

**Summer Training at
Reliance Foundation - bij
(April 9, 2012 - June 1, 2012)**

Study of Village Profile of Selarpur, Tuked, Kalijaman, at Surat district, Gujarat

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**Under the guidance of
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**Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management
2011-2013**

School of Rural Management (SRM)



**Institute of Health Management Research,
Jaipur
2012**

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This is to certify that Ms. Deepali Solanki has undergone summer training in **Reliance Foundation Mission bij** from 9th April to 9st June, 2012 .

The candidate carried out all the studies related to summer training herself. Her approach to the studies has been sincere, scientific, and analytical. This summer training in partial fulfillment of the course requirement is recommended for the award of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management.

I wish her success in all future endeavors.

Dr .P. R.Sodani

(Dean Academics and student affairs)

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Associate Dean,SRM

IHMR,Jaipur

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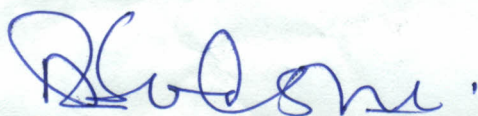
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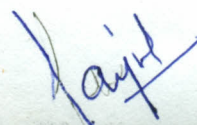
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. Sanket Gupta**, student of PGDRM 2011-2013, has undergone Summer Training in **Reliance Foundation – bij**, from April 9 to June 8, 2012. The title of the summer internship project was “*Study of Village Profile of Selarpur, Taked, Kalijaman, at Surat district, Gujarat.*”

The candidate carried out all the studies related to the summer training. His approach to the studies has been sincere, scientific and analytical.

This summer training as partial fulfilment of the course requirement is recommended for the award of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management (PGDRM).

We wish him success in all future endeavours.

Dr. P. R. Sodani
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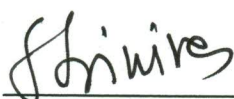
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr. Sanket Gupta**, a student of IIHMR - Jaipur, Rajasthan has successfully completed two months (from 09 April 2012 to 08 June 2012) of Reliance bij Mitra programme (summer internship) with Reliance bij, a flagship programme under Reliance Foundation. During the period of his internship with us we found him to be punctual, hardworking and inquisitive.

We wish him every success in life.



Sudarshan Srinivas
Mentor, Reliance bij

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DEEPALI SOLANKI

MANALI GHOSAL

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ACRONYMS

IHMR	Institute Of Health Management Research
RNG	Reliance nutrition garden
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act
PRA	Participatory rural appraisal
TSC	Total sanitation campaign
IPM	Input produce management
VFA	Village farmer association
Bij	Bharat India Jodo
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojna

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

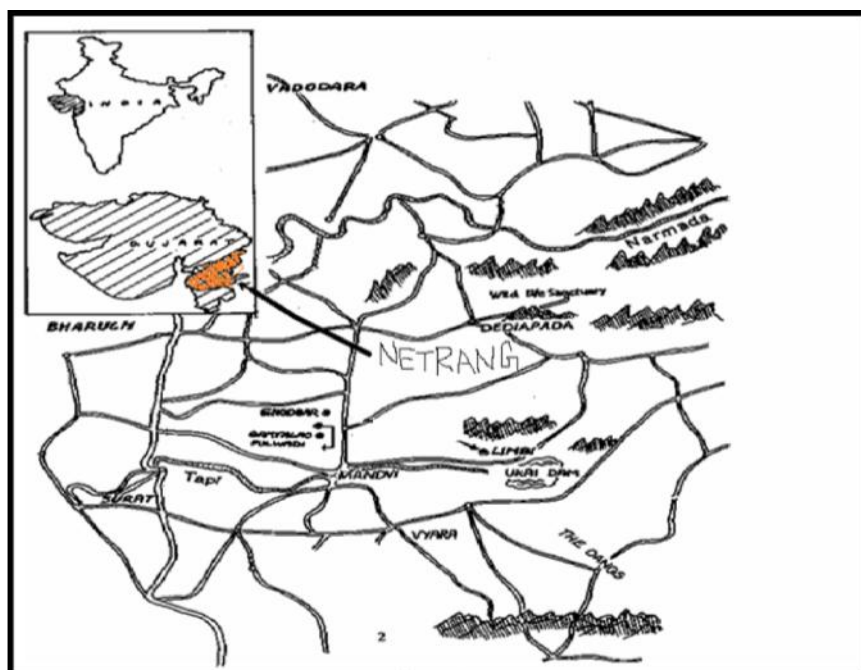
1.1: INTRODUCTION

Under the summer training segment of Post Graduate course program in Rural Management at IHMR we completed our exploratory study of village profile of three respective villages viz... Selarpur, Tuked, and Kalijaman located in Surat district of Gujarat. Under this segment we intended to understand the grass root level challenges and dynamics of rural change in India. The village profile was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio- economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers. The study objective are to survey, analyze, and document the available natural resources, cultural realities of the village, understand status of women, migration pattern and livelihood options available for the villagers for their survival.

The study had been conducted by us in three selected villages of Netrang cluster. Netrang is one of the Village in Valia Taluka, Bharuch District, and Gujarat State. Netrang is 20.4 km distance from its Taluka Main Town Valia. Netrang is 40 km distance from its District Main City Bharuch. And 192 km distance from its State Main City Gandhinagar. Netrang is also a passing point of the Narmada River, which merges into the Gulf of Khambat. Majority of the people residing in Netrang are Hindus although there is also a Vohra Patel Muslim Community existing as a minority.

Netrang has many tourists' places to visit such as the Golden Bridge, Bharuch Fort, Kabirvad, Jama Masjid, Bhriugu Rishi Temple and Neelkantha Mahadeva Temple. Other villages in Valia Taluka are Arethi, Baladava , Bedoli , Bhamadiya , Bhangoriya , Bharadiya. Near By Villages of Netrang with distance are Kantipada(2.8 k.m.) ,Kelvikuva(2.9 k.m.) , ,Chandravan(3.3 k.m.) ,Kambodiya(3.5 k.m.) ,. Towns near Netrang are Valia(20.4 k.m.) ,Jhagadia(24.8 k.m.) ,Ankleshvar(37.5 k.m.) ,Bharuch(38.2 k.m.). Netrang has the population of 11467 according to 2010 census.

Figure 1: Cluster map of Netrang



Agro Ecological Zones :

Agro Ecological Region: Central Highlands (Malwa), Gujarat Plain and Kathiawar Peninsular, Semi – Arid Eco Region.

Agro Ecological Sub Region: Madhya Bharat Plateau, Western Malwa Plateau, Eastern Gujarat plain, Vindhyan and Satpura range and Narmada valley.

The **average annual rainfall** at Netrang ranges from 1000 mm – 1200 mm. The length of growing period is 120-150 days. The soil type found here is clayey black soil, and red soil. Major crops grown in this region are Rice, Wheat, and Maize, Red gram, Sorghum, Black gram, Groundnut and cotton.

We were associated with a philanthropic organization Reliance Foundation Mission bij. Reliance Foundation initiative mission bij is working towards aspirational goals of de-risking farming and making “Farming a first choice profession”. Mission bij promises to be a movement and not a project. Mission bij programme interventions are driven by community organizations, working collectively to turn around marginal farmer with a dream to transform Indian agriculture.

In our 21 days village stay we stayed with 6 different host families for 7 days in each village. The duration of 21 days of village stay was spent by us for completing our exploratory study of the village. In this report we endeavour to narrate and analyze our observations and learning during this stint in the village.

1.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **Gujarat data highlights: the STs Census of India 2001**, the population of Gujarat in 2001 Census has been 50,671,017. Of these 7,481,160 persons are the Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute 14.8 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 21.4 per cent decadal growth of the Scheduled Tribe population in 1991-2001. There are twenty nine (29) notified Scheduled Tribes in the state.
2. **Directorate, Socio Economic Review of Gujarat State, 2005-06** presents a profile of key socio-economic activities and achievements in different sectors of the state economy for the year 2004-05 and 2005-06.
3. **David Mosse, Sanjeev Gupta, Vidhya Singh, Adivasi Seasonal Labour Migration in Western India, 2005**, examines the nature, experience and implications of seasonal migration primarily to major urban centres for construction work. It goes on to suggest that why those institutions mandated to protect vulnerable informal workers – labour departments, laws, and unions have largely failed to do so; and how in consequence *Adivasi* migrants depend for their welfare upon agents, brokers, and contractors who are their most intimate exploiters. It suggests ways to support *Adivasi* migrants.
4. **Asad Bin Saif, September 6, 2003, Eviction of Landless Tribal's in Ahmadnagar**, this article tells about the lie to laudable pieces of legislation like the Land Ceiling Act 1961, and to other constitutional provisions that extend protection to weaker sections, several landless *adivasis* in two tehsils of *Ahmadnagar* district were evicted from land they had cultivated for some years now. It was expected that government would be kind enough to give immediate attention towards pathetic conditions of the *adivasis* and provide succour to these people who are being victimised unabashedly. It has been proved beyond doubt that *adivasis* demand was a legitimate one for the tilling of the land and for the regularisation of their possession.
5. **M.M. Gandotra & Gita Patel, The Demography of Tribal Population in Western India, 2001**, present paper is an attempt to explore whether the commonly believed notion holds good among the tribal population located in three different districts of Gujarat. The study revealed that the fertility, mortality and contraceptive prevalence varied from district to district. The expected outcome of the study was that the levels of fertility and mortality of the same clan of tribal population even within the same state could be different and are area specific. It therefore proved that it would be wrong to believe that tribal populations are likely to behave uniformly in terms of their levels of fertility, mortality and contraception.

1.3: Objectives of the study

Broad objective:-

To study and analyse the village profile of three selected villages.

Specific Objective: - By embarking on the summer training segment certain objectives were identified and defined:-

- 1) To get insight into socio-economic and cultural realities of rural life.
- 2) To understand the rural livelihood systems of the village.
- 3) To observe the rural infrastructure, natural resource and local economy of the village.
- 4) To understand the status of women; their contribution and the role played by them in agriculture and household.
- 5) To understand the migration pattern of the village.
- 6) To blend classroom learning with the field experience

1.4: Rationale of the study

The need for this exploratory study for us being a rural management professional is understand and experience the village. To relate all the theoretical knowledge with the field exposure. The second hand justification of the study is to determine the present status, resource gaps and needs of the 3 selected villages in order to start any intervention by the Reliance Foundation. The study also justifies the need to Participatory strategic planning, and Village Farmer Association planning.

1.5 Methodology

For the purpose of exploratory study of village a two pronged methodology was employed. The study methodology was both quantitative and qualitative. We used primary sources and secondary sources of data to support the study findings. Primary sources of information were villagers and their knowledge base, and their experience which we tapped through household survey, informal discussions and FGD. For rapport building we used various techniques like transect walk. Primary sources also included unobtrusive observation to understand their action, daily life, customs etc. We also used the

Participatory Rural Appraisal which is one of the strongest tools in understanding the rationale of their choice and understanding the village life.

Whereas secondary sources of information were official data from the following:-

- (i) Aanganwadi
- (ii) Sarpanch
- (iii) Patwari
- (iv) School
- (v) Surveys
- (vi) Reliance Foundation

SOURCE OF DATA

The required data were collected from both primary source and secondary source. The primary data were collected from direct interaction with the villagers during household surveys (through questionnaire), PRA exercise, focussed group discussion, informal interviews, SHGs meetings, and other village meetings. The secondary data were collected from Gram Panchayat Office, Patwari, Aanganwadi, Primary school, Sarpanch, Census data (Govt. of India), and Sub centre.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For questionnaire survey systematic Random Sampling was done. 30 household were selected randomly which became sample size for the farmer's profile study. Efforts were made to collect different information regarding social and economical status of the villagers from all caste and economic group. The sample selected was the representation of three castes Choudhary, Vasava and Gamit selected randomly after wealth ranking.

DATA ANALYSIS

Statistical tools like tables, bar charts, averages, percentages etc. were used to analyze the data collected on various things like caste, sex ratio, different occupations, livestock, assets, land holding pattern, literacy level, and different infrastructure like road, electrification etc.

1.6: LIMITATION OF DATA COLLECTION

- a) People hesitate to tell about the details regarding income and assets.
- b) People are not aware about the present value of their assets.
- c) We have to adjust timings of the meetings at night according to availability of local people. Since men are engaged in agriculture during the day, while women availability was determined by their household work or other such activity.
- d) Secondary data was also not consistently found in each village.
- e) There was data gaps, for instance literacy level of the village is not recorded in three of the village.

CHAPTER 2: ORGANIZATION PROFILE

2.1: BACKGROUND

The Reliance Group, founded by Dhirubhai H. Ambani (1932-2002), is India's largest private sector enterprise, with businesses in the energy and materials value chain. Group's annual revenues are in excess of US\$ 58 billion. The flagship company, Reliance Industries Limited, is a Fortune Global 500 company and is the largest private sector company in India.

Backward vertical integration has been the cornerstone of the evolution and growth of Reliance. Starting with textiles in the late seventies, Reliance pursued a strategy of backward vertical integration - in polyester, fibre intermediates, plastics, petrochemicals, petroleum refining and oil and gas exploration and production - to be fully integrated along the materials and energy value chain.

Reliance Foundation

Reliance Foundation launched **Mission bij** in October 2010, a flagship program focusing on supporting small and marginal farmers. bij, which stands for '**Bharat India Jodo**', mission bij aims to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas. Its overall goal is to make farming a profession of first choice by empowering small and marginal farmers. bij has its presence in over 6 geographic sites spreading across four states (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh) and by end of this financial year mission bij will be operating in 5 new states (Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh).

Reliance Foundation, envisaged to become one of the foremost professional philanthropic organizations in the world. The Foundation focuses on five core pillars: **education, health, rural development, urban renewal, and promotion and protection of India's art and culture**. The Foundation embodies corporate systems and processes driven organization operating on a not for profit basis, with the overall aim to create and support meaningful and innovative activities that will address some of India's most pressing development challenges. Mission bij will provide support to the farmers along the supply chain through input support, technical assistance, post-harvest and marketing support. Initially envisaged as an agricultural focused program, mission

bij will eventually work with farmers and communities on a **comprehensive rural development strategy, including education, health, and infrastructure and community development.**

Reliance Foundation has also launched an initiative to set up a world-class multidisciplinary university in Maharashtra as well as revamping and creating a world class tertiary care hospital in Mumbai. Reliance Foundation is also planning interventions in the space of education and health services that aim to address the service delivery challenges on the ground in rural India. The executive team of Reliance bij consists of: Program leader, Program integrator, Program director, Project director, senior project manager, Project manager, Assistant project manager. Reliance bij was located in Netrang cluster, Bharuch district of Gujarat.

2.2: VISION

Mission bij is launched with a vision of “***Making Farming a first choice profession***”.

It signifies to create wealth, livelihood options, and Better quality of life in rural Bharat competitive with the best anywhere.

2.3: MISSION

Put in place a “**proof of concept**” scalable model of Rural Transformation, which has farming as its primary driver and is based on principles of sustainable development

2.4: OBJECTIVES

- 1) Establishing a viable design of sustainable development involving Marginal Farmers
- 2) Establishing micro-climate specific Sustainable Agricultural Practices
- 3) Organizing farmers into self-reliant Producer Companies
- 4) Leveraging the producer companies as a platform for other Sustainable Development Intervention.

CHAPTER 3: RURAL ACTION COMPONENT- SELARPUR VILLAGE

3.1: INTRODUCTION

Selarpur village is located in the Mangrol block of Surat district in the state of Gujarat. It comes under Selarpur Panchayat. It is located 22 km from Mangrol and 70 km from Surat district. The village is surrounded by forests on Eastern side. This village is almost 18 kms away from Mangrol Taluka headquarter. The other nearby villages are Zankhvav, Balethi, Mandan and Godbar. Zankhvav which is located at the distance of 3 Kms from Selarpur has is one of the most important places for residents of Selarpur as it is the nearest market and Railway station for Selarpur. The Head office of the South Gujarat Producer Company Limited is also located in Zankhvav. Selarpur has an area of about 619.08 hectares.

3.2: Village History

Selarpur village was established more than two hundred years ago. At that time the entire area was covered by dense forests. After 1955 the population increased and the village was divided into four hamlets. They are as follows:

- Kuari faliya
- Bhagat faliya
- Nishal faliya
- Mandir faliya
-

Table 1: Village history

Year	Families Number	Forest	Rain fall	Remarks
1950	7 household	Dense Forest	Maximum rainfall	Used fire wood for selling purpose and was sold to Punjabi people
1956	12 household	Cutting the	Minimum rainfall	In village, earlier

		forest/No forest		came “Godariya(cast)” people, they were very undisciplined and their half of the work was done by the village people and then after Godariya known as “Ganotiya”
1980	100 household	No forest	Irregular Rainfall	Four hamlets was divided
1990	160 Household	Formation of “vansamiti” for creating forest	Reduced and irregular rainfall	Ganotiya are owner for land and hybrid variety was grown in the field.
2005 to 2010	263 household	Protect forest	Irregular rainfall	Agricultural production was moderate
2012	293 House hold	Protect forest	Irregular rainfall	Agricultural production considerably reduced

Source: Patwari

3.3: Demography of the village:

Choudhary and Vasava tribes are the inhabitants of Selarpur. The total population of the village is 1357; out of which total no. of male is 695 and total no. of female are 662. The sex ratio of the village is 953 females per thousand males while Gujarat has a male female ratio of 1000:920. The Population distribution percentage is 55% (Choudhary) and 45% (Vasava). The total no. of children in the village is 375 approximately.

The major religions followed are Hindu and Christian. Many of the tribal families, who were originally Hindu, have accepted Christianity. The Hindu tribal families believe in a local Deity, *Devmogra Mata*, and regularly visit her temple which is 40 Kms away from Selarpur. The

Christian families believe in *Marium Mata* (Mother Mary) and visit church every week for prayers.

Table 2: Demography of the Selarpur village

Caste bifurcation (% No. Of household)		Total no. Of house hold	Total no. Of BPL househol d
Choudhary	55%	293	100
Vasava	45%		

Source: Panchayat

Table 3: Population of the Selarpur village

Total no. of Males	Total no. of females	Total population
695	662	1357

Source: Panchayat

The village has a heterogeneous population of Hindu, Muslim and Christian. . Many of the tribal families, who were originally Hindu, have accepted Christianity. The social group composition of village is divided amongst scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Hierarchical based class structure is not very visible i.e. 94% (1,150) persons belong to schedule tribe, 6% persons belong to schedule caste.

▪ **3.4: Weather and Seasonality**

Weather

Selarpur village receives average rainfall of 1500-2200 mm. 70-80% of the rainfall is received during monsoon period i.e. June –September. The climate is hot and humid during summer and cold during winter.

○ **Temperature**

The mercury rises sharply and touches about 42-43 degree Celsius in the summer and dips as 10-15 degree Celsius during winter. The climate is characterized by oppressively hot summer with high humidity; commences in the month of March.

○ **Seasonality of the Cropping Pattern**

Table 4: Agricultural Pattern

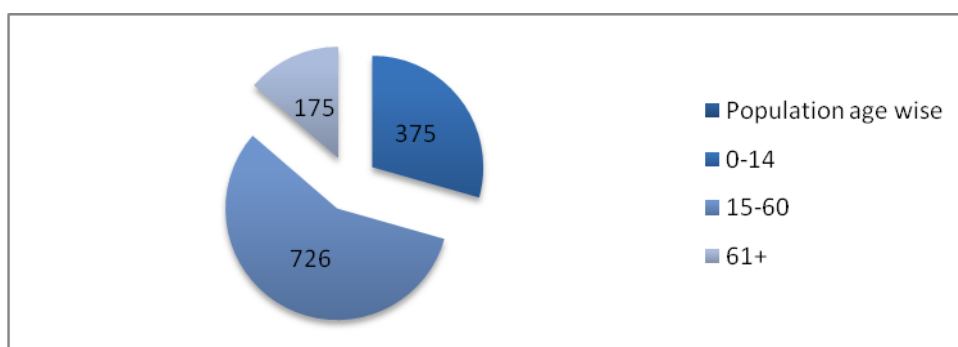
S. No.	Name of the season	Name of the crop	Time of sowing	Time of harvesting
1	Kharif	Jowar	Jun- Jul	Oct –Nov
		Tuar	“	“
		Arad	“	“
		Paddy	Jun-Jul	Dec. Jan
2	Rabi	Wheat	Oct. Nov	Apr.- May
		Ground nut	Jan- Feb	Apr May
		Moong	Mar- Apr	Jun-Jul

Source: Interviews with villagers

3.5: GENERAL FINDINGS

➤ **Age wise population distribution of Selarpur**

Figure 2



Source: social mapping (PRA)

Observation: From the above figure we can observe that majority (726) people belong to the age group between 15- 60 years, while 375 people belong to the age group of 0-14 years and 175 people are above 61 years.

Inference: Majority of the village population lies both in the producer and consuming age group of 15-60 years which is expected to grow further in the coming years. The population recorded through social mapping differs from the Panchayat data i.e. social mapping data says that the total population of the village is 1276 while Panchayat data is recorded as 1357.

○ **Religious & Cultural Aspects of the village**

In terms of religious establishments there are two temples in which villagers offer their prayers.

Table 5: Tribal festivals of Selarpur village

Month	Festivals	Process and details
January	Makar Sankranti	People make Til ke laddu at home & enjoyed Kites.
	Saint Melavado	Villagers meet with saint
February	Mahasivaratri	Go to Dev Mogra their Kuldevta's Temple to fulfil their demand (Manta Utarna)
	Gim Jatra	Traditional Worship of their dev by all villagers
March	Holi/Dhuleti	People enjoy/play holi for 5 days and last day all villagers contribute Pigeon Pea, Gram, Rice & Jaggery for Collective Lunch
April	Ramnavmi	People play Bhajan, Do Garba and Collective Dinner at village

	Dashmi	People use to go to Devghat at forest for worship
	Akhatrij	Do Land Poojan at their farm, initiation of Farm activity
July	Guru poornima	Worship of their Guru
	Divaso	Prepare Snacks (<i>Pakwaan</i>), mostly celebrated by Choudhary Community
August	Raksha Bandhan	
	Janmashatami	Organize <i>Bhajan/Kirtan</i> and <i>matki Fod</i> Competition organized by villagers
September	Ganesh Chouth	Worship of 10 days
	Gowad Dev	Villagers worship cow and it falls on <i>Bhadarvi Poonam</i>
October	Navratri	Devi Worship and play <i>Garba</i> and <i>Bhajan</i>
	Dussehera	Saint will collect paddy from all houses and then prepare food for all
	Sharad poornima	Plays Bhajan/Kirtan
November	Diwali	Cracks Fire, Prepare Rice Snacks, <i>Chapati</i> known as <i>Vakda Manda</i>
	Dev Diwali	People calls saint from outside and play Bhajan/Kirtan
	Padva	New Year of Gujarati's just after the day of Diwali, Purchase new cloths
	Khadi Puja	People worship Standing Crops

Source: Interview with the villagers

Note: (The tribal festivals of the villagers are especially highlighted.)

○ Migration Pattern of Selarpur village

- Migration from rural areas to urban areas has a positive effect on rural incomes, as the purpose of migration is to generally explore better employment opportunities for remitting money back home. Migration is common in the village and it is mainly cyclic. In Selarpur nearly **72% of the households have migrated for work** to either cities like Surat or they migrate to other nearby

villages for labour work out of which 25% of them are females. Migration is mainly due to push factor, the primary reason for migration is mainly due **to employment related reasons**. The other reason are lack of food availability for the poor and marginal farmers, need for money etc. Most of them are engaged in labour work and many are working as agricultural labour. 10 to 15 persons are daily migrants. During 8 month migration period only 25 to 30 % money saved out of total earning.

The major occupation is agriculture and labour. Majority of the tribal families stay at the village from June to March. They take up agriculture from **June to February** based on the availability of water and residual moisture in soil. Once the harvesting of crops is completed by February end, the families start preparing for migrating to other cities in search of work. After celebrating Holi they migrate to Surat, Kosamba and Ankleshwar and work as unskilled labourers in construction sites, factories etc. The migrated families come back to their villages by June (before onset of monsoon).

- **Period of migration**

Migration is common in the month of March, April, May as there is no work available within the village and also no cropping is done during this time. On an average a person migrate for 36 days in a month and 48% people who have migrated live in tent in cities at the places where they migrate.

