.</li> <li>• Kishanpol Bazaar of Jaipur.</li> </ul> <p>Tansfert to Udaipur, Stay Night in train.</p>
4	<p>Discovering of Udaipur City, Fort and palaces. City Palace, Jagdish Temple, Bharatiya Lok Kala Museum, Fateh sagar, Pichhole Lake.</p> <p><b>Udaipur:</b> The district is named after its principal city. Udaipur, which acquired its name from its founder Rana Udai Singh about 1559 A.D. For centuries it remained the seat of government of the erstwhile state of Mewar.</p> <p><b>The city of Dawn, Udaipur</b> is a lovely land around the azure water lakes, hemmed in by the lush hills of the Arvallis. Its kaleidoscope of fairy-tale palaces, lakes, temples, gardens and narrow lanes strewn with stalls, carry the flavour of a heroic past, epitomising valour and chivalry. Their reflection in the placid waters of the Lake Pichhola is an enticing sight.</p> <p><b>Places to visit in Udaipur:</b></p> <p><b>City Palace:</b> A majestic architectural marvel towering over the lake on a hill surrounded by crenulated walls, it is a conglomeration of courtyards, pavilions, terraces, corridors, rooms and hanging gardens. The main entrance is through the triple arched gate, the Tripolia with eight</p>

	<p>marble porticos. The maharanas were weighted under the gate in gold, the equivalent amount of which was distributed among the populace. The Suraj Gohada, the balcony of the sun, is where the Suryavanshi Maharanas of Mewar presented themselves to the people in time of trouble to restore their confidence, The Mor Chowk known for its exquisite peacock mosaics in glass and the Chini Chitrashala noted for its blue and white ceramics are other attractions in the Palace.</p> <p><b>Jagdish Temple:</b> Built in 1651 A.D. by Maharana Jagat Singh, this Indo-Aryan temple is the largest and most beautiful temple of Udaipur with noteworthy sculpted images.</p> <p><b>Fateh Sagar:</b> A beautiful lake, overlooked by a numbers of hills on the three sides and the Pratap Memorial on the north was built by Maharana Fateh Singh. In the middle of the lake is Nehru Park – a lovely garden island with a boat shaped cafe accessible by an enjoyable boat ride.</p> <p>Stay night in Hotel / Gush House in Udaipur.</p>
5	<p>After breakfast visit Udaipur city and market:</p> <p><b>Pichhola Lake:</b> The picturesque lake that entrance Maharaha Udai Singh. It was later enlarged by the founder. The lake is surrounded by hills, palaces, temples bathing ghats and embankment. Two island palaces. Jag Mandir and Jag Niwas (Lake Palace) on the lake are of breathtaking magnificence.</p> <p><b>Visit Local Market:</b> In evening, transfer to Village near Udaipur. Stay night in village.</p>
6-7	<p>Discovery of village activities and of families, Culture and tradition of Mewar People of Rajasthan. Participation in tasks daily for those who want it. Visit sites around the village. Overnight homestay.</p>
8	<p>After breakfast: transfer to Udaipur / Mount Abu</p> <p><b>Udaipur to Mount Abu: (167.1 km / 2 h 53 mn):</b></p> <p>Mount Abu is a popular hill station in the Aravalli Range in Sirohi district of Rajasthan state in western India, near the border with Gujarat. The mountain forms a distinct rocky plateau 22 km long by 9 km wide. The highest peak on the mountain is Guru Shikhar at 1,722 m (5,650 ft) above sea level. It is referred to as 'an oasis in the desert' as its heights are home to rivers, lakes, waterfalls and evergreen forests. The mountain is also home to several Hindu temples, including the Adhar Devi Temple (also known as Arbuda Devi Temple), carved out of solid rock.</p> <p>Transfer to Jodhpur, Stay night in Bus / Train.</p>
9	<p>After breakfast: Discover Jodhpur City, Fort and palaces. Mehrangarh Fort.</p> <p><b>Jodhpur :</b> The district takes its name from its principal city, Jodhpur founded by Rao Jodha in 1459 A.D. and at present is also the headquarters of the district. Before the creation of Jodhpur district in its present form, the territory included therein formed a part of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur, colloquially known as Marwar, which was ruled by the Rathore clan of Rajputs. Jodhpur is known for its traditional Bandej sarees, Mojadi (embroidered hoes) and Dadlas (sinc water bottle).</p> <p><b>Jodhpur City</b> is popularly known as the Blue City.</p> <p><b>Places to visit in Jodhpur: Mehrangarh Fort,</b> situated 125 m above the city, is enclosed by thick walls. One of the largest forts in India, it contains several palaces known for their intricate carvings and expansive courtyards inside its boundaries. On the second gate, imprints of cannonball hits by attacking armies of Jaipur can still be seen. Chhatri of Kirat Singh Soda, a soldier who fell on the spot defending the Mehrangarh Fort, is located on the left side.</p> <p>Stay Night in Hotel / Guest House in Jodhpur.</p>
10	<p>After Breakfast Jodhpur City Visit : Ghanta Ghar</p> <p>Visit Local Market: Sojati Gate, Station Road and Clock Tower and Sardar Bazaar:</p> <p>Tranfer to Village near Jodhpur, Stay night in Village.</p>
11-12	<p>Discovery of village activities and of families, Culture and tradition of Mewar People of Rajasthan. Participation in tasks daily for those who want it. Visit surrounding of the village. Overnight homestay.</p>
13	<p>After breakfast: Transfer to Jodhpur. and transfer to Delhi by train, Stay night in the train.</p>
14	<p>After breakfast: Visit Delhi city, Qutb Minar or Red Fort or Akshardham. Visit Market. Stay night in Hotel, Delhi.</p> <p>Stay night in Delhi.</p>
15	<p>Transfer to Delhi Airport.</p>

