

Need Based Integrated Information of Village Morikha, Banaskantha District through PRA

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Abstract

Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) is an approach used by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other agencies for development of rural areas. The approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programmes. This study has been incorporated in Morikha village of Banaskantha District in Gujarat. This study has been carried out as a part of rural segment training. A sample of 50 households from 525 households of the village has been taken for study. A survey of 50 household was conducted in Banaskantha district pertaining to Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and it was observed that 50 per cent respondents belonged to OBC category and in SC and General category were only 38 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Maximum of the respondents 70 per cent had less than one acre land and majority 30 per cent were having pacca houses. Most of the farmers irrigated their land with general pipeline (28 per cent). Maximum of the respondent are farmers (27 per cent) followed by non agri labour (11 per cent) and salaried job (7 per cent). The historical timeline of crop cultivation and events were also reported. It is found from the study that people of village are desired to better standard of living and they have mutual respect and understanding for conflict resolution.

Key words: PRA, socio-economic status, Rural Village, Historical events.

Introduction

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is the most effective tool which can be utilized to understand scenario of the rural community for their socio economic situation. This includes availability of resources, problems, technology adoption, to get the first hand information about the needs, prospects of the farming etc. PRA enables people to reach a common position amongst themselves and To look into problems and prospects for desired change meant for many. The approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development process with help of various development projects and programmes. PRA helps the marginalized people to develop capacity to participate in decision making process. It also creates the social conditions in which individual and/ or group behaviour change becomes natural. This study was conducted to analyse the problems of rural community and prospects with reference to the local resource and adoption for improvement of the socio-economic status of the villages.

Materials and Methods

PRA was carried out by researcher of school of rural management in Morikha of Vav block of Banaskantha district of Gujarat. It is located approximately 20 km. away from the boarder of Pakistan and 40km from State of Rajasthan. The method applied for data collection was on the basis of demographic, social structure, caste, infrastructure facilities, agro-climatic resources, village economy, village organizations and people's institutions. Triangulations- Different methods were used for data collection. These methods included on the structured questionnaire, personal and group interview, Key information interview, spot visualization, Secondary data source, Semi structured interview and Cartographic representation or mapping.

Objectives:

The specific objectives of the research paper are as follows:

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- To encourage village people in group participation and discussion
- To guide in problem solving process and decision making process

INFRASTRUCTURE:-

Roads

Roads built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Total 4 km road built under the scheme. Conditions of roads outside the village are very well maintained but in the village the condition is not good.

Electricity

Around 37 year back, this village was electrified in 1981. Availability of electricity in the village is very good. The availability of electricity varies from 20-22 hours/day. It gets interrupted only 1-2 times per day for 2-3 hrs/day. Electricity is available 24*7 during Diwali, Holi, and Navratri. Almost all the houses are electrified. They used to get the electricity under the “Jyoti Gram Yojana” of Gujarat State project. Rural area gets the subsidized rates of electricity.

Communication

Telephone service is available at village. Bus transportation is available from Wav bus stand which is within 10 Kms range. The Railway station is far away from the village. Most of the villagers are having TV as the major source for news and means of entertainment.

Education

Education is particularly valuable as a strategic investment in human resources, as the social returns are high. In Morikha village, there is one Primary School which is up to 8th standard. After completion of 8th standard, most of the students are going to Dodagam (near village) for the continuation. This is one of the major reason for drop outs, due to lack of ignorance of parents for sending their children far away from the village for studies. Absenteeism is very less in the school. Mid day meal scheme is working really very well. They get very nutritious and hygienic food.

Health

There was not proper facility for getting health treatment in the village. There is no primary health centre (PHC) in the village rather it is located in Wav 10 kms away from the village. Villagers have considerable accessible government medical facility in the village. FHW (Female Health Worker), ASHA worker and Helper are doing very good work for the benefits of the villagers. Major health problem of adult people ranges from Typhoid, Malaria, and asthma. Pregnant women used to get the medical facilities from the PHC under the “janani yojana”. They need not to pay any amount for delivery. Sub center used to organize “Mamta Divas” every first Wednesday of the month where they used to give vaccination, vitamins and etc.

Sanitation

Most of the villagers use to go to open defecation as they do not have sanitary latrine in their house. Although some landlords, well-off families (teacher’s family) and other rich villagers have sanitary latrine in their house. Houses which have been built under Indra Awas Yojana have sanitary latrine. Sanitation is the major issue of concern in the village Major problem of defecation is being faced by the pregnant women, ill people and old age people. The male members take bath at the tube wells, whereas the female members take bath at separate closed set up in their respective houses.

