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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### DEVELOPMENT NEED ASSESSMENT AND EVOLVING PLAN FOR BOGALUR BLOCK, RAMANATHPURAM DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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#### Manuscript Info

##### Manuscript History

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#### Abstract

This study has done to find the minimum needs to the people of Bogalur block, Ramanathpuram district of Tamil Nadu. Needs assessment is a process for determining an organization's needs. It usually consists of three main parts: Initiation, Data Collection & Analysis and Final Production. A needs assessment can be implemented within the organization and within the community to categorize an arising need. Any training needs assessment depends on the condition & situation of the place to implement. This research helps to understand the problem faced by the people and what kind of need they have. The methodology used for this study is collection of secondary data, collection of primary data through PRAs and personal interview. And After identifying the need of poor community people, a plan has been developed for the block along with community participation.

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#### Introduction:-

Needs assessment is a process for determining an organization's needs. It usually consists of three main parts: Initiation, Data Collection & Analysis and Final Production.

#### Why need assessment:

One of the main importance of needs assessment is that it can improve the current condition of a group or a community. It involves an in-depth knowledge of the place or topic which is needed to change, remove and replace on the project. Every context (Rural, urban, coastal, and tribal) of the India has its own variation such like geographical location, life style, culture, livelihood, and language, technology while the development is still far away from few packets of indie in which the tribal and rural arise. This study covers the rural context where and which this study has done to find the minimum needs of the people of Bogalur block, Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu. The need assessment process had taken place to identify the major development issue and the needs of the community. So by identifying those major development issues and the community demand and expectation, the plane has been evolved with community participation. The assessment process involved research methodologies mentioned above such like the survey, participatory rural appraisal tools, Rapid rural assessment, face to face interview and the focused group discussion with community from different and group on different research questions. Objectives were derived with lead variables, sub variables and the tools to be used.

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**Objectives of the research:-**

1. To measure the level of development in Bogalur block with special reference of health, education, livelihood, standard of living and social dimension.
2. To find out the issues and gaps in health, education, livelihood, standard of living and social dimension.
3. To evolve plan to fulfil identified gaps under the components of health, education, livelihood, standard of living and social dimension.

After this process the indicators were set up under each factor and the issues such like health, education, livelihood, education, infrastructure, Water availability, accessibly and affordability. Under each factor minimum three major issues were identified by which community struggle through. Finally the development plan was evolved by involving the shareholders of these solvable issues along with a time period with a recommendation and the expectation of the community and their needs. This research helps to understand the problem faced by the people and what kind of need they have with the special reference of health, education, livelihood, standard of living and social dimension.

**Study Area:****Tamil Nadu:**

Tamil Nadu is one of the southern states of India which have unique and significant culture and many pilgrimage centres and it was mainly for its Dravidian style Hindu temples. Madurai is very famous city of Tamil Nadu where the Meenakshi Amman temple is situated. Tamil Nadu is bounded by the Eastern Ghats on the north, by the Nilgiris Mountains and the Megamalai, Kerala on the west by the Bay of Bengal in the east, by the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait on the southeast, by the Indian Ocean on the south. And the most significant thing is that the state shares its maritime border with the nation of Sri Lanka.

**District Human Development Report 2017 of Ramanathapuram:**

This report gives an idea about the whole district through the historical facts and present situation. This report has given detailed information of the district based on the current situation. It gives block wise information about Human Development of the district, Employment, income and Poverty, Health and Nutrition, Literacy and Education, and infrastructure of the district. Human Development Report and all the indicators such like Health, Education and Standard of Living helped to understand the present scenario of the village. This Human Development report was very relevant to measure and compare the performance in between the blocks and district. During the survey few of the point have slightly changed.

**Bogalur Block:**

Bogalur is a Block placed in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu. Placed in rural part of Tamil Nadu, it is one among the 11 blocks of Ramanathapuram district. As per the administration register, the block number of Bogalur is 297. The block has 26 villages and there are total 10325 houses in this Block.

**Population of Bogalur Block:**

As per Census 2011, Bogalur's population is 41984. Out of this, 21296 are males while the females count 20688 here. This block has 3988 kids in the age bracket of 0-6 years. Out of this 2044 are boys and 1944 are girls. Literacy rate of Bogalur Block

Literacy rate in Bogalur block is 68%. 28675 out of total 41984 population is literate here. Among males the literacy rate is 77% as 16448 males out of total 21296 are educated however female literacy rate is 59% as 12227 out of total 20688 females are literate in this Block.

**Villages Details****1<sup>st</sup> village- Ariyakudi:**

Ariyakudi is a small Village/hamlet in Bogalur Block in Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu State, India. It comes under Apuphur Panchayat. Ariyakudi Local Language is Tamil. Ariyakudi Village Total population is 996 and numbers of houses are 260. Female Population is 453, 503 male, 55 children. Village literacy rate is 66.5% and the Female Literacy rate is 28.6%.