- **Reasons for migration:**

- ✓ Unemployment
- ✓ Food shortage
- ✓ Debt
- ✓ Landlessness
- ✓ Low agriculture production
- ✓ Drought

- **Problems faced by the migrants at cities.**

- High cost of living

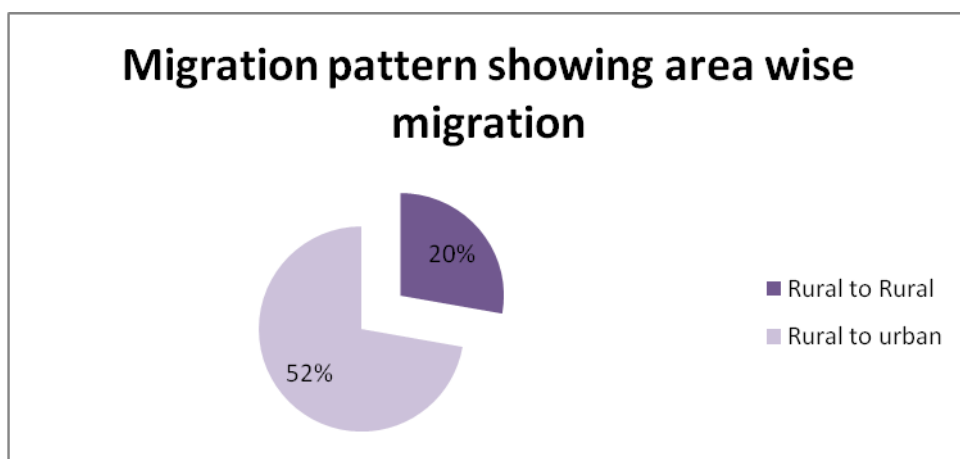
- Excess of work during migration
- Lack of proper housing facility
- Illness/ Death
- Low quality of food

Table 6: Migration details

Destination	Distance from the village	Type of work	Duration of Migration
Surat	70 KM	Labour Work	Nov.- May
Kim Chaukadi	4 KM	Local Labour Work	August-December
Jankhvav	3 KM	Local labour	“
Mangrol	22 KM	Local labourer	“
Ankleshwar	25 KM	Local Laborer in factories	“

Source: FGD

Figure 3: Migration pattern showing area wise migration



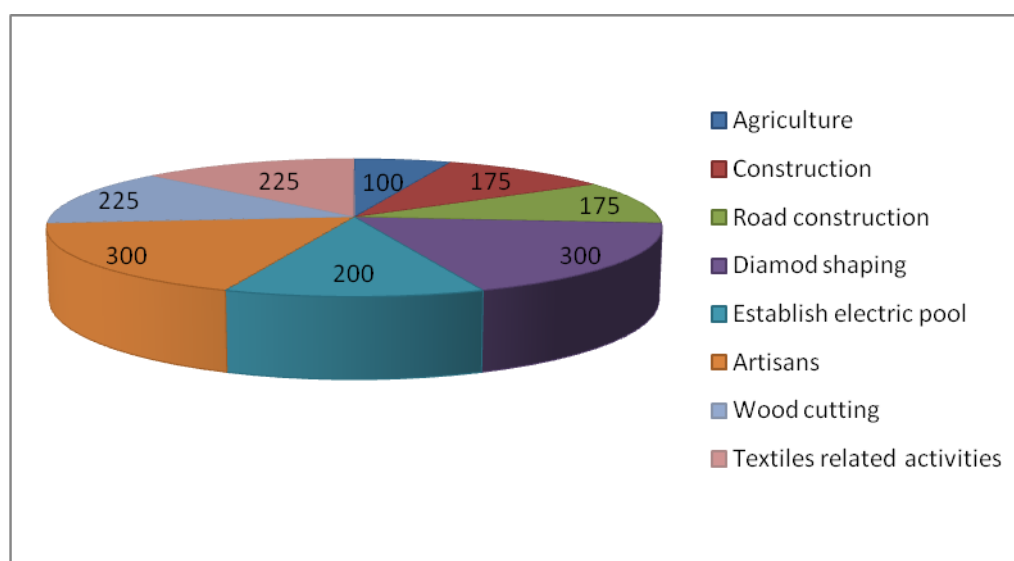
Source: FGD

Observation: The above figure suggests that 52% of the households of Selarpur village are seasonal migrants, migrating from rural to urban while only 20% of the households are daily migrants, migrating daily to nearby villages for employment through agricultural laborer or Kadiya/ Mistri work

Inference: As seen in figure 5, we can infer that a greater number of migrants go to cities in search of jobs (52%), followed by migrants from rural to rural centers (20%). This implies that employment opportunities at nearby cities like Surat are more favourable than in other villages nearby. This difference in the ability of the village to attract migrants depends on better working opportunities and a better investment climate, which in turn depends on factors like infrastructure, electricity supply, etc.

○ **Daily wages earned during Migration**

Figure 4: daily wages during migration (in Rs.)



Source: FGD

Analysis: Figure no.6 suggests that wages for artisans and diamond shaping activities are high as compared to other activities providing better source of livelihood to the people. On the other hand wages paid for activities like textiles and establishing electric pool is Rs. 225/- per day which is also a providing better livelihood option for the people. Wages for construction and wood cutting activities are Rs.175/- while the agricultural labourers get Rs. 100 per day.

Inference: The figure implies that works like artisans, diamond shaping workers, labour at textiles factory and wood cutting provide better employment opportunities to work in cities.

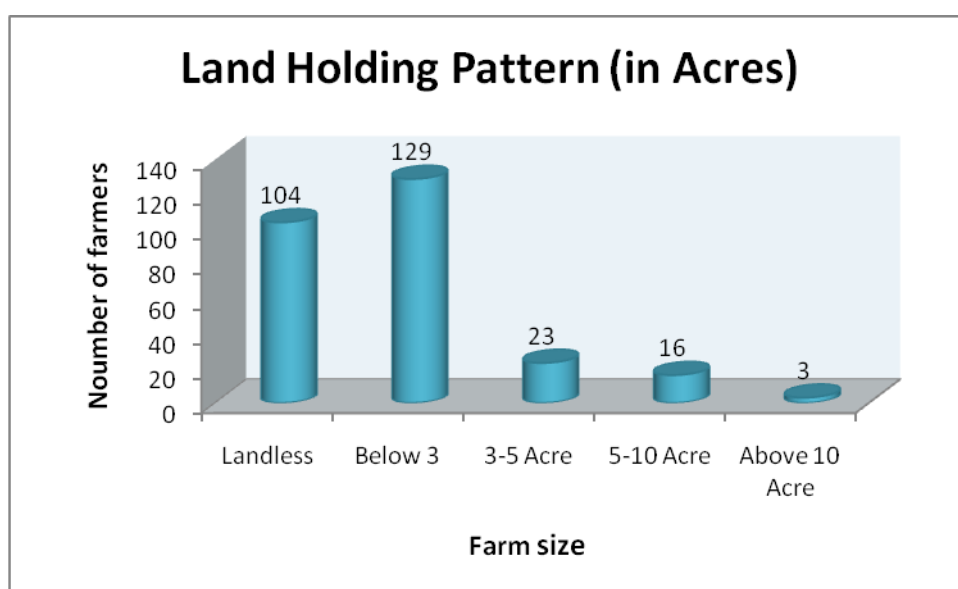
Activities like agricultural labourer, construction work etc. offer low wages to migrant who are migrating daily to other nearby villages as compared to those who are migrating to cities in search of work.

- **Socio Economic profile of the farmers**

- **Land holding pattern**

Land in rural area is more than a basic input for agriculture; it is also a symbol of security, power, prestige, and social standing. A strong attachment to land, arising from the fact that land is scarce whereas people are not, has direct economic consequence.

Figure 5: Land holding pattern



Source: PRA

Observation: The figure suggests that 129 farmers are holding land below 3 acres and are marginal farmers, 23 farmers have land holding of 3-5 acres, 16 farmers have the land holding between 5-10 acres and only 3 farmers have land holding more than 10 acres. 104 families of the village are landless with no land holding. The families who are devoid of farm land are engaged as labourer in quarry located in the village. These 104 families without any land holding comprise a hamlet came to be known as Quarry faliya.

Inference: The figure on land holding pattern implies that farmers with land below 3 acres are in majority than others, it highlights the picture of land fragmentation and uneconomic nature of

agriculture. It also depicts those small and marginal farmers who constitute a major part of our population holds only small part of the land (below 3 acre). The figure also suggests that the big farmers in the village with bigger land holdings are only few i.e. 16 and 3. (with land holding 5-10 acres and above 10 acres).

○ **Local economy**

The livelihood of the village is both primary and secondary occupation. People are engaged in mainly two types of activities namely agriculture and labour work. Villagers try to do maximum work to meet the family needs. Most of the people in the village have agricultural land as a primary source of income; apart from this some people do work as a wage labourers in government schemes or private works.. If they do not found work in village they migrate to nearby cities or towns to earn some livelihood. Since village is surrounded by forests and its eastern sides, very few villagers gather Tend leaf from there and either sell it in the market to earn some money or keep some for their own consumption.

The patterns of income of a farmer are linked to the harvest and stability of income from produce, and also largely depend on monsoons. The purchasing power of a daily wage earner on the other hand, is redefined every day. The villagers opt to go for credit purchases as these are considered to dilute his status and reputation in the village.

Table no. 7: Primary Occupation

Type of work / activity	No. of persons involved
Farmers	170
Non Agricultural labourers who are not holding any farm land	105
Salaried Job	15
Shops	8

Source: Social mapping

Observation: The table suggests that 170 persons have their primary occupation as agriculture, while 150 villagers are not engaged in agriculture as their primary occupation due to lack of land

holding, and rest 15 villagers holding few land are engaged in salaried job and 8 households have personally owned shops to augment the income.

Inference: The table implies that as agriculture is the principal occupation of the , and is now replaced by non-traditional occupations including shop, salaried jobs and non agricultural labour work. Agriculture being the main activity implies that the purchasing power of the villagers is highly unpredictable because they have no fix income. Only 15 persons are involved in salaried job implies that the literacy level is not sound in the village. While 105 persons engaged in non farm activity as their primary occupation infers that increasing number of people have given up farming on account of land fragmentation, declining profitability in the farm sector, and increasing nuclearization of families.

○ **Secondary Occupation**

There is an increasing incidence of subsidiary occupation (an occupation pursued in addition to the primary occupation) on a seasonal basis to augment income.

Table 8: Secondary Occupation Pattern at Selarpur

Type of work / activity	No. of persons involved
Agricultural labour	80
Labourers in quarry	70
Alcohol making and selling	2-3

Source: Social mapping PRA

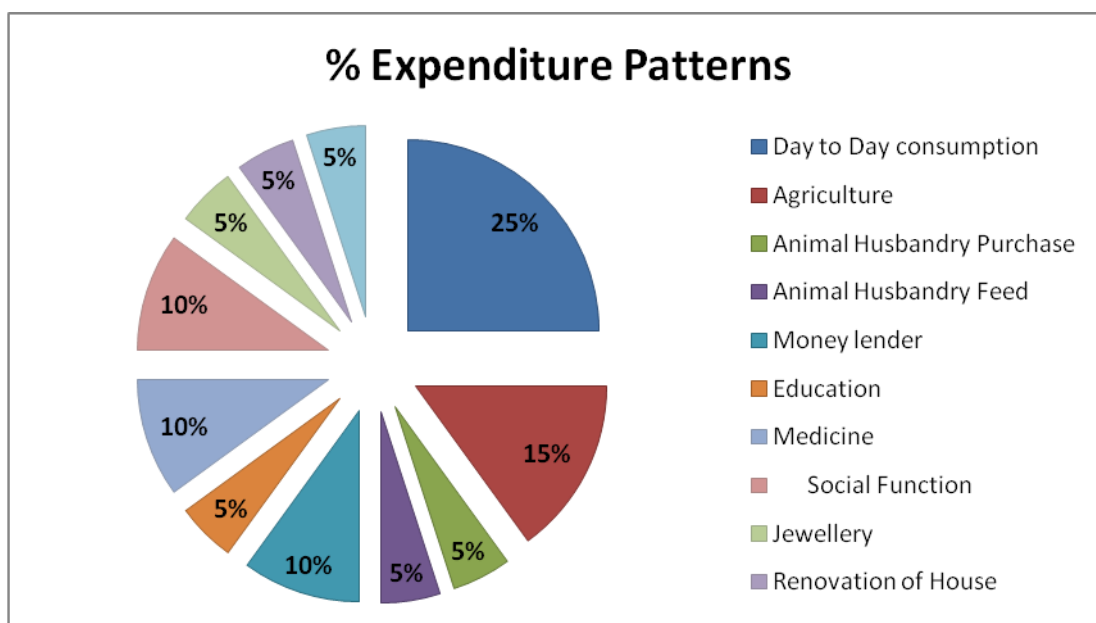
Observation: The above table 8 depicts that Agriculture labour, Labourers in quarry and alcohol making and selling are the secondary occupations of the villagers in Selarpur when the agricultural season is off, mostly during November to June. The table suggests that 80 persons are engaged as agricultural labour as their secondary occupation, 70 persons is working in quarry and 2 or 3 persons are engaged in alcohol (desi daru) business.

Inference: The table implies that the villagers are not only dependent on primary source of livelihood instead they have multiple source of livelihood available to them when the agriculture is not serving their needs. This justifies the fact that the saving habit is not consistent in the villagers due to this reason.

➤ **Income and Expenditure Pattern**

Changes in the rural economic environment have led to a healthy increase in rural income in last five years. According to the economic census report spending has also increased up to 33% as consumption increased in rural areas

Figure 6: Expenditure pattern



Source: Questionnaire

Observation: The figure depicts that day to day spending of the villagers enroll high expenditure of 25%, 15% expenditure is entailed by agricultural expenses; villagers spend 10% money on social functions, medicines and to pay credit purchased from the money lender. While the rest 5% each expenditure is on education, jeweler, house maintenance, livestock feed.

○ **Natural Resources At Selarpur**

According to the villagers, most of the agricultural land is Rainfed and the soil fertility is also not good therefore the yield per acre is less. The soil texture is loamy Murom. Depth of the soil is also shallow to moderate. Fertility of soil is also moderate; the soil is black, red and rocky in texture. The land use pattern in village is as follows:

➤ **Land Use Pattern**

Table 9: Land distribution pattern of Selarapur

S. No.	Particulars	Area(in Hectares)	Usage	Condition	Remarks
1	Irrigated land	40.77	Used mostly throughout the year.	Presently it is used for sowing vegetables and	It receives irrigation from wells through engine present at the farms
2	Un Irrigated land	298.5	Used often during monsoon (June- July)	It is used for sowing Jowar, Paddy, Pigeon pea, Black gram.	It receives irrigation through rains, Farm ponds.
3	Cultivable Waste Land	33.49	Used for growing grasses in the field	Present at a small part of the field.	Mainly used by the farmers who have large land holding, they utilize it for growing grasses and fodder for the livestock
4	Forests Land	226	Trees are present and also serve as a home for wild animals like	Forests provide fuel wood to the villagers for cooking.	As per the villagers few years back the forests is very dense but with

			wild rabbit, fox.		the deforestation activity and cutting trees for fuel wood etc. the forest area has been degraded and reduced.
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Source: Census data 2001

➤ **Forestry**

Selarpur village is surrounded by forests on its eastern sides. Though a large part of forests is depleted due to excessive use of resources but it still provides lot of tangible and intangible benefits to the villagers. Villager's gets not only fuel wood but also a number of Non timber forests produce (NTFP) like *Tend Patti* and *Mehendi* leaves which also adds to their source of livelihood. The forests also have trees of Teak, bamboo, *khakra*, *Jambuda*, *Mehendi*, *Khair*, *Mahuda*, *Bil Sagon*, and *Nilgiri* which are used as source of fuel. Forests don't have any animal species except wild pig, rabbit, monkey, fox etc... and some varieties of birds like peacock.

○ **Social Resources**

Table 10: Social Institutions at Selarpur

S. No.	Particulars	Availability	Place and Distance From The Village	Conditions
1	Panchayat Bhavan	Yes	Within the village	Satisfactory It opens on Monday and Wednesday for

				three hours.
2	Primary School	Yes	Within the village	School is in good condition with well maintained infrastructure and proper toilet facilities
3	Aanganwadi	Yes	Within the village	Satisfactorily with all basic facilities and also with nutritional supplements.
Source: Sarpanch Interview				

➤ **SHG's**

There are 5 women SHG's having bank linkages and one village farmer association (VFA) involved in farming activity.

Table 11: SHG's at the village

Name of the SHG's	Hamlets	Members	Total saving s	Savings per month	Remarks
Rashmi Sakhi Mandal	Bhagat	10	20000/-	50/- per month	Presently functional
Shakti Sakhi Mandal	Kuari	10	15000/-	30/- per month	Functional
Khusbu Sakhi Mandal	Nishal	10	15000/-	30/- per month	Functional
Kevalam Mandal	Nishal	12	20000/-	30/- per month	Functional

			-	month	
Shivkripa Bachat Mandal	Mandir	15	40000/-	50/- per month	Non Functional

Source: Interviews with the females

These SHGs which are presently functional is not involved in any income generating activities and is serving the mere purpose of providing micro credit facilities when the members of SHG are in need of money. The Shivkripa Bachat Mandal is non-functional due to inability of its members to collect money every month and run the Mandal successfully.

○ Opinion Leaders Of the Village

An opinion leader can be the Sarpanch, teacher, BDO, ETC, whose actions normally influences the other people of the village. The key persons of Selarpur are as follows:-

Table 12: Key Persons of the Village

S. No.	Particulars	Name Of The Persons	Remarks
1	Sarpanch	Kamlesh Bhai	He was elected Sarpanch one month before and is working efficiently. At present he is looking after construction of pucca houses under Indira Awas Yojna. Villagers approach him for all matters ranging from resolution of social/family conflicts, to introduction of new ideas about farming.
2	Patwari	Laxmi Ben	She is working since 3 Yrs. and Monitor four villages namely Godbar, Maandan, Selarpur, and Boriya
3	Aanganwadi Worker	Vasu Ben, and Kanta Ben	They are working efficiently and regularly attending aanganwadi. The helper Kanta ben collects children from the way to aanganwadi

			and make sure that all children regularly come to aanganwadi.
4	Bhajan Mandali	Lalita Ben	The head of the Bhajan mandli is Lalita ben. They follow <i>Santana dharma</i> and also organize <i>Bhajan</i> program on every <i>Poonam</i> night.
5	Principal	Lallu Bhai	He is working as a principal since 10 yrs. He comes from Jankhvav. He has a high motivation level for promoting education system of the village and working hard constantly to put all the systems in place. His influence is now largely restricted among school going children.
6	Milk Association	Savita ben	She is not satisfied with the functioning of the milk association as she says that even on providing cows /buffaloes to the villagers through loan the villagers are not selling the milk production to the association.

Source: Interviews with the villagers

○ Village Infrastructure

Village infrastructure focuses on infrastructural availabilities in Selarpur in terms of road connectivity, drainage, power supply, availability of quality drinking water, access to proper sanitation facilities.

➤ Road Connectivity

Road connectivity is a useful indicator of development process and access of villagers to health and market reach as well. The village is connected through a concrete road. Inside the village,

roads are both kuchha and pucca. On the basis of Transect walk it was found that 59% of village road is broken- down, 22% of road is of poor quality, 16% road is average and only 3% road is in good condition.

Inference: It implies that the tiniest villages like Selarpur with the populations of less than 500 are yet to be connected by roads.

➤ **Electrification**

There has been a considerable improvement in the pace of electricity coverage at the village households in recent years. In Selarpur, almost all household are electrified. The electricity is available approximately 24 hrs. with less frequent interruptions in a day. All the four hamlets of the village are electrified but electricity meter are not sanctioned by every household instead many household are using electricity by taking power linkages from other household illegally.

➤ **Drainage**

Drainage is a serious problem within the village because there is lack of drainage line on both sides of the road; even road is kuchha on some places. That is why; water stagnation is a serious problem in the village; especially during rainy season which also invites monsoon diseases like Malaria and Diarrhoea.

➤ **Communication**

There is no land line phone available in this village. Mobile phone network are available with almost 95% of population of Selarpur. The village has network connectivity of BSNL, Vodafone, Reliance CDMA & GSM, Airtel and Idea. Another medium of communication within the village are local newspaper namely *Sandesh*, *Divya Bhaskar*. Television is also found available in 5% of household which satisfies the communication medium for them.

➤ **Drinking Water**

The village has 18 hand pumps for the drinking purposes of which 8 are not functional. There are few household which are little far away from the hand pump and well therefore they face a lot of problem for drinking water. There is a rapid fall in water level of the water table during summer season, creating problem for drinking. Village also has 6 open wells of which three wells provide water during summer season. The water in two of the open wells is present throughout the year and is used by most of the villagers for drinking and other domestic purposes and rest of the

open wells are of private use. Most of the household use water from an open well for drinking purposes while others use water from hand pump for drinking purposes. Few households complained about the distant location of the hand pump.

Figure 7: Water source both for livestock and humans.



Figure 8: Drinking water source (presently non functional)



Figure 9: Drinking water through public wells



○ **Housing Pattern of the village**

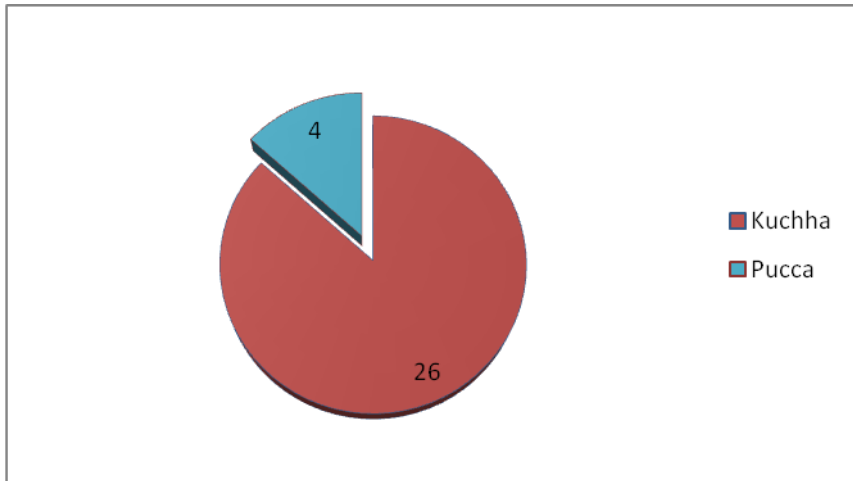
House constitutes the basic requirements for village populace. The houses in the village are closely located alongside the road of the village. Few houses of the village are pucca houses and rest of them are thatched made from mud, cow dung, logs, etc. The walls of kuchha houses are plastered with mud, roofs are made up of logs on them. Villagers keep their houses clean by coating the floor regularly with cow dung or mud.

Houses lack window for ventilation. The housing area in few households includes kitchen garden covering an area of 1413. In most of the household average no. of rooms are 3 except in few household having two rooms. The houses are more in width than in length. In almost every household the animal living is situated just after the entrance.

Figure 10: Kuchha house at Selarpur



Figure 11: Type of housing



Source: Questionnaire

Inference: The figure implies that in Selarpur kuchha house residency is more prevalent than pucca.

Under Indira Awas Yojna construction of pucca houses for BPL household envisaged is in process.

○ **Social Infrastructure**

Social infrastructure focuses on educational and health infrastructure of the village.

➤ **Educational Infrastructure**

There is one Primary school within the village which was established in 1958. The Primary School located at Selarpur has education till class Eight. There are Ten Teachers in the school. 228 students have been enrolled in various classes of the school, out of which 123 are boys and 105 are girls. The school has availability of school infrastructure and teachers. Middle school is situated in the neighbouring village *Zankhvav* which is almost 3kms. away from Selarpur. High school is situated at Jankhvav which is almost 3 kms away from the village namely Shree Tirupati high school, Vivekanand Vidya Mandir, Sharda Gram Shree CC Shroff Vividhlakshmi Vinaymandir. The school has been provided under Midday meal facilities provided for children under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. There is no toilet facility within the school for the students. Nearby colleges from the village Selarpur are Maniva Bhulava Narsingh College, Bardoli, P.T. Sarvajanik College of Science, Surat, BV Patel Institute of Business Management Computer & Information Technology College.

During our village stay and interaction with the head of the Midday meal scheme in the school and also with the parents; we noticed that in spite of the good facilities provided within the school; the learning of the students is not up to the mark due to negligence of both parents and the students. As parents went to the fields/Farm for work they are unable to give attention to their children about studies. The condition is such that many of the parents are unaware of the standards in which their wards are studying.

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➤ **Aanganwadi**

The aanganwadi is established in the year, in the village. Aanganwadi are located in kuari faliya and Nishal faliya within the village. 135 children are presently enrolled in two Aanganwadi centres. Aanganwadi worker and ASHA are in village itself and working efficiently. In kuari faliya the AWW is Sushila ben and helper is Shanta ben. In Nishal faliya the AWW is Kanta ben and her helper is Vasu ben. They provide services like supplementary nutrition, Non formal Pre-school education, Immunization, Health check up, Referral services, Nutrition and Health education.

○ **Health Infrastructure At Selarpur**

As the village faces the problem of low agriculture productivity due to rainfed agriculture, Selarpur faces similar kind of problem with health related issues. Majority of the children are malnourished due to lack of awareness among the parents about nutritional requirements. Children of the age group between 1- 3yrs. and 3-5 yrs. are not including milk in their dietary requirements. Also the other major reason for malnourishment is lack of purchasing power of the villagers to purchase milk and nutritional supplements, fruits for the family.

