

LILA GROUP REPORT

TEAM JHARKHAND

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INTRODUCTION

Devgain village is located 14 km from Ranchi, Jharkhand. The village has 220 households with an average of 5-6 members per family. The total population of the village is around 1500. The major source of income for the people is agriculture. There is a school which provides education up to 5th standard. However some children are sent to schools in Ranchi for secondary level education. The population of female is comparatively higher than the male with the gender ratio of 9:11. The village is green and clean. The sanitation facilities were built by A-serve and Lion's club.

Day 1

We reached the village on 22nd September 2015 at 12.30 pm. We had a meeting with Dr K.K. Gupta and Mr.Hemant Singh on our action plan at 2pm. We were split into four teams and we started our survey on the same day on the following topics:

- Agriculture
- Health

- Education
- Substance abuse

Day 2

The villagers were asked to gather at the gram Sabha with documents like Aadhar card, voter id, and Ration card and Income certificate for the survey. We also visited the local government school for the tablet training program. The school had two class rooms with students from class 1 to class 5. And in the evening we took health and substance abuse surveys.

Day 3

We visited the villagers who were making Sal leaf plates and baskets which were made from bamboo. We also visited the cultivation fields and got an insight on various agricultural practices like drip irrigation. The major crops cultivated are paddy, tomato, cucumber, chilly, brinjal etc. Wells were found with adequate water level but the villagers used manual methods to take water from the wells. There were electric pumps but there was no power supply.

We created awareness among the villagers on alcohol consumption. Data were collected from women regarding their interest to work in various areas.

In the night the villagers were celebrating Karma Puja- a festival to thank the nature. People collected branches of trees and were dancing around with dholak and music. It was told that the festival lasts for two days. And the villagers were very kind enough as they invited us to dance with them and made us feel very welcomed.

INCOME GENERATION

a) Findings

According to our observation and survey details we found that the villagers were cultivating paddy for three during July to September depending on the rainfall. It was totally a seasonal cultivation as there was no consistent electricity in the village. Though the villagers had electric pumps due to the inconsistent power supply they could not use it to the fullest. We also learnt that the village had electricity only 6-7 hours a day and it was prone to many

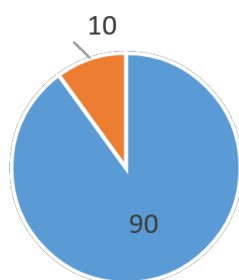
power cuts also making it impossible for the villagers to use it to a full extent. The villagers were using Bullock carts to plough the fields and very few owned a tractor. Organic fertilisers were used and we could find few people using chemical fertilizers. Every farmer had their own kitchen garden and they cultivate vegetables and spices. Mango trees and Litchi trees were the common fruits grown and most of them were self-consumed.

The agricultural produce was sold in local market for very low prices due to middle men intervention. On surveying most farmers expressed that they would neither make loss nor profit from selling the agricultural produce. The main sources of income for the family were due to other jobs such as MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act).

SURVEY ANALYSIS

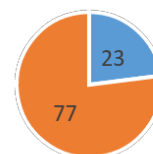
Sample Size	13
Average land owned by farmers (acres)	5
Average money spent on fertilizer (Rs)	6500
Average money spent on labour (Rs/day)	250
Average money spent on seeds (Rs/kg)	50

Types of Fertilizers



■ Organic manure ■ Chemical fertilizer

Irrigation Facility



■ Motorised ■ Rainfall dependent

b) Problems

Water table is at 25- 30 feet on an average. But due to inconsistent electricity and non-availability of proper irrigational facilities, the farmers were largely dependent on rainfall for agriculture. These leads to leaving the cultivation land idle for nine months. They are dependent on monsoon and they face loss if monsoon fails.

The villagers are idle most of the time as they are reluctant to work and try out new business activities. The government schemes allotted for Scheduled Tribes has not reached the people in the village. The youth were found waiting for government jobs and they were reluctant to take up employment in nearby private companies.

The women were also interested in learning computer courses, beautician courses and tailoring courses for self-reliance and income generation.

c) Resources

- Abundant water level and open well facility
- Fertile land suitable for cultivating variety of crops
- Flour mills
- Cattle such as goat, ox, hens

d) Solution

- Educating the people about various government schemes for consistent power supply.
- Installing motorised wells for irrigational facilities that would run on diesel or electricity. Farmers will be micro-financed by financing institutions.
- Suggest building rainwater harvesting pit which could be diverted to wells or fields.
- Helping to form a cooperative among the farmers to sell their produce.

- Educating people about the importance of technology and awareness on various government schemes allotted to them.
- Facilitating the women to attend tailoring and computer classes and thereby empower them to be self-reliant.
- Help can be provided to the farmers by using cattle for production of milk and other milk products which can be a source of income.