**2<sup>nd</sup> village- Ettivayal:**

Ettivayal is a small village in Bogalur block of Ramnathpuram District. It is located 4 KM towards west from District headquarters Ramanathapuram and 5 KM from Bogalur village.

Ettivayal have the total population of 887 in 172 households. The female population of this village is 983 which are nearly 49% of total population. And the total literacy rate of the village is 64%, out of which female literacy rate is 26%.

**3<sup>rd</sup> village- Seyyalur:**

Seyyalur is a Village in Bogalur Block in Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu State, India. It is located 4 KM towards North from District headquarters Ramanathapuram. 514 KM from State capital Chennai. Seyyalur Local Language is Tamil. Seyyalur Village Total population is 512 and number of houses are 114. Female Population is 46.7%. Village literacy rate is 65.6% and the Female Literacy rate is 26.6%.

**Study Design and Methodology:-**

The study is primarily based on people perception with heavily relied review of secondary data relating to agriculture, socio-economic and dairy activities for finding the scope for promoting farmer producer organization. For collecting primary data, following techniques has been used.

**Pilot Survey:**

For pre testing, draft interview schedule was prepared and distributed it among 5-10 respondents and based on their answer main interview schedule was modified.

**Interview schedule:**

By studying many review literature, taking guidance from guide and after conducting pilot survey main interview schedule was prepared.

**Data collection process:**

Structured and unstructured Interview & PRA Tools has been used for primary data.

**Secondary data:**

For collecting secondary data following sources has been visited;

- 1) Panchayat
- 2) Anganwadi

**PRA Tools:**

Social Mapping followed by Wealth Ranking, Daily calendar, Matrix ranking.

**Sampling design:****Random Sampling:**

Random sampling is a part of the sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen. A sample chosen randomly is meant to be an unbiased representation of the total population.

**Why Random sampling:**

This methodology has used because the objective is to find the need of the whole block which means here all the community people, all class people (rich, middle, poor) should include in the sample so, then only the actual need can be identified. And based on the their needs development plan can be evaluated.

**Sample Size:**

75 households have been selected for the research.

**Sampling village**

S.NO	Name of the village	Name of panchayat	Sampling size
1	Ettivayal	Ettivayal	25
2	Seyyalur	Seyyalur	25

3	Ariyakudi	Apuphur	25
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**Findings:**

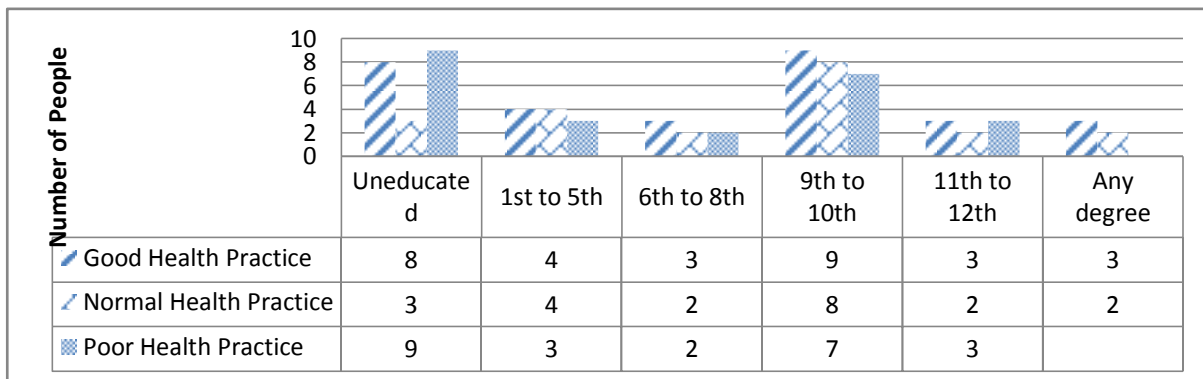
**Health Practice of Families:**

Good nutrition is an important part of leading a healthy lifestyle. Along with physical exercises, our diet helps us to reach and maintain a healthy weight. Eating well is fundamental to good health and well-being. Healthy eating helps us to maintain a healthy weight and reduces our risk of type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and the risk of developing cardiovascular disease and some cancers. Health decides the human capital of the family, if everyone is healthy in a family it means they can save more money for their future because there will be no expenses on health-related issues. And if the head of the family is healthy it means the family will make good money and they can give a better education to their children. Every individual should take a minimum 3 times food in a day along with 2 to 3 vegetables without consuming any kind of intoxication things such as alcohol etc.

So in this block, 40% of people follow a good health practice, they take food 3 times a day along with 2 to 3 vegetables without consuming any intoxication kind of thing. And 28% of people follow a normal health practice, which means they take food only for 2 times along with two vegetables and any one of the family members consume alcohol weekly. And rest of 32% of people takes 2-time food in a day and anyone of the family member consumes alcohol daily.

