

Summer Training at  
Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP)

**Participatory Rural Appraisal of Sakarpatal village**  
**&**  
**Study on the status of Backyard Poultry Unit in Waghai Block with SHG members**

Submitted By

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Under the guidance of

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MBA Rural Management

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School of Development Studies

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that **Kartik Goutam** has undergone Summer Training at **Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India)** from 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2019 to 20<sup>th</sup> May 2019.

The candidate himself completed the project assigned to him in Summer training. His approach to project was sincere and proactive. This Summer Training is in partial fulfillment of the course requirement recommended for the award of MBA in Rural Management.

I wish him success in all his future endeavors.



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**AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (INDIA)**

AKRSPI/Dangs/2019/41

Date: 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2019

**TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN**

This is to certify that **Mr. Kartik Goutam** from **IIHMR University, Jaipur** has completed Rural/Summer Internship with us. During this he has done Baseline survey, PRA, and VDP preparation of one village and conducted a study on the topic "Assessment of Backyard poultry units with members of SHG, developed by AKRSP(I), in Waghai block of Dangs district" from 2<sup>nd</sup> April to 20<sup>th</sup> May 2019.

He has submitted the final report as per the guidelines provided by the institute. We wish him all the best for his future!

(Shantanu Sidharth Dubey)

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### **Acknowledgement**

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We also own a great deal to our organization “Aga Khan Rural Support Programme” . we would like to thank **Ms. Hemlata Andola** ,Reporting Officer and **Mr. Shantanu Dubey** , Area Manager of AKRSP for their support and assistance throughout the study period. We would like to extend our thanks to **Mr.Rajendra Patel**,Cluster Manager of Waghai, **Miss Maheshwari Patel**, cluster manager of Shamgahan and to the whole field team of AKRSP who provided their valuable time and support and made us our study meaningful.

**KARTIK GOUTAM**

**List of Acronyms:**

AKRSP: Aga Khan Rural Support Program

FGD: Focused Group Discussion

PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisal

SMC: School Management Committee

SHG: Self Help Group

PHC: Primary Health Center

PDS: Public Distribution Shop

HH: Household

IIHMR: Institute of Health Management and Research

APL: Above Poverty Line

BPL: Below Poverty Line

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

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## **Executive Summary:**

Main purpose of both the projects was to understand the work methodology and assess the impact of AKRSP and its intervention on rural people's lives. The first project focuses on the practical exposure of PRA exercises which I have done in the Sakarpatal village along with AKRSP team and villagers. At the initial stage of PRA exercise, a meeting with local leaders (Sarpanch, Taluka Member, and Patel) along with villagers was conducted for rapport building. In the meeting, they were made aware of the exercise to be conducted for the development plan for the village. The key informants were identified who helped to inform the villagers to facilitate participation; we have exercised all the PRA tools (social and resource map, Ven diagram, wealth ranking, timeline, need prioritization, seasonality) in the field to understand the geography, demography, problems in the respective village with community participation.

And in the second project we have done the assessment of backyard poultry units which were established by AKRSP. The baseline assessment study was undertaken through a household survey of SHG members, using a questionnaire format (attached as Annexure 1) and focus group discussions with poultry rearers in the identified village. Both quantitative and qualitative measures were used to capture the impact. It was thought that quantitative methods alone cannot capture the richness of information. It was also thought that, at the same time, the study must have a quantitative information base and data set to supplement the findings generated through qualitative measures. In order to understand the rural poultry market, local and Waghai (markets) were visited and discussions convened with traders.

## **ORGANIZATION PROFILE :**

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) is a non-denominational, non-government development organization. AKRSP (I) works as a catalyst for the betterment of rural communities by providing direct support to local communities. AKRSP (India) is active in over 2400 villages of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. It has impacted lives of over 1.5 million people from marginalised sections of the society. Over 80% of the households impacted by AKRSP (I) work belong to marginalised societies like tribal's, minorities and other backward classes. Over 60% of beneficiaries are women who form core group for program interventions.

AKRSP (I) has pioneered various participatory development approaches in the country over the period of time and it has won various national and international accolades for this. The backbone of AKRSP (I)'s work is empowerment of rural communities particularly underprivileged and women through collectivization as well as promotion of individual enterprises. Building self-reliant people's institutions for financial inclusion, livelihoods enhancement and improved rural governance is the heart of the organization's approach.

**MISSION:** AKRSP (India) exists to enable the empowerment of rural communities and groups, particularly the under-privileged and women, to take control over their lives and manage their environment, to create a better and more equitable society

**VISION :** "AKRSP (India) can contribute in India to the creation of an enabling environment in which rural people can identify their needs and priorities and with professional support, organize themselves to improve the quality of their lives"

### **AKRSP in Gujarat:**

AKRSP (I) started its operations in Gujarat in 1986 in the 3 districts of Gujarat Surendra Nagar, Bharuch and Junagarh. Over the years program has expanded and entered newer geographies and is now active in 12 districts and 27 blocks of the state. The work in Gujarat is in 3 distinct regions : coastal saline region with its headquarters in Mangrol, the drought- prone region with its headquarters in Sayla and the tribal south Gujarat region with its headquarter in Dangs and Netrang.

# **STUDY -1 : PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL OF SAKARPATAL VILLAGE**



### **PRA Introduction:**

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is the process of involving local people in the analysis and interpretation of their own situation of a given rural area. The local people i.e. the Participants take a leadership role in collecting, analyzing, interpreting and presenting Information and in this process impart knowledge and development insight to the specialists and extension agents.

PRA approach embodies a whole range of techniques which when used reveal valuable information/data on the resources and skills existing in the village, wealth structure and dynamics of caste and class. For management of natural resources, Participatory Rural Appraisal is conducted to

establish rapport with the village community as well as to identify and define problems for prioritization in the village itself.

It is a way of learning from and with community members to investigate their need assessment, analyze and evaluate constraints and opportunities and find out priorities in the area of agriculture, small scale rural enterprises and any other social and economic development programs addressed to village development

#### **SITE OF PRA ACTIVITY:**

Participatory rural appraisal exercise was conducted in Sakarpatal village of Waghai Block in Dang district (Gujarat). Sakarpatal village is situated about 42 km from district headquarter Ahwa. Sakarpatal village comes under Sakarpatal Panchayat. Village pin code is 394720 and postal head office is Saputara. Waghai is the nearest town to the village which is 17km away from the village. An exercise for finding out village problems and solution undertaken through PRA exercise.

Table 1: Total villages in the Sakarpatal Panchayat -

| Villages   | Population |
|------------|------------|
| Sakarpatal | 1241       |
| Chikhalda  | 231        |
| Sadamdaad  | 344        |
| Daangdi    | 669        |
| Bhadadpada | 1122       |
| Nanidabdar | 685        |

Source: Secondary Data from Sakarpatal Panchayat

#### **Methodology:**

At the initial stage of PRA exercise, a meeting with local leaders (Sarpanch, Taluka Member, and Patel) along with villagers was conducted for rapport building. In the meeting, they were made aware of the exercise to be conducted for the development plan for the village. The key informants were identified who helped to inform the villagers to facilitate participation. The dates and time for conducting PRA exercise were fixed in consultation with them.