**Estimated Budget for April – 2013 to March 2014:**

Management and Investment Cost 2013					
GAREEMA PROJECT, MJVS					
Budget Line	Unit	Rate per item		Amount	
<b>A Management Exp</b>					
Project Coordinator	1	10,000	12	1,20,000	
Accountant	1	4,000	12	48,000	
Regional Coordinator	1	4,000	6	24,000	
Assistant Project Coordinator	1	9,000	3		
National Translator	1	9,000	3		
				<b>1,92,000</b>	
Coordination Cost					
Project Coordinator	1	4,500	12	54,000	
Regional Coordinator	3	800	9	21,600	
National Guide	1	1,000	5		
National Translator	1	1,000	5		
				<b>75,600</b>	
Admisitrative Cost					
Guest Expenses	1	10,000	1	10,000	
Printing & Stationery	1	800	12	9,600	
Communication (internet, post, phone)	1	800	12	9,600	
Travels for administrative purposes	1	800	12	9,600	
Audit fees	1	2,500	2	5,000	
				<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>43,800</b>
Travel and Meeting and Reveiw					
Core Group Meeting	1	<b>20,000</b>	<b>1</b>	20,000	
Visit for Review and monitoring-Core Group Members	4	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1</b>	12,000	
					<b>32,000</b>
<b>C Investment</b>					
Training for Villagers	15	1,500	3	67,500	
Trainings for guide / Translator	15	5,000	1	75,000	
Equipment (Material Investment)	1	20,000	1	20,000	
Gareema Library cum Resource Centre	1	20,000	1	20,000	
New Village Explore Expenses	1	15,000	4	60,000	
Ashram Development	2	10,000	1	20,000	
				<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,62,500</b>
<b>D Network Tamadi</b>					
	1	60000	1	60,000	
				<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>

			<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,65,900</b>	
		Balance 2012			2,98,420	
		Income 2013			400000	
					<b>698419.6</b>	