

# NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF 14 PROXIMAL VILLAGES OF CFCL Ltd FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT UNDER CSR PROGRAMME



## FINAL REPORT

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SUBMITTED TO

**Chambal Fertilizers Chemicals Limited  
Gadepan (Kota)**



SUBMITTED BY

**Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT)**

***(Established and Supported by KRIBHCO – Govt. of India)***

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### **S1. INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the findings of the Needs Assessment Survey (NAS) commissioned by CFCL in accordance with its policy of "**Uttam Roshini**" for their Corporate Social Responsibility – Community Development (CSR-CD). It addresses the issues of 'Community and Peripheral Development' in the neighborhood area of its operations in district Kota.

### **S2. OBJECTIVE**

In accordance with the CFCL's policy *Uttam Roshini* on CSR-CD, this report identifies the needs of the specific communities on the basis of 6 broad themes of CSR, which are Rural health services, Education, Agriculture and Animal husbandry, Rural Development, Vocational Training, Environment and security and other sponsored social activities. Further, it suggests areas of intervention and convergence with the government and presents a five year Village specific Development Plan for 14 surveyed Village.

### **S3. METHODOLOGY**

Primary data was collected through various participatory and interactive techniques. These include Participatory Learning Action (PLA) to identify the felt needs of the communities, household surveys to assess the existing situation of the communities and focus group discussions. Secondary data was collected through government, CFCL and other sources to ascertain the allocation of their funds and provisions made for the development activities of the concerned 14 villages.

### **S4. SAMPLE**

Fourteen pre-determined villages in and around the CFCL's area of operation were surveyed for the purpose of this report. Data was collected from all the 2394 households out of existing 2238 households (Sampling Size 118.91%). The sample villages falls under 2 Panchayat Samities i.e Sultanpur of district Kota and Anta of Baran. Villages that were reached for the purpose of this study are – Pachara, Bhattipura, Dabar, Dhori, Vallabhpura, Kachanawada, Kakarvda, Bhouran, Gadepan, Bambori, Cheensa,, Motikuan, Khan Ki Jhopadia and Rughhi

### **KEY FINDINGS**

#### **S5. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

Demographic population data reveals that sex ratio in comparison to that of district Kota are very poor and also in comparison the state of Rajasthan as well as the country. The child sex ratio (CSR) of the villages (843.51) is alarming. This suggests high discrimination against girl child and has strong implications on society. It urges for immediate attention and action.

The villages have a distinct character that emerges out of it caste distribution of the population. 44.8 % of the population belongs to OBC category, followed by 23% general caste and 20.5 % Scheduled cast.

## **S6. INFRASTRUCTURE**

There is a general scarcity of health facilities such as primary and sub health centers in the villages. Some Aaganwadi centers are running in their own building but some are functional in rental buildings.

Facilities for recreation and sports in rural youth are not sufficient, so is the case with roads. Not all the villages have access through *pacca roads*. Within the villages accessibility is limited through *kaccha roads*. This suggests need for appropriate roads within the villages and improvement in the condition of roads for better connectivity and accessibility.

The major area of concern in almost all villages is insufficient or complete lack of drainage facility in all 14 villages. Such insufficiency has led to a number of consequences such as impact on health and prevalence of diseases like malaria and typhoid, TB, Viral Fever, skin diseases. 14 villages expressed a need to either repair existing drainage facilities (*nali* formation) or it's deepening.

Lack of sanitation facilities across the 14 survey villages was observed. Consequently, need for toilets were expressed in the majority of cases. Need to construct toilets in all the households have been put forth by the respective villages in their village development plans and it can be converge with GoI sponsored total sanitation campaign .

Out of the 14 villages, all villages have electricity supply but in very irregular manner. In addition, insufficient connections for agricultural purposes were also observed. As well as this most of the requests for such connections are pending. A need for such connections was assessed through the survey. Sufficient agricultural electric connections may improve the productivity as well as contribute substantially to the economic development of the society.

Women reported problems in their routine activities due to lack of appropriate infrastructure, drinking water facility, increasing drudgery , alcoholism, girls education and employment through vocational inputs. Mobility of persons with disability is severely affected by the conditions of roads within and outside the villages.

## **S7. EMPLOYMENT**

The survey reveals high dependency rates. 77.58 % of the population is dependent over 22.42 %, which suggests that unemployment rates are high. The main source of income is through daily wage labor followed by agriculture. Out of surveyed households, around 74.22 % family's livelihoods is running through getting daily labour wages ,while 23.43 % households are mainly dependent on agriculture income. Interestingly, a higher percentage of people work as labors than in agriculture.

## **S8. OCCUPATIONAL NEEDS OF WOMEN**

Need was expressed for women mainly sanitation measures like toilet & bathing place (Ghat) construction, drainage formation, home based vocational training, drinking water facility, timely health check up , veterinary camp, girls education,

catering to the need of livestock rearing. Women were keen to take training on home based industries related to manufacturing of incense sticks, *Papad* Udhog, Pickles and Soap.

Women need to be empowered. The PRA exercise revealed lack of autonomy among women due to male dominance. Women are mostly engaged in agricultural activities and are not allowed to move outside the village to under other activities.

### **S9. SCOPE OF SELF EMPLOYMENT**

Besides the wages labour, agriculture and allied activities as a major livelihood options, communities have intends to come with wide array of options for self employment, which is market linked and most importantly they want to take it up after proper training. Local community wish to take up grocery shops as a self employment options at the same time, there was keen interests' put forth on vocational trades to start their own units after appropriate training. Training should be credit linked with bank as after successful completion of the course and credit linkages can be established with banks to ground the set up. Women are also willing to take up options like tailoring and home products preparation as Income Generation Activities for them selves.

### **S10. CREDIT AND LOAN**

Most of the loan is being taken for various consumption purposes like medical treatment, family problem, personal work, marriages, land/house purchase, Grain /seed purchase, etc. Since the income level is not at desired level, therefore they always end up with paying huge amount of interest rates i.e. 1.6-3.9 % per month to local money lender, more than the principle amount, being paid by generations. Repaying capacity is also found very low.

### **S11. AGRICULTURE**

At present, the farm management practices being used by the farmers is conventional and needs to be improved in terms of use of farming system technology, improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers and adoption of modern farm mechanics and practices. The source of income from agriculture is on which the farmers largely dependent and therefore the aforementioned needs attention. Termite problem is in miserable situation in the area for which immediate attention is required by Agriculture Department and CFCL. Soil testing for quality recommendation for improving productivity was also come out as a major community needs, needs to taken very carefully.

In the sampled villages, most of the irrigation work is being disposed by canals and tube wells. Maintenance of irrigation is on top most agenda of the villagers particularly creation of more minor canal in outreach/tall end area, expansion of canal water discharge and effective measures to reduce canal Seepage.

### **S12. LIVESTOCK**

Analysis reveals low livestock productivity and immense scope for animal husbandry to improve the economic status and provide livelihood for many. Buffaloes are very low in number, while cows available are of non-descriptive type and with more no. of male calf (59 %) and daily milk production ranges from 1.5-2.5 liter which is quite lower. Stall feeding is very poor due to poor purchasing capacity of quality fodder and animal feed, resulted their productivity goes lower down.

The major focus for fodder development should be on developing the pasture land. Only 1.63 % pasture land was found in surveyed villages which are also not possesses quality & palatable pasture, leads to retrogressive succession towards degraded pasture. While survey, many villages have been recorded to have allotted lands for developing the pasture land and sanctioned an amount too. The need is also to convert the encroached land areas into open grazing land in order to facilitate the adequate fodder availability to the animals thereby ensuring their economic importance.

The farmers have to strive really hard to fend themselves and their livestock. 67% of the villagers revert to wage laborers during the lean season and buy fodder for their animals. 9.99 % of the villagers depend on credit from the various sources to buy fodder for their livestock, while only 20% responded households fulfill the needs of their livestock from near by forest wherever existing.

### **S13. AVAILABILITY OF WATER**

Major sources of potable water are hand pumps (41), community wells (18) and availability is confined to limited period of the year and most of the irrigation is being done by canal during the Rabi season. The availability of irrigation facilities by canal for agriculture seems to be quite high, however, 87.94 % of the total land is irrigated, while as 90.90 of the total land is arable in the 14 survey villages.

On the contrary, closed sources of irrigation like tube wells maintain high water availability throughout the year. Some villages are facing problem of underground water , of unsuitable taste for drinking mainly during rainy season. Better results can be obtained if the maintenance of ponds (widening & deepening), canals (deepening & cementing), well (deepening), etc will be done at least once in a year.

### **S14. NON RENEWABLE ENERGY (FUEL WOOD)**

Fuel wood requirement is not met out for the whole year, most of time of peoples engaged in gathering dry wooden sticks from the existing forest (Only *Juliflora* bushes are available) and in the lean season, 81.57 % farmers have to collect fuel wood from market through purchase earned labour wages. Moreover, excessive use of the fuel wood causes imbalance of terrestrial ecosystem. During the survey, it has been found that smokeless *chulhas* should be promoted. This would be helpful in reducing the pressure of fuel wood production and improve energy efficiency.

### **S15. EDUCATION**

All the villages have schools but the condition of these schools is not appropriate. Analysis shows that most of the schools are not in perfect condition. There is immense need to improve infrastructure of the schools. Infrastructural issues include construction of new class rooms, boundary walls and roof tops.. These schools should be well equipped with proper teaching aids and other facilities along with need for free uniforms and sports equipment, a library was expressed during PLA. All most all the villages expressed these need especially in the primary and upper primary schools. Appropriate school environment is quite crucial to keep children motivated and continue their studies efficiently. Need for up scaling of primary schools to upper primary and secondary standards have been immersed during the survey.

## **S16. VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

Interestingly, the need for vocational training appears to be very high. Men as well as women equally want to undertake vocational training. Vocational training was more popular among youngsters in the age group of 19 to 32 years and it is mainly because, they need employment.

Inclination towards market driven training was evident by the shift in the kind of training opportunities from traditional to latest avenues of income generation – for example desire to take training in Motor winding, Carpentry, Electrical Repairing, Automobile Mechanic, water pump/Diesel engine repairing among men and tailoring, craft, food products, incensed sticks, soap/*pattal done* preparation, make up skills among women. In the case of survey villages, women have expressed a enormous desire to undertake training in income based activities as it could be handled from home.

CFCL may substantially benefit the communities if training needs are addressed. This may be done through established UAC at Gadepan within the periphery of survey villages as per the courses in demand. On the one hand, it could provide economic benefits to the community and help them to become self sustained.

## **S17. HEALTH**

In addition to infrastructural needs to construct new PHCs /sub centers as well as *Aaganwadi* centers, survey reveals that attention must be given to hygiene and sanitation. The major causes of concern diseases from which the villagers are mainly affected are Malaria and Pneumonia. 75.25 % family affected with Malaria, while 23.44 % from Pneumonia, which is due to poor sanitary conditions in the villages. There is a need to spread awareness among the villagers regarding the causes and cure of such diseases.

It was assessed that health camps must be organized periodically to address these issues. Camps organized by the government agencies suffer from poor quality and are not reliable. CFCL must take initiative and provide better health facilities to the community in close collaboration with health department.

## **S18. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

The agenda under different schemes of the government is related to the production of Agriculture and livestock production with a proposed target to increase the safe by 30%. Assistance could be provided in the form of trainings as desired and expressed by the community. Trainings and capacity building of the farmers and livestock keepers has a particular emphasis in all the survey villages. These trainings could be in the form of imparting advanced technical knowledge, improvement of farm practices, knowledge on improved seeds and familiarity with modern equipment.

The access to artificial insemination (AI) services is lacking as farmers are unaware about this technology and it was observed that the breed available in the area have lost its vigour and breed is of non-descript type. It is recommended that such services have been introduced to the area for breed improvement as well as increase in the production. Additional assistance may be provided through veterinary camps in all villages.



## **S19. NEEDS OF WOMEN**

Women in particular placed emphasis on arrangements for vocational training in specific trades and setting up of micro enterprises for home based income generation activities. In addition to this number of common issues related to women that need to be addressed and their solutions were identified in all the survey villages. Needs of women that emerged during the survey are as follows

- Conversion of *kaccha* roads(Kharanja) to *pacca* (CC)roads
- Upgrading of primary and upper primary schools to senior schools
- Separate bathing area for women (*ghats*)
- Drinking water facilities through installation of hand pumps within the vicinity of households
- Sanitation facilities and construction of Nali & Toilets
- Vocational training and financial support in setting up of micro enterprises for income generation
- Training on scientific rearing of livestock
- Formation of SHGs/Federations for collective efforts and credit facilities.

## **S20. FOCUS OF GOVERNMENTS' VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND POSSIBILITIES OF CONVERGENCE**

The eleventh five year plans as proposed by Gram Sabha have provisions for infrastructural facilities but they are not sufficient enough and to the extent as needed by the villagers. An additional support to the government on this is very much needed.

For the current year plan for all 14 survey villages panchayat have already developed yearly planning and have a budget of Rs. 288.14 lacs (only in Infrastructure development, water Harvesting structures, land development and plantation work) whereas Village work plan developed by the community was only for Rs. 192.74 lacs. So convergence is the best option for villagers.

## **S21. SUSTAINABILITY**

An attempt was made to ensure the sustainability of the projects under various sectors if taken up by CFCL. Community members and their representatives expressed their willingness for the same. However, during discussions it emerged that proper dialogue is need to be held with the community members and their representatives on specific projects and issues with CFCL and other stake holders. In addition to this, community members displayed a positive response in taking up the responsibility with CFCL for the benefit of their villages. However, this may be done on mutual agreement after detailed discussions on specifics. There is an need to change the mind set of both community and the management of CFCL.

A broad guideline for ensuring the sustainability of the projects that emerged during the discussions was formation of Village Development Committees (VDC) in respective villages and implement projects through public private partnerships.

## **S22. ADVANTAGE TO CFCL**

- These efforts would ensure lasting benefits, the existent reputation of CFCL would be further strengthened thereby directly making a positive contribution to its

goodwill. The responses of the community participants on CFCL's initiatives were observed to be satisfactory but still there is need to open up free dialogue on development issues and need. In addition to this, media could play a vital role in highlighting the efforts of CFCL. This would generate publicity in mass media and build on the existing reputation. This could further strengthen brand value and equity of CFCL as well as enhance the brand image of CFCL not only in the local geography but country wide. More so, activities under CSR may pave an easy access to vast natural resource that could be utilized in the benefit of both the society and CFCL.