**Health vs. Education:**

Head of the family’s education status has been taken from each family and analysis has been made based on their health practice and education status. For health, the respondent and their family’s intake of food 3 times in a day with minimum 2 vegetables and alcohol consumption by anyone of the family member has taken as an indicator and the chart has been made.



From the above chart, it has found that highly educated families don’t follow poor health practices and on the other hand, uneducated families have the highest numbers for following the poor health practice.

But here we can have one another analysis that uneducated people also follow good health practice (Around 9 families) even after not having any knowledge about food practices.

**Suggestions:-**

From school and other education institution stage itself, awareness can be given to the students to provide the knowledge about the need and the importance of the insurance. And also education sector can facilitate students for the enrolling for the insurance.

**Alcohol Consumption Habits:**

The major problem in the village is addiction towards alcohol. Only men are having habit of consuming alcohol. This alcohol addiction is not only affects the health of the person who consume it but also it is one of the income drainage factor on many of the poor low income household which affects the whole family members because of the one addicted in the family. So here 40% of the men have no drinking habit. And 32% of the men are daily consuming alcohol. 20% of the people are quit conscious about alcohol consuming so they take once in a week. Remaining 8% of the people are taking alcohol once in a month. Because of this addiction, poor people become

more poorest because when the family's major income earner is drunker, all the earning of men is mostly being spent for alcohol. Since women in the poor and middle class family are also going for wage work, she is managing the family expenditure with her daily wage. In the end that family is obviously going under dept.

**Insurance:**

If we talk about insurance here 59% of people have insurance and the rest of 41% of people don't have any type of insurance. All 59% of people have only life insurance, and out of this 59% of people have done their insurance from LIC, and rest 41% of people have insurance from SHG. But the surprising thing is that mostly uneducated community have enrolled under the life insurance even though it is educated people who have the awareness towards the importance of the insurance. So, the reason behind enrolled under life insurance among uneducated community, is the financial institutions. In almost all the villages in Tamil Nadu are somehow linked with the NGO or microfinance institution for the financial dependency. For the requirement of being a part in the NGO, people are grouped among their self into a self-help group. So along with credit facility, people are also availed an insurance service by the NGO through the self-help groups. In this way poor people are driven to be part life insurance scheme which one of the services given by the NGO for its community. People are also education and sharing information with each other's in their groups. There by many uneducated and poor community is comparatively more in involving them self under such schemes and policy. Next to uneducated, 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> school going students are also enrolled under insurance. And it's being found that, the student whose parents are in self-help group, have enrolled under insurance. Because the parents are encouraging their children to join in insurance. Except those two-category group, remaining people are comparatively less in going for insurance including graduates.

**Health status:**

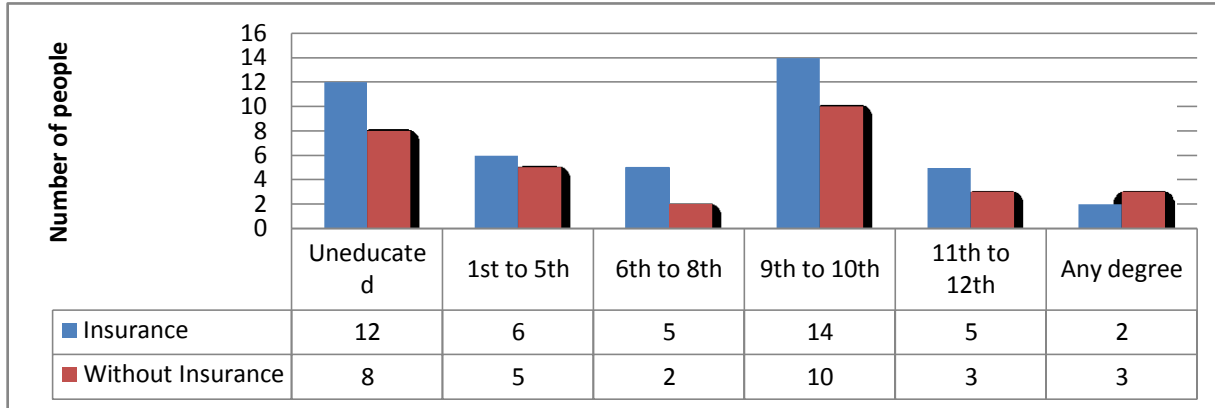
Health status of the community, 55% of the people have no health issue. 19% of the people only have chronic pain. 13% have BP and 5% of the people have BP, diabetes and chronic pain, another 5% of the people have BP and diabetes alone.

