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REPORT ON PRA WORKSHOP (1)

HELD AT BIDDA VILLAGE

(Tal:MANDVI, Dist:BHUJ, State:GUJARAT)

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Report
- 20/1/72

UNNATI ORGANISATION FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

It is a growing global realisation that for "local development" or "grass-root development" programmes to be really successful or effective and it is necessary to include the local people in the developmental process. In other words, participation of the intended beneficiaries is a necessity for development to take place at grass-root level.

As PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is one of the most important methods for facilitating Rural Participation, it is desirable, for all concerned, to develop a clear understanding about it. We at UNNATI are involved in a study on "Monitoring Structural Adjustment Programmes on the household economy of the poor in Gujarat. To make this study participatory we thought of using the PRA method. Since the researchers were not familiar with the PRA method a training workshop on PRA was organised during June 13-17, 1994. The training was organised on a Kutchh village, named Bidda.

The PRA field exercises were carried out for a portion of the village - Gandhinagar (locally known as "Mafatnagri"). The resource person for this workshop was Mr. Girish Bhardwaj.

This report gives a brief account of the workshop proceedings. It is prepared by Piyush Paliwal and Siddiq Panwala.

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS

* The Workshop started with a formal introduction of all the participants. The introduction was chiefly focussed on the following:

- Name of the participant
- Organisation he represented
- Work done by the organisation

* The tentative workshop schedule was arrived at as follows:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MORNING</u>	<u>AFTERNOON</u>	<u>EVENING</u>
13/6/94	Class room session "What is PRA"	Class room session continued	Class room session PRA Methods
14/6/94	Practice of PRA Methods, Social Mapping, Transect Work, Priority Ranking	Continued	Preparation of charts for next day's presentation
15/6/94	Presentation and discussion	Practice of PRA Methods, Flow and Pie-digram, Time- line and Time-trend, Service Map, Wealth Ranking.	Preparation of charts for next day's presentation
16/6/94	Presentation and discussion	Practice of PRA methods, Examining Survival Strategy	Preparation of charts for next day's presentation
17/6/94	Presentation and discussion, Evalua- tion follow-up	departure	

1Day : Session - 1 (What is PRA)

- Understanding P.R.A. : What is it ?
PRA was understood to be a means of data collection, analysis, planning and implementing ; which called for involvement of the people (for whom the scheme/programme was proposed). This is also a learning process in which an insight can be gained on the knowledge which has accumulated through experiences over several decades.

The importance of P.R.A. was then exemplified by comparing it with the other methods of data collection and planning. The advantages of PRA over other methods, as perceived by the participants, are as listed below:

- Data can be collected and understood faster.
- It creates an open platform for discussion where everyone is equal.
- More participation (of villagers) possible.
- Information that cannot be had through conversation can be elicited from drawings.
- Gives a general village profile.
- People open out more and thus more authentic data is procured.
- Information is open for all to see and there is no secrecy, so the fear of giving information is absent (except in some methods like Wealth Ranking, Chapati diagram).
- Helps in personal creative development (of respondent).
- Drawing on the ground helps in the following ways:
 - + less hesitation in participating even if the respondent is illiterate.
 - + Rectification of mistakes easier.
 - + Becomes playful and stimulates into giving data.
 - + Can be done on a larger scale.

The drawing on ground should (on completion) be copied down on paper to have a permanent record.

Further exemplification of the importance of P.R.A. was given through role plays. i.e. two volunteers from among the participants staged a scene in which one behaved as the villager and the other a person involved in developmental work. Through this play emerged the understanding of the communication process. Also the communication "Stimulators" and "Retarders" were listed down as observed from the scene. They are as follows:

STIMULATORS

- Behaving as an equal
- Introducing yourself and stating clearly your objectives and limitations
- Accepting mistakes and learning from them

RETARDERS

- Criticising/Correcting/Countering the respondent
- Preaching/Pressing forth your ideas/opinions
- Questioning/Evaluating respondent's opinion/

- Meeting villagers according to their convenience
 - To learn about whatever you have seen
 - Going in details of the subject matter like Who, What, Where, When, Why & How
 - Asking "Open-Ended Questions" to always keep the discussion open.
 - Asking questions slowly and listening patiently to the answers
 - Showing interest in what the villager is saying
 - Understanding the respondent's "body language" and "tone of talking"
- knowledge
 - Advising
 - Not taking respondent seriously
 - Asking questions hurriedly
 - Interrupting the respondent when he is replying or describing
 - Suggesting answers while questioning
 - Talking with only one person

To understand the importance of the villager's knowledge, a table was made as follows:

	THEY KNOW	THEY DO NOT KNOW/ KNOW LESS
WE KNOW		
WE DO NOT KNOW/ KNOW LESS		

By filling up this table, on different issues/subjects, we can get a clear idea regarding the knowledge bank available with the villagers.

* After the above stated discussions, another scene was acted out by two volunteers from among the participants. This was staged by keeping in mind the communication "Stimulators" & "Retarders".

Theme - 2 (PRA Methods)

* In this session, the various methods of collecting different types of data through the PRA exercise were described. They are as follows:

- i) Social map
- ii) Resource map
- iii) Transect walk
- iv) Priority ranking
- v) Weather chart
- vi) Process (flow) diagram
- vii) Pie diagram
- viii) Time line/Time trend
- ix) Services (facilities) map
- x) Chapati (venn) diagram
- xi) Wealth ranking

An explanation of the above methods followed, which is briefly explained in the following lines:

i) Social map comprises of data pertaining to land uses (viz. roads, streets, houses, farms, gauchar, barren land, etc.), demography, literacy, amenities & facilities.

ii) Resource map depicts the resource profile of the village (viz. social condition, water bodies, vegetation & trees, crops and any other micro-environments).

iii) Transect walk chart highlights the characters of the various village features like terrain, social conditions, vegetation, crops, water condition, etc. It is done by taking a walk across or along the village to gain detailed understanding on the resources of the village (which might have been obtained in a map form through the resource map).

iv) Priority Ranking (scoring) reveals preferences and choices of villagers in matters related to occupation, food, fuel, fodder, energy-use, etc.

v) Weather chart leads to comparisons of related aspects of rural livelihoods across the year; such as linkages with food, employment, work load, diseases, fodder, fuel, rain, credit, water availability, etc.

vi) Process (flow) diagram shows the various steps/stages involved (in step-wise order) in the occurrence of a process. It might be a daily process like the daily routine of a man/woman or seasonal like some crop growing process.

vii) Pie diagrams/charts indicate parts of a whole in proportionate terms. eg. to show the different land uses (how much land is under which type of use). It can also be used to collect details about income sources, employment sources, expenses, agriculture, health, credit sources, etc. The proportion can be shown in figures as well as in percentages.

viii) In Time line, the major events which have affected the village in some way or the other are obtained from elderly villagers. It could be from as back as one century, as per the narrator's memory. If the exact dates of events are not known, it (event) can be connected with any other commonly known event of that time.

Time trend shows the quantitative and more precise changes over time in different aspects of village life such as demography, households, water availability, crop yields, vegetation, etc.

Thus, while Time line shows broad movements of different aspects of village life, Time trend is more precise in indicating the shifts.

ix) Services (facilities) map shows the locations of the various services availed by the villagers in a hierarchical order. This

gives the distance between the village (users) and the location where that level of service can be obtained. These services include education, medical, communication, transport, credit, market, etc.

x) Chapati (venn) diagrams represent the role of individuals/institutions and their relative degree of importance in the decisions which affect the village in some way or the other.

xi) Wealth ranking is helpful in ranking/grouping of households on the basis of income, wealth and other local measures of well-being, as perceived by the villagers.

Note : Only the first five methods were discussed in this session. The remaining methods were discussed on the morning of 15/6/'94, before going to the field. They have been included here for the reader's convenience.

2Day : Session 1 (Practice of PRA Methods)

The workshop participants were divided into appropriate groups and it was decided that the groups would collect information using one method each. A small and distinct portion of Bidda village, "Gandhinagar", was selected for the PRA exercise. Having decided the area, all the groups left for the field.

In this session, the field experiences and the data collected were highlighted. It was observed that the groups which had collected data from the villagers in the fields ("wadis") had faced minimal problem in establishing rapport, compared to the groups who visited the households in the village itself. Also discussed was the information that could be further collected using the same methods.

3rd Day : Session 1, (Review of the Field Experience)

The first session of the day included the presentations and discussions of the previous day's work by all groups.

GROUP I : Social mapping

Social mapping gives some of the most important data which is required for micro or macro planning. It is this basic data which gives us an idea about the land uses, demography, literacy, amenities, etc. Understanding the inter-linkages between all these sectors helps in the holistic planning of the area.

GROUP II : Resource mapping

Resource map gives the information about the roads, water bodies, water supply, communication, etc. This provides the detailed information about the resources available with the village. From this, we get an idea regarding the resources (natural and man-made) available to the villagers and their proportion with respect to the population (or with respect to the requirement). This in turn gives the backlog that has to be filled in.

GROUP III : Transect walk

In Transect walk, area specific information was collected from three different locations located at the periphery of the village as shown in Table # 1. Apart from this, general information about the village like facilities available, total no. of households, markets, general diet, cultural & religious festivals, etc. was also obtained. The importance of this method is that it gives an in-depth account, from the villagers, about the different agro-ecological zones in the village, their uses, problems and opportunities; apart from just knowing these zones.

