

A Report on

The Rural Exposure visit to Mahgawan Village of Jabalpur district in

Madhya Pradesh

Submitted to

Xavier Institute of Development Action and Studies, Jabalpur

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Under the Guidance of

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Submitted by

PGDM (2020-2022)

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Certificate

This is to certify that the report on **“Report on Rural Exposure Visit with Reference to Mahgawan Village of Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh”** in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Post Graduation Diploma Management / Rural Management.

It has been prepared by the students under the guidance of **Dr. Jogendra Pathak** and here approved as indicating the proficiency of the candidates.

Dr. Jogendra Pathak

Date:

Declaration

We hereby declare that this study titled “**Report on Rural Exposure Visit with Reference to Mahgawan Village of Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh**” has been submitted by **PGDM (2020-2022)** as partial fulfillment of the requirement.

We also declare that this is the result of original work carried out by us. This report has not been submitted anywhere else for award of any other degree/diploma.

Ishan Sharma

Acknowledgement

“Gratitude is the hardest emotion to express and often does find adequate ways to convey the entire feeling.”

At the outset, we would like to articulate this report as a small journey which was a remarkable learning experience for me. The successful completion of this report would not have been possible without the extraordinary support, guidance, counseling and motivation of certain people.

With an ineffable sense of gratitude, we take this opportunity to express my deep sense of indebtedness to our Respected Director **Dr. Fr. Dharam Kishore Lakra, SJ** for providing me with this opportunity and guidance. At the same time, we would also like to amplify my gratitude and thank our Dean of Academics **Dr. Uma C Saha**, who made Rural Exposure possible.

We would like to extend my acknowledgement and thanks to our Head of Department and Rural Exposure guide **Dr. Jogendra Pathak** for his constant support, guidance and encouragement throughout the Rural Exposure and in completion of this report. We would also like to thank **Mr. Anchal Mishra** for giving detailed information about the Rural Exposure. At the same time, I would also like to thank **Mr. Puspendra Tiwari and Sister Asha Xalxo** for supporting and guiding us.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Form
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SHGs	Self Help Groups
XIDAS	Xavier Institute of Development Action and Studies

Executive Summary

“All things are artificial, for nature is the art of God”

The visit to village Mahgawan was primarily to identify the problems prevailing in the village, the demographic and geographical study, and also the application of the various PRA tools which we had been taught. During our study we found that the people of the village were aware of the government schemes but few of them are taking the benefit from those schemes, The positive features where that most of the villagers are working including womens also, almost 70 percent had availed the benefits of Pradhan Mantri Yojana, rural public leaders were favoring people who belonged to the upper strata of the caste system. Village is suffering from water issues and road issues they have connection for water but the supply was not provided. We had also suggested some of the modern techniques which would make their crop production effective.

The first chapter gives us a short description about the village Mahgawan that we visited and the demographic structure. It also highlights the purpose of the visit, the area of study and the barriers we faced while communicating with the village people.

The Second chapter talks about the methodology which deals with the type of research methods we adopted, the tools used for collection and analysis of the data like unstructured questionnaire, interview, observation etc.

The Third chapter deals with an organizational profile which gives us the overview of the organization in which we had been associated during the entire visit, they are working for the welfare of the society.

Data analysis is the explanation of what we have understood by applying the various tools of data collection and what we have concluded at the end. One can study the impact of various government schemes which were running in the village, how it has impacted the village as a whole.

The results or findings are being represented in a summarized form which will help the organization to solve the problems as per the priority and work on them accordingly.

Chapter-1

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

The students of Xavier Institute of Development Action and Studies were required to go for a field study in the Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh. The objective of the study was to use the PRA tools. The rural camp was held from 18th January 2022 to 22nd January 2022. The students were divided into several committees. At the campsite, the students were divided into 3 groups so as to visit the different places in the village.

Mahgawan is a village located in Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh with a total 314 families residing in it.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

1. To study the current situation of the villagers.
2. To study the demographic and geographical condition of the village.
3. To use the PRA tools for data Collection.
4. To identify the problems faced by villagers.

1.3 Limitations of the study

1. Time Limitations
2. Language Barriers

Chapter - 2

Research Methodology

2.1 Introduction

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. In a research paper, the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability.

2.2 Research Design

We opted exploratory research design and descriptive research design because there were many hidden and unrecognized things that were needed to explore as the data were very limited and then describe that data.

2.3 Sample Design

Universe - Mahgawan Village, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh

Sample Size - 314 Families

2.4 Sources and Types of Data

Qualitative & Quantitative Data.

2.4.1 Primary Data - Primary data was collected with the help of questionnaires and interaction with the people of the village.

2.4.2 Secondary Data - The secondary data comprises village profile which was collected from various sources like websites.

2.5 Research Tools

Participatory Rural Appraisal

Transect walk - We had visited the village with a local guide named Vijay Ram who helped us break the ice with the villagers. We identified the various cattle grazing, farming land, and various well constructed houses.

Social Mapping - On the basis of our transect walk we identified the houses and segregated the kaccha and pucca house, total number of males, females, infants, school going children.