Results and Discussion

It is evident from table 1 that majority 38 % belonged to SC category while, the OBC and general castes were 50 %, and 8% respectively. Maximum 97 per cent in male and 3 percentage in female of the respondents were found from the survey in the village. There were 21 respondent are not studied while 2 respondent are pursued their masters shown in figure.

Majority of 60 animals were like buffalo followed by 35 cow, 12 bullock, 11 calf and 08 goat, respectively. Most of the farmers irrigated land with public pipeline (28), followed by own pine line (15%) and pond tank river (4), respectively. Majority of respondents were having Agricultural implements like

sprayer, Tractor, Cultivator, Tractor trolley. Maximum of the respondents 70% were observed in the <1 acre followed by 14% in 1-3 acres, 11% in 3-5 acres and 5% in >6 acres, respectively.

Table 1 Socio-economic status of the village

1.1. Caste

Sr. No	Particulars	Percentage
1.	General	8
2.	OBC	50
3.	Scheduled caste	38
4	ST	4

1.2. Occupation

Sr .No	Occupation	Total
1	Farmers:	26
2	Salaried job	7
3	Non Agri labourer	11
4	Agri labourer	2
5	Business	3
6	Student	1

1.3. Land holdings

Sr. No.	Area of land	Percentage
1	<1 acre	70%
2	1-3 acres	14%
3	3-5 acres	11%
4	>6 acres	5%

1.6. Education

Sr. No	Education	Total
1	Not studied	21
2	Std. 1 to 12	14
3	Graduation	13
4	Master	2

1.8. Income and Expenditure

The major portion/chunk of the income of the village is utilized for food consumption as it contributes 27% of the total expenditure. The health care expenditure is 11% of the total expenditure which also tells the story of the health condition of the village. Clothing expenditure is also 8% of the total expenditure. The average expenditure on fertilizer and pesticides is 1.5%, the expense on the education is 14% which is low, and the education is being neglected in the village. The average expenditure on the social functions, festivals

1.4. Status of animals

Sr. No	Animal	Total
1	Cow	35
2	Bullock	12
3	Buffaloes	60
4	Calf	11
5	Goat	8

1.5. Irrigation

Sr. No	Source of Irrigation	Total
1	Open Well	1
2	Tube well	2
3	Piped (Own)	15
4	Piped (Public)	28
5	Pond/tank/river	4

1.7. Type of House

Sr. No	House type	Total
1	Pucca	30
2	Semi Pucca	13
3	Kuccha	7

and transport is 2.5% of the total expenditure. The average expense on the toiletries and fuel is 1%. The low cost on sanitation and cleanliness can be the one the reason for high expenditure on health. The average expenditure on others activity is 3%, others includes cost of mobile, transportation, vehicles maintains, tobaccos etc.

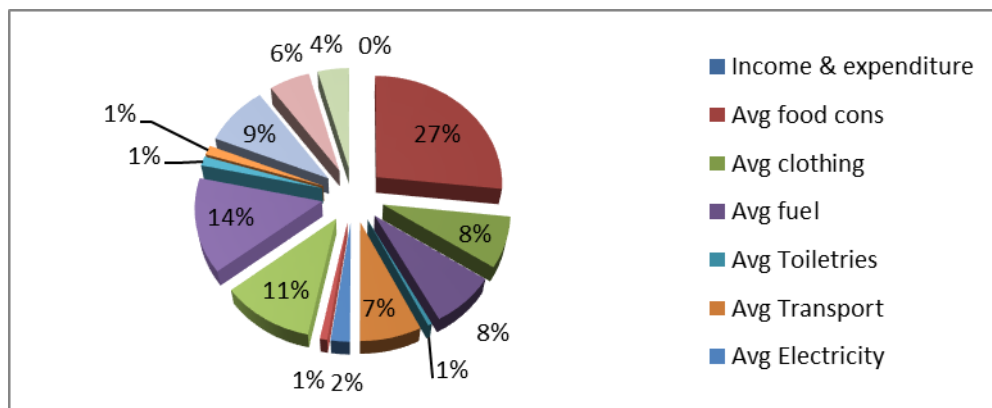


Table 2. Transect walk in Morikha Village

Attributes	Particulars of the village			
	Village	Plain Land	Low Land	Up Land
Topography	---	---	---	---
Crop	---	Wheat, Mustard, Gram, Paddy, Chili, Brinjal, Point	Paddy, Wheat, Fallow	Vegetables, Bajra, Maize, Arhar
Trees	Neem, Sheesham, Piple, Banyan, Jamun	Neem, Sheesham, Eucalyptus	Neem, Eucalyptus	Neem, Sheesham,
Live stock	Cow, Buffalo, Goat, Dog,	Goat, Cow, Buffalos	---	Goat, Cow, Buffalos
Primary land use pattern	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture	Livestock rearing
Irrigation	Own pipe line, Diesel pump set/tube well,	Diesel pump set/tube well,	Public pipeline	Rain fed, Diesel pump set/tube well,
Problem	Sanitation	Some time water logged due to canal	water logged due to canal and rain water	Rain fed

