

18<sup>th</sup> Jan 2024 Dr. N. Sai Bhaskar Reddy, GEO

# VILLAGE VISIT

## Behavior, Capitals and PRA Tools

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6<sup>TH</sup> Foundation Course for  
Military Engineer Services  
(MES) Probationers - 2023

<http://www.e-geo.org>



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# PRA

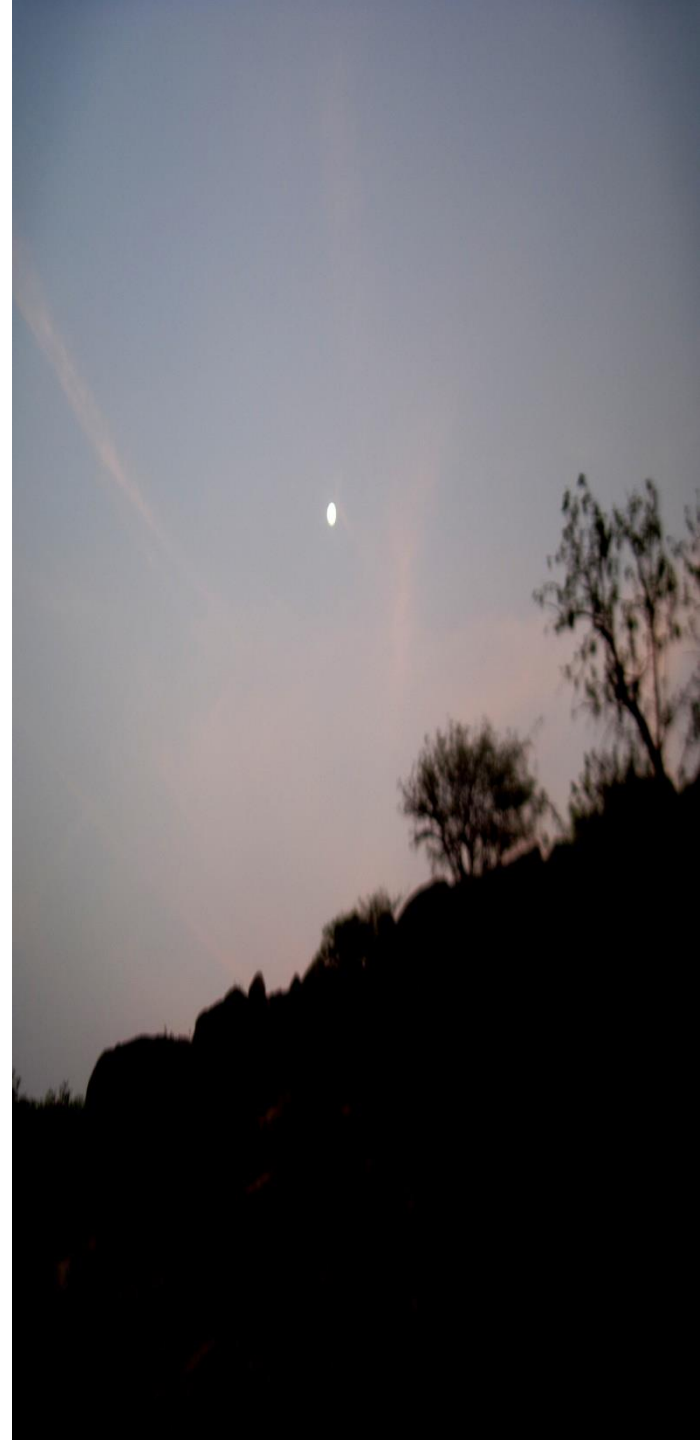
- a) Sensitization to bring about attitudinal and behavioural change; and
- b) Using participatory techniques to build rapport, elicit support, information and participation of the people in their own development.



# *PRA is used*

- To ascertain needs
- To establish priorities for development activities
- Within the scope of feasibility studies
- During the implementation phase of projects
- Within the scope of monitoring and evaluation of projects
- For studies of specific topics
- For focusing formal surveys on essential aspects, and identifying conflicting group interests.

Source: FAO



# *Areas of application*

- Natural resource management
- Agriculture
- Poverty alleviation/women in development programmes
- Health and nutrition
- Preliminary and primary education
- Village and district-level planning
- Institutional and policy analysis.

Source: FAO





**BEHAVIOR**





**Community**

# Behavior with community

- Greeting
- Introduction
- Sitting
- Space and Energy
- Respecting their opinion
- Leader
- Sharing the results
- Thanking the community
  
- Appearance
  - Dress
  - Shoes
  - Etc.





**Greeting**



# Pride and Dignity of people







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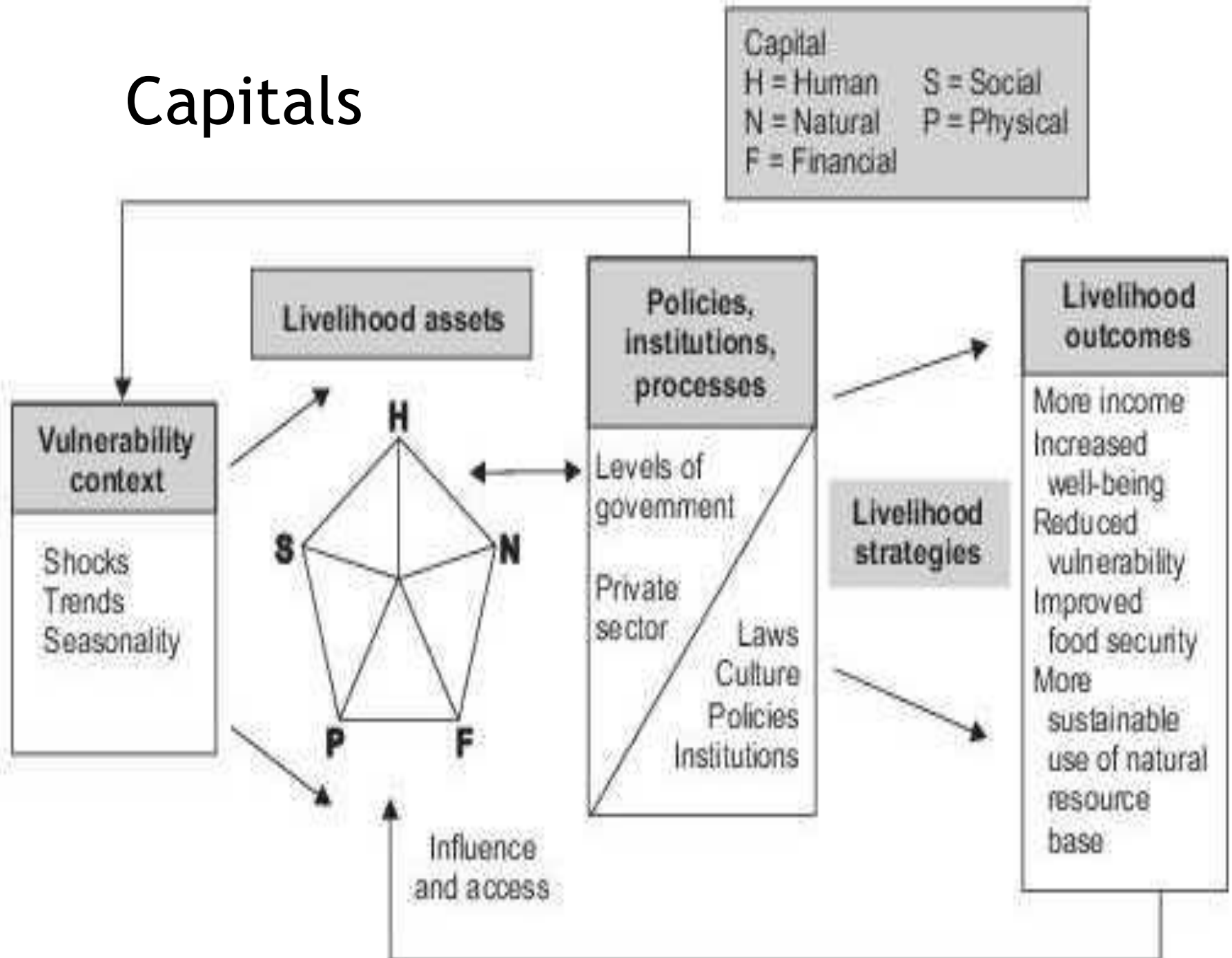
**Capitals**