#### **Results and Findings:**

**Table 2: Basic Information-**

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Village name | Sakarpatal |
| District     | Dang       |
| Taluka       | Waghai     |

|                                                    |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Distance from Taluka Office                        | 18km              |
| Distance from District Headquarter                 | 40km              |
| Gram Panchayat                                     | <b>Sakarpatal</b> |
| Total area of the village in hectare               | 392.17            |
| Plain/hilly/mountains/else                         | Hilly             |
| Total Household                                    | 239               |
| Total Population                                   | 1241              |
| Most castes/tribe                                  | Bhil/kunbi/warli  |
| Total Widows in the village                        | 55                |
| Total Old age (more than 60)persons in the village | 81                |
| Total Educated unemployed youth                    | 44                |

Source: Secondary Data from Aaganbadi and through FGD

### POPULATION:

Out of total 1241 population 628 are male and 613 are female population in the village Sakarpatal. Average sex ratio of the village is 964 which is higher than Gujarat state average of 919. child sex ratio for the Sakarpatal as per census is 823, lower than Gujarat average of 890.

Table 3: Male and female in the village

| Particulars    | Total | Male | Female |
|----------------|-------|------|--------|
| Population     | 1241  | 628  | 613    |
| Schedule caste | 11    | 7    | 4      |
| Schedule tribe | 1230  | 583  | 571    |

**Caste factor:** In Sakarpatal village most of the population is from scheduled tribe (ST) constitutes 95.85% while scheduled castes were 0.75% of total population of Sakarpatal village. Most tribal's which are living in sakarpatal are kunbi, bhil, warli etc.

### History of the village:

At the old times village was known as Sabarpada. Around 150-200 years ago the name of the village was renamed as Sakarpatal on the name of Ambika River. At the time of British colonial rule, Britishers made a rest house in the village. At that time villagers have to work without any kind of financial benefits in response to the orders of Britishers.

The first person used to live in the village was Kusum Bhoje, after that Shival Bhai Bhoje, Jana Bhai ShivabhaiBhoje were the other persons who lived in sakarpatal.

1955:- There was a group of people called Jangal Mandali, This Mandali worked in the forests for cutting woods.

1968:- First time Road was constructed, at that time no transport facilities were available. People used to travel on foot for going here and there.

First health center was established by the person Bhikhubhai Patel.

### **Agriculture:**

Village Sakarpatal have agriculture based economy, 90 % of the people have agriculture as primary source of income. This area also having high rainfall in Mansoon but in the summer season in lack of water farming is not taking place .main crops in this particular are paddy, nagli, varai, urad, tuwar etc.

Waghai is the nearest market to sell crops, but because of small land holdings to the farmers the production is less, all the food grains are used for their home consumption because of small amount of production.

Table 4: Agriculture crops

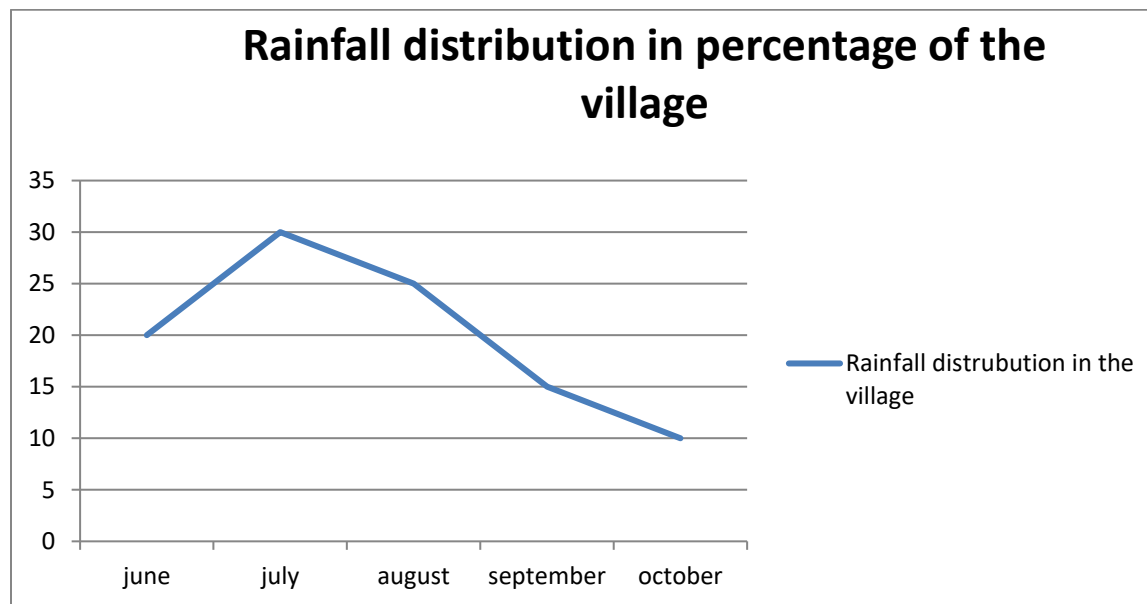
| crop      | Total Avg. cost spent by per farmer in cultivation | Total farmer in village | Total area (in acre) | Production /acre(in kg) | Market price /kg | Season | Market | Disease | fertilizer |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| Paddy     | 4000                                               | 500                     | 200                  | 400                     | 10-13            | Rainy  | Waghai | lyad    | Uriya      |
| Nagali    | 2000                                               | 100                     | 25                   | 100                     | 20-30            | "      | Local  | lyad    | Uriya      |
| Varai     | —                                                  | 100                     |                      | 150                     | 30-35            | "      | Local  |         | Gobar      |
| Urad      | 3000                                               | 50                      |                      | 100                     | 40-50            | "      | Waghai |         |            |
| Tuwar     | 2000                                               | 50                      |                      | 100                     | 70               | "      | Local  |         |            |
| Choudi    | —                                                  |                         |                      |                         | 60               | "      | Local  |         |            |
| Sing      | 2000                                               | 30                      |                      | 100                     | 50               | "      | Local  |         |            |
| Soyabea n | 500                                                |                         |                      |                         | 80               | "      | Local  |         |            |
| Mungfal i |                                                    | 15                      | 15                   | 350                     | 50               | Winter | Waghai |         |            |
| Choudi    |                                                    | 10                      | 1                    |                         |                  | Winter |        |         |            |
| Chana     |                                                    | 6                       | 1                    |                         |                  | winter |        |         |            |

Note: Other crops are vegetables (Brinjal, tomatoes, chilli, onion etc.) which are mostly grown in small quantities for self consumption.

### Rainfall in the village:

During PRA activity we made a mix group of male and female both, and ask them to analyze the rainfall status in that area .according to all consideration there was high rainfall in July and august month, but there is decrease in the level of rainfall in further months every year.

Figure 1: rainfall distribution in the village



Source: Focused group discussion

Table 5: Seasonal Diagram of the village-

| Month /particulars | Jan.  | Feb.  | Mar. | Apr. | may  | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Loan/borrowing     | —     | —     | ...  | ...  | .... | .... | ..   | ..   | ..    | —    | —    | —    |
| Income             | ..... | ..... | ..   | —    | —    | —    | ...  | ..   | ..    | ..   | .... | .... |
| Expense            | ....  | ...   | ...  | ..   | .... | ...  | ...  | —    | —     | .... | .... | .... |
| Employment         | ....  | ...   | —    | —    | —    | —    | ...  | .... | ....  | .... | .... | .... |

|           |     |    |   |   |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |     |
|-----------|-----|----|---|---|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|
| Migration | ..  | —  | — | — | .... | .... | —     | —     | —    | —    | ..  | ... |
| Diseases  | ... | .. | — | — | .... | ...  | ..    | —     | —    | —    | ..  | ... |
| Rainfall  | —   | —  | — | — | —    | ..   | ..... | ..... | ...  | ..   | —   | —   |
| Grass     | ..  | —  | — | — | —    | ..   | ...   | ....  | .... | .... | ... | ..  |

Note: meaning of symbols as following in order of the level of the particulars in the table:

( \_ ) : Particulars amount/level is negligible

( .. ) : A little amount/level is available

( ... ) : Medium or avg. amount/level is available

( .... ) : Comparatively higher level/amount

( ..... ) : Highest level/amount

This exercise was done by Villagers in a mixed group of both male and female, to explore seasonal changes in income, expense, employment, migration etc.

