

Baseline & Need Assessment Study

to Design CER & CSR Initiatives

Taluka - Mansa, District - Gandhinagar



2023-24

Supported by

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Prepared by

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I. About the Study

1. Background

Vishad Padmanabh Mafatlal Public Charitable Trust desires to plan and implement a long term rural development programme in a group of 10 villages of Mansa taluka of Gandhinagar district. In order to carry out this programme in a planned way, the Trust commissioned the planning exercise to develop a Need Assessment and Baseline study to SAVE – Saline Area Vitalisation Enterprise Private Ltd.

The main objective of the exercise is to understand the socio- economic and physical context of the area as well as arrive at a set of felt needs of the local people. Further, the Trust also wanted to know about the different development programmes and schemes being implemented by the Government so that synergy between efforts of Government and Trust can be established in the future.

2. Objectives

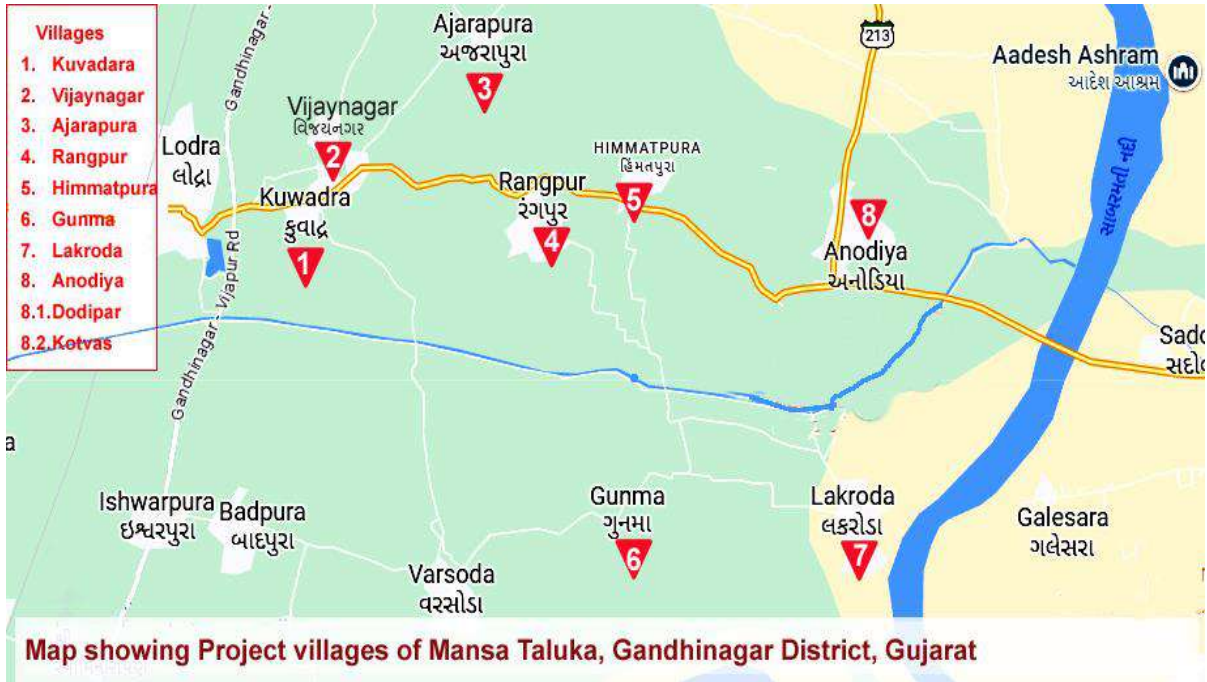
- To carry out baseline study and situation analysis of 10 villages of Mansa taluka
- To create usable database of existing conditions of the villages
- To prepare an overall strategy for Corporate Environment Responsibility as well as Corporate Social Responsibility for Mansa taluka
- To prepare set of project ideas, covering from regional to village level, which can be implemented to address the environmental and socio economic needs of the local people.

3. Methodology

- The secondary data from census of India 2011 as well other literature available was reviewed to arrive at understanding of the region.
- After reviewing secondary data, the process of primary data collection was initiated through field survey.
- The field survey was carried out aimed at preparing a detailed profile of each village covering various demographic, socio-economic, human settlement pattern, physical, social infrastructure and institutional setup – Panchayati Raj Institutions and various community based organisations.
- The focus group discussions were particularly organised with CBOs of women and marginalised communities to arrive at specific needs of these sections of the society.
- Simultaneously, focused group discussions were carried out with different socio-economic groups including members of village Panchayats & other community based organisations to arrive at priorities of the local people particularly marginalised communities and women.
- The data was processed and village profile as well as overall direction and set of CER/CSR initiatives have been prepared.

4. Baseline Survey – Scope of Work

Gandhinagar is one of the 33 districts of Gujarat state district with total population of 13,91,753 persons living in 293 revenue villages of 04 talukas. Mansa, one of the talukas of Gandhinagar district has total population of 2,02,814 persons living in 48 villages (1,74,892 persons) and one town (27,922 persons). Following is a map showing list and location of villages covered under the study.



