



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Baseline Survey of Waghodia (Vaghodiya) Block

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Abstract

Socioeconomic status in rural areas is gradually improving over a period of time. Many programmers and policies have been implemented to improve the socioeconomic status of population in rural areas. Socioeconomic status in rural areas is gradually improving over a period of time. But in economic sense, people of the rural areas could not develop equally. This study is conducted in four of the village in Waghodia block of Vadodara District, Gujarat. In this entire study, total 50 respondent from four villages have been taken with the help of survey methods and google forms with suitable questionnaire. This study analyses about the socio-economic condition of the villages of the Waghodia block. Even within a small village, different types of economic classes are found. From the data of 50 respondents from these four villages, I came to know that all this particular village that I study are well developed in terms of availability of drinking water, primary schools and electricity but they lack medical facility in case of emergency. But they get their medical facility from the nearby private hospital like Parul Sevashram, Sumandeeep Vidyapeet and SSG hospital. The roads and connectivity of these villages are good in conditions but they faced difficulties at monsoon season. The dry shelter of keeping the livestock and availability of electricity is also major issues during monsoon.

Keywords: Socio economic status, Occupation, Income, educational level, population, Baseline, Scheme

Introduction

A baseline survey is a study that is done at the beginning of a project to get knowledge of the current status of an item of study before a project commences. A baseline study is done after a decision to implement a project has been made. The baseline effort consists of three components – a household survey, village study and organisational survey. The household baseline survey, a quantitative questionnaire on basic indicators of welfare, information sources, livelihood/agriculture/natural resource management strategies, needs and uses of climate and agricultural-related information and current risk management, mitigation and adaptation practice was implemented by CCAFS partners in 35 sites (245 villages) with nearly 5,000 households in 12 countries to date. Many research methods can be used in baseline studies, including those described above in the programme planning section such as surveys, interviews, or focus groups. Visual items, including photographs, maps and diagrams, are important pieces of data and are often underused in a baseline study. The purpose of a baseline study is to provide an information base against which to monitor and assess an activity's progress and effectiveness during implementation and after the activity is completed. India is predominantly a rural country

with two third population and 70% workforce residing in rural areas. Socio economic characteristics are the important tools to the measure of human development. It is a measure of an individual's or family's or group of people's economic and social position based on education, income, health, and occupation. Socio-economic is the most important determinant of the livelihoods as it influenced levels of knowledges skills, and income conditions which mean for their living. Peoples' way of living is differed from one way of income group to another as their consumption power is also differ among income group of population. According to Dutton and Levine (1989), socio-economic status is "a composite measure that typically incorporates economic status, measured by income; social status, measured by education; and work status, measured by occupation". Socio-economic status is often considered a personal demographic variable; however, Socio-economic status can also reflect aspects of an individual's broader environment. As a result, it can be measured at the individual level or the area level.

Objective of the study:

1. To understand the dynamics of social structure, infrastructure, resource and various intervention on the villages and how it affects them.
2. To study the personal profile of the respondent like Age, Religion, Housing status
3. To get insight into the social-economic and cultural realities of rural life.
4. To understand the status of women, their occupations and contribution.
5. To know the economic background, what are the sources of income and what are the other sources that help them for economic development.
6. To analyses the level of education among different income groups of population.

Methodology

other members of the family. Data was collected using a specially designed survey. Data The Socioeconomic data was collected by interviewing the head of each household as well as

collection was done by a team including two friends. On the village level information was obtained on basic village amenities such as drinking water resources, availability of school, veterinary services, primary health centre, availability of electricity. In all, there are 6 households in Ishwarpura village and 5 in the Limda village.

Sample and Sampling Methods

❖ Universe / Population

The first step in developing any sample design is to clearly define the set of objectives, technically called the universe. The universe for this study is the villages in the Waghodia block of Vadodara city.

❖ Sample

Sample is the representative of the whole universe. Here, the researcher has used simple random sampling method, and selected 50 respondents from 10 villages of Waghodia block which are randomly selected.

Tool of data collection

Google forms were used as a tool of data collection.

- **Google Forms**

Google Forms is a web-based app used to create forms for data collection purposes. Data gathered using the form is typically stored in a spreadsheet. Although there are other online survey apps, Google Forms is an excellent free option. Create polls, surveys, quizzes, and event registration sheets using Google Forms.

This method of data collection is quite popular. It is being adopted by private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by governments. In this method a questionnaire prepared online is sent (usually by mail or through other social media apps) to the persons concerned with a request to answer the questions. A questionnaire sent online consists of a number of questions typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms.