- Summer Season : In the summer loan, migration, diseases level is higher and income, employment, rainfall is lower because due to no rainfall cultivation is not there and village people migrate for income generation and people borrow money from the moneylenders.
- Rainy Season: In rainy season grass, rainfall, employment is higher and diseases, borrowing, migration level is lower because most of the people cultivate their land in this season. More labor is required in agriculture sector so many get employment as agriculture laborers also within the village throughout the season.
- Winter Season: It is the happiest season for the villagers because after sale their crops they gets large income by that amount they celebrate functions, marriages so expense are higher. This is the only period which gives the most income to the people.

**Figure 2: Available facilities-**

### WAGHAI

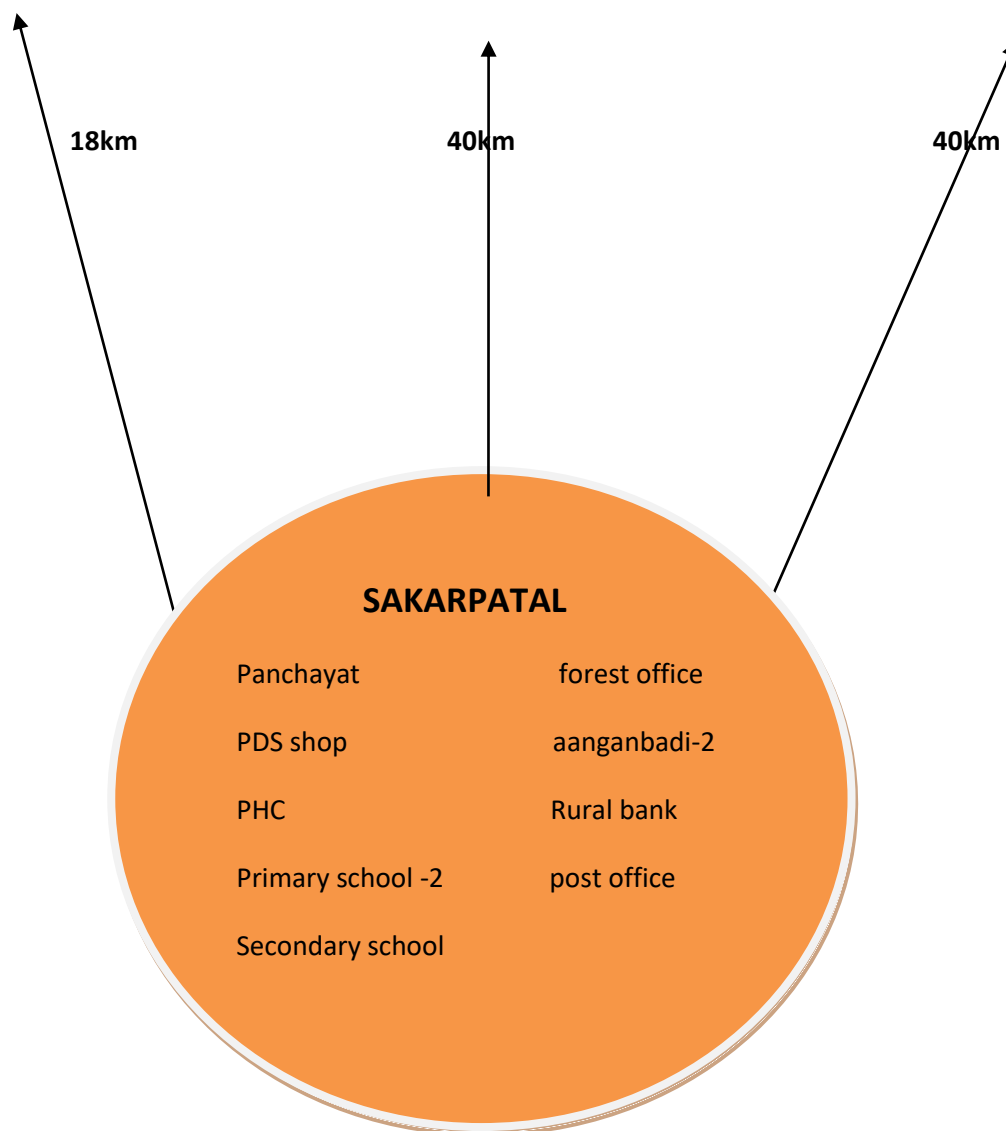
Court                      CHC  
Market                  Taluka Office  
Police station  
Railway station

### AHWA

Collector office  
Civil hospital  
Aayurvedik hospital  
College

### VANSDA

Vegetable market  
College  
Govt. hospital



#### Water resources in the village:

We have used PRA tool Resource Mapping to know about the natural resources in the village. Along with this we have also did transect walk to cross check the information which village people provided. People mostly uses well/tap for drinking water and bore, river, and check dam for irrigation. Big number of bores and check dam are there but many of them are in need of reconstruction or renovation.

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Well           | 13 |
| Bore           | 48 |
| Kotar          | 8  |
| River (Ambika) | 1  |
| Check dam      | 6  |

Table 6: water resources, Source: Resource Map

### Migration:

Through focused group discussion with the community of village we get to know that mainly male members of the families migrate for few months to earn additional income. Most of the people go to nearby cities in Gujarat (Surat, Bilimora, Valsad). Migration is higher in summer/winter season when agriculture is not taking place in lack of water for irrigation. Most of the work people do during the migration period is labor in mango farms, construction, companies.

Table 7: Migration status

| Location    | No. of persons migrate | Work type                    | Season /months      |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Surat       | 30                     | In company                   | Throughout the year |
| Bilimora    | 40                     | Construction work            | Winters(Dec.,Jan)   |
| Valsad      | 60                     | Labour in mango farms        | May-June            |
| Maharashtra | 150                    | Labour in mango/grapes farms | Summer, winter      |

Source: Focused group discussion

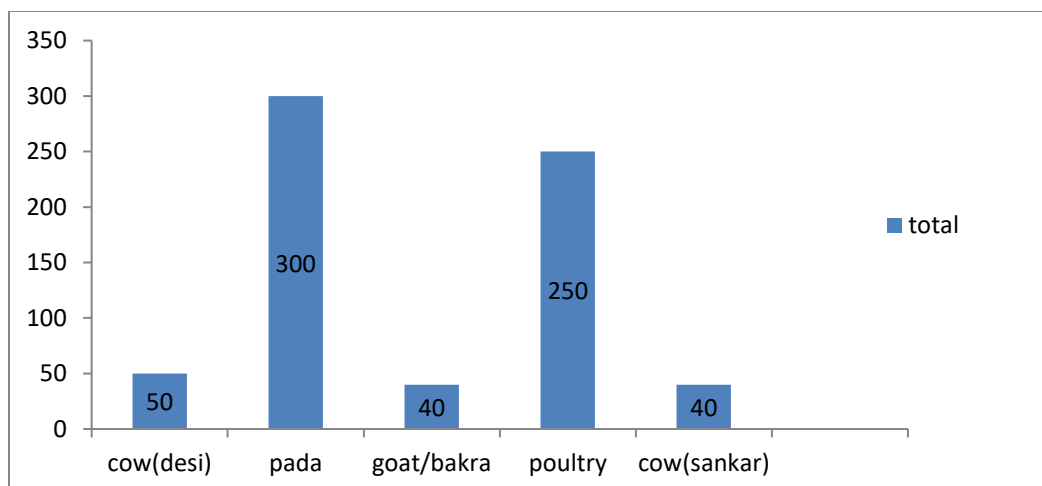
Table 8: Opinion Leaders in the village -

| Name                          | Occupation/post  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Mangleshbhaichimanbhaibhoye   | Taluka member    |
| Rajni bhaibhoye               | Sarpanch         |
| Sureshbhaigangarambhaibhoye   | Patel            |
| Motiram bhaishomabhaideshmukh | Karbhari         |
| Varshabensandipbhairaut       | Panchayat member |
| Vasanmohangavli               | Panchayat member |
| Sharad pastyavalvi            | Panchayat member |
| Maynubenkalubhaipavaar        | Anganbadi worker |
| Kamlabenbhoye                 | Anganbadi worker |
| Dakshaben                     | Aasha worker     |

### Livestock :

Villagers together through discussion with one another, gave the total number of livestock in whole village . Most of the families have padas in their houses because it is useful in the farming.other than that people have poultry,cows,goats etc.