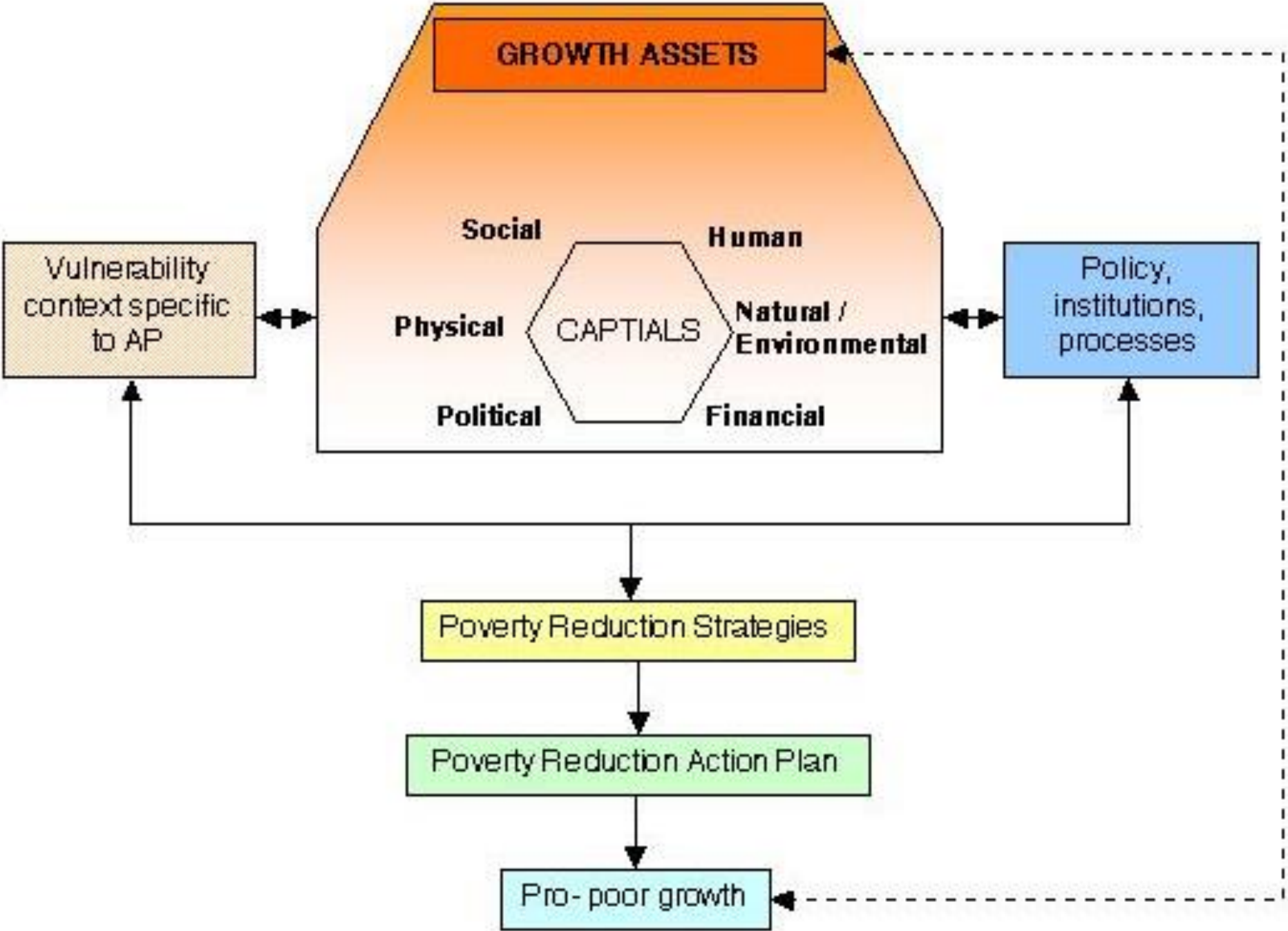


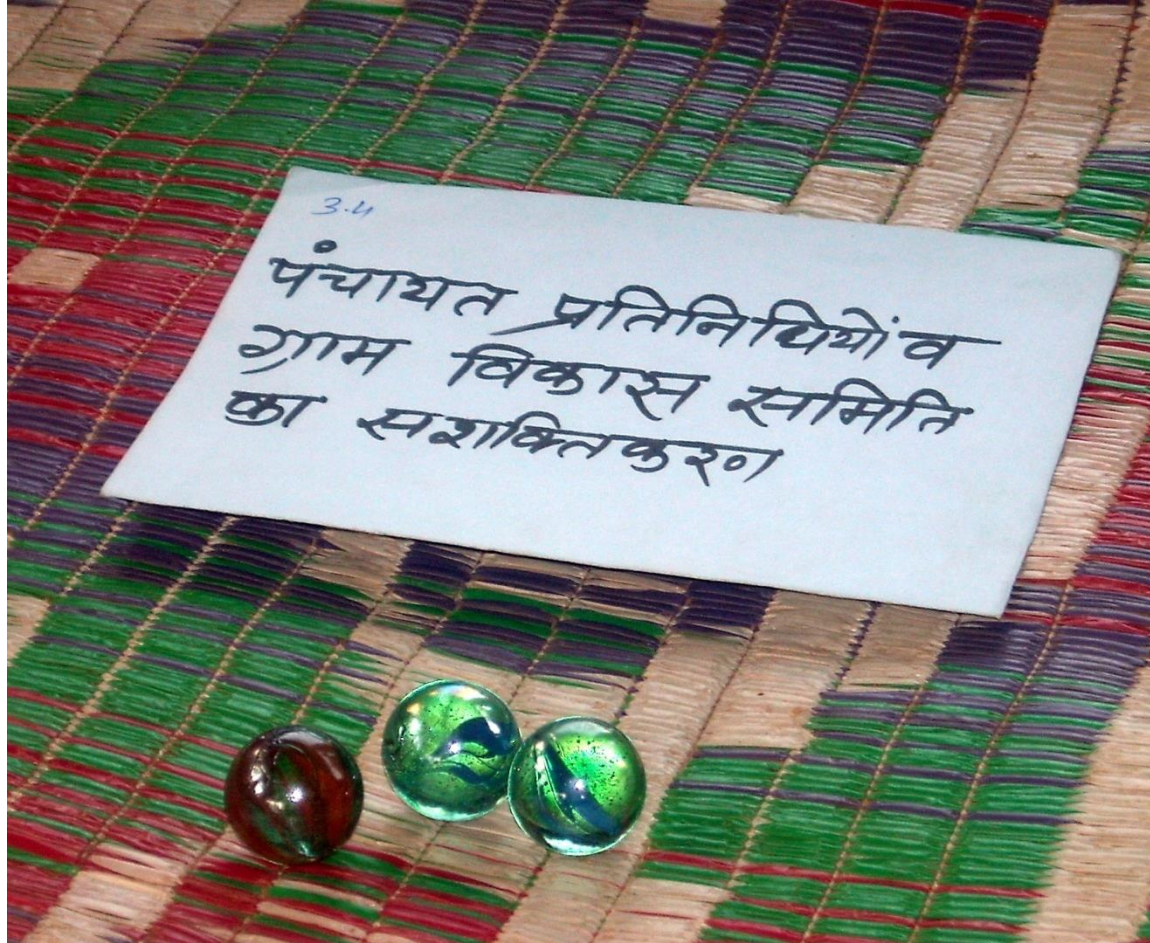
# SL framework: Determinants of adaptive capacity

<b>Livelihood resources</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>Human</b>	Knowledge, Skills
<b>Social</b>	Women's savings and loans groups, farmer- CBOs
<b>Physical</b>	Irrigation infrastructure, seed and grain storage facilities
<b>Natural</b>	Reliable water source, productive land
<b>Financial</b>	Micro-insurance, diversified income sources
<b>Policies, institutions and power structures</b>	

# Capitals







List of programmes



# INFO FROM SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS

- Interaction and discussions with various officials and representatives of organisations in the District
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Planning Officer (CPO)
- Project Director, District Water Management Agency (DWMA)
- Ground Water Department
- Officers at Agriculture Department
- Mandal level officials, MDO, MRO, Statistical officers, Agriculture officers, etc of the potential Mandals.
- Village level secretaries
- Secondary data collection and analysis



## POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

1.Mahatma Gandhi NREGP

2.Housing schemes

3.Bhakyalakshmi Yojana

4.Arivu Education scheme

5.Kishore scheme

6.Old age pension scheme

7.Family welfare schem

8.ICDS programme

9.Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.13<sup>th</sup> finance sanitation scheme

11.Total sanitation programme

12.Water resource creation programme



# POSSIBLE DELIVERY SYSTEMS AT VILLAGE LEVEL

## NRM

1. MGNREGA
2. DWMA
3. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
4. Ground Water Dept.
5. Forest Dept.
6. Agriculture Dept.
7. Animal Husbandry
8. Fisheries
9. Irrigation Dept (Minor / Medium / Major)

## Social

1. Dist. Rural Dev. Agency (DRDA) / District Poverty Initiatives Programme (DPIP)
2. DPEP / Education
3. Medical and Health
4. SC Corporation
5. ST Welfare/Tribal Welfare
6. BC Welfare / BC Corporation
7. Social Welfare
8. ICDS

## Infrastructure

Housing Department

## Services

Electricity

Road Transport Corporation

## Artisans / Industries / enterprise

NEDCAP

Industries Dept

Handlooms and Textiles

## Other Programmes

APRLP

UNDP

# Government departments (AP)

- Agriculture and Co-Operation
- Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
- Backward Classes Welfare
- Consumer Affairs Food & Civil Supplies
- Energy
- Environment, Forests, Science and Technology
- Finance Finance (PMU) Finance (Project Wing)
- General Administration
- Health, Medical and Family Welfare
- Higher Education
- Home
- Housing
- Industries and Commerce
- Information Technology and Communications
- Infrastructure and Investment
- Irrigation
- Labour, Employment Training and Factories
- Law
- Minorities Welfare
- Municipal Administration and Urban Development
- Panchayat Raj and Rural Development
- Planning
- Public Enterprises
- Rain Shadow Areas Development
- Revenue
- School Education (SE Wing)
- School Education (SSA Wing)
- Social Welfare
- Transport, Roads and Buildings
- Women Development, Child Welfare and Disabled Welfare
- Youth Advancement, Tourism and Culture



## PHYSICAL CAPITAL

# Functioning of Village Level Institutions



# Infrastructure facilities

## Facilities Available

- All weather road
- PDS Shop
- Primary school
- Primary Health sub-center
- Overhead water tank
- Electricity supply
- Community hall
- Panchayat Bhawan

## Facilities not Available

- High School
- Hospital (4km away )
- Post office (4km away )
- Bank (4km away )
- Police station (18km away)
- Medical store

# Demography.....

**No of Households** 873

Total Population 4260

Male Population 2190

Female Population 2070

**Total Agriculture Labour** 240

Marginal Agriculture Labour -  
Male 58

Literate Polulation 1826

Male Literate 1100

Female Literate 726

No of Households 873

Population below 06 yrs 610

Population below 06 Male 311

Population below 06 Female 299

Marginal Agriculture Labour -  
Female 182

Illiterate Population 2434

Male illiterate population 1090

Female illiterate population 1344

Working Population 1989



# Demography.....

**Main working population** 328

Main Working Population Male 92

Main Working Population Female 236

Main Casual Working Population 69

Total Casual labour

Main Casual Working Population Male 21

Main Casual Working Population Female 48

**Number of SC** 1164

Male SC Population 611

Female SC Population 553

**Number of ST** 125

Male ST Population 64

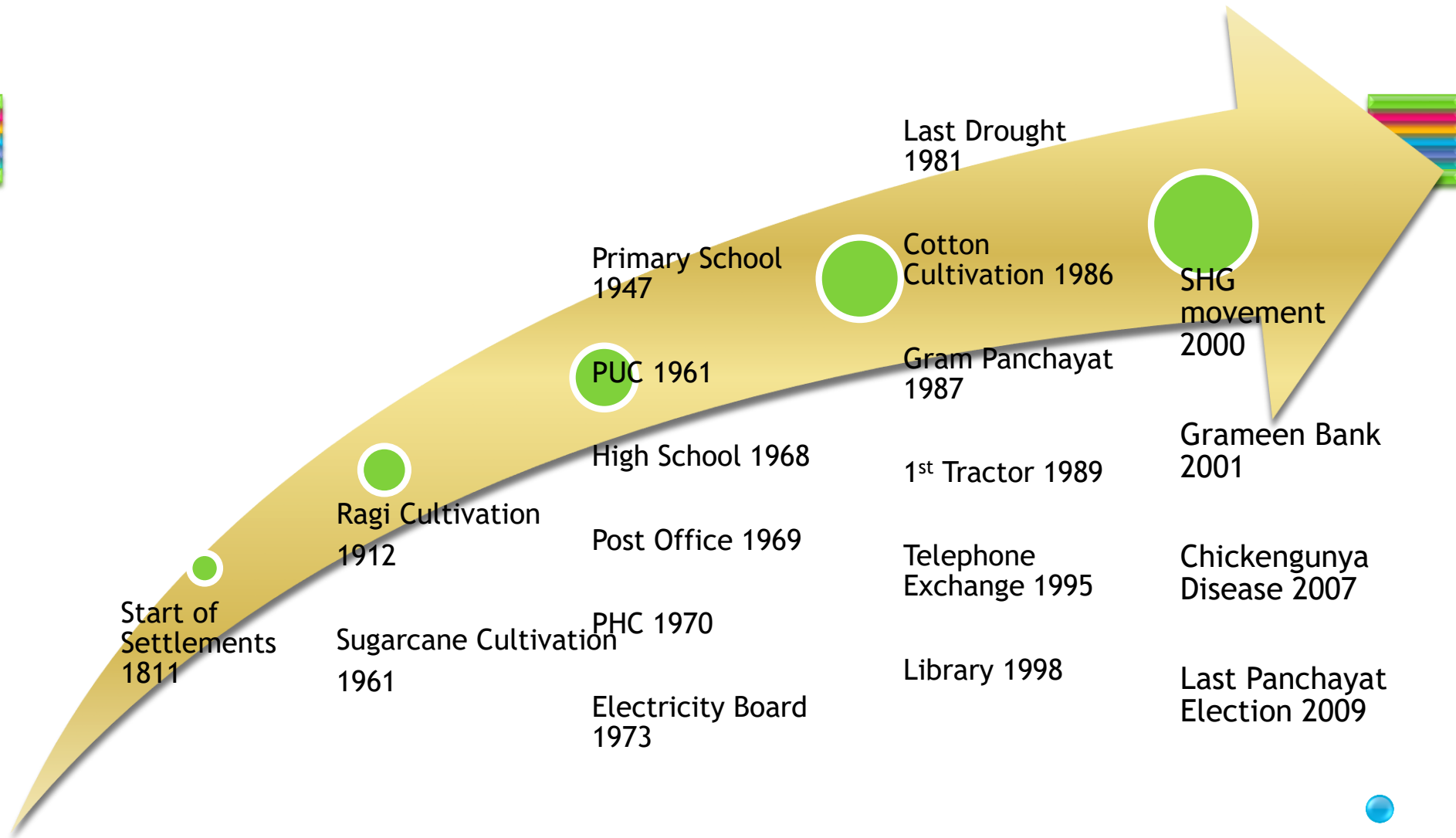
Female ST Population 61



# Important activities relevant to the communities

	Dhakna	Pilli	Aki	Borala	Bhilkheda	Memna
1. Seed Bank Formation	2	1	2	5	3	3
2. Provision for Agriculture - Spraying Machine, Seed, Pesticides and Fertilizers	6	3	4	8	4	4
3. Vermicompost - construction/repair & maintenance	3		5	4	9	7
4. Checkdam construction			7	7	6	
5. Dugwell construction			8	2	7	5
6. Making of Farm pond	7	5	9	9	5	2
7. Horticulture Nursery - Plantation	5	6	6	3	8	6
8. Land Treatment in Hectares ( CCT, WAT, SB, FB,GB)	4	2	1	6	2	1
9. Agriculture / Watersheds Management Trainings	1	4	3	1	1	
1. Awareness, Motivation and Mobilization of Community on Immunization, Malnutrition, Maternal Care & HIV/AIDS	1		1	1		2
2. Conducting Health Camps	3		2	2		1
3. Interfaced Program with Government Health Workers	2		3	3		3
1. Formation of Village Development Committee ( VDC ) /KAS	4	1	3	6	1	5
2. Mobilisation, Awareness and Motivational Programs for Youth involvement in Advocacy for their Rights and their Livelihood	6	4	7	7	2	6