## **S23. CONCLUSION**

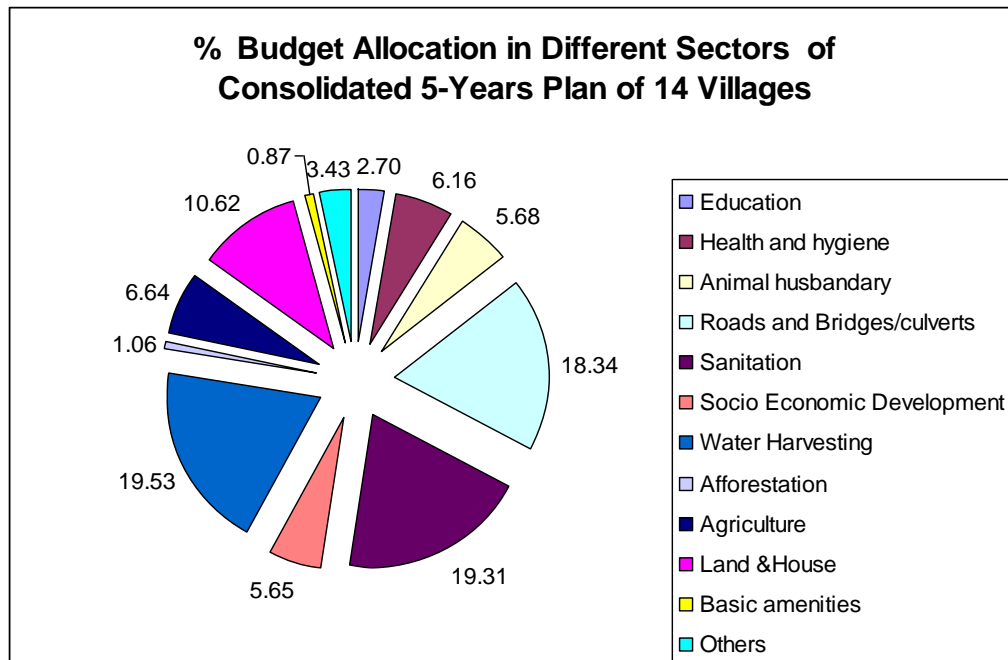
The village development plans for 14 villages are made in consultation with the community and compared with the plan developed in respective gram Panchayats; In total, carrying all sectoral interventions within a span of 5 years, community of 14 villages needs a budget of Rs. 4.77 Crore for their livelihood development. Most of emphasized intervention is related to water resource development, sanitation, basic amenities, health & hygiene, land development, agriculture and livestock Development. Immediate needs were planned in first years with 40 % budgetary and then followed by 30 %, 15.35 %, 10.16 % and 3.80 % in second to fifth years respectively.

It may be also noted that at the implementation stage, generally GPs plans often are fraught with problem of proper fund management, lack of proper planning & execution, corruption, vested interests and political agendas. Hence, care must be taken to ascertain realistic possibilities of convergence/dovetailing with current plan prepared by community.

## **S24. IN NUTSHELL [Possible area of Interventions]**

- 1 Water – Drinking water through establishment of hand pumps, water storage tank, and tube well, well deepening as well as irrigation facilities through deepening/ widening of ponds, and construction of water harvesting structures, deepening and cleaning of drainage line, Creation of minor canal, effective control measures for seepage reduction.
- 2 Infrastructure- Connecting roads (CC), *Kharanja*, bridge and culverts on canals and rooms in School, community hall and *Aaganwadi Bhavan* construction, road lights around factory peripheral wall, funeral place, temple construction and renovation, PHC sub centre establishment, girls hostel construction etc.
- 3 Women – Empowerment, Gender equity , vocational training, home based income generation activities,
- 4 Sanitation, Health & Hygiene – improvement in sanitary conditions of the villages, assistance with construction of toilets, improvement in drainage system, health camps and awareness campaigns on malaria, typhoid, tuberculosis and pneumonia and its possible control measures, Rigorous Vaccination campaign in every villages.
- 5 Soil Conservation – Erosion control measures and soil reclamation.
- 6 Education – School upgradation, Teaching quality improvement through regularity and staff adequacy, free uniform, establishment of library, additional schools for girls, furniture and equipment in schools, playing

- ground facility, Higher education for girls at GP level, Tricycle distribution to physically handicapped school children (50 nos)
- 7 Vocational Trainings – Short term capsule course on potential vocational trades for men and women to suit local and market demands.
  - 8 Agriculture/livestock & afforestation – infrastructure such as agriculture electric connections consistent electricity supply, credit for improved tools/implements, seed and fertilizer, capacity building, supply and/or knowledge of better variety of seeds, pasture land development and trainings on scientific rearing of animals and breed improvement. Home stead plantation, plantation and fencing work of forest land, and formation of Forest management committee.



## ROAD MAP FOR CFCL

Needs Assessment Survey (NAS) conducted for CFCL in accordance with its policy of "**Uttam Roshini**" for their CSR-CD. NAS findings clearly addressing the issues of 'Community and Peripheral Development' in the 14 neighborhood villages of its operation unit. Now, it is very essential to execute these planned interventions with support of other development stakeholders with a vision of "**Sampoorna Vikas**". For that, technical as well as managerial set up and it's re-strengthening is primary requirement for carrying CSR programme in studied villages. Below given roadmap will eventually helpful for CFCL in developing clear cut approach and strategy with grater effectiveness.

- It has been observed during survey that communities are not proactive to village development, hence, there must be exposed with ongoing livelihood development programmes through field visit where they can visualize the impact of livelihood programme in terms of changed quality

of life and get sensitized about same type of development in their area/domain. Rigorous training would be another area to build their capacities on *technical know-how* in Farming system development for improving livelihoods.

- Prior to execution of development intervention in villages, institutional set at different level up is key requisites to ensure community participation and sustainability & ownership towards developmental inputs. A broad guideline for setting up of CBOs and ensuring the sustainability of the development work is need to be developed. Community Mobilization should also pace up through meetings, campaign, service camps, small scale activities and door to door contact.
- CFCL must pay more attention on 6 villages i.e. Pachara, Khan Ki Jhopadia, Vallabhpura, Gadepan, Cheensa and Dhori as they are more vulnerable to improve their livelihood. In these villages, communities belong to lower class, socially and economically deprived and their quality of life is very miserable. CFCL must focus on Sanitation, Agriculture & Livestock Development, Vocational Training, Rural Infrastructure, Basic amenities like improving electricity, health, education, Drinking water, and forest.
- In order to develop CSR tree, CSR Development Cell for different sector (viz. Social Development, Farming System, Rural Infrastructure, Gender, Health & Education, Vocational Skill and Networking & liaisoning etc) should be created for the above purpose in a centralized manner. CSR Coordinator/Manager should take lead for overall coordination and management among CSR Department/Cell. He/she must be Development professionals and having enriched experience of Rural Livelihood Developments in respect to this area. For each sector specific cell, qualified and highly experienced Subject Specialist should be placed to make responsible at all levels of project management. To plan and monitor the interventions through mobilizing community/ social unit, Community Mobilizer/facilitator should be placed on cluster basis (a group of 3-5 villages or for each 250-400 Hs). Timely technical and managerial back up to lower staff may be provided from upper experienced layer. Jankar system should be encouraged in every village in which a cadre of Para-professional local workers will be acts as catalyst between local communities & CFCL and facilitate the development with lesser conflicts and higher negotiation.  
(You may update CSR tree for Uttam Roshini in this manner)
- Existing staff in CSR Wing must be development oriented. No doubt, they are qualified & experienced but need lot of orientation for delivering quality and need based inputs for ensuring participatory development. They must spare time to interact /discuss with local communities through series of meeting/Training /exposure because local community have lot of expectation from CFCL and need to have dialogue with CFCL Staff for development of this area on regular basis. During survey, It has been observed that frequency of organizing village meeting is very less and it must be on continual basis otherwise, it creates wide communication gap between both of them.

- Effective networking and liaisoning with other secondary stakeholders like GO/NGO/Universities/RO/international donors/Corporate is another area of intensification of CSR programme and it is well proven approach that holistic development can be made sure only with integration of various livelihood project/schemes managed by different stakeholders like CFCL, GPs, State Govt., GOs. By way of convergence/ dovetailing on PPP model, human as well as financial resources can be optimum utilize with greater development outcome. Between CFCL and Govt., there is an ample opportunity of sharing financial as well as human resources at planning /execution level of development scheme. Efforts should be made by CFCL Liaison officer through continual meeting at policy level (Secretariat) to mature the possibilities of convergence plan as mentioned in Chapter-14.

**CONSOLIDATED ACTIVITY WISE 5-YEARS DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF 14  
VILLAGES *Appended herewith***



**NEEDS ASSESSMENT WITH WOMENS GROUP  
AT KHAN KI JHOPADIYA VILLAGE**

## **SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION**

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### **1. INTRODUCTION**

In accordance with its mission of being socially responsible corporate entity with thrust on community development (CD), CFCL aims to focus on implementing CD programs in the affected/ neighboring villages around its operating stations. To accomplish this mission, it is imperative to carry out survey to identify the social economic and cultural needs of the villages, societies that can facilitate in formulating a comprehensive long-term development program. The whole exercise aims to set long-term CD priorities, which could be achieved within the specified time frame. Very briefly, it's a way of assessing of what the group or community members see as their most important needs for improving the community life. The results of the survey then guide future actions. Generally, the needs that are rated most important are the ones that get addressed on priority.

Needs could be of three kinds, (1) Felt needs, (2) Perceived needs, and (3) forced (put on) needs. Felt needs are those, which are of immediate requirements in terms of day to day life of people, un-fulfillment of these needs is felt by people in their life and restrict their capacity to realize their full potential. The perceived needs are those, which others (outsiders) perceive, which are often not real and critical in nature. Any program based on them fails to mobilize people or generate supports and ultimately does not achieve its objectives in terms of benefits and sustainability. Forced needs are those needs that are influenced by local leaders and creamy layer of any community. These needs are not for the greater common good but deliberately designed by this creamy layer for their own good. Therefore, the NAS has to make clear-cut distinction between different kinds of needs and come out with set of felt needs and priorities them on the basis of criticality.

#### **1.1 A NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY HELPS TO UNDERSTAND THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY**

- To learn more group or community needs.
- To get a more honest and objective description of needs than people might tell publicly.
- To become aware of possible needs that can never be seen as particularly important or perceived as non-existent.
- To document needs, as is required in many applications for funding, and as is almost always helpful in advocating or lobbying for the cause.
- To make sure any actions or programs undertaken are in line with needs that are expressed by the community.
- To get more group and community support for the actions in the action one will soon undertake. That's because if people have stated a need for a particular course of action, they are more likely to support it.
- To get "community participation" and more people actually involved in the subsequent action itself.
- To analyses the gaps between needs and available resources in terms of government/local bodies, CFCL's erstwhile/existing interventions to avoid wastage of resources because of duplicity. It also provides suggestion for the adjustment plan.

## **SECTION 2. OBJECTIVES**

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### **2. OBJECTIVES OF THE NEED ASSESMENT SURVEY**

- The present status of development related issues based on various development indicators including those health, education, employment and socio-cultural development
- Present needs as well as the changed/ growing needs for community development for a time horizon of five years prioritizing them according to their criticality,
- Programs available and being run by government/ Panchayats / local bodies to cater to these needs,
- The gaps between the community needs and the programs available,
- NAS will also suggest potential solutions/ programs for filling the gaps.



### 3. METHODOLOGY

Primary data was collected through various participatory and interactive techniques so that the needs and requirements of the villagers could be assessed rather than adapting a blanket approach. The following techniques were used

- Participatory Learning Action (PLA)
- Focus Group Discussions
- House hold survey through Semi Structured Interview
- Secondary data collection at GP,PS & ZP level

The emphasis was given on complete enumeration to cover all the households on all the relevant aspects to avoid any extrapolation.

To design the primary research, help of secondary data was taken during the selection of indicators. This data was collected from Panchayat Samities, Sultanpura and Anta as well as health and education department of Kota district



*PLA WITH THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY OF RUGHHI*

#### 3.1 SAMPLE

Under the study total 14 villages have been covered from 2 Panchayat Samities of district Kota and Baran, in and around CFCL plant. The villages covered are –.- Pachara, Bhattipura, Dabar, Dhori, Ballabhpura, Kachanawada, Kakarvda, Bhouran, Gadepan, Bambori, Cheensa,, Motikuan, Khan Ki Jhopadia and Rughhi and tried to cover all existing households in 14 villages. 118.91 % Households has been covered

through survey. The details of Exercise i.e. HS and PLA done with covered households and village communities are given below

S.No	Name of District	Name of village	Total Hs (As per Census 2001)	Household covered under survey	HS Survey conducted duration	Data of PLA Exercise	% Sampling size in Hs Survey
1	Kota	Pachara	54	75	17-18 May	18 evening	138.89
2	Baran	Khan Ki Jhonpariyan	85	187	18-19 May	19 evening	220.00
3	Kota	Rughhi	75	71	19 May	20 evening	94.67
4	Kota	Cheensa	113	92	19-20 May	21 evening	81.42
5	Kota	Moti Kuan	122	134	21 May	22 morning	109.84
6	Kota	Gadepan	<b>341*</b>	260	17,19-20 May	22 evening	76.25
7	Kota	Kachanavda	81	145	21-22 May	23 morning	179.01
8	Kota	Kakrawada	193	190	22-23 May	23 evening	98.45
9	Kota	Dhori	82	100	24 May	24 morning	121.95
10	Kota	Bhattipura	92	107	23-24 May	24 evening	116.30
11	Kota	Bamori	494	480	24-26 May	26 evening	97.17
12	Kota	Dabar	152	180	26-27 May	27 morning	118.42
13	Kota	Vallabhपुरa	152	171	27 May	27 evening	112.50
14	Kota	Bhouran	202	202	27-28 May	28 evening	100.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2238</b>	<b>2394</b>			<b>118.91 %</b>

*\*Gadepan: - CFCL township households has been not included here*

Household survey and PLA Exercise was started on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2009 and completed all exercises on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2009 by a team of 4 PRA Experts and 12 field Investigators. .PLA exercise was conducted within duration of 4-6 hours in every studied village and somewhere, as per convenience of respondent; two exercises were conducted in a day. Local communities were mobilized to attend PLA exercise in every studied village with efforts made by Field Investigator and CFCL's Staff Members during door to door contact.

