

LILA INDIVIDUAL REPORT

Jharkhand-Dewgain

Done by,

Tharini R(MBA5111)

INTRODUCTION

Gandhiji said "The future of India lies in its villages". But when we talk of India's progress or achievement, we only think of the standard of living in cities. Consequently the cities are flourishing and the villages are going down day by day. The charms of the villages are being lost to the so called 'modernized cities'. To relive and experience these charms we were sent to different villages in India which were untouched by modernization. We visited one such village was called 'DEWGAIN' situated about 14 kilometers from the capital city Ranchi in the state of Jharkhand. It was a green, beautiful village where the main occupation was agriculture which was also the main source of income for the people. The village had adequate water supply for its cultivation and drinking purpose. There is also a school available in the village that provides primary education for the children in the village.

PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

The main problems that were existing in the village were in the field of,

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health

Agriculture

The village has adequate water facilities and they cultivate crops such as paddy, corn and vegetables like chilies, tomatoes, cucumber and few fruits like litchi and mangoes were also grown. And the cultivation of crops was only seasonal. The villagers use bullock carts to plough the land and only a few tractors are available in the village. The village depended entirely on manpower to do all the agriculture work which was also the main source of income for the villagers. There were no irrigation facilities available in the village and the village lacked consistent electricity also. The villagers used organic fertilizers for the cultivation and the chemical fertilizers were a rare case scenario. 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. And so they use the agriculture products mainly for self-consumption.

Education

The village has a school that provides primary education to the children. But the students have to travel a long distance to pursue higher education and the lack of transportation facilities is a major issue. But most of the villagers have primary education.

During the survey many females told us that they are interested to learn anything new and they wanted to do something new and make a difference in the village.

Sanitation

The village had around 12 toilets of which only 5 are in use currently. The location of these toilets are very far from where the people are residing and so the village people find it difficult to travel such a long distance and use it. And hence most of these facilities remain unused.

The villagers including both men and women consume alcohol. And when the survey for alcoholism was conducted the reason behind this was found to be the lack of work and the villagers told that they drink to reduce their pressure and stress after a hard day working in the fields. Consumption of drugs like ganja ,beedi were also commonly found in the village.

COURSE LEARNING

The experience and the knowledge that we gained are so valuable to us than the classroom lectures. Even the travel to the village from Coimbatore in the 'sleeper' compartment made the trip even more interesting and was filled with many new experiences. The village also taught us how to survive without electricity .Since there was no power supply all of us were forced to follow 'Early to bed early to rise' principle and it was a different experience altogether. We also learnt how all the work in the village was done manually without any machine. There were no taps in the toilets and the water has to be carried from the nearby well every time which was an experience as well.

PERCEPTION OF THE VILLAGE AND THE VILLAGERS

The village was very green and neat. There was not even a single place in the village with 'waste dumps' which are common in other modern cities. The villagers were very kind-hearted and down-to-earth people .They helped us in every possible situation and co-operated with us in all our surveys and other activities. The villagers lived in mud houses which was dark even during the day time and it was told that these houses keep them warm during the cold winter. And they do every work manually without the help of machines. During our last night of stay in the village the villagers celebrated a traditional tribal festival called 'Karma' for which we were invited. The villagers invited us over and over again to dance with them and they wouldn't take no for an answer and we were forced to dance with them. Altogether it was a fun filled and very educative experience for us.