5. Different Aspects covered under Baseline Study

0. Basic Information of the village
1. Environment
2. Health
3. Education
4. Employment
5. Drinking water
6. Cleanliness
7. Agriculture
8. Infrastructure
9. Energy
10. Transportation and Connectivity
11. Disability
12. Sports
13. Women Empowerment
14. Local Institutional & Community based Organisational structures
15. Animal Husbandry

II. The Process Followed

The Baseline and Need Assessment study was carried out in two parts:

- 1) Review of secondary data from Census of India 2011 and upgraded version
- 2) Village level survey covering 15 different aspects of local situation

Steps Followed:

Team Selection

After completing the basic secondary information collection process the field work was initiated. Two teams, each comprising of three members having technical and social background were selected. Further, while selecting the team the balance between male and female as well as local and outsider was also maintained.

Designing Survey tools and Orientation of the field team

The Village study comprised of collecting primary information about the village in order to prepare village profile and action plan. The survey form, included primary demographic information about the village as well as details about 15 subjects covering different aspects of the village and people was finalised.

Following designing of the survey form, the field teams were given orientation to carry out the exercise in the villages. For this purpose, a pilot survey was carried out in two villages. Based on the experiences and learning from the exercise, survey forms and information collection processes were finalised.

Main Survey:

Following the pilot exercise, information collection in all 10 villages was initiated. The process lasted for ten weeks. While information was collected, simultaneously it was scrutinised and verified.

Further, a very comprehensive data sheet has been prepared in excel format covering all the collected data. This sheet will help in analysing, planning and monitoring different CSR & CER initiatives as they present status and gaps in each aspect of people's needs and requirements.

Preparation of Detailed Village Profiles:

Following documentation of information in data sheet, detailed village profiles have been prepared for each of the 10 villages covered under the survey. They include status and required action to fulfil different needs of the local people. This will help in planning, implementing and monitoring village specific initiatives.

Identification of initiatives

After collating all information and based on inputs from local people a comprehensive set of initiatives for both CSR & CER has been prepared. These are based on available local information and inputs and our past experiences. These are tentative list of activities. Based on priority of the organisation, detailed project reports (DPRs) need to be prepared.

Following table shows the type of persons and number of meetings organised to solicit information on needs and suggestions for possible initiatives and interventions

Sr.	Key - Stake Holder	Total Members
1	Sarpanch	01
2	Panchayat members	04
3	Ex. Sarpanch	16
4	Ex. PRI Members	12
5	School Head Teachers	18
6	Anganwadi Workers	15
7	Helpers	15
8	Asha Workers	14
9	Sub Centre (Health) staff	08
10	CRC-Cluster Resource Coordinator	01
11	Village Leaders	33
12	Community Leaders	21
13	Farmers	83
14	Women Groups / Faliya (FGD)	75 *
15	Youth Groups	78
16	Cattle Breeders	91
17	Milk Dairy representatives	21
18	Differently Abled Persons	182
19	Water Committee members	08
20	Government Teachers	25
21	SMC Members	11
22	PHC Staff	02
	Total	734

Note: The 75 meetings with women groups were attended by about 500 women

Sr.	Key - Stake Holder (Taluka)	No of Persons
1	CDPO (Child Development Program Officer)	01
2	ICDS Supervisor	01
3	BRC Mansa (Education)	01
4	Ex. MLA	01
5	NIC President Mansa Block	01
6	MLA PA Office Staff	01

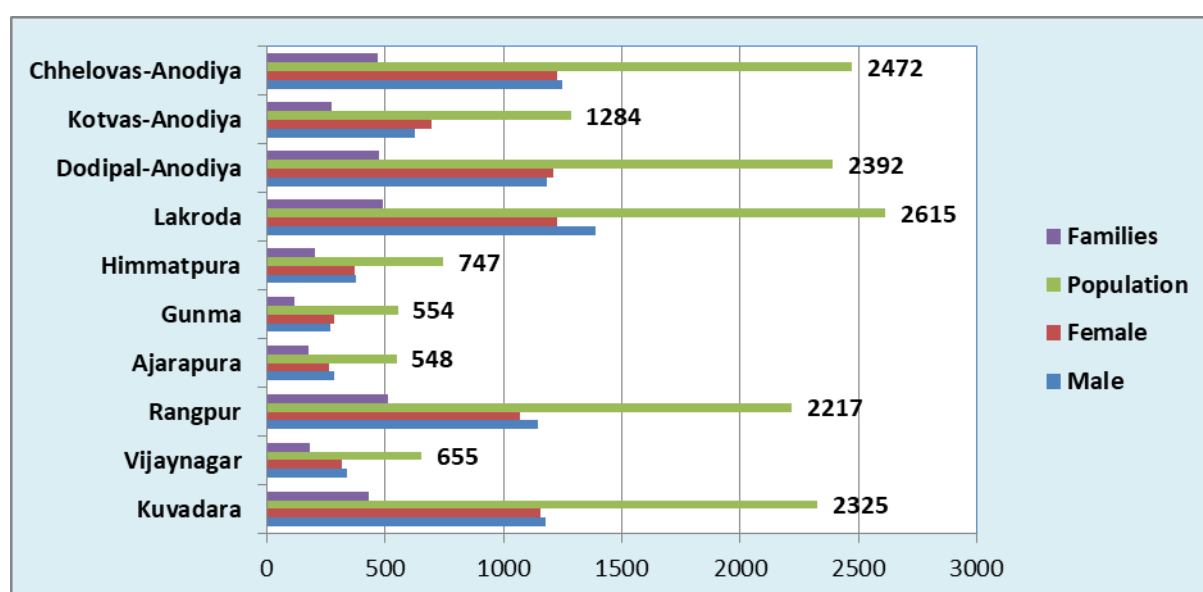
III. Demographic and socio-economic Profile:

Following table and chart show village-wise total population, number of families and male and female distribution. Totally, there are about 15,809 persons, of whom 8,043 are male and 7,814 are female. Out of 3,333 families, at present 2,994 families reside in 10 villages. The rest 339 families have migrated out.