### **3.2 EXERCISE**

In PLA Exercise, Participatory learning was started with introductory meeting with all communities and clarifying the objectives of survey, conducted independently by GVT and makes them fully aware about need of developing a integrated & holistic Development Plan with convergence possibilities from Govt. /Non Govt. stakeholders. After that, communities divided into different groups according to age, sex, caste helmet and need etc. As per below given checklist, following exercise were conducted with different size of groups in order to get socio-techno-economic profile of village community for developing 5-years perspective plan.

<b>Check list</b>		
<b>Information to be gathered</b>	<b>Tools to be used</b>	<b>Responsible person</b>
<b>Demographic profile:</b> total population, sex ratio, number of people in different age groups, like infants, children, adults, old aged etc.	Household Questionnaire	Field Investigators
<b>Infrastructure available</b> -Schools,Roads,Health care facilities, Water, sanitation facilities,Electricity,Community building, and others	Social and Natural Resource Mapping	PRA experts and local social Mobilizer and CFCL Staff
<b>Natural Resources available</b>		
<b>Knowledge, attitude and practices analysis</b> i. Language and habits of communication ii. Cultural characteristics: traditions, values, beliefs, etc. iii. Knowledge, attitudes and behaviour with respect to the development problem to be dealt.	Issue Focused Group discussion ( in any of the three villages)	PRA experts
<b>Education Status:</b> Literacy, education,	Household Questionnaire	Field Investigators
<b>Training, skills</b> and opportunities for all members of the society cutting across gender, age, caste and religion.	Household Questionnaire	Field Investigators
<b>Health issues</b> in the community: level of health care available in the situation of morbidity.	Household Questionnaire Focus Group discussion on available health care facility with male and female separately	Field Investigators PRA experts
<b>Quality of Life</b> • Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source and improved sanitation • Proportion of BPL population	Household Questionnaire	Field Investigators
<b>Time line-</b> Major historical events in the area in terms of social movements and of social upheaval and its long-term impact (if any) on the area. <b>Social problems</b> (Crime, superstition, alcoholism, domestic violence, gender related discrimination, etc) <b>Festival and Customs</b>	Focus Group discussion on Social Issues with old aged peoples	PRA experts
<b>Occupation and annual earnings</b> of villages	Household Questionnaire	Field Investigators
<b>Employment (season wise):</b> identify the particular context of each group: the season or the time of day when its members are available, the seasonal nature of their economic occupations, their physical setting.	Seasonality Mapping on Employment	PRA Experts

<p><b>Existing development programmes</b> by CFCL , Govt and other NGOs and <b>its impact</b></p>	<p>Focus Group discussion with Male and Female group separately</p> <p>Household Questionnaire</p>	<p>PRA Experts</p> <p>Field Investigators</p>
<p><b>Identification of employment needs,</b></p> <p><b>Level of agriculture development</b> for higher economic growth and stability with predefined economic indicators,</p> <p><b>Household Economics</b>:-Per capita income, expenditure, and saving from different resources to assess the impact in the future.</p>	<p>Household Questionnaire</p> <p>Focus Group discussion on sustainable Agriculture with male group</p> <p>Household Questionnaire</p>	<p>Field Investigators</p> <p>PRA Experts</p> <p>Field Investigators</p>
<p><b>Identification of interventions for better gender planning</b></p>	<p>Focus Group discussion on potential and Scope of interventions with male and female group</p>	<p>PRA Experts</p>
<p><b>Identification of infrastructural and other development needs of the village and its prioritization</b></p>	<p>Year wise activity mapping of all intervention with prioritization into 5 years</p>	<p>PRA Experts , local social Mobilizer and CFCL Staff</p>
<p><b>Assessment of opportunity of networking /convergence / partnerships with Govt. /Local bodies' plans</b></p>	<p>Responsibility allocation mapping of each planned activities into 5 years</p>	<p>PRA Experts , local social Mobilizer and CFCL Staff</p>
<p><b>Review the plans and the budgets available /</b> under various central/state government schemes for development of the area.</p> <p><b>Identification the gaps between the plans of the government/</b> local bodies and the specified indicators/goals.</p>	<p>Collection of Gram Panchayat 5 years perspective plan from Local bodies and review discussion with elected members of PRIs on plan developed and identification of gaps</p>	<p>PRA Experts , Sarpanch ,local Social Mobilizer and CFCL Staff</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net enrolment ratio in primary education, Proportion of pupils starting class 1 who reach class 5, Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds</li> </ul>	<p>Secondary data collection from School Staff or from block Panchayats</p>	<p>PRA Experts</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age, Under-five mortality rate and Infant mortality rate and Maternal mortality ratio, Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized, Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</li> <li>• Proportion of population under health related risk areas like, Malaria, Measles, Water borne</li> </ul>	<p>Secondary data collection from CMHO, Block office or PHC or sub centre</p>	<p>PRA Experts</p>



### **EFFORTS TOWARDS MAKING COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON PERSPECTIVE PLANNING THROUGH INTRODUCTORY MEETING IN PACHARA VILLAGE**

#### **3.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY**

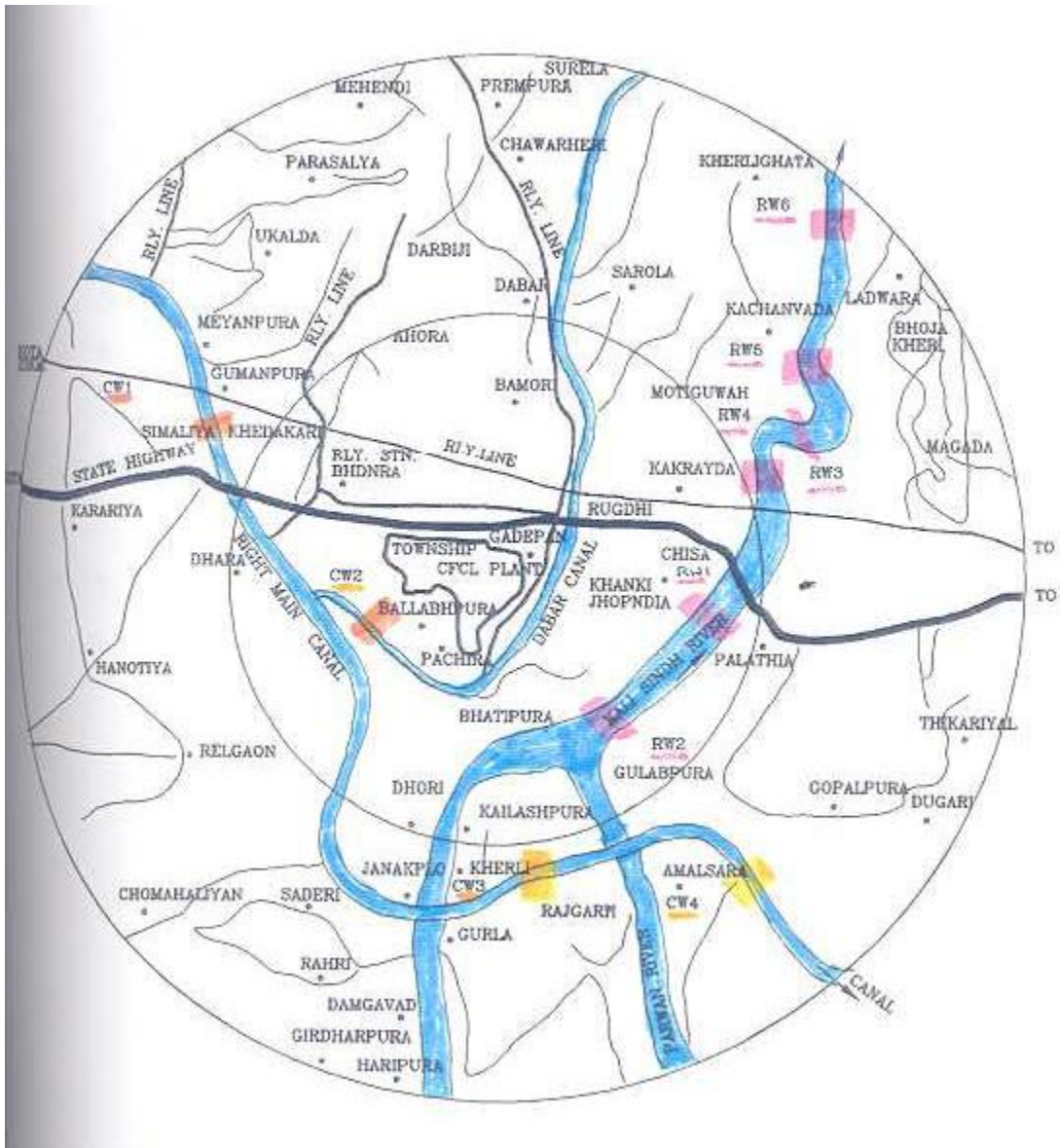
This survey was quite local people oriented due to the nature of it being a participatory learning action (PLA). Such methods require participation of the community members who would need to take time out from their daily chores and maintain their presence for discussions. Often these discussions would last longer in some of villages like Dhori, Khan Ki Jhopadia, Kachanavada, and Bamori etc. due to lot of aspirations / expectation from this survey. Efforts of CFCL towards community mobilization was little bit poor resulted comparatively found less participation in Vallabhपुरa, Khan Ki Jhopadia, Kakarvda, Moti Kuan during assessment survey. It was also observed that the community is not familiar about the participatory development process and the role and importance of village level institutions. The community is devoid of the attitude of taking collective efforts, decision for solving their immediate need.

It was, thus, a challenge to ensure community participation for longer duration in CFCL project villages. Field investigator and PRA experts had to wait till evening so that people would gather in the villages and could be called upon. However, after hectic days work and other engagements, anybody would want to rest. In such a situation extra efforts were needed to motivate and convince people for participation in the PLA during household survey and door to door contact by field investigators. Though, once they realised the importance of the survey, information started following in. Mindset of community was very different and not as per proactive development and they are more focused on infrastructural needs rather than talking about their livelihood improvement. Women are very shy in expressing their view but in separate groups, they became quite talkative and responsive for their village development. In prioritization exercise of 5-years perspective planning, community was found very confused in prioritizing their needs with range of conflicts.

In general, it was also challenging to convince women folk for group discussions. This was due to the existent patriarchal norms largely prevalent in the community. Nonetheless, every effort was made to ensure their participation in the survey - though the participation may not have been as much as would be desired, but it was fairly well.

Communities in some of the villages were found very angry with CFCL regarding their benefit allotment and they showed antagonism with CFCL working. This kind of resentment was highly shown by communities in Pachara, Vaalabhpura, Khan Ki Jhopadia, Bhattipura, Bamori and Gadepan to survey team.

Over all, there was a general excitement observed in the participants, who often tend to look forward for some deliverables and in many cases interaction with them seemed to raise their expectations. The expectations were generally in the form of service delivery from CFCL. The field team judiciously clarified the objectives of the survey that CFCL will not be responsible for overall development of 14 villages and there is an ample opportunity to dovetail other economic development activities sponsored by Govt programme and this survey definitely helps people in understanding the convergence possibility with other stakeholders.



**FIG. MAP OF STUDY AREA SHOWING 14 STUDIED VILLAGES**



**SECTION 4. AREA PROFILE**

**4. AREA PROFILE**

The study was carried out in 13 villages of Kota and 1 village of Baran district of Rajasthan. The district is bound in the north and north-west by S.Madhopur, Tonk Jhalawar and Bundi districts and the Chambal River separates these districts from Kota district, forming the natural boundary. The district Kota is divided into 5 panchayat Samiti i.e Ladpura, Sultanpur, Itawa, Sangod and khairabad with total 162 gram Panchayats. All 13 villages falls under Sultanpur Panchayat Samiti of digod Tehsil of Kota while one Khan Ki Jhopadia in Palayatha Gram Panchayats of Baran Dsitrcit. Total Area of Kota District scattered into 521133 hectare in which forest land around of 1.226 lacs hectare.



**LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVED NATURAL AND SOCIAL RESOURCES MAPPING DURING PLA EXERCISE IN BHOURLAN VILLAGE**

**4.1 SOME BASIC FACTS ABOUT DISTRICT KOTA**

<b>Indicators of Human Resources*</b>		
Population	persons	15,68,580
Density of population	persons per sq. km	288
Literacy	per cent	74.45
Total working population	per cent	48.16
<b>Percentage distribution of work force**</b>		
Cultivators	per cent	17.91
Agricultural laborers	per cent	8.14
Manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs	per cent	17.93
Other workers	per cent	56.02

(\*)(\*\*)Govt. of India Census 2001

**4.2 ELECTRICITY** – Electric power is made available to Kota from the generation of electricity from (172MW), Jawahar Sagar (99 MW), Kota Thermal power Station (850 MW), Power Project (440 MW). Out of total 811 villages, 782 have were electrified upto 31 March 2000.



- 4.3 Water** - The water for irrigation is available from Chambal canal in the tehsils of Ladura, Digod and Pipalda besides wells/tube wells. All the 5 towns of the district has already been covered under drinking water supply scheme.
- 4.4 Road Transport** The district is well connected with neighboring districts & with major cities outside the state. National highway no.12 (Jaipur - Jodhpur) passes through the district. The total road length in the district is 1,752 km. as on 31 March 2000.
- 4.5 Rail Transport** - Delhi-Mumbai railway line passes through the Kota-junction. The district has 148.83 km railway line on Kota-Ruthia section, 98.72 km on Nagda-Mathura (Mumbai-Delhi) section and 24.26 km on Kota-Chittorgarh section. The broad gauge railway facility between Kota & Jodhpur via Jaipur was inaugurated recently.
- 4.6 Air Transport** -The nearest airport is at Jaipur (239 kms).