**Education:**

In terms of education, in 36% of families any one member have studied up to collage which is a good indicated for the education and future security of the family. But no one has studied from the 4% of the families which indicates their vulnerability of life and low standard of living. And during this survey it has found that in 45% of families anyone person have stopped his education due to some reasons. And 55% of families don't have any dropout. The reasons behind dropout are, 47% of people have stopped their study because they were not able to continue their study due to their family conditions. And 53% of people left their study because of not having interest in continuing their studies. There are many such factors behind dropout, one of the reasons is that the poor economic condition of the village households. Especially when there is no income earner or only one income earner in the family, obviously the son is expected to take the responsibility of the family. In some other cases there is not such proper guidance from the parents to encourage their children to study, rather they become one of the reason due to their ignores. If we talk about preference for schools, so here 53% of families send their children to government schools and 47% of the family sends their children to private schools.

**Education vs Insurance:**

Here this chart shows the comparison of insurance and the education status of the people. But the surprising thing is that mostly uneducated community have enrolled under the life insurance even though it is educated people who have the awareness towards the importance of the insurance. So the reason behind enrolled under life insurance among uneducated community, is the financial institutions. In almost all the villages in Tamil Nadu are somehow linked with the NGO or microfinance institution for the financial dependency. For the requirement of being a part in the NGO, people are grouped among their self into a self-help group. So along with credit facility, people are also availed an insurance service by the NGO through the self-help groups. In this way poor people are driven to be part life insurance scheme which one of the service given by the NGO for its community. People are also education and

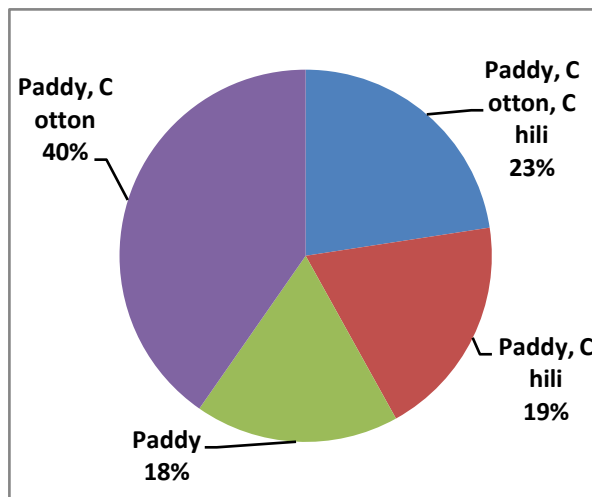


sharing information with each other’s in their groups. There by many uneducated and poor community is comparatively more in involving them self under such schemes and policy. Next to uneducated, 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> school going students are also enrolled under insurance. And it’s being found that, the student whose parents are in self-help group, have enrolled under insurance. Because the parents are encouraging their children to get the insurance. Except those two category group, remaining people are comparatively less in going for insurance including graduates.

**Livelihood:**

In terms of livelihood, here most of the people (72%) have their agricultural land where they do agricultural activities. And 28% of people don’t have their agricultural land but out of this 11% of people have rented land. But 17% of people are landless. People cultivates following crops based on their landholding and water availability.

So, 23% of people cultivate Paddy, Chilli, and Cotton. And 19% of people cultivate Paddy and Chilli, 18% of people cultivate only Paddy, 40% of people cultivate Paddy and Cotton. From here we can analyse that Paddy is a common crop for all the farmers because it needs water only one time but Cotton needs water every week so only 63% of people cultivate Cotton even Cotton gives more money as compared to other crops. Here 71% of farmers depend on tank water for agriculture and 24% of farmers depend on Oorani, 5% of farmers don’t have any water body nearby their land so they depend on only rainfall.



**Comparison of ground water level:**

Year	Ground water level in winter	Ground water level in summer	Fluctuation	Total fluctuation
1980	100	100	*	
2005	150	250	100	

2020	500-600	1000-1100	500	
2030	1000-1100	1500-1600	500	1100

All these tree village had good ground water till 1980 because there were no bore well and villagers used to get water from well and tanks. But after 1980 villager started constructing bore well and the ground water level started decreasing slowly. In starting years villager didn't take it as a big issue but after 2005 the ground water level decreased by 350 feet and these villages didn't get good rainfall during 2005 to 2010 so now villagers were depending on only bore-well for their agriculture and domestic propose.

This block didn't get good rainfall from last few year and all the tanks were totally empty. And finally now the ground water level is 1000 to 1100 feet during summer session and 500 to 600 feet during winter session. According to historical calendar the ground water level is decreasing by average of 500 feet per every 10 year so it is possible that the ground water level will be 1500 feet in 2030.

#### **MGNREGA:**

People also go for MGNREGA work, so here 89% of the families have MGNREG job cards and whenever work comes they go for the job. But 11% of families don't have MGNREGA job card and while asking it has found that most of the members of these families have other sources of income so they don't go for MGNREGA work. And last year 44% of families got work for 61 to 80 days, 14% of families got work for 81 to 100 days, 41% of families got work for 21 to 40 days, and only 1% of families who didn't go for work.