During our survey, we found that out of eight initially identified villages only five villages were revenue villages and hence had their census data. Of these five, three villages (Vijaynagar, Ajarapura & Himmatpura) were subsequently reorganised by the Government and hence their data had to be collected from Anganwadi and respective village Panchayats.

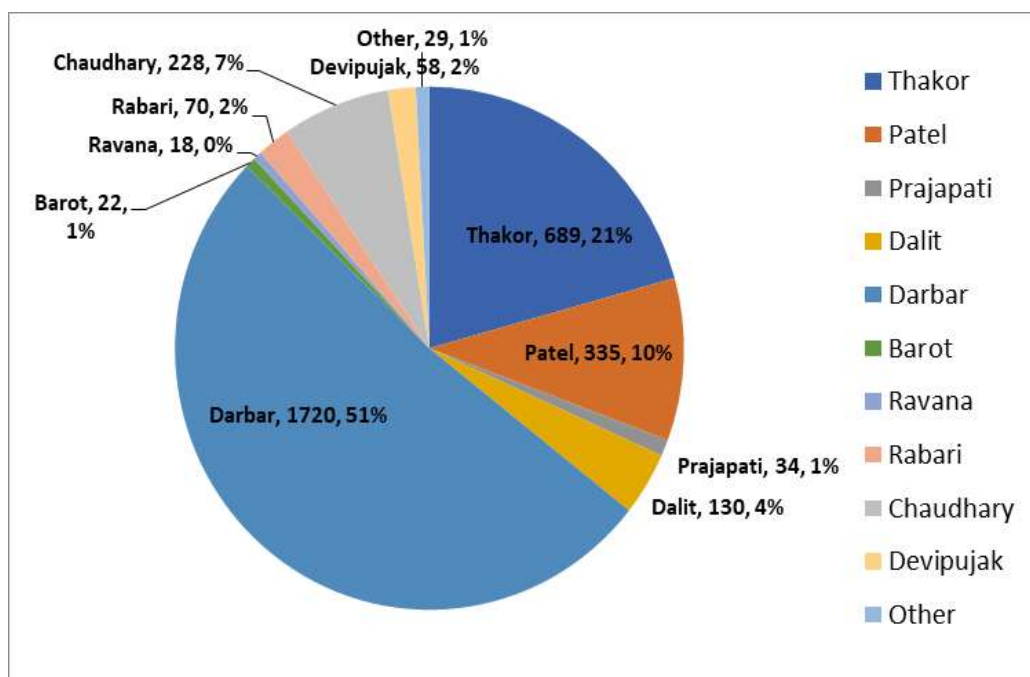
Further, Anodiya had three separate Panchayats making total number of villages as ten instead of eight. Hence we have now data for 10 villages tabulated in the following table.

Sr.	Village	Male	Female	Population	Family
1	Kuvadara	1179	1156	2325	434
2	Vijaynagar	338	317	655	180
3	Rangpur	1146	1071	2217	515
4	Ajarapura	286	262	548	177
5	Gunma	270	284	554	116
6	Himmatpura	377	370	747	206
7	Lakaroda	1390	1225	2615	490
8	Dodipal - Anodiya	1183	1209	2392	473
9	Kotvas - Anodiya	627	695	1284	273
10	Chhelovas - Anodiya	1247	1225	2472	469
	Total	8,043	7,814	15,809	3,333

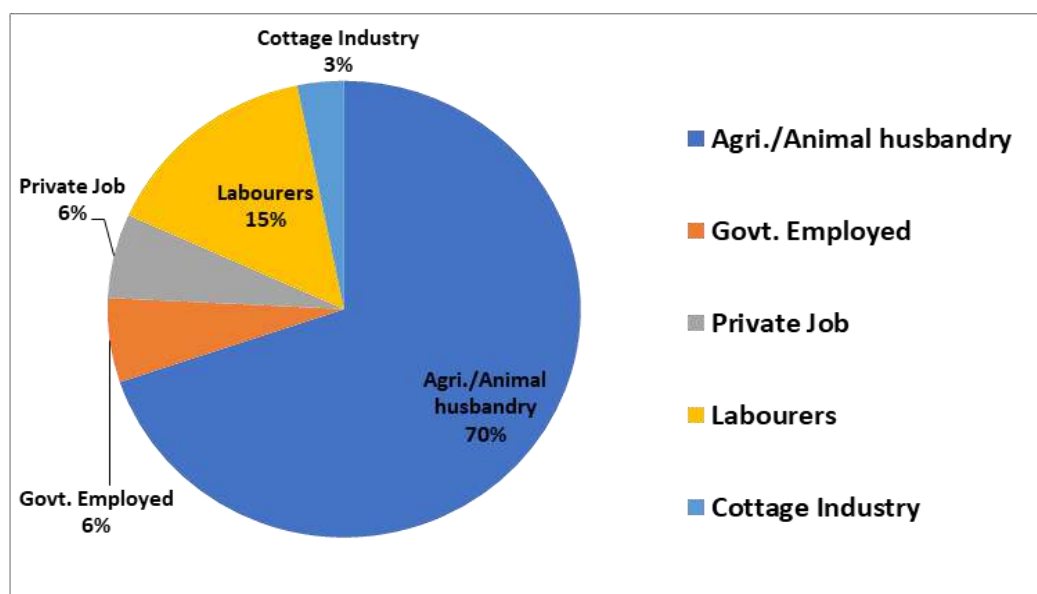


Following tables and charts show social and economic profile of the villages surveyed.

