



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Baseline Survey of Waghodiya Taluka

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Abstract:

This study conducted in the Waghodiya village of Baroda city, Gujarat. Total 140 respondents have been taken with the help of Simple Random Sampling Method, Interviewed Schedule and Focus Group Discussion have been used as a primary tool for data collection.

This study have been concluded that this was carried on focused people in the household survey of 10 villages had agriculture mostly as their primary source of earning and livelihood. As the geographical condition of this area is suitable for good production from agriculture and there is good source of water and irrigation. As the villages have poor connectivity with market, there is need of Village Level Service Center in some of the villages. Some of the products like Kirana materials, recharge voucher, emergency lights can be sold there.

Introduction:

A baseline study is basically a collection of data about the situation & audience or people in the community you want to work in before your project starts. It is a detailed description. This can be in the form of a survey, research, interviews or other ways of data collection.


In this study the main objective is that to explore the general living conditions and patterns of the rural community, to explore the facilities and available resources in institution/ infrastructure for this community, to get nearby into the socio-economic and cultural realities of rural life.

The Researcher has put forward the major findings of the study which was that the respondents 80.7% belongs to that there are no doctors available in village, the respondents 100% belongs to that there are primary school. The primary education is there in all the villages, 100% of respondents belongs to that there is no medical store, 100% of respondents belongs to that there is no public toilets available in village.

Here the Researcher has concluded the study by presenting that the focused people in the household survey of 10 villages had agriculture mostly as their primary source of earning and livelihood. As the geographical condition of this area is suitable for good production from agriculture and there is good source of water and irrigation. As the villages have poor connectivity with market, there is need of Village Level Service Center in some of the villages. Some of the products like Kirana materials, recharge voucher, emergency lights can be sold there.

Review Of Literature :

Sustainability Strategies for Ground Water Quality Management in Dharampuri District of Tamil Nadu:



A study by Balasubramanian P in 2013, the study shows that water quality problems become more severe and extensive throughout the world, community-level monitoring of water quality and sanitary surveillance has turned out to be inevitable and indispensable since they are the largest stakeholders and receivers and their main goal is to raise awareness among rural habitation about the impact of fluoride in drinking water, to promote the wise, efficient use of water and to protect and enhance the quality of the water by continual monitoring using field testing kits.

So, basically in this research the main weakening of drinking water quality in country areas is an overall danger and viewed as one of the noteworthy restrictions in advancing supportable turn of events.

A primary health care baseline survey in a rural district in Zambia:

A study by AfrJ Med Sci. 1994 June, this study shows that health related data are insufficient in many developing countries so these baseline survey focus on immunization, diarrhea incidents and diarrhea treatment, sanitization and children nutrition status. In this survey 388 household were visited and in a random 30 cluster baseline survey in choma district of Zambia.

This survey a fair immunization programme but intensified sanitary and nutritional programme since justified. Periodic baseline survey with 2-3 years interval is recommended to determine the impact and future direction of the programme.

Understanding community: baseline survey:

A study by S. Siva Raju in 2017, this study shows the purpose of the baseline survey is to understand living condition of people within the community and to assess the needs. They also aim to analyze stakeholders engagement with the communities and suggested measures for effective CSR activities in concern area. This involves the networking with government agencies, engaging with the communities and building

relationship trust so it responds and to grow demand of the community. So by this identity and visibility of the community so the CSR goals will be achieved.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

There is 100% of facility for primary education as per the respondents. There is approx 44.5% of facility available for irrigation as per the respondents. There is approx 49.43% of drinking facility available in village as per the respondents. There is approx 17.4% of medical facility available in village as per the respondents. There is approx 35.7% of facility available such as general store, etc in village. There is almost 52.3% of facility available of government schemes for the betterment of the village peoples.

Methodology:

Objective of this study is that to get nearby into the socio-economic and cultural realities of rural life and to identify willingness to progress and satisfaction over development opportunities. Here the researcher has used simple random sampling method, and selected 140 respondents from various villages of waghodiya taluka which was randomly selected. The main instruments used for data collection were Survey/Questionnaire, Interview, Focused Group Discussion

Findings:

Here are the major findings given below:

1. The respondents 34.3% belongs to the age group of 41 to 50 years.
2. The respondents 80.7% belongs to that there are no doctors available in village.
3. The respondents 100% belongs to that there are primary school.
4. The respondents 100% belongs to that there is no medical store.
5. The respondents 100% belongs to that there is no public toilets
6. The respondents 90.7% belongs to that there is Mahila Bhajan Mandal.
7. The respondents 80.7% belongs to that there is Yuvak Mandal.
8. The respondents 100% belongs to that there is Maa Card
9. The respondents 80.7% belongs to that there is Ujjavala Yojana.

Conclusion:

The focused people in the household survey of 10 villages had agriculture mostly as their primary source of earning and livelihood. As the geographical condition of this area is suitable for good production from agriculture and there is good source of water and irrigation.

As the villages have poor connectivity with market, there is need of Village Level Service Center in some of the villages. Some of the products like Kirana materials, recharge voucher, emergency lights can be sold there.

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