GROUP IV : Priority ranking

As shown in Table # 2{(a),(b),(c),(d)}, Priority ranking was carried out for income source and crops grown, i.e. which source of income and which crop is most preferred. This preference order was arrived at by first listing down the various indicators/reasons for preference over other sources of income or type of crops.

As indicated in Table # 2(a), first the various sources of income (like loading trucks, digging out groundnuts, digging wells, etc.) are listed out. Then, the respondent is asked which activ-

ity, of the first two, he prefers and why it is so. The reason he gives is noted down as an indicator. Likewise, this exercise is carried out by comparing all the income generating activities. This gives a set of indicators (4 in this case). On comparison among the various indicators, the most preferred income source was arrived at. As shown, loading trucks was the most preferred and digging out groundnuts was the least preferred. Similarly, priority ranking for "crops grown" was carried out.

4th Day : Session 1, (Review of the Field Experience)

The day began with the presentations and discussions of the previous day's data collection by all the groups.

GROUP I : Process (flow) diagram

The process diagram of two activities was noted, namely

- i) Preparing concrete blocks for construction purposes
- ii) Growing cotton (from tilling stage to marketing stage)

The process diagram can be seen in Fig # 1.

Pie diagram

The pie diagram exercise depicted the "proportional division of the whole" for various events as shown in Fig # 2. These include:

- i) Land-use distribution of a "wadi"
- ii) Annual expense distribution among various utilities/ requirements
- iii) Income source distribution
- iv) Castewise distribution of households (in Gandhinagar).

In some cases, where it appeared that the respondent was having difficulty in distributing the various elements within the pie, the pie was divided into 16 equal parts to facilitate easier division.

GROUP II : Time Line

As shown in Table # 3, this PRA method of data collection depicts the historical events that have had some impact on the village - starting from establishment of village (1500 years back) upto the availability of drinking water (1990).

Time trend

This mode of data collection was done to find out the changes in agricultural practice in the area as shown in Table # 4{(a),(b)}. Also obtained from these tables were the farmer's perceived reasons for these changes and his opinions on the same.

GROUP III : Services (facilities) map

Map # 1 shows the availability of various types of services (in a hierarchical order) and their location (direction as well as distance) with respect to Bidda village. eg. for education purposes, Bidda village has the facility for education upto Std. X. For higher education (Std. XII & XII), the nearest centre is Mandvi (about 15 km away) and for graduation, the nearest centre is Bhuj (60 km away).

In a similar way, information regarding other amenities like market, credit, health, water, law & order, etc. has also been highlighted.

GROUP IV : Wealth Ranking

Table # 5 shows the wealth ranking carried out for 68 families of Gandhinagar. The process started with the preparation of a large no. of paper chits. Then, the respondent was asked to name the richest person in the village, as perceived by him. The next step was to identify the poorest villager. Now, the remaining villagers (or as many as the respondent knew well enough) were also named and placed in the appropriate category or in between the high and the low. In all, five categories (A,B,C,D,E), from among the 68 villagers were identified. Alongwith this categorisation, other relevant information like family size, sources of income, land holding, earning members of the family and their present place of residence was also noted.

Session 2. PRA Methods on "Survival Strategy"

In this session, the focus was on the "Survival Strategy" of households in the village. This assumes significant importance in Gandhinagar because here, most of the households were economically backward. Except for a couple of households, no one had land holdings. Even those few who had, did not have irrigation facilities. All of them usually work as agriculture labourers or indulge in some other seasonal labour activities which just about takes care of their bare minimum needs.

To understand how they manage with the scant resources, it was decided that first, details about their sources of income and expenditure should be studied, over a time period. This time period was fixed as a decade as well as for the twelve months of the year. It would also deal with how the various necessities are met with according to the availability of resources (like credit, labour, fodder, fuel, etc.) which are not uniform (as against the requirement) and vary according to the seasons. It is also important to know how the income & expenditure has varied over the time period.

As on previous days, the participants were divided into groups for the field exercise.

Session 3. Practice of PRA Methods

The methods to identify the survival strategy of the poor was implemented.

5th Day : Session 1. (Review of Field Experience)

In this session, the participants presented the previous day's field work. Fig # 3{(a),(b)} shows the Income Vs. Expenditure details for all the twelve months of the year. It can be seen that the Income/Expenditure ratio varies at different times of the year. The sources of income and their proportionate share in the total income can also be seen. This type of detailing gives us an idea about the lean earning periods and the increased expense periods of the respondent. Fig. # 4(a) gives similar details of another respondent. Issues considered here are food consumption, labour available, credit requirements and fuel. The break-up of income sources and fuel sources are shown in Fig # 4(b). Fig # 5(a) shows the changes in income and expenditure details for years '85 & '94. The expenses include food consumption, clothing, medical, social obligations, education, entertainment and housing. The annual expense distribution of both the respondents has been shown in Fig # 5{(b),(c)}.

Session 2. (Consolidation)

This session was devoted to the review of the various PRA methods introduced in the workshop, and the clarification of doubts regarding their use and application. eg. in the "Survival Strategy" exercise which was carried out on the previous day, three methods had been used at the same time - Time trend, bar diagram and Pie diagram. The time trend exercise was carried out for a decade as well as for the 12 months of the year. The bar diagrams were used as a means of relative comparison and the pie diagram showed the proportionate distribution of the various parameters/indicators involved. So, there is no hard-and-fast rule as to the application of the different methods. It depends on the type of work to be carried out and the method which would best suit the proposed activity and the respondent.

Another clarification was regarding the calculations in the Wealth ranking method (to arrange the list of villagers in a chronological order according to the perceived economic status).

Also discussed was the issue of "Integrated" use of the various types of data collected through different methods. This assumes significant importance in the preparation of developmental plans at individual village level or for "micro-planning". It is a known fact that the various fields/activities (viz. agriculture, animal husbandry, fodder, fuel, soil & water, vegetation, etc.) are inter-related. So obviously, developmental plan has to incorporate and aggregate the utilisation of all natural resources to come up with an "Integrated developmental plan" (or microplan) for the area concerned. This can also be viewed as a "holistic" development approach at micro-level.

Session 3. Evaluation of the Workshop

At the end of the workshop, an Evaluation was carried out with the help of a Questionnaire (Appendix-I) to get an idea about the usefulness of this workshop as perceived by the participants and the follow-up programmes to be arranged to keep up the subject continuity.

The main points which emerged from the evaluation are as follows:

- Most of the participants were introduced to PRA for the first time and developed clarity on the subject. Others felt that the exercise should have been carried out in greater detail.
- It was a general feeling that this method could be highly useful in their field of work.
- The time frame for these type of workshops should be more than what it was.
- Since the participants were total strangers to the villagers, eliciting data at times, was taxing.
- The arrangements made by the host organisation were commendable.
- The organising of the workshop was good.

In the follow-up of the workshop, the following points were suggested by the participants:

- Guidance desired in the analysis of data through PRA.
- Assistance at the time of use of these methods in their respective areas.
- This type of workshop should also be conducted in their areas.
- A similar workshop, dealing with PRA in more detail, should be conducted after 3-4 months.
- There should be a follow-up meeting for analysing the data collected.
- Guidance in the usage of these (PRA) methods in urban areas.
- Assistance of UNNATI required in conducting this type of exercise in future.
- We will be forming a group from among the villagers which will use the PRA method for preparing developmental plans for the village. Efforts shall be made to involve the Panchayats in this process.

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Details</u>
1	Transect walk
2(a)	Priority ranking - income source
(b)	- crops grown
(c)	- crops grown
(d)	- fodder grown
3	Time line
4(a)	Time trend - (i)
(b)	- (ii)
5	Wealth ranking

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Fig. no.</u>	<u>Details</u>
1	Process diagram
2	Pie diagram
3(a)	Survival strategy - (i)
(b)	- (ii)
4(a)	Survival strategy - (i)
(b)	- (ii)
5(a)	Survival strategy - (i)
(b)	- (ii)
(c)	- (iii)

LIST OF MAPS

Map no.