HEALTH

a) Findings

We conducted two health surveys for adolescent female and adolescent male. We focused mainly on their diet, hygiene, emotional health and substance abuse. It was found that their food was mainly rice and their diet was not nutritious. Most of the people are reluctant to use toilets and the village had only 12 toilets of which only 5 are in use. Majority of the people consume alcohol. There are no hospitals and emergency services available in the village.

b) Problems

Adolescent female health survey

We took a survey of about 13 adolescent females in the village and the major issues identified were

- Lack of nutritious food
- Improper sanitation facility
- Lack of cleanliness
- Alcoholism

They mainly consume rice and they don't include fruits in their diet. Though they have three meals a day, they don't have a balanced diet.

The village does not have adequate toilet facilities and since the toilets are located very far, the women have to travel nearly half an hour and they are reluctant to use it. Sometimes they use mud to clean their hands and they

don't use brush for cleaning their teeth. The villagers take water from wells, river and hand pump. Most of the villagers consume water without boiling.

Most of the women consume alcohol which increases the probability for the younger generation to be alcoholic.

Adolescent male health survey

The village men also consume drugs and alcohol. They consume country liquor and they also take drugs like beedi, ganja. It was told that they consume these to relieve their stress after their field work and these are easily available in the village. They have poor hygiene and sanitation.

c) Resources

Adequate water is available from wells, rivers and hand pumps. There are around 12 toilets in the village.

d) Solutions

- Adequate number of toilets must be made available for the villagers.
- Awareness regarding the usage of toilets should be created among the villagers.
- A dispensary with all the basic facilities should be set up.
- Awareness about alcohol and drugs must be given.
- Regular medical-check-ups should be conducted.
- Awareness about hygiene factors and cleanliness should be given.

EDUCATION

a) Findings

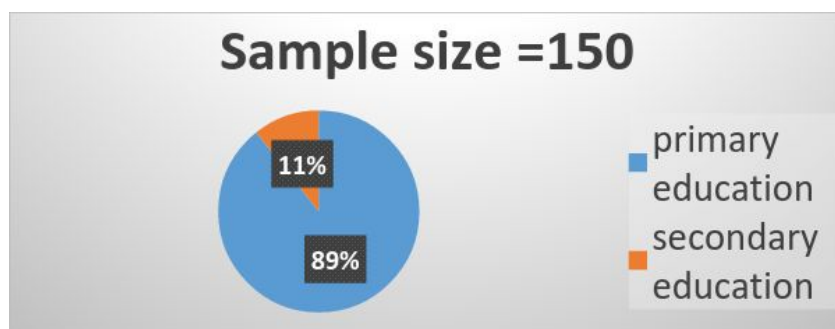
Literacy rate in the village is around 60%.The village has only one school up to primary education (5th standard).And most people have had their education till standard 5 and they could not continue their education

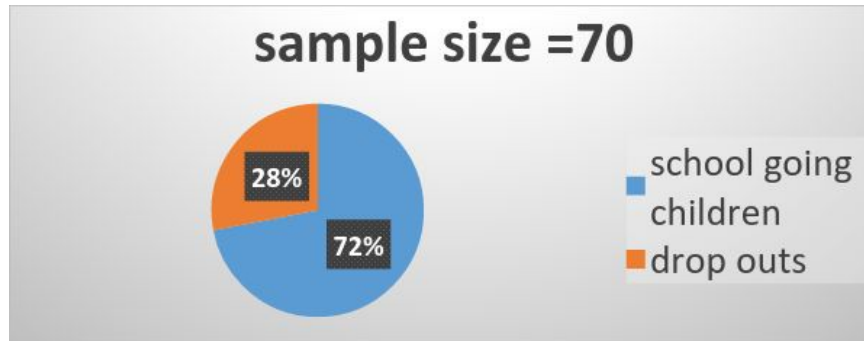
because of lack of facilities in the village. Also there was large number of dropouts from school.

The students have to travel all the way to Ranchi to pursue their higher education which is not comfortable for the villagers. So they stop sending their children to schools. We found that a few students were doing their B.A in Ranchi. And there was only one PH.D graduate in the whole village.

The total number of students in the primary school was surveyed. The primary school was very small and had only two rooms but it accommodated around 130 students .And the students were in different classes ranging from 1 to 5. The detailed report is given below.

CLASS	NO OF STUDENTS
I	35
II	29
III	24
IV	25
V	21
TOTAL	134





b) Resources

- Only one primary school present in the village which is for students from classes 1 to 5.
- The primary school has only 2 rooms which accommodates all the children.
- There are two teachers in the village who takes tuition for all the students in the evenings.
- The students go to Ranchi to pursue their higher education.

c) Solutions

- Proposal of high school in the village premises will enable all the children in the village to learn as they are afraid to continue higher studies because of the safety issues.
- Encouraging the people in the village to pursue higher studies and concentrate more on pursuing engineering, medical and other field which will encourage them with more employment opportunities and income generation.
- Idea to also inculcate old-age education as it will help them to be more aware of the current happenings around the world.
- Proposal to review the village periodically regarding the implementations and education awareness which we made during our short tenure to be carried out permanently.

- Proposal to educate the people about the government schemes (educational loans) to pursue higher education and avail other government benefits