- Socially, the group of villages have higher number of Darbar, Thakor, Chaudhary and Patel. Among these social groups, Patel and Chaudhary belong to relatively higher economic bracket. Youth from these groups have higher migration rate.
- Thakor and Darbar having limited land holding depend on agriculture and animal husbandry. They belong to lower economic bracket. The children and youth from these groups have lower formal education and skill base.



Total Families	Thakor	Patel	Prajapati	Bavaji	Dalit	Darbar	Barot	Ravana	Rabari	Chaudhary	Devipujak	Other
3,333	689	335	34	11	130	1720	22	18	70	228	58	18



Total Families	Agri./Animal husbandry	Govt. Employed	Private Job	Labourers	Cottage Industry
3333	2327	199	199	502	106

IV. Findings of the Study

1) Environment

➤ **Air:**

The region has good quality Vegetation, Land, Water and Air quality. This is largely because higher density of tree cover and absence of any polluting industries.

➤ **Tree Plantation:**

The survey has assessed potential of additional plantation of 4,40,960 trees in different locations in these 10 villages. (For details kindly refer the table below as well as village profiles).

Sr. No	Village Name	Potential Hectare of Land	Potential number of trees
1	Kuvadara	10.15	10,150
2	Vijaynagar	0.90	900
3	Ajarapura	0.15	150
4	Rangpur	55.75	55,750
5	Himmatpura	0.65	650
6	Gunma	20.15	20,150
7	Lakroda	93.10	93,100
8	Dodipal -Anodiya	203.10	203100
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	51.50	51,500
10	Chhelovas – Anodiya	5.51	5,510
	Total	440.96	4,40,960

➤ **Land:**

The land in the region is Black, Loamy and Alluvial. Large number of people depends on agriculture and animal husbandry. The water for agriculture is a concern for the people.



➤ **Irrigation Water – Ground Water Recharge:**

Agriculture is the main economic activity and the irrigation water is a main concern expressed by the people. It is observed that due to construction activities in the upper catchment areas, the water inflow in village ponds has gradually decreased. This leads to reduced ground water recharge. On the other hand, though the region has Narmada canal network supplying water to villages of Rampur, Kuvadara & Lakroda, the group of villages around Anodiya village do not receive required quantity of waters in the canal.

Suggestions

- 1) To develop 17 village ponds in 10 villages
- 2) To develop 05 new ponds in 03 villages
- 3) To develop 04 new bore in 04 villages
- 4) To repair 01 check-dam and build 08 new check-dams.
- 5) To Supply Narmada Waters in the Village Ponds.

Following table shows village wise required interventions:

Sr. No	Village Name	Pond Development	New Pond	New Bore Well	Check Dam Repair	New Check Dam
1	Kuvadara	2	-	1	-	-
2	Vijaynagar	1	-	-	-	-
3	Ajarapura	1	-	-	-	-
4	Rangpur	2	-	1	-	-
5	Himmatpura	1	-	1	-	-
6	Gunma	2	-	-	1	-
7	Lakroda	2	1	-	-	4
8	Dodipal – Anodiya	2	3		-	2
9	Kotvas - Anodiya	1	1	1	-	2
10	Chhelovas – Anodiya	3	-	-	-	-
	Total	17	5	4	1	8



2) Health

During the study, it was found that out of 10 villages, 04 villages have basic facilities for health, in which 03 sub centres and a practicing private doctor is available in one village. The people expressed the need for special facilities for pregnant women in sub-centres, so that they do not have to rush to nearby village in situation of emergency. Further, the Government run Sub Centre needs augmentation of equipment and human resources. This has been enumerated in the village profiles.

Following is the status of medical services in the area.

Sr. No	Village Name	Health service	Sub Centre	Private
1	Kuvadara	Yes	1	-
2	Vijaynagar	No	-	-
3	Ajarapura	No	-	-
4	Rangpur	Yes	-	1
5	Himmatpura	No	-	-
6	Gunma	No	-	-
7	Lakroda	Yes	1	-
8	Dodipal -Anodiya	Yes	1	-
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	No	-	-
10	Chhelovas – Anodiya	No	-	-
	Total	04	03	01

- Further, high degree of malnourishment and anaemia among women and children linked with poverty are prevalent in the villages. This is a major problem observed in the region and demands greater attention of all concerned. A special programme focused on the issue needs to be initiated and implemented jointly by Government and NGOs. The correlated problem of addiction among women and children is observed and needs serious attention.
- Five out of ten villages need mobile health services to augment the existing health infrastructure.



