

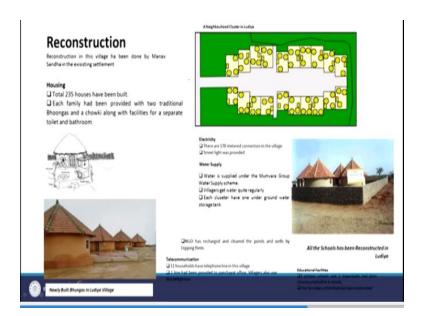
So, electricity supply, educational facilities, one primary school they all were devastated by this earthquake.

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Type of house	Bhungas	Kaccha	Pucca	Kuccha- Pucca
Totally destroyed	5	50	36	13
Irreparably damaged	7	41	30	22
Reparably damaged	13	17	13	16
Little damage	3	1	45	4
No damage	8	2	0	1
Total	31	111	84	56

Here are the detail extent of damage of the houses in Ludiya village, totally that destroyed Bhungas was 5, whereas the Kaccha, Pucca house was much higher, Bhungas were little damage or repairable damage or irreparable damage, but it is mostly the most affected at the Kaccha, Pucca houses let us see whereas, it is only 5 to 7, okay.

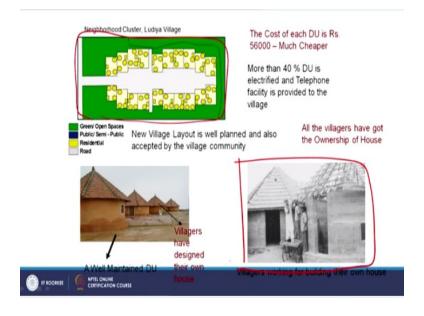
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Reconstructions; total 235 houses were rebuilt and each family was provided 2 traditional Bhungas, Bhungas style that is prone to resilient to earthquake and resilient to cyclone that we found that was less affected by the earthquake, this style with the help of NGO's, people reconstructed these Bhungas and Chowki along with the facilities for a separate toilet and bathroom.

So, each household they received 2 Bhungas, 1 Chowki and one toilet for, and 170 metered connections through the village were given to the electricity, water is now supplied by Mumvara group water supply scheme, the villagers get quite regularly the water supply, telecommunications was given to 11 houses and other educational, 2 primary schools and Anganwadis were rebuilt, all the schools were reconstructed in Ludiya.

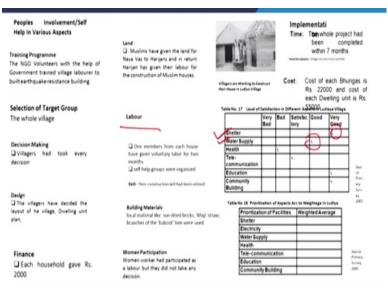
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Neighborhood clusters; so they decided that they need to the people should interact with each other, so they made a very close neighborhood that is extending their kinship structure or their clan structure and accordingly, they were given divided the group into a cluster, and new village layout was well planned and also accepted by the villagers.

Villagers have designed their own houses; therefore; the dwelling units is very well maintained. The cost was much significantly lower that is only 56,000 Indian rupees that time and 40% of the dwelling units is electrified and telephone facility was provided and people participated in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process, here is a file per picture.

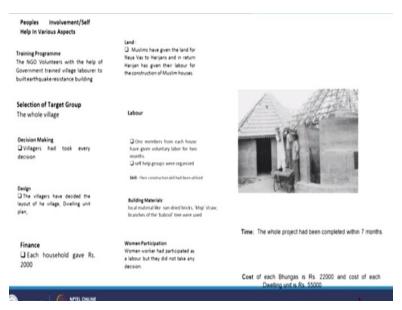
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So, people who are involved into the decision-making process, they design their own houses, finances they provided 2000 Rupees to build these houses, Muslims provided land to Harijans and in return Harijans given their own labour. Also, each one member from each house they should provide labour, building materials; they used the local building materials like sundried bricks, Khip straw, branches of the babool tree were used.

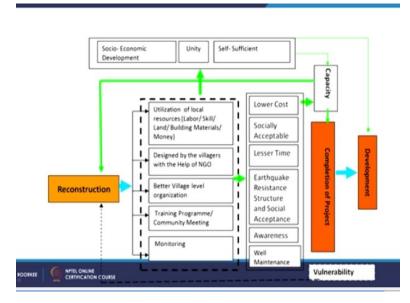
Women also participated so, people who were very satisfied with these projects, particularly with shelter, very good water supply, and the cost of the one Bhungas is around 22,000 and each cost of the each dwelling unit was 55,000.

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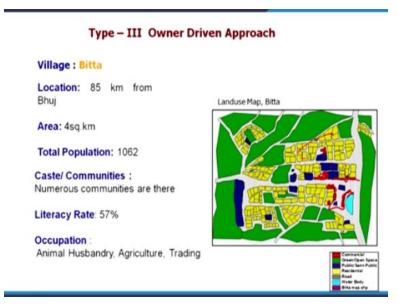
The whole project was completed within 7 months.

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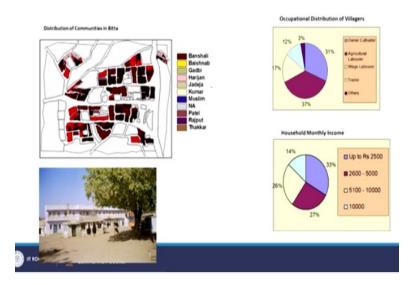
So, they use the local skill, labour, land, building materials and money designed by the villagers, better village level organization they had, they conducted training program, monitoring and therefore they have low-cost socially acceptable and earthquake-resistant building.

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Another one is the owner-driven approach in Bitta village, 85 kilometer from the Bhuj, total population is around 1000 and here it was the existing layout. You can see, they have some commercial stops, building, land use and most of the residential yellow and some public and semi-public, it was the biggest village among these 3 villages.

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This was the village bus stop and here a lot of Banshali, Baishnab, Gadbi, so lot of distribution of communities are you can see here. Now, occupational distribution of villages; they are mostly involved as a cultivator and agricultural labour, some are self-employed, wage labourer are also there. And traders; 12% are traders, some people are rich like 26% + 14%, they have more income than 10,000 rupees.

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