#### **Livestock:**

If we focus on livestock so, livestock are major supporting livelihoods of poor farmers, labourers' to have an alternative source of income with high maintenance and less input cost. During this study it has found that most of the people go for daily wages work and they are not interested for livestock. Here 43% of the families have different kind of livestock and 57% of the families don't have any livestock. Farmers around Bogalur are selling their milk mainly in two places directly. Villagers sell their milk based on the suitability and the price. 71% of the families sell their milk to Private milk man who where the price of milk is flexible and 29% of the families sell their milk inside the village itself. And here people are selling their milk in different price. Private milk man gives price per litter based on the quality of the milk and people sale milk inside the village also based on their choice. 7% of families sell their milk in Rs. 30/L, 7% of families sell in Rs. 40/L, 50% of Families sell inRs.27/L and 36% of families sell in Rs. 50/L.

#### **Migration:**

Migration is one of the indicator of not having employments inside the village so, most of the families (Head of the family) that don't have any land or have very less agriculture land have been migrated from their village to another place. From 32% of the families head of the family or responsible person or whole family have migrated, 68% families are working in village or nearby village. There are two natures for every migration Choice or Distressed. Choice migration is always good towards better life but Distressed migration is one of the reasons of unemployment, agriculture failure etc. So here 16% of the families have migrate with their choice and the head of the family is educated but 84% of the people have migrated because of trouble. During the study it has found that 71% of people have migrated because of not having work opportunity, 17% of people have migrated because agriculture failure and 12% of people have migrated for getting more income.

#### **Standard of Living:**

The most important factor of human development is standard of living and it have following indicators- house, toilet, fuel, asset, water and electricity. According to the human development report of Ramanathapuram, it says that Bogalur block come under last three ranks in the district. Housing is considered as one of the very basic need of human being. This block has mixed type of houses. Here 60% people live in pucca house which is actually good, but rest of the people doesn't have access of pucca house. 39% of people live in thatched house and 1% of the people live in tiles house. Toilet, it is one of indicator which shows the clarity and sanitation. It is directly connected with health. Here in this block 93% of the people have access of toilet; many families have got support from government for constructing toilet. But 7% of the people don't have access of toilet. While asking questions to these 7% of people it has found that out of this 7% of people 50% people don't have money to construct toilet and they didn't get any kind of help from government. And 25% people are not interested to construct because of their practice, this 25% belongs to F5 family category which means they are independent and they are very elder so because of their

traditional practice they don't want to construct toilet. Rests of 25% of people have started constructing their toilet and within one to two month it will be ready.

Out of these 93% of families who have access of toilet, 4% of families don't use toilet. And it has found that their toilets are not in working positions, so they all follow the practice of open defecation.

Water is one of basic need for human being and good quality water is one of the indicator of standard of living. In this block people have many water bodies but the quality of water is not good and people don't use that water for drinking purpose. People buy 25 liter of drinking water for Rs. 13.

For domestic purpose people have many water bodies suck like hand pump, river, Oorani, tank etc. but most of the water bodies don't have water. So here 25% of the people depend on government bore well, 11% of people have their own bore well which have enough water for domestic purpose, 33% of people depends on Oorani and 31% of people depend of river. People get water from Kaveri River and they are allowed to get 5 jar of water in a day, which is not sufficient for them sometimes but they need to wait for next day to get water.

Few households are very near with water sources but few households are too much far away from the water sources. Here 73% of people are only 0 to 200 meter away from the water source, 15% of people are 201 to 400meter, and 4% of people are 401 to 600 meter, 8% of people 601 to 1000 meter away from the water sources.

It has found that in every family women only go to bring water and the average time for bring water is 18.89 or 19 min, and the average frequency of visiting water source is 2.88 or 3 times in a day which means women spend a big part of their time (Nearly 57 min or 2 hour) only to bring water in day.

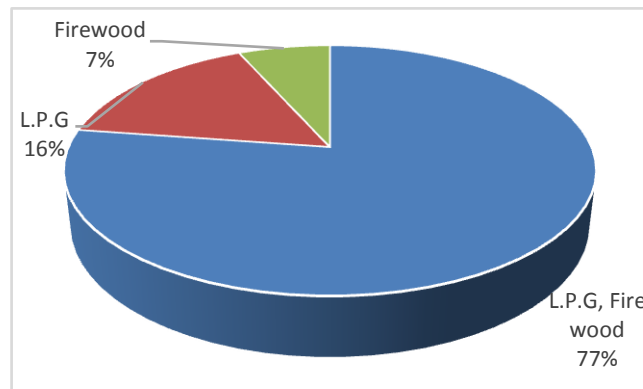
Electricity is one of the major needs of every household. Electricity is most important for many livelihoods in rural places. And it helps people to work in any time (Night) as an alternative livelihood. It also helps to the children for their study.