3) Education

During the discussion with the School Principals, Cluster Resource Coordinator (CRC), Block Resource Coordinator (BRC) and leaders of the villages, it was observed that the primary education level of the children in this area is good but the secondary and higher secondary educational level is very low and needs support and serious attention.

Further, it was observed that the parents need greater awareness about the need for education of children. This is necessary to bring about positive change in the low level of education in the area.

➤ Anganwadies:

There are totally 363 children between the age of 03 and 05 years who are enrolled in 15 Anganwadies. As observed by the Anganwadi Workers, the major problem is the lack of awareness about education among parents. Further, Ajarapura and Gunma villages need transportation facility for children, while villages of Vijaynagar, Kotvas, Himmatpura, and Dodipal need new buildings for Anganwadies.

According to Child Development Programme Officer, there is a need to develop Anganwadies where the physical environment should be attractive for children as well as transportation facility should be arranged for children having limited access.

➤ Primary Schools

There are totally 1,765 children between the age group of 06 to 14 years who are enrolled in 16 government primary schools. According to School-head teacher, teachers and village key stake holders lack of awareness among parents about need for education is the key reason for low level of education in the area. Specifically, the villages of Kuvadara, Gunma, Lakroda and Anodiya, Himmatpura need special attention.

The primary schools in the area need extra class rooms (03 schools), shaded space for children's mid-day meals (07 Schools), Computer lab (11 schools) and playground (07 schools). Moreover the schools need additional teaching staff for Sports, Laboratories and computers.

The CRC and BRC stressed the need for special focus on children requiring extra attention and parents awareness education programmes.

➤ Secondary Schools

Three villages out of 10 villages have secondary schools. Out of them, there is a shortage of teachers in 01 school and classrooms in 02 schools. The education level needs attention as children cannot pass 10th standard and at this stage the dropout rate is very high (30% plus). Children need transportation facility to commute from their villages to schools.

There is a need to initiate a special campaign for parents so that they ensure continuity of education of their children from 8th to 9th standard.

➤ **Higher Secondary Schools**

Among 10 villages, there is one higher secondary school which is operating in a primary school building in the village Kotvas. There is an urgent need for the new school building. It is also observed that children from these villages go to other nearby towns for further studies. During the discussions with leaders and principals, it was observed that in this area the educational level of the children is very low.

Suggestions

1. Long term Education awareness Campaign aimed at parents in the village.
2. Greater focus on primary and secondary education.
3. Need Infrastructure support in Anganwadi, primary school and secondary schools.
4. Facility of Shade for mid-day meal programme.
5. Evening classes of computer and Basic English for children.
6. Arrangement of support mentors at cluster level.
7. Solar light systems in school.

Following table show village-wise status of different education facilities

Sr. No	Village Name	Aangan wadi	Primary	Secon dary	Higher Secondary	Play House	Private school
1	Kuvadara	1	1	1	-	-	-
2	Vijaynagar	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	Ajarapura	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	Rangpur	2	1	-	-	-	-
5	Himmatpura	1	1	-	-	-	-
6	Gunma	1	2	-	-	-	-
7	Lakroda	2	2	1	-	-	-
8	Dodipal –Anodiya	2	1	-	-	-	-
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	2	1	1	1	-	-
10	Chhelovas – Anodiya	2	5	-	-	-	-
	Total	15	16	3	1	0	0



4) Livelihood

The area has around 70% people engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, while 15% work as agriculture labourers. About 12% are engaged in service in Government or Private sector.

The major issue in agriculture is reducing size of landholding and irrigation water. The focus should be on one hand to increase productivity and profitability of primary sector activity, while on the other, invest in education and skill formation among youth (male & female).

In agriculture, addressing the issue of irrigation waters coupled with introduction of improved technologies and access to institutional credit in agriculture and animal husbandry would help in augmenting income of the people.

The effort should be on equipping youth with basic education in Computers and English language as well as imparting skills in different trades, which would help them in getting gainful employment in service sector in future.

Further, women in these villages need to be organised through Savings Linked Credit programme (Self Help Groups) and through community based organisations to initiate skill training as well as livelihood development initiative. About 300 women have taken training in different skills who need work opportunities.

Following table shows the existing skill base and proposed areas of skill formation

Sr.	Village	Total Families	Unemployed persons (Approx)	Persons have skills & need work				Need training and related work		
				Sewing	Incase Stick	Embroidery	Other	Skill Training	Individual Vocational Trainings	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Trainings
1	Kuvadara	434	125	10	0	15	15	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Vijaynagar	180	0	10	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Ajarapura	177	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes
4	Rangpur	515	22	40	0	10	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Himmatpura	206	40	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes
6	Gunma	116	27	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Lakroda	490	410	50	15	20	30	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Dodipal - Anodiya	473	100	60	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Kotvas - Anodiya	273	20	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Chhelovas- Anodiya	469	20	30	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes
	Total	3,333	764	200	15	45	45	9	7	10

5) Water

Drinking Water

Out of 10 Villages, three villages of Ajarapura, Himmatpura and Kotvas face problems of drinking water. In Ajarapura village the Panchayat Bore releases pump out warm water, while in Himmatpura village the water is with high salinity. In Kotvas the quantity of water is not sufficient.

Hence, Kotvas & Himmatpura needs new bore wells, while Ajarapura needs to connect existing network with Narmada Water Supply network.