The data presented in table 2 revealed that transects are observatory walks or group discussion or interview or tracks across the village and fields in any area. Transact walk is the fundamental tool of the whole PRA exercise. After establishing the extreme east and west boundaries of the village and good rapport among community as delineated by the key informants (KIs), an east to west farm walk was undertaken across the village.

Table 3 Historical timeline of Morikha village

3.1. Crops

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Paddy	---	---	Area- 60 ha. Av.- 35 qt.	Area-75 ha. Av.- 45 qt.	Area- 85 Av.- 50 qt.	Area- 95 Av.- 60 qt.

Wheat	Area- 25 ha.	Area- 30 ha.	Area- 70 ha.	Area- 75 ha.	Area- 90 ha.	Area- 96 ha.
Bajra	Area- 60 ha. Av.- 35 qt.	Area- 60 ha. Av.- 35 qt.	Area- 60 ha. Av.- 35 qt.	Area- 60 ha. Av.- 35 qt.	Area- 60 ha. Av.- 35 qt.	Area- 62 ha. Av.- 35 qt.

Av.= Average production

3.2. Events

Years	Historical events
1963	Primary School was introduced
1970	Dairy took place
1975	Pucca house in village
1976	Motor cycle introduced
1980	Tractor
1981	Electricity was introduced
1983	Use of sprayer
1990	Bus came
1995	Anganwadi introduced
1996	TV
1998	Mobile
2005	Car introduced

Source: Information by local villagers

The data given in table 3 reflected that in the time line, consecutive sequence of events that have taken place in the village, belong to the history of village or to specific subjects or related sector such as primary school education, Dairy, structure of house, transportation facility and entertainment devices and others.

Table 4. Venn information of Morikha village

Sr. No.	Institute	Distance
1.	Primary school	In village
2.	Milk Society/Dairy	In village
3.	Anganwadi	In village
4.	Intermediate college	7 Km.
5.	Graduate/Post graduate	10 Km.
6.	District H.Q.	10Km.
7.	Bank	10 km.
8.	Hospital	12 km.
9.	Railway station	22 km
10.	Seed store	5 Km.
11.	Animal health centre	5 Km.

Data given in table 4 indicated that Venn information describes working of institutions in the village and their relationship with regards to overall growth-development and welfare of the village people. There were one Primary school, Anganwadi and Dairy (Milk society) are located in village only. Similarly, Graduate/Post graduate & Seed store, Bank, Hospital and railway station were place at for from the village, shows weak relationship with people. Although there were 13 people are graduated. Milk Society is doing good job in routine life of villagers. Same way Anganwadi workers are playing very important role in SHGs formation and function. The village study enabled people in studying the various aspects of the village life.

Observation & Conclusion:

The scope of getting proper education has increased in the modern times and the literacy rate in the Indian villages has also increased remarkably. The women in Indian villages are also getting enough scope to get educated in the contemporary period. The scope for getting into different occupations has increased for the Indian villagers in the contemporary period as well. Many villagers have changed their occupation from agriculture to industry and have moved to the rural areas for getting into alternate occupation

Apart from all these factors, the general condition of the Indian villages has improved a lot in the contemporary period. The electricity has already reached in most of the Indian villages and the villagers are enjoying the other modern technological advancements, as well. As a whole, it can be said that most of the changes that occurred in the history of Indian villages have yielded positive results for the villagers. They have also aided India to become more and more civilized and developed.

To know various things knowing which perhaps were not possible without staying in the village among the rural population. Our stay helped to understand the lives of the villager, their hardship and various dynamics relating to it. From the study it is concluded that village life is simple but full of potential and rural people are with full of desired and energy for doing best. It is also observed that every household has domestic animals like cow, goat, sheep, duck, hen which is used for own consumption as well as commercial purposes. The village do have its bright colour which is absent in urban areas, even in many developed cities of the country. The facts like positive sex ratio, female position in the house, etc are among some of the positive aspects of the village. Still there is sufficient scope of improvements in the village related to the providing of livelihood opportunity to the villagers.

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