Details

1

Services (facilities) map




TRANSECT WALK

INFORMANTS

- villagers
(chiefly Dr. Hariya,
Bhanji Maheshwari,
Hansrajibhai Patel)

INTERVIEWERS

- Prjosh Palival
- Shankarbhai
- Manjibhai
- Jyothsaraben
- Sushilaben



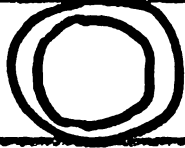






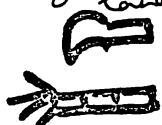

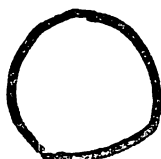





ITEM	 (wadi)	 village area	 (wadi)
⊗ Soil	Sandy & "lye-ada", Sandy & clayey in some parts	Sandy and flat terrain	Black, clayey and "lye-ada"
⊗ Water	Saline	Potable	makes the soil hard (due to sweetness)
⊗ Crops - Kharif	Cotton, Castor, Bajri, Mung, fodder	Jowar, Bajri, Jowar, Mung	Cotton, Jowar
- Rabi	Isabgol, wheat, Castor, Cotton, Carrot	—	Wheat, fodder
- Hot weather	Jowar, Makai	—	—
⊗ Animals	Ox, cows, buffaloes	cows, buffalo, goats	horse, cows, buffaloes, oxen, goats
⊗ Fodder	Jowar, Makai, Rachko, Carrot	Jowar	Jowar, Rachko
⊗ Natural Vegetation	Sharu, Keem, Kasari, Gando bawal, gundi, khido, kartho	→ do →	→ do →

* Horticulture	Chickoo, Pomegranate, Amba, Lemon	—	Pomegranate, Chickoo, Amba, Coconut
* Education	boys - (XII/College) girls - (VI / VII)	boys - (X)	boys - (X) girls - (VIII)
* Labour wages - agriculture	men → Rs. 30/- per day women → Rs. 20/- per day	men → Rs. 25-30/- per day women → Rs. 20/- per day	→ do —
- masonry	—	Rs. 60/- per day	—
* Problems faced	- Illiteracy among women - Labour not sufficient - Decreasing ground water availability - Wrong use of inorganic fertilisers	- non-availability of appropriate jobs	- deteriorating ground water quality
* Perceived Solutions	- Use of organic fertilisers to be encouraged - Traditional water retaining practices like "mulching" to be encouraged	- industries should be set up in/near the village	- Water saving practices like "drip" and "mulching" to be encouraged

TABLE # 2 (a)

PRIORITY RANKING

(i) Income Source

Type of labour	Days of labour	Income (Rs.)	Distance from residence	No. of people involved in this labour	Priority ranking
Truck loading 					+
ly'nut digging 				•	++
Well digging 				○	+
Driving Camel-cart 		this work closed the past four years		since ○	
Cutting Sugar-cane 					++
Firing tiles 			•	○	++ +
<u>INDEX</u>	 less  medium  more	Rs.10/- Rs.20/- Rs.25/-	• near further still further	• less • more ○ still more	+ first ++ second +++ third

INFORMANTS


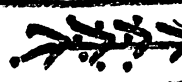




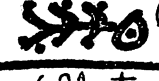
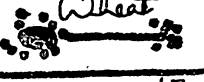


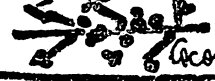
- Sumasubhai
- Mohammedbhai
- Aishaben
- Ratilal S. Sijaram

INTERVIEWERS

- Thonashbai
- Dhirajbhai
- Madhubhai
- Laxpti Jain

(ii) Crops grown

(b)

Crop	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Area under the crop	Investment	Income	Priority ranking
 Rachko	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXX	11		70
 Makai	-			XXXX	8		20
 Bajri	-		-	XXXXXXXXXX	9	-	40
 Jowar	-	-	-	XXXXX	10	-	100
 Carrot		-			6	-	90
 Cotton	-			+	4		60
 Giant	-	-	+	++	3		100
 Wheat			0	XXXXXXXXXX	5		50
 Vegetables		-		XXXXXXXXXX	7		110
 Banana	-		-	XXXXXX	2		80
 Acornut	-	-	-	XXX	1		30

(iii) Crops grown

Crops	Disease to crop	Disease to land	Disease to sapling	Extent of damage to crop	Chances of disease occurrence	Expense
Cotton	"Lyad" and white fly, "Ubbai"	✓	✓✓	3-6	1-1	xxx xx x
Groundnut	Blue fly, "Lyad", "Ubbai"	✓	✓	2-2	1-1	x x
Jil	"Lyad"	-	✓	-	1	x
Acanda (Castor)	"Sukasa", "Laskasi", "Lyad"	-	✓✓	1-2	1-1	xx +
Makai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bajri	"Lyad", "Agariyo"	-	✓	2	1-1	x
Bachko	"Lyad"	-	✓	-	1	xx xx
Coconut	"Ubbai" ५९	-	✓✓	2	1-1	x x

(d)

(iv) Fodder grown

Type of Fodder	Ranking acc. to use	Health	Market Price (Rs.)			Preference ranking		
			Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Monsoon	Summer
Rachko	1	2	15	40	40	5	5	2
Makai	5	5	14	22	11	4	X	1
Jowar	2	3	20	30	11	3	2	5
Dry fodder of groundnut	4	4	50	70	11	1	1	4
Wheat hay	7	7	20	11	11	6	4	7
Dry Bajra "dado"	6	6	25	30	11	2	3	6
Carrot	3	1	10	X	X	X	X	3

TIME-LINEINFORMANT

- Bidda villagers

INTERVIEWERS

- Siddiq Panwala
 - Mahesh Vyas
 - Jyotsnaben

- Establishment of village : around 1500 yrs. back
- Name of Establisher : Bidda Sanghar
- Castes of original village : Jain, Sanghar, Dabbar, Rajgor residents
- Castes which came after : Harijan, Muslim, Patel
- Independence
- 1940 : Severe drought in Kutchchh
- Before Independence : Silver and copper coins were used
- : schools were run on donations
- : rainfall was regular
- 1920 : First railway line in Kutchchh (from Bhuj to Gandhidham)
- 1930 : Private vehicles started operating in Bidda
- 1942 : Private doctors started practise in Bidda
- 1955 : Rainfall became irregular
- 1962 : Bidda village received Electric power supply
- 1963 : Govt. run Gram Panchayat started
- 1965 : Decrease in Animal Husbandry and Small village industries
- 1980 : Gandhinagar (Mafatnagar) was established
- 1985 : Development of Gandhinagar started
- 1990 : Gandhinagar received its first water supply connection

TIME-TREND

SUB: Changes in Cropping Pattern

INFORMANTS

- Ukarin Kalyanjibhai
Ladhabhai

INTERVIEWERS

- Javedbhai
- Nanjibhai
- Sushilaben
- Valjibhai

(i)

YEAR	CRDP/ANY OTHER MAJOR EVENT	CROPPING PRACTICES
1962	- Kalyanjibhai builds a "Pucca" house for himself.	
1965	- Around 700 wells existed - Water was available at 25-30 ft. depth	- farming was done by bullocks
1968	- Availability of electric power	
1970	- Introduction of inorganic fertilisers	- feeling that these type of fertilisers give immediate profits but are harmful in the long run
1975	- Pesticides were introduced	- Coconut trees were planted
1976	- Increase in use of inorganic fertilisers	
1980	- Introduction and installation of first Lobar-gas plant	

- 1985 - Chickoo, Dadam, Date plantations started
- Previously there was a good harvest of Cotton, Jawar, Bajri & Groundnut due to good rains
- 1986 - Purchase of T.V.
- 1990 - Bore-well installed in Bidda village
- 1991 - Sunflower saplings planted
- 1993 - Stopped Sunflower farming
- 1994 - Decrease in Groundnut cropping
- Present ^{major} crops are Cotton, Jawar, Bajri
- Decrease in use of inorganic fertilisers due to the tendency of soil becoming hard.
- Wheat grown in winter by farmers having irrigation facility
- About 1000 wells exist at present

TIME - TREND

(ii)

YEAR	CROP	IRRIGATION
1940	Drought	—
1960	Groundnut, Jhan, Oilseeds	
1970	"	Diesel Engine
1980	Cash crops	Electricity available for irrigation purpose
1990	Cotton, Isabgol, Castor, Kathod	irrigation by borewells

INFORMANT

- Mafatnagar
resident

INTERVIEWERS

- Siddiq Kanwala
- Mahesh Vyas
- Gyotshna

WEALTH RANKING

TABLE # 5

INFORMANTS

- Residents of
village "Bidda"

INTERVIEWERS

- A. M. Kureshi
- Purattambhai Parmar
- Mansij Rajan
- Jashuben
- Chandu

SL. NO.	Name of Family Head	Family Size	Cate-gory	Income Source	Land Holding (acre)	No. of earning members	Earning member/s based at	Remarks
1	Channubhai	7	A	farming (also wadi)	12	2	abroad (1)	
2	Kada Juma	5	A	labour, farming	5	1	abroad (2)	
3	Lalji Rana	4	A	masonry	12	4	abroad (2)	
4	Nanja Vira	5	A	labour, farming	12	3	abroad (2)	
5	Kama Rana	4	A	masonry	12	1	abroad (1)	
6	Shanji Rana	4	A	masonry	12	3	recently went abroad (1)	
7	Khina Rana	7	A	labour	12	7	abroad (1)	
8	Somas Telji	8	A	job & labour	12	1	Bidda	
9	Pursi Mansi	9	A	tailor	12	2	Bidda	
10	Shanji Manis	7	A	service	12	1	abroad	
11	Asha Khamu	6	A	masonry	5	1	abroad	
12	Ranji Khimji	6	A	welding work	5	1	Bidda	

13	Laxmi Kesar	7	A	driving & wadi labour	12	-	Gout. scarice
14	Haji Lalji	4	A	masonry	-	-	Bidda
15	Pachak Petta	6	A	labour	-	-	Bidda
16	Naraji Khamu	3	B	masonry	-	-	Bidda
17	Raisi Juma	5	B	contractor	5	-	Bidda
18	Budha Rara	6	B	animal husbandry	12	3	Bidda
19	Malsi Khamu	4	B	masonry	-	2	Bidda
20	Doshi Pujia	3	B	tailoring	5	-	Bidda
21	Jyotind Pujia	7	B	tailoring	-	3	Bidda
22	Shanji Mithu	3	B	labour	-	-	Bidda
23	Lala Rapman	4	B	labour	-	-	Bidda
24	Ranji Japu	7	C	masonry	5	-	Bidda
25	Vansija Talu	7	C	contractor	-	2	Bidda
26	Sunas Pansi	5	C	sickshaw driver	5	3	Bidda
27	Kanji Japu	7	C	labour	-	4	Bidda
28	Mangal Mansi	6	C	camel-cart driving	-	1	Bidda
29	Ala Velji	4	C		-	2	Bidda
30	Anichand Japu	6	C		5	-	Bidda
31	Moga Munda	6	C		-	2	Bidda
32	Lalu Mithu	9	C	vegetable vendor	-	3	Bidda