Suggestions

- 1) Develop local sources of potable water by developing village ponds and bore wells in 04 villages.
- 2) Build 230 Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RRWHs) in 04 villages.
- 3) Enhance and improve existing drinking water distribution system & infrastructure in 04 villages. The details of the specific needs are mentioned in the village profiles.

The following table shows the status and need for intervention

Sr. No	Village Name	No. of Household level RRWHs	Village Pond	Bore Well	Sump	Overhead Tank	Need drinking water distribution System
1	Kuvadara	20	1	1	1	-	1
2	Vijaynagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Ajarapura	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Rangpur	-	-	1	-	-	-
5	Himmatpura	40	-	1	-	-	-
6	Gunma	-	-	-	-	1	-
7	Lakroda	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	100	-	1	-	-	1
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	70	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	230	1	4	1	1	4



6) Sanitation & Solid waste Management

During the meetings with village Panchayats and particularly group of women, the issue of sanitation and cleanliness has been highlighted by them.

Suggestions

- 1) There is a need to construct 651 Toilets and 315 Bathrooms in 08 Villages.
- 2) The underground gutter line is getting blocked frequently in Rangpur village.
- 3) Proper disposal of waste water is absent in all villages
- 4) All villages need to organise solid and liquid waste management system
- 5) Four villages of Lakroda, Dodipal, Kotvas, Chhelovas need 100% coverage of underground drainage system
- 6) A Comprehensive door to door domestic waste collection system is absent or inadequate in all villages

The table below shows the overall status and need for required interventions:

Sr. No	Village Name	Drainage System issues	Waste collection	Disposal system	Need of Toilets	Need of Bathrooms
1	Kuvadara	-	-	-	120	50
2	Vijaynagar	-	-	-	01	-
3	Ajarapura	Yes	-	-	-	-
4	Rangpur	Yes	-	-	-	-
5	Himmatpura	-	-	-	05	-
6	Gunma	-	-	-	25	10
7	Lakroda	Yes	-	-	220	100
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	Yes	-	-	150	100
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	Yes	-	-	70	05
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	Yes	-	-	60	50
	Total	06	0	0	651	315



7) Agriculture

Approximately 2,046 families from 10 villages are engaged in agriculture. The main problems identified by the farmers are Small land holdings, increasing costs of production and reducing profitability, issue of irrigation water and harassment from animals.

Out of these 10 villages, only 04 villages are using new technologies in agriculture like hybrid seeds, drip irrigation and horticulture. Farmers of all 10 villages take loans from banks.

Sr. No	Village Name	Families	New technology	Sources For Irrigation	Types of use seeds
1	Kuvadara	194	1	Bore well/Canal	Desi & Hybrid
2	Vijaynagar	40	0	Bore well	Desi & Hybrid
3	Ajarapura	48	0	Bore well	Desi & Hybrid
4	Rangpur	315	1	Bore well/Canal	Desi & Hybrid
5	Himmatpura	121	1	Bore well	Desi & Hybrid
6	Gunma	57	0	Bore well	Desi & Hybrid
7	Lakroda	297	0	Bore well/Canal	Desi & Hybrid
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	333	0	Bore well/Canal	Desi & Hybrid
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	232	1	Bore well	Desi & Hybrid
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	409	0	Bore well	Desi & Hybrid
	Total	2046	4	-	-

Suggestions

1. Increased access to improved agriculture practices & technologies to address impact of climate change
2. Setting up FPO at village level.
3. Individual bore recharge
4. Needs barbed wire fencing and/or Zatkan machine to protect farm land
5. Information about government schemes and advanced agricultural training



8) Animal Husbandry

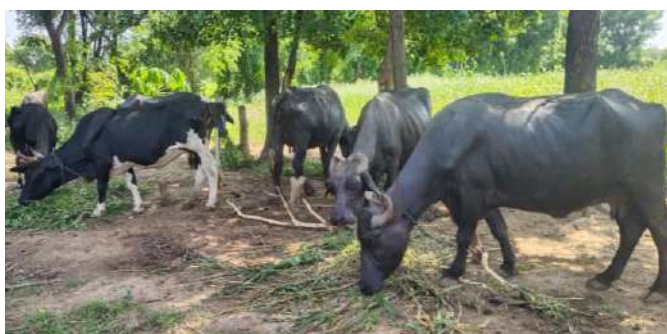
Totally 1,840 families are engaged in animal husbandry and have 16,423 animals. The daily milk collection is in the range of 20,000 litres. Women shoulder the main responsibility of animal husbandry activity and hence they need training and financial support to augment the productivity and income from the same.

All the villages have very good dairy cooperative institutional infrastructure. This can be leveraged to improve the productivity and profitability of dairy activity.

Suggestions

1. Increase fodder supply
2. Veterinary services at village level
3. Cattle Trough
4. Animal breeding
5. Training For better productivity of animals
6. Digital money transaction system like mobile ATM/Bank.

Sr. No	Village Name	Families	Animals	Availability of Dairy	Daily Milk collection (litres)
1	Kuvadara	100	1699	Yes	1000
2	Vijaynagar	30	155	Yes	300
3	Ajarapura	48	798	Yes	1000
4	Rangpur	200	1530	Yes	2800
5	Himmatpura	121	621	Yes	3000
6	Gunma	70	730	Yes	2700
7	Lakroda	297	2312	Yes	2600
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	333	2837	Yes	3500
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	232	2112	Yes	1300
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	409	3629	Yes	1995
	Total	1,840	16,423	10	20,195



9) Infrastructure

Discussions were held with leaders, youth groups, women and school teachers in each of these villages. Based on these discussions, following needs have emerged.