Resource Mapping - We identified what is valuable in the community and interpreted it on a map with the help of villagers. The village has forest resources, land resources and mineral resources.

Timeline - The timeline captures the chronology of the event as recalled by the local people. It is drawn as a sequential aggregate of the past events.

Seasonal calendar - There were 2 seasons of crops: kharif season crop and Rabi season crop. Sowing of kharif season crop is completed in the month of June-July and harvesting is completed in the month of September-October. Sowing of Rabi crop is completed in the month of November and harvesting is completed in the month of March- April.

Chapter - 3

Findings and Analysis

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the information about what all facts, figures, and information were discovered during the field work. And the analysis section contains information that has been deduced from the findings. The conclusions that have been drawn from the discovered facts, figures, or information, are presented in this section of a dissertation. The Mahgawan village has a population of 579 of which 317 are males while 262 are females as per population. In Mahgawan village, the population of children in the age 0-6 is 64 which makes up 11.05% of the total population of the village. The average sex ratio of Patari village is 778 which are lower than the Madhya Pradesh state average of 918.

3.2 Resources Available in the Village

Water Resources – The village has 6 hand pumps out of which 2 are operational and functioning.

Land Resources – The village has adequate land resources. Maximum portion of land is owned by the villagers themselves. The land is fertile and cultivable and a portion of hilly land is also available for grazing purposes.

Forest Resources – There is a forest in the vicinity of the village where most of the villagers go for the collection of woods.

3.3 Demography and Geography

The village Mahgawan is situated at a distance of 27 km from the Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh. It consists of 314 households which have a total population of 579 out of which the male members in the village are 317 and female members are 262. The village is spread over an area of 11 acres. Out of the total houses, 35% of the houses are *pucca* houses and the remaining 65% are *kutcha* houses.

The main occupation of the villagers is Agri – labor and small businesses started under the income generation program. The main religion which people in the village follow is Hinduism and they observe the festivals like *Diwali*, *Navaratri*, *Rakshabandhan* etc.

3.4 Seasonal Calendar

A seasonal calendar is a visual method of showing the distribution of seasonally varying phenomena (for example, economic activities, production activities, problems such as debt, illness/disease, migration, and natural events/phenomena etc.) over time. We study seasonal calendar of crop grown, migration and indigenous people livelihood

There were 2 seasons of crops: kharif season crop and Rabi season crop. Sowing of kharif season crop is completed in the month of June-July and harvesting is completed in the month of September-October. Harvesting of Urad is completed in the month of September and harvesting of soyabean is completed in the month of October. Sowing of Rabi crop is completed in the month of November and harvesting is completed in the month of March- April.

There are few people who migrate from the village to the city or to other states in search of jobs because there is no employment for villagers, especially for the youth. As farming is adversely affected by many things such as excess rainfall, drought, hailstorm, temperature rise, price crash, raising input cost etc farmers experience crop failure very often. Sometimes crops are wilted due to monsoon failure and other times they are damaged by excess rainfall. Yield prices are unpredictable. Many times, prices crash. At the same time the price of input like seed and fertilizer is on the increase that's why most of the people quit farming and are employed in the construction sector. The migrated people come back to the village only during the festivals.

3.5 Anganwadi

The Anganwadi worker was Archana Dubey and the sevika was Savita.. The following were the

requirements of Anganwadi:

Following were the requirements of anganwadi:

- Electricity connection
- Proper food
- Proper medical facility

3.6 Effectiveness of Anganwadi

Aanganwadi is a government-sponsored child care and mother care development program in India at the village level. It provides basic nutritional facilities to pregnant, lactating mothers and children in the 0-6 age group. It also motivates the families to adopt family planning, educating parents about child growth and development. It has made possible for the children to have access to nutritional and healthy food without any charges.

3.7 Details of Anganwadi

It was observed that there are 53 children in the anganwadi and there were 10 pregnant women and 07 lactating mothers in the village.

Number of Children		Pregnant Women	Lactating Mother
0-3 years	25	10	07
3-6 years	28		
Total	53	10	07

Table no. 3.1

3.8 Problems Ranking

3.8.1 Water Scarcity - While talking to the people we got to know that the biggest problem they face is water scarcity. They have a water connection line but no water comes there. Sometimes they need to travel to the nearby village for water.

3.8.2 Sanitation - they do not have proper sanitation and drainage systems.

3.8.3 Transportation - No public transport comes up to the village. People need to travel to Barela or Jabalpur for public buses.

3.8.4 Health Facilities - People of the village only get the primary health facility through anganwadi or through ANM but they need to reach out till barela or jabalpur for proper health

facility.

3.8.5 Road - People do not have proper road connectivity.

3.8.6 Land - People have limited access to the land.

3.8.7 Education - Children only get primary education till class 5 and then children need to travel to Barela or Jabalpur for higher education.