There is no health facility available in the village. The primary health centre (PHC) is located 3km away from the village. According to the villagers the PHC is running well and no. of doctors is adequate and all health facilities are in good condition. General fever, Malaria, TB, Diarrhoea are common in the village. There is an ASHA worker who provides vaccination to the children and also informs people about different diseases.

➤ **Agricultural Pattern**

Agriculture is mostly rainfed. Agriculture practices are often traditional in nature and labour intensive. Agriculture is mainly Rainfed due to non- availability of water for irrigation. It is found that soil texture is blackish to red loamy and even rocky at some places. Though, some of the farmers use urea along with cow dung as fertilizers; however application of cow dung is found to be prevalent in the village. Most of the crops produced are consumed only a small part of it is sold in the local market or to the VFA.

As per Panchayat, only 5 % area is irrigated and 95% area is rainfed. The quality of soil is medium to poor. Majority of the farmlands are sloppy, causing erosion of top soil thereby affecting the productivity of the soil. As the practices followed in Agriculture are traditional, hardly any improvement has been observed in crop as well as farm land productivity. Usage of fertilizer in agriculture is very limited – not only by choice but due to lack of investment capacity also. The grains saved for consumptions are used as seed, which further hampers the crop productivity. The major crops are: Paddy, Red gram (*Tuar*), Groundnut, Sorghum (*Jowar*) and Wheat. The table below explains the productivity situation of the farm lands of Selarpur:-

Table: 13 Average Agricultural productions

S.No.	Crop	Area (in ha.)	Average Productivity
1	Paddy	45	11
2	Jowar (Sorghum)	100	2.75
3	Tuar (Pigeon Pea)	55	2.5
4	Ground nut	70	9.5
5	Wheat	30	10

Source: Questionnaire

Villagers also practice mixed cropping in their farms/ cultivable land. They practice mixed farming with following combinations of the crop.

Table 14: Mixed cropping Pattern

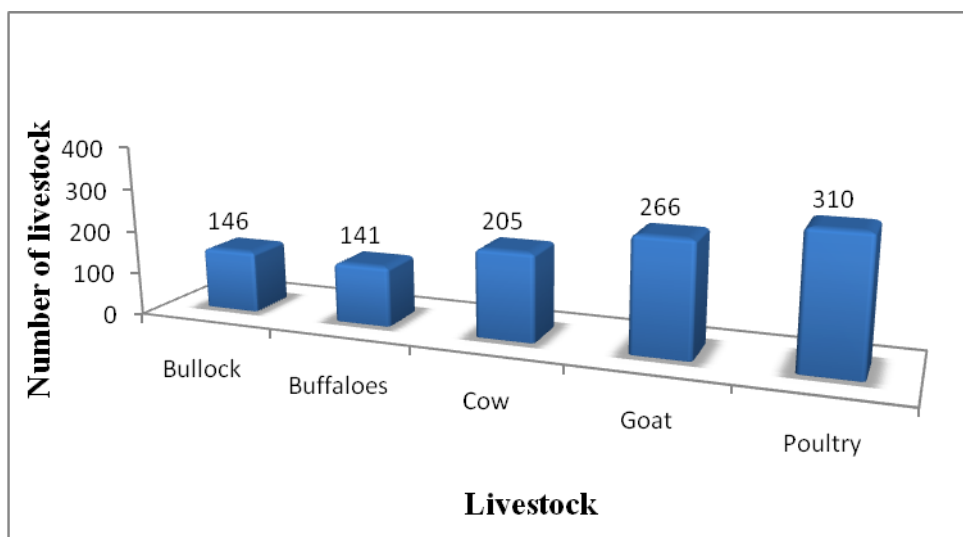
S.No.	Crops Grown in Mixed Farming	Farm Practitioners
1	Sorghum+ Black Gram+ Pigeon pea	Mostly practiced by small and marginal farmers in their rainfed lands.
2	Soybean + Sorghum	Oftenly practiced.
3	Pea+ Mustard	Rarely practiced
4	Wheat + Mustard	Rarely Practiced due to irrigation constraints in their farms.
5	Groundnut + onion	Very few farmers practice this combination because this type of mixed cropping requires good irrigation facility and only rare farmers can afford to cultivate groundnut and onion together.

Source: Interviews

➤ **Livestock composition at Selarpur**

In Selarpur village, there is only one milk co-operative society. On an average there are two milking animals. Agricultural waste material i.e. Paddy, *Bhusa* used as fodder for the cattle's. The livestock composition of the village is shown below in figure 15.

Figure 12: Composition of livestock in the village



Source: PRA

Inference: Figure 15 suggests that villagers are keeping poultry and goats in their homes in large number to earn income from them, i.e. when they are in immediate cash need. Cow, Buffaloes are usually kept by the villagers to sell milk in the milk association or to local market to generate income. Bullock is kept by the villagers for weeding and ploughing activities of the farm and also they are given at rent to other farmers for farm activities.

➤ **Marketable Production of Crops**

The nearest market available for the villagers is at Jankhvav which is 3 km away from the village. The market is closed on Sunday. Every household of the village go to this market for purchasing products for the whole week. The market is very huge containing almost all products required by the villagers from fruits, vegetables, sweets, clothes, soaps & detergents make up, medicines etc. Many villagers sold their agricultural produce in this market. Villagers access the market usually by walking with their family.

Table 15: Marketable surplus

S. No.	Crop	Avg. of Product ion Market able (Qtl)	Place	Distanc e from village (KM)	Service given by buyer	Problems Faced during selling
1	Paddy	1.98	Jankhvav, Maandvi	3	No	Autonomous market for buyers.
2	Tuar	1.87	"	"	"	
3	Arad	0.65	"	"	"	

4	Jowar	0.33	"	"	"	villagers have no say for the price of crop what they want variation in input and output costs . Inappropriate behaviour of the buyers. Distress selling
5	Groundnut	1.4	"	"	"	

Source: Questionnaire

➤ **Financial Resources**

Credit

a) Trader/ Money lender

There is no money lender in the village from whom Selarpur people are availing credit facilities. Instead they are keeping their credit due on the shopkeepers in Jankhvav market from where they purchase their groceries. While purchasing grocery items from these shops villagers often let some amount to be due on them and this is a kind of credit they take from shopkeepers; which villagers pay in instalment. The amount credited in this way is around Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 8000/-.

b) Friends/ Acquaintances

Selarpur people take credit from their friends and relatives within the village for purposes like Marriage, festivals, for paying school fees etc. The amount credited from friends and acquaintances is around Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000.

c) Banks

There is only one Co-operative bank located near the village in Jankhvav which is 2 km away from the village. Other banks present in Jankhvav are Bank of Baroda, HDFC and ICICI. Villagers are availing facilities of these banks for taking loan for the purpose of purchasing two wheeler and livestock. The amount credited from banks for the same purposes is about Rs. 20000- Rs. 30000/-.

➤ **Government Schemes Functioning in Selarpur**

- **Poverty Alleviation Program**

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is running in the village. Currently it is working on water availability by digging wells throughout the village. It provides Rs. 120/- guaranteed employment to the villagers and is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme functioning in the village.

- **Indira Awas Yojna**

Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) is also running in the village under which around 122 houses are constructed till date and of which few are still under construction. This scheme has actually benefitted many BPL household of Selarpur village. Ceiling on construction assistance under the IAY currently is Rs. 25,000/- per unit for the plain areas.

- **Janani Suraksha Yojna**

JSY was found to be running Successfully in the village, under which women's who are performing institution delivery are paid Rs. 700/- and 48 hours post natal care in the health institution.

- **Total Sanitation Campaign**

Under TSC two years ago a small toilets made of iron plates have been constructed outside each household envisaged. But it was found unacceptable by the villagers with constraints of space and problems faced by the villagers during rainy season.

Figure 13: Toilets made under TSC scheme



Source: Observation

➤ **Status of Women**

A Focus group discussion was carried on to know the women status in Selarpur. The table below suggests the findings of the discussion:

Table 16: Women Status

Women's participation in Panchayat elections	Women's actively participate in local elections of the post like ward mantra; and their votes are not controlled by men.
Agriculture	Work is divided equally between men and women of sowing seeds, removing weeds from the crops and harvesting of crops while men do the extra work of ploughing the fields.
Land	Both men and women have equal ownership on their ancestral land, both gets equal amount of land.
Labour	Both men and women receives equal wages for labour work
Marriage	Girl is not forced for marriage by the parents. Girl is free to choose the person of her choice but inter caste marriage is not permitted.

Education	Due to government schemes of free education, girls are given facilities of bicycle, dress, Books, Mid day meal therefore most of the girls go to school
Family Planning	Women are free to decide the number of children she should have.
Dowry	There is no system of dowry within the village. Girl's parents are not forced to give some kind of dowry to boy's family. Marriage takes place without the settlement of dowry.
Decision making	Males are the main decision maker in the family though females of the house also participate and they are asked before making some decision. Women also participate in decision making in the family.
Control over finance	Head of the family have control over the finance, most often males are the head of the family

Source: FGD

➤ **Gender Clock**

Table 17:- Daily Routine Activities of the villagers

Time	Activities of female	Time	Activities of male
4:00- 5:00 am	Wake up	4:00- 5:00 am	Wake up
5:00- 6:00am	Go for toilet, bringing water, cleaning house, cleaning utensils	5:00- 6:00am	Go to toilet, brush teeth and go to field/farm for inspection
6:00- 8:00am	Preparing tea, bathing , cooking.	6:00-8:00am	Have tea and take animals for grazing, milk animals.
8:00- 9:00am	Serving food, send children to school/ Aanganwadi, take breakfast & go to farm /labour work	8:00-9:00am	Take bath, breakfast and go to work/ farm

9:00-12:00am	Field /farm / labour work / household work	9:00-12:00am	Farm/ labour work
12:00-1:00am	Half of them come back from farm and take lunch .and half of them are still engaged in labour work	12:00-1:00am	Come back from farm/work, take lunch and go back to farm/ work
1:00-5:00am	Do household work	1:00-5:00am	Farm /labour work
5:00-6:00am	Bringing water, cleaning utensils	5:00-6:00am	Come back from farm
7:00-8:00am	Cooking	7:00-8:00am	Get fresh, have tea and gather to chat with friends /neighbors
8:00-9:00am	Dinner/ watch TV	8:00-9:00am	Dinner/ watch TV
9:00-5:00am	Sleep	9:00-5:00am	Sleep

Source: Informal Interview and Observation

➤ **Period of Happiness and Sorrow Of the villagers**

Table 18: **Happy and sorrow period**

Indicator	Season	Reason
☺	Jan- Feb	Good climate Greenery
☹	May- June	Very hot climate, Prevalence of disease

☹	June- July July – August	No work , No money
Average	Feb- Mar Apr- May	Availability of food

Source: Informal Interviews and unobtrusive observation

➤ **SWOT Analysis of the village Selarpur**

Table 19: **SWOT**

Strength	Weakness
Land Forests Nuclear Family	Lack of water and irrigation equipments Low wage payment Low saving habit Illiteracy
Demand for agriculture Presence of Jankhvav market Presence of stone mill(kuari) Road connectivity Government schemes Reliance bij initiative	Job Insecurity Natural calamities
Opportunities	Threats

Source: Observation

Chapter 4: Rural Action Component – Toked Village

4.1: Introduction

Toked is a Village in Mandvi Taluka in Surat District in Gujarat State. Toked is 18.6 km far from its Taluka Mandvi. Toked is located 40.2 km distance from its District Main City Surat. It is located 214 km distance from its State Main City Gandhinagar. Other villages in Mandvi Taluka are Amalsadi, Amba, Antroli, Badtal, and Baudhan.

Near By Villages of this Village with distance are Madharkui (2 kms.) ,Borigala(2.6 kms.) ,Patal (2.9 kms.) ,Verakui (3.6 kms.) ,Fali (3.7 kms.), Towns Near By Mangrol(11.7 kms.) ,Mandvi(18.6 kms.) ,Kamrej (22.8 kms.) ,Bardoli(27.9 kms.).

The village is divided into two hamlets (faliya) namely Post office faliya, Nishad faliya. It has an area of about 619.08 hectares. Toked village consists of four hamlets namely **Post office** hamlet, **Nishal** hamlet, **Kadvadi** hamlet and **Jagadiya** hamlet. Since Toked is a very big village; Jagadiya and Kadvadi hamlets itself constitutes a village equal to Toked. In this study about village profile of Toked village, only post office and **Nishal** hamlets have been included. The data in this study about different aspects of Toked village are only related to these two hamlets excluding **Jagadiya** and **Kadvadi** hamlets respectively.

Toked village farmer association formed under Philanthropic Organization Reliance Foundation Mission BIJ located at Netrang Cluster. Reliance Foundation is promoting Mission BIJ program in Toked village with a view to improve traditional farming practices and also in a way that sustainable agricultural practices proves beneficial for the marginal farmers. It pursues this goal with the help of collaboration and indigenous knowledge systems through a network of its organization and individuals interested in making difference in their lives.

In the Village Toked we stayed with the host family of Shree Abhaysingh Bhai Choudhary who is a driver by occupation. The duration of 7 days from May 1st to May 7th was spent in Toked for completing an exploratory study on village profile. In this report we endeavour to narrate and analyze our observations and learning during this stint in the village.

- **History of the village**

The village Toked came into existence around 50- 100 years ago when a few families from nearby village came and settled in the region. Better opportunities and future prospects families settled here and this is how the village started.

- **Agro- Climatic Factors**

Agriculture in the village is fully dependent on monsoons and there is only few irrigated land in the village. This year the rainfall was uneven due to which the agricultural production was very less of the major food crops like Jowar, Tuver, and Paddy. There used to be the moderate and timely rainfall in the past years. People considered rainfall important for the cultivation of sugarcane, Wheat, Paddy as water helps in retaining moisture due to which fertility of the land is maintained.

- **Temperature**

Temperature of the village Toked is going on considerable change due to ecological disturbances. The temperature of the area varies from as low as 6 degrees Celsius in winters to as high as 50 degrees Celsius in summers. The villagers, especially the older ones told us that they are experiencing an increase in the temperature of this place year by year.

- **Source of Irrigation**

The Major source of Irrigation in the Toked is Wells dug in the farms. The water is provided in to the farms through engines / Bore wells made available in the farms. Few farmers have the irrigation source in their farms and most of them are devoid of irrigation facilities.

- **Agricultural Activities**

Most of the people are dependent on agriculture; agricultural practices are traditional in nature and labour intensive. Agriculture is mainly rainfed due to non- availability of water for irrigation purposes. The soil texture is mostly Goraru, red and even black at some places. Though some of the farmers use urea along with cow dung as fertilizers; however the use chemical fertilizers is also found prevalent in the village. Most of the crops produced are consumed only a small part of them are sold in the local market. On an average the productivity per acre is:-

Table 20: Average productivity per acre

Crops	Productivity (Qtl.)
Sorghum	1040.714
Pigeon Pea	231.168
Black Gram	130.401
Paddy	1312.492

Source: Farmers profile questionnaire

○ **Farm Machinery**

There are various kinds of farm machinery used by the farmers in operation of their agricultural farms. Farm tools like wooden plows, Khedut Sickle, Agricultural hoe harrow, Cultivator, Chisel plow, tractor, rotavator, seed drill, sprayer, JCB, Thresher etc. are used. Agricultural hoes having sharp blade find their application in removal of weeds & unwanted crops and creation of narrow furrows and shallow trenches for planting.

4.2: Demography of the Tuked village

Tuked village consists of four hamlets in the village-post office faliya, School (Nishal) faliya, Kadvadi faliya and Jagadiya faliya. The village is mainly inhabited by tribal families. Choudhary, Vasava and Gamit tribes are the inhabitants of Tuked. The population of this village is approximately 1068 (Males- 486, Females- 582) spread in 211 households. The village enjoys healthy sex ratio of 1198: 1000 which is remarkably above the national average of 933: 1000.

Table 21: Household and Population distribution Of Tuked

Caste – wise Distribution				Total No. Of Household	No. Of Males	No. Of Females	Total Population
Choudhary	Vasava	Gamit	Others	211	486	582	1068
140	33	35	3				

Source: PRA

Inference: Table 21 suggests that on the basis of caste wise distribution the village is dominated by choudhary tribe as compared to Vasava and Gamit tribe; other social groups include Kathiyavadi and Marwari who have earlier permanently migrated from Rajasthan and Sourashtra part of Gujarat to this village.

The village enjoys healthy sex ratio of 1198: 1000 which is remarkably above the national average of 933: 1000.

○ **Caste and Class Structure**

The village Tuked is inhabited only by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. There is no other caste which lives in the village. In all there are 2 Scheduled Caste persons and 2050 persons of Scheduled tribes. There is only one *Harijan* family in the village.

The basic occupation of all the village families is agriculture. Land holding pattern is more or less similar with almost all family households having considerable land holding. Later due to divisions of land among family members large piece of land reduced to small land holding. Apart from agriculture there is no other sustainable source of livelihood. Few families' male members work as agricultural labourers, local labourers during harvesting season.

4.3: Cultural Aspects of the village

The village has its own culture and celebrates the festivals in different seasons and other occasions with zeal and enthusiasms, as only way of recreation in such a tough life is festivals only. The village has Hindu culture and they adhere to concept of Santana Dharma. People are god fearing and religious. The major religions followed are Hindu and Christian. Few of the tribal families, who were originally Hindu, have accepted Christianity. The Hindu tribal families believe in a local Deity ***Amba maa***, and occasionally visits her temple located at the mountain within the village itself. The villagers are also the followers of ***Sanatan Dharma*** and worship ***Karunasagar maharaja***; regularly offering their prayers to him in the temple within the village.

○ **Marriages**

Marriages in the village are celebrated as an occasion of social gathering. One important custom attached with the marriage is that Choudhary community boy/ girl cannot marry Vasava or Gamit Boy and girl. Marriage is permitted between individual communities only. Marriages are

completed in 2 days. On the first day Pithi, Mandap, and Sangeet is organized after that Feast is organized for the relatives. On the 2nd day Marriage is completed and sweets along with Lapsi and Monthar are distributed. In marriages entire village participate as single family and offers whatever service possible. Marriages are also important in social context as they help in building economic and political linkages among the villages, family etc.

- **Birth of the child**

There are some traditions attached with the birth of the child in the village. Whenever a child is born whether a girl/ boy a Poojan takes place within the family and then family members go to temple at the top of mountains and worship over there. Women are not allowed to go into the kitchen till one month and 15 days and cannot prepare food for the family. On the day of birth of the child sweets are distributed in the village. Mundan of the child takes place after 2 years. Girls are treated equally as boys and there is no discrimination between the two.

4.4: Socio –economic Profile of Tuked

- **Introduction**

To study the socio economic profile of the village we choose the random sampling method where we selected sample of 30 farmers from the village. The sample shows the representation of caste and economic status also. For collecting information about economic status we first preferred to do wealth ranking of the villagers and then we choose our sample of 30 farmers.

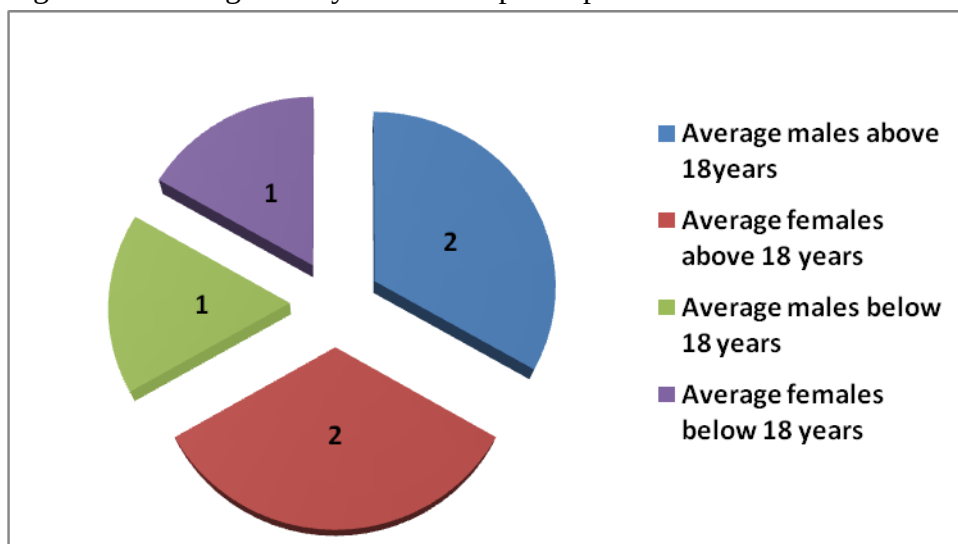
A broad view of socio economic parameters of the respondents studied here included, family size and occupation, Farm size, sour, irrigation status, livestock herd kept were some other variables studied as they have significant impact on decision making of the farmers.

- **Family Size**

The major human resource in agriculture comes from the family itself. The village has 1068 population of which 172 are engaged in farming and the rest depend upon off farm employment. A glance at family size and occupation of sample respondents is very essential. Typically larger family size has higher proportion of children. About three fourth of adult male and female stay on agriculture for the main source of livelihood while the rest one fourth moves to alternative employments as per the villagers. Also as the family size increases, so does the family expenditure increases. An important dimension of the family structure was explored during the

study that villagers are gradually moving from large joint families to the individualized joint families' i.e. families staying together but using separate kitchens.

Figure 14: Average family size of sample respondents



Source: Questionnaire

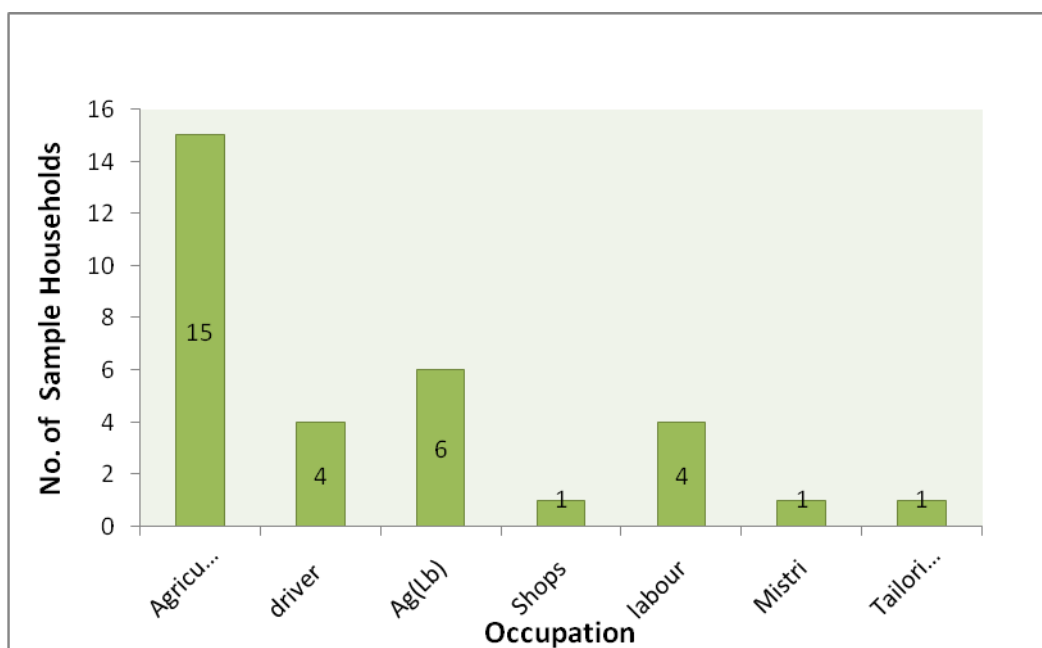
Observation: Figure 22 depicts that on an average there are 2 males and females above 18 years of age and 1 male and female below 18 years of age in a family.

Inference: The figure implies that on an average there are 5 members in a family. Large family size also implies that these families have more bread winners for the family which translate into higher family income and, thus, greater expenditure of the family.

○ **Local Economy**

The depletion of natural resource particularly the availability of water, that is used to sustain people's livelihood, has resulted in major changes in people's occupation and livelihood patterns. Currently majority of the population rely on agriculture as their primary occupation. There is seasonal variation in income with greater earning during August to November from like cotton, sugarcane harvested between these months. This is the period when the farmers make their principal earning.