Repair or new construction of school and Anganwadi buildings, Village ponds, check dams, Drainage system, Garden, Sports grounds, Community toilets, Community reading rooms, Computer facility in schools, Crematorium, Graveyard, Street lights, Community hall, Animal health check-up facility, Waste segregation system etc.

Particularly women, expressed needs to have more emphasis on Street lights, waste disposal and sewerage management initiatives.

10) Organizational structure

The institutional structure in each of these villages was discussed. Mainly Youth Groups, SMC, SHGs and Panchayat bodies are active in the village. If exposure training is done with these groups, their cooperation in the development works at the village level will be more.

Along with this, during the discussion with the SHGs, guidance regarding employment has been requested. If proper guidance is given to the youth group of the village, good support can be received in the field of sports and development of the village.

Organizing workshops, training and exposure visits for capacity building of Panchayat bodies. Need has been expressed for conducting training for Water Committee on water management & Training and guidance to School SMC committee

11) Transportation

Out of 10 villages, 08 villages have government bus facility. There is no government bus facility in Vijaynagar and Ajarapura villages. People desire more frequency of government bus services. As the facility of private vehicles is available in 10 villages of this area, there is no major problem for people for transportation. There is a network of 28 *Pakka* roads connecting all the 10 villages.

There is a government bus facility which is specially timed to address the needs of the school children. The women have demanded an additional bus service which will help reduce transportation cost of the people.

Sr. No	Village Name	Govt. Bus Facility	Gov. Bus stop	Private Vehicles	Internet connectivity
1	Kuvadara	1	1	1	1
2	Vijaynagar	-	-	1	1
3	Ajarapura	-	-	1	-
4	Rangpur	1	1	1	1
5	Himmatpura	1	1	1	1
6	Gunma	1	-	1	1
7	Lakroda	1	1	1	1
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	1	1	1	1
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	1	-	1	-
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	1	-	1	1
	Total	08	05	10	07

12) Energy

All 10 villages have access to electricity. Six out of ten villages have street light facility but some of them are not functioning properly. In nine out of ten villages need street lights. In six villages solar energy is being used in some of the public places like Panchayat House and individual households.

Further, two villages have 100% households and eight villages have 75% households with gas connections for domestic use. However, the costs of gas is high and hence large number of households are using wood as fuel for cooking and other domestic needs.

Based on discussions following table shows the status and needs of local people:

Sr. No	Village Name	Electricity connection	Solar energy Used	Street Light Need	Gas connection	Use of wood as fuel	Gobar Gas
1	Kuvadara	1	-	1	75%	100%	-
2	Vijaynagar	1	1	-	100%	50%	-
3	Ajarapura	1	1	1	100%	25%	-
4	Rangpur	1	1	1	75%	50%	-
5	Himmatpura	1	1	1	75%	25%	-
6	Gunma	1	1	1	75%	50%	-
7	Lakroda	1	-	1	75%	75%	-
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	1	1	1	75%	75%	-
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	1	-	1	75%	75%	-
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	1	-	1	75%	50%	-
	Total	10	6	09	-	-	0

Suggestions

1. Maintenance and new Solar Street Lights at 09 villages
2. 10 villages need to change Electric light in to the Solar lights at buildings of Panchayat, Anganwadi, Health Sub centre, Water supply & Schools.
3. Smock less Stove to be introduced considering health aspects of women.
4. Gobar gas can be promoted at wider level.



13) Differently abled persons

A detailed exercise was taken up covering all 10 villages to identify and enumerate specific problem and requirement of the differently abled persons. A detailed village wise list of persons is prepared for planning out specific interventions.

In 10 villages, totally 169 persons have been identified. Of these 169 persons, 20 persons are below 18 years of age and 149 persons above 18 years of age. 40 persons are with psychological issues. Of these 169 persons, 107 have Government certificate and 75 of them are receiving government assistance. 35 persons are getting medical treatment.

There is no agency specifically working on the issue.

Sr. No	Village Name	Differently Abled Persons	Below 18 years	Above 18 years	Specific skills	Govt. Certificate	Help Required	Doing work
1	Kuvadara	13	-	18	02	9	09	04
2	Vijaynagar	04	-	04	-	1	04	0
3	Ajarapura	10	01	09	01	5	7	03
4	Rangpur	24	05	19	01	12	24	04
5	Himmatpura	05	0	05	0	04	05	0
6	Gunma	04	01	03	02	03	04	02
7	Lakroda	35	03	32	05	25	35	09
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	27	03	24	08	21	26	17
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	16	01	15	04	13	15	10
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	31	06	25	01	14	31	09
	Total	169	20	149	24	107	160	58

Suggestions

1. Out of 169 persons only 58 are engaged in livelihood activity. There is need to help other persons left out.
2. 24 of the persons have specific skills who can be helped to be economically independent.
3. Out of 169 persons 160 persons need financial and non-financial help required.



14) Sports

The issue of status of sports and its possible development in the region was discussed with local village leadership and principals of schools. The essence of this discussion was that there is a lot of need and talent in the region but there is an absence of any agency or organisation which is working on the issue and there is a lack of required support and infrastructure for the promotion of sports.