#### **4.7 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF STUDIED AREA**

Most of the villages are located near to *Kali Sindh* River In past time, these villages got employment from this river. Some of the villages have shifted from their original place to CFCL plant proximity and some of them were forced to shift from their land to other place as their land was acquainted by CFCL during factory establishment.

Different castes are living together in these 14 villages viz. *Rajput, Yogi, Brahman, Soni, Muslim, Tailor, Meghwal, Dhakad, Kandara, Kevat, Kumhar, Mali, Bairagi, Bairwa, Regar, Chamar and Harijan* etc. The backward class has given the area to reside on the periphery of the village. These villages having different cultures of living together. Some families have been settled in these villages from outside. They are working in CFCL and engaged in mostly bagging, loading work alongwith maintaining township gardens and cleaning of factory premises.

Most of the villages have persons, working in education, police, electricity, Military deptt. The members from upper caste and well-off families have more stake and influence on the decisions related to development work and they hold better position in Panchayat too. Livelihood of the communities living in these villages is based on labour and agriculture. These people used to get employment in nearby townships and very limited person forced to migrates to Kota and other big cities.

Youth is facing unemployment problem and after doing higher matriculation, they are not able to get college education and they just spend/waste their time in roaming here and there in search of work. Children are used to chew tobacco pouch on road side during school time.

Most of the castes have lost their ancestral occupation and are dependent on outside support and market. Traditional skills are mostly are at the verge of extinction and no one is trying to revive these skills. Women are restricted at home and they have to do *Parda*. They are not allowed to come in front of elders / old aged persons. Education level of women is very poor. Women have to work in agricultural fields as well as domestic work. Adolescent Girls are not allowed to go out side the village for higher education. Early marriages are in custom. The community used to celebrate all festivals like *Diwali, Holi, Eid, Raksh Bandhan* etc. Social evils like Child marriages, Death feast, liquor consumption and untouchability are still persist in the villages.

# FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

## SECTION 5. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

<b>Demographic Indicators (14 Survey Villages)*</b>	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Figures</b>
Total Population in numbers	12458
Total Number of Males	6492
Total Number of Females	5966
Sex ratio	918.97
Child Sex Ratio	843.51
Percentage of Joint Families	24.39
Percentage of Individual Families	75.61
Percentage of population above poverty line (APL)	72.3
Percentage of Population below poverty line (BPL)	24.7
Percentage of population with membership of Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Co-operatives	0.00

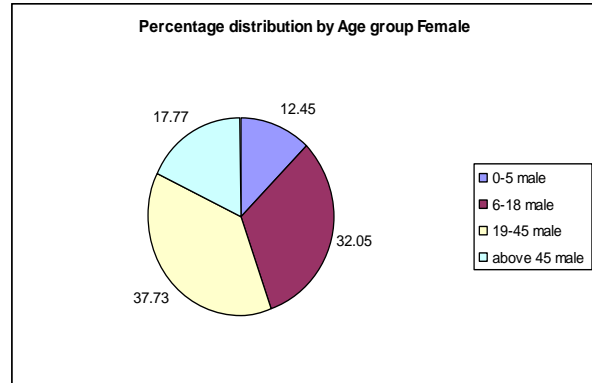
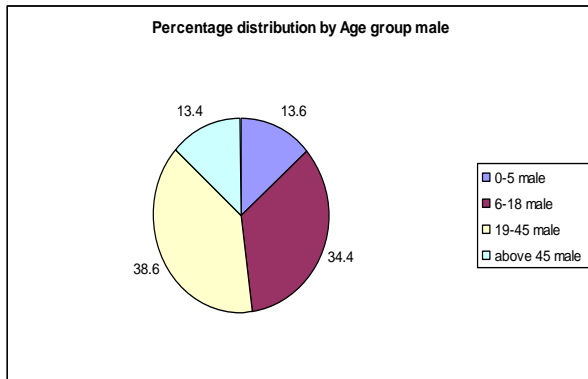
\* Primary Data

Above table presents the demographic picture of the survey villages. Sex ratio of 918.97 is comparatively lower than that of the country (933) as well as the state of Rajasthan (921) and district Kota (908 rural). The state of Rajasthan, in general, figures among the states with the worst sex ratio in the country. However, the sex ratio of the survey villages is worrisome and far less than the comparative figures mentioned above.

The survey is also suggestive of a strong discrimination against the girl child. The child sex ratio (CSR) is one such crucial indicator of discrimination against girl child. In case of the 14 survey villages the figures are truly alarming. CSR of the survey villages was observed to be just 843.51 and among the lowest figures in the country.

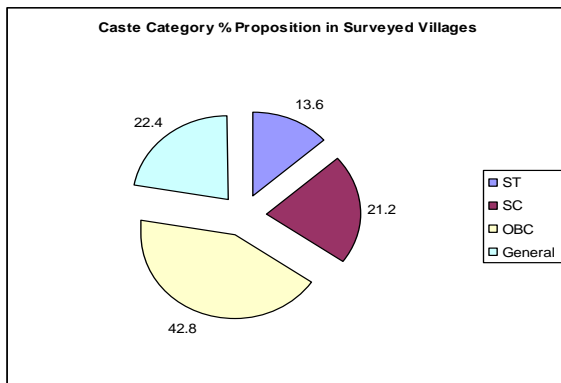
While CSR for Kota district is (902), quite lower than the state (921) as well the country (933), it is reflective of warning signs in the particular villages surveyed. Low child sex ratio is an outcome of many forms of gender discrimination. These include well researched causes ranging from female feticide, infanticide and dowry to low social worth assigned to girl child and as a consequence of traditional belief system that has predominantly been working against women. By and large the survey suggests a need for urgent interventions to improve the dignity of girl child.

### 5.1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS



37-39 % population falls within an active age group of 19 to 45 years. Percentage distribution of the population as shown in above graphics suggests a considerable potential for higher education and vocational training as well as reproductive health services. It is also indicative of likely human resource participation that could be available for participation in the development activities of the 14 surveyed villages.

### 5.2 CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



Surveyed villages are mainly dominated by other backward classes and the population has a distinct character in terms of having a maximum number of persons belonging to OBC category (42.8%) and a fair majority to General category (22.4%) and SC category 21.2 %. ST (13.6%) is very below in existence.

## SECTION 6. INFRASTRUCTURE

### INFRASTRUCTURE AVAIIABLE IN 14 SURVEYED VILLAGES

Type of Infrastructure	No
Geographical area of surveyed villages (in Hac)	7289 hac.
Hand pump	41
Tubewell	74
Health Care Facilities	2 (PHC Sub centre Bhouran & Bamori)
Temples	79
Wells for drinking water	14
Pond	6
Canal	Chambal Canal Irrigation Project
River	Kali Sindh River
Funeral place	14
Total Number of Primary middle and secondary Schools	1-higher secondary, 3- secondary, 4-Upper primary, 17 Primary school
Panchayat Samities	2 (Sultanpur-Kota and Anta-Baran )
Covered Gram Panchayats	5 -Gadepan, Bamori, Bhouran, Sarola,(Kota) Palaytha ( Baran)
Aaganwadi Centers	14 (in all villages)
Community Halls	3 (Gadepan, Bhouran and Bamori)
Post office facility	3 (Gadepan, Bhouran and Bamori)
Cooperative( lamps)	1(Bamori)
Agri-Clinic	1(Uttam Krishi Clinic ,Gadepan)

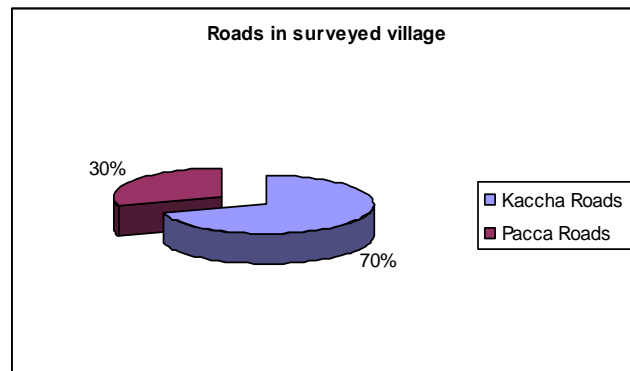
Table above, represents the types of infrastructural facilities available in the 14 sample villages. It appears that PHC sub centre are not available to approximately 85.72 % of the survey villages. People appear to have strong faith in religion as is indicated by a huge number of religious facilities like temple in the villages. Some of the temples are well established but the places which are situated in backward hamlets need *pacca* construction in and around the temple place.

The facts above indicate a need to provide additional public infrastructure that have a direct impact on the two most important indicators of human development i.e., health and education. The survey observed a clear need for basic amenities including community halls, health facilities, roads, sanitation, proper drainage system (within the village and near the canal side/fields), education facilities and *Aaganwadi centers*.

## 6.1 ROADS

The below graph showing types of roads available within the sample villages. 70 % of the roads in the villages are *kaccha roads*; while an average of 30% roads are *pucca roads*. Most of the villages are well connected by a proper tarmac road from national highway NH-Kota-Shivpuri.

Main roads entering in village are tarmac road while its inner approach road, connecting to different helmets is of *Kharanja* type (pitching of Stone with cementing). During the survey it was found that the most of Kharanja based approach roads connecting to the helmets are quite poor in condition and there is a need to repairing before monsoon due to poor drain system and their agriculture field pathway are also in very poor conditions particularly in Khan ki Jhopadia, Cheensa and Rughhi. The roads for Pachara, Vallabhpora, Bhattipura, Dhori and Gadepan goes alongwith CFCL plant area and there are many points at this road causing accident in night due to blind & sharp turns/curve of Factory boundary wall



Moreover, women expressed difficulty in mobility due to *kaccha roads* within the villages. As well as this, women who have to walk 0.5-1.8 km to the ponds, river, and canal located at a distance to fetch water in lean period. *Kaccha roads* not only consume additional time in traveling, but also lead to physical injuries and accidents.

## 6.2 DRAINAGE FACILITY

Most surveyed villages except 1-2, having very poor drainage facilities. The narrow Drain line (Nali) at mid of *kharanja* road within village were found very problematic, resulted frequent blockage of line. This causes lot of muddiness and poor sanitation particularly in rainy season. This painful condition greatly carry the frequent occurrence of Malarial, skin diseases and other viral disease among infants, women's are very high. 62.36 % households among contacted families were found affected with Malariya in last 2 years and 19.42 % families with Pneumonia.

Drainage facilities are crucial for the over all quality of life. Benefits of sanitation and hygienic living conditions are directly linked to good drainage system. In the villages where drainage system exists, it needs one or the other kind of maintenance, repair or renovation. It was found that poor and non-existent drainage system in the

survey villages has lead to far reaching consequences on health and quality of life. There is an immense need to improve the existing drainage facilities and construct new ones in the villages where it is non existent. This is also badly revealed by the poor health status of the villages.

### **6.3 ELECTRICITY**

#### **6.31 AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY**

All the villages were found to be electrified. A clear need for regular power supply emerged in these villages. Electric supply is another major indicator that severely affects the quality of life. Availability of regular electric supply would improve agricultural production, establish new enterprises for livelihood generation and lead to an increase in the economic status of the villages. It also bears an impact on the employment status of young people who would want to engage in setting up of micro enterprises. New BPL connections were given in most of the surveyed villages but these consumers are facing the problem of getting regular electricity bills and due to this they are not in position to deposit the same and hence treated as defaulters. Some of the BPL families have lost their connections due to this problem although they are ready to pay the electricity bills.

#### **6.32 CONNECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE (*AGRI-CONNECTIONS*)**

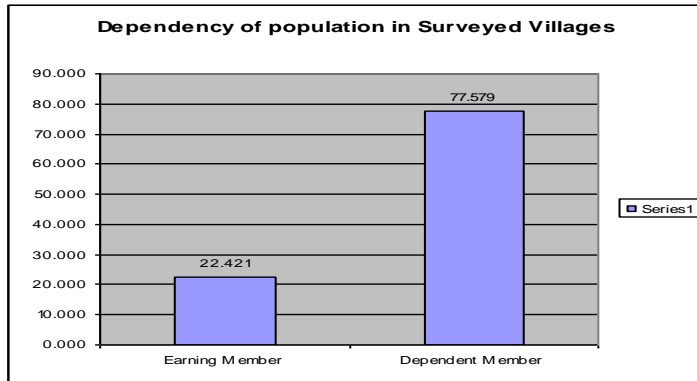
In addition, there appears to be a huge demand for *agri-connections*. This is also due to the fact that the economy is fairly agriculture based with a sizeable chunk of cultivable land (90.90%) and rich black soil (62.63%).

**SECTION 7. EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONS**

**7. EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONS**

The present section deals with occupational pattern, incomes, savings and expenditures along with requirement folds under credit and how they are being met.

The dependency levels appear to be very high. 77.58 % (average of 3.91 per family) of the total population in the survey villages is dependent on 22.42 % (average of 1.13 per family) of members. The implications of this could be huge in terms of unemployment.

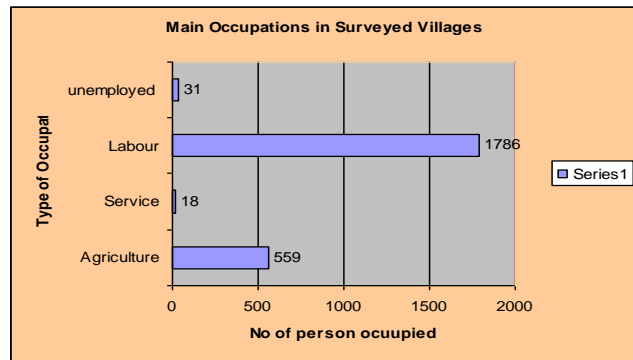


There is an immediate need for greater employment opportunities and provision for livelihood options so that the number of earning members within the family could be increased, consequently decreasing dependency levels. Also, it was observed that seasonal laborers in agriculture/construction /famine relief/factory work who are able to find employment occasionally form a considerable proportion of this population. Even though, dependency levels (77.58%). During survey, it was found that population between age group of 18 -45 years are least likely to engage in economic activity. Whole day they are sitting idle and doing no work. This kind of demotivation and lacking in liabilities/ownership among unemployed rural youth towards their economic development greatly affecting household/village economics. In this direction, CFCL/Gram Panchayat may engaged interested unemployed youth on contract basis on certain assignment/govt scheme.