While the study it has been found that every household have electricity which is a good indicator of standard of living.

Household assets are an important factor which shows the standard of living and affordability of family and how they are managing.

Fuel is one of the indicators which is related to the clean and affordable energy and as well as the health of the family. For cooking fuel every household have option such like firewood, L.P.G, Stove etc. According to sustainable development goal three (Good health and wellbeing), every household should have L.P.G.

Here there are many families who use both cooking fuel and few families use only one. Totally 77% of families use L.P.G as well as firewood, 7% of families use only firewood which is not good for their health because the major problem by firewood smoke is fine particles or fine particulate matter. These microscopic particles can go into our eyes and respiratory system, and it will result as burning eyes, runny nose and many other illnesses. And 16 % of people use only L.P.G which is a good symbol of a healthy life.





**Wealth Ranking:**

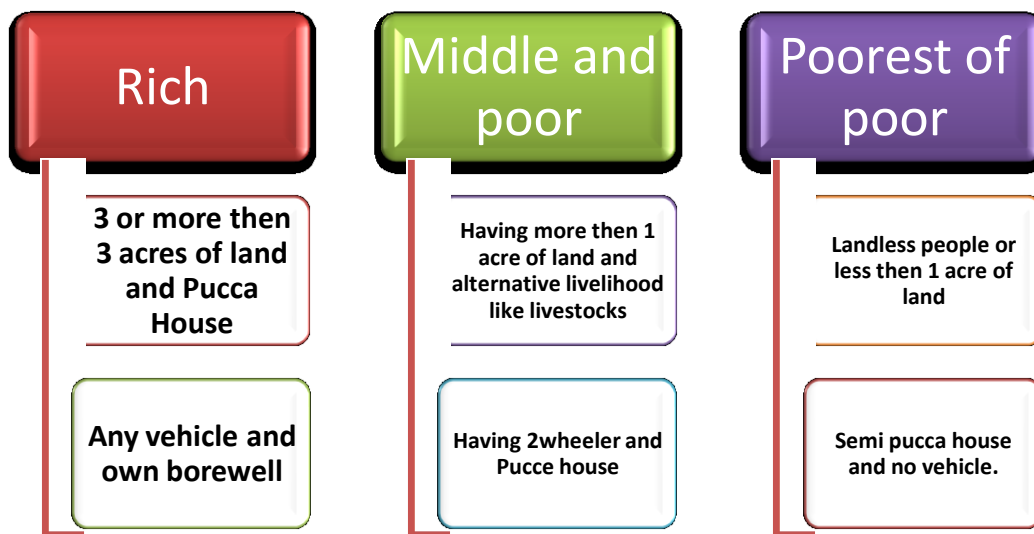
Wealth ranking is a tool that captures differences in standards of living as perceived by the community themselves, thus making it possible to gain insight into relative social stratification. Wealth ranking is being used to classify the poverty status of the households,

Wealth ranking is used to understand the people's perceptions of wealth and welfare in their own village. For this wealth Ranking 60 household have been covered from the each village with the help of 3 to 4 people.

And according to wealth ranking the people who have 3 or more than 3 acre of land they are rich, and who have more than 1 acre of land and own bore well is coming under middle, landless people along with semi pucca house is coming under poor.

Here 62% of the people belong from poor class family, 30% of the people belong to middle class family and only 8% of people belong to rich class family.

Poor are classified in S1, S2 and S3, which means survival, Subsistence and Self-employed. Here 44 families belong to S1 category which means 44 families don't have any land, no access of pucca house and they are totally depending on their daily wages for their basic needs. 17 families belong to S2 class which means they have only 0.5 acre of land where they do some agriculture activities but anyhow, they also do for labour work to improve their economic condition.