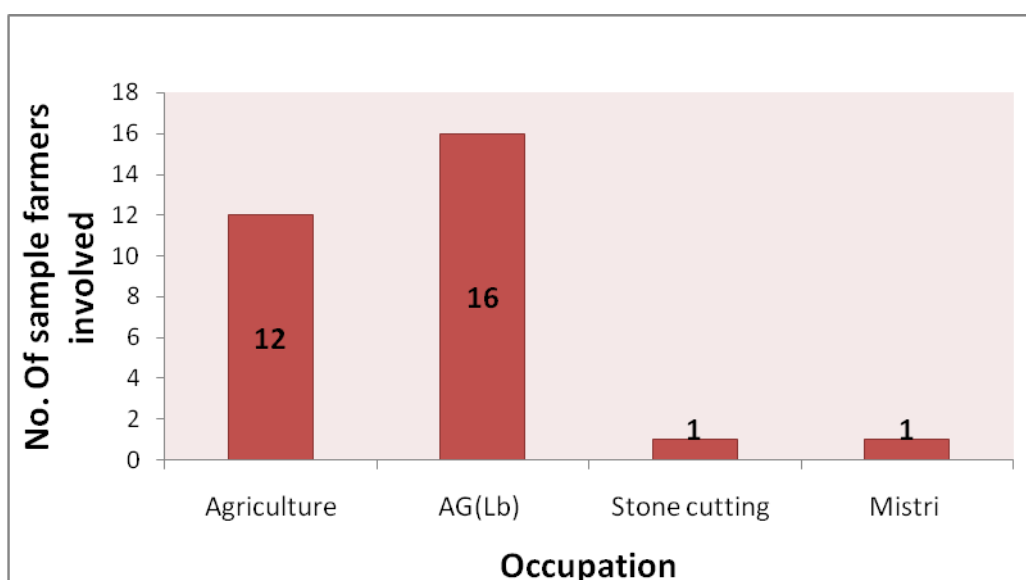
Figure 15: Primary occupation



Source: Questionnaire

Inference: The figure 2 implies that agriculture remains the primary occupation source for many households who hold land while driver, agricultural labour and labour work are also primary occupation for those having small lands. Shops, tailoring, mistri work are primary occupation for the villagers who are landless, i.e. holding no farm land.

Figure 16: Secondary Occupation



Source: Questionnaire

Observation: From figure 24 it can be inferred that village families are also engaged in secondary occupation to earn income when the agricultural season is off. It was found that of the

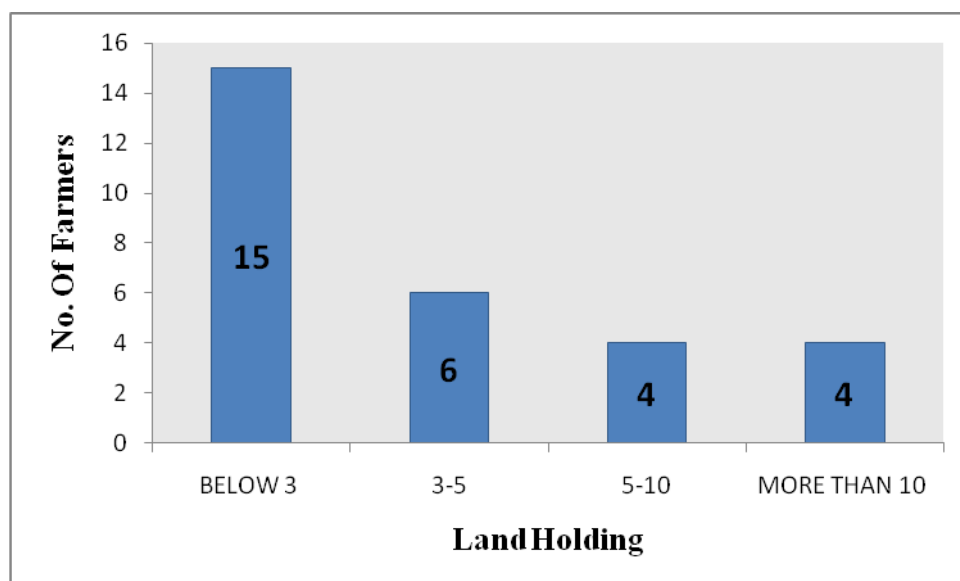
30 sample respondents, 12 families are there who are doing agriculture as their secondary occupation instead of having their own farm because of rainfed agriculture and paucity of fund to fulfil the farm needs. 16 families are generating income by working as agricultural labourers and few families are doing diamond cutting and mistri work as alternative occupation. Agricultural labourers are the next occupation preferred by the villagers to earn livelihood within the village.

Inference: It also implies that agricultural labour work fulfils the immediate cash needs of the villagers as they are paid on daily basis for their work.

○ **Land Holding**

Farmer's livelihoods, security, prosperity and sentiments are intrinsically linked to land. Farmers tend to regard land as their valuable asset and also they appreciate the emotional bond which they have with their land. Therefore villagers can be segmented on the basis of land holding size into the categories: large farmer, medium farmer, small farmer and marginal farmer.

Figure 17: Land holding Pattern



Source: Questionnaire

Observation: Figure 25 suggests that 15 sample respondents of the village are holding land below 3 acres, 6 farmers have land holding between 3 to 5 acres, 4 farmers have land holding between 5 to 10 acres while only 4 sample respondents have land above 10 acres.

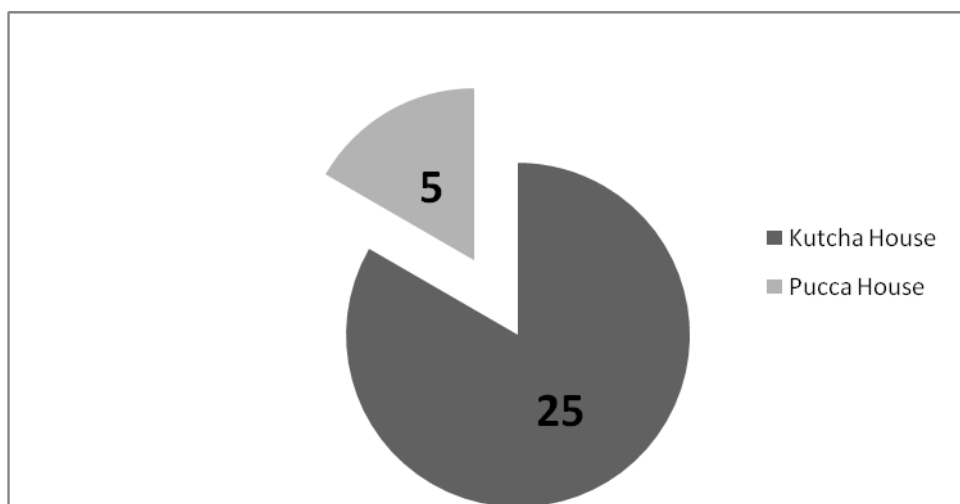
Inference: It implies that 50% of the village farmers are marginal farmers having land holding below 3 acres, 20% of the villagers are small farmers having land holding between 3 to 5 acres,

13 % of villagers are medium farmers with land holding between 5 to 10 acres while only 13% of the villagers are big farmers having land holding 10 or above 10 acres.

○ **Family Assets Of Sample Respondents**

I) Type of Housing

Figure 18: Type of Housing



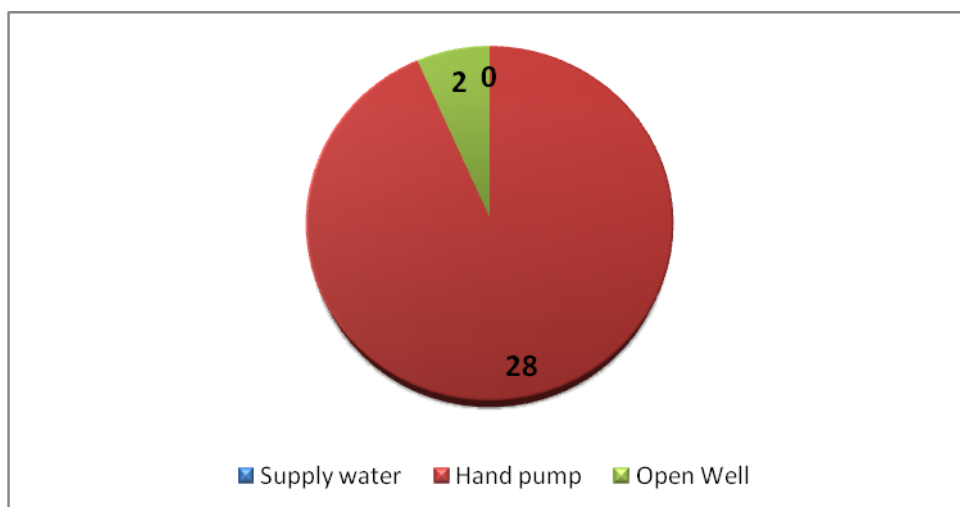
Source: Questionnaire

Observation: The figure suggest that out of 30 sample respondents only 5 of them live in kuchha house while 25 of the sample respondents live in pucca houses. Indira Awas Yojna and Sardar Awas Yojna were found to be functioning in the village. With the help of these schemes many pucca houses were made in the village.

Inference: It can be inferred from the figure 26 that 16% of the village population still lives in kuchha houses while 83%of the village population are availing pucca house facilities.

II) Drinking Water Facilities

Figure 19: Drinking water sources



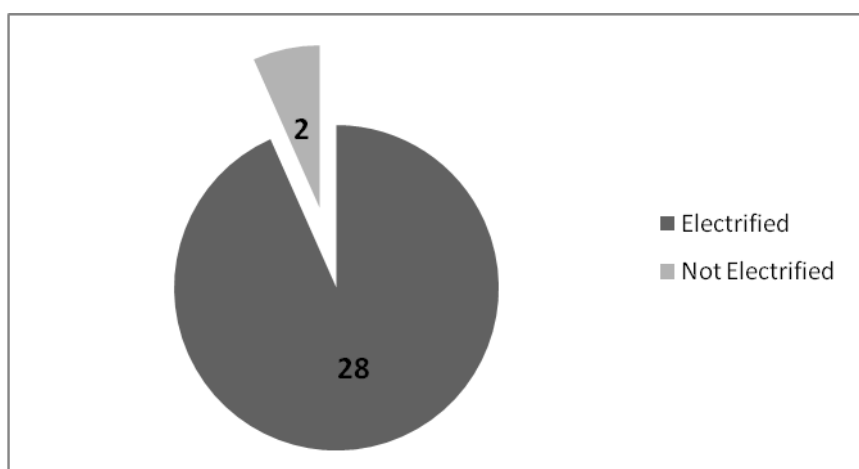
Source: Questionnaire

Observation: The villagers are availing the drinking water facilities from hand pump. 28 sample respondents are availing the drinking water facilities from hand pump while only 2 of the respondent family are getting drinking water from open well. The drinking water facility through supply pump is absent in the village. No families enjoy supply water facility direct into their home.

Inference: It implies that 93% of the villagers are using hand pump for drinking water, while the rest 7% of the villagers are using open wells for drinking water.

III) Electricity

Figure 20: Electricity supply



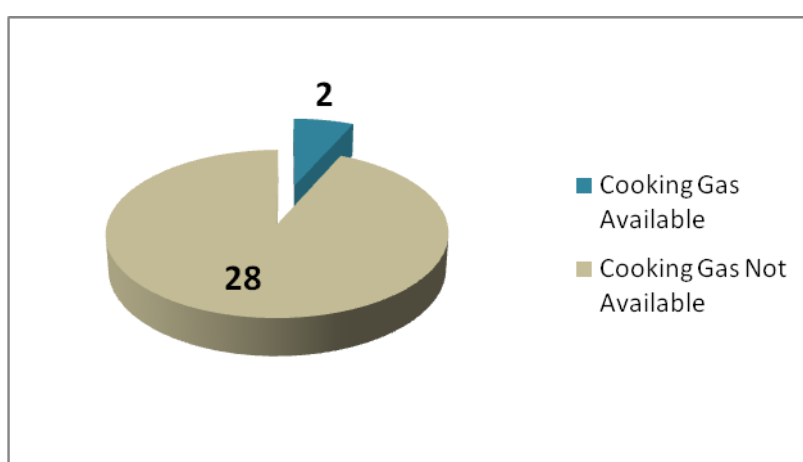
Source: Questionnaire

Observation: Of the 30 households surveyed only 2 households are not electrified while the rest 28 households are electrified.

Inference: It implies that 93% of the village households are availing power supply to their households while only 7% of the households are devoid of it. Within the 93% of village households availing power supply, only few of the households are having meter connections at their homes and paying the electricity bill while the rest of the households are using power supply illegally in their homes.

IV) **Cooking Gas**

Figure 21: Cooking gas availability



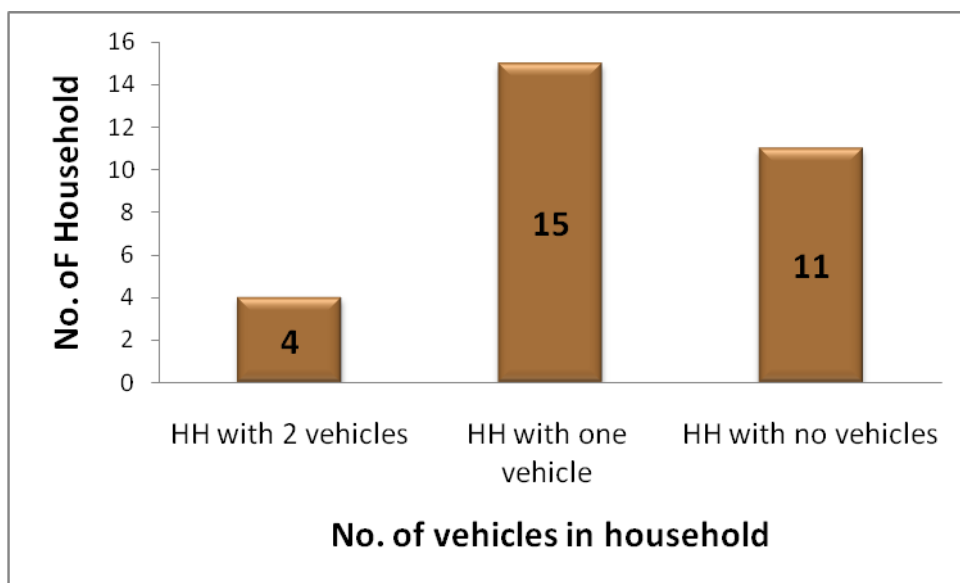
Source: Questionnaire

Observation: From the figure 29 it can be observed that the cooking gas availability is there in only two respondent household while 28 household don't have cooking gas facility with them.

Inference: It implies that 93% villagers still prefer cooking food with the help of fuel wood, kerosene while only 7% can afford cooking gas at their homes.

V) Vehicles

Figure 22: Vehicle availability at village households



Source: Questionnaire

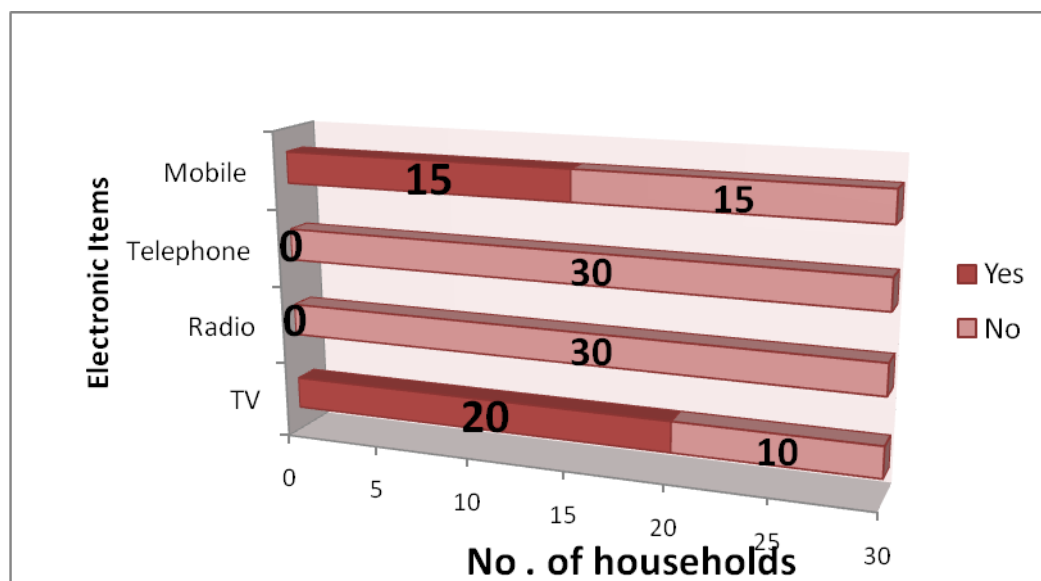
(Note: The statement written in the graph viz... One vehicle and two vehicle means either the household owe a motorcycle or a cycle.)

Observation: Figure 30 suggests that only 4 families have two vehicles which include one bike and one bicycle, 15 families owe only one vehicle which can be a motorcycle or a bicycle, and the rest 11 families are devoid of vehicles.

Inference: It can be inferred from the figure that only 13% of the village households have both either bike or bicycle in their homes, 50 % of the households have at least one vehicle in their homes and rest 37% of village households are not having any vehicle in their homes.

VI) Availability of Electronic items

Figure 23: Availability of electronic items



Source: Questionnaire

Observation and Inference: Figure 31 suggests that 15 families have mobile phone accessibility while 15 are devoid of the same which shows that villagers have good accessibility and acceptability for the mobile phone.

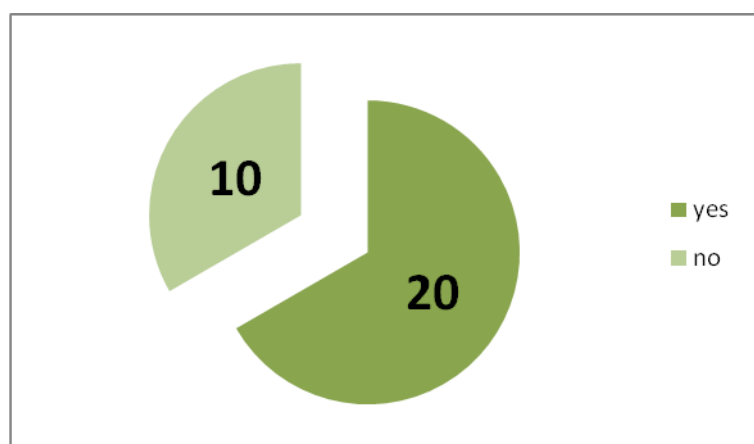
Landline service has never reached the village and none of the sample respondents have landline facilities with them.

Radio has also lost interests among the villagers. This is due to the coming of mobile phones.

Television is present in 20 sample families while rest 10 families are not having television.

VII) Separate Cattle Shed

Figure 24: Availability of Separate cattle shed



Source: Questionnaire

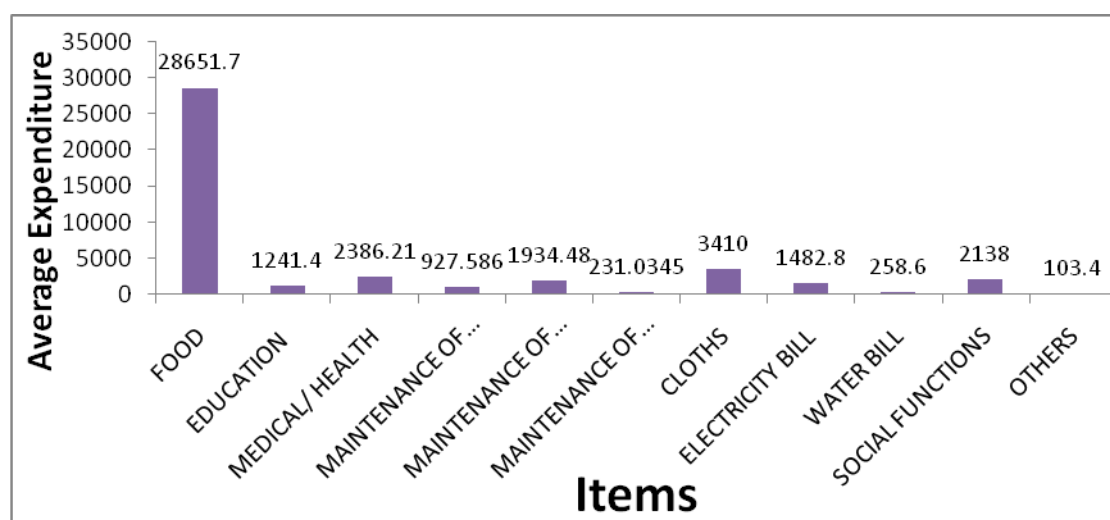
Observation: Figure 32 depicts that 20 families have separate cattle shed for keeping their cattle's while 10 families are devoid of separate cattle shed for keeping their livestock.

Inference: It implies that 67% of the village households have separate kuchha/ pucca cattle shed besides their homes while 33% of the village households are not having separate cattle shed besides their homes to keep cattle. It can be inferred that few villagers are keeping their cattle in open.

4.5: Average Annual Family Expenditure

Once the producer/ Farmer sell his agricultural production at the same time he becomes a consumer alike the urban cities. In cities people are only consuming but in villages people are both the producers and consumers.

Figure 25: Average family expenditure



Source: Questionnaire

Observation: Figure 33 suggests that the Villagers are spending on an average Rs. 28651 yearly on food items, Rs. 1241 on education, Rs. 2386 on health, Rs.927 on maintenance of vehicles,, Rs. 1934 on maintenance of household/ cattle shed, Rs. 231 on maintenance of household equipments, Rs. 3410 on clothes, Rs. 1482 as electricity bill, Rs. 258 on water bill, Rs. 2138 on social functions, and Rs. 103 on other miscellaneous. Overall average **family expenditure per family of the village comes to be Rs. 42765.21** from spending in all these items.

Inference: The figure implies that major expenditure of the villagers is on food items which infer that villagers are purchasing food crops and vegetables at high rate from market. High

spending on health reveals that in one or two families there are old age members suffering from severe diseases which in turn add to high spending on health. High spending in clothes and social functions which means that villagers are buying clothes on festive occasions two or three times in a year. For the maintenance of household equipment and vehicles and house they normally spend Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000.

4.6: Cropping Pattern and Gross Agricultural Income

The major crops grown by the farmers to generate income are sorghum, Pigeon pea, Black Gram, Paddy. The gross agricultural income from these crops is calculated on average:-

Table 22: Gross income from crops grown

Name of crops	Gross income (in Rs.)
Sorghum	9077.75
Pigeon Pea	21905.29
Black Gram	15634.34
Paddy	9790.76

Source: Questionnaire

Observation: Table 23 suggests that income from sorghum is Rs. 9078, income from pigeon pea cultivation is Rs. 21905, Black gram cultivation provides income up to Rs. 15634 and paddy cultivation enables a farmer to earn Rs. 9791.

Inference: The high gross income from black gram and Pigeon pea implies that village farmers are consuming black gram in a very few quantity and selling black 99% of the black gram production to the market nearby. The villagers are keeping their production of sorghum and paddy in their homes for family consumption and they are in mood of selling this crop production when they receive surplus production of sorghum and paddy in a good agricultural season.

4.7: Livestock and Poultry Activity

○ Livestock stakes of sample respondents

Livestock like Cow, Buffalo, Bull, and Poultry are prominently found in every farm households. Cows and buffaloes are distributed to the marginal farmers from the milk association in form of subsidy; which is offered to them under centrally sponsored scheme in which 50% is paid from the side of milk association and the rest 50% will be from farmer's side. The villagers are

supposed to collect milk at milk association and 70 households are registered in the milk association who are collecting milk at the association regularly.

○ **Average Income From Milk Production**

At the milk association present in the village, cow milk is sold at the unit price of Rs. 25 and buffalo milk is sold at the unit price of Rs. 30 per litre. The sample respondents of our study are also collecting milk of the particular livestock they keep thereby generating income from their livestock. The average annual income from buffalo milk is Rs. 75600. The unit price of selling meat from the poultry is Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 depending upon the weight of the chicken/cock. The average annual income Of the sample respondents from poultry is Rs.74160. The average annual income from Cow milk is Rs. 30825.

(Note: - the average annual income is calculated from the sample survey done of the sample respondents.)