33	Khima Mithru	5	C	labour	-	-	Bidda
34	Ahmed Ali	7	C	labour	-	1	Bidda
35	Suji Alaiya	10	C	great rearing	-	10	"
36	Haji Isa	5	C	well agent	-	10	"
37	Aash Prola	5	C	masonry	-	1	"
38	Bhega Bhala	8	C	labour	-	1	"
39	Khatri Hira	4	C	driving	-	1	"
40	Devshi Raja	6	C		-	1	"
41	Ylana Rapnal	4	C	labour	-	10	"
42	Raja Jaldru	6	C		5	1	"
43	Bhruja Motla	4	C	labour	5	1	"
44	Pachambhai	10	D	business	1	4	"
45	Mubisa Mansi	5	D	labour	1	4	"
46	Khambhai Daya	6	D	labour	1	4	"
47	Hira Punja	6	D	masonry	5	3	"
48	Khinjibhai	5	D	labour	1	10	"
49	Kada Khinji	5	D	labour	1	3	"
50	Nanji Mansi	3	D	labour	1	10	"
51	Susa Mansi	5	D	labour	1	10	"
52	Ranji Atu	5	D	labour	1	1	"

53	Karji	Khamm	D	labour	-	2	"	Bida
54	Sangar	Galdun	D	labour	-	1	"	"
55	Meghai	Daya	D	labour	-	3	"	"
56	Dhara	Dava	D	labour	-	2	"	"
57	Savighai		D	labour	-	2	"	"
58	Ganubhai		D	labour	-		"	"
59	Madha	Jogi	D	business	-		"	"
60	Khena	Jogi	D	labour	-	2	"	"
61	Kada	Kuljo	D	labour	-	2	"	"
62	Keja	Titlu	D	labour	-	2	"	"
63	Haman	Mithu	D	masonry	-	1	"	"
64	Saru	Hira	D	masonry	-		"	"
65	Anubhai	Banirada	D	labour	-		"	"
66	Bhanubhai	Banirada	D	labour	-		"	"
67	Saru	Racha	E	labour	-		"	"
68	Adhu	Pana	E	labour	-		"	"

LIST OF FIGURES

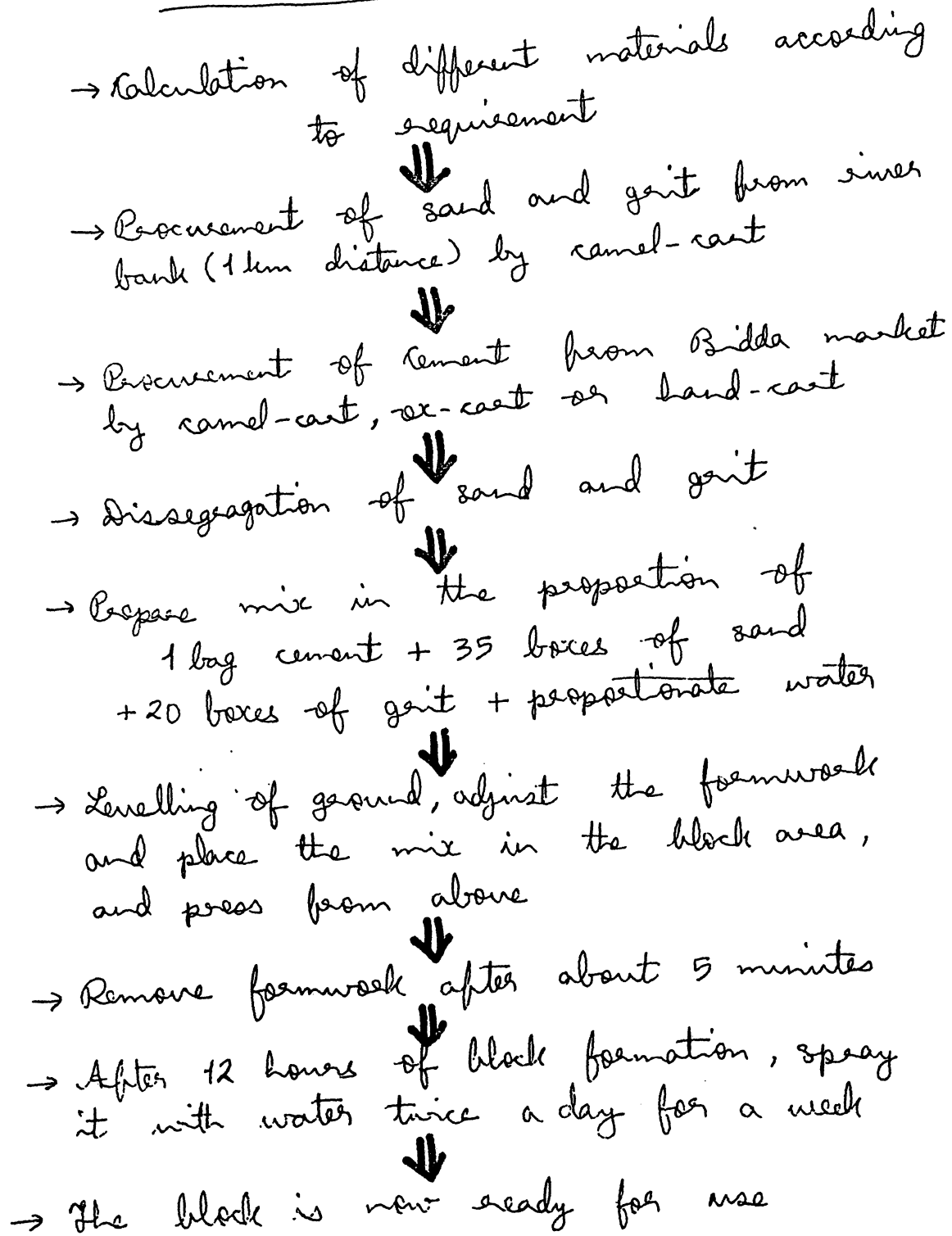
<u>Fig. no.</u>	<u>Details</u>
1	Process diagram
2	Pie diagram
3(a)	Survival strategy - (i)
(b)	- (ii)
4(a)	Survival strategy - (i)
(b)	- (ii)
5(a)	Survival strategy - (i)
(b)	- (ii)
(c)	- (iii)

PROCESS DIAGRAMINFORMANT

- Baragosa Maroda

INTERVIEWERS

- Pujish Palival
- Shankarbai
- Ghanashyambai

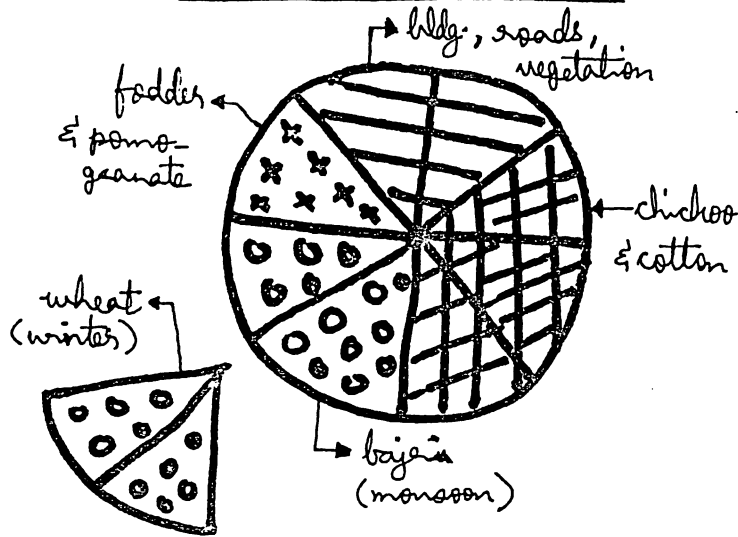
Process: Preparation of concrete blocks for construction purpose