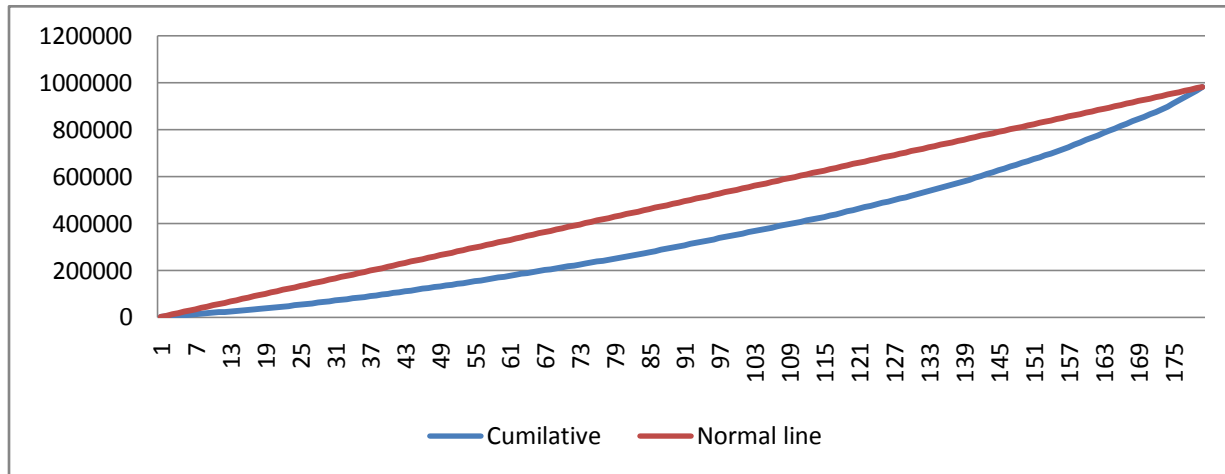


And 51 families belong to S3 category which means they have 1 acre of land and they do some agriculture activities and they have alternative livelihood such as livestock.

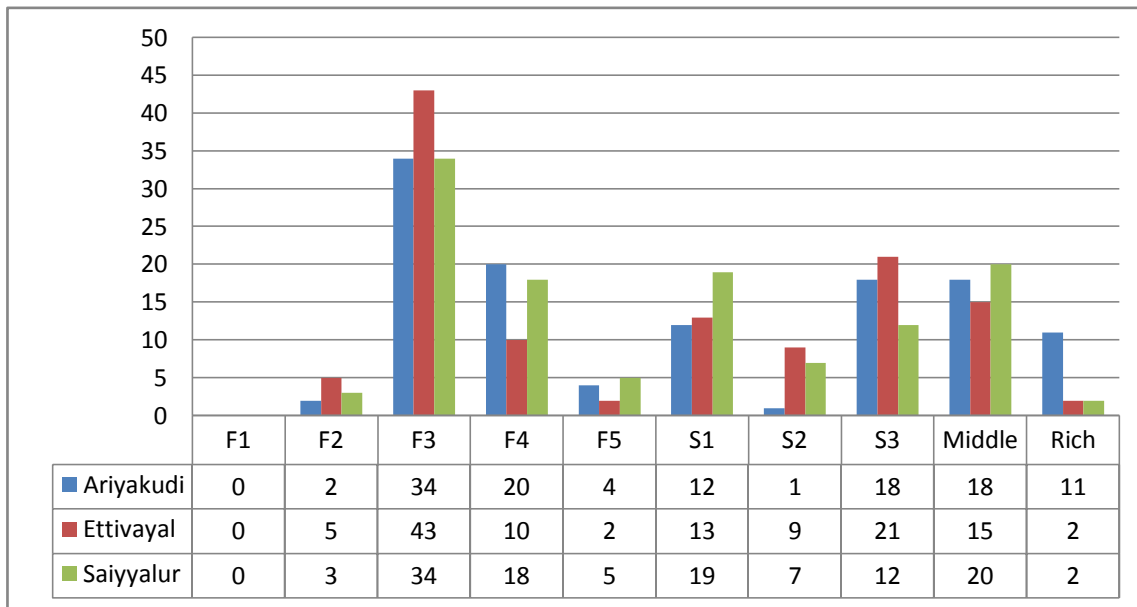
**Lorenz Curve for Income:**

Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of the inequality in the specific area. Lorenz curve is a curve which helps to measure the inequality in terms of money, land etc. It compares the highest income and lowest income of any given data from where it shows a curve which denotes the inequality.

There are many people who for daily wages to improve their economic condition but they don't get good amount of salary. On the other hand there are people who have more than 9 acres of land and make very good monthly income for their family. So, there is a huge inequality in terms of income among villagers. The poorest 71.11% of the population have 51.48% of total income. The ideal equality is 0 and the ideal inequality is 1, these both are the two impossible extremes. The good Gini index have the tendency to go towards 0. Here the income inequality was there and it was not normal. The inequality for this place is 0.78 which is not normal.



Comparison of villages for wealth and family category:



This chart shows the comparison of family categorization as well the well classification. Family categories have five different categories in it while wealth classified into three different classes. The family categories are F1 newly married couple, F2 family with child, F3 family with school going children, F4 family with working children, F5 old couple. This there are many similarities between the villages as per this date. chart shows that most of the village household from all three villages falls into F3 where the family with school going children are more and also there is no any house hold that belongs to newly married (F1). Coming to F4, all three villages have minimum number of working children where it also shows there many household with more than one income earners in the household. Coming to wealth classification, Ariyakudi village has more number of rich people with 11 household and the less number of poor with 12 household while other two villages have equal number of rich household in the village.