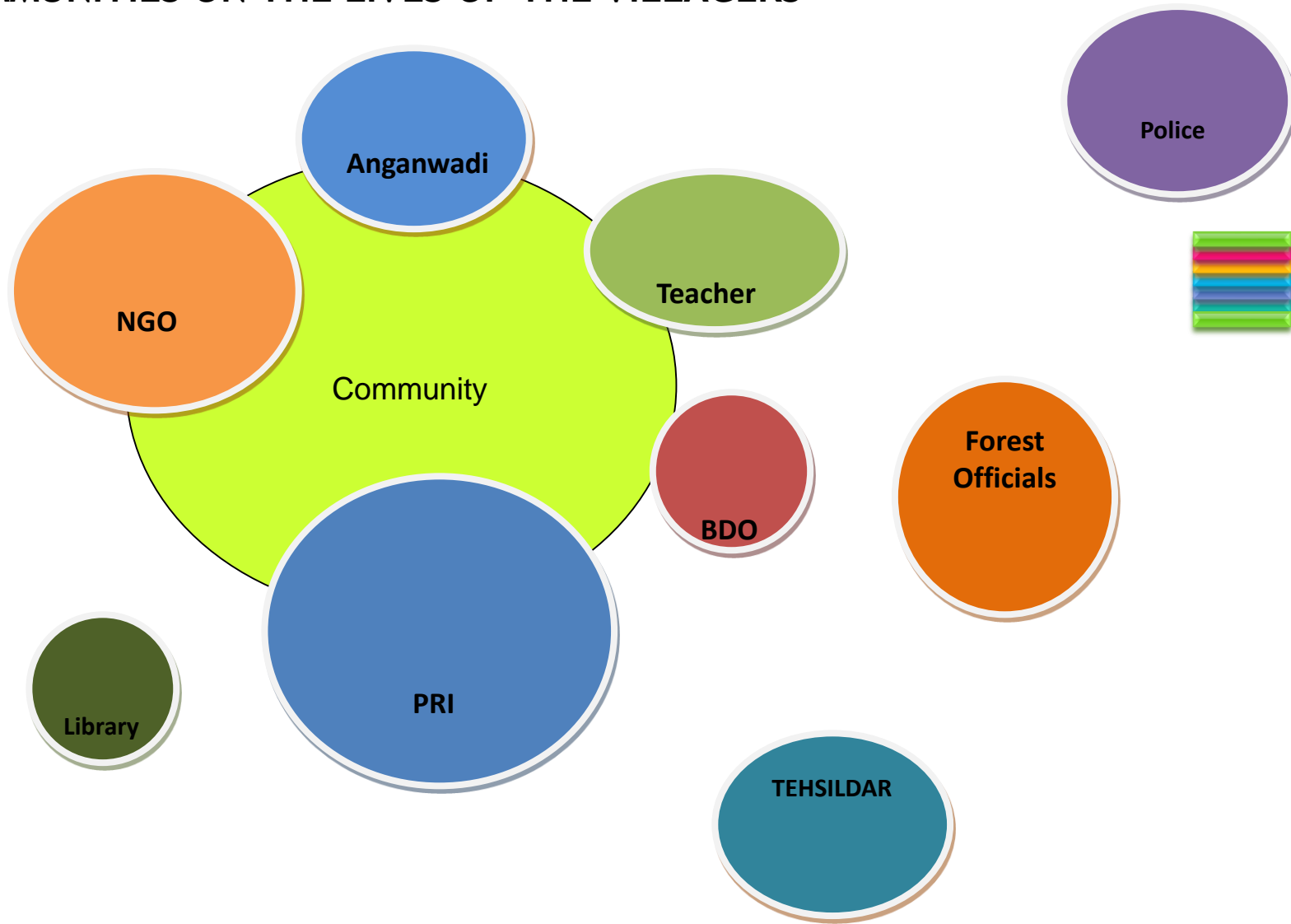
# Time Line



# Time Line

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>Event</i>
1850	Forest department rest house
1850-57	Kundan Singh reign (popular local tribal king)
1960	Primary school
1975	Veterinary hospital
1985	Government bus connectivity
1987	Water pump
1990	Electricity supply
1995	Private bus transport begins
1995-96	Water tank
1996	Major earthquake of 6.0 richter scale (no deaths)
2001	Child marriage stopped;    Ward election
2004-05	Land pattas given to villagers by forest department; Government buses stopped
2006-07	Tractor in the village
2009	Two trained ASHA in the village
2010	Total Sanitation Mission

# VENN DIAGRAM REPRESENTING THE INTERACTION AND INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES ON THE LIVES OF THE VILLAGERS