PIE DIAGRAM

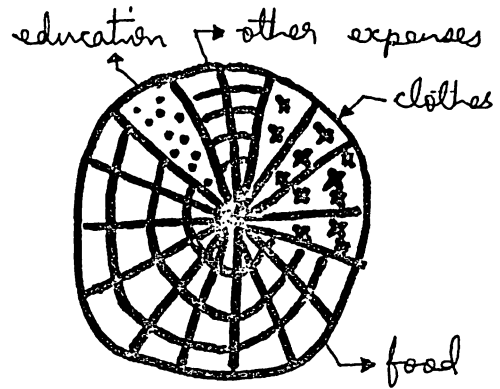
FIG #2

INFORMANT: Hansrajblai Patel

Land-Use Distribution

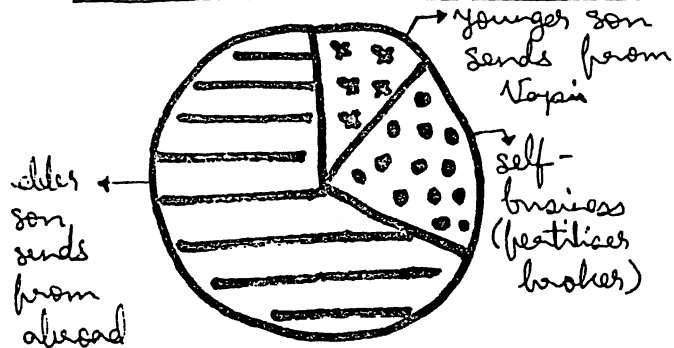


Break-Up of Annual Expense

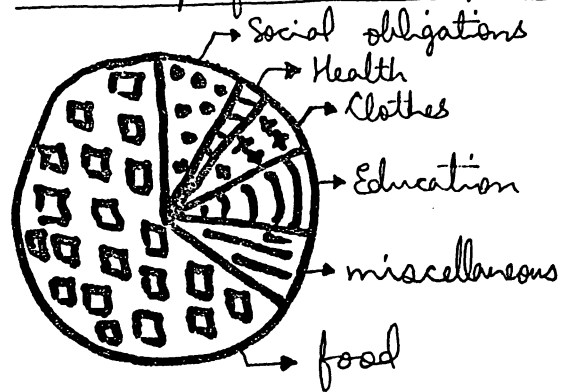


INFORMANT: Bavagasa Mevada

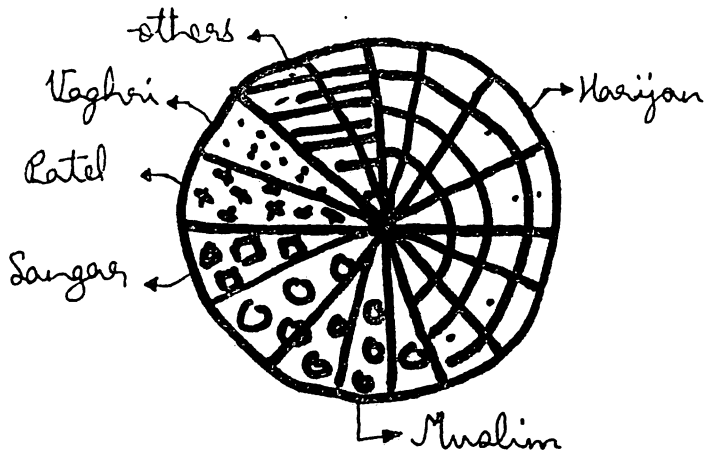
Source-wise Income Distribution



Break-Up of Annual Expense



Caste-wise r/h distribution in Gandhinagar



INFORMANT: Jethabhai Budha

INTERVIEWERS

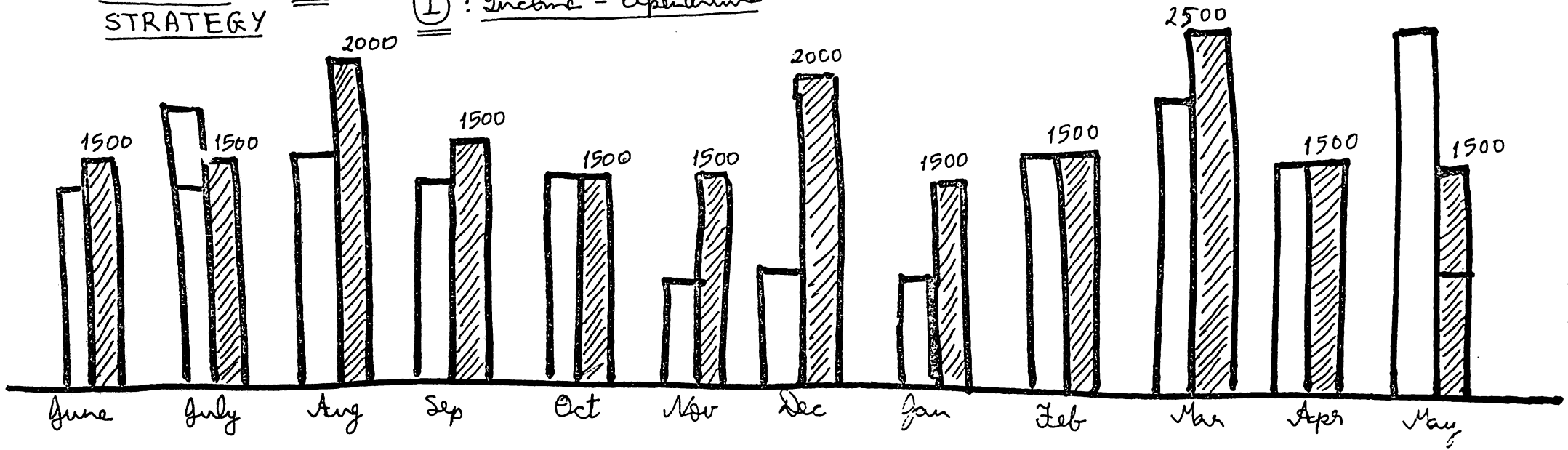
- Rijush Lalival
- Shankarblai
- Marjibhai

FIG # 3 (a)

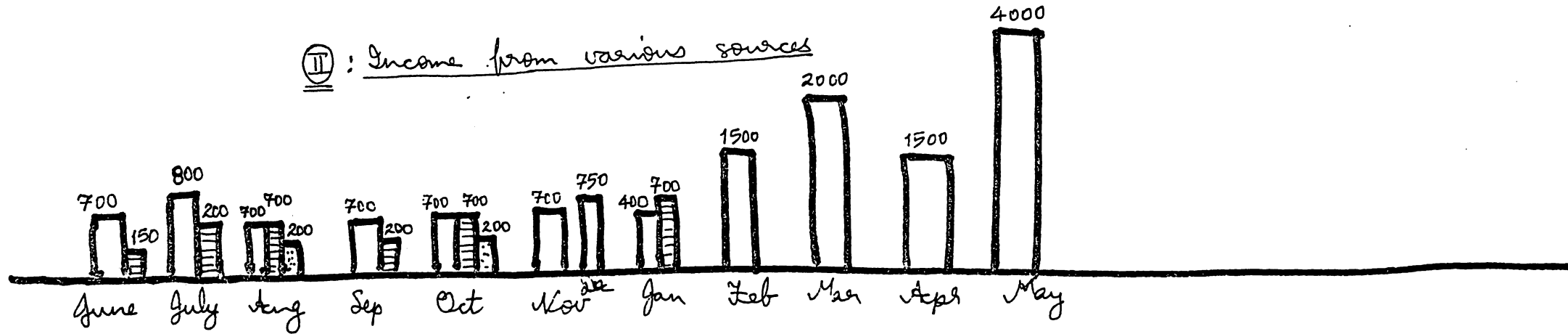
SURVIVAL STRATEGY


(i)




Ⓘ : Income - Expenditure



Ⓜ : Income from various sources



LEGEND : Ⓘ  Income
 Expenditure

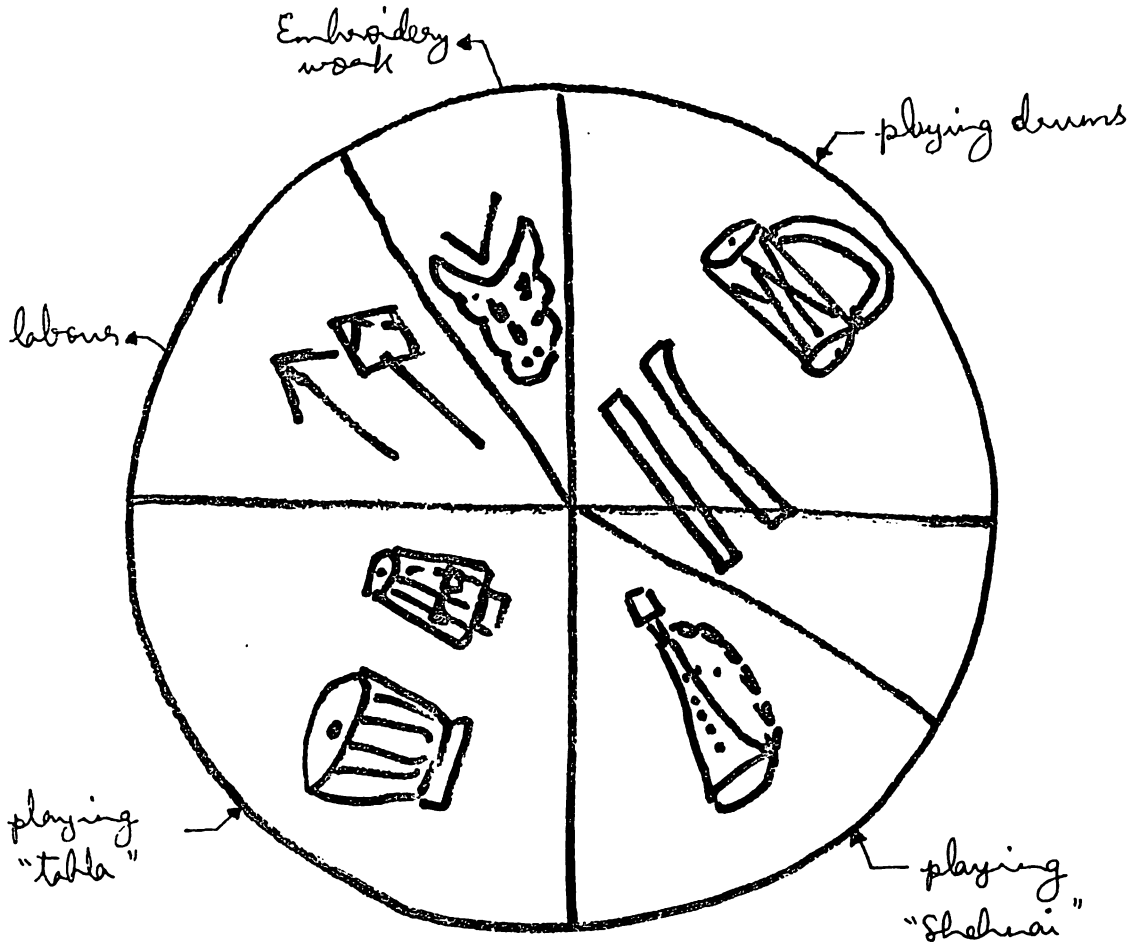
Ⓜ  playing musical instruments
 labour
 embroidery