The results reveal that social security, old age pension and greater avenues of employment must be generated. The focus of such initiatives should be male and female youth who is largely unemployed.

**7.1 MAIN OCCUPATIONS**

As is evident that majority of the working population is engaged in labor (74.6%), followed by agriculture as main occupation (23.4 %). The township called 'Gadepan' located nearby to the survey villages, at an average distance of 10-12 kilometers, attracts majority of the labor force.

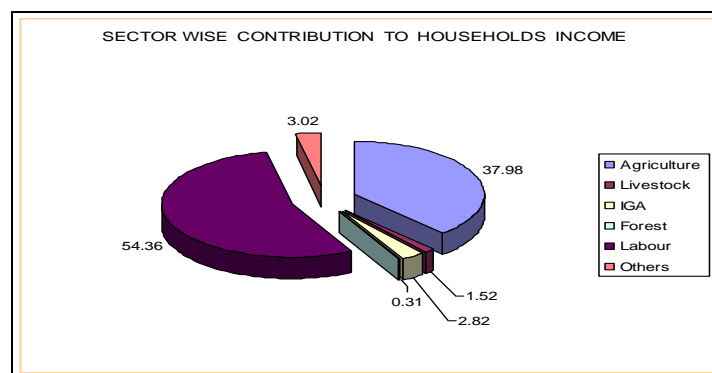


The survey revealed modest gender disparity among the working class. 70 % of women in various occupations like labour and agriculture particularly from medium /poor / very poor category households while from better off households, women's

are used to do daily households work and as & when required they devote their labor in agricultural fields. Due to labor wages as main source of occupation that could be engaged in within the village under Govt scheme like NREGP, most of the women are thus involved as unskilled labour in earthen work and other agri-related activities.

## 7.2 SOURCES OF INCOME

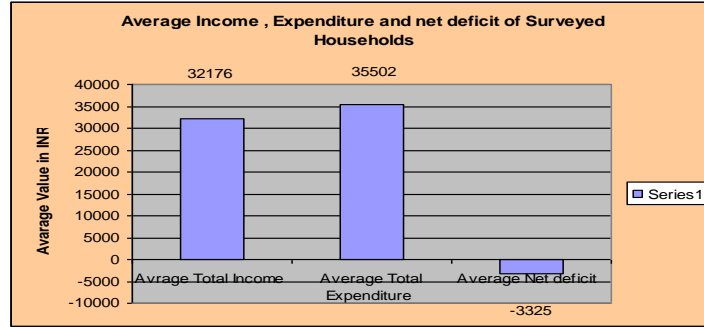
The highest percentage of contribution to the income is through labour wages (54.36 %) and then followed by Agriculture (37.98) .The percentage of people working as laborers in different govt and private works is more and earn comparatively more than other occupations. In contrast, 1.52 % of total income comes from Livestock rearing and 2.82 % from Income generating entrepreneurship. Forest income was found very negligible only in terms of selling fuelwood or fodder or labour work in forest area.



## 7.3 INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND SAVINGS

The survey indicates that the crop productivity per hectare is not very encouraging - the reason being lack of awareness and skills to utilize modern agricultural techniques and practices as well as poor land quality. This results in abysmally low or no saving potential of the farmers. Same is the case with livestock; the second most promising livelihood option for the villagers- the yield of milk per animal is very low because of poor and non-descriptive type of cows and low no of buffaloes. Income mainly comes from labour wages and by this way in totality , average income households goes around Rs 32176/- per annum per family in surveyed households while average annual expenditure per family was quite higher i.e. Rs 35502/-. These increasing expenditure resulted move them to local money lender, banks and relatives for credit. In every surveyed village except in Bamori, no average annual saving was observed and it goes in deficit with average of Rs 3325/- per annum per households





## 7.4 EMPLOYMENT NEEDS

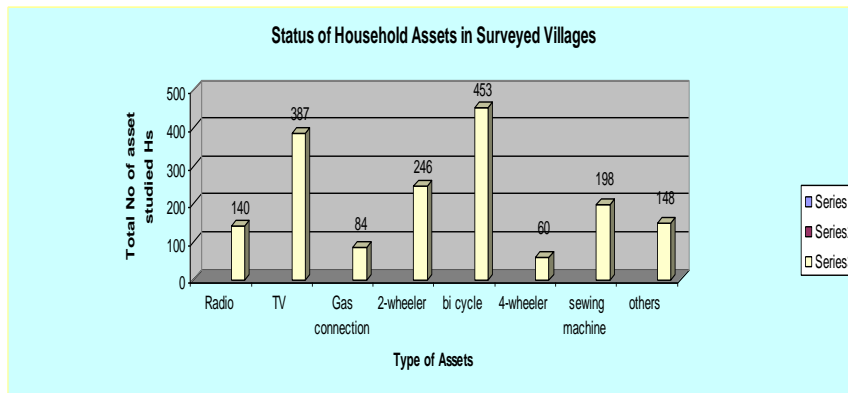
The community members, especially, both young men and women very prompt regarding employment needs, be it agriculture, livestock, skill based training programs or setting up of small enterprises / cottage industries. Female youth are found quite encouraging and they are much more interested in taking vocational inputs for enhancing their skills and setting up of small scale entrepreneur like Agarbatti / soap/ pickles / *Pattal-Dona* / bricks preparation as well as beauty parlour/stitching/carpet making/decorative Training etc. Similar aspiration also found in male youth when discussing in male youth group, They also in need to impart in vocational training like Motor winding, Welding, mobile repairing, Electrical, Diesel Engine repairing, gardening, driving, Masonary, plumbing , shuttering, carpentry etc so that they may supplement household income and support family.

### SCOPE FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT

In addition to the above stated needs, wide arrays of options for self employment were put forth. It is interesting to note that the self employment interests expressed are modern and most importantly they want to take them up after appropriate training. People wish to take up repairing shops, grocery shops as a form of self employment option are also keen on computer training and vocational training in different trades. It was also expressed that the trainings should be credit linked with banks after successful completion of the courses.

## 7.6 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

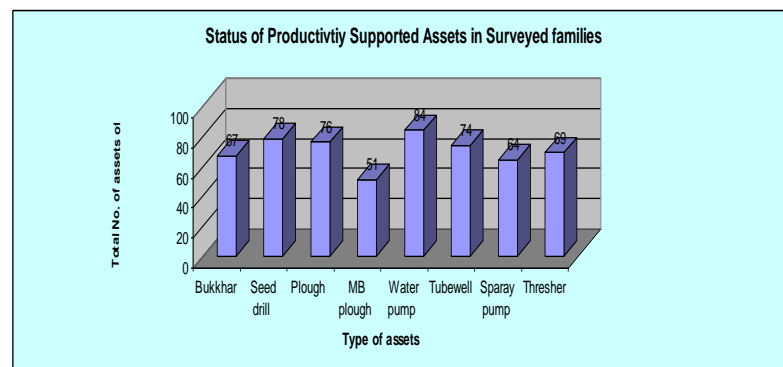
### 7.6.1 THE ASSETS OF DAILY USE



The assets of daily use are mainly bicycle (453), which scores highest. Other assets of daily use are Television (387), 2-Wheeler (246) and sewing machine (198). Women in the villages engage in stitching work, thus, 198 families own sewing machines. Television is the most important medium of information and entertainment but only 16 % households own TV sets. Other assets found within the sample are tractor, gas *chulas*, four wheeler jeep, radio and two wheelers etc.

## 7.62 PRODUCTIVITY ASSISTED ASSETS

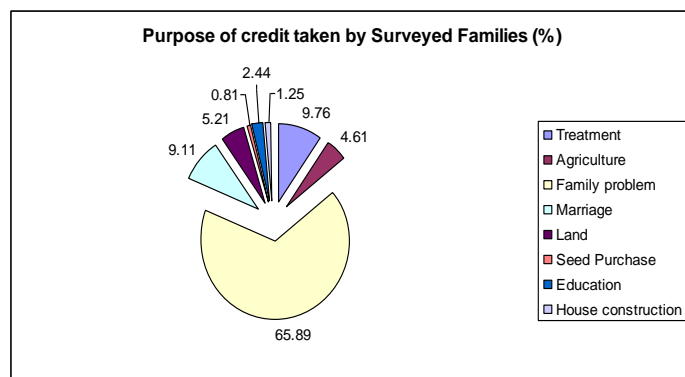
The assets related to agricultural activities within the sample are tube well, water pump sets, MB plough, seed drill, *Buckler* and spray pump. However, the existing number of productivity related assets does not support the production capacity of the survey villages. A need to provide additional equipment to enhance agricultural production emerged greatly and the requirements have been set forth in the village development plan of respective villages. Only 2 to 3.5 % of surveyed households are having productivity assisted assets, resulted poor ergonomics as well as increasing drudgery in farming operation. Proper and requisite tillage practices in agriculture field preparation was found very discouraging due to lack of improved implements like M.B.Plough, adjustable Bakkhar, wheel hoe, ridger plough etc.



## 7.7 CREDIT

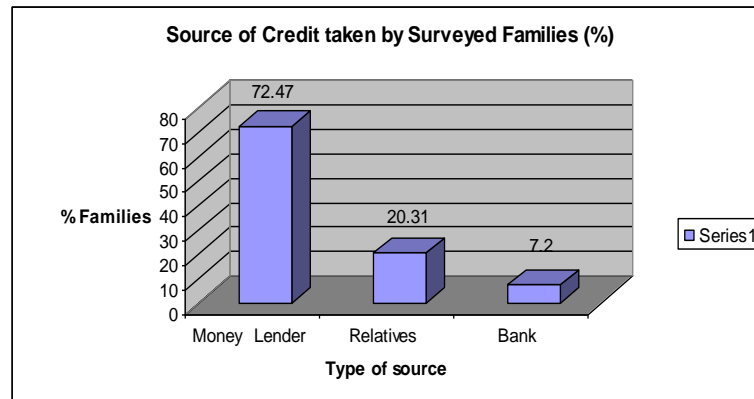
### 7.71 PURPOSE OF CREDIT

The picture shows that credit is being accessed for both the purposes - production as well as consumption. For different needs like marriage, land, house construction, agriculture, education, medical treatment and other family problem etc., credit is taken usually at a rate of 1.6 to 3.9 % per month. Loan facilities are also availed



for various purposes land, tractor, agricultural implements and education purpose etc. Since the income levels are not that encouraging, therefore debtors end up paying huge amounts of interest more than the principle amount. Some forward farmers have the membership in LAMPS and from there they availed the facility of agricultural loan but it is confined to Bamori, Bhouran, Bhattipura and Kakrawada villages.

## 7.72 SOURCES OF CREDIT



The main source of credit disbursement in the villages is money lenders, who appear to have levied very high interests rates against collaterals. 72.4 % of the credit need is being met by the money lenders. Only 7.2 % of the respondents are accessing bank as a source of availing credit facilities. Relatives also playing an important role in helping 20.31 % surveyed families during crucial period.

Presently all 2394 surveyed households were found as a Non-SHG members and they never associated with any kind of SHGs/CIGs/User Group/Cooperatives, /Federation/Samities at Village level, resulted very poor facilitation and awareness level in self reliant saving credit system. Hence, serious efforts need to be done on credit facilitation through Self Help Groups (SHGs), Voluntary Organizations, NGOs cooperative societies, etc. on lesser interest rates. Besides making the arrangements for credit facilities, efforts should also be made to provide better livelihood options. It may be useful to start micro credit programs through SHGs.

## 7.8 INTEREST RATES

The interest rates at which credit is availed are very high (3.96% per month) or on mortgage basis and it is mainly due to the influence of the local money lenders (Baniya). There is no regulatory authority to control them hence high interest rates prevail. Most of the credit is being availed for family problems therefore most of the times they fail to even repay the interests.

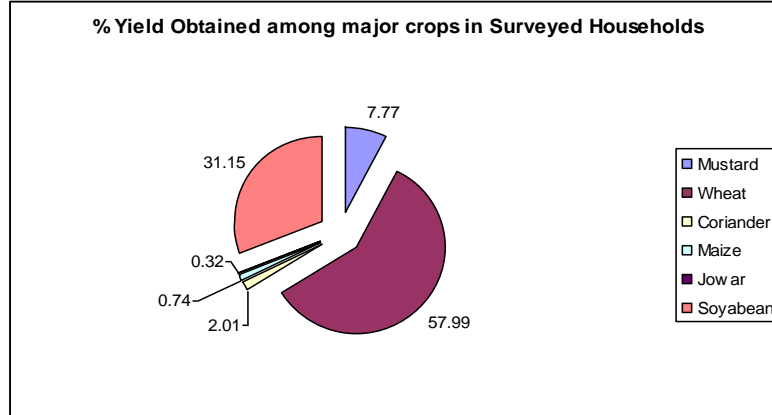
**SECTION 8.****AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT****8. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF STUDIED HOUSEHOLDS**

Type of Crop	Crop	Variety sown in last year	Total Cropped Area (bigha)	Soil type used	Total yield obtained (Qtl)	Average Productivity Qtl per hac	Standard Productivity Qtl per Hac
Rabi Crop	Mustard	Pusa Bold, Jai Milan, Pusa Gold and Deshi Variety, Varuna, Bio-902	188.5 Hac	Black (87) Brown (33)	1079	5.7	12
Rabi Crop	Wheat	Lok-1, Raj-3077, Raj-3765, Raj-4037, GW	648.32 Hac	Black (433) Brown (67)	8049	12.41	35
Rabi Crop	Coriander	Lakkan, Deshi	52.48 Hac	Black (23)	279	5.3	10
Kharif Crop	Maize	Ganga-2 Deshi	5.44 Hac	Black (3)	103	18.9	20
Kharif Crop	Jowar	Hybrid	2.56 Hac	Black (2) Brown (5)	45	17.57	20
Kharif Crop	Soyabean	Pusa-16, Js-335, Js-3765, PK, NRC	830.56 Hac	Black (379) Brown (71)	4324	5.2	16

The table above enumerates the constituents of the agricultural resource profile of the 14 villages. Wheat is mainly cultivated by the farmers in the *rabi* and Soyabean in Kharif seasons have also been listed along with their locally used varieties and soil types. 23.43 % of population in the sample villages depends on agriculture. The farm management and agricultural practices used at present by the farmers are conventional that need to be improved in terms of use of technology, improved varieties of seeds/fertilizers/insecticides and adoption of improved farm practices.