Figure 3: Livestock



**Table 9: Daily Routine of both men and women -**

| Time           | Men's routine                                                                    | Time           | Women's routine                                                   |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5.00- 7.00 am  | Wake up, toilet, brush, bath, breakfast                                          | 5.00-6.30am    | Wakeup, toilet, brush, bath                                       |
| 7.00- 12.00 pm | Goes to fields and do agriculture activities                                     | 6.30-8.00 am   | Clean the house, gives grass/food to animals, cook food           |
| 12.00- 3.00pm  | Return to home, have lunch<br>Talk with gathered people and family and take rest | 8.00- 11.00am  | Work in the field with family members, collect waste in the field |
| 3.00 – 6.00pm  | Again go to fields/to cut woods in the forest                                    | 11.00- 12.00pm | Return to home, gives lunch to everyone and then they have lunch  |
| 6.00- 8.00pm   | Return to home, have dinner, planning for next day work                          | 1.00-3.00pm    | Make and clean up crop to eat like daal/rice/wheat                |
| 8.00- 9.00pm   | Watch TV/use mobile and then go to bed                                           | 3.00-5.00pm    | Again go to fields                                                |
|                |                                                                                  | 5.00-7.00pm    | Clean up utensils, cook food                                      |
|                |                                                                                  | 7.00-9.00pm    | After having dinner watch TV and go to sleep                      |

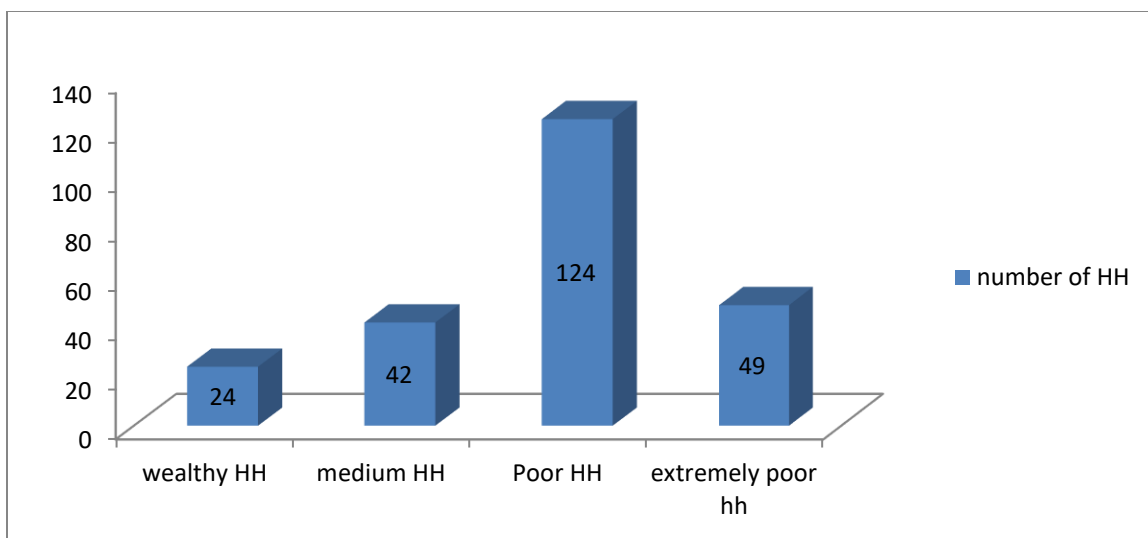
### Wealth Ranking:

This study was conducted by AKRSP (I) team .list of all household was obtained from Anganbadi worker. This was crosschecked by the facilitator with the key informants. Then small pieces of paper were arranged and the number of each house and household heads was written on that paper. After those villagers were asked to sort out various papers in to pre decided wealth categories as they think were present in the village.

A table was prepared for wealth categorization, there were 4 categories identified by the villagers. And by the villagers themselves HH was classified in to following categories.

| Criteria for well off HH(A)                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Criteria for medium HH(B)                                                                                                                                                                   | Criteria for poor HH(C)                                                                                       | Criteria for extremely poor HH(D)                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Those HH have more than 2 acre agriculture land/ Pakka house/irrigated land/tractor/four wheeler/family members have education till graduation /govt/pvt. Job/assets like AC/TV/Fridge/Cooler/milky cow/gas connection/toilet/well/bore/ | Those HH have land between 1-2 acre/kaccha cum pakka house/members have education till 12 <sup>th</sup> / have poultry/goats/shop/gas connection/toilet/assets like TV/Fan/cooler/2 wheeler | Those HH have land less than 1 acre/kaccha house/works as labourers'/gas connection/toilet/assets like TV/Fan | Those HH doesn't have land and works as agriculture labourers/assets like TV/fan/kaccha house/toilet |

Figure 4: Classification of HH in to mentioned categories-



**Table 10: Village institution in the village-**

| Institutions                | Number of VI | Status  |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|
| School management committee | 3            | Working |
| Pani samiti                 | 1            | Working |
| Van samiti                  | 1            | Working |
| Self help group             | 9            | working |

**Table 11: SHGs in the village-**

| Name of SHG              | Pramukh name               |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mahalaxmi mahilamandal   | Surekha chauhan            |
| Jay maasaptshringi       | Maniben delve              |
| Van leela                | Surekha chauhan            |
| Sneha sakhimandal        | Bharti chintubhoye         |
| Mahilasamkhya            | Kamlaarjunbhoye            |
| Mahalaxmi mangal mission | Shantabenanubhaiwaghmare   |
| Jay dashamaa             | Varshabensandeepbhairaut   |
| Van chaya                | Koushalyabenmanojbhaigavit |
| Sainath savsai           | Latabennaineshbhaimahakaal |

**Table 12: Pani Samiti Members-**

|               |              |           |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Kishor bhai   | mangleshbhai | Meenaben  |
| Ranjanaben    | Surekhaben   | Varshaben |
| ghanshyambhai | vanitaben    | Maniben   |

**Table 13: Members of Van Samiti-**

|               |             |             |            |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Sureshbhai    | Rajubhai    | Sharadbhai  | manjulaben |
| Mangleshbhai  | Rameshbhai  | Sitarambhai |            |
| ghanshyambhai | Devram bhai | ganeshbhai  |            |