INFORMANT
 - villagers

INTERVIEWERS
 - Abdul K. Kureshi

(ii)

(b)



SOURCE - WISE INCOME DISTRIBUTION

SURVIVAL STRATEGY. (i)

FIG # 4(a)



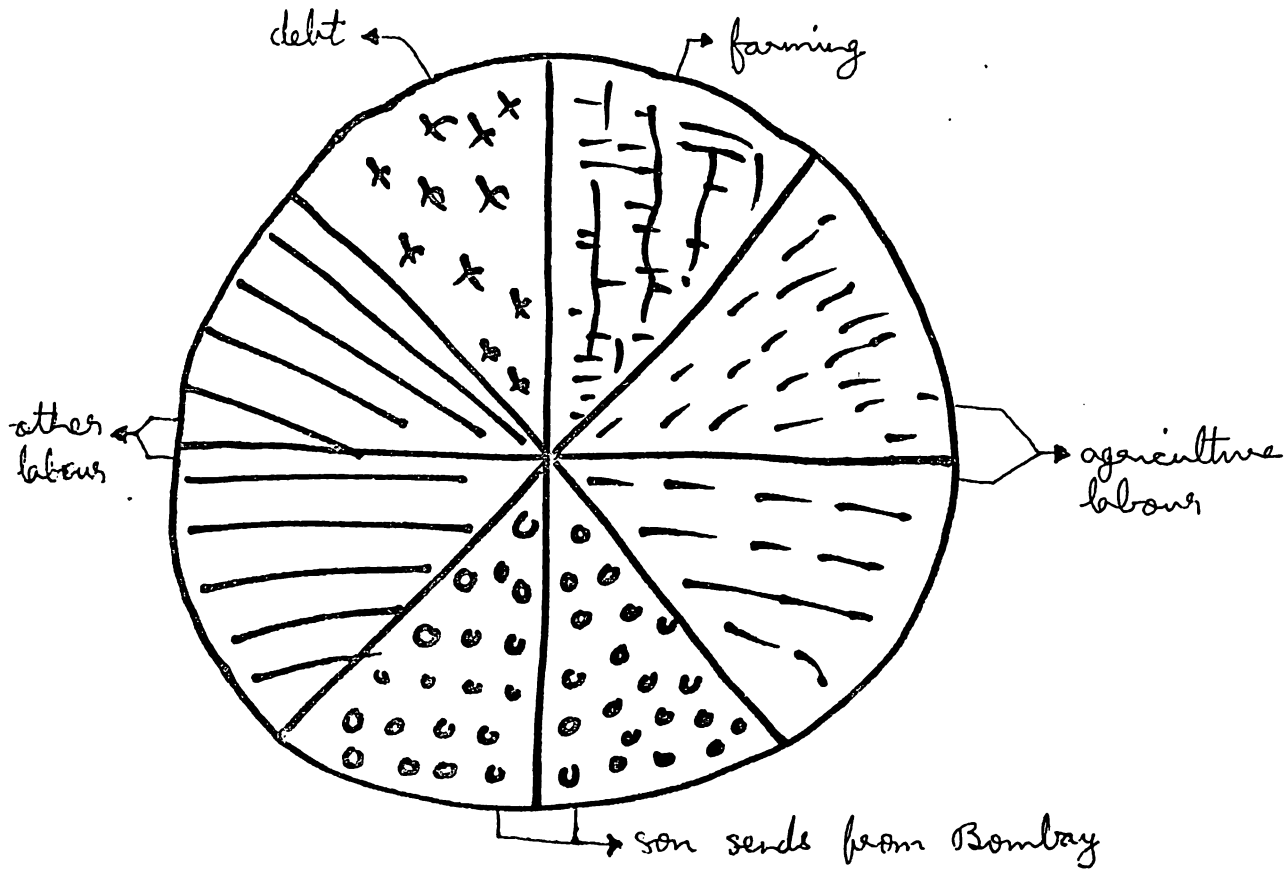
INFORMANT
 - Jodeja Rawoji
 Ahaji

INTERVIEWERS
 - Ghanshyambai
 Madhubai
 Thomas

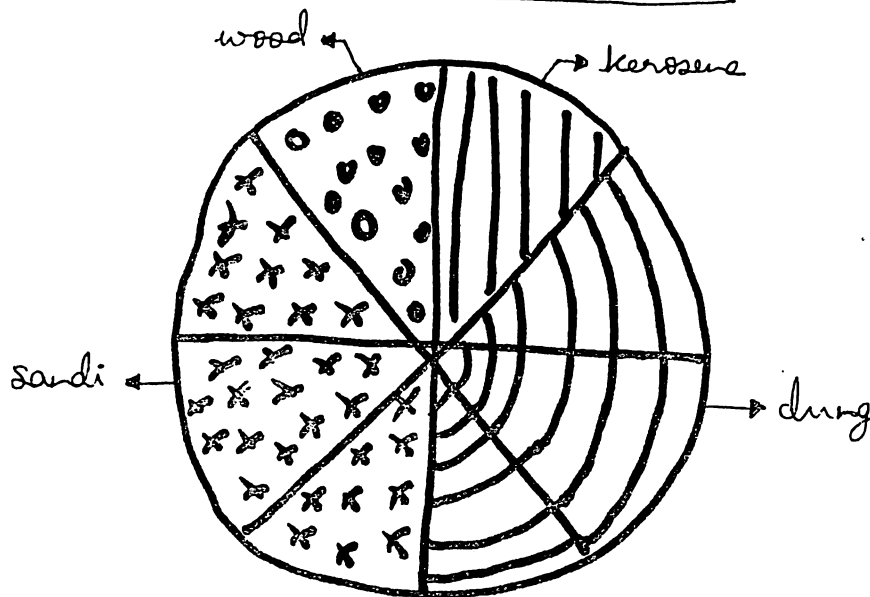
(ii)

(b)

BREAK-UP OF SOURCES FROM WHERE MONEY IS RAISED TO MEET ANNUAL EXPENSES



BREAK-UP OF FUEL SOURCES



INFORMANT

- JADEJA RAVAJI
ALIJAJI
(family size : 6)