# Social Map



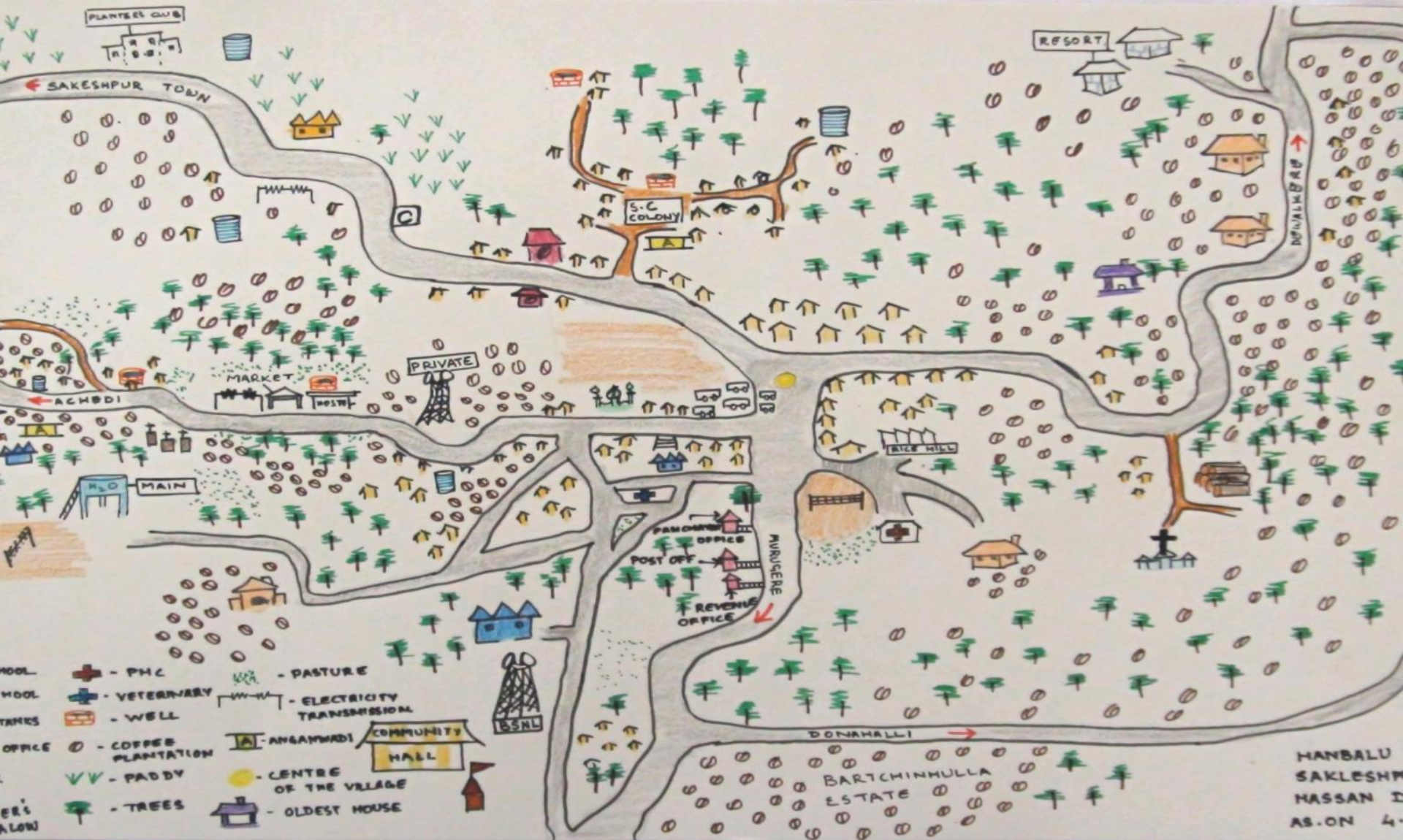
# Matrix Scoring

Problems		Sanitation/Drainage		Lack of doctors/Inadequate Medical Help	
		Liquor		Road Condition	
Irrigation	2	Loan facility/Irrigation		21 (5)	
Drinking Water	3	Drinking Water		22 (6)	
Less Doctors/improper injection and diagnosis	4	School/College		13 (2)	
Loan Facilities	1	Sanitation/Drainage		21 (5)	
School/College	6	Liquor		23 (7)	
All weather roads	7	Road Condition		19 (4)	
Liquor	8	Loan facility/Irrigation		16 (3)	
Sanitation/Drainage	5	Drinking Water		9 (1)	
		Sanitation/Drainage		Lack of doctors/Inadequate Medical Help	
		Liquor		Road Condition	
		Loan facility/Irrigation		21 (5)	
		Drinking Water		22 (6)	
		School/College		13 (2)	
		Sanitation/Drainage		21 (5)	
		Liquor		23 (7)	
		Road Condition		19 (4)	
		Loan facility/Irrigation		16 (3)	
		Drinking Water		9 (1)	
		School/College			



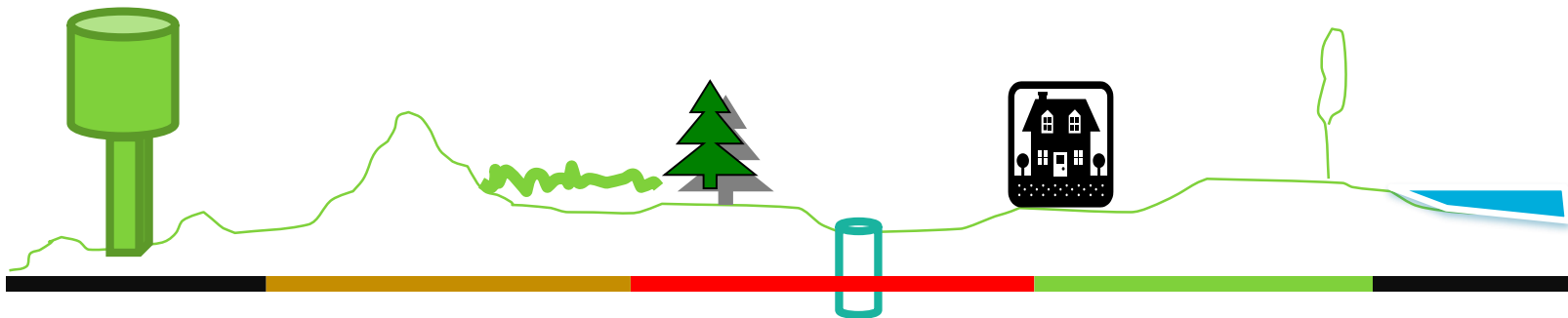
**NATURAL / ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL**

# RESOURCE MAP



# Transect Walk





Soil					
Slope					
Crops					
Trees					
Infrastructure					
Water sources					
CPRS					











# CROPPING PATTERN



- July- October- Paddy, Kodho, Black sesam, Urad, Maize
- July-April- Arhar
- August-January- Mustard
- November-March/April-Wheat, gram, Masur, Pea, and als