4.8: Income from Subsidiary Occupation

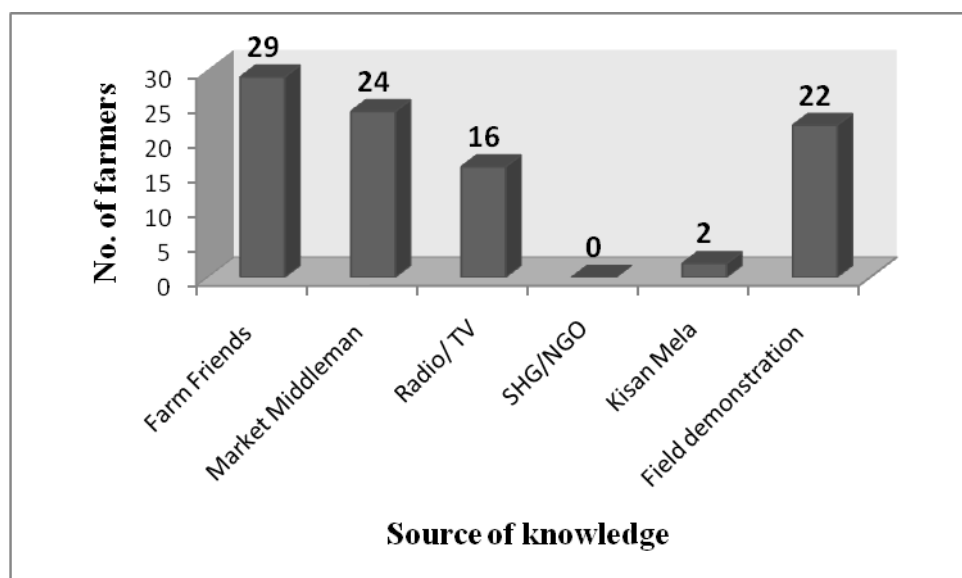
The subsidiary occupations in which the villagers are engaged are Agricultural labour, driver, labourers in quarry, diamond cutting shops. The villagers are engaged in these subsidiary occupations during the off- season of agriculture when they have no water to do farming. They are doing this occupation for four to five months in a year and their average wage employment is 2100 per month

.

4.9: Source of Knowledge

The source of knowledge of the farmers means the information they hold and gather regarding new seeds varieties and other crop inputs, alternate occupations, storage, processing etc. The knowledge source from where the farmers can gather knowledge is market middleman, farm friends, SHG.NGO, *kisan mela*, radio/ TV/ newspaper, media, and from field demonstration.

Figure 26: Farmers priority regarding their knowledge source



Source: Questionnaire

(Note: Each category of knowledge source tells about the priority of 30 farmers).

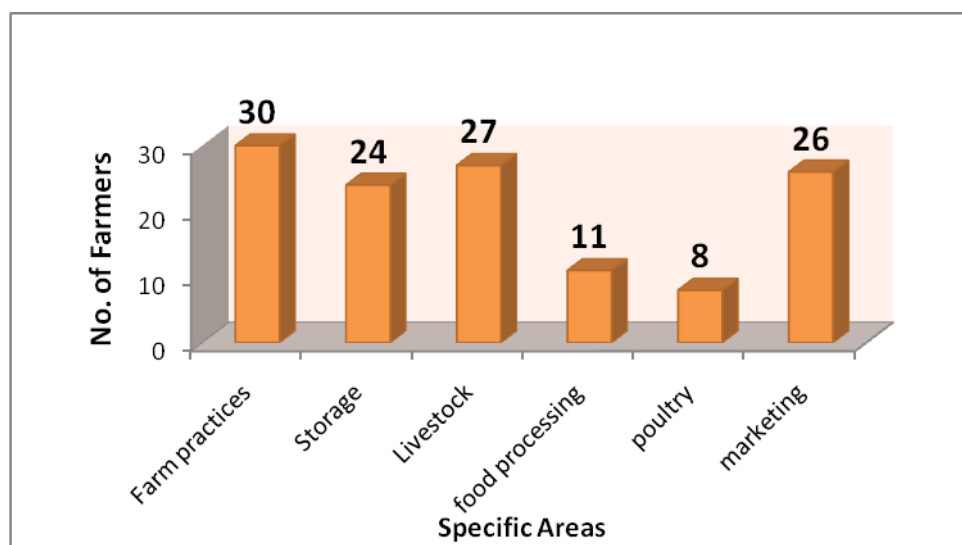
Observation and inference: Figure 34 depicts that in villages, farmers gather information through farm friends when they sit together in the evening. When they sit together, they get a chance to share information about farming and various practices of storage, processing, and what are the operations going in the market and what the current rates of their produce.

The second hand experience says that farmers also give priority to market middleman to gather knowledge. Next they give priority to field demonstration as they get to know things actually. Radio, TV and newspaper contribute very little in order to provide knowledge to the farmers as they are not literate enough, also radio and TV are found to be less available with the farmers households. As per the farmers they are not gathering any knowledge from NGO/ SHG.

○ **Farmers priority on the areas for Strengthening Their Knowledge Base**

Sample respondents shown their interest in different areas in which they want to enhance their present knowledge. The farmers found that their knowledge is not sufficient to increase their socio economic stability. They were all in favour to strengthen their knowledge level

Figure 27: Areas of improving knowledge



Source: Questionnaire

Observation: The figure 35 depicts that all the sample respondents are interested to enhance their knowledge about farm practices, 26 sample respondents are willing to learn more about market process, 27 of them are willing to know more about livestock and animal husbandry, 24 sample respondents are interested to explore about storage process, while only 8 to 12 are interested to gain knowledge about food processing and poultry.

Inference: The figure implies that farm practices, marketing and storage process are in priority of the villagers to learn more about it which means that they want to improve their agriculture practices and fetch more earning and production through better agricultural practices in small and marginal land. Also livestock is another interest area of the villagers to know more about infers that they want to make their tangible assets valuable and productive. The less interest of the villagers in food processing is due to non availability of any food processing unit in the village and unawareness about the process. Poultry seems less important to villagers as they are keeping it for immediate cash needs.

4.10: Perception of Farmers

○ Farmers perception on low yields

The perception of farmers on low yield is non availability of sufficient water for irrigation, infertile soil, low yielding seeds, low dose of fertilizer application, weed infestation, widespread of insects and diseases, paucity of fund to invest in agriculture, high cost of agricultural inputs, and Non availability of farm machinery. Farmers believe that these are the major reasons which are affecting their present yield of crops.

○ **Farmers Suggestions For Improving Their Yields**

Sample respondents proposed various suggestions with which the agricultural yield can be improved. According to the farmers the solutions proposed are:-

- Availability of sufficient water
- Providing agricultural inputs at low price
- Recharge of the wells
- Introduction of water harvesting technique and water saving technique
- Controlling weeds can also help to improve the yield
- Providing accessibility to crop loan and quality inputs
- Availability of agricultural extension services can also help support the farmers about various farm practices
- Availability of farm machinery at low cost will also lead to mitigate the problem of low agriculture yield.

○ **Use of New Crop Varieties**

Among the 30 sample respondents use of new crop varieties in the farm was not practised by 19 sample farmers while the rest 11 are practicing new crop varieties in their farms. It implies that 63% of the village farmers are not using new crop varieties in their farms while the rest 37% are practicing new crop varieties in farm. The reasons why the 19 farmers are not using new crop varieties is lack of Paucity of fund, lack of proper advice, low level of adaptability, and poor extension services and farmer linkages. Lack of fund was the major reason hindering the farmers to use best ways of farming and practice new methods of farming in their own farm.

4.11: Migration Status of Toked Village

In Toked village migration is a seasonal pattern. Migration is mainly due to push factor, the primary reason for migration is mainly due to Rainfed agriculture. The other reason are lack of food availability, need for money etc. People mostly migrate to nearby places like **Vaankal, Kim Chaukadi, Surat, Arethi, Mandvi, Ankleshwar, and Dungri**. Most of them are engaged in labour work and many few are working as agricultural labour.

○ **Period Of Migration**

There are two patterns of migration found in Tuked village. The firsthand finding was that most people's migrate Migration is common in the month of **December to June** as there is no work available within the village and also no cropping is done during this time.

Table 23: Migration pattern

Place	Distance from the village	Type of work	Migration period
Surat	45	Labour	December.- June
Arethi	3 KM	“	“
Mandvi	19 KM	“	“

Source: FGD

○ **Information Revealed From FGD on Migration**

- 90% household migrate daily for work. Out of which 60% are females.
- These females migrate for agricultural labour work like sugar cane sowing, weeding, Vegetables harvesting, embroidery, etc... to Naroli, Darampot, Urket, Naugama.
- Males who migrate daily engage themselves in Driver, Diamond Shaping, JRDC, and Quarry.
- Females who migrate for agricultural work earn Rs. 80/- a day.
- Females who migrate for embroidery work earn Rs, 5000/- per month.
- People who work in Quarry within the village earn Rs. 80/- per day in a month.
- Female migrant of agricultural work were provided with the transport facility for work place and also offered with the vegetables.
- 12 Villagers of Tuked are permanent migrant engaged in Government jobs at Surat district, Ahmadabad, Vadodra, Bardoli, Mandvi, Vyara, and Panchmahal. They come back to village during festivals.

○ **Reasons for migration:**

- d) Uncertain agriculture and dependent mostly on rainfall
- e) Agriculture inputs like seed, FYM, pesticides, etc... are costly.
- f) Unemployment
- g) Food shortage

- h) Debt
- i) Landlessness
- j) Low agriculture production
- k) Drought

- **Problems Faced During Migration by the Migrants**

- ✓ Emotional attachment towards the village
- ✓ High cost of living
- ✓ Excess of work during migration
- ✓ Lack of proper housing facility
- ✓ Illness/ Death
- ✓ Low quality of food
- ✓ Food security and Nutritional security

4.12: Access to Micro Credit and Loan Facilities

There are no micro credit facilities available within the village to support villagers to avail credit when they are in need. However, the villagers avail credit facilities from Sahookar of nearby villages or town. They also take credit from the grocery stores from where they purchase various items.

Villagers take credit for the purpose of agriculture, livestock, poultry, others like social functions like marriage, education. They take loan either from local bank, Private money lender, Relatives. . This is how they are availing credit facilities and fulfilling their urgent needs. But the sample respondents surveyed by us had not taken any loan amount till date.

4.13: Social Infrastructure at Tuked

- **Roads And Transport**

The road infrastructure is very poor. The village path is very old and presently few of the main roads are in a bad condition. It is not possible to communicate after twilight or before the dawn without the help of torch/ Battery.

In the region, there is a stone mill located due to which heavy vehicles like truck, JCB communicate very frequently damaging the road. Also heavy blasting and land mining activities are responsible for damaging road.

A common mode of intra village transport of heavy products, bricks, cement, and agriculture produce is tractor, truck.

- **Electricity**

Electricity infrastructure is quite good as compared to other government interventions here in this village. Village people enjoy 24 hours electricity daily. Villagers use electricity for domestic purposes and also in farm for irrigation as there is requirement for agricultural purposes. Every household has the electricity connection but few households are devoid of meter connections due to which they don't have to pay the electricity bill. The village don't have street lights.

- **Communications**

Connectivity to the village is moderate to poor due to remote location of the village. There is two means of communication. One is through letters and other through mobile phone. There is a post office located in the village and the hamlet in which it is present is known as Post Office Hamlet. Only mode of communication available to villagers is through mobile networks. Connectivity is very poor in the village and only BSNL and Vodafone network is available. Almost 80% of the household have mobile connection. Landline never reached the village so the only convenient and possible mode of communication available to villagers is mobile communication.

- **Health**

Health infrastructure is there in the village as the population of the village is large there is Sub centre located within the village. Nearest Primary health centre is located in Paatal which is 3 Km away from Toked. In emergency situation villagers take the patient to nearby PHC. They are dependent on 108 emergency services but it could be used in emergency and road accidents. At sub centre present in the village, villagers just get the basic diagnosis and medicine due to lack of specialist doctor at sub centre. The nurse resides beside the sub centre. In any emergency she is available 24*7 to provide services to the patients. For any major illness \ complication villagers prefers to take the patients to Paatal PHC.

First aid is available at Aanganwadi which also provides basic medicine voluntarily. Only Aanganwadi worker provide some support to infants and nursing mothers by regularly checking the health conditions and providing drops during immunization camps. ASHA worker and ANM members are also contributing as they visit every month. For Polio Drops and vaccination parents took their children to sub centre at **Mamta divas** held every Wednesday of the week. The aanganwadi also provides basic nutritional supplements of vitamin tablets to expecting and lactating mothers.

○ **Education**

There is one school and one Aanganwadi centre in the village. The Aanganwadi and primary school are within the village which are government run schools functioning under the **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**.

The Aanganwadi is under the care of Smt. Ramila ben Choudhary who is the resident of the village and educated amongst the villagers. Aanganwadi caters to the children in 0-6 yrs age group as part of ICDS scheme. Aanganwadi provides services to the children and nursing mothers. In all there are 61 children who are enrolled out of which 37 children belong to age group 1-3 yrs. and 24 children belong to the age group 3-5 yrs. They come to the centre daily for preschool activity. The Aanganwadi have the basic infrastructure necessary for this village. At Aanganwadi Mid Day Meal scheme is operational which provides required nutritional support for the children as the parents are mostly engaged in daily activities and spend most of the time outside the home so the children health is neglected.

Primary School is under the care of Mr. Arvind bhai Phoolji bhai Choudhary who is also principal of the school, taking care of 111 enrolled students up to primary in different standards. English is taught from standard III in the primary. There are just 4 rooms in school including the new building of the school where all the 111 students study. There are 4 teachers offering their services in the school.

In primary school separate Mid Day Meal is operational where food is prepared in school premises. Toilets are under construction and the toilet for both boys and girls are common. Boundary wall of the school is also an issue with the villagers, but this year permission has been sanctioned from the Taluka to construct the boundary. Government has provided accommodation facilities for teachers within the school premises but teachers prefer daily up and down which sometimes leads to delay in starting of each working day itself.

For higher education student go to Paatal (4 Km) away from Tuked. There is local bus coming into the village and all students from the village who are studying outside the village prefer to go from the bus.

- **Sanitation**

In the village most of the houses don't have proper sanitation facilities. Due to poor awareness among the villagers towards the personal hygiene sanitation is not in the priority list of the villages. Few families have constructed toilets but they are using them as storehouse for fodder and crops. Due to acute water shortage in the village, families have stopped using the toilets and start defecating in forests. There is no proper drainage system in the village and most of the people defecate in the open.

- **Awareness Level Of Villagers**

Through the village profile study segment it was found that the villagers are aware of modern and mechanized methods of farming like sprinklers, Micro sprinklers, Drip irrigation though they are not practising it oftenly in their farms due to lack of information on how to implement it in the farms. Villagers are not aware of Agricultural practices like Integrated pest management (IPM), Integrated nutrient management (INM), Waste management. Also the awareness level of villagers about Personal hygiene and nutritional requirement is also very poor and which is a cause for severe malnutrition and diseases. The farmers do not know about Kisan Credit Card and its benefits. The villagers are also found unaware of APMC (Agriculture Produce Market Committee).

- **Availability of Extension Services**

There is no availability of extension services in the locality of the village about agriculture, livestock, poultry, fisheries, and others. Though there is availability of extension services for agriculture & horticulture outside the village and the visits made by these departments are once in a month time as per the villagers.

Chapter 5: Rural Action Component: Kalijaman Village

5.1: Introduction

Kalijaman village is situated in the Umarpada block at Surat District Gujarat. The village is 3 Km far from its block and 84 km from Surat city.

Kalijaman village is surrounded by forest in whole sides and nearby village in east is chaarni (1.2 km), Sarwan fokdi in west (2 km), nava gaanv tundi village (3 km) in south and kevdi (5 km) in north direction.

Village divided in two hamlets namely Tekdi faliya and Nichli faliya. Major population lives in tekdi faliya. This faliya is upper part of village that is situated on top of a hill area.

We spend 7 days in village to understand the life and or village profiling s a task of us.

We stay in house of our host Shree Hepatiya bhai and Shree Shyam singh bhai vasava. Both had a nuclear family.

The total area of village is 269.08 hectares, mostly land is rainfed and irrigation facilities were poor. In the village 189 households were present.

○ **History Of The Village**

Village Kalijaman had a interesting history, initially there was a forest land in 1935 and a person name Shree Umed bhai Naktya bhai vasava was initiator of village. he related to vasava cast from tribal community so at a people of this cast lived here. And most interestingly 100% of vasava tribal community people lived in Kalijaman village yet now. After Umed bhai village had two tribal lord temples names Bharthari dev and jai Ambe maa, so other persons were also come to live here. The name of Kalijaman village has a relation with forestry products that days with Kale Jamun. So the village known by this name. According a interview with some families in village the agriculture process started in 1970 or near about. And whole forest cutted by villagers in 2000 for livelihood.

○ **Temperature**

Temperature of the village Kalijaman is going on considerable change due to ecological disturbances. The temperature of the area varies from as low as 5 degrees Celsius in winters to as high as 50 degrees Celsius in summers. The villagers, especially the older ones told us that they are experiencing an increase in the temperature of this place year by year. The village was surrounded by small mountain hills so in the monsoon season it seems like a hill station.

5.2: Demography of the Village

The Kalijaman have 189 households as per our social mapping i.e. a part of participatory rural appraisal technique with 800 populations. It includes 431 males and 369 females. The total population was from Vasava tribal community only. And the sex-ratio of population was 856 females per thousand males comparatively low to national sex-ratio 933 females per thousand male.

○ **Caste and Class Structure**

The village Kalijaman is inhabited only by Scheduled Tribes. There is no other caste which lives in the village. The Vasava community lives here from beginning of the village. They respect the values of their caste and another once. All the people participate equally in each occasions, there was no caste bifurcation observed, a social equity was retained in the village. Some families were financially strong and they lives in better conditions and some families trouble with their financial and social conditions.

5.3: Key Persons of the Village

Table 24: Key persons

S.No.	Post	Name
1	Sarpanch	Dipika ben natwar bhai Vasava
2	Up-Sarpanch	Puru ben Badagya bhai Vasava
3	Principal	Ashwin bhai Solanki
4	AWW	1. Ramila ben Shyam singh bhai Vasava 2. Snehalata ben Satish bhai Vasava
5	Asha Worker	Kanki ben Shantilan Bhai Vasava

Source: Interviews

5.4: Agricultural Activities

The major source of occupation in the village was agriculture. Agriculture is mainly rain-fed due to non- availability of water for irrigation purposes. During the transect walk in the village and farms we found that the pattern of soil was Goraru and Black and in some fields it was red also.

Mostly farmers used Farm Yard Manner as fertilizer (FYM), even in the case of unavailability they prefer DAP fertilizer but in small amount due to heavy cost. They purchase the seeds from nearest market Kevdi and kept lots of amount of seeds from the production and kept it in the storage bins or stacks at the home. They kept the production for food purpose and if it would available in excess they sell it in the market for money. In some cases if they need money in an emergency they also sell the produce.

- The bowing and harvesting time of the major crops is shown in table:

Table 25: Cropping Pattern

S.No.	Crop	Time for Bowing	Time for Harvesting
1	Sorghum + Black Gram+ pigeon Pea	June	Sep.- Oct.
2	Ground-Nut	June	Sep.- Oct.
3	Cotton	June	March
4	Wheat	December	Feb.- March
5	Paddy	June	Aug.-Sep.
6	Soya been	June	September

Source: Questionnaire

- The average production per crop of the village Kalijaman is as follows:

Table 26: Average Agriculture Production

Crops	Annual Productivity for village (Qtl.)
Sorghum	332.32
Black Gram	181.54
Pigeon Pea	281.9
Paddy	1809.6
Cotton	1027.18
Ground- nut	1088.08

Source: Questionnaire

- **Source Of Irrigation**

The Major source of Irrigation in the Kalijaman village was wells. The water was provided into the farms through engines / Bore wells available in the farms. In our sample survey 14 farmers have well and engine in their field and the average cost in the establishment and maintenance of the engine and pipe source was Rs. 2367 annually. The major source of irrigation was rain, because our agriculture totally depends on rainfall.

- **Agro- Climatic Factors**

Agriculture in the village is fully dependent on monsoons and there is only 10 hectares. Irrigated land in the village. Due to the uneven rainfall the quantity and quality of production from the field get affected. Paddy and ground-nut crops needs more water while some crops like sugarcane and wheat maintain a water balance in the farm. The average rainfall in this village was avg. 1200 mm per year.

(Source: Panchayat)

- **Use of New Crop Varieties**

In the Kalijaman village 57 % farmers were used new crop varieties, new seeds, new techniques while remaining farmers did not use the new crop techniques. The reasons why the 43% farmers are not using new crop varieties were lack of Paucity of fund, lack of proper advice, low level of adaptability, and poor extension services and farmer linkages.

- **Temperature And Weather**

Temperature of the village Kalijaman is going on considerable change due to ecological disturbances. The temperature of the area varies from as low as 15 degrees Celsius in winters to as high as 40 degrees Celsius in summers.

(Source: Panchayat)

5.5: Cultural Values of Kalijaman

Festival in rural India creates lots of happiness in the heart of villagers. And the village has its own culture and celebrate the festivals in different seasons and other occasions with happiness and enthusiasms. The village follows Hindu culture. They believe in the historical festivals, as well as tribal festivals, arts etc.

- **Marriages**

The marriages in the village are celebrated with full of heart and colorful occasions in lives of people. The Vasava community lived in village only so rare chances for inter-cast marriage were there. The marriage pattern was monogamy, sometimes sororate, levirate, hyper gamy, mostly arrange marriage pattern found, but 3-4 cases for love marriage were also there. They believe in bride price also. The marriage ceremony completes in 5-6 days. It started with “*Haldi Rasm*” and dance events. They feel lots of happiness and lots of enjoyment during these days. Whole village decorated as a bride with flowers. In marriages entire village participate as single family and offers whatever service possible.

5.6: Village Infrastructure

- **Road Connectivity**

The road infrastructure is very good in Kalijaman village. The major and minor both type of roads were cemented and pucca. No street lights found during our stay so they commonly use torch or battery in the night. Village was connected with nearest village with good roads and a less traffic found there. One or two general street roads were bad.

- **Communication**

A village needs to connect with the world for knowledge and entertainment and in the Kalijaman village there was two modes of communication observed first one was hand written letters, and second was mobile phones. Kalijaman village was located in an outreach area due to hills so network connectivity of mobile phones was quite poor then other areas. There is a post office located in the nearby Sarvan Fokdi village. Almost 40 % of the household have mobile connections (as per our sampling). Airtel, Idea and BSNL connections were there in the village. And due to poverty and bad financial conditions of family only 17% of households have a facility of Television. They only watch the family programmes not the knowledgeable programs. Males came in the evening and after dinner they go to the bed, so lady of the house and children watch the television.

- **Health**

If a person “*lives healthy, then works healthy. Think healthy and earn healthy*”. So health infrastructure should be in the village and according to our health policy a Sub-centre should be placed in a village with a lady ANM and lady worker with the facilities but in this village this facility was absent. So villagers depends on the nearest Primary health centre which was located

in Kevdi Block just 5 Km away from village. They were dependent on 108 emergency services but it could be used in emergency and road accidents. The nearest CHC located in the block Umarpada just 10 Km far from village. So villagers took helps from some private doctors, self-medication, naturopathy, and magic and Ayurveda in case of disease. They go to higher centres in the case of severe disease only.

The First aid facility was available at Aanganwadi which also provides basic medicine voluntarily. Only Aanganwadi worker provide some support to infants and nursing mothers by regularly checking the health conditions and providing drops during immunization camps. ASHA worker and ANM members are also contributing as they visit every month. For Polio Drops and vaccination parents took their children to sub centre at Mamta divas held every Wednesday of the week. The aanganwadi also provides basic nutritional supplements of vitamin tablets to expecting and lactating mothers. In the case of delivery they go to the PHCs with the pregnant lady and sometimes pregnancy also done by the local “Dai.”

○ **Education**

There is one school and two Aanganwadi centres in the village. The Aanganwadi and upper-primary school are within the village. The Aanganwadi which is situated in the Nishal Faliya was under the care of Smt. Ramila ben Shyam singh Bhai Vasava and other one was situated in Patel Faliya headed by Snehalata ben Satish Bhai Vasava. Both are the resident of the village and educated amongst the villagers.

Upper Primary School is under the care of Mr. Ashvin Bhai Prabhu Bhai Solanki who is a principal of the school, taking care of 183 enrolled students up to primary in different standards. Among these enrolled students the ratio of female and male was 95:88. And the ratio in the upper classes like 6th to class 8th female and male ration was 30:32. There are five rooms in school building where all the 183 students study, and six teachers are there in the school.. The lack of water supply, furnished rooms, garden, library, area, and rooms were the major issues in the infrastructure of school. Mid Day Meal was found operational where food is prepared outside of school premises. For higher education student go to Umarpada (10 Km) from Kalijaman. Parents need better facilities in the school to improve education status because there was no gender discrimination towards education.

- **Sanitation**

The sanitation facility in a village shows about the hygiene condition of the village. open defecation generate lots of microorganism in environment and few mosquito circulate it to other place.

- **Extension Services**

The village have a milk cooperative society and 112 households were associated in it, so a veterinary doctor comes in a week to resolve problems. While from agriculture and horticulture department a person came once in year.

5.7: Market Profile

Rural market is growing faster than urban markets so in the time of urbanization market of Kalijaman village was full from basic things like cosmetics from various brands, soaps, food items, pickles, and so on.

There are five shops in village, one of them was a floor mill, while others are retail open shops, they kept lots of unbranded items with branded few one. Fake products of food items and cosmetics also found in shops. Villagers purchase lots of small items from these shops but for big and basic things they go to Kevdi, Umarpada, Jankhvav, Surat etc.

5.8: Socio- Economic Profile

In the socio-economic profile family size and occupation, Farm size, sour, irrigation status, livestock, production, awareness and economy of the samples respondents were covered.