Findings

1. Majority of the respondents (24%) are from Kamlapura, Amodar and Khatamba and only (16%) are from Ishwarpura and Limda village.
2. Majority of the respondent (48%) belongs to the age group of 41 to 50 years (24 %) of the respondents belongs to 30 to 40 years.
3. Majority of the respondent (76%) are using smartphone, and about (24%) respondents are not using smartphone.
4. Majority of the respondent (68%) are using private vehicles for transport. And only (8%) of the respondents are having four-wheeler. But only (28%) of respondent are not having any vehicles
5. Majority of the respondent (60%) are those who get formal education up to primary level and (36%) of the respondents are illiterate.
6. Majority of the respondent (48%) are engaging in agricultural activities and (16%) of respondent are engaging shops and vendors.
7. Almost all the household (100%) get electricity in their houses.
8. Majority of the respondents (48%) used to live in Kaccha house. And (36%) of the respondent used to live in Pucca house while (16%) live in hut like house.
9. Majority of the respondent (100%) get pure drinking water.
10. Majority of the respondent (56%) used wood and sticks for cooking and (44%) used LPG for cooking.
11. Majority of the respondent (80%) have toilet facility and (20%) of the respondent are not having toilet facility.
12. (60%) of the respondents didn't get proper education for children in the village and (40%) didn't get proper education
13. Majority of the respondent (52%) of the respondent are getting their source of drinking water from community tap and (44%) of the respondent get their water from village tanks.
14. Majority of the respondent (80%) are depending on private hospitals and (20%) of the respondents used to visit to Community Health Center.
15. Majority of the respondent (60%) benefit of MGNREGA and (24%) of the respondent are also benefitting MAA card.
16. Almost (100%) of the village have the facility of primary school each.
17. Majority of the respondent (60%) are not aware about any govt schemes and (40%) are aware about govt scheme.

18. (84%) of the children can get their primary level of education from village itself and only (16%) can get higher studies.
19. Majority of the respondent (72%) are having bank account and (28%) are not having bank account.
20. Majority of the respondents (80%) belong to BPL and (44%) of the respondent belongs to APL.
21. Majority of the women in all village (76%) are mainly housewife and (24%) are engaging in agricultural activities.
22. Almost all the respondents (80%) are facing problems and difficulties in the time of child deliveries due to poor infrastructure and lack of hospitals while (20%) are not facing any problem because they get the facility from hospital nearby their village.
23. Majority of the respondents (36%) used to visit Sumandeep Vidyapeeth hospital and (60%) go to Parul Sevashram hospital and only (4%) of the respondent went to SSG hospital
24. 60% Respondents are Labor, 48% are Farming Labor and Farmer and Other Professions are less in Percentage.
25. Majority of the respondent (36%) are having 5 family members and (32%) of the respondent have 6 members. Only (28%) of the respondent are having 4 family members.
26. Majority of the respondent (32%) have the annual income of 100000 to 150000 and (20%) of the respondent have annual income of about 150000 to 200000. Only (12%) of the respondent have the annual income of above 200000.
27. Health Centers and Hospitals are far from some villages and some of the villagers feel scary to go to hospitals because of Covid-19.
28. Some of the villages don't have pukka roads in village.
29. As per the Data, it shows that Farmer, Labor and Farming Labor are more in Ratio.
30. Drainage Facilities are not available in some villages.
31. In many of the houses there is no toilets and sanitation facilities.

Suggestion

As I have done the research work on "baseline study of Waghodia block" I had observed many things that I learned in textual and theoretical knowledge from books about village studies and community organization. Village study is such an interested and vast topic one can observed and explored a lot. It was such a joy to visit the village and see the reality of the village.

As per my knowledge and from my personal experienced I would like to share my views and suggestions:

1. The drainage system should be well maintained to prevent the outburst of waterborne disease like malaria and dengue from dirty and contaminated water.
2. The village panchayat may be given more finance and powers, so as to enable it to participate and guide developmental aspects of the village.
3. A centralized marketing facility may be provided for the sale of surplus agricultural produce of the village, so as to enable the farmers to earn better prices at the instance of the village panchayat.
4. Village's development committees (VDCs) should be formed. So, it can create their own plans, connect them to government schemes, even other non-government organizations (NGOs), and then help them where they can. This will help to transform the various loopholes of the villages.
5. Banking services need to be popularized and credit should be available for basic services like agriculture.
6. Public toilet should be well constructed and accommodate to each village in a proper area to avoid and reduce the practice of open defecation
7. PHCs must be kept well maintained so as to meet the requirement or in case of medical emergency.

8. There should be at least one hospital in each village, quality doctors, diagnostic center, medical equipment's, bed for patients and generic medicines with the help of NRHM, other schemes and other organizations.
9. We can start implementing projects on Rain Water Harvesting Projects in near Villages
10. Construction of pucca roads in villages and linked to other villages and cities for better transportation.
11. Villagers want to build their own toilet or build Community toilets like e.g., Pay & Use Toilets
12. It will be better if the teachers of Primary schools and Anganwadi centres had given their best contribution in educating the children of the villages.
13. To provide better education in villages construct primary, secondary and higher secondary schools and enroll maximum children with the help of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and other reliable alternatives, etc. and also revise the salary structure of teachers for better educational output.
14. There is a need to generate an idea or schemes for women especially so as they can generate income for their own and make them self-reliant.
15. At least one bank and ATM in each village is very needed for smooth functioning and security of financial transactions, banking facilities to individuals and financial support provided by the govt. through various schemes directly

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