**Gini- index of each village:**

Ariyakudi	0.29
Ettivayal	0.22
Saiyyalur	0.29

And according to Gini- index if the number is near to 0 so, it means there is less inequality and if the number is near to 1 so it means there is huge inequality. So, here all three villages have income inequality but it is not much.

**Way Forward:****Plan for the development:**

After consolidating the all the factors, development issues have identified and a development plan has been evolved. Following recommendation for planning have been finalized with the concern of community expectations.

Factors	Issues	Community Expectations	Recommendation for Plan	Timeli ne	Responsible Institute	Alternativ e Plan
<b>Health</b>	1- No medical institute is available inside the village. 2- Many times unavailability of doctors.	PHC inside the village	1- Need to observe PHC is in panchayat or not. 2- If it is there, need to seed for how much population. 3- More than 5000 population, can recommend a SHC	2-3 years	1- The lead taken by the panchayat leaders and supported by NGO.	1- Training can be given to village youth under any hospital, and youth can do the normal check-up.
	3- More people are alcohol addicted.	Open the vine whole minimum 10 km away from the village.	1- BCC programs related to addiction. 2- Awareness camp can be conduct.	1 year	1- Village youth can take the lead.	
<b>Liveliho od</b>	1- Unavailability of agriculture equipment		1- Develop an agriculture equipment bank. 2- Link to government scheme and purchase machines. 3- One SHG or cooperative will manage them.	1 year	1- Innovative farmer group or SHG, FIG.	1- Individual Farmer can purchase own with the help of government support.
	2- Water unavailability and not having proper maintenance of tank.	1- Free water accessibility from government bore well. 2- Neerakatti system.	1- Help to get KUSUM schemes (a Central government scheme for installation of solar pumps with a 70% subsidy). 2- Neerakatti system.	2 to 3 years	1- The lead taken by the panchayat leaders and supported by NGO. 2- Innovative farmer group or FIG.	1- Renovatio n of tank with the help of government schemes or NGO.
	3- Not getting proper price for their products.	1- Reduce the cost of fertilized and other input cost.	1- Fine-Tune Pest Management. 2- Promote a FPO. 3- Develop the organic farming.	1 Year	1- The lead taken by the FIG and supported by NGO.	
	4- No insurance for livestock.		1- Awareness camp. 2- Vaccination camp. 3- Avail the new livestock insurance of Tamil Nadu (70% of subsidy for milch	1 -2 years	1- Lead can be taken by farmers and supported by NGO.	1- To provide insurance under private partners.

			animals).			
<b>Water availability, accessibility and affordability</b>	1- Cost of drinking water is high. 2- Bad Quality of water. 3- Accessibility of limited drinking Water.	1- One common well for whole village.	1- A common well near by the tank so the ground water will be good. 2- Getting the help of JalJeevan Mission scheme.	1-2 years	1- The lead taken by the panchayat leaders and supported by NGO.	
<b>Infrastructure</b>	1- Not having pucca road inside the village. 2- Poor public infrastructure. 3- No playground for children	1- Visiting panchayat for the particular issue.	1- Helping to get pucca house under "PradhanMantriAs wasYojana".	2 to 3 years	1- Lead can be taken by head of the village and supported by all villagers.	
<b>Education</b>	1- Less teachers in the government school. 2- More expenditure in private schools. 3- Parental attitude.	1- Minimum 5 teachers for primary school. 2- Start education in English.	1- Need to observe the student teacher ratio in the school. 2- If teachers are less, need to ask for more teachers.	1 year	1- The lead can be taken by the parents (villagers) under the support of panchayat.	1- Guest teachers can be appointed as per the requirement.

**Activity specification:**

Based on the participatory method, many development activities as well as alternative activities have been planned towards village development. Thus, by the discussion with the respective person such like village head, Panchayath leader and other government people, the activities can be specified or finalised for preparing the final Village Development Plan.

**Activity prioritization:**

After specifying and finalising the activities, the activities need to be prioritised such as which needs to be done first, which is more crucial to be completed earliest and which can be done later on according to the expectations and needs of the community. Then the final activities can be listed serially according to the priorities of the community with their participation.

**Responsibilities:**

After prioritising the activities, the different entities that can be made responsible to complete. The activities can be specified for specific activities. Maximum responsible person have been already list out in the development plan itself. And the number of responsible person can be increase based on the need.

**Budget allocation:**

The development planning activities listed can be linked with several schemes and programmes of the local, state and central government (Maximum on-going government schemes have been suggested already in the development plan itself). It can be linked with the Sustainable Development Goals for availing the budget. The budget allotted for each specific activity by the specific entities should be discussed with the communities in the participatory process.

**References:-**

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4. Importance of Needs Assessment for Implementation of E-learning in Colleges of Education
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6. FWS-2 report of Yogesh Bhatt, PDM-11.