The youth from the villages Rangpur and Anodiya join army and police and in absence of any adequate sports facility they practice on roads. Hence, proper sports facilities are required in the area to promote sports.

Sr. No	Village Name	Play Ground	Need To Develop/Support	Sports Competition	Best Performance	Agency Support
1	Kuvadara	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
2	Vijaynagar	No	No	Yes	No	No
3	Ajarapura	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
4	Rangpur	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
5	Himmatpura	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6	Gunma	No	Yes	No	No	No
7	Lakroda	No	Yes	No	No	No
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	No	Yes	No	No	No
	Total	01	09	07	02	0

Suggestions

1. A sports academy should be established at taluka level
2. Professional guidance should be provided at cluster level
3. Develop playgrounds at schools and village level
4. Provide necessary equipment at village & school level
5. Organise sports competitions at various levels to identify and train talented players



15) Women Empowerment & Livelihoods

The discussions with women groups in all villages brought out a need for creating livelihood opportunities for women at home. Most of the women are involved in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Women in the region have skills in sewing and embroidery work. According to them, they need to generate demand and market for their products.

The below table shows status of organisations of women and potential for skill formation:

Sr. No	Village Name	Type of group	Primary Activity	Persons having Skill base Training	Single women
1	Kuvadara	1	Savings	40	29
2	Vijaynagar	2	Savings	10	16
3	Ajarapura	0	N/A	0	20
4	Rangpur	7	Savings	50	44
5	Himmatpura	0	N/A	0	35
6	Gunma	0	N/A	0	21
7	Lakroda	10	Savings	115	50
8	Dodipal-Anodiya	4	Savings	60	56
9	Kotvas-Anodiya	17	Savings	0	32
10	Chhelovas-Anodiya	5	Savings	30	76
	Total	46	SHG active in 07 villages	305	379

Suggestions

- 1) 46 Self Help Groups (SHGs) are established in 07 out of 10 villages. These SHGs can be utilised to strengthen livelihood and enterprise development activities among women in the villages.
- 2) 27 New SHGs can be formed in remaining 10 villages.
- 3) Skills of Beauty Parlour, Sewing work, Incense stick production, Pearl work & Embroidery work can be enhanced through skill development training programmes.
- 4) About 1,200 girls can be given training in women safety programme. They can also be given help in Computer and English language.
- 5) 305 women has taken skill based training for Sewing, Pearl work and Incense stick production work. They need employment opportunity.
- 6) About 379 women are enumerated as single women for whom a special development programme can be designed to make them economically independent.



V. Way Forward

Based on the information and insights gathered through interactions and discussions with local people and Government following understanding about the needs of the people and area has emerged.

Context:

Large sections of about 3,000 families are largely engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. The productivity and profitability of these activities needs to be enhanced by increasing access of people to technology, credit and markets.

Out of 10 villages, six villages – Kuvadara, Gunma, Lakodra, Dodipal, Kotvas and Chhelovas needs special focus. The socio – economic parameters of this part of the area are lower and attention. Women and children are highly anemic and needs serious attention.

A comprehensive and substantial effort needs to be made to strengthen education system and infrastructure. The improvement in education system should include special attention on education of parents about need for formal education and skill formation of their children.

Like most rural areas solid and liquid waste management is inadequate and needs systematic approach.

Goal of the Programme:

Improve the quality of life of people in 10 project villages

Objectives:

➤ **Economic Development**

- To enhance the productivity and profitability of agriculture and animal husbandry activities
- To improve employability of youth (male & Female) through skill formation and enhancement
- To promote non-farm sector and enterprise development activities

➤ **Social Development**

- To improve education system (quality) and infrastructure
- To focus on combating anemic condition among children and women
- To combat addiction among people including youth
- To promote sports & physical training

➤ **Physical Development**

- To address issues related to irrigation water
- To establish domestic solid and liquid waste management system
- To Sanitation & water
- To provide adequate Street lights (night safety of women)

➤ **Institutional Development**

- To Form as well as strengthen self-help groups of women
- To carry out training and capacity building of village institutions (*Panchayat, Pani Samiti, School Management Committee, Youth Clubs*)

➤ **Approach:**

In order to achieve the goal and objectives, the approach proposed is of two pronged.

1. Building grassroots level institutional base of women; and
2. Mobilise youth through sports and physical training.

- **Organisations of Women:**

There are about 46 Self Help Group in these villages. The need is to assess the existing operations and identify their training and capacity building needs as well as help access credit for increasing the operations of micro finance activities.

Further, scale up SHGs by 30 groups. With this the total strength of women would be about 1,000 persons.

These groups would be useful in initiating several activities in animal husbandry, income generation, skill formation, education, sanitation, solid waste management, street lights and domestic energy.

- **Organisations of Youth:**

The sport is an activity which will help bring youth to gather. They can gradually get involved into issues of agriculture, irrigation water, sanitation, skill formation, value addition and livelihood and enterprise development.

➤ **Time Plan:**

A three to five year detailed activity plan should be prepared by the programme team to achieve the above objectives.

➤ **Implementing Organisation :**

For any effective and successful implementation of the programme the project tem is very crucial. For this programme a team lead by dedicated person is essential having appropriate value system, attitude and competence.