- **Family Size and Occupation:**

To study the family size we used two techniques sampling and other one was Social Map. From social mapping we found following results:

Table 27: Family Composition

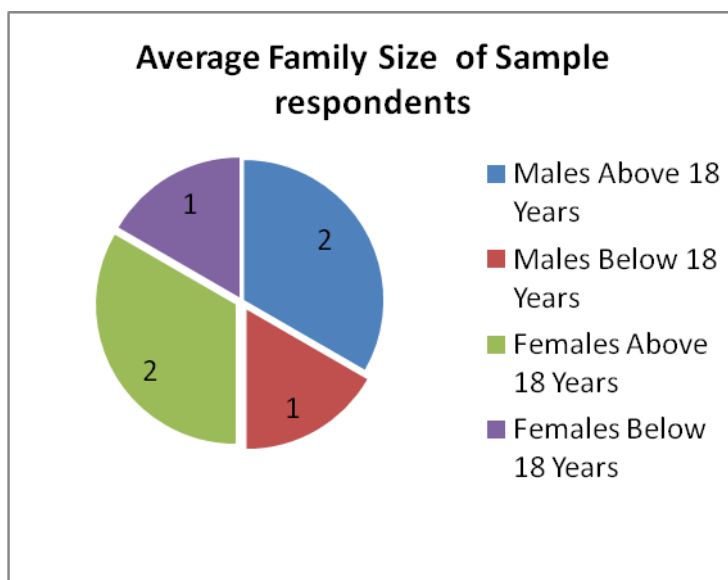
Age- group	Population	Dependency ratio (Population depend on 100 adult population)
0-14	290	72.5

15-59	400	0
60-above	110	27.5

Source: Questionnaire

From the table we easily understand about the ratio of dependency. In the village number of total dependents was similar to adult population so it was 100%. A dependency ratio is unit to show the number of dependents (children and older both) on the adults members in the family. And we easily says that the youth generation or growing generation was in big number so proper knowledge and work they get they can change the scene of village.

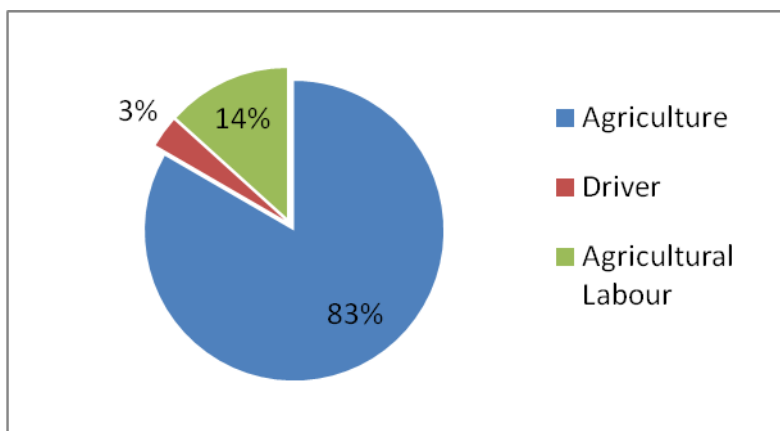
Figure 28: Average family size of sample respondents



From the figure 35 it is easily depicted that a average family size was 6 and 4 members were adult while 2 were children. And 186 family member counted in sample survey out of 30 samples in which only 117 members take participate in elections for voting (Minimum Age for voting is 18 Years).

○ Local Economy

Figure 29: Primary Occupation



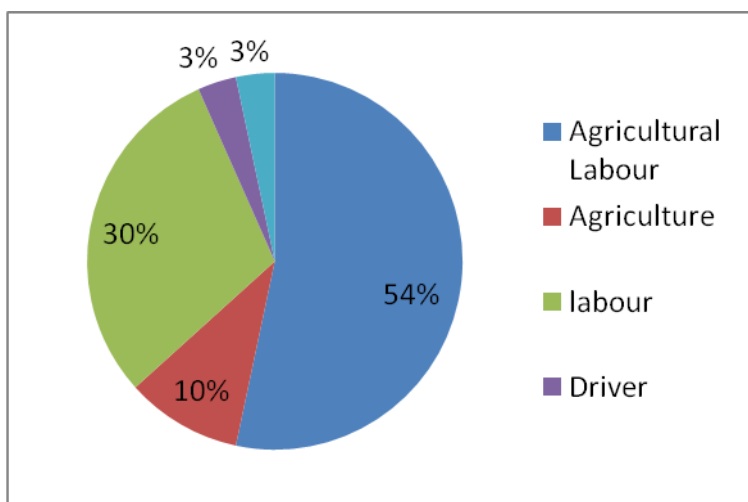
Source: Questionnaire

Observation and Inference: The occupation pattern seen was quite favorable that primary occupation of the village was found to be agriculture. And 83% families in the village engaged in agricultural practices. And 14% families were dependent on agricultural work as main source of livelihood while only 3% families were involved as a driver work.

Above graph also depicted that main occupation pattern in village is agriculture and it's a major challenge to us that how to improve their practices. With the agricultural or other occupation pattern they have some secondary occupation pattern also. Farmers who doing agricultural work in the rainy season they also do such occupation in non rainy days.

○ Secondary Occupation

Figure 30 showing secondary occupation at Kalijaman

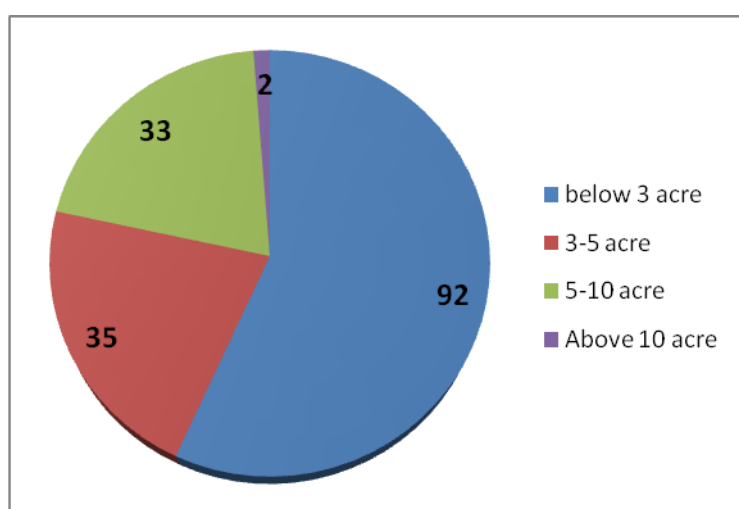


Source: Questionnaire

Observation: The sample respondent's families chosen were also engaged in secondary occupation to earn income when the agricultural season is off. So from the graph it is easily depicted that 54% families were involved as a agricultural laborer while 10% families selected agriculture as a secondary occupation, 30% families were involved as a road maker, labour work, stone cutting carpenter while only 3% from each engaged in driving and had a shop in the village.

○ **Farm Size**

Figure 31: Land composition

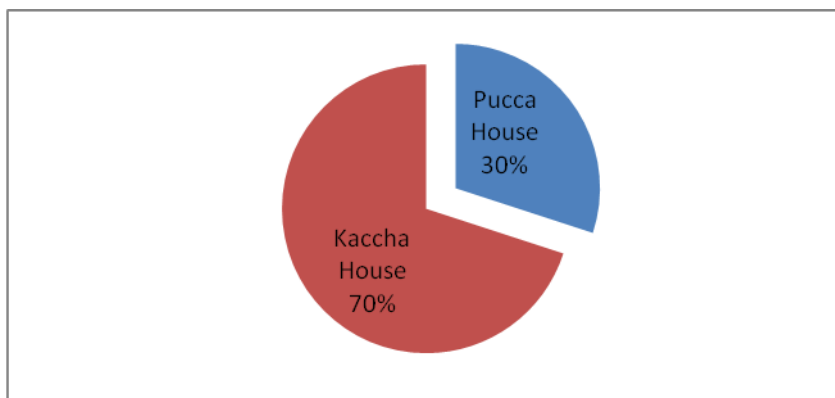


Source: Questionnaire

Observation & Inference: In the Kalijaman village 15 households were landless while remaining lies between 1 to 10 acre lands. The average farm size in Kalijaman village was 4.7 Acre. 73% farmers have land below or equal to 3 acre and 18% farmers have 3-5 acre land while remain farmers have more than 5 acre to 10 acre land. These data shows that maximum numbers of farmers have lower land so their production also varies with farm size.

○ Housing Pattern

Figure 32: Type of housing

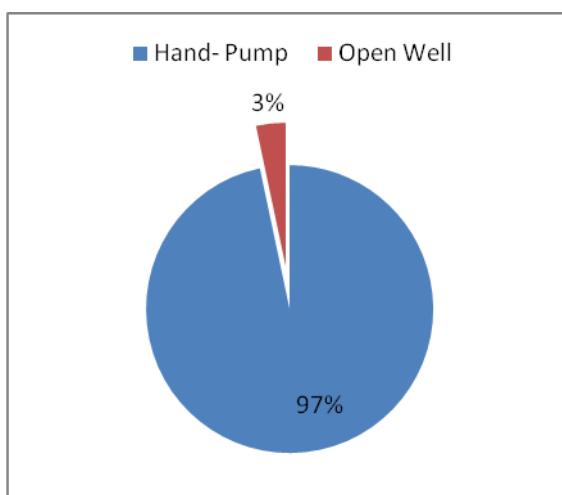


Source: Questionnaire

Inference: The housing pattern was so bad in the village Kalijaman only 30% families lives in the pucca houses and these houses provided them by Indira Awas Yojna and Sardar awas yojna. These houses have not be consider full pucca houses because the roof was unstructured and made with wood and grass. The mixture of cow dung and soil act as a paint around the wall.

○ Drinking Water Facilities

Figure 33: Drinking Water Source

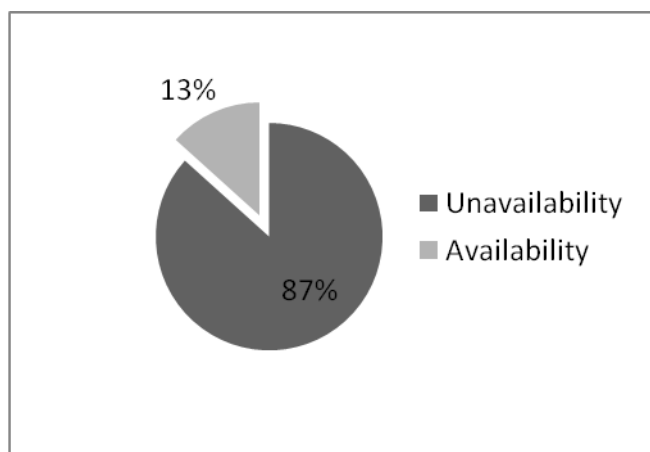


Source: Questionnaire

Inference: The villagers are availing the drinking water facilities from hand pump. A large number of households 97% were using the drinking water facilities from hand pump while only 3%of households in the village were getting drinking water from open well. The drinking water facility through supply pump was absent in the village.

○ Cooking Gas

Figure 34: Availability of cooking gas

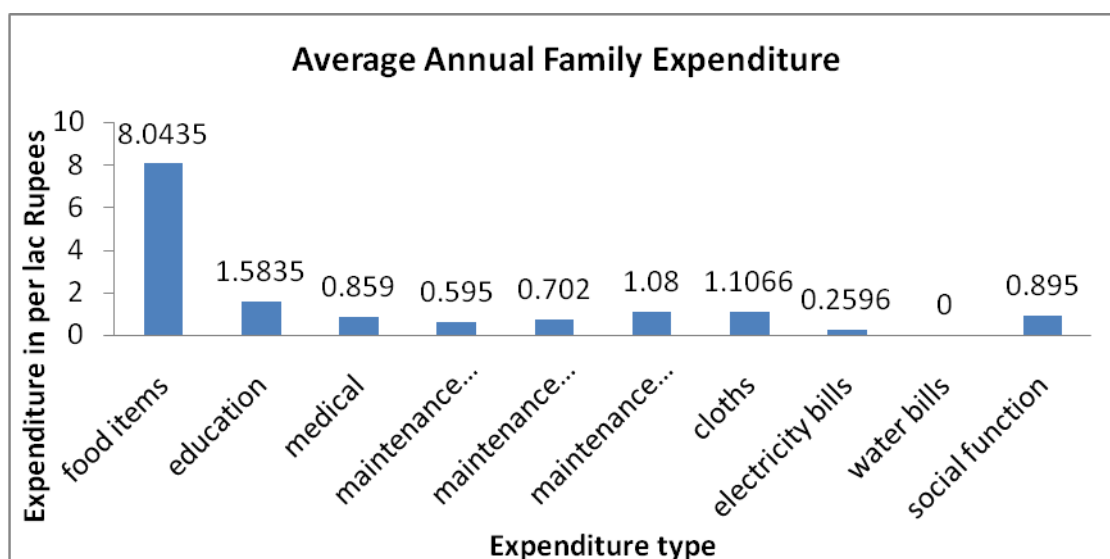


Source: Questionnaire

Inference: In the village Kalijaman there was less supply and availability of cooking facilities. They cook food on the agricultural waste and the fuel wood. From the govt. they also get kerosene from Kiosk for cooking. For the cooking purpose they collect woods from the forest and this forest was on a long distance so they collect woods for 3-5 months respectively. They also use the agricultural waste in cooking which was easily available from their farms but is was formed in less unit so can use maximum 6 months from collection. The Bio-gas facility was also available in the village.

○ Average Annual Family Expenditure

Figure 35: Annual family spending



Source: Questionnaire

Inference: The food item expense involves high spending including the daily expenses in the oil, spices, vegetables etc besides these expenses they store the pulses, sorghum and paddy for their yearly consumption. We previously said that they were aware about the education so they expend second higher amount in the better education. One family had leprosy in the village and some other had severe disease and at the time of rain the local infections, cold and cough with fever also takes place so the health expense was also high. In the maintenance of house, vehicles, and equipments they spend a lot amount. Similarly rural India celebrates lots of programs and they believe in the social aspects of life so they expend also in these functions. The supply water facility was absent in the village so the water expenses was zero but they paid lots of amount as electricity bill.

So it is easily depicted that in rural India the biggest expense of a family is in Food and its sources, and due to shortage of money they can't able to provide good food for the family.

5.9: Income from Agriculture

From the sample of 30 farmers the gross annual income from agriculture was calculated; in which first the average productivity of each was calculated and after that it was multiplied with the standard price. Farmers stored some quantity of production for their family consumption and for seed for next sowing. And this quantity also had a value which also added in the gross income.

Table 28: Income from Agriculture

Crops	Gross Annual Income from Sample Farmers (Rs.)
Sorghum	2870
Pigeon Pea	5832
Black Gram	3338.67
Paddy	7966.67
Ground-Nut	24973.33
Cotton	11786.11

Source: Questionnaire

5.10 Income from Livestock

○ Composition of Livestock

The livestock are the main part of the village life and its economy also. In ancient India people generally said that “*yahan Doodh Dahi ki Nadiyaan bahati hai.*” so Livestock like Cow, Buffalo, Bull, and Poultry are prominently found in every farm households. Sometimes cows and buffaloes are distributed to the marginal farmers from the milk association in form of subsidy; which is offered to them under centrally sponsored scheme.

At present in the village 90 cows, 94 Buffalos, 138 Bulls and 22 Goats were found in the PRA. The milk association in Kalijaman village was supported with “Sumul Dairy, Surat” and 112 households were registered in the milk association who were collecting milk at the association regularly. The daily average milk supply from households was 3 Liters. Per day, daily collection of milk was 320 Liters.

(Source: Milk-Association and in -depth Interview)

○ Average Annual Income From Milk Production

The average annual income from milk is Rs. 100020. The unit price of selling meat from the poultry is Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 depending upon the weight of the chicken/cock. The average annual income of the sample respondents from poultry is Rs.50000.

(Source: Sample Survey)

○ Income from Subsidiary Occupation

The average income from other subsidiary occupation and wage employment of our sample households was Rs. 6730 annually. The subsidiary occupation was agricultural labour, Driver, stone cutting, shop and MGNREGA etc.

A male who involve in the agricultural labour work get Rs. 50 to 100 daily while a female worker get Rs. 50 to 80 daily. In the stone cutting work a person earns Rs. 200 in a day and people who involve in the driving earn Rs. 300-400 per day. A person who works in the MGNREGA scheme earns 135 Rs. In a day and a shopkeeper in the villager earns 3000 Rs. in a month.

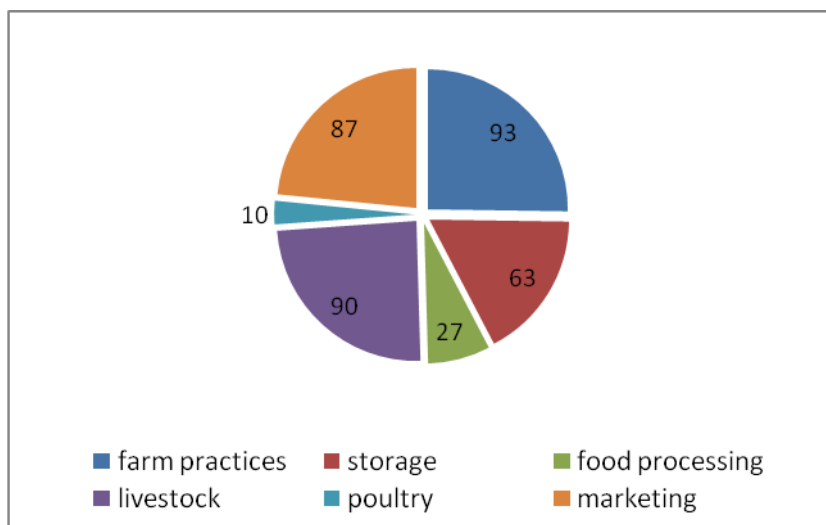
5.11: Source of Knowledge

In the village Kalijaman 75% knowledge they get from the discussion with the farm friends and through choupal, 17% knowledge they get from market middleman and a market shop where they sell their produce while only 8% parts of information giving taken by radio and digital

electronic media.

- **Prioritization of Villagers for Knowledge Enhancement**

Figure 36: Areas of Knowledge enhancement



Source: Questionnaire

Inference: From the graph it is easily predicted that farmers require highest knowledge of farm practices, agricultural techniques in 93% and they require less information and knowledge about food processing techniques. They want to know more about storage and livestock and poultry.

5.12: Access to Micro Credit Facilities

In the village Kalijaman there were no microcredit facilities formed like SHGs and Banks, farmers took loan from *Sahookar*, money Landers and marketers on very high interest rate.

In our sample survey 7 farmers took loan from *Sahookar* and local banks for agriculture purpose. They generally took loans from Bank of Baroda and SBI both were situated n the Kevdi and Umarpada block. They properly use this amount but the returning depends on the production and rainfall that year. If a farmer gets good production then he will able to return the amount.

6.1: Introduction

Selarpur village farmer association formed under Philanthropic Organization Reliance Foundation Mission BIJ located at Netrang Cluster. Reliance Foundation is promoting Mission BIJ program in Selarpur village with a view to improve traditional farming practices and also in a way that sustainable agricultural practices proves beneficial for the marginal farmers. It pursues this goal with the help of collaboration and indigenous knowledge systems through a network of its organization and individuals interested in making difference in their lives.

Reliance bij envisaged with an objective of converting wastelands into productive lands through Dharti Farm and other sustainable agricultural practices. The major objective is to enhance livelihood of marginal farmers and bring marginal land under cultivation, thus increasing the food production and further incremental income for farmer's community. Selarpur Village was also the prime concern of mission bij in order to fulfill its objective.

In today's scenario farming is full of unpredictability. In all the aspect of farm production, knowledge & information, Agricultural inputs (seed, fertilizer and machines), markets and credit are all monopolized. Inclusively odds are against the farmers and if left unattended it will be a major bottleneck in bij's objective of sustainable rural transformation.

6.2: Selarpur Journey with Reliance bij

Selarpur village was selected by the Reliance bij team in April 2011. Selarpur was selected because it is ecologically fragile area with degradation of soil, forest, water resources etc, rainfall ranges from 500 to 1500 mm., Hydrological unit, and it s least attended by GO/NGOs. It was also one of the VFA coming under Netrang cluster. The journey of Selarpur village with Mission bij entails fulfilling the objectives of Reliance bij in Selarpur VFA. Broadly the focus is on Institution building, Promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and Market development at Selarpur VFA. At the initial phase of the project, Reliance bij team had involved those farmers with them those who are associated with the team in Jatropha plantation. The Selarpur VFA had completed its one year journey with Reliance bij addressing the suitable objectives of Mission bij.

6.3: Institution Building at Selarpur

In the year 2011, Reliance bij team organized curtain raiser meeting in the village to make the Selarpur villagers understand the whole concept of Mission bij. The main manifestation of IB in Selarpur is to associate the marginal farmers in the village who are caught in the vicious cycle of marginality. The farmer members in Selarpur VFA are having the basic understanding of Mission bij and are willing to work with the team for the development interventions within the village. The farmers associated in the VFA will collectively identify and develop the future needs of the farmers by identifying their problems and coming out with the probable solutions amongst themselves. The farmers realized that to grow and to develop they have to step ahead together, associate themselves to earn a better price for their production and through institution building they can cope with the present scenario and move towards the sustainable mode of development. . During year 2011, only 19 farmers get associated with Reliance bij. The rest of the village farmers had not joined the association with the mis- conception that their land will be snatched by the Reliance bij team .In a year these 19 farmers has also encouraged other farmers of the village to join the association due to the trust which bij team members have elicited.

In Selarpur, Gunwant bhai Rahjibhai Choudhary is the VFA representative and there are 7 executive committee members in the VFA selected by the community itself. Earlier only 19 members are associated with the VFA but this year in 2012 there are 83 members in VFA, also women have also made a step ahead and formed their separate association in the village with the present membership of 83 women in an association. Selarpur Village farmers associations are the basic unit of the Producers Company which is institutionalized to partner for implementation of Mission BIJ.

Possible outcomes observed in Selarpur VFA:-

- All the farmers of Selarpur VFA have paid Rs. 100 as the membership fee and also Rs. 200 to the association in order to account for the money invested in their names by Reliance bij as primary equity towards the association.
- Selarpur VFA abides by the MoA and AoA prescribed by the PC.
- There was a written consent of all farmers in a VFA for financial, kind contribution for activities of Mission BIJ towards a farmers association for sustainability of the assistance to other farmers

- All business plans of a farmers association under Mission bij developed by farmer members.
- Selarpur VFA actively inducts more members as well as encourages neighbouring villages to organize farmers association.

6.4: Dharti Farm Model

The Dharti farm concept was designed with the focus to restore energy cycle, water cycle, and nutrient cycle in order to maintain sustainability. Dharti farm model leads to comprehensive development of wasteland, promoting mix cropping pattern as a strategy for optimal sustainable yields. It is simple intervention with a revolutionary potential of ensuring timely operations, quality inputs in terms of seed, planting materials and FYM and water harvesting measures.

In Selarpur under Dharti farm model, farm ponds are built in order to convert marginal or waste lands to productive farm lands using soil and water conservation interventions and sustainable agriculture practices. DHARTI farm so established ensure optimum productivity, quality produce, food security and enhance income of marginal farmers in rainfed conditions. In the year 2011 there were 19 farm ponds developed in the village but this year bij Action plan revealed that 42 farm ponds had been built. The farm ponds are built on an area of 9 by 9' meter in the farm. The depth of the farm pond lies between 2feet to 3 feet deep. According to Selarpur VFA farmer members, farm pond concept proved to be very essential for them in times when there was no water to irrigate the fields and the farm pond became a natural source of irrigation in their farm fields.

6.5: Reliance Nutrition Garden

Reliance nutritional garden is a sustainable backyard farming model to fulfil nutritional requirement of a family, thereby providing farmer his food and ensuring nutrition security in a self sustainable manner. Reliance bij targeted to have one RNG in each farm family. In Selarpur during 2011 there were only 2 RNGs developed but this year with the association of women there are 50 RNGs developed within 15 days. The major challenge before Selarpur people in developing RNG was labour but the women of the village took the challenge and they collectively made RNGs in each other homes and completed the task. The water availability in the RNGs was made through the water flowing directly into it after bathing / washing utensils. Then after a mix of spices, herbs, variety of vegetables and fruits were offered by the Reliance

bij team. In Selarpur Ms Bhavana Choudhary, and Mrs. Lilaben Umed bhai Choudhary are coordinating the work of developing RNGs efficiently. RNG is a sustainable mode of promoting Dharti farm model and horticulture thereby ensuring sustainable livelihood.