**Table 14: Village Development Plan of Village:**

| <b>Problems in order of need priority</b>       | <b>Identified solution</b>                                          | <b>What village people will work</b>                          | <b>How much fund will needed</b> | <b>Anticipated source of funding</b> | <b>Org. relationship</b> | <b>Work duration</b> | <b>Responsible person</b>                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1.Quality of education                          | Tuition classes                                                     | Regular SMC meeting, Responsibility of parents                | 50 rupees/month                  | parents                              | -                        | Within 1month        | School management committee (SMC) + Taluka member |
| 2.Drinking water                                | Construction of new bore in borigauthafali a, repair improper bores | Make list of improper bore, application to related department | 5000/bore +50000 for new bore    | Panchayat                            | —                        | Till dec2019         | Varshabensan deepbhairaut                         |
| 3.Rashancard /job card not allotted to every HH | Will put the issue in gram sabha, Application for new cards         | Make list of HH those don't have rashan card /job card        | —                                | —                                    | guidance                 | 2019                 | Villagers/Sarp anch                               |

|                                              |                                                                   |                                                                                     |                    |               |                                                  |                    |                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.Lack of Employment facilities              | Put issue in Gram Sabha                                           | Make list of HH those have job cards                                                | 200/day per person | MGNREG A fund | Information about regulations/rights in MGNREG A | In next Gram Sabha | Panchayat members                                             |
| 5.Irrigation water                           | Construction of new check dam/bore + check dam repair             | Application in panchayat ,daman Ganga                                               | 10,00,000          | govt          | Technical Guidance                               | Dec 2019           | Taluka Member ,sharad bhai Valvi                              |
| 6.Educated youth is unemployed               | Development of home based industry/ training on skill development | Application to Yuva junction/start home based business(agarba tti/achar,pap         | –                  | –             | Technical Guidance                               | 2019               | Archanabenbharatbhai,manglabenshailesh bhai                   |
| 7.Old age/widow pension                      | Benefits from samaj suraksha scheme                               | Make list of widows/old age people, constitute women federation                     | –                  | Govt.         | Guidance of process                              | 2019               | Shantabensitarambhaidesh mukh, sanitaben m phophanya(chikhlda |
| 8.Toilets are not constructed in every HH    | Benefits from SBM                                                 | Make list of HH those don't have Toilets                                            | 12000              | Govt.         | –                                                | 1year              | Villagers                                                     |
| 9.Housing                                    | Construction of pukka house ,Benefits from PMAY                   | Make list of BPL household those don't have pakkahouse,give application to sarpanch | 1,20,000           | Govt .        | –                                                | 1year              | Taluka member+sarpanch                                        |
| 10.Late availability of rashan at PDS shop   | Application in related department                                 |                                                                                     |                    |               |                                                  | 2019               | PDS shopkeeper                                                |
| 11.Gas connection                            | Benefit from ujjawala scheme                                      | Make List of unbeneficiaries                                                        | –                  | –             | –                                                | 2019               | villagers                                                     |
| 12.Light bill is not depositing in panchayat | Application in Gujarat electric board                             | Give application                                                                    | –                  | –             | –                                                | 2019               | Villagers                                                     |

|                                       |                                         |                             |            |               |                    |         |                    |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 13.Land conservation                  | Work through narega                     | Work in fields under narega | 50 lakh    | Narega fund   | Technical guidance | 2020    | villagers          |
| 14.Lack of availability of fertilizer | Develop natural fertilizer in own farms | Will make digs in own lands | –          | –             | –                  | 2019    | villagers          |
| 15.No Farmer group                    | Making of FPO                           | Make list of farmers        | –          | –             | guidence           | 2019    | Farmers            |
| 16.Bus facility                       | Application in bus depot                |                             |            |               |                    | 1year   | Villagers          |
| 16.sanitation                         | Put the issue in gram sabha             | Meeting with panchayat      | –          | Gram panchayt | –                  | 2019    | Gram panchayat     |
| 17.Street light                       | Will put the issue in gram sabha        | Responsibility of villagers | 3000/light | panchayat     | guidance           | 2019    | panchayat          |
| 18.Vetenary hospital                  | Request in gram sabha                   | –                           | –          | –             | –                  | 2020    | Group members      |
| 19.Ground in primary school           | Application in district panchayat       | Responsibility of Villagers | 1000000    | Govt          | –                  | 2020-21 | SMC+ panchayat     |
| 20.Committee hall                     | Application in panchayat                | –                           | –          | Govt          | –                  | 2020    | Villagers          |
| 21.Hostel for boys                    | Put issue in district office            | Help of villagers           | 15 lakh    | Govt          | technical          | 1 year  | SMC+ taluka member |

## STUDY 2 : ON THE STATUS OF BACKYARD POULTRY REARING IN WAGHAI BLOCK



**AKRSP Work in Poultry Development:** Members of women SHG in Madhya Pradesh have taken up poultry as an income generating activity. Tribal household are in involved in poultry on a large scale. In Madhya Pradesh AKRSP (I) is working on both the models of poultry; improving existing backyard poultry and promoting commercial poultry as micro enterprise. This poultry program reached to over 1500 farmers mostly from tribal communities.

Elements of Intervention:

- Making provisions for vaccination in poultry birds through Pashu-Sakhis.

- Promoting low cost shelter.
- Improvement in feeding practices
- Market linkages with traders for purchase of full grown birds.
- Facilitating women to get credit services from their SHGs and Banks.
- Facilitating govt. schemes around backyard poultry

### **Objective of Study:**

- To conduct the assessment of backyard poultry units in Waghai Block; and
- To understand the process of poultry farming as an entrepreneur in the district
- To know the potential of backyard poultry units in the area
- To identify the various challenges faced by poultry growers
- To reviewing the impact of poultry rearing as an income generating source on the lives of the poultry rearers
- To identify gaps/loopholes in the current model.

### **Methodology:**

The baseline assessment study was undertaken through a family survey of SHG members, using a questionnaire format (attached as Annexure 1) and focus group discussions with poultry rearers in the identified village.

Both quantitative and qualitative measures were used to capture the impact. it had been thought that quantitative strategies alone cannot capture the richness of data. it had been also thought that, at the same time, the study should have a quantitative info base and data set to supplement the findings generated through qualitative measures.

In addition, the info collected through the questionnaire survey was analyzed through table, chart, and graphs. so as to know the rural poultry market, local and Waghai (markets) were visited and discussions convened with traders.

### **Limitations:**

- The non availability of adult member of Household, locked houses during the field visits in the villages.
- Hindi seems to be a language barrier while interacting with the beneficiaries and other members of their families.

### **Proposed Project Area :**

**Waghai** is a town in the Dang District of the southern part of Gujarat state in India. And also Taluka of dang district. Waghai is about 32 km north from the district headquarters of Ahwa, and about 52 km south of the hill station of Saputara.

There are total 23 Gram Panchyats and 96 villages in Waghai block. The population is about 71,734. of which 92% are local tribal people called "Dangi". Others are mixed people of India like Gujarati, Punjabi, Marathi, South Indian etc. and literacy rate of Waghai block is 75.08 percent.

### **Coverage:**

By AKRSP there are around 17 villages covered in Waghai block till now. And there are around 62 people have benefitted by this program. All the 62 beneficiaries are women who are the member of self help groups.

Production system: production is completely taken by the individuals, they are provided chicks, feed, net for housing of poultry at their doorstep.

When chickens reach a marketable age and size, these are collected by the trader from the doorstep.

Table 15: List of villages covered in Waghai Block -

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| Malin      | Divadyawan  |
| Dabdar     | Bhedmal     |
| Godadiya   | Patali      |
| Lavariya   | Khatad      |
| wankan     | Susarda     |
| amsarvalan | Bhalkhet    |
| bhawadi    | Koshimpatad |
| Silotmal   | Tekpada     |
| pandalmal  |             |

### **Results and Findings from the study area:**

There are 62 households in the study area with an average family size of 7 members. Approximately 54% of HH are below poverty line (BPL), 40% HH are above poverty line (APL) and 6% HH are categorized as Antyodaya.