Poor productivity was found in all crops except Jowar and Maize in comparison to recommended yield from Agriculture Department, Kota District. Data are based on average of all studied households hence; it is not lucid representation in terms of productivity because of many of agriculture field in studied villages were found highly affected with canal Seepage, low soil fertility, heavy termite and viral/bacterial diseases infestation and poor management practices resulted very less production in last year.

## 8.1 YIELD PROPORTION OBTAINED AMONG MAJOR CROPS

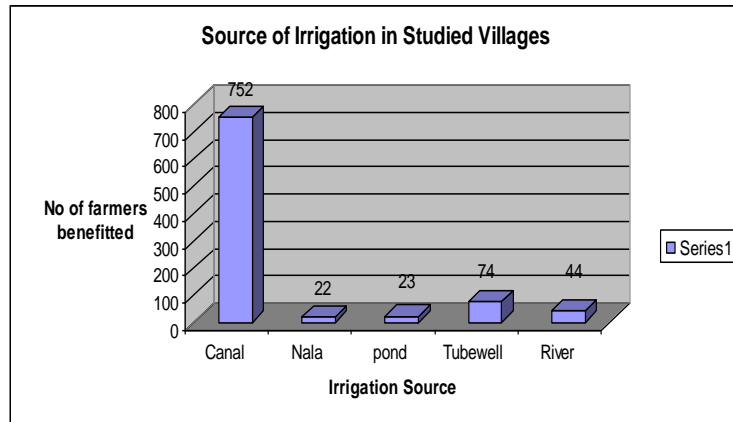


The graph tries to portray the yield of major crops in the survey villages. For example 57.99 % of the total agricultural produce is of Wheat, followed by Soya bean which is 31.15 % of the total produce. The yield of mustard is only 7.77% of the total agricultural produce.

## 8.2 SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

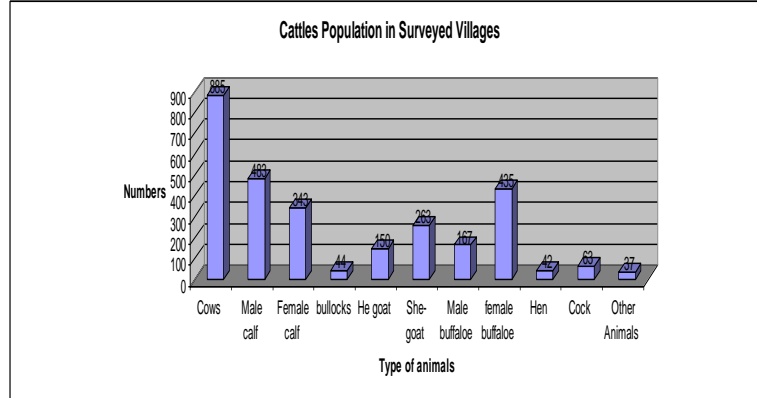
In the 14 survey villages canals and tube wells comprise the major source of irrigation.

As is evident from the graph scope of digging more number of well and ponds exists to support more and more crop production.



82.18 % farmers getting irrigation water from Chambal Canal while only 7.75 % farmers getting water from own/nearby tubewell. Irrigation potential of existing Check dam and Kali Sindh River was not found up to the requirement. Creation of minor canal and expansion of existing canal, control measures for canal Sepage and timely Maintenance of irrigation facilities is top most agenda of the villagers.

### 8.3 LIVESTOCK



In the sample villages' livestock is found in moderate quantity. Bullocks and buffaloes are very low in number. Population of cows (58.75%), buffaloes (20.67 %) and small ruminant goats (14.18 %) are encouraging.

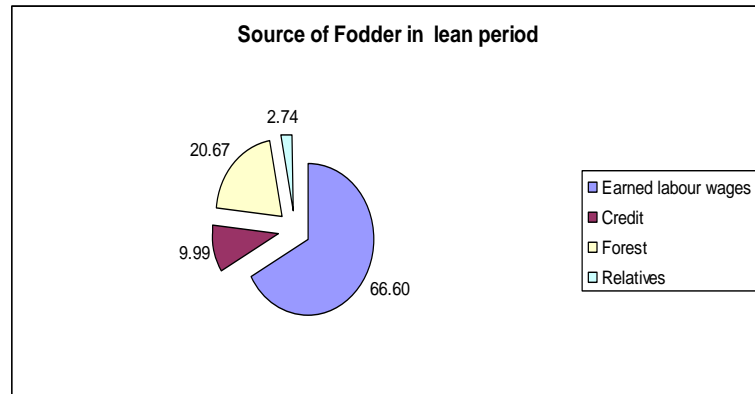
There are approximately 1711 cows in 14 villages and most of them are not much productive in term of milk production (1.5 to 2.5 Liter per day). The scenario of animal husbandry seems to be not dependable as compared to source of income from labour wages agriculture and IGA. Gurjar community is also living in the surveyed villages and they also have cattle with them but these animals are also of poor quality. These households have changed their role now instead of rearing animals they used to take animals of the village for grazing in the forest area and get employment from it. As a consequence of this need has emerged for livestock improvement through breed adoption programme, setting of AI centre, timely organizing veterinary treatment/vaccination camp and technical trainings in rearing as well as veterinary services including first aid.

The scope of animal husbandry is immense in improving the source of income. Therefore, the major focus of the development program should be on developing the pasture land. This would facilitate adequate fodder availability to the animals thereby ensuring their economic importance. The milk producing capacity of the cattle can be further improved by improving their breed and through adequate provision of Artificial Insemination (AI) facilities as suggested above.

### 8.5 AVAILABILITY OF FODDER

The requirement of fodder is one of the key factors in determining proper rearing of animals on daily basis. Fodder is available to the farmers only for the period of 2-2.5 months while for rest of time, they had purchase from outsiders by earned labour wages or credit. For this very reason pasture land development has emerged as one of the major thrust areas for the government as well as a key need of the community. Survey of 2394 H/Hs revealed that in totality 595 trolley of dry fodder/husk/crop residue and 11605 Grass bundles were consumed by cattle's and this was arranged by way of purchase and local collection.

## 8.6 SOURCE OF FODDER IN LEAN PERIOD



In the lean season farmers have to strive really hard to fend themselves and their livestock. 66.60 % of the villagers revert to labor work during the lean season and buy fodder for their animals. 9.99 % of the villagers depend on credit from various sources to buy fodder for their livestock while 20.67 % are able to fulfill the needs of their livestock from forest. The lean season is the most difficult phase of the farmers when he has nothing to do for supporting his income. The situations are tough and dependence on the natural sources is skeptical. It is in this season that rearing the livestock becomes a major burden for the farmer. It is the period of the year that the farmers are overburdened with the loans at unfair interests as they have no choice.

## SECTION 9. NATURAL RESOURCE

### 9. NATURAL RESOURCE



**VILLAGERS OF KACHANAVADA PRESENTING SOIL TYPE PATTERN IN RESPECT HIGHER AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY**

#### 9.1 LAND USE PATTERN

The village level data on land use pattern is pooled in the table below

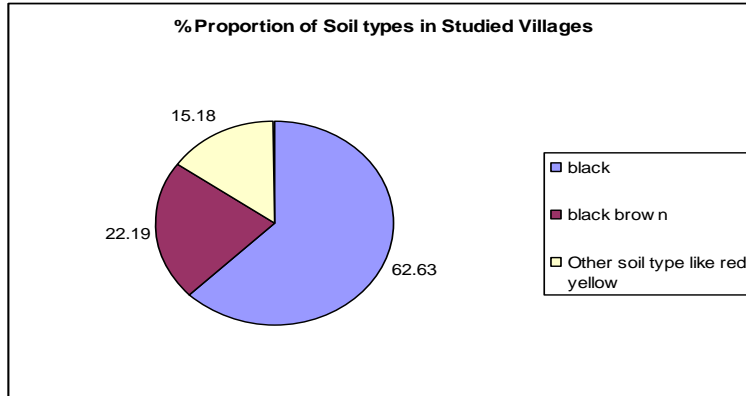
<b>Land Use Pattern</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Land in Hac</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Irrigated	904.48	87.94
Non-Irrigated	124	12.06
<b>Total Available Land</b>	<b>1028.48</b>	

<b>Land Use</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Land in Hac</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Cultivable Land	934.88	90.90
Waste Land	76.8	7.46
Pastures	16.8	1.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>6428</b>	

The availability of irrigation facilities by canal for agriculture seems to be quite high, however, 87.94 % of the total land is irrigated while as 90.90 of the total land is arable in the 14 survey villages.

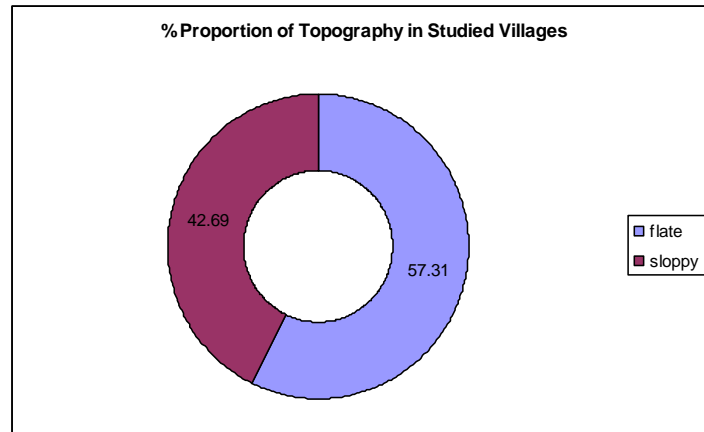
However, with a little scope for pasturing in terms of available land, over all the utility of the land and water resources could be maximized with appropriate efforts.





The graph here depicts the nature of soil in which a particular crop grows the best. On black soil (62.63 %) covers major portion of arable land soil type while black brown soil type is 22.19 %. Wheat and Soyabean was mainly grown on black type of soil while maize, Jowar and Mustard on Brown type of soil

The nature of soil for growing a crop is a significant determinant of the crop yield which depends on many factors of which black soil seems to be the most appropriate. It is also very important to administer the knowledge on technologies regarding improved practices of farming so that they are able to produce more with less of risks and difficulties.



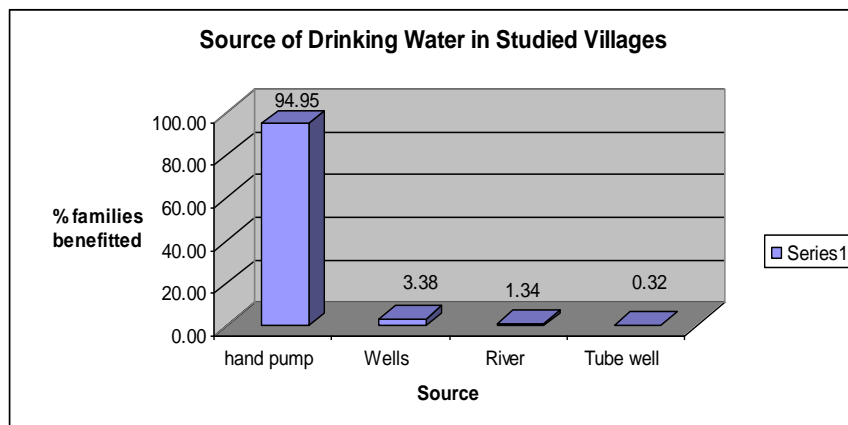
## 9.2 AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER IN WELLS OR TUBE WELLS THROUGHOUT YEAR

Hand pump (41 Nos), and public wells (18) in studied villages are proving as the major source of drinking water but availability of water varies through the year which remains on the lower side. On the contrary, closed sources of irrigation like tube wells maintain high water availability throughout the year. Results can be more conducive if the maintenance of ponds (widening and deepening), canals (deepening and cementing), well (deepening), etc could be done at least once in a year. In well, water remain only for 3-4 months and in summer, water table goes down and in that case, they had to depend upon hand pump or govt water tank or tape water

## 9.3 WATER RESOURCES

### 9.3.1 SOURCES OF POTABLE WATER

94.95% of the potable water requirement is fulfilled through hand pumps while 3.38 % is fulfilled from open public wells. The other sources of drinking water are river, tanks and tube wells, but the dependence on them is limited.

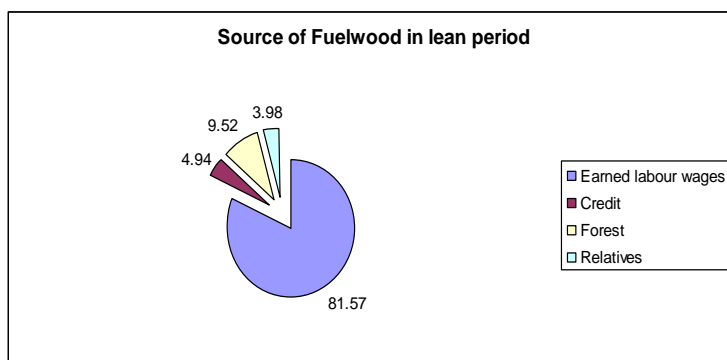


### 9.3.2 SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN LEAN PERIOD OF SUMMERS

Even during the peak summer season the most dependable source of drinking water is the hand pumps followed by the tube wells. The rest of the sources dry up and remain inappropriate for the drinking purposes. The no. of hand pumps in each surveyed villages is also very high. Some of the peripheral villages (Gadepan, Pachara, Vallabhpura, and Khan Ki Jhopadia) are facing problem of drinking water as water is being contaminated with stagnated rain water due to poor drainage system. These villages are using this water which is not suitable for drinking purpose. Water testing should be required before using it and adequate curative measures should be undertaken so to avoid adverse effect on general health.