3.8.8 Agriculture - Due to water scarcity, people find it difficult to perform agriculture activities.

3.8.9 Poor technology - No access to technology. People need to visit Barela or Jabalpur for online work.

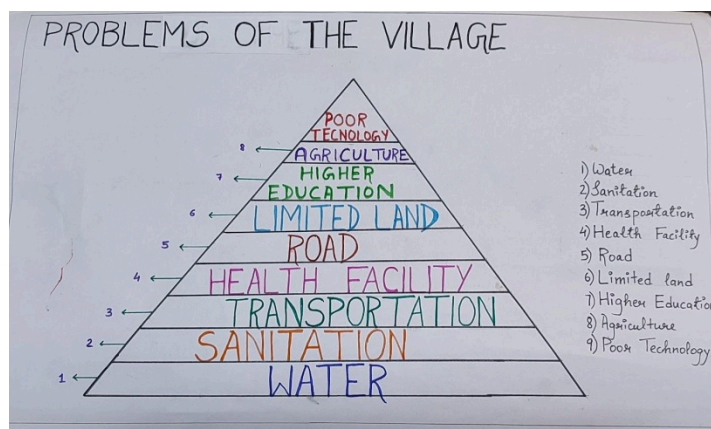


Photo 1: Problems of Village

3.9 Findings

1. All SHGs were unoperative since 2 years
2. Average of 7 children per class
3. Majority Boys were sent to nearby village ; berela for primary education
4. Girls were sent in village's primary school for education
5. High drop out rate of girls in upper primary education
6. And need of secondary school
7. Lack of primary health centre
8. Unoperative shg has lead to women seeking loans via group loans from microfinance like sarvodaya microfinance at higher interest
9. One in every 10househld had livestock
10. Lack of post office
11. Lack of vet
12. Agri allied activities evident - 1 dairy and 1 hen farm
13. 98% literacy overall
14. Majority of people had their own land and agriculture is primary business for them
15. Lack of drainage
16. Lack of water facilities although work is in progress via nal se jal yojna

17. All families are hindu
18. Main source of irrigation is via well
19. 80%land is irrigated and suitable for agriculture
20. Lack of cottage industry
21. Lack of village market
22. Lack of any medical shop
23. No bank
24. 4 shops in total
25. Lack of cement roads

Chapter - 4

Conclusion & Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

Rural Exposure in Mahgawan was an extremely rewarding and enriching experience for us. Through interaction, we were able to have a better understanding of rural residents' socioeconomic, cultural, tradition, village administration, religion, and lifestyle. They are simple and live on very few resources, but they are welcoming and hardworking. Even though they do not have good economic stability, they share what little they do have. In the life of rural people, there is a delight of sharing. We observed women taking the lead in supporting the family. Women work in agriculture and have a kitchen or nutrition garden at home to meet their daily needs. They use bullocks to dig the soil as part of their traditional subsistence agricultural methods. Mahgawan village is at crossroads of urbanization, with well-constructed road infrastructure, concrete homes, and internalized urban values being transmitted to the rural village of Mahgawan. We learnt a lot about their culture, socioeconomic condition, and infrastructure development.

4.2 Recommendations

1. Establishment of secondary school as it will promote and decrease girl drop out rate from education
2. Construction of drainage
3. Construction of cement roads wil boost connectivity
4. Construction of phc will also lead to medical shop etc

5. Construction of small post office or low cost branch of bank -as it will boost saving and help in economy
6. Construction of vet clinic as huge number of livestock evident
7. There is a gap between govt policies and villagers so they must be made aware
8. Youth must be promoted to set up cottage industries as it will foster employment opportunities
9. SHGs must be made operational
10. Canal needs to be constructed from bargi dam to solve water crisis
11. Too much dependency on agriculture must be reduced and agriculture allied must be promoted
12. There should be old age education centre as majority of them are illiterate
13. It was observed as that lack of proper bfsi institutions , mahajans control credit supply in the village which is not good.
14. S.T.D. shop must be constructed
15. Street light should be repaired and constructed as majority unoperational
16. Vocational training centre should be constructed

Chapter - 5

Learning

1. We came to know about different PRA tools. The PRA emphasizes flexible learning which is adaptable to the pace set by the learners and trainers and tailored to needs expressed by the participants themselves in order to enable development practitioners, government officials, and local people to work together to plan context appropriate programs.
2. Through Resource Mapping knowing about different resources that are useful for the people of Mahgawan.
3. Knowing about different Rice varieties and then ranking them according to the people's Preference and coming to a conclusion that Pioneer (Rice Variety) was mostly preferred according to Matrix Ranking.
4. Learning about the cause and effect of education prevailing in Mehgawan Village and finding the crux to mitigate it.
5. During Brainstorming by villagers helped us identify the list of issues, and then by a consensus they agreed on a particular problem of lack of Education, which retarded their development. It helped us to know how critically these villagers think about various aspects of development and give prime most importance to literacy. This logical thinking

process helped us in defining the issue of lack of education, determining its core causes, and determining its effect on the development of people in Mehgawan village. It helped us in a thorough grasp of the problem of illiteracy, why there is a problem, and the consequences (effects) of a problem. It also helps in the selection of problem-solving strategies, which will eventually help in accurate planning of the project and determining the project's outputs and outcomes

Annexure and Maps

Social Mapping



Photo 2: Social Mapping

Resource Mapping



Photo 3: Resource Mapping

Village Model



Photo 4: Village Model