Table 16:

| Category  | No. of HH |
|-----------|-----------|
| BPL       | 31        |
| APL       | 23        |
| ANTYODAYA | 4         |

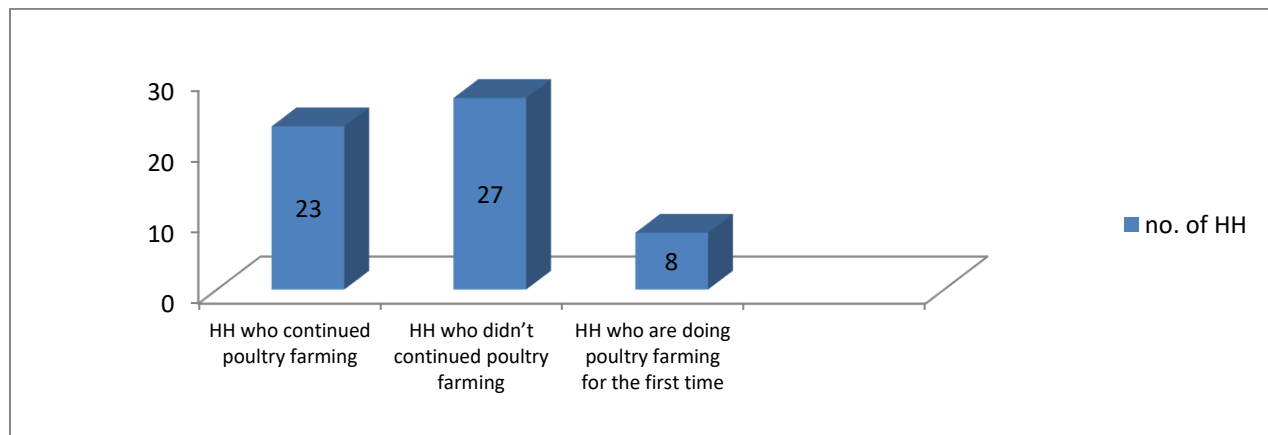
#### Sources of livelihood:

Two major sources of livelihood are Agriculture and Poultry, For almost 99% household agriculture is the main livelihood, followed by poultry. A few families have livestock like cow, goats for income generation. Some families runs small business shops as secondary source of income.

Major crops are grown in these villages are Paddy, Nagli, Urad, Varai, Tuwar etc. Most of the farmers do cultivation in Mansoon only due to lack of irrigation facilities. The average agriculture land holding is 60guntha (1.5acre) and primarily comprises rain fed land. And average income from agriculture is approx 30,000 annually.

#### Figure 5: Status of Poultry Rearing -

This figure reveals the classification of respondents on the basis of status of poultry rearing. three categories are determined : (1)No. of HH who continued poultry after first cycle,(2)No. of HH who didn't continued after first cycle ,(3)No. of HH who is doing poultry rearing for the first time recently . It is viable that approx 23 HH fall in category (1), 27 HH lie in category (2) and 8 HH are in category (3)

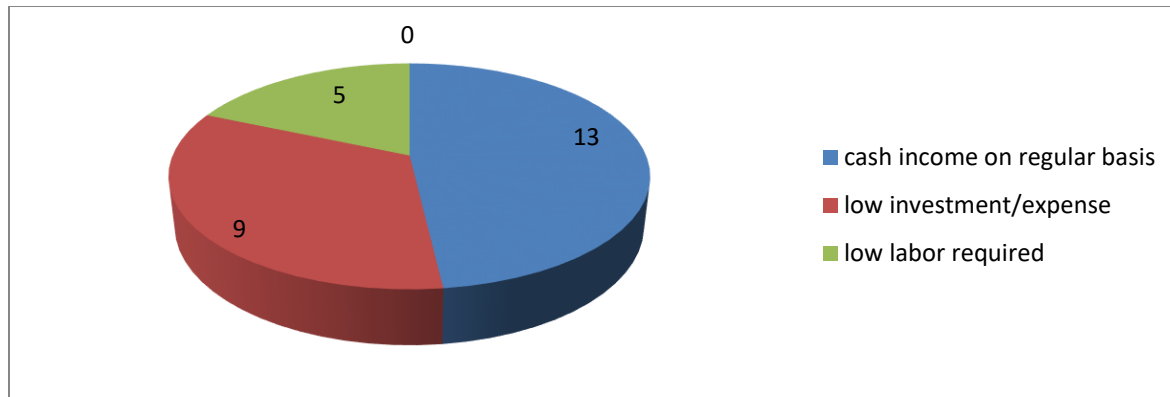


Note: One cycle is consisting of three month. Hence 4 cycles is considered in a year.

#### Figure 6: Most important reasons for continuation poultry farming -

This figure demonstrates about the most important reasons for continuation of poultry rearing. Three categories are there for the reasons: (1) cash income on regular basis, (2) low investment /expense for

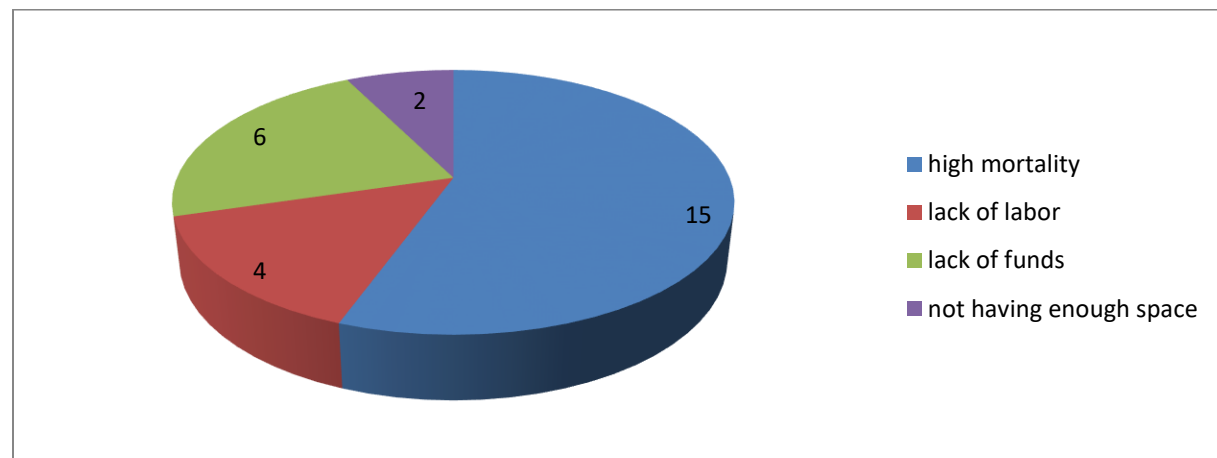
poultry rearing, (3) low labor required, it is clear from statistical representation that 13 HH lie in category (1), 9 HH in category (2), while 5 HH in category (3)



**Figure 7: Most important reasons for not Continuation poultry farming:**

Major constraints mentioned by the community are predation and high mortality on account of disease occurrence. Other constraints are lack of labor, lack of fund, space constraints to house the birds.