## 9.4 ENERGY

### 9.4.1 AVAILABILITY OF FUEL WOOD

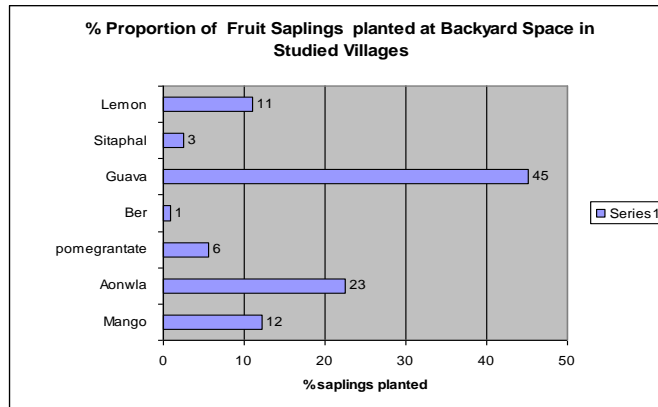


In the lean season, 81.57 % farmers have to collect fuelwood from market through purchase earned labour wages and it is very difficult to cook food in summer season when no fuelwood is available on wasteland, forest area and road side. Cooking gas connection is also limited in project villages and in that situation; surrounding communities illegally cut the trees from CFCL plant area/ forest reserved or closure.

During the survey it was found that smokeless *chulhas* should be provided to the villagers and need for more such stoves was expressed by the participants. If

provided, it would help considerably save time that could be further used for other productive activities and also maintain the ecological balance.

### 9.5 HORTICULTURE PLANTATIONS AT BACKYARD



Various fruit saplings have been planted in the recent years as a part of horticulture promotion in backyard space. The graph exhibits the % proportion and types of various fruit saplings that were planted by communities. In total 1184 saplings of various species were planted and out of which only 637 plants are established. (Survival 53.80%).

The community expressed need for more such Afforestation efforts and plantation of various trees in and around the villages and raised a huge demand of 5722 fruit and tree saplings in coming monsoon. CFCL should provide free of cost plant to communities to develop greenery around factory surrounding leading to environment and health security.

**SECTION 10. EDUCATION**

**10. EDUCATION**

**Table 8**

Particulars	Survey Villages	District Kota	Rajasthan	India
Total Literacy Rate	59.26 %	73.53 %	38.55%	64.84 %
Total Number of Schools	25	1709	NA	NA
Total number of students enrolled in Schools	3261	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of male students enrolled in schools	57	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of female students enrolled in schools	43	NA	NA	NA
Number of primary schools per thousand population	1.364	NA	NA	NA
Average distance to nearest school (km)	1.35	NA	NA	NA
Total Number of Vocational Training Institutes	1 <i>Uttam Krishi Clinic, Gadepan</i>	5 RUDSET,ITI,KVK, Bank sponsored VTC	NA	NA

While all of villages have schools, the condition of these schools is not appropriate. Analysis shows that most of the schools are not in perfect condition except 2-3 schools like in Vallabhpura, Bamori, Bhouran, Dhori. The details of the common and specific issues related to education in general, and schools in particular are listed. If these problems are addressed, it may lead to a considerable increase in the enrolments.

The report reveals that most of the problems are related to poor condition of school infrastructure and it is mainly because of the ignorance and non-functional School Shiksha Samiti. The problems and issues did not vary irrespective of the type of school. Issues have been classified into four broad categories that include infrastructure, curriculum, staff and equipment.



*COMMUNITES DISCUSSING THEIR RURAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS DURING PLA EXECISE AT BOHURAN VILLAGES*

## **10.1 COMMON PROBLEMS/ ISSUES FOUND IN 14 SURVEYED VILLAGES**

### **Infrastructural**

- Lack of boundary walls, broken boundary walls and lack of entry gate.
- Lack of school play ground and playing kit.
- Poor road connectivity to school, usually access is through *kaccha & muddy* roads
- Damaged buildings, broken rooftops that lead to Sepage during rainy seasons.
- Insufficient class rooms. Rooms without windows and gates.
- Broken furniture or insufficient furniture.
- No proper drinking water facilities.
- Lack of Toilets facilities.

### **Issues related to staff**

- Lack of adequate teachers and peon in Primary as well as secondary school
- Improving Teaching quality by way of regularity by school staff members

### **Up gradation of Schools from Primary to upper primary or Secondary or higher secondary**

## **10.2 Other Specific needs**

- Organize Vocational Education Programme for school children
- Establishment of Adolescent Education centre in Gadepan Ki Jhopadia helmet
- Scholarship to girls
- Construction of girls hostel

The above mentioned issues have led to an over all dissatisfaction among the students as well as the community. All most all the villages expressed these need especially in the primary and upper primary schools. Appropriate school environment is quite crucial to keep children motivated and continue their studies efficiently.

### **10.3 GENDER DISPARITY**

The analysis of net enrolment in schools revealed a predictive trend that higher numbers of boys are enrolled in schools compared to girls. One of the reasons attributed towards this trend is non-availability of senior schools like secondary and higher secondary school especially for girls within the village. As discussed earlier, a common issue in terms of gender discrimination has been restricted mobility of women. Thus, after primary and middle school girls are not allowed to study further because they would need to move outside of the village which is not accepted traditionally.

Another reason is less worth attributed to the education of girls. This is due to the fact that investment in girls' education is not considered valuable and worthwhile. Girls, who leave their parent's home after marriage and are perceived to contribute economically less to their family.

Boys enrolled in school in high number (57%) and their education level is also very poor and it is very disappointing fact that most of school going children are not attending school regularly and they went to market and used to purchase tobacco pouch daily. This dreadful habit was found in most of children aged from 5-18 Years.

### **10.4 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ON EDUCATION AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND GAPS**

Existing development programs of the government focus on all the infrastructural needs and are in line with the demands as outlined by the community members. This is due to the fact that government plans are developed in consultation with 'Gram Sabha' where village development plans are often discussed and devised.

Opening of Rajeev Gandhi *Path-shala* in outreach area is innovative initiatives to increase the enrollment of school children and similarly, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan launched by Govt. Of India also found useful for un-enrolled children to put them into main educational mainstream.

In addition, analysis of the government village development plans reveals no provision for community needs such as free uniforms or incorporation of additional courses such as computer education or physical education. There is no provision of common room and library in the current five year plans.

### **10.5 VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

Interestingly, the need for vocational training appears to be very high. Men as well as women equally want to undertake vocational training. Vocational training was more popular among youngsters in the age group of 19 to 32 and it is mainly because they need employment.

The nature of trainings in demand is also determined by gender. For example, it is observed that women are keen to learn tailoring, craft, food products preparation, make up skills due to the fact that this kind of occupations could be undertaken at home. Similarly, trainings/occupations that are perceived to allow women earn from home appear to be in demand such as home based enterprise or cottage industry. In the case of survey villages women expressed desire to undertake training in income based occupations.

Inclination towards market driven training was evident from interest in latest avenues of income generation – for example desire to take training in mobile phone repairing among men and computer training among women.

### **10.6 COURSES IN DEMAND AMONG MALES**

- Motor winding
- Carpentry
- Tailoring
- Electrical Repairing
- Automobile Mechanic
- Water pump/Diesel engine repairing
- Mobile repairing
- Driving

### **10.7 COURSE IN DEMAND AMONG FEMALES**

- Tailoring
- Craft based decorative skill
- Soap/ Agarbatti / Pattal Dona/ production through home (cottage Industries)
- Beauty Parlour Training
- Food product/ processing training (Papad /Pickles/Sauce)

The objective of the trainings for both men and women was income generation. However women preferred to start their own business, with greater interest as cottage industries, while men were inclined to either find a job or start an enterprise.

### **10.8 NEEDS**

A variety of needs were expressed by both men and women in order to be able to take vocational training. First and foremost among them was availability of training institutes. Survey Area has 1 Industrial Training Institute at Kota , 2 KVK at Anta and Borkheda , 2 UTTAM Agri Clinics at Gadepan, Naura, 1 RUDASET, Sansthan at Kota, BoB sponsored Swa Rojagar Training Centre, Kota and The Bank of Rajasthan sponsored Vocational Training Centre, Kota. However, these institutes have limited seats and capacity for taking admissions. In addition, trainings imparted may not necessarily be market oriented. Moreover, the competition to take admissions is high and often candidates from rural backgrounds are not able to make it.

In addition, the following needs were noted in order to be able to undertake successful training. These needs emerged to be similar for males and females.

- Emphasis on loan facility either through government and/or banks to be able to under take a training course
- Equipment in case of tailoring, mechanical based trg and food products based training
- Linkage with the job market through internships and apprenticeships
- Marketing skills as a component of training for starting an enterprise or home based business.

CFCL may substantially benefit the communities in question if training needs are addressed. This may be done through established UAC at Gadepan within the periphery of survey villages as per the courses in demand. On the one hand, it could provide economic benefits to the community and help them achieve suitable employment and on the other hand, CFCL may enjoy benefits of goodwill by enabling the youth to achieve much needed employment.

### **10.9 RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN EDUCATION**

It may thus be suggested that within the framework of CSR-CD policy, CFCL could take up infrastructural and basic education facilities. This could be done in a participatory way by sharing appropriate management and maintenance responsibilities with the villagers.

Monitoring could be done by CFCL officials. This will not only encourage high rate of participation in educational activities, but contribute substantially towards the social Up-liftment of the villages.

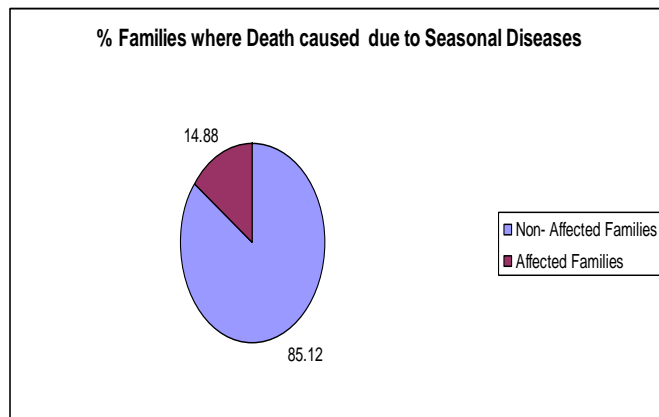


## SECTION 11. HEALTH

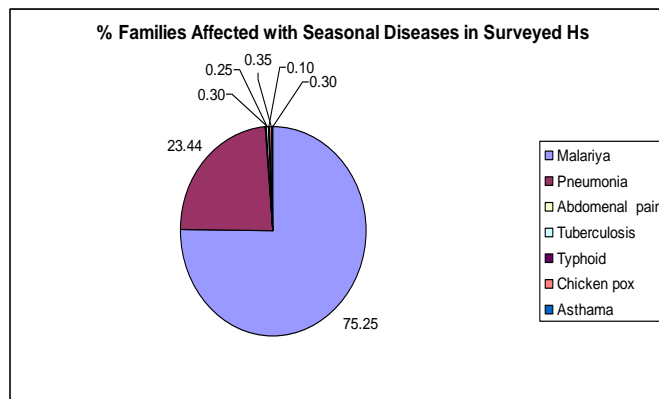
### 11. HEALTH

#### 11.1 THE DEATHS CAUSED DUE TO DISEASES

14.88 % of the total respondents showed death of family members due to some or the other diseases in the past years while members in 85.12% families was not affected with any seasonal diseases. Even though, only 2 health sub centers in the survey villages. The district hospitals are also even farther as far as 40 kms. The reason of unavailability of medical aid to the diseased is also the lack of any local doctor within the villages.

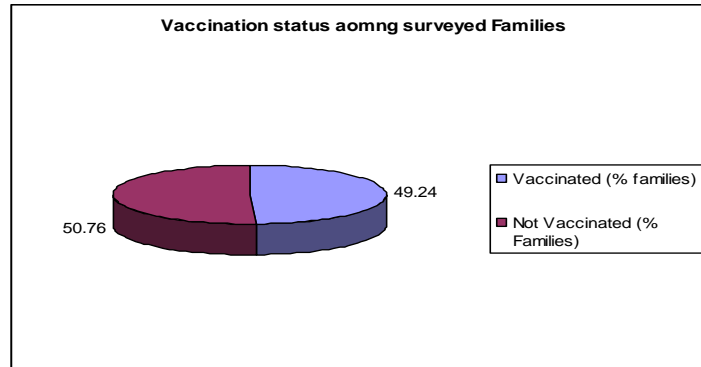


#### 11.2 DISEASES



Malaria and Pneumonia was found frequent occurrence during rainy season particularly due to poor sanitation in residential area. 75.25 % family affected with Malaria while 23.44 % from Pneumonia (Some villagers were not able to clarify whether this disease was T.B. or Pneumonia). During the survey it was found that the majority of the villagers have demanded for construction of a proper and *pucca* drainage system. The absence of proper drainage of waste water is the major reason for malarial fever and pneumonia attacks and there is a need to spread awareness among the villagers on preventive measures and cure of such diseases.

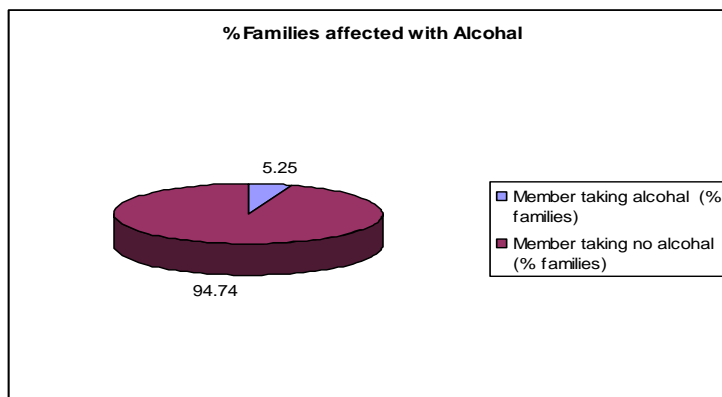
### 11.3 IMMUNIZATION



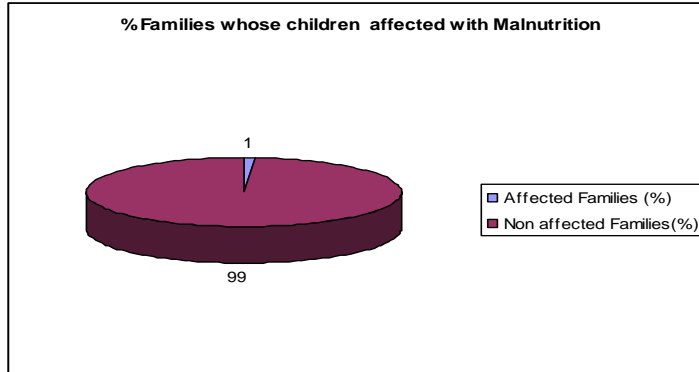
Around 49 % family get vaccinated their children and infants while still 50.76% recorded as non vaccinated and this is really disappointing fact and they must immunized their children. There is need to develop awareness among the villages about the immunization programme, why it is necessary? The efficacy of government's program as well as the negligence among the villagers can be seen from the graph.