**Yield of different crops**

Maize>Masur, Gram and Arhar>Alsi>Mustard>Paddy and wheat



# IMAGERIES

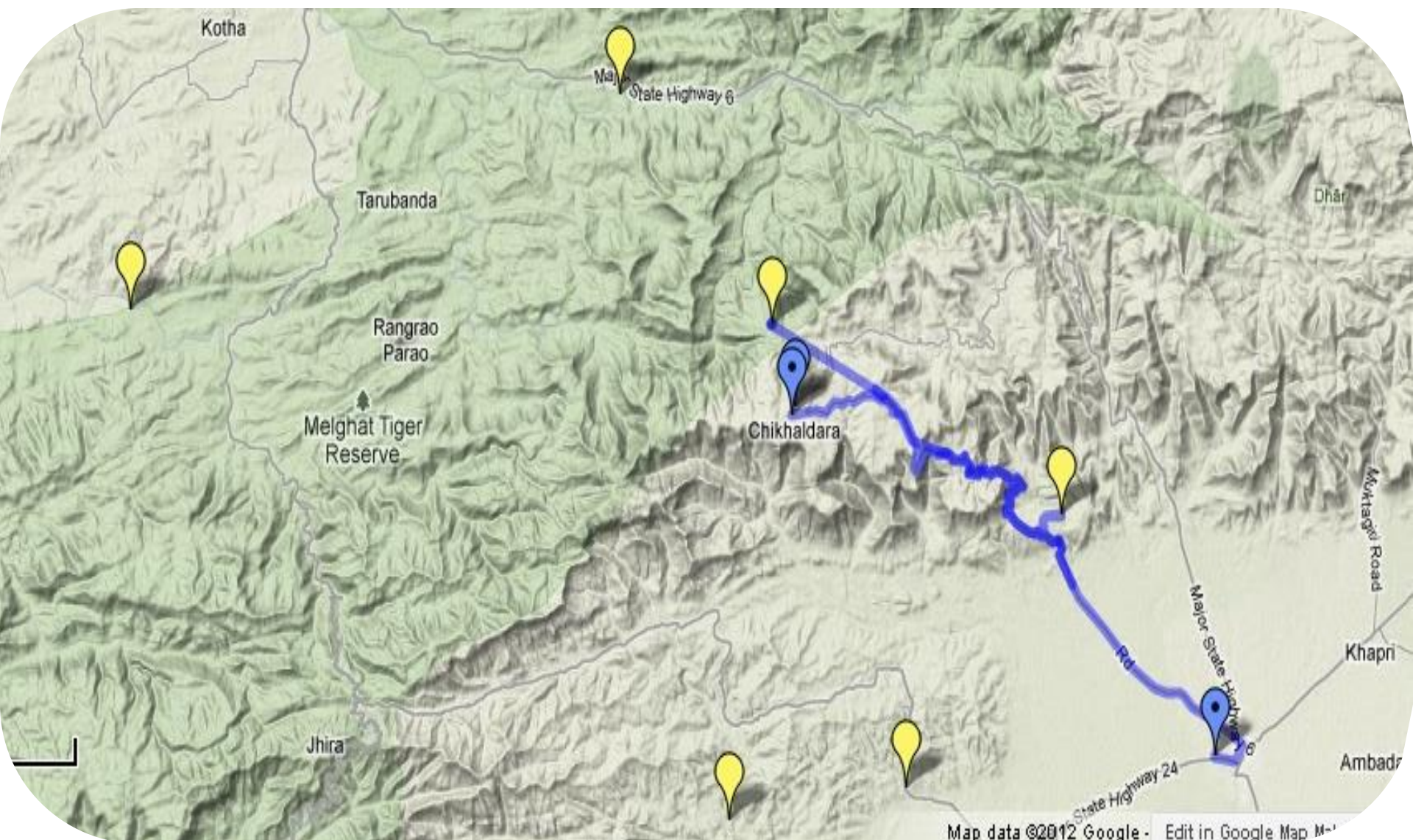
Name of The Village : Hediya

Taluka : Ninjangud

District: Mysore

Demography





## WATER SOURCES & IRRIGATION

No. of open wells: **77 nos.**

Functioning: **1 no.**

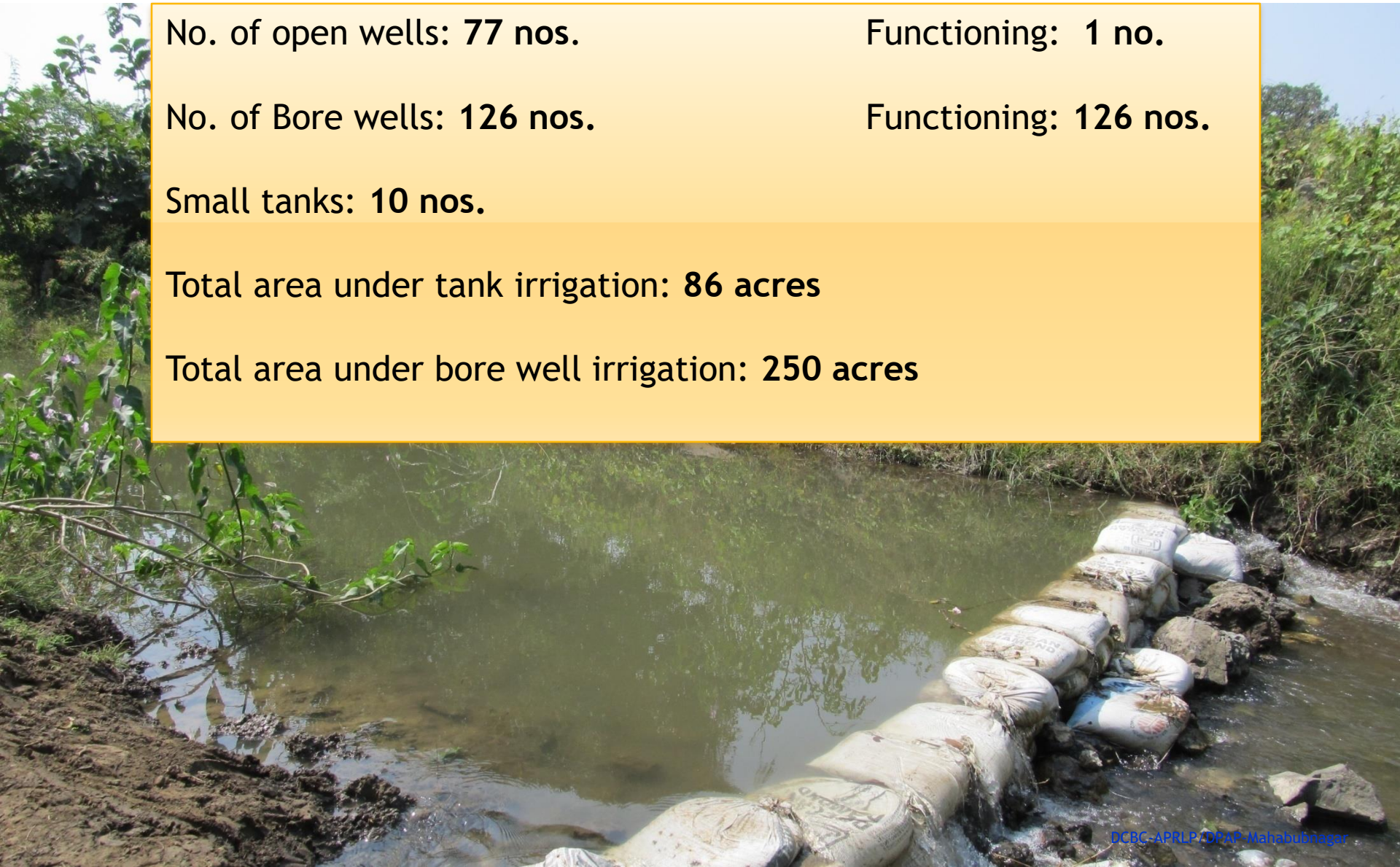
No. of Bore wells: **126 nos.**

Functioning: **126 nos.**

Small tanks: **10 nos.**

Total area under tank irrigation: **86 acres**

Total area under bore well irrigation: **250 acres**

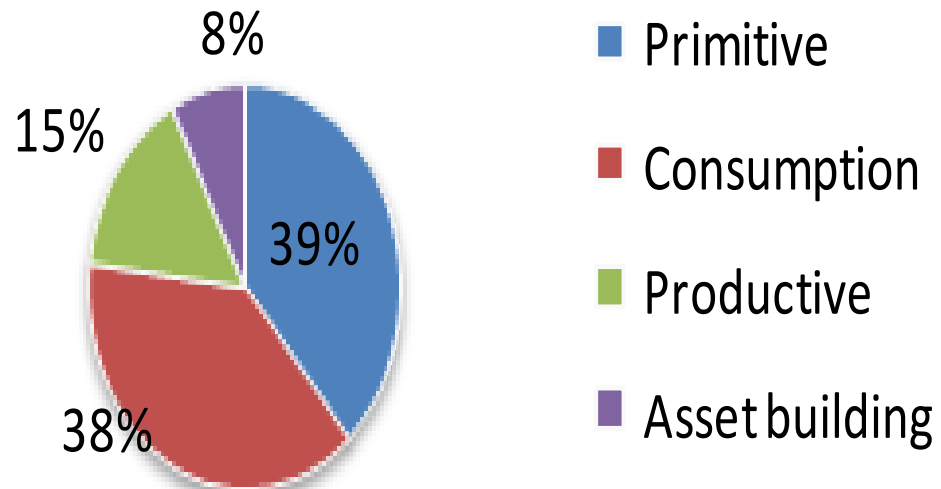
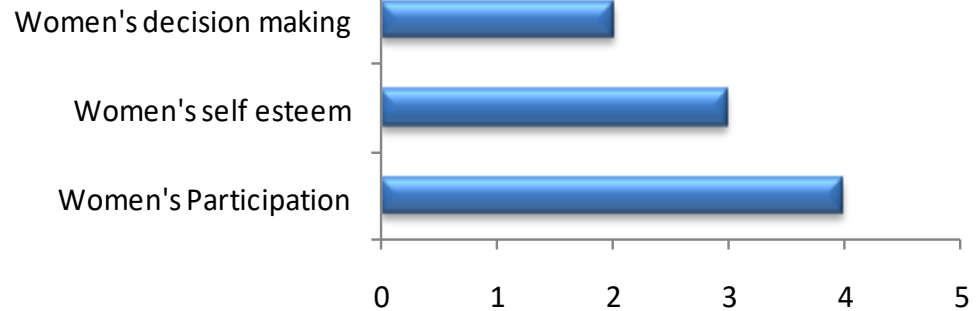