6.6: Marketing of Produce by Selarpur farmers collectively

Traditionally Selarpur farmers were selling their produce to the village level consolidator, who generally short-changes farmers in terms of weight and price. Lack of Inputs is another pain point neither to farmers, where they neither get quality inputs nor on time. As a result farming has become high input and low output activity and farmers draw a conclusion that farming is not remunerative. There were various constraints faced by the Selarpur farmers in the context of procuring inputs, process and output; they are as follows:-

Constraints at Selarpur village are:-

- I) The level of production at small and marginal farmer is very less. Thus economies of scale cannot be achieved.
- II) Marketable surplus is determined by the consumption habits of the producers.
- III) If a cash requirement of the farmers is not fixed, the marketable surplus will increase in response to increase in price as cash requirements of farmers influence marketable surplus.
- IV) Small size farms will not bring any marketable surplus in markets. The bulk agricultural surplus is supplied by the medium and large farmers.
- V) Under traditional mode of production farmer use only family owned inputs hence entire produces remains for household use.
- VI) Farmers have a constraint of storing produce for long term in their houses; the quantity is also less, making farmers.

In order to reduce these constraints in farming, this group called Input produce management (IPM) is crated under Mission bij. It focuses to provide Quality inputs at right time in desired quantity at right time and at right price and Provide assured market at better price than prevailing market price. In Selarpur, IPM aims to cater to the requirement of at least 171 farmers and provide them a savings both in inputs and also while selling their produce. Apart from catering to farmers IPM, being a focal point of procurement activities would cater to the requirement of all farmers in Dharti farms and RNG.

If the farmer's do **collective marketing then they can have a say in quality and quantity negotiation, meet economies of scale, they can also do surplus selling through VFA so that they have a bulk and can negotiate with the market rate.**

In Selarpur the VFA is with the plan that 5% of the farmers will procure sorghum seeds to the VFA, another 5% each will be procuring pigeon pea and black gram seeds to the VFA, and 5% farmers will be procuring paddy seeds to the VFA so that they can distribute seeds to needy farmer of the village and the surplus can be sold to other VFA or farmers of other village.

6.7: “Khedut na deh thi”

- “There are 5 members in our family and we have to spend almost Rs. 6000/- per annum on vegetables. Before establishing RNG we have to purchase vegetables from the market daily. In the summer season we are not consuming vegetables. But now after establishing RNG I am growing 10 different types of vegetables in the RNG and getting vegetables throughout the year. I can serve my family with fresh and natural vegetables ensuring nutritional security. My entire family is thankful to Reliance.”

- ***Urmila ben Gunwant bhai Choudhary.***

- “I have five acres of land. I was dependent on rainfed agriculture therefore I can only take to only one crop in a year. After making farm pond in my field, I am now getting water after rainy season also. With such an availability of water I was able to grow wheat as second crop in one acre of land. Next year I aspire to grow more crops. My entire family is thankful to Reliance.”
- ***Eelesh bhai Choudhary***

- “My land was partially not under cultivation till last year. The land was waved with heavy soil erosion. After making Dharti farm the land was levelled, deep furrows were made to harvest rainwater and thus the problem of soil erosion was addressed. This year I have got excellent crop of sorghum from my land. I am happy that I was resolved with my problem by Reliance bij which is envisaged to convert waste land into productive lands. Jai bij.”

- ***Gunwant bhai Choudhary***

Chapter 7: Conclusions

Field work gave us the opportunity to have understanding of the rural life through a direct experience of rural realities. Till now we have bookish knowledge and whatever we have seen through media. But things are very different at grass root level and it is very difficult to sustain in such scarce resources and poor infrastructure. The socio- economic structure of the three villages is found to be different from each other. The living conditions are very tough. We were able to experience the distress of the farmer after this year's crop failure. There is a need to explore other sources of livelihood to make a holistic and optimum use of the available natural resources in the village.

7.1 Learning Experience

7.1(A): My Field Work & Learning Experience – Deepali Solanki

Every new experience is usually built upon some previous one and this village experience was not an exception. I have been to several villages earlier, but the memories of this stay will always stay fresh in my mind. The stay for the village profile study gave me a chance to get acquainted with altogether different culture, different lifestyle and some harsh realities. For the first time I lived in such distant location where there was so poor infrastructure in terms of roads, health etc. The field work segment was really an absorbing experience which showed me altogether different aspects of life. I was assigned a task of village profiling in three different villages of Surat district, Gujarat. For this stay of 21 days, I was bit apprehensive before visiting the village about the availability of basic necessities like food, house, toilets etc. I was utterly surprised after visiting the villages was much better than my expectations. The people there in the villages were very cordial, helping, co-operative, and took extremely good care of us.

Reliance bij team had made our stay arrangements in one of the best possible places in these villages. I stayed with the families of Shree Gunwant Bhai Choudhary, Shree Abhaysingh bhai Choudhary and Shree Shyam singh bhai Choudhary families in three villages. These families treated me like guest only till the second day of my stay and there after I was treated like their daughter. It would be unfair on my part to call them hosts; they were like my family throughout the whole stay. Earlier I took some time to explore the serenity of the village and get adjusted with a different lifestyle. Initially villagers were considering us as part of officials who would stay for a day and then move on. Few villagers consider us personnel from Reliance bij to understand the village and access the village situation. But we proved them all wrong and they

were surprised to know that we would be going to stay in village for a week just to understand the village and people's lifestyle.

The major occupation of village was agriculture. Agriculture has certain disadvantages chief among which are:

- 1) Agricultural fields are small, scattered and on slopes.
- 2) Agriculture is totally dependent on nature i.e. agriculture is rainfed.

Major part of the agriculture land area comes under un- irrigated land area. Therefore agriculture is not only the single possible mode of survival rather subsidiary activities are also performed by the villagers for subsistence of livelihood. Women are involved in all the agricultural activities except marketing the produce. There is no other sustainable source of income for the villagers but few men work as drivers, wage laborers etc... Farmers have small land holding that are having falling productivity of land due to poor rainfall. For very poor farmers it is indeed very difficult to sustain their families. Villagers are looking for sustainable source of income and in this effort there is a tendency amongst the youth to migrate to places where they have job opportunities.

Although there are lot of govt. schemes like widow pension, old age pension etc the villagers are unable to avail them as they are not aware of these benefits for their social security. Education is helping in creating awareness. Over the last few decades there has a change in the mindset of people regarding the importance of education. So they motivate their children to take up education in nearby cities and get a job to enable them to get sustainable source of earning throughout the year.

Women empowerment is much publicized word in urban context also hear about so many quotas and reservations. Looking at the village one finds that there is a desperate need of policy initiative in this regard. Women in this area of South Gujarat play the most important role as the member of the family. Women folk work as wage laborer from dawn to dusk. But one thing was there in the village, that men respect their spouses and there was no single case of women abuse. Even after that men have the major say in family matters and the actual power and control is exercised by them.

The summer training proves to be very beneficial for me to get hands on expertise. We can only learn to swim by actually getting into the water and in that sense this summer training experience is of great value in developing skill, competencies and knowledge. The training actually helped

me to explore more the field realities and blend my theoretical knowledge practically by giving an opportunity to actually implement the theories into the field. I practiced PRA techniques and drawn conclusion from them and the Reliance team members helped me out that on the basis of PRA techniques how can we actually plan the village development plan. The prominent factor of my training was inclusion. In order to get the passion and enthusiasm that we started with the opportunity to get involved is of great value. We were not treated merely as trainees rather given a chance by the team to make our contributions by participating in events, meetings, field visits which opened up different dimension in training to explore more ground. Two months of training has provided a real view of rural India and let me understand the situation at grass root level. I also realized how the policy makers sitting in the various capitals of the world formulate policies that affect the lives of millions around the world without even having the knowledge of the grass root problems. It would be very easy to sit on the chair and give solutions to the problems faced by the villagers in their everyday lives, but now I am convinced that it is villagers themselves who know what is best in which sort of situation and what steps must be taken to tackle them with ease and efficiency. The field work experience has also sensitized me to issues of rich and poor alike. I returned from the training with the Reliance bij concept that farming can be the profitable venture only when the farmers think collectively towards the common goal and collectively mitigate the issues involved, thereby making agriculture sustainable and farming a first choice profession. Also, I learned to live life full of dignity even if you have the minimum of resources. There is wide gap between the expectation and what is delivered to the common man in rural areas.

To conclude in the end, it gave me immense satisfaction for my efforts during the field segment as it provided me enough understanding of the rural India.

7.1(B): My Field Work Learning & Experiences – Manali Ghosal

In this two months tenure of summer internship in reliance foundation(r BIJ) have learnt many things by the given task village profiling, we had spent 21 days in village with the village communities. For this I understand the livelihood pattern of the villagers. The summer internship helped us to have an unforgettable experience of exploring various aspects of village life it gives an opportunity to understand various phases of livelihood.

Agriculture is the main livelihood opportunity for a large number of poor &by staying in village I could easily feel observe and retain their problem observe development plans which was in process and the people helped us &make us understand to explore future exposure. Improvement in agricultural sector will contribute directly to improving sustainable livelihoods of a number of poor and vulnerable families, the study shows that most families are depend on agriculture for livelihood. The economic status is directly linked to the extent of landholding pattern. The land holding is skewed, with large proportion of marginal farmers owning very small proportion of agricultural land for these farmers agriculture is the main occupation with supplementary occupation being only labor, with very little or no diversified sources The occupational profile shows that any problems in agriculture will directly affect the livelihood and food securities of communities, improving agricultural sector improves sustainable agriculture and livelihood of the community .

The village do have its bright colors which could be felt and is absent in urban areas but the facts like equality between the different standing, female position in the house and harmony among the villagers are some positive aspect of village which never seen in other village. Still there is sufficient scope of improvements in the village related to providing livelihood opportunity furthermore health facilities of the villagers. I would like to say that providing funding will not help but what the villagers actually need is information and knowledge about the produce and their standards and require in other bazaar for future progress of the community. The summer internship helped us to have an unforgettable experience of exploring various aspects of village living.

7.1(C): My Field Work Learning & Experiences – Sanket Gupta

“Heart of India lives in its Villages”- Mahatma Gandhi

Development of Rural India is a basic unit if someone wants to be a part for developing his nation.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, Mr. M.S.Swaminathan, the rural India needs to develop now a days. A villager or a farmer only know how they survive in the present conditions, imbalances of rainfall, low support from Government, monopoly of someone.

The economy of a farmer only depends on the agricultural produce, and it is depend on the rainfall in a year. If rainfall downs then the avg. productivity of village and the farmer both decreases and a surprised disturbance in economy possess. The rural market is correlated with this production, besides agriculture some of the households also engaged in the non-farm activities like laboring, agricultural labour, stone cutting etc. the women employment is also found in the Indian villages. Most of the women are engaged in the agricultural work with the men. The animal husbandry takes an important place in its economy.

The life of villagers is very difficult in present time because of corruption, higher rates, and politics. They don't know about the recent techniques of agriculture, marketing, livestock, poultry etc., but they want to know everything, but they are far from the way of communication, electronic media, print media, even in the news channels most of the news related to crimes, raps, politics in the urban areas, there is no focus on the need and problems in rural areas.

So during my summer internship in the Reliance Foundation Initiative Mission- bij I understand these things “*Dil SE.*” I saw the gap between governmental data, to actual condition of rural India. Reliance Foundation works in these areas to fulfill the gap.

*“Aapni Kheti, Aani Sanskriti,
Aapna Swasthya, Aapni Shiksha,
Jab ho jayega Hamara,
To mit jaeha Amiri Garibi ka Bantwara.”*

I really heart to saw the present situation of these villages, because first time of my life I stay in villages for 21 days apart from life of urban area. The behavior of farmers, villagers is so good apart from urban people; they behave to you very gently and politely in the situation when they are not feeling better financially and have problems in the life. But they don't tell you their problems but care to you in very good manner.

First time I realized and saw the environment of rural life, how they lives, their cooking hobbits, livelihood, agricultural practices, food hobbits etc,

From reliance team I learn about the decentralized planning and team, how they work in a team manner, how they resolve the problems in meetings, how they work, how they make a relation with a farmer, even the office of organization is totally open for needy ones.

I first time work in rural areas, I know about theories for development, and other techniques but first time I practically use these theories for collecting data, sample, meetings, problems, to know livelihood options, economy etc. the PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) technique is one of them, how to facilitate villagers to make a social map, resource map, households cards, wealth ranking etc.

I also learn how to make environment sustainable by using such type of sustainable techniques, soil and water conservation, soil testing, Reliance Nutrition Garden, Community Seed bank, Producers Company.

The farmers getting down by taking loans for agriculture and family expenses, so it will a good option if a company provide then the inputs in the low cost and at the right time and right place, and help them to sell their produce in the market at maximum rates, and Mission –bij works on that area also.

I learn to build a reputation among the farmers, what will be the methods and procedures to build a good reputation with them, why they believes in you. Because in the area of rural development the first and initial thing is the Reputation building with the households, after that anyone share the problems, needs, and possible solution to each other and it's a initial stage to reach in the Heart of a villager.

“Aapka Hamara Saath ho, Aapni Kheti ka Vikaas ho.”

I also learn about the consumer behavior in market, education status and culture and arts in a village. I really appreciate with the seven weeks of my summer internship in the Reliance Foundation, and 3 weeks of my stay in villages of Gujarat. I also learn the grass-root things, I make a planning for my future, and how I use these learning with an organization for sustainable rural development approach.

7.2: Recommendations

- 1) Explore the availability of solar power in the villages.
- 2) Organize health camps in the village once in a month for both people's and livestock present in the village.
- 3) SHGs present in the villages should be associated with some cottage industries business so that women folk can perform their small business rather than working as agricultural wage laborer.
- 4) Providing ration to small farmers during off season and banned months.
- 5) Organizing 15 days or one month vocational training camps for rural youth through which they get direct employment.
- 6) Providing the availability of agricultural extension services in the village.
- 7) Encouraging trees plantation in the forests which will ensure conservation of bio diversity.
- 8) There should be a bio gas facility equipped within each household.
- 9) Farmers should be made aware to practice aloe vera plantation in the small area within their farm by realizing the demand for aloe vera in the market and it requires little amount of water.
- 10) Night classes should be organized for the adults to promote basic education.

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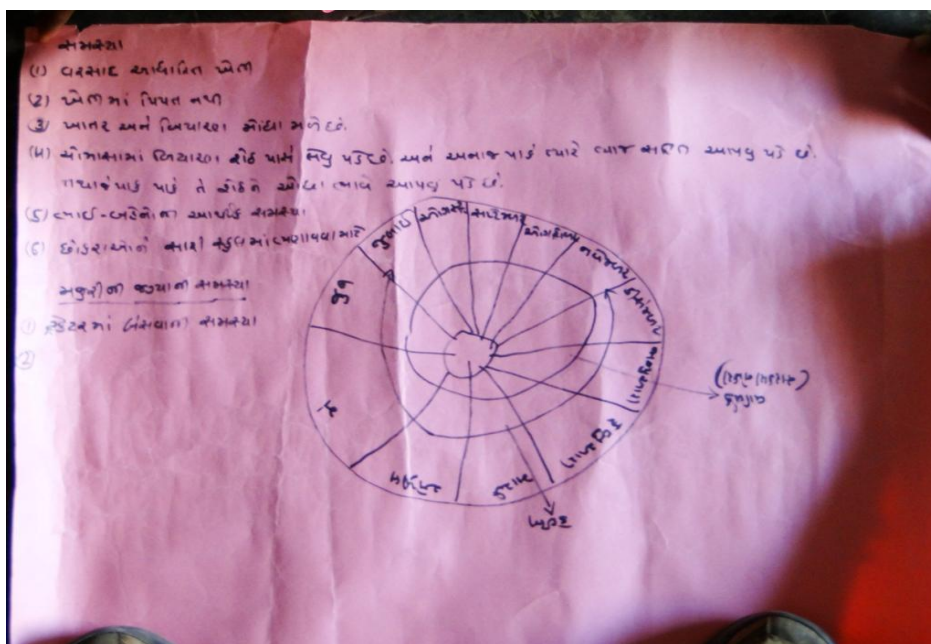
Annexure

ANNEXURE 1: Social map of Tuked village



Source: PRA

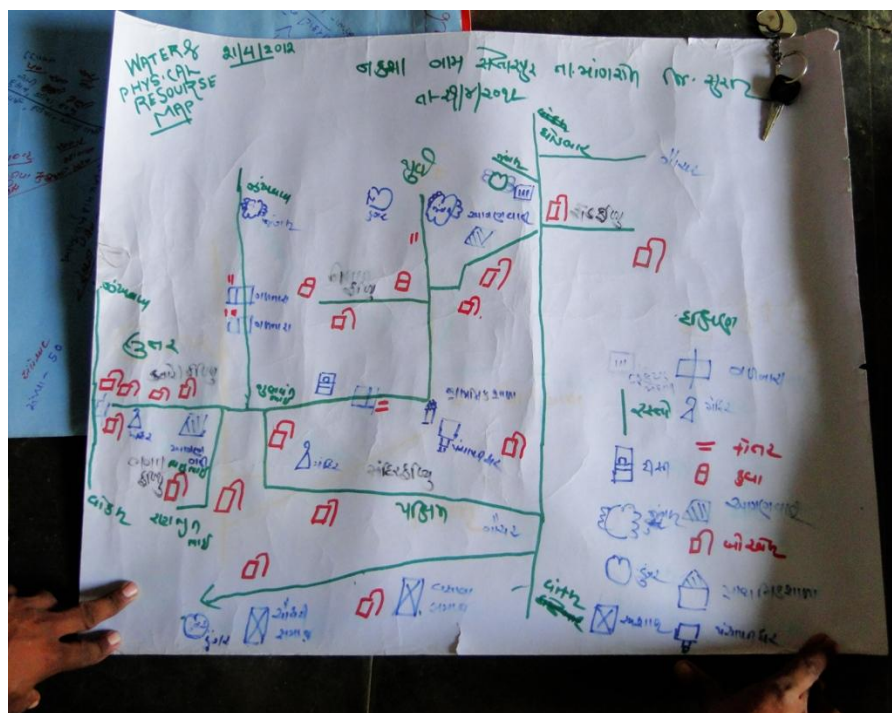
ANNEXURE 2: Seasonal Calendar of migration at Selarpur village



Source: PRA

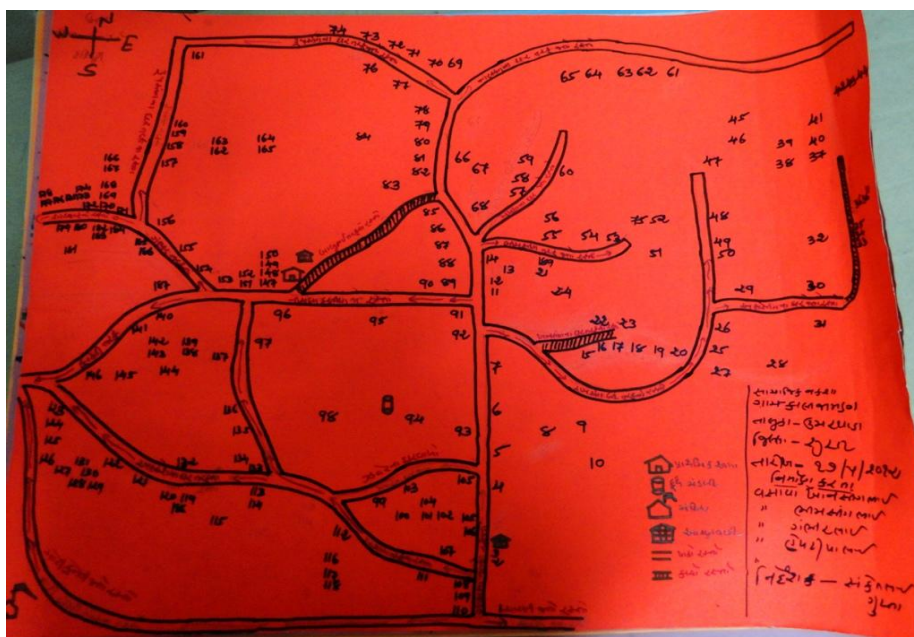
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ANNEXURE 4: Resource map of Selarpur village



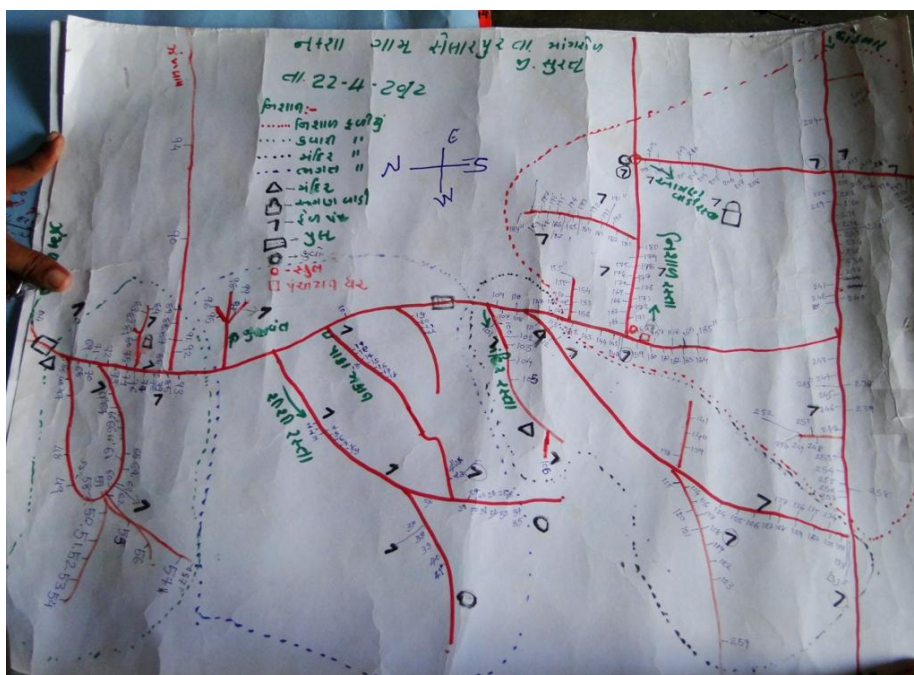
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ANNEXURE 5: Social map of Kalijaman village



Source: PRA

ANNEXURE 6: Social map of Selarpur village



Source: PRA

Village Profile

Cluster _____ Agro-Ecological Sub-zone _____

Taluk/ Tehsil _____ Village _____ Revenue Village_____

1 Population statistics

1.1) Total population (Nos.)

1.1.1) Males

1.1.2) Females

1.1.3) Children

1.2) Literacy level (Percentage)

1.2.1) Males

1.2.2) Females

1.3) Working population (Nos.)