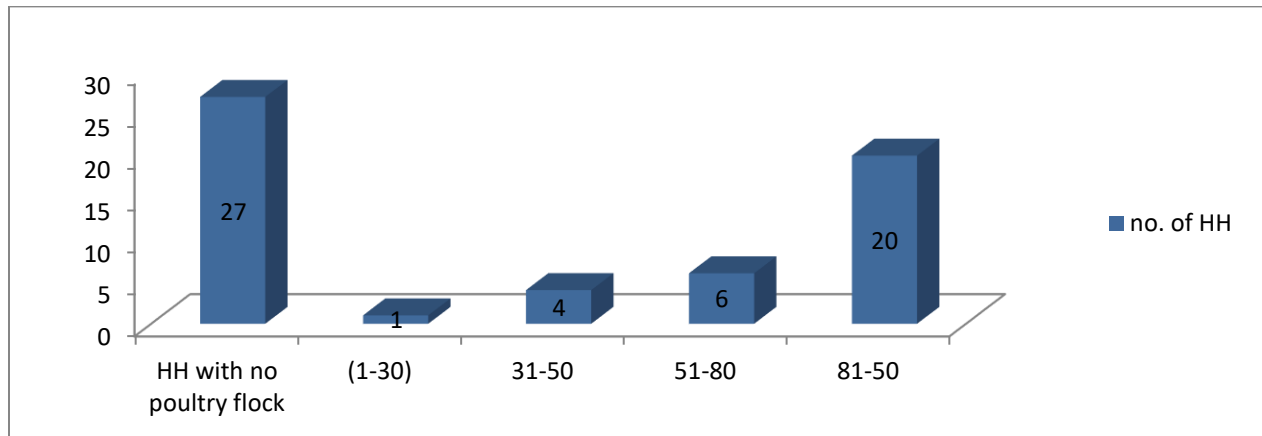
This figure demonstrates about the most important reasons for not continuation of poultry rearing. Four categories are identified for the reasons: (1) High mortality, (2) lack of labor, (3) lack of funds (4) not having enough space. It is clear from statistical representation that 15 HH lie in category (1), 4 HH in category (2), while 6 HH in category (3), while 2 HH in fourth category.



**Figure 8: Poultry Ownership:**

Almost (99%) Household reared Satpura (Desi) poultry. Very few households (1%) rear the Desi breed. Since these are preferred for eating purpose.

This figure reveals about the total number of poultry (flock size) owned by the beneficiaries of both breeds (Desi, Satpura). Five categories of no. of poultry are identified (1) HH those don't have poultry right now , (2)poultry range between 1-30, (3) range between (30-50), (4) range between (50-80) and (5) range between (80-100) .



#### **Poultry Housing:**

In a majority of households (98%), poultry has kept in net frame made house within their house.



#### **Feeding and care of Poultry:**

Poultry is primarily reared under a scavenging system with respondents mentioning that poultry were allowed to scavenge regularly. Supplementary feeding is provided by purchased grown

cereals approx 50kg/month for the Poultry is primarily reared below a scavenging system with respondents mentioning that poultry were allowed to scavenge frequently. Supplementary feeding is provided by purchased full-grown cereals approx 50kg/month for their satpura birds. And generally home fully grown cereals like paddy, maize, dalia etc. most of the family purchase feed for their birds at avg. price of 600-700rs/month.

Most of the family mentioned that they provided separate drinking water for poultry that is changed frequently. The management and care of poultry flocks is primarily the responsibility of women. This includes letting the flock out for scavenging, providing supplementary feed and water, and cleaning out shelters.

#### Disease and Healthcare:

##### Disease Occurrence:

95% of respondents mentioned that almost all diseases occur during the summer. Mortality is that the highest among chicks and this is often on account of each diseases and predation. Different causes for death among the flock are extreme weather (too hot or cold or wet), and also the absence of any illness prevention or cure facilities.

##### Identified symptoms of diseases in poultry:

- The space between eye and beak are swollen.
- Tears and wetness usually occur around the eyes.
- Sneezing, coughing.
- Difficulty in breathing
- Weakness and weight loss.

Table 17: Treatment-

90% respondents mentioned that they provide some kind of treatment once illness happens. Of these, an overwhelming majority (58.6%) provided self-medication. 17.24% wanted advice and treatment from the govt. veterinary hospital and 24.13% consulted with NGO individuals. usually medicines are not available at the veterinary hospital, and these are then procured from the local chemist. On an average poultry rearers mentioned that they spent Rs 300rs/ cycle for medicine.

| Treatment provided by | No. of HH (in percentage) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Self                  | 58.6%                     |
| NGO                   | 24.13%                    |
| Govt                  | 17.24%                    |

### Vaccination:

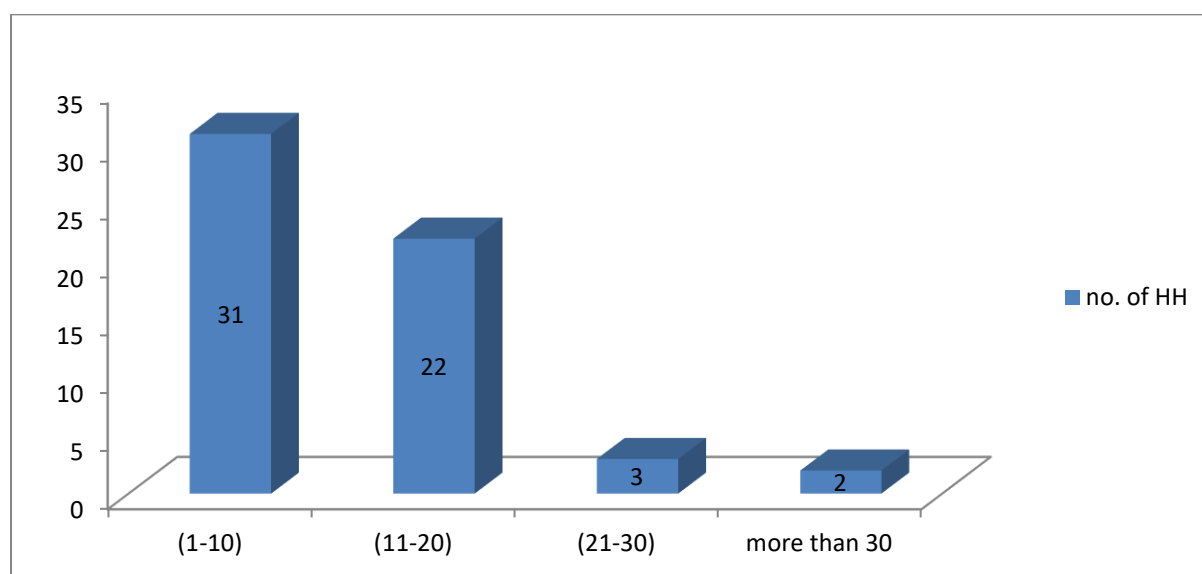
It is observed that in most of the household, they do not provide regular vaccination, only few families are there who provide 3 times vaccination to their poultry, and mostly vaccination is provided by AKRSP team. On an average they spent Rs 200rs / cycle for vaccination.

Table 18: vaccination

| Vaccination provided by | No. of HH (in percentage) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Self                    | 0%                        |
| NGO                     | 82%                       |
| Govt                    | 17.24%                    |

### Figure 9: Mortality

This figure classifies total number of poultry died in last cycle on the basis of four categories (1) range between (1-10), (2) range between (11-20), (3) range between (21-30) and (4) more than 30