## WOMEN & SHG

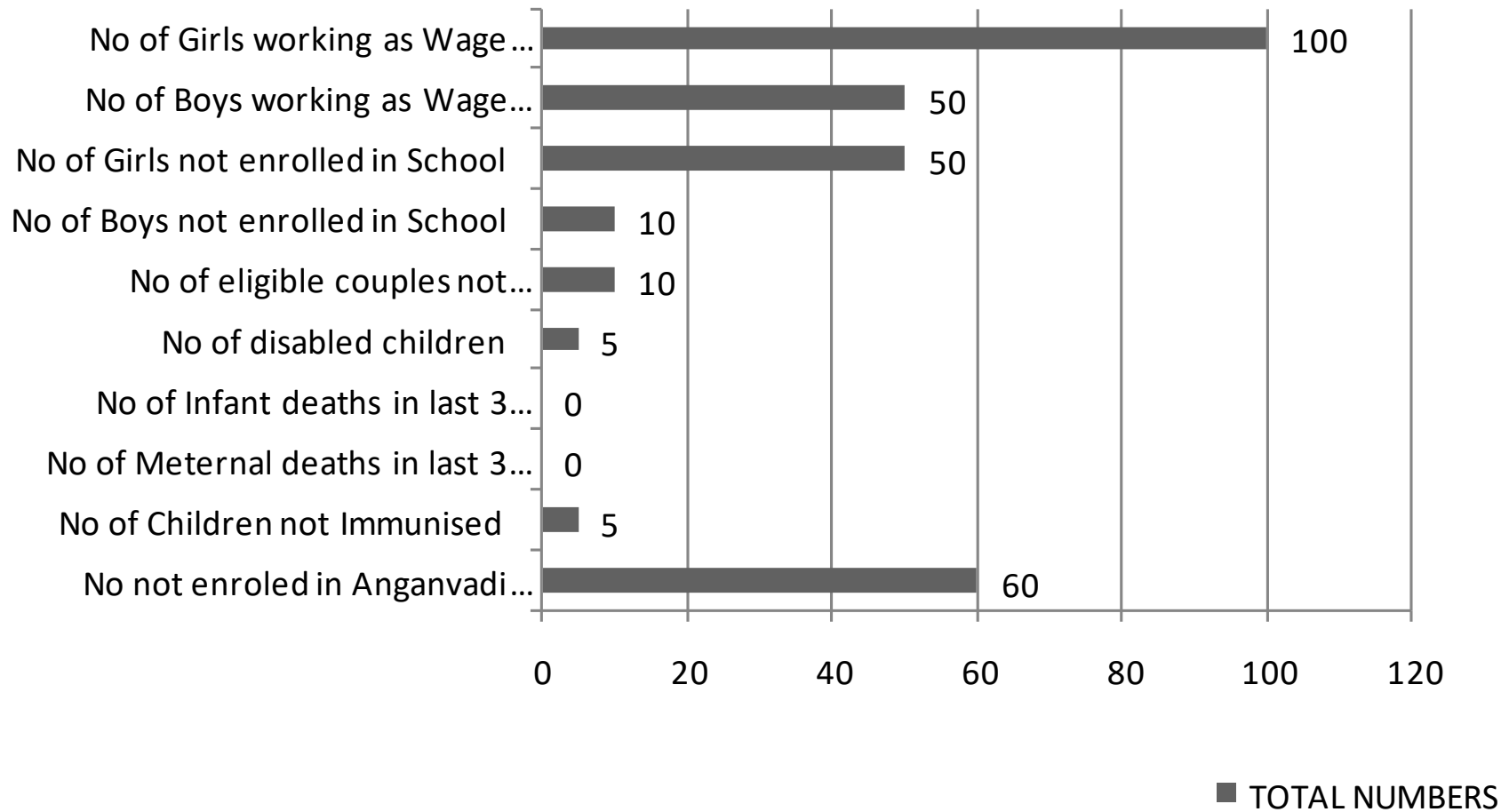
### Women SHGs

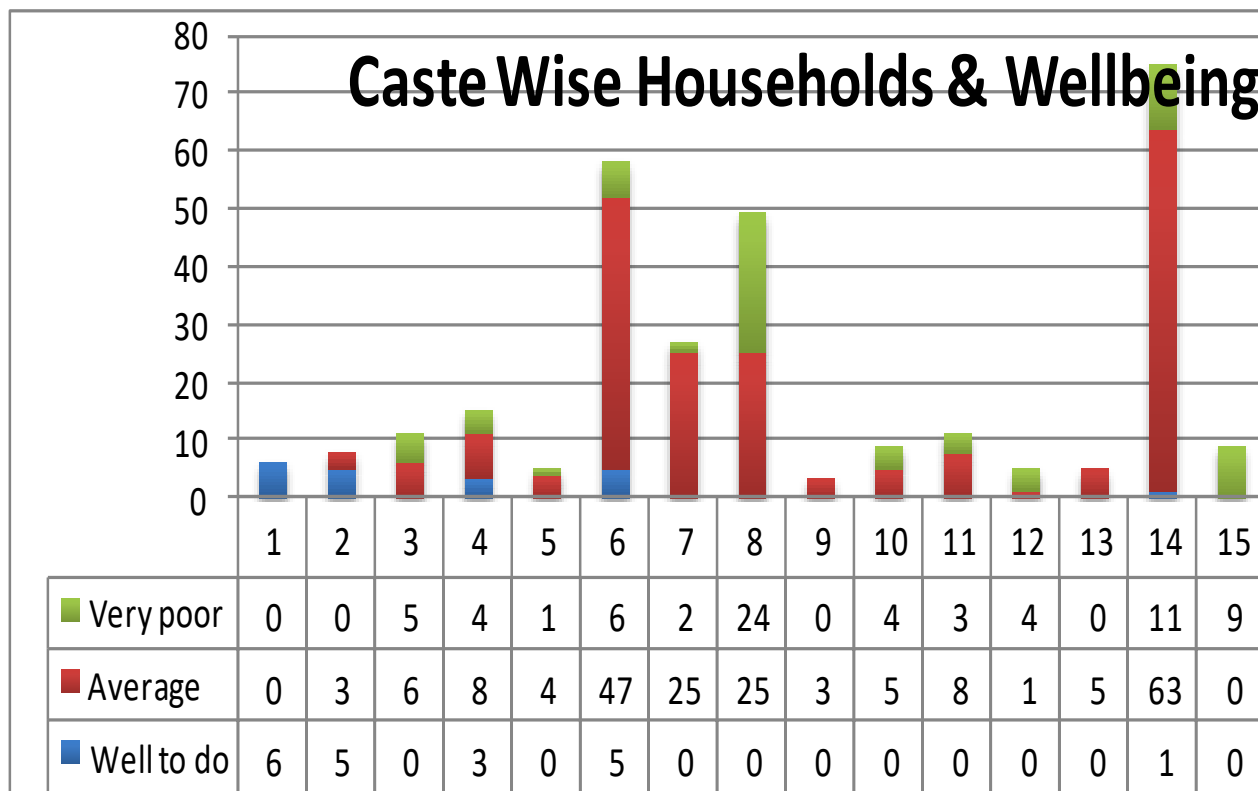
Total:	1650
In groups:	390
No. of Groups:	26
Corpus:	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Networked:	No

### Womens Empowerment



# HEALTH, NUTRITION & EDUCATION





	Caste	No. of HH
1	Komati	6
2	Reddy	8
3	Tenugu	11
4	Muslim	15
5	Ediga	5
6	Munuru Kapu	58
7	Pitchakuntla	27
8	Gollamushti	49
9	Ausala	3
10	Kummari	9
11	Kammari	11
12	Managali	5
13	Chakali	5
14	Madiga	75
15	Chenchu	9

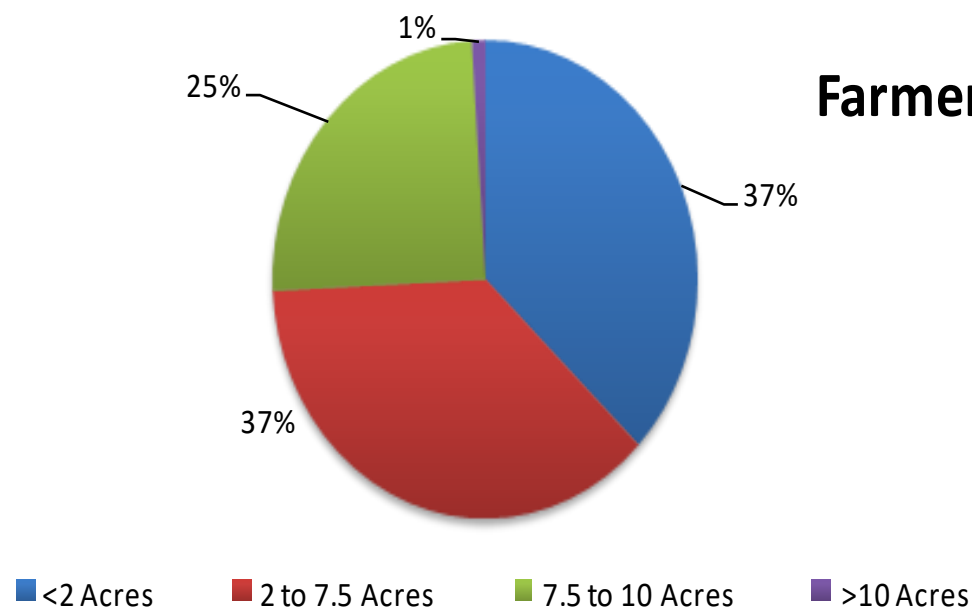
**Total Households in the village: 296**

## Existing Livelihoods

- Agriculture (Many)
- Basket making (10)
- Mat weaving (14)
- Tadkalu* weaving (2)
- Carpentry and black smithy (9)
- Potters (2)
- Piggery (1)
- Tailoring (6)
- Dhais (2)
- Toddy tapping (5)
- Cobblers (2)
- Washer men (5)

(In paranthesis no. of families)

## Farmers



## Important Issues / Problems

1. Low productivity lands
2. Majority of them possess small land holdings leading to disguised unemployment.
3. High vulnerability due to small land holdings by most of the villagers.
4. Sanitation is poor, lack of adequate drainage and toilets.
5. Women are enthusiastic, they are ready to do something but unable to decide because of lack of awareness & skills.
6. Girl child labour in cotton farms.
7. Overall wage rates are low and also men are paid more than women.
8. Due to increase in no of borewells for cultivation of water intensive crops, the ground water table is going down.
9. People are good but, Men and women take country liquor in the evenings, some men beat their wives under the influence.
10. Lack of marketing facilities leading to exploitation of *moduga* leaf plate makers and gum tapers.
11. About 10% of the population is on seasonal migration for work.
12. Forced migration due to non-sustainable traditional occupations.
13. Most of the traditional LHs are no more sustainable such as black smithy, carpentry, pottery, chappal making, barbers and gold smithy.