### 11.4 HEALTH IRREGULARITY AND REALTED PROBLEM

During survey information was also gathered about using alcohol liquor and it was found that only 5.25 % family get affected due to use of alcohol by male adults. While rest of families (94.74%) are not affected. This is good sign for their progressive development.



Below graph shows that malnutrition among children is not major problem and study indicates that only 1 % family whose children are suffered due to malnutrition problem.



### 11.5 FOOD AVAILABILITY PER MONTH

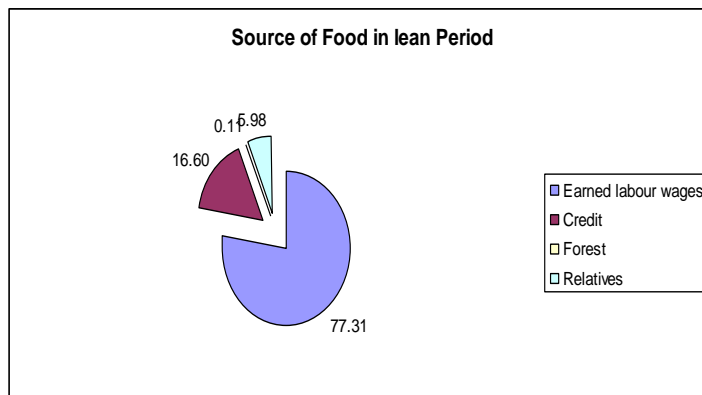
Cereals and pulse grain arrangement from their own farm produce is limited only for the period of 3.5 months on an average basis while for the rest of period i.e. 8.5 months, they have to arrange food from outside. This is only due to poor agriculture productivity of major crops like Wheat, Soyabean, even though irrigation potential is too high in this area despite of that they are not able to produce adequate grain for self consumption for a year.

### 11.6 NEED FOR FOOD

The average requirement of cereals in surveyed households is approximately 66.00 kg /month (average) while that of pulses is 3.91 kg per month. The production of cereals is comparatively higher while that of pulses is less. Hence, in total for a year, cereals requirement per family requirement are about of 8 Qtl and pulse about of 47 Kg.

### 11.7 SOURCE OF FOOD IN LEAN PERIOD

The villagers have to depend on various external sources in order to meet their food requirements in the lean season. The major sources wherefrom they borrow/purchase food are from market through earned labour wages. While 16.60 % of the total respondents depend on the credit taken from money lenders and fulfill their food requirements during the period.



## SECTION 12. NEEDS OF WOMEN

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### 12. NEEDS OF WOMEN

In this section, the report has attempted to identify common and village specific issues and needs of women as expressed by them during the survey.

As you know that female literacy is highest in Kota district (60.43 %) in comparison to other districts and average state of Rajasthan (43.83%). Women in particular placed emphasis on arrangements for vocational training in specific trades and setting up of micro enterprises for home based income generation activities. In addition to this number of common issues related to women that need to be addressed and their solutions were identified in all the survey villages.



#### WOMEN'S GROUP INVOLVED IN NOTING THEIR NEEDS/ASPIRATIONS DURING FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION AT BHATTIPURA VILLAGE

### 12.1 COMMON ISSUES

**Roads:** As discussed earlier, the roads within the villages are *kuccha* roads. Women are often engaged in fetching water, collection of fodder fuel wood and work on agricultural fields nearby whilst carrying heavy loads on their head. They make extensive use of these *kuccha/ kharanja* roads which result in fatigue, injuries due to accidents and excessive time for travel.

Women participants, thus, expressed a strong need for the construction of *pucca* roads to make their daily life easier and comparatively free of hardships.

**Sanitation:** Lack of appropriate sanitation facilities is another problem faced by women of the surveyed villages. Insufficient number of toilets, especially for women folk, was another issue raised by them. In Pachara village, there is great problem due to lack of toilets. The need for construction of latrines in the survey households emerged strongly. Moreover, drains (Nali) with Kharanja are not deepened resulting in frequent blockage leading to lot of muddiness during rainy season.

**Drinking water facilities:** It was observed that women often need to travel some distance to fetch drinking water. Non-availability/Non-functioning of hand pumps within the household is a major issue that needs to be addressed. Here, the need for installation /repairing/deepening of hand pumps within the vicinity of households was expressed. 47 hand pumps in 14 villages are installed but only 30-45 % is functional

**Education of girls:** The survey revealed that the drop out rates among girls on reaching Secondary and higher secondary schooling is more compared to boys. The reason assigned by the young girls was insufficient number of such schools within the vicinity of the villages. As was noted earlier, that the existence of male dominance and patriarchal norms do not allow girls and women to move outside of their homes. As a consequence they are not able to travel outside of their villages to enroll for further education, in spite of strong interest in continuing their education. A need for opening up of senior and higher secondary schools as well as hostel, especially for girls, with the vicinity of the survey villages was thus felt. Further, existing schools could be enhanced to senior level so that girls can continue their education.

**Collective efforts through SHGs:** During the village meeting and PRA women have shown interest in making Self Help groups and work collectively for their betterment. In two villages 5 groups are present but these groups are in dormant condition as these groups were formed by Anganwadi worker. Due to lack of awareness and proper guidance these groups are not functional. The members of these groups want training on different issues so that they can access support form Govt. programs and schemes.

## **12.2 VOCATIONAL TRAININGS AND INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES**

Women are keen to undertake trades that could help them generate income from home to support their families. In some cases, they also expressed interest in setting up of a micro enterprise for home products,. Income generation activities and vocational trainings emerged to be the main needs for young women in the survey villages.

**13. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN VILLAGES**

Following development programs from government are available in the sample villages, covering social security, income generation activities, education, health, family planning, potable water, agriculture, and hygiene and sanitation. However, these programs appear to have very little coverage and seem to exist only on papers. The details of such programs were not available during the time of survey. The schemes under which funds are available for the current financial year are listed in the respective development plans of each village.

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Government Programs</b>
<b>1.</b>	National Rural Employment Guaranty Program (NREGP)
<b>2.</b>	Swarnjayanti Gram Rojgar Yojna (SGRY)
<b>3.</b>	Swarnjayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojna (SGSY)
<b>4.</b>	Watershed Development Programs
<b>5.</b>	Drought Relief Work
<b>6.</b>	Serva Shiksha Abhiyan
<b>7.</b>	Mid Day Meal
<b>8.</b>	Student Insurance Policy
<b>9.</b>	Minikit (better quality seeds)
<b>10.</b>	Agriculture tools
<b>11.</b>	Drip / Sprinkler Irrigation Programme
<b>12.</b>	Keshav Wadi
<b>13.</b>	Aanganwadi
<b>14.</b>	Family Planning
<b>15.</b>	Janani Surakshs Yojana
<b>16.</b>	Kisan Credit Card
<b>17.</b>	Indra Aawas Yojana
<b>18.</b>	Pension Schemes from Social Welfare Department
<b>19.</b>	Command Area Development Program

## **SECTION 14. CONVERGENCE & DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE GOVERNMENT**

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### **14. SECTORS IN WHICH THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF CONVERGENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN NEXT FIVE YEARS.**

Millennium Development Goals of the Government for the Eleventh Five Year Plan have its major focus on poverty alleviation, food Security for all sectors, education to all, gender empowerment, control over IMR and MMR and control over HIV Aids & Malaria. These goals could be an indication of what government plans to do in the next five years and suggest likelihood for convergence in specific sectors with the government over next five years. It is evident from this survey in the sample villages that most of the needs of the rural community revolve around all these issues mentioned above. For the current year plan for all 14 survey villages panchayat have already developed yearly planning and have a budget of Rs. 288.14 lacs (only in Infrastructure development, water Harvesting structures, land development and plantation work) whereas from the NAS and suggestion and work plan developed by the community was only 192.74 lacs. So convergence is the best option for villagers as well as for CFCL to facilitate the community and get improved fund accessibility. The funds available under specific government schemes have been listed in respective village development plans.

#### **14.1 EDUCATION**

- 100% enrolment of 6 to 18 years age group of female by up-grading primary/ upper primary to secondary/ Higher secondary schools.
- 20% of the senior secondary students must be enrolled in higher education and special emphasis should be given to girl students.
- 30% of the pass out from higher secondary must undertake vocational training.
- Literacy rate (59.26%) of surveyed H/Hs to be achieved near to average of Kota district 73.53%

#### **14.2 HEALTH AND HYGIENE**

- To achieve CBR of 20% and IMR of 60%
- 100% immunization between 0-1 year age group
- 100% supplementary food for pre and post natal care
- 100% supplementary food for 0-3 and 3-6 year old
- 100% households with Toilet facilities
- There is need to improve CSR (843.58) of surveyed villages to reduce girls' discrimination.

#### **14.3 ENVIRONMENT**

- Plantation for the improving surrounding environment
- JFM committee should be formed and properly trained for better forest management.
- Separate pasture land will be developed for fodder bank and open pasture will be closed in stages

- Water harvesting structures will be constructed to collect rain water.
- Mining near to the residential colonies should be stopped.

#### **14.4 POVERTY**

- All BPL (28%) to APL conversion
- 60% Kaccha Houses will be converted into Pacca

#### **14.5 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

- Under different Schemes Production of Agriculture and livestock development should be introduced.
- Access to AI Service by 50% Farmers
- 20% increase in Crop production improve seeds
- Irrigation/drainage facilities should be improved and community should be given proper training for optimum utilization of available natural resources.

#### **14.6 VILLAGE CONNECTIVITY**

- All village with population of 500 populations will be connected by Pakka Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
- Under *Mukhay Mantri Sadak Yojna* Up-gradation of *Kharanja* into CC Road
- Under NREG gravel roads for villages having pop from 250 to 500
- Construction of CC roads on highways and other important roads passing through high population area

#### **14.7 FOOD SECURITY**

- 100 % food security for all the poor families who do not have proper two tie meal, under various schemes for government

***Plan of Convergence Possibilities of all 14 villages are appended herewith***



## **SECTION 15. SUSTAINABILITY**

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### **15. SUSTAINABILITY**

An attempt was made to ensure the sustainability of the Development work under various sectors if taken up by CFCL /Gram Panchayats / NGO / CBOs. Community members and their representatives expressed their willingness for the same. However, during discussions it emerged that extensive discussions and negotiation may need to be held with the community members and their representatives on specific projects that CFCL/Gram Panchayats may wish to implement. In addition to this, community members displayed a positive response in taking up the responsibility and enter into an agreement with CFCL for the benefit of their villages. However, this may be done on mutual agreement after detailed discussions on specifics.

A broad guideline for ensuring the sustainability of the development work that emerged during the discussions was formation of Self help groups and then federates into Village Development Committees (VDC) in respective 14 villages and implement development activities through public private partnerships (Local Community-CFCL-Gram Panchayats).

The participants intend to form and strengthen SHGs and Village level committee in each village. The main role of the SHG / VDC in each village would be to plan, implement, monitor the project activities and ensure participation of the community members in project activities. By this way, CFCL and community members jointly make contribution for development.

Further VDC should have a revolving fund generated from the SHGs members through regular monetary contribution & saving at fixed intervals of time over a year. These funds could be utilized for running VDC as well maintenance and repair of project activities whenever needed. VDC can also ensure that the human resource be utilized from among the community members by way of contribution as free labor and equipment for construction of various facilities, supply trainers for vocational training and teachers for schools where the salary could be borne by the VDC, etc. if needed.

The activities of 14 VDCs should be monitored by a federation or APEX body. Federation may comprise of an elected community member from each 14 survey village. Members elected should be other than the members of VDC. While federation may act as a governing body with specific roles and responsibilities devised within the framework of project activities. The main role of the federation would be to monitor progress and ensure that the project activities are in accordance with the guidelines of CFCL/Gram Panchayats.

Federation or APEX body would be directly responsible and report to CFCL/Concerned Gram Panchayats. The federation and VDC may do the planning and implementation of the project components including generation and utilization of contributory funds over five years in consultation with the community members and other stake holders. It could directly liaison with the government agencies for appropriate utilization of government funds, build partnerships with government departments and represent the villages in development activities of the government.

## SECTION 16. ADVANTAGE TO CFCL

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### 16. ADVANTAGE TO CFCL

It was noted that the efforts of CFCL would be welcome by the community members of the survey villages. Recognizing the fact that these efforts would ensure lasting benefits, the existent reputation of CFCL would be further strengthened thereby directly making a positive contribution to its goodwill.

The responses of the community participants on CFCL's initiatives were observed satisfactory in most of the villages.

In addition to this, media could play a vital role in highlighting the efforts of CFCL. Whatever efforts made by CFCL in past particularly development intervention, there is no publicity/communication among community and this way of unspoken working is not good so publicity must be within beneficiaries for public recognition as a key development stakeholder. Need assessment survey may also generate publicity in mass media and build on the existing reputation. This could further strengthen brand value and equity of CFCL as well as enhance the brand image of CFCL not only in the local geography but country wide.

Such efforts could also lead to other benefits such as partnerships with the government agencies from which CFCL could harness long term benefits.

It was also observed that there is an abundant scope of capitalizing on the human resource available in these communities that if channelized could ensure a way for valuable human resource mobilization for CFCL's operations.

More so, activities under CSR may pave an easy access to vast natural resource that could be utilized in the benefit of both the society and CFCL. The CSR activity, as is largely perceived, is a form of investment and opportunity that if properly utilized may gather substantial to the organization benefits in the long run.

***Sector/Activity wise 5-Years Village Specific Development Plan of all 14 villages***

***Appended herewith***



**Khan ki Jhopadia**



**Cheensa**

**EXERCISE FOR DEVELOPMENT  
OF  
VILLAGE SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