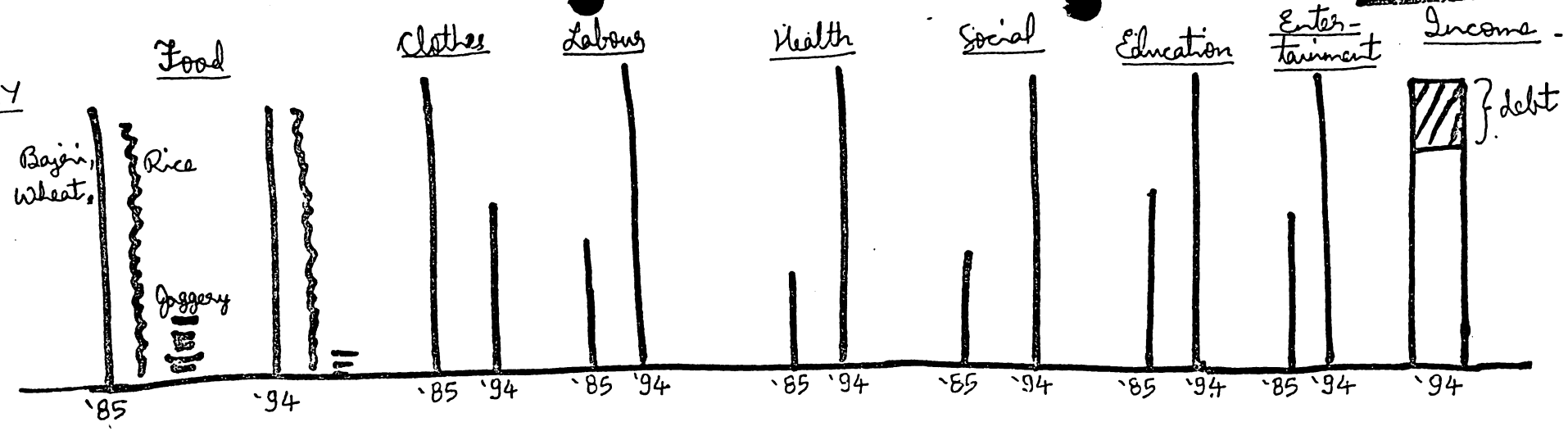
INTERVIEWERS

- Ghanashyambhai Patel
- Madhubhai
- Thomas

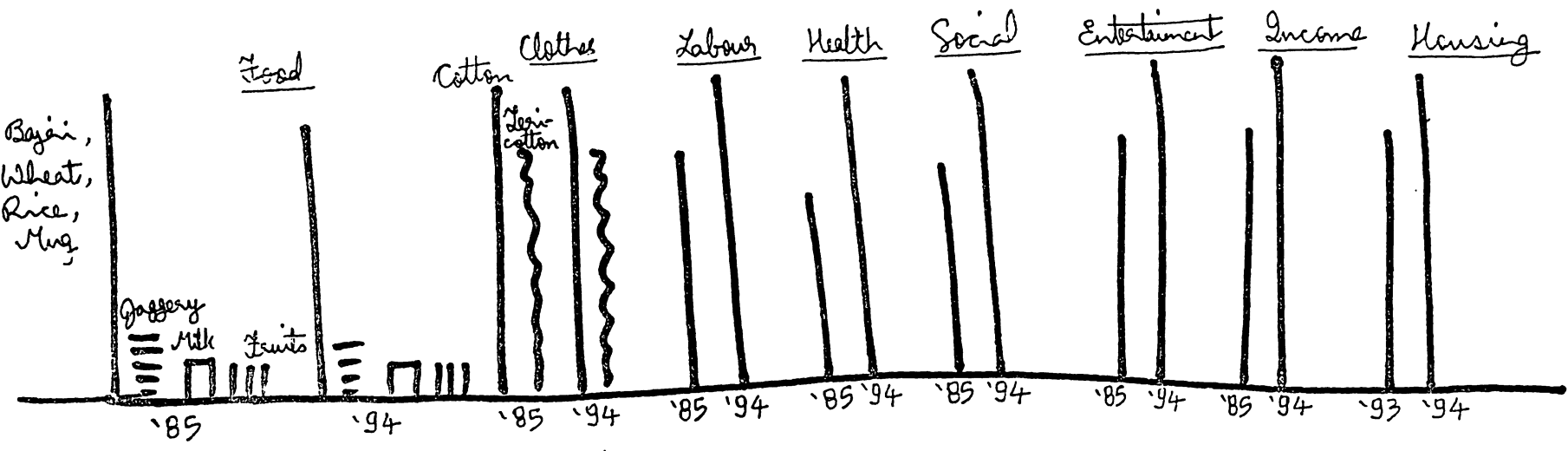
SURVIVAL STRATEGY

(i)

(I)



(II)



INFORMANTS

- (I) SURAMALSI
- (II) RAJA MARWADA

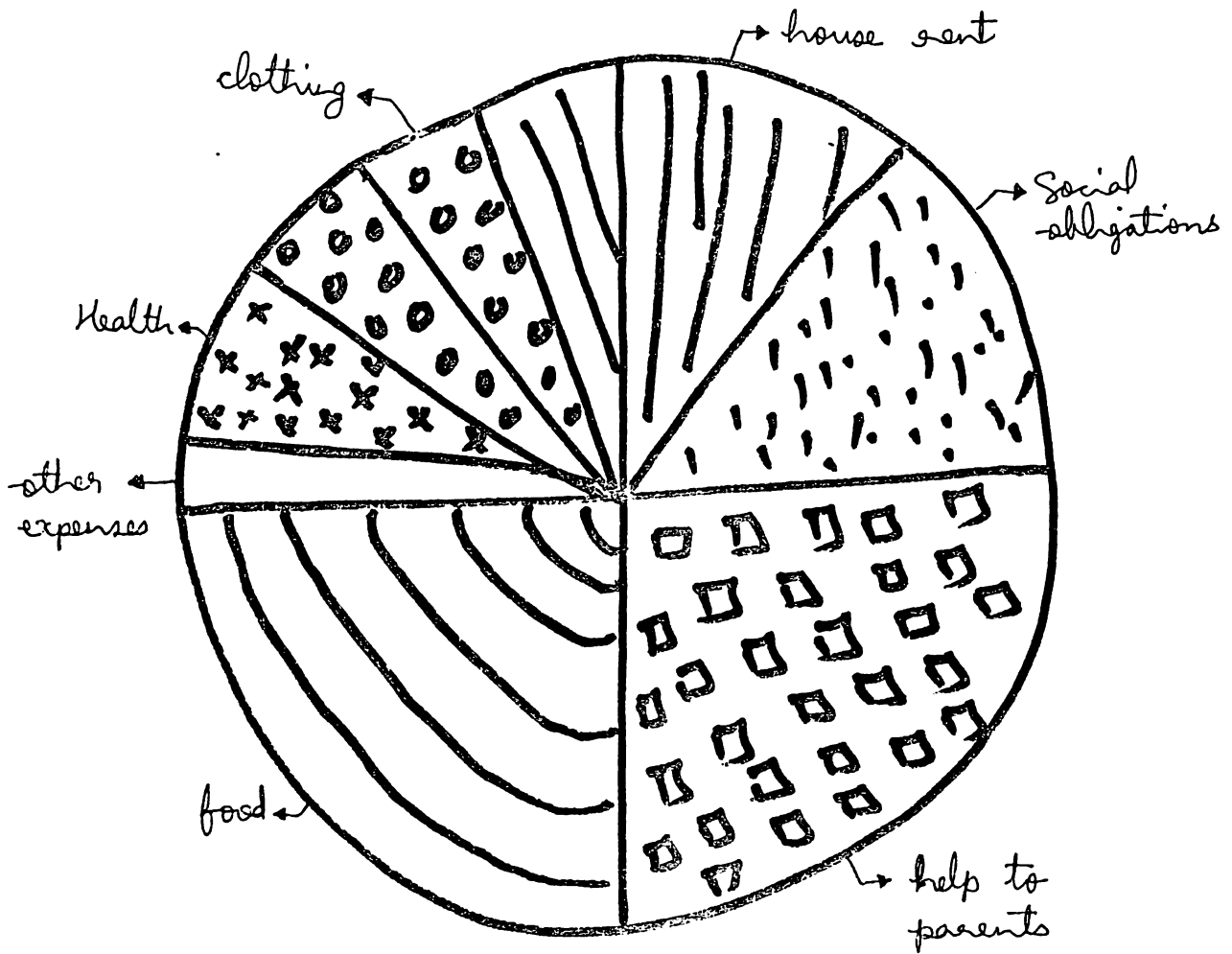
CHANGES IN EXPENSES OVER A DECADE

- INTERVIEWERS
- Prjush Palival
 - Shankarbai
 - Marjibhai

(b)

(ii)

ANNUAL EXPENSE DISTRIBUTION

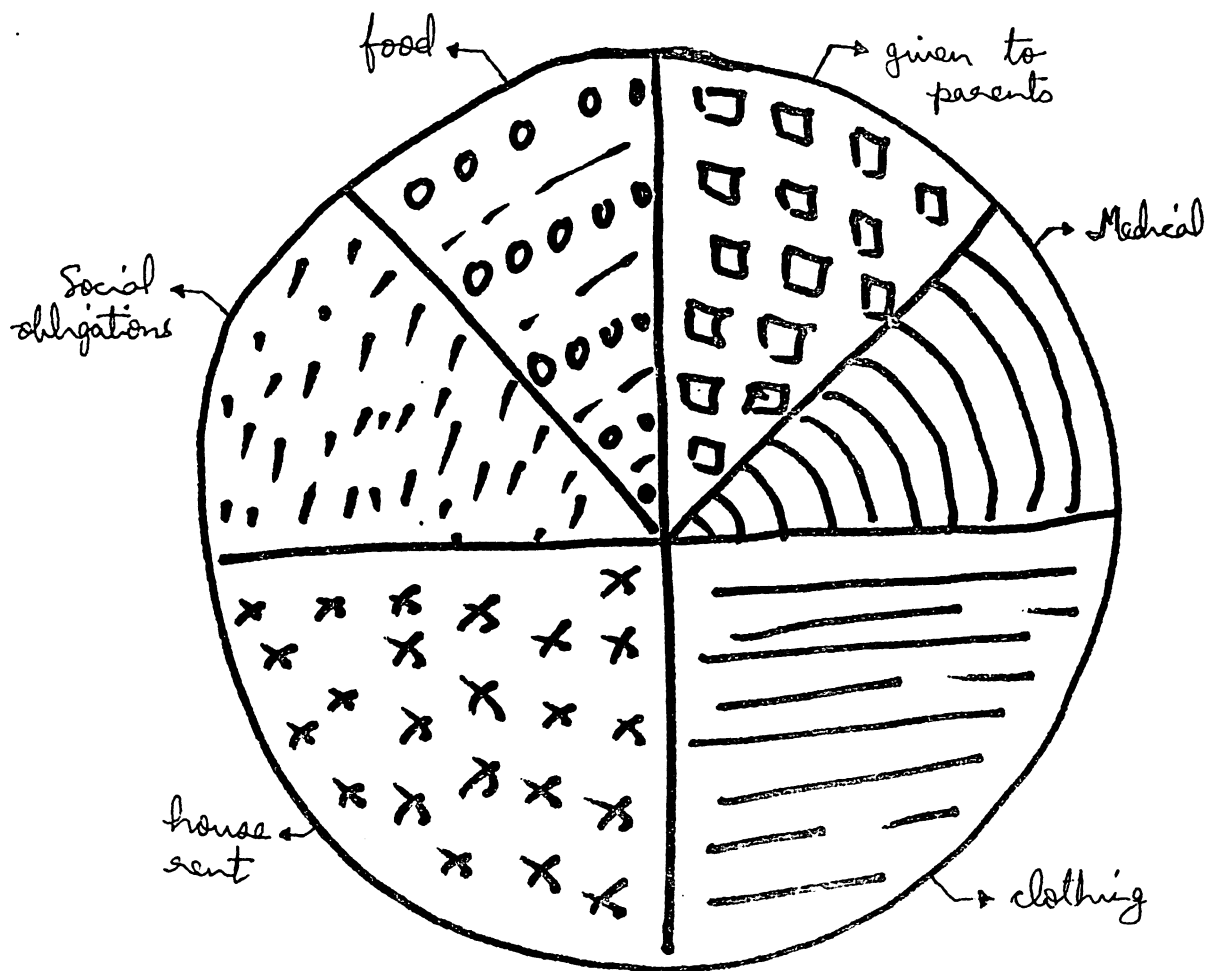


INFORMANT (I)

(iii)

(c)

ANNUAL EXPENSE DISTRIBUTION



INFORMANT II

LIST OF MAPS

Map no.