1.3.1)Agriculturists

1.3.2) Rural Artisans

1.3.3) Land less laborers _____

1.3.4)Others, Specify_____

1.4) Caste bifurcation:

1.4.1.) SC:_____

1.4.2.) ST:_____

1.4.3) OBC:_____

1.4.4) Gen:_____

1.5) Land based bifurcation:

1.5.1) Big/Large Farmer:_____

1.5.2) Small Farmer:_____

1.5.3) Marginal Farmer:_____

1.5.4) Land Less:_____

1.6 Nos. of BPL families in the Village:_____

2 Land use pattern

S No	Description	Area (ha)
2.1	Total Geographical Area	
2.2	Forest area (including community land)	
2.3	Barren and uncultivable land	
2.4	Net area sown	
2.5	Total cropped area (Gross area sown)	
2.6	Current fallow	
2.7	Permanent fallow	
2.8	Culturable wasteland	
2.9	Area under Misc. trees	
2.10	Area under non-agril use	
2.11	Net irrigated area	
2.12	Gross irrigated area	

3 Sources of irrigation

S. No	Source	Area (ha)
3.1	Canal irrigation	
3.2	Ghuls/Khuls (water course/field channel)	
3.3	Lift from river/ground water	
3.4	Any other (Specify)	

4 Agriculture activities

4.1 What are the leasing systems prevailing in the village?

4.2 Cropping pattern

S. No	Crops	Irrigated area (ha)	Rainfed area (ha)	Total (ha)
4.2.1	Cereals			
1				
2				
3				
4				

4.2.2 Pulses				
1				
2				
3				
4				
4.2.3 Oil Seeds				
1				
2				
3				
4.2.4 Vegetables & Cash crops				

4.3 Fruits, Flowers and Medicinal/ Aromatic Plants:

S. No	Fruits/Flowers/Medicinal/Aromatic Plants	No of trees	Area (ha)
4.3 Fruits			
.1			
1			
2			
3			
4			
4.3 Flowers			
.2			
1			
2			
3			
4			
4.3 Medicinal /Aromatic Plants			
.3			
1			
2			
3			

5.0 Economic activities

5.1 Milk production

5.1.1) No. of Milk Cooperatives _____

5.1.2) No of farm families involved _____

5.1.3) Is there milk society in village Y/N

If YES then approx. quantity collected _____ Lt

5.1.4) Milk is sold to _____

5.2 Does Fisheries Systems Exist? If yes please tick the type:

a) Reverie ☐ b) Inland ☐ c) Marine ☐

S.No.	Fishery System	No. of families involved	Sold to/Market Place
5.2	Reverie		

.1			
5.2 .2	Inland		
5.2 .3	Marine		

5.3 Water harvesting and selling

5.3.1) Means of water harvesting _____

5.3.2) No. of farm families involved _____

5.3.3) No. of borrower families _____

5.4 Renting of farm machineries

5.4.1) Types and number of farm machines _____

5.4.2) No. of families involved in renting _____

5.4.3) No. of borrower families _____

5.5 Bee Keeping

5.5.1) No of farm families involved _____

5.5.2) Sold to _____

5.6 Poultry

5.6.1) No of farm families involved _____

5.6.2) Sold to _____

5.7 No. of Shops in the village and their specialization

S N o	Shop owner	Specialized* in
5. 7. 1		
5. 7. 2		
5. 3. 3		
5. 4. 4		
5. 5. 5		
5. 5. 6		

* General Store; Agri related Store; Cloth store; Pan Shop; Flour mill; rice/dal mill; oil expeller; kolo; PDS, Doctor's clinic)

5.8 Cottage/Small industries

5.8.1) No of units _____

5.8.2) No of persons employed _____

**5.9
opportunities**

Other non-farm employment

6.0 Educational institutions

S. N o	Type	No of students enrolled
6. 1	Primary School	
6. 2	Middle School	
6. 3	High School	
6. 4	Inter college	
6. 5	ITI, Rural Poly Technic	
6. 6	Training for Cottage Industries	
6. 7	Others (Specify)	

7.0 Infrastructure Development Information

S. No	Infrastructure	Availability (Yes/No)	Distance (Km.)
7.1	Post Office		
7.2	PCO		
7.3	Health Care Centre		
7.4	Veterinary Services		
7.5	Primary Agriculture Cooperative		
7.6	Financial institutions/ Banks		
7.7	Others, Specify		

8.0 Information and Communication Facilities

8.1 No. of landline phones _____

8.2 No. of mobile users _____

8.3 No. of mobile phone providers _____

8.4 Internet/Cybercafe _____

8.5 **IT KIOSK for crop and other rural information**_____

8.6 Other source of information sharing agencies, describe

Private _____

Government _____

8.7 Newspapers subscribed in the village _____

8.8 Television

Nos:_____

Dish TV/Local Doordarshan:_____

Programs frequently viewed:_____

9.0 Reach of Extension Agencies Approx. no of visits per month

9.1) Agriculture Department _____

9.2) Horticulture Department _____

9.3) Animal Husbandry Department _____

9.4) Watershed Department _____

9.5) Cooperatives _____

9.6) NGO _____

9.7) Any other (Pl Specify) _____

9.8) Details on various developmental schemes:_____

10.0 Awareness and adoption:

10.1) Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Poor/satisfactory

10.2) Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) Poor/satisfactory

10.3) Waste Management Poor/satisfactory

11.0 Major Crop Inputs

Crop Input	Source of Knowledge	Application (Yes/No)	No. of farmers involved
11.1 Soil health data			
11.2 Irrigation water quality			
11.3 Fertilizer and FYM			
11.4 Machinery			

*FYM: Farm Yard Manure

12.0 Transport System for

12.1) Mandi _____

12.2) Local Market _____

12.3) Warehouse _____

12.4) District town/city _____

13.0 Prevailing rates of different crop inputs and produce in the area

13.1 Prevailing rates of different crop inputs in the area

S N	Inputs	Rates (Rs/unit)
--------	--------	-----------------

0		
13 .1. 1	Seeds	
	Local	
	Hybrids	
13 .1. 2	Fertilizers	
13 .1. 3	Pesticides	
13 .1. 4	FYM	
13 .1. 5	Interest rates of formal and informal credits	

13.2 Prevailing rates of different produce in the area

S N o	Produce	Rates (Rs/unit)
13 .2. 1	Crops	
13 .2. 2	Milk	
13 .2. 3	Honey	
13 .2. 4	Spices	

**14.0 What are the major environmental concern in the vicinity of the village and farm field?
Please indicate and quantify problem area with suggestive mitigation measures as under.**

Areas	Status K)	Scale* (0-5)	Suggestive Mitigation Measures
Land			
14.1 Carrying capacity of land (Pressure on land Resources)			
14.2 Soil erosion			

14.3	Salinity and alkalinity			
14.4	Loss of soil nutrients			
14.5	Degradation of soil biological status			
14.6	loss of water holding capacity			
14.7	Soil water logging			
14.8	Soil contamination/ pollution			
	14.8.1 Heavy metals			
	14.8.2 Pesticides and others			
	14.8.3 Harmful chemicals			
	14.8.4 Misuse of chemical fertilizer			
	14.8.5 Bio-wastes and non-degradable products			
14.9	Effects of change in cropping pattern on			
	14.9.1 Soil			
	14.9.2 Water			
	14.9.3 Environment			
14.10	Increase in agricultural wastes			
14.11	Effect on beneficial			
	14.11.1 Flora			
	14.11.2 Fauna			
14.12	Loss of forests/ vegetation cover			
14.13	Development of resistance in pests (Insects, weeds, microbes)			
14.14	Effect on agro-biodiversity			
	14.14.1 Horticulture/Crop Plant			
	14.14.2 Livestock			
	14.14.3 Fish			
	14.14.4 Other aquatic resources			
14.15	Effect on general-biodiversity			
	14.15.1 Plants			
	14.15.2 Animal			
	14.15.3 Microbes			
14.16	Water			
	14.16.1 Availability of water resources			
	14.16.2 Water quality for irrigation			
	14.16.3 Water quality for drinking			
14.17	Air Quality			
	14.17.1 Pollutants			
	14.17.2 Green house gases			

14.18 Human Health			
14.18.1 Through the food chain			
14.18.2 Through soil / water/air/wastes			

*Scale Rating

0	Nil	2	Low	4	High
1	Very Low	3	Moderate	5	Very High

15. What are the major issues, their effects on local livelihood systems?

Please indicate and quantify the problem area with suggestive mitigation measures as under

Areas	Status Yes/No	Scale* (0-5)	Suggestive Mitigation Measures
15.1 Agriculture			
15.1.1 Vulnerability to economic loss			
15.1.2 Greater competition for natural resources (land, water, forests, fodder)			
15.1.3 Change in Land use affecting long term profitability of land			
15.1.4 Loss of land to non-agricultural use			
15.1.5 Change in income patterns			
15.1.6 Unbalanced displacement of food crops by cash crops affecting food & nutritional security			
15.1.7 Fodder/grazing area shortage-loss of Commons			
15.2 Community			
15.2.1 Unequal access to inputs			
15.2.2 Marginisation and increasing disparities			
15.2.3 Increased poverty and indebtedness			
15.2.4 More dependence on external resources			
15.2.5 Increased drudgery for women			
15.2.6 Effect on child care/health			

15.2.7 Change in occupational patterns			
15.2.8 Increased incidence of diseases			
15.2.9 Health and safety hazards			
15.2.10 Effect on community ownership of natural resources and intellectual Property			
15.2.11 In-migration			
15.2.12 Out-migration			
15.2.13 Unemployment			
15.2.14 Increased role of middlemen/contractors			
15.2.15 Increase pressure on local infrastructure			
15.2.16 Cultural impacts			
15.2.17 Gender discrimination			
15.2.18 Social conflicts			
15.2.19 Increased risk of encroachment			
15.2.20 Risk of life			
15.2.21 Effect on international relations/agreements etc (if any)			

16.0 Conversion factors

Item	Local unit	Conversion factor for local unit to standard measurements	Remark
16.1 Land			
16.2 Basket of FYM			
16.3 Length			
16.4 Distance			
16.5 Weight			
16.6			

17.0 Type of water bodies in the village and status of water resources of the village

Type	Status	Period of Water availability
Water harvesting structures		
Open Wells		
Ponds		

ANNEXURE 8: Questionnaire of famer's profile

(FARM HOUSEHOLD PROFILE)

A. Location Identification

Cluster _____ Zone _____ District _____

Taluka/Tehsil _____ Village _____ Revenue Village _____

Investigator _____

Name of the Farmer with father name _____ Farmer

ID: (3 Digits) _____

Please indicate whether the farmer falls under BPL list or not: YES / NO

B. Farm Inventory

1.0 Land holding:

1.1 _____ Your land holding (bigha/ha/acre)

1.2 _____ What kind of land you possess? Cultivated

Fallow _____ Waste

Cultivated Area Irrigated _____ Rainfed _____

1.3 _____ Do you take land on lease? Y/N Area

Irrigated _____ Rainfed

If yes, land leased during last year? ☐

1.4 _____ Do you lease out your land? Y/N Area

Irrigated _____ Rainfed

If yes, land leased out during last year? ☐

2.0 Soil Health:

2.1 _____ Has your soil ever been tested? Y /

N

2.2 From where the soil is being tested?

2.3 If the SOIL has been tested then what does the report say: status of (N/P/K & OC)

2.4 _____ How much it would cost for soil testing? Rs.

2.4 Did you care your soil according to the **soil test values**? Y / N

3.0 Present Irrigation facilities:

3.1 Your perception about the Quality of irrigation water? (Good/bad/worse)

3.2 Whether you avail water for irrigation regularly or intermittently?

3.3 If regularly, please specify the source and quality of water availability for irrigation?

Source Tick	Area irrigated	Quality of water
Canal		
Ponds/Tanks		
WHS		
Dug/Tube well		
Spring/Bauri		
Others (Specify)		

3.4 Whether you sell water to other fellow farmers? Y / N

3.5 _____ What is the unit price of selling? Rs. /Unit

3.6 Do you have any mechanical or any modern irrigation systems? Y/ N

3.7 If yes, please specify?

Irrigation System/Unit	Cost in (Rs.) per year 2007-08			
	Investment Cost	Maintenance Cost	Running Cost	Total Cost
3.7.1 Drip				
3.7.2 Micro-sprinklers				
3.7.3 Sprinklers				
3.7.4 Others (Specify)				

4.0 Cropping system:

4.1 What are the crops you take in different seasons (including Horticultural, Floricultural and Medicinal)?

Crop	Variety	Rabi/Kharif/Summer*	Area sown (ha)	Production (qtl)	Family consumption (qtl)	Seed (qtl)	Surplus/Marketable (qtl)	Price (Rs/qtl)	Value of surplus product (Rs)

*(Write 1-Rabi, Kharif -2 and Summer - 3)

4.2 By-products, if any

Products	Rabi/Kharif/Summer*	Production (qtl)	Self Consumption (qtl)	Surplus/Marketable (qtl)	Price (Rs/qtl)	Value of surplus by-product (Rs.)

(Write 1-Rabi, Kharff -2 and Summer - 3)

5.0 Post-Harvest Activities

Any cleaning/grading/ other value addition processing of the produce before selling? Y / N

If yes, then Manually or Machinery

5.1 Do you take your produce to the agro-processing unit like mills/oil expellers/oil distillation plants? YES/NO

If yes

S No.	Produce	Processing Unit	Distance from the village	Unit Price for processing	Remarks/ suggestions

6.0 Marketing Practices (prevailing)

6.1 Where do you sell your produce?

Local buyers	Nearest APMC	Agents at Larger Mandis	Middlemen	Sahookar	Fellow farmers	Others (specify)

6.2 Do you sell your produce to only one or two regular buyers? Y/ N

6.3 How do you get sale price of your produce from buyers? (Cash / Cheque/ kind)

7.0 Market Information

7.1 How do you get information about selling prices of the commodities?

7.2 Do you use the information about selling prices of the commodities?

7.3 How can the information system be improved?

7.4 Is there a **distress selling** also.

**Write 1- Sell Immediate after harvest and 2 -Sell After sometime from harvest* 8.2 What are the existing modes of storage for the produce?

8.0 Storage information

8.1 Provide the following for year 2011-12 ? (as per the baseline time relevant to you)

Produce	Buyer	Time of Scale	Storage Time	Benefits/ Remarks

**Write 1- Sell Immediate after harvest and 2 –Sell After sometime from harvest*

8.2 What are the existing modes of storage for the produce?

8.2.1. Domestic storage (storage bins/stacks, etc.)

8.2.2. Commercial storage (Cold storage/warehouses)

8.2.3. Others Specify

8.3 Please provide the details for year 2006-07

Produce	Storage type	Storage Time	Charges for storage	Constraints	Suggestion for improvement

8.4 Do you borrow any money on the warehouse receipt? Y / N

9.0 Input cost (On-Farm Activities)

9.1 Input on Crop & Horticultural Activities: (per ha)

Cr	Seed	Seed	FYM	Fertilizer	Pesticides	Irrigation	Total
----	------	------	-----	------------	------------	------------	-------

[illegible]

9.2 Labour Cost (per ha) (Write separately in case of mechanization such as usage of JCB)

C r o p	Family Labour		Hired Labour		Owned Animal Labour		Hired Animal Labour		Mechanized Charges		Total
	L	Unit	L	Unit	L	Unit	L	Unit	L	Unit	

[illegible][illegible]

10.0 Livestock

10.1 _____ Describe
type of animals you keep? _____

10.2 What are the sources of animal feed?

<u>Type of animal</u>	<u>Own fodder</u>	<u>Grains</u>	<u>Free grazing</u>	<u>Stall feeding</u>
-----------------------	-------------------	---------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

<u>Cows</u>				
<u>Buffalos</u>				
<u>Poultry</u>				
<u>Goats</u>				
<u>Sheep</u>				

10.3 What are the uses of different animals? Provide details of uses of different animals:

Animal type	No.	Use of animal (Please Tick)				Expenses (Rs.) per year				Total Input cost per year (Rs.)
		Milk	Draft	Meat	Forage	Concentrate	Veterinary	Labour		

10.4 Income from milch/meat animals

Animal source	Milk (Yesterday's produce)? (Period: Location?)				Meat (Yearly)				Total Value (Rs.)
	Yield (L)	Consumption (L)	Selling (L)	Unit Price(Rs /L)	Yield (kg or Nos.)	Consumption	Selling (kg or Nos.)	Unit Price(Rs/kg or Rs/animal)	

10.5 Yearly income from draft animals

Animal	Selling (per year)			Renting (per year)			
	Nos.	Approx. Selling Price (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Nos.	Animal days	Unit price (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)

10.6 Income from calf/baby animals

10.6.1. No. of baby animals retained per year _

10.6.2. No. of baby animals sold per year __

10.6.3. Unit Price _____

10.7 Income from poultry

10.7.1 Unit price of chicken _____

10.7.2. Yearly earning from selling chicken Rs. __

10.7.3. Unit Price of eggs _____

10.7.4. Yearly earning from selling eggs Rs. ____

14.0 Training

Did you undergo any vocational training programme? Yes / No

14.1.1 _____ If yes,
Name of the Institute from which the training imparted? _____

14.1.2 _____ **Specify the**
nature of training. _____

14.2 Do you require more training? Yes
/ No

14.2.1 _____ If yes,
specify the area to be trained? _____

14.3 What are the other various vocational institutes in your reach?

15.0 Subsidiary occupations

15.1 _____ What

duration in the year you are not engaged in Agriculture? _____

15.2 _____ What are

the alternative occupations other than agriculture? _____

15.3 _____ Indicate

your approx. income from the subsidiary occupation during the last year? _____

15.4 Are you getting any extra income through NREGP or any other Govt. supported programme?

Yes / No

15.4.1 _____ If yes, specify approx. income (day/month/year). Rs. _____

15.4.2 _____ No. of mandays

16.0 Sources of Knowledge

From where you get the information regarding new seed varieties & other crop inputs, alternate occupations, processing, storage, marketing, etc.?

16.1.1. Farm friends/ Group discussion at Chaupal

16.1.2. Market middleman from where you purchase & sale to you farm inputs/outputs

16.1.3. Radio/ Electronic media/Newspaper/Bulletins/other mass communication media

16.1.4. SHGs / NGOs /other voluntary organizations

16.1.5. Kisan Mela/Kisan Mahotsava, etc.

16.1.6. Field demonstration

16.1.7. Others, specify _____

16.2 Whether the present knowledge is sufficient to increase the socio economic stability
Y / N

16.2.1 If no, please specify the area in which he would like to strengthen his knowledge?

Farm Practices	Storage	Food processing	Livestock	Poultry	Marketing	Other (specify)
-----------------------	----------------	------------------------	------------------	----------------	------------------	------------------------

17.0 PERCEPTION OF FARMERS

17.1 What are the major reasons which are affecting the present yield of the crops?

S. No.	Reasons	(Y/N)	S. No.	Reasons	(Y/N)
1	Non availability of sufficient water		7	Mall practices especially for pesticides	
2	Salinity		8	Paucity of fund	
3	Low yielding seeds		9	Non availability of Machinery	
4	Low dose of fertilizer application		10	High Price of Inputs	
5	Weeds infestation			Others (specify)	
6	Wide Spread of insects and diseases				

17.2 What are the possible solutions by which you can increase the yield of the crops?

S. No.	Reasons	(Y/N)	S. No.	Reasons	(Y/N)
1	Availability of sufficient water		6	Control of Weeds	
2	Lowering of input price		7	Access to quality inputs	
3	Canal Rehabilitation		8	Access to crop loan	
4	Introduction of Water Saving Technology		9	Better extension service	
5	Availability of machinery		10	Other (Specify)	

17.3 What are the possible sources by which you can procure the necessary crop inputs?

17.3.1 Seed

17.3.2 Fertilizer

17.3.3 Chemicals/Weedicides/Pesticides/Herbicides

17.3.4 Farm equipments/tools/Electricity accessories

17.3.5 Do you have any problem in procuring crop inputs? Y / N

17.4 Whether you are using new crop varieties/and **non-replacement of seeds** Y / N

17.5.1 If No, then possible reasons for not using new crop varieties/and non-replacement of seeds

Lack of proper advice

Poor extensions and farmer linkages

Low level of adaptability

Paucity of fund

18.0 Migration Status:

18.1 Whether there is any distress migration in your family for better livelihood during the year 2006-07
baseline survey ?. Yes / No

18.2 If yes, specify the following:

No. of family members	Reasons for migration	Period of Migration (Months per Year)	Nature of work during migration period*	Average Earning during migration period (Rs.)

(*Write 1- Unskilled, 2- Semi-skilled and 3- Skilled and 4- others, specify)

19.0 Social organization for empowerment and income security*

19.1 Is there any existing social organizations in your locality? Y / N

19.2 If yes, list out the institutions/organizations as below:

Categ	Year of	Members	Activit	Annual	Sources of income (Rs)
-------	---------	---------	---------	--------	------------------------

ory of Organi zation *	establishment				y	Budget				
		Male	Female	Total			Own Cont.	Govt. Contr., if any	Others	Total

*CIG, SHG, UG

20.0 Availability of extension services

20.1 Is there any agriculture, livestock, poultry, fisheries and other services available in your locality?

Yes / No

20.2 If yes, please fill up the details:

Services	Agency involved	Frequency of availability	Perception regarding services*
Agricultural extension activities i.e Introduction of improved crop variety, Introduction of cultural practices, Introduction of new technologies, Capacity building			
Livestock activities			
Poultry activities			
Fisheries activities			
Other (specify)			

*(Write 1-Unsatisfactory, 2 - Satisfactory, 3 -Good and 4- Very Good)

20.3 Whether you are availing any loan or micro credit facilities for your livelihood

Y / N

20.4 If yes, then provide the following information

20.4.1 Purpose for credit

Agriculture	Livestock	Poultry	Fisheries	Other (specify)
-------------	-----------	---------	-----------	-----------------

20.4.2 From where you have taken loan ?

Local Bank	Local Financial Institutions	Private money lender	Relatives	Other (specify)
-------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------	------------------------

20.4.3 Whether the loan amount has properly been utilised? Yes / No

20.4.4 Whether he is hard pressed with the loan amount? Yes / No

20.4.5 Whether he is facing any kind of difficulty for repayment of the loan Yes /No

20.4.6 If yes, please specify the reason as to why he is facing difficulty.

20.4.7 Whether he often takes loan to cover up the burden of previous loan amount Yes / No

21.0
insurance facilities?

Whether you are availing the
Yes / No

21.1 If yes, elaborate as under:

21.1.1 Crop Y / N

21.1.4 Livestock Y / N

21.1.2 Farm Machinery Y / N

21.1.5 Vehicle Y / N

21.1.3 Life Insurance Y / N

21.1.6 Others, Specify Y / N

C. General Family Information

1.0 Total Family size

1.1 Males (>18 years) _____

1.2 Females (>18 years) _____

1.3 Children (< 18 years) : M _ F _

2.0 Family Occupation

2.1 Secondary Occupation

3.0 Permanent family inventory

3.1 House Kutcha / Pucca

3.2 Drinking water Supply water/ Open well Water/ Hand Pump (Please tick)

Quality of water: Good/Satisfactory/Bad (Please tick)

3.3 Sanitation Flush Toilet / temporary Toilet / Open field

3.4 Electricity Electrified/Not Electrified

3.5 Cooking gas Available/Not Available

Other than cooking gas fuelwood/agricultural waste/other

3.6 Vehicles Nos _____ Type _____

3.7 TV YES / NO

3.8 Radio YES / NO

3.9 Separate cattle shed YES / NO

3.10 Telephone Landline YES / NO

Mobile YES / NO

3.11 Any other _____

4.0 Family Expenditure pattern (Yearly)

S. No.	Items	Expenditure /Year (Rs)
4.1	Food Items	
4.2	Education	
4.3	Medical/ Health	
4.4	Maintenance of Vehicles (POL/reparings)	
4.5	Maintenance of House/Cattle Shed	
4.6	Maintenance of Household Equipments	
4.7	Cloths (including woollens/shoes etc)	
4.8	Electricity Bill	
4.9	Water Bill	
4.10	Social Functions	
4.11	Any other	

18.0 Sources of fuel : which type of data source

Type	Source	Period of availability
Fire woods		
Dung cake		
Bio gas		
Crop residue		
Kerosene		
LPG		

19.0 NTFP Collection from Common lands/Forest

Type	Source	Period of availability

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20. Details of farm lands:

20.1 Flora:

20.2 Trees:

20.3 Shrubs:

21. Are you aware of the work of Reliance bij? Yes /No

22. Do you want to be associated? Yes/no.

23. IF Yes what interests you?

24. If No what is the reason?

25. Does the farmer feel that his life has improved over the past 10 years? Find out three possible reasons?

ANNEXURE 9: Community meetings in the village



ANNEXURE 10: Farm pond a Dharti farm model



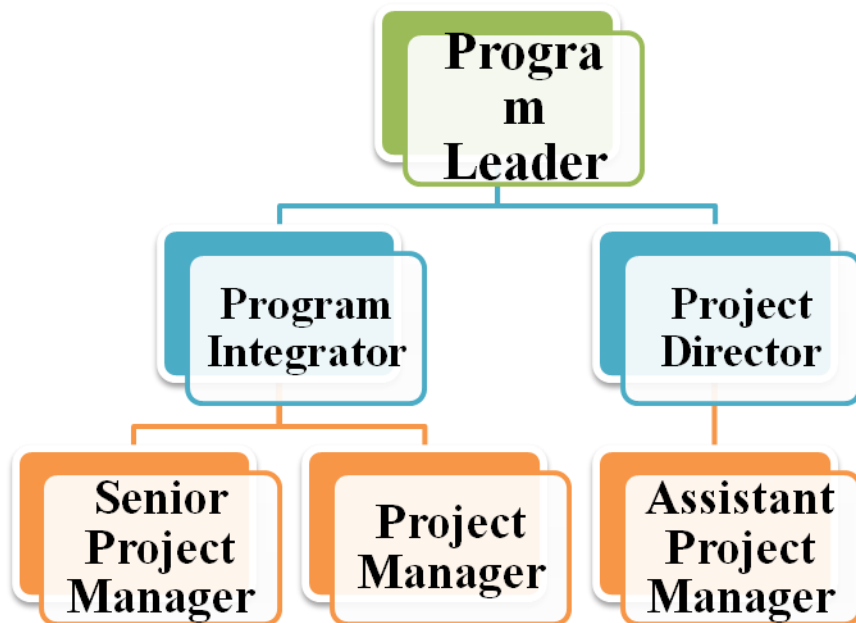
ANNEXURE 11: Reliance Nutrition Garden



ANNEXURE 12: Organization Structure of Reliance bij

- **Program Leader** – Conceptualizes the new idea, thoughts and designs the program.
- **Program Integrator**- Integrates the link between the field team and program leader.
- **Program Director/ Project Director**- Supports the system for the field team in resource office and is theme specific.
- **Project Director**- He is the team leader facilitating and directing the team.
- **Senior Project Manager**- Supporting Project Director for a smooth functioning of field implementation and facilitates team activities and is also a trainer for field team and community.
- **Project Manager**- Apart of field implementation team and also nurturing new Young Development Professionals (YDP) for the program.

- **Assistant Project Manager**- Key implementer of the project activities and final bij action plan.



ANNEXURE 13: FGD on migration at Selarpur





I N D I A



NOT TO SCALE