## **Suggestions / recommendations**

1. There is need to select this village for livelihoods interventions.
2. This village has potential of Women and youth for initiating activities.
3. Need to involve community in the optimum utilization of groundwater resources.
4. Has potential to form more SHGs with women.
5. Networking with CBOs (SHGs, UGs, occupational groups and labour groups) at village level.
6. Formation of labour and occupational groups for capacitating in new skills and / or upgrading existing skills.
7. Formation of thrift groups with small and marginal farmers
8. Farmers need to be organized for sustainable agricultural practices.
9. Has the potential for Micro-enterprise activities for women groups.
10. Promoting backyard poultry and dairy activities with women groups.
11. Finding ME activities or other LH opportunities for the men commuting to Mahabubnagar to work as *Hamalis*.
12. Marketing facilities for leaf-plate makers and trainings on value addition.
13. Trainings on Gum karaya collection and grading and facilitating market linkages.
14. Small and marginal Farmers need to be trained on better agricultural practices, like vegetables production, seed production.
15. Need to train RMPs and Barefoot veterinary persons in the village.

# Disaster preparedness

- Nishtaar samiti(Van Sangrakshan Samiti)
  - Alert mechanism for forest fire, theft(By Nishtar Guards)
  - Mitigation of forest fire
  - Catching and handing over of forest law violators to the forest department.
  - Creating awareness about forest conservation among villagers.

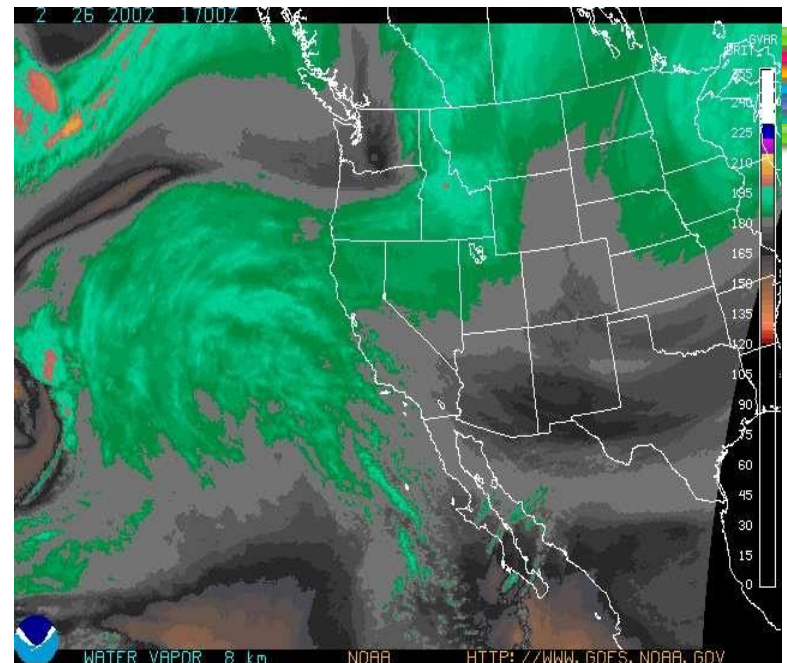
# Climate Change vulnerability

- Vulnerability to climate change is the risk of adverse things happening
- Vulnerability is a function of three factors:
  - Exposure
  - Sensitivity
  - Adaptive capacity



# Exposure

- Exposure is what is at risk from climate change, e.g.,
  - Population
  - Resources
  - Property
- It is also the climate change that an affected system will face, e.g.,
  - Sea level
  - Temperature
  - Precipitation
  - Extreme events



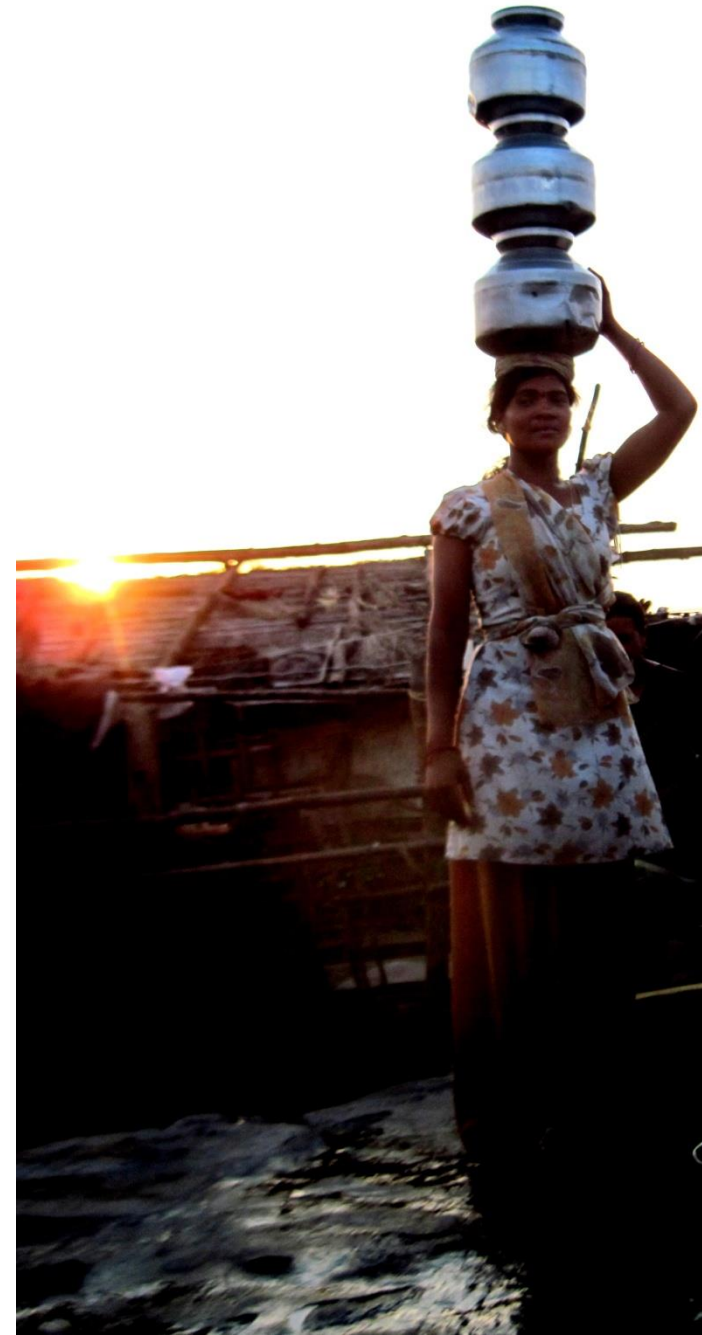
# Sensitivity

- Biophysical effect of climate change
  - Change in crop yield, runoff, energy demand
- It considers the socioeconomic context, e.g., the agriculture system
- Grain crops typically are sensitive
- Manufacturing typically is much less sensitive



# Adaptive Capacity

- Capability to adapt
- Function of:
  - Wealth
  - Technology
  - Education
  - Institutions
  - Information
  - Infrastructure
  - “Social capital”
- *Having* adaptive capacity does not mean it is *used* effectively



# Vulnerability is a Function of ...

- More exposure and sensitivity increase vulnerability
- More adaptive capacity decreases vulnerability
- An assessment of vulnerability should consider all three factors



# Adaptation

- “adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm of exploits beneficial opportunities”  
(Third Assessment Report, Working Group II)
  - Notice includes “actual” (realized) or “expected” (future) changes in climate



# Adaptation (continued)

- Two types of adaptation:
  - Autonomous adaptation or reactive adaptation tends to be what people and systems do as impacts of climate change become apparent
  - Anticipatory or proactive adaptation are measures taken to reduce potential risks of future climate change





thank you