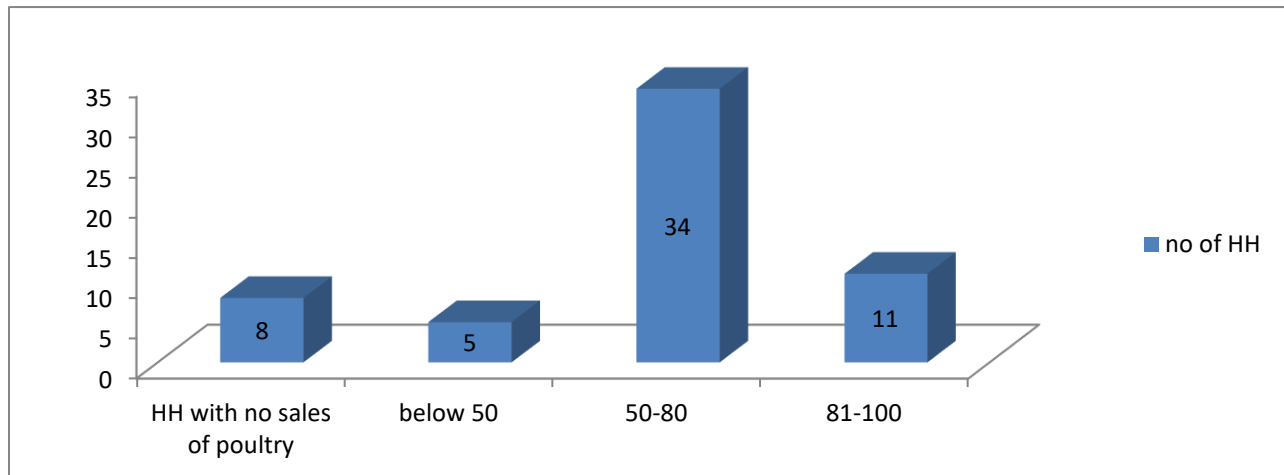


### Productivity:

The average price obtained for sale of one desi bird ranges from Rs 350 to Rs 400. For satpura (140-180rs). Average income per cycle satpura poultry rearing is range between 3000-7000, depends upon the number of live birds.

Poultry sold in last cycle: This figure classifies total number of poultry sold in last cycle on the basis of four categories (1) beneficiaries who didn't sell their poultry till now, (2) below 50, (3) range between (50-80), (4) range between (80-100)

Figure 10: sales of poultry



#### Challenges facing by poultry Growers:

To make poultry rearing a viable livelihood option, the following are perceived as essential by the community:

- Availability of credit/ loans for poultry rearing
- Veterinary assistance
- Availability of chicks
- Availability of feed
- Technical assistance and direction
- Market for sell mature bird

#### Conclusion:

After doing baseline survey and discussion with the beneficiaries it can be conclude that there are both good and bad features of the project. AKRSP is promoting women entrepreneurship by the intervention, and giving the whole ownership of the enterprise to the community so that they can

become self reliable. Project has reach among the poorest villages of the block, where almost all the HH comes in BPL/Antyodaya category. Majority of beneficiaries are already involved with SHG movement and familiar with AKRSP way of functioning Selection of breed for the project is perfect because ,Supplied breed (satpura) has fast growth so that reach at marketable age and size within 2-3months.Project, Enhance the capacity of women in planning and strengthening their family asset base. High mortality rate is there among the poultry flocks because people have No technical knowledge about treatment and care of poultry so in extreme weather conditions mortality is higher.

**Suggestions:**

- At least one Poultry vaccinator should be appointed to vaccine/treat approx 1000-1500 birds and they are identified from among the community, who are permanent resident of that area with high level of social acceptability.  
They should be given initial training on vaccination, first aid treatment.
- Recognize various small holder poultry models and enable those poultry rearers who are willing and have the required time and resources.  
Models could be: low input breeds under backyard poultry system.
- A team of supervisors should be there in the projected villages for monitoring of production and Support in access to market for buying and selling of poultry.
- Promote and upscale the use of poultry litter as fertilizer.

**Annexre:**



**Social map of village Sakarpaatal**



**Survey Questionnaire for Backyard Poultry Rearing**

**State: Gujarat**

**District: Dang**

**Block: Waghai**

**Name of Respondent:**

**Date:**

**village:**

**(A) Demographic Profile:**

1. Name of Head of household:

2. Gender: Male/Female

3. Age of Respondent (approximately)

4. Total family members:

Male :

Female:

5. Social group (tick): Gen..... SC..... ST..... OBC.....

6. Economic group (tick) : BPL .... APL..... Antyodaya.....

7. Main occupation (use code below)

8. Secondary occupation (secondary source of income) (use code below)

Codes Occupation:

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Agriculture – 1     | • Non-agricultural laborer – 2 |
| • Migration – 3       | • Monthly salaried job – 4     |
| • Poultry Rearing – 5 | • Business – 6                 |
| • (other) – 7         |                                |

9. Total agricultural land owned (in Guntha) : .....

10: total income from agriculture (approx): .....

**Poultry ownership:**

(A)1. For how many years have you been rearing poultry?(tick)

6-12months ( )

1year -2year ( )

2-5years ( )

more than 5years ( )

3. Number of poultry owned and breed wise classification

| breed        | hens | Cocks | Total poultry | Avg. weight |
|--------------|------|-------|---------------|-------------|
| Satpura Desi |      |       |               |             |
|              |      |       |               |             |

4. Do you have a separate shed/ coop to house your poultry flock? (Tick) Yes ..... No....

If yes, specify type of poultry housing.....

5. Feeding practices followed for poultry (tick relevant box and obtain further information as mentioned

|                          |  |                             |  |                                        |  |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------------|--|
| A Home grown cereals     |  | Name of home grown cereal   |  | Amount fed /bird/day (average)         |  |
| B Purchased poultry feed |  | Amount fed per bird per day |  | Total amount spent for feed in a month |  |

**(B). Poultry Productivity:****Sale/ consumption of live birds:**

|                                                                                                                               |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| In the last one year, how many birds from your flock were consumed at home?                                                   |  |
| In the last one year, how many birds were sold?                                                                               |  |
| Average weight at the time of sale?                                                                                           |  |
| Average price obtained per bird?                                                                                              |  |
| Where do you sell live birds? (1 – Within village; 2 – neighboring village; 3 – village trader; 4 – weekly hat; 5- any other) |  |

**(c) Diseases and Health Care:**

1. Are diseases common in poultry rearing? (Tick) Yes .... No ....

If Yes in I 1.1, what disease symptoms do you commonly observe (state):

.....  
.....

1.2 In which season do poultry get more diseases?

Manson .....

Winter.....

Summer.....

1.3 In the last one year, how many poultry have died in your flock?

| Poultry types | Numbers of death | Reason (use code) |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Chick         |                  |                   |
| Hen           |                  |                   |
| Cock          |                  |                   |

Codes: Disease=1, Natural calamities=2, don't know=3

**Treatment:**

12.1 Do you provide treatment to sick/ ailing poultry? Yes No I

2.2 If Yes in I 2.1, who provides treatment? (Tick) (Multiple tick possible)

Self

Private NGO

Govt.

Others (specify)

2.3 Do you vaccinate your poultry? (Tick) Yes No

2.4 If Yes in I 2.3, who provides regular vaccination? (Tick) (Multiple tick possible)

Self

NGO

Govt.

Others (specify)

2.5 Is there a price paid for these vaccinations? If Yes, state amount? .....

**Feasibility:**

3. Have you continued poultry after first cycle? (Tick) Yes..... No.....

3.1. If yes, how many cycles have completed till now?(approx) .....

3.2 Indicate the most important reasons of continuation poultry rearing (use codes) Codes –

1 – Meat /eggs for home consumption

4 – Low investment/expense for poultry rearing

2 – Low labor required

5 – no technical support required

3 – Cash income on a regular basis

6 - Any other (please specify).....

3.3 What are the challenges you are facing in poultry rearing?

.....  
.....  
.....

3.4. If no, indicate the most important reasons of not continuation poultry rearing (use codes)

Codes: High mortality – 1;

insufficient feed – 2;

not having enough space for housing – 3

Lack of funds – 4;

Lack of Labor – 5;

Absence of veterinary facilities- 6;

Others (specify) -7.....

4. Are you satisfied by current model of poultry rearing? (Tick) yes No

If No, In your opinion, what help and support is required to facilitate higher incomes from poultry rearing?

.....  
.....  
.....

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