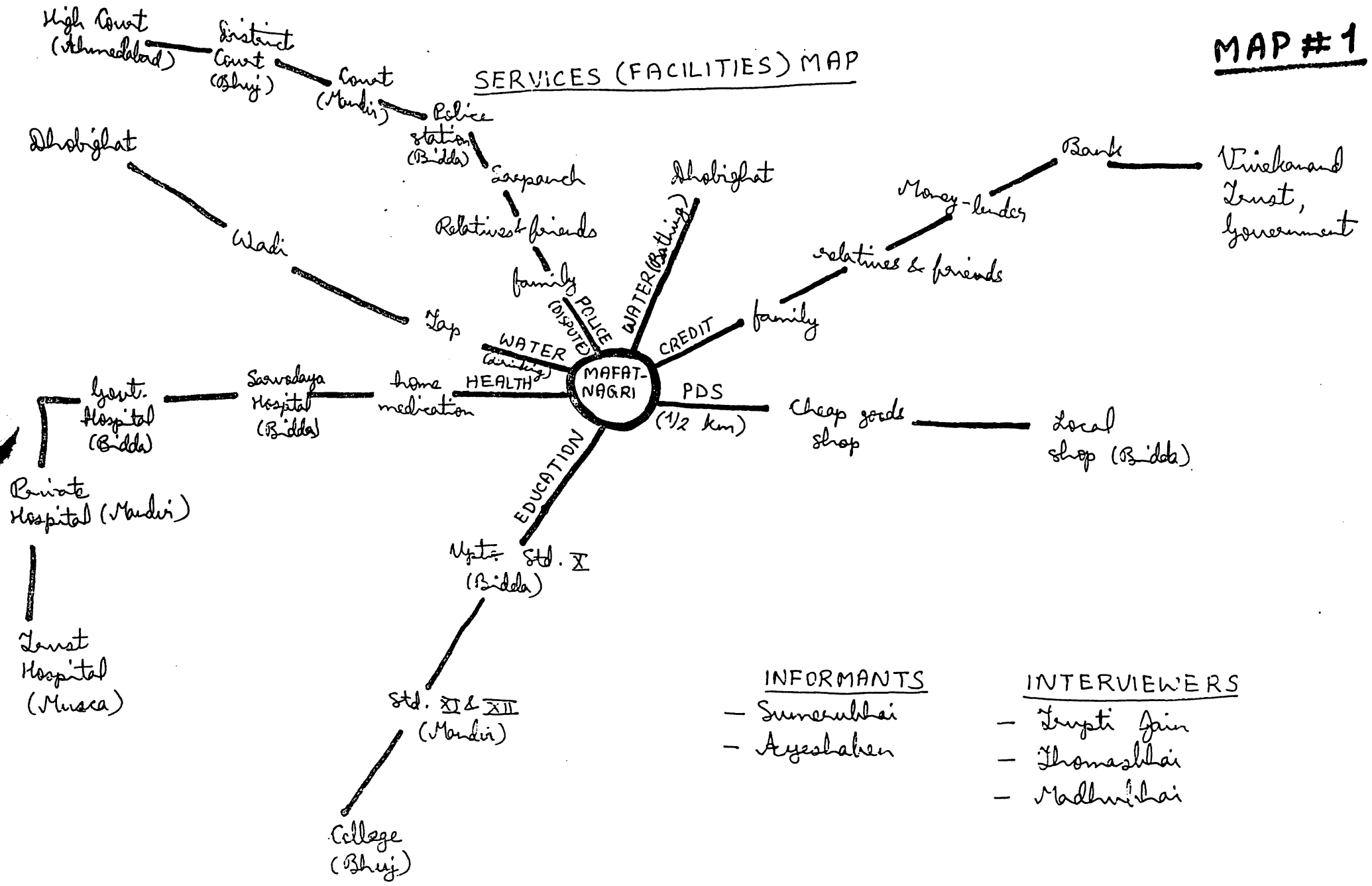
Details

1

Services (facilities) map

MAP # 1

SERVICES (FACILITIES) MAP



- INFORMANTS
- Sumersubhai
 - Ayeshaaben

- INTERVIEWERS
- Trupti Jain
 - Dhomasubhai
 - Madhubhai

APPENDIX - 1

Expectation os Participants

- To have clarity regarding P.R.A. (including technical issues).
- To know how to be more helpful to the rural people.
- To understand the usefulness of P.R.A. in social welfare.
- To find out how P.R.A. could be helpful in preparing project reports.
- To learn how to quickly understand the effect of the new economic policy on villages.
- To gain guidance as to how developmental activities can be sustainably run by the beneficiaries themselves.
- To learn how the grass-root workers can be more effective in following the present rural development activities.
- To learn how to extract maximum information in minimum time.
- To learn how to develop rapport/cordial relations with the villagers.
- To understand the need of P.R.A.
- To learn how to conduct P.R.A.
- To understand the difference between R.R.A. & P.R.A.

APPENDIX - 2

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROGRAMME EVALUATION

1) Your understanding of the SUBJECT MATTER

	<u>GOOD</u>	<u>FAIR</u>	<u>POOR</u>
A) What is PRA ?	1	2	3
B) Communication in PRA	1	2	3
C) How to conduct PRA ?	1	2	3
D) Clarity on PRA methods			
i) Social mapping	1	2	3
ii) Resource mapping	1	2	3
iii) Transect walk	1	2	3
iv) Priority ranking	1	2	3
v) Weather chart	1	2	3
vi) Process diagram	1	2	3
vii) Pie diagram	1	2	3
viii) Time line/trend	1	2	3
ix) Services map	1	2	3
x) Chapati diagram	1	2	3
xi) Wealth ranking	1	2	3
xii) Survival strategy	1	2	3

2) Usefulness of PRA in your work

3) Was the time frame of the workshop appropriate ? If no, then what would be the ideal time frame ?

4) Comments on the Lodging/Boarding arrangements

5) Your views regarding the Organisers

A) Resource person (Mr. Girish Bhardwaj)

B) UNNATI team

6) Any additional comments

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Manoj Rajan | 15) A. Karim Kureshi |
| 2) Shankarbhai Vankar | 16) Valjibhai Angari |
| 3) Jyotshna Parmar | 17) Jasuben Solanki |
| Gram Vikash Seva Trust | 18) Chandulal Chauhan |
| Shram Bhuvan | Navdeep Pragati Yuvak Mandal |
| Mu. Po.: Sabalvad | Mu. Po.: Poshina |
| Ta:Idar, Dist: Sabarkantha | Ta: Khedbhrama |
| | Dist: Sabarkantha |
| 4) Madhubhai Vegda | 19) Sushilaben Engineer |
| 5) Kanjibhai Vegda | CESE |
| Gramya Kamdar Seva Kendra | Mu. Po.: Kanbha |
| Shapur Gate | Ta: Daskroi |
| Vankar Vas | Dist: Ahmedabad |
| Mu.Po.Ta: Mangrol, | |
| Dist: Junagadh | |
| 6) Purshottam Makwana | 20) Javed Ameer |
| Shramik Seva Sansthan | Behavioural Science Centre |
| Parsino Bhatto, Naroda Road, | Xavier's College Compound, |
| Ahmedabad. | Navarangpura, |
| | Ahmedabad. |
| 7) Mavjibhai Baraiya | 21) Rina Kothari |
| 8) Arvind Patel | 22) Thomas |
| 9) Ghanshyam Patel | 23) Dhirajbhai |
| 10) Ganesh Patel | VIKAS |
| 11) Mahesh Vyas | Shree Apartment, |
| Vivekand Research & Training | Opp. University Hostel |
| Institute, | Navarangpura, Ahmedabad |
| Nagalpur Road, | |
| Mandvi, Kutchchh | |
| 12) Piyush Paliwal | 24) Girish Bhardawaj |
| 13) Trupti Jain | P.O. Ghoradungri - 460 443 |
| 14) Siddiq Panwala | Dist: Betul(M.P.) |
| UNNATI Organisation for | Tel: 88608 |
| Development Education, | |
| G/1, 200-Azad Society, | |
| Ahmedabad